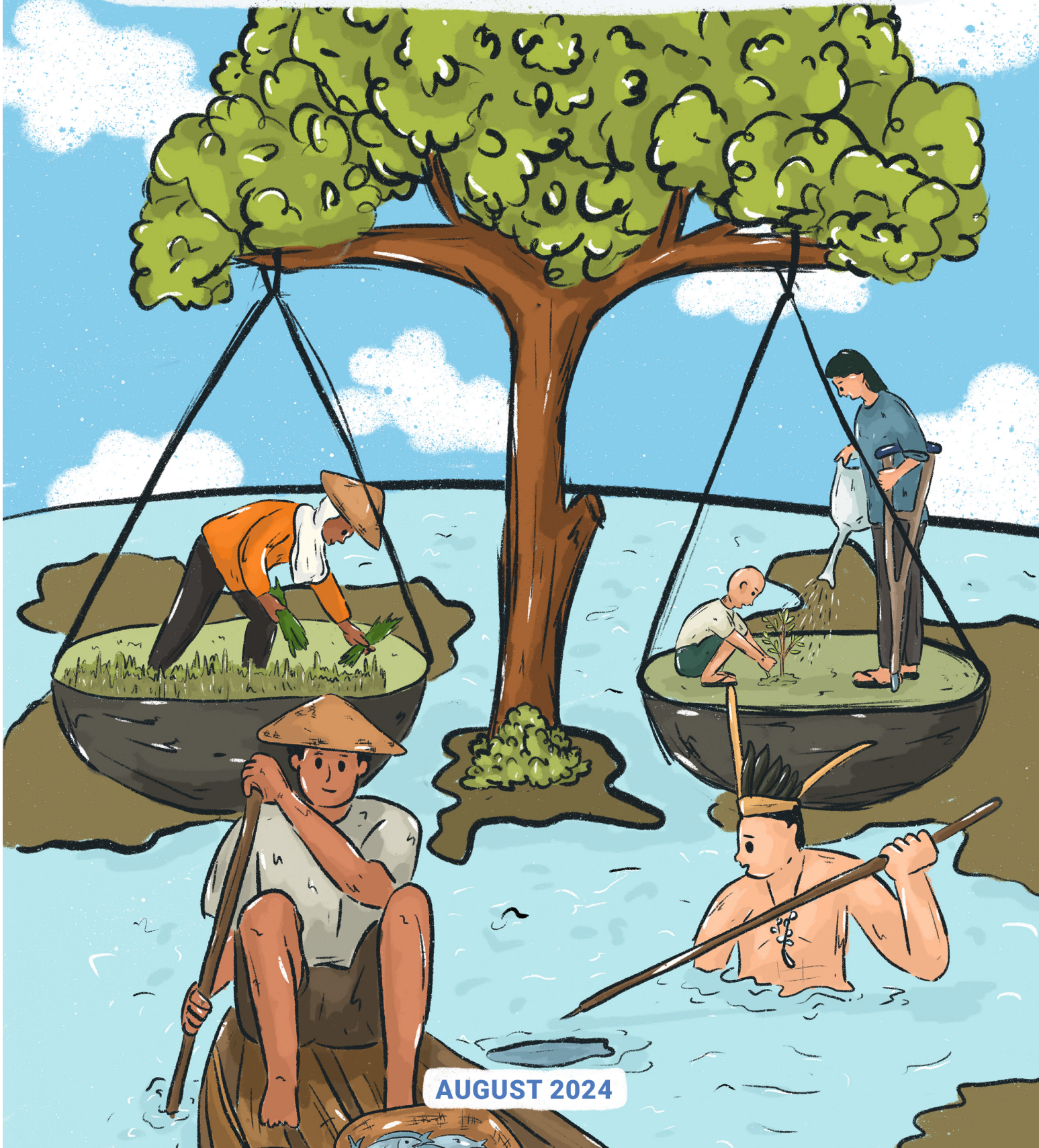


CENTERING HUMAN TO INDONESIA'S CLIMATE ACTION PLAN: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR JUST AND AMBITIOUS SECOND NDC



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Executive Summary

Recommendations for a Just Second NDC

Indonesia is a developing country with a strong commitment to the global effort to combat climate change. As part of this commitment, Indonesia will submit its Second Nationally Determined Contribution (SNDC) to the UNFCCC this year as its contribution to achieving the Paris Agreement's goals in addressing the climate crisis. In Indonesia's previous commitments, including the Intended NDC (2015), First NDC (2016), Updated NDC (2021), and Enhanced NDC (2022), climate justice has not been a primary approach or indicator. Therefore, a group of civil society organizations have taken the initiative to gather input to strengthen the inclusion of climate justice in the SNDC.

This input is based on four dimensions of justice: recognitional, procedural, distributive, and restorative justice, with the perspective of vulnerable groups and their living space as the primary viewpoint. Vulnerable groups in the context of climate change include, but are not limited to, small-scale farmers, women farmers, traditional fishers, women fishers, indigenous peoples, laborers, informal workers, people with disabilities, children, youth, the elderly, victims of gender-based violence, and sexual minorities.

This subject dimension is crucial as climate adaptation and mitigation programs should consider the diverse, intersecting identities of subjects (intersectionality). These varied identities affect the differences in impacts and capacities to respond to the climate crisis. Vulnerable groups must be the primary subjects in managing the climate crisis, especially in the Second NDC policies. Vulnerable groups are those experiencing inequality and limitations in access to resources, social protection, and rights, and they are the most affected by the climate crisis while having limited capacity to respond.

Climate Justice Must Be the Pillar of the SNDC

Climate justice is a concept that recognizes that the impacts of climate change are not felt equally by all segments of society. Vulnerable groups often bear the brunt of climate change impacts, even though their contribution to greenhouse gas emissions is relatively small. Therefore, the SNDC must reflect a commitment to protecting and empowering these groups through fair and inclusive policies.

Climate justice in Indonesia's SNDC should not only focus on reducing greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation) but also on adaptation or resilience. The SNDC needs to adopt a holistic landscape resilience approach, where climate change mitigation and adaptation are viewed as a unified whole. This approach aims to ensure the sustainability of ecosystem functions and social and economic resilience for all subjects living in Indonesia, while also ensuring that no areas are deliberately or unintentionally sacrificed to achieve national development and climate action goals. For civil society, climate justice is not just about inequality between countries but also about domestic injustices and disparities. By achieving climate justice domestically, Indonesia can serve as a model for the global community on how to address climate change and its impacts effectively.

This document presents eight main focus areas with specific recommendations for each.

1 Just and Landscape-Based Energy Transition

The SNDC should prioritize halting the construction of new coal-fired power plants, the early retirement of existing plants, and redirecting investments toward decentralized and democratic renewable energy. Planning and development of renewable energy must consider the interconnectedness of energy systems and ecosystems while minimizing negative impacts on natural resources and communities. This includes integrating social and environmental impact assessments in the use of renewable energy resources and ensuring that renewable energy infrastructure is integrated with sustainable water and land management systems.

Justice in energy and transportation transitions involves ensuring the well-being of workers through retraining and social safety nets, evaluating the impact of coal plants, and compensating affected communities. It also includes involving women and addressing gender justice at every stage of the transition, opening participation for youth and indigenous peoples in renewable energy, addressing the needs of people with disabilities in policies and education, increasing access to renewable energy for all, and promoting renewable energy-based transportation with a focus on accessibility, safety, and inclusion.

2 Just and Landscape-Based Industry

The SNDC should promote the adoption of clean and efficient technology in the industrial sector, provide incentives for industries that reduce emissions, and enforce regulations on industries that pollute the environment. This should be done using a landscape-based approach that considers the carrying capacity of the environment and minimizes negative impacts on ecosystems and communities. Encouraging industries to transition to circular models and sustainable resource management is also essential.

Additionally, social protection is crucial, especially for communities impacted by industrial activities, based on the specific needs of each vulnerable group. A fair transition must support the shift to clean technologies and renewable energy in this sector through funding, policy frameworks, and technological support. It must also ensure a just transition for workers in energy-intensive industries through retraining programs, upskilling opportunities, and social safety nets to mitigate job losses and facilitate the shift to green jobs.

3 Just and Landscape-Based Protection and Management of Ecosystems

Although the ENDC already mentions various priority programs for ecosystem management, the SNDC needs to push for a moratorium on land and natural forest conversion for all purposes, particularly large-scale agriculture, mining, and infrastructure projects. This moratorium should remain until a participatory and comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment is conducted, ensuring the application of FPIC (Free, Prior, and Informed Consent) for indigenous and local communities. Ample time must be provided for these communities to deliberate and make decisions.

This must also be supported by legal recognition and protection of indigenous territories, including a legal framework to grant ownership and control over land and resources to indigenous communities. One approach is to simplify the process of recognizing tenurial rights for indigenous communities while accommodating gender dynamics within them. Governance is also a crucial aspect in promoting the implementation of just ecosystem management, one way

being to encourage transparency and accountability in forest and natural resource management. This can be done through the use of open platforms integrated with the One Map and One Data Indonesia policy. To promote distributive justice, it is equally important to prioritize human rights and community rights in the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest land.

4 Just Waste Management and Circular Economy

The waste sector's emissions during the 2015-2022 period ranked third-highest, with emissions increasing by 33.47 percent over seven years, from 97.539 gigatons of carbon dioxide in 2015 to 130.188 gigatons of carbon dioxide equivalent (GtCO₂e) in 2022. Therefore, the SNDC needs to accommodate an ambitious plan to reduce emissions from the waste sector, primarily focusing on reducing methane emissions from domestic solid waste by reducing organic waste sent to landfills and other efforts such as banning open waste burning, incineration in waste-to-energy plants, and co-incineration in coal-fired power plants and cement factories, which also have health impacts.

In addition, the SNDC needs to promote the implementation of a circular economy and push for the enforcement of an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) policy that is fair and effective. Although waste management is important, the SNDC must also focus on upstream/sources by promoting policies that reduce the production of virgin plastic materials and encourage reuse systems and policies.

5 Landscape-Based Food Sovereignty

The SNDC needs to promote local food systems that consider landscape resilience, prioritize small-scale farmers and traditional fishers, respect traditional knowledge and practices, and encourage fair access to markets and equitable pricing. A holistic view of the food system is essential, including how communities can access nutritious and affordable food, which can be achieved through food assistance programs, the development of traditional markets, and farmer/fisher cooperatives, as well as local food production and distribution.

In the context of the climate crisis, sustainable farming and fishing practices that are adaptive to climate change must also be emphasized, such as agroecology and sustainable fisheries, supported by education, training, and access to appropriate technology, including reliable renewable energy-powered fishing equipment. Strategies must be developed to build resilience against the impacts of climate change on agriculture, such as drought-resistant crops, irrigation systems, and disaster preparedness programs. All food sovereignty solutions must be implemented with the protection of Human Rights, such as safeguarding and preserving the diversity of local foods and traditional food knowledge through seed banks, community-based breeding programs, and documentation of traditional practices. Recognizing Indigenous knowledge, from farming systems to food processing methods and the diversity of local food species and varieties, is also crucial.

6 Just and Sustainable Access to Clean Water & Sanitation

Clean water and sanitation are basic services that must be provided by the state. Through the SNDC, we need to promote community-based management approaches and the deprivatization of water resources, as water and sanitation are fundamental human rights. In building a fair water and sanitation system, the SNDC must consider the specific needs of women, adolescent girls, children, people with disabilities, and urban poor communities, who often have difficulty accessing water and sanitation facilities and may even have to pay higher prices. Safe clean water

and sanitation services should be the target in the SNDC, not just minimum access standards. This is necessary to ensure public health. Moreover, water and sanitation services must be managed sustainably, including protecting water sources from pollution and contamination.

7 Sustainable, Just, and Climate-Resilient Settlement

Infrastructure

Learning from Indonesia's infrastructure development over the past decade and the ambition for 8% economic growth under the new government, the SNDC must ensure the construction of low-emission, environmentally conscious, and inclusive infrastructure that addresses the needs of vulnerable groups. Justice in planning is also critical, promoting climate-resilient housing designs and construction practices, including building codes that incorporate climate adaptation measures, and supporting green technology and building materials. In addition, policies must be implemented to protect vulnerable groups from displacement, forced relocation, and land grabbing due to development projects, ensuring their right to adequate housing and a healthy living environment. Facilitating community participation in housing planning and decision-making is essential to ensure local needs are met and housing solutions are tailored to specific local contexts.

8 Just and Landscape-Based Social Security and Livelihoods

Resilience

To protect groups that are structurally vulnerable due to gender, economic, social, class, and other inequalities from the impacts of the climate crisis, inclusive social protection programs can help reduce disparities in access to resources, services, and economic opportunities. This may involve developing comprehensive social security systems, promoting livelihood diversification, and creating sustainable green jobs. Additionally, achieving climate resilience will be challenging without a broad civil space, strong democracy, and governance justice that promotes meaningful participation mechanisms for all, especially those most affected by the climate crisis. Financing mechanisms also need to be prioritized, not only for developing countries in the context of global negotiations but also domestically, to ensure that climate finance is accessible to vulnerable communities. All of this must be done while continuing to recognize, respect, and protect the resilience experiences of vulnerable groups.

In conclusion, Indonesia's Second NDC and other climate policies that will be developed should incorporate the following:



Recognition of the Needs of Vulnerable Groups

Climate policies must recognize the rights and needs of vulnerable groups and ensure their involvement in every stage of policy formulation and implementation. This includes guaranteeing their access to natural resources and support in recovering from environmental damage.



Inclusive and Accountable Participation

The process of drafting the SNDC must be inclusive, with the full engagement of vulnerable groups through transparent information sharing and open access to participation. This participation should not only be limited to climate adaptation contexts but also extend to the planning and implementation of mitigation policies.



Operationalization of Climate Justice

The SNDC must adopt the principles of climate justice as recognized in the Paris Agreement and COP decisions, including respecting Indigenous peoples' rights, gender equality, and the empowerment of vulnerable groups. The implementation of these policies needs to be reinforced by clear and measurable operational policies.



Strengthening Local Capacity

The SNDC should support the strengthening of local communities' capacity, particularly in community-based mitigation and adaptation. This is crucial to ensure that climate solutions are contextual and aligned with local needs and conditions.



Compensation for Loss and Damage

The SNDC must include fair compensation mechanisms for communities negatively impacted by climate change, especially coastal and small island communities that are vulnerable to climate-related losses.

The SNDC should be an instrument that is not only ambitious in its emission reduction targets but also just in its implementation and impact. Climate justice must be at the core of the SNDC, ensuring that vulnerable groups are not only acknowledged but also meaningfully involved in the entire climate policy process. By doing so, Indonesia can make a significant contribution to addressing the global climate crisis while ensuring that policies adopted deliver equitable benefits to all sectors of society. Implementing these recommendations will require strong government commitment, active participation from civil society, and stakeholder collaboration to create meaningful and sustainable change in tackling climate change challenges.

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Abbreviations

BBG	: Bahan Bakar Gas / <i>Gas Fuels</i>
BBM	: Bahan Bakar Minyak / <i>Fuel Oil</i>
BUMDES	: Badan Usaha Milik Desa / <i>Village-Owned Enterprises</i>
CCS	: <i>Carbon Capture Storage</i>
CCUS	: <i>Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage</i>
COP	: <i>Conference of the Parties</i>
DAS	: Daerah Aliran Sungai / <i>Village-Owned Enterprises</i>
EBT	: Energi Baru Terbarukan / <i>Village-Owned Enterprises</i>
ET	: Energi Terbarukan / <i>Renewable Energy</i>
EKOSOB	: Ekonomi Sosial Budaya / <i>Social-Cultural Economy</i>
ENDC	: <i>Enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution</i>
EPR	: <i>Extended Producer Responsibility</i>
ESDM	: Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral / <i>Energy and Mineral Resources</i>
EWS	: <i>Early Warning System</i>
FOLU	: <i>Forest and Other Land Use</i>
Gakkum	: Penegakan Hukum / <i>Law Enforcement</i>
GMO	: <i>Genetically Modified Organism</i>
GRK	: Gas Rumah Kaca / <i>Greenhouse Gas</i>
GT	: <i>Gross Ton</i>
H.E.L.P	: <i>Human security, ecological debt, land tenure, and production consumption pattern</i>
HAM	: Hak Asasi Manusia / <i>Human Rights</i>
HTE	: Hutan Tanaman Energi / <i>Energy Plantation Forest</i>
IPCC	: <i>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</i>
IRT	: Ibu Rumah Tangga / <i>Housewife</i>
ISPA	: Infeksi Saluran Pernapasan Atas / <i>Upper Respiratory Tract Infection</i>
JBI	: Juru Bahasa Isyarat / <i>Sign Language Interpreter</i>
KDRT	: Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga / <i>Domestic Violence</i>
KUH	: Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum / <i>Criminal Code</i>
LTS-LCCR	: <i>Long-Term Strategy for Low Carbon and Climate Resilience</i>
NDC	: <i>Nationally Determined Contribution</i>
OAP	: Orang Asli Papua / <i>Indigenous Papuans</i>
OJK	: Otoritas Jasa Keuangan / <i>Financial Services Authority</i>
OMS	: Organisasi Masyarakat Sipil / <i>Civil Society Organization</i>
FPIC	: Persetujuan Atas Dasar Informasi Di Awal Tanpa Paksaan /

Abbreviations

	<i>Free, Prior, and Informed Consent</i>
PBB	: Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa / <i>United Nations</i>
Perda	: Peraturan Daerah / <i>Regional Regulation</i>
PHK	: Pemutusan Hubungan Kerja / <i>Termination of Employment</i>
PLN	: Perusahaan Listrik Negara / <i>State Electricity Company</i>
PLTS	: Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Surya / <i>Solar Power Plant</i>
PLTSa	: Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Sampah / <i>Waste-to-Energy Power Plant</i>
PLTU	: Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Uap / <i>Coal Power Plant</i>
RPP	: Rancangan Peraturan Pemerintah / <i>Draft Government Regulation</i>
RTH	: Ruang Terbuka Hijau / <i>Green Open Space</i>
RZWP3K	: Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil / <i>Coastal and Small Island Zoning Plan</i>
SK	: Surat Keputusan / <i>Decree</i>
SNDC	: <i>Second Nationally Determined Contribution</i>
TPA	: Tempat Pembuangan Akhir / <i>Landfill</i>
TPS	: Tempat Pembuangan Sampah / <i>Waste Disposal Site</i>
TWA	: Taman Wisata Alam / <i>Nature Tourism Park</i>
UBI	: <i>Universal Basic Income</i>
UNFCCC	: <i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
UU	: Undang-Undang / <i>Law</i>

Introduction

This year, the Indonesian government is committed to submitting its Second Nationally Determined Contribution (SNDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This reflects Indonesia's ongoing efforts to support the goals of the Paris Agreement in tackling the climate crisis, which poses a serious threat to both the planet and humanity. Previously, Indonesia had submitted its climate commitment documents on four occasions: the Intended NDC (INDC) in 2015, which became the First NDC in 2016; the Updated NDC (UNDC) in 2021; and the Enhanced NDC (ENDC) in 2022. Despite these efforts, climate justice has not yet been prioritized as a key approach or indicator in shaping Indonesia's climate commitments from 2015 to 2022.

In the concept of climate justice, climate policies must position vulnerable groups as meaningful subjects—acting as key actors, contributors, implementers, and primary beneficiaries of the policies being developed. This must be grounded in the recognition of the rights and needs of vulnerable groups, meaningful participation of vulnerable and affected communities, the creation of conditions that allow communities to have sufficient access to natural resources, and recovery from environmental damage and losses caused by destructive development and the climate crisis. In other words, just climate policies should encompass recognitional, procedural, distributive, and restorative justice (IPCC, 2022; Juhola et al., 2022).

Box 1. Four Dimensions of Climate Justice

Recognitive Justice

Acknowledging the diversity, knowledge, and rights of all parties in addressing climate change, especially the specific needs of vulnerable groups facing structural inequalities in socio-cultural, economic, and political aspects.

Procedural Justice

Ensuring equal, meaningful, and inclusive participation in decision-making processes and the implementation of climate policies.

Distributive Justice

Ensuring the fair and equitable distribution of benefits and burdens from climate actions across all segments of society

Restorative Justice

Restoring losses and damages experienced by vulnerable groups due to climate change and addressing the root causes of injustice.

Unfortunately, Indonesia's NDCs (Nationally Determined Contributions) have not explicitly committed to climate justice. The mitigation and adaptation content within the NDCs also do not fully reflect the four dimensions of climate justice.

Through Law No. 16 of 2016 on the Ratification of the Paris Agreement and the issuance of NDCs, Indonesia has committed to respecting human rights in addressing climate change, as stated in the Paris Agreement's preamble. The agreement requires Indonesia to respect, promote, and consider its obligations towards human rights, including the right to health, and the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those in vulnerable situations. It also includes commitments

to the right to development, gender equality, women's empowerment, and intergenerational equity. However, the NDCs have not fully identified vulnerable groups whose livelihoods are heavily affected by climate change, such as small farmers, traditional fishers, coastal communities, laborers, and informal workers. The principles of recognitive, distributive, and restorative justice are often not clearly reflected in key programs, strategies, or action plans for climate change mitigation and adaptation. Implementation remains very limited, as observed by representatives of various vulnerable groups in multiple discussions led by civil society.¹

Regarding procedural justice, the meaningful participation of vulnerable groups is still perceived as inadequate, both in the formulation and implementation of climate policies. In the Enhanced NDC (ENDC), participation is narrowly defined, primarily within the context of climate change adaptation, particularly in terms of social resilience and livelihoods, and in very specific programs like social forestry. The meaningful inclusion of vulnerable groups is not yet recognized as an integral part of the development and implementation stages of climate policies and initiatives. In fact, meaningful participation was absent in the very process of drafting the NDC itself.

The Indonesian government is currently drafting the Second NDC (SNDC) and plans to submit it ahead of the UNFCCC deadline. In this process, climate justice requires adequate public involvement, particularly of vulnerable groups, in both the preparation and implementation of the SNDC. This should be achieved through transparent access to SNDC documents and ensuring participation that is open, inclusive, and accountable. Vulnerable groups include small farmers, women farmers, traditional fishers, women fishers, indigenous peoples, laborers, informal workers, people with disabilities, children, youth, and the elderly.

Climate Justice in the Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement has recognized the importance of climate justice in addressing climate change.² It calls on countries to respect, promote, and consider their obligations towards human rights, including the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, and those in vulnerable situations; as well as the right to development, gender equality, women's empowerment, and intergenerational equity in their climate actions.³ Moreover, the decisions from the 28th Conference of Parties (COP 28) regarding the first Global Stocktake⁴ have also extensively incorporated elements related to climate justice (see the box below). Therefore, it has become imperative to operationalize the concept of climate justice within the Second NDC and its implementation policies.

¹ Since April 2024, several NGOs within the People's Alliance for Climate Justice (ARUKI) have been holding consultations with communities affected by climate change and climate actions across multiple provinces, including South Sumatra, Central Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, West Java, Aceh, East Kalimantan, and Bali. These discussions focused on climate justice issues impacting these regions. In August 2024, a National Dialogue was convened, bringing together organizations representing vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, youth, indigenous communities, fishers, farmers, women, and laborers, to further address these concerns.

² Preamble of Paris Agreement, paragraph 14, "...noting the importance of the concept of climate justice," when taking action to address climate change https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

³ Ibid.

⁴ Compiled from the first Global Stocktake COP 18, https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2023_L17_adv.pdf

Key Outcomes of the First Global Stocktake at COP28 (Dubai):

- ✓ Acknowledges the importance of climate justice in addressing climate change.
- ✓ Reaffirms that fair and sustainable solutions to the climate crisis must be based on social dialogue and the participation of all stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, and children.
- ✓ Emphasizes that a just transition can support stronger and more equitable mitigation efforts.
- ✓ Recognizes the specific needs and circumstances of developing countries, particularly those vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change.
- ✓ Notes with serious concern the findings of the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report, which indicate that those who have contributed the least to climate change are the most vulnerable to its impacts, and that most adaptation responses are not distributed equitably.
- ✓ Highlights the following targets within the framework of the global adaptation goal:
 - a by 2030, all parties should have and use up-to-date assessments related to impacts, vulnerabilities, and risks;
 - b by 2030, all parties should have national adaptation plans, policy instruments, and planning processes and/or strategies that are gender-responsive, participatory, fully transparent, and inclusive of vulnerable groups.
- ✓ Recognizes the importance of vulnerable developing countries and segments of the population currently facing vulnerability due to their geographic location, socio-economic status, livelihoods, gender, age, minority status, marginalization, displacement, disability, and the ecosystems they rely on, in responding to loss and damage from the impacts of climate change.
- ✓ Encourages parties to implement climate policies and actions that are gender-responsive, fully respect human rights, and empower youth and children.

Therefore, a group of civil society organizations advocating for the rights of vulnerable groups have taken the initiative to gather and compile input to strengthen the inclusion of climate justice in Indonesia's Second NDC.

Method

The preparation of this document involved about 60 national and regional organizations through several workshops discussing proposals for the SNDC and collecting written feedback. This input also incorporates results from public consultations related to promoting the Climate Justice Act⁵, which represents vulnerable groups affected by climate change and climate action (see the Subjects section). The consultations on climate change agendas were approached from three perspectives. The first perspective reviews climate change agendas based on **Climate Justice Dimensions**. The second perspective examines climate change and climate justice from the **Subjects'** point of view. The third perspective relates to the **Landscape**, which represents the living space of those affected by climate change and climate action.

A Dimensions of Climate Justice

Climate justice views human security as a key factor in addressing the climate crisis (IPCC, 2022). To achieve this, historical ecological debt from developed countries to developing countries, as well as the greater ecological debt of wealthy groups who emit and exploit natural resources more than the average person, must be taken into account (Jafry et al., 2019; Martínez-Alier, 2002). Currently, Indonesia bears the burden of greenhouse gas emissions produced by developed countries since the industrial revolution 30 decades ago. Alongside economic progress driven by environmental damage, land grabbing, and pollution benefiting a few, the Indonesian people also face ecological burdens from the resource extraction done by developed countries through investments. The most apparent impact is the loss of land and living space, which are crucial for indigenous communities, small farmers, traditional fishers, and local populations across various regions (Castro & Kuntz, 2022; Chagutah, 2013). At the same time, the production-consumption pattern remains fundamentally unchanged and continues to depend on extractivism.

To achieve climate justice, we need to address the combination of human security, ecological debt, land tenure, and production-consumption patterns (H.E.L.P). Climate justice emphasizes the connection between human rights to live in a healthy environment and sustainable development. This involves ensuring the rights of vulnerable groups and fairly sharing the burdens and opportunities of climate change. The H.E.L.P principles should be supported by **dimensions of justice such as recognitive justice, distributive justice, procedural justice** (Corvino & Andina, 2023; IPCC, 2022; Schlosberg & Collins, 2014), and **restorative justice** (Juhola et al., 2022; Kuehn, 2000; Schlosberg & Collins, 2014), which are the perspectives used in this document.

Recognitive justice acknowledges that societies are made up of diverse groups with varying needs, desires, and adaptive capacities. This principle recognizes the structural vulnerabilities and inequalities experienced by minority groups in terms of their cultural, socio-economic, and political rights. These factors affect their vulnerability to shocks and stresses, their ability to access resources, and their participation in decision-making processes.

⁵ Since April 2024, several NGOs within the People's Alliance for Climate Justice (ARUKI) have been holding consultations with communities affected by climate change and climate actions across multiple provinces, including South Sumatra, Central Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, Central Java, West Java, Aceh, East Kalimantan, and Bali. These discussions focused on climate justice issues impacting these regions. In August 2024, a National Dialogue was convened, bringing together organizations representing vulnerable groups, such as people with disabilities, youth, indigenous communities, fishers, farmers, women, and laborers, to further address these concerns.

Distributive justice considers how the impacts of climate change and the effects of mitigation and adaptation actions—both negative and positive—are distributed within society. It involves the fair distribution of both the burdens arising from activities that threaten the environment and the environmental benefits from government programs and private sector initiatives. In the context of climate justice, distributive justice does not mean merely redistributing damage or risk. Instead, it focuses on ensuring equal protection for everyone and eliminating environmental hazards, as well as avoiding placing harmful activities in any community (Kuehn, 2000, p. 10684).

Procedural justice refers to fairness in the processes of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Decision-making processes are considered fair when they are transparent, accountable, and take into account diverse voices, values, and perspectives. Additionally, procedural justice involves communities as stakeholders who influence decision outcomes. Open public participation is essential for achieving procedural justice. To ensure procedural justice, participation must be collaborative and continuous.

Restorative justice refers to restoring the rights of communities affected by historical environmental damage, losses due to specific climate actions, and loss and damage that highlight the permanent harm caused by climate change, particularly impacting vulnerable groups. To achieve restorative justice, there must be recognition or identification of the impacts and injustices that have occurred, identification of perpetrators and victims, and determination of the forms and types of recovery needed.

B Subjects Dimensions

Climate adaptation and mitigation programs must consider the diverse and intersecting identities of subjects. These varied identities affect the differences in impact and capacity to respond to the climate crisis. Vulnerable groups should be central in managing the climate crisis, especially in the Second NDC policies. Vulnerable subjects are those facing inequalities and limitations in accessing resources, social protection, and rights, and who are most affected by the climate crisis while also having limited capacity to respond. The vulnerable groups focused on in this input include, but are not limited to, **small farmers, female farmers, traditional fishers, female fishers, indigenous communities, laborers, informal workers, people with disabilities, children, youth, the elderly, survivors of gender-based violence, and sexual minorities.**

Each subject is defined as follows:

-  **Farmers** are individuals and/or their families engaged in agricultural activities such as crop cultivation, horticulture, plantations, and animal husbandry. Vulnerable farmers include small-scale farmers who work on land smaller than 0.5 hectares and smallholder farmers with land holdings of no more than 10 hectares, whether located inland or along the coast.
-  **Traditional fishers** are men and women whose livelihoods depend on fishing and marine activities, including catching, farming, and processing fish, in coastal waters, rivers, and lakes that have been used for generations. Fishing activities are carried out to meet daily needs, whether using non-motorized fishing methods or boats with a gross tonnage of less than 5 GT.

 **indigenous peoples (“Masyarakat Adat”)** are recognized in the constitution through Article 18B, Paragraph (2), and Article 28I, Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, through the concept of customary law communities (“*Kesatuan Masyarakat Hukum Adat*”) and traditional communities (“*Masyarakat Tradisional*”). The term “*Masyarakat Adat*” encompasses both “Customary Law Communities” and “Traditional Communities” introduced in the Constitution. Various sectoral laws also mention indigenous peoples using different terminologies. For example, Law No. 2 of 2021, which amends Law No. 21 of 2001 on Special Autonomy for Papua Province, uses the concepts of customary law communities (*Masyarakat Hukum Adat*), Papuan indigenous peoples (*Orang Asli Papua - OAP*), and *Masyarakat Adat*. Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government uses the term customary law communities. indigenous peoples are also mentioned in Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and Law No. 27 of 2007 on Coastal and Small Island Management. indigenous peoples’ rights have also been addressed in the UN Declaration of September 2007.

The Alliance of indigenous peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN) defines indigenous peoples as legal subjects consisting of groups who have lived for generations in specific geographic areas, bound by cultural identity, ancestral connections, strong ties to land, territory, and natural resources in their customary area, as well as a value system that governs their economic, political, social, and legal institutions.

 **Laborers** are individuals who receive wages or other forms of compensation from an employer. Workers are categorized into two types: formal and informal. Formal laborers have official contracts, clear working hours, formal work equipment, and receive social protection and specific entitlements. An example is factory laborers. Informal laborers do not have official contracts, clear working hours, or formal work equipment, and they lack social protection and entitlements. An example is farm laborers who assist in agricultural work.

 **Informal workers** are those working in the informal sector. Examples include street vendors, peddlers, motorcycle taxi drivers, waste pickers, rickshaw pullers, and others.

 **People with disabilities** are individuals who experience long-term physical, intellectual, mental, sensory, or multiple limitations that can create barriers and difficulties in interacting with their environment. These limitations can hinder their ability to participate fully and effectively alongside other citizens on an equal basis.

 **Children** are individuals under the age of 18, including those in the womb.

 **Youth** are individuals aged between 18 and 35 years.

 **The elderly** are individuals over the age of 60.

 **Gender-Based Violence (GBV)** survivors are individuals who experience various forms of gender-based violence, whether in private settings, communities, or by the state. According to the 2023 Komnas Perempuan’s End of Year report, there were 457,895 reported cases of GBV against women. Meanwhile, SIMFONI PPA recorded 29,833 cases of gender-based violence affecting both women and men. The climate crisis is connected to GBV both as a trigger for violence and as a barrier in addressing such cases.

 **Sexual minorities** are individuals with gender identities that fall outside the normative definitions of male and female. In Indonesia, sexual minorities still face various forms of discrimination, stigma, and violence, leading to poverty and difficulties in accessing empowerment programs and social protection.

 **Women** are individuals or groups categorized as vulnerable not because they are weak, but due to entrenched patriarchal culture that places women primarily in domestic roles. This positioning limits women's access to and control over political spaces, natural resources, and the environment.

C Landscape Dimensions

I The Landscape Resilience Approach

The landscape approach in the previous ENDC document appeared fragmented, focusing primarily on ecosystem aspects and seemingly separating them from socio-economic aspects. This reflects a narrow understanding of the landscape as an integrated system. The economic and social aspects, which are integral parts of the landscape, seemed overlooked in the ENDC's analysis and planning, which separated landscape resilience, social resilience, and economic resilience. To address this limitation, a **paradigm shift** towards a **holistic landscape approach** is needed, **one that encompasses ecosystem resilience, social resilience, and economic resilience** (Brown & Kothari, 2011; Riggs et al., 2021; Schmidt, 2022; Selman, 2002).

Indonesia has a highly diverse landscape, with each region exhibiting specific and varying vulnerabilities. The country encompasses at least six ecoregions (SLHI, 2022), ten major geomorphological types (Verstappen, 2010), and seven biogeoregions. In addition to ecological diversity, Indonesia also has significant socio-cultural diversity, with at least 1,340 ethnic groups (Indonesia, 2017). This diversity in ecosystems, cultures, and social systems leads to different characteristics of risk and vulnerability, as well as varying potentials for contributing to climate change actions that are contextually appropriate for each landscape.

The landscape resilience approach can serve as a fundamental basis for climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. By integrating various aspects, this approach enables:

➤ Sustainable Resource Management

Optimizing the use of natural resources by considering socio-economic aspects, reducing conflicts, and enhancing community well-being (Riggs et al., 2021; Lavorel et al., 2019), as well as fulfilling the right to living spaces, which includes community access to land ownership.

➤ Strengthening Food Sovereignty

Developing sustainable and climate-adaptive food systems on both land and coastlines, enhancing food sovereignty, and increasing the income of food producers such as farmers and fishers.

➤ Biodiversity Protection

Managing and safeguarding biodiversity within landscapes, maintaining ecosystem balance, and preserving their ecological functions (Termorshuizen et al., 2007; Sayer,

⁶ Vulkanik, Struktural, Aeolin, Solusional, Fluvial, Marine, Denudasional, Organik, Antropogenik, dan Glasial

2009; Lavorel et al., 2019).

➤ **Green Infrastructure Development**

Implementing nature-based adaptation strategies, such as developing rainwater systems, urban forests, and coastal and inland parks, to reduce the impacts of climate change (Lavorel et al., 2019).

➤ **Enhancing Awareness and Collaboration Among Stakeholders, Especially Communities**

Increasing public understanding and participation in decision-making processes, fostering a sense of responsibility for environmental sustainability, and contributing to social and economic resilience.

A landscape resilience approach can ensure that climate actions and development projects incorporate climate justice and address the needs of people living within these landscapes. This approach helps **prevent the intentional or unintentional sacrifice of certain areas (“zones of sacrifice”) in pursuit of national development and climate goals**. Current sectoral approaches to mitigation and adaptation often overlook environmental integrity and social justice. For example, efforts in the energy sector to mitigate climate change can neglect the social-ecological resilience needed to adapt to changing conditions. For instance, promoting electric vehicles might lead to increased nickel mining, which can harm the environment, indigenous communities, and local populations through land grabbing and environmental degradation.

The landscape resilience approach consciously views climate change mitigation and adaptation agendas as an integrated and inseparable whole. Through a just landscape resilience approach, climate actions ensure the sustainability of ecosystem functions and the social and economic resilience of every subject living in different areas of the Indonesian archipelago, while also fairly reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Ideally, participatory analysis using a landscape resilience perspective should be based on interconnected social-ecological systems. However, to facilitate the involvement of participants in this process, the approach is tailored to the landscape categories most understandable to the contributors. The landscape categories used are urban land, transitional (suburban) land, rural land, urban coasts, transitional (suburban) coasts, and rural coasts. This report uses these landscape categories as the foundation for developing sectoral agendas aimed at protecting subjects and enabling them to effectively and dignifiedly address the impacts of climate change.

General Recommendations

Indonesia's NDC should be more ambitious than the previous one. This ambition should not only focus on emission targets but also on achieving climate justice and its various aspects, as outlined in the 2015 Paris Agreement.

Inequality and injustice are the root causes of climate change. Therefore, to address these issues, global, national, and sub-national visions, plans, and actions must focus on alleviating injustice and inequality. Indonesian civil society recommends that Indonesia's climate justice targets align with international processes. For civil society, climate justice is not only about addressing international inequalities but also about addressing domestic injustices and inequalities. By achieving climate justice within its own borders, Indonesia can set an example for the global community on how to effectively tackle climate change and its impacts.

1 Just and Landscape-Based Energy Transition

Climate Justice Dimensions

Distributive, Recognitive, Restorative, Procedural

Priority

Halt the construction of new coal-fired power plants and fossil fuel projects, and redirect investments towards decentralized and democratic renewable energy sources.

Focus:

Landscape Approach

Implement a landscape approach in planning and developing renewable energy, considering the interconnections between energy systems and natural ecosystems, and minimizing negative impacts on natural resources and communities.

- Integrate social and environmental impact assessments into the use of renewable energy resources.
- Ensure that renewable energy infrastructure is integrated with sustainable water and land management systems.

Justice for Communities Affected by Coal-Fired Power Plants (PLTU)

Ensure a just transition for workers in the energy sector through retraining programs, upskilling opportunities, and social safety nets. Evaluate the impact of past PLTU operations at both site locations and coal mining areas, and provide compensation and rehabilitation mechanisms for affected communities.

Gender Justice

Ensure transparency and provide information about energy transition that is easily understandable and involves women and individuals with diverse gender identities at every stage, including in consultations. Conduct gender impact assessments and develop gender action plans to ensure that the transition is implemented with gender justice at its core.



Intergenerational Justice

Open public participation, especially for young people, in the development of renewable energy based on local and community potentials. Support indigenous communities in developing renewable energy initiatives that align with their local commodities.



Justice for people with disabilities

Address the vulnerabilities, barriers, and needs of people with disabilities in all aspects of climate policies, programs, and actions. Pay special attention to awareness raising materials, education, and campaigns related to climate change issues, including energy transition, to accommodate specific disability needs.



Justice in Access

Improve access to affordable renewable energy for all segments of society, including people living in poverty and vulnerable, through targeted subsidies, community-based energy projects, and fair energy distribution. Promote transparency and accountability from planning to implementation and evaluation of the energy transition through public consultations and full community participation.



Justice in Transportation

Encourage the shift to renewable energy-based vehicles and sustainable public transportation. Prioritize investment in clean and green transportation infrastructure, focusing on pedestrian and cycling safety, accessible public transportation systems, and rural connectivity. Implement policies to promote public transportation use, including fare subsidies, dedicated bus lanes, and priority access for public transport vehicles. Promote accessible transportation for vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, through special parking spaces, accessible public transport, and infrastructure modifications. Ensure a just transition for workers in the transportation sector through retraining programs, upskilling opportunities, and social safety nets to reduce job losses and facilitate the shift to green jobs.

2 Just and Landscape-Based Industry



Climate Justice Dimensions

Recognitive, Procedural, Distributive, Restorative



Priorities

Promote the adoption of clean and efficient technologies in the industrial sector that will not pollute the environment, provide incentives for industries that reduce emissions, and enhance law enforcement against polluting industries.



Focus:



Landscape Approach

Apply a landscape approach to industrial management by considering the environmental carrying and supporting capacity, and minimizing negative impacts on ecosystems and communities. This involves encouraging industries to shift to a circular economy model, reducing waste and pollution, and implementing sustainable water and natural resource management practices.



Social Justice

Ensure social protection and provide direct support from industries to communities affected by industrial impacts, including people with disabilities. Guarantee fair compensation for communities whose resources, such as water, are exploited by industries.



Transition Justice

Support the transition to clean technologies and renewable energy sources in the sector through funding, policy frameworks, and technological support. Ensure a just transition for workers in energy-intensive industries by providing retraining programs, upskilling opportunities, and social safety nets to mitigate job losses and facilitate the shift to green jobs.



Climate Justice

Promote energy efficiency measures in industries, commercial sectors, and public utilities through regulations, incentives, and technical assistance to reduce energy consumption and emissions. Implement regulations and incentives to cut emissions from industries and public utilities, including carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions trading schemes.

3 Just and Landscape-Based Ecosystem Protection & Management



Climate Justice Dimensions

Distributive, Recognitive, Procedural, Restorative



Priorities

Implement a moratorium on land and natural forest conversion for all purposes, especially large-scale agriculture, mining, and infrastructure projects, until there is a participatory and comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment. This includes FPIC for indigenous and local communities, ensuring adequate time for consultation and decision-making.



Focus:



Landscape Approach

Implement a landscape approach in forest and land management, considering the interconnections between various ecosystems, and minimizing negative impacts on biodiversity and communities. This may involve promoting the restoration of degraded ecosystems in a sustainable manner, integrating conservation efforts with community livelihoods, and involving indigenous communities in the management of their territories.



Justice for indigenous peoples

Legal recognition and protection of indigenous territories, including legal frameworks to provide ownership and control over land and resources to indigenous peoples. This includes recognizing traditional agricultural practices, sustainable livelihoods, and conservation based on traditional knowledge/local wisdom, and ensuring protection for indigenous and local communities practicing these methods without

criminalization.



Gender Justice

Achieve more ambitious legal recognition and protection of indigenous territories by facilitating the process of recognizing land tenure rights for indigenous peoples and acknowledging gender dynamics within indigenous communities (roles, positions, and leadership of indigenous women in land and resource rights).



Justice and Transparency

Enhance transparency and accountability in forest and natural resource management through open data platforms integrated with Indonesia's One Map Policy & One Data Policy, community audits, and participatory decision-making.



Justice in Governance

Encourage the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests and lands, prioritizing human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, and farmers, ensuring that the responsibilities for restoration and rehabilitation are not unilaterally shifted to indigenous and local communities. Enact indigenous peoples' Law. Facilitate conflict resolution between indigenous and local communities and concessions or conservation management authorities.



Justice in Access and Recovery

Provide comprehensive information in easily understandable language and involve meaningful participation and FPIC in every climate project, including carbon projects. Support institutional and financial backing for indigenous and local youth as part of tenure security and livelihood access in forests.

4 Just and Landscape-Based Waste Management



Climate Justice Dimension

Distributive



Priority

Establish waste management as a fundamental right and government responsibility, where every citizen has the right to live in a clean and healthy environment, and the government must be accountable for providing fair waste management infrastructure and systems.



Focus:



Landscape Approach

Promote integrated waste management with landscape resilience, avoiding uncontrolled waste disposal and encouraging recycling and reuse. This involves building a landscape-based waste management system, minimizing negative environmental impacts, and utilizing waste as raw material or products.



Social Justice

Enhance fair, affordable, and sustainable waste management infrastructure and capacity throughout Indonesia. Ensure inclusion and empowerment of the informal sector in waste management by recognizing their work, providing access to training

and education, and ensuring fair wages and benefits.



Justice in Consumption

Encourage the adoption of circular economy principles and Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) in a fair and effective manner. Promote public education and awareness campaigns to encourage responsible consumption and waste reduction, with a focus on empowering consumers to make sustainable choices.

5 Landscape-Based Food Sovereignty



Climate Justice Dimensions

Distributive & Restorative



Priorities

Promote local, just, and sustainable food systems that prioritize small-scale farmers and traditional fishers. Respect traditional knowledge and practices. Encourage equitable access to markets and fair pricing.



Focus:



Landscape Approach

Promote local food systems that consider landscape resilience, respect local wisdom, and build resilience to climate change. This can involve supporting food diversification, improving access to relevant technology and information, and encouraging sustainable agricultural practices that take into account land carrying capacity.



Social Justice

Enhance community access to affordable, nutritious food through food assistance programs, traditional markets, and the development of farmer and fisher cooperatives, while promoting local food production and distribution.



Transition Justice

Support sustainable agricultural and fishing practices that are adaptive to climate change, such as agroecology and sustainable fisheries, through education, training, and access to appropriate technologies, including reliable renewable energy-powered fishing tools. Develop strategies to build resilience to climate change impacts on agriculture, such as drought-resistant crops, irrigation systems, and disaster preparedness programs.



Recognition Justice

Protect and preserve local food diversity and traditional knowledge about food through seed banks, community-based breeding programs, and documentation of traditional practices. Recognize traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples, including agricultural systems, processing methods, and the diversity of local food types and varieties.



Justice for Fishers

Promote sustainable fishing practices, including fishing quotas, restrictions on fishing gear, and establishment of marine conservation areas, and support community-

based fisheries management that empowers local communities to manage their resources. Acknowledge and protect traditional fishing practices and indigenous peoples' rights to marine resources through legal frameworks, recognition of customary law, and participatory management structures. Restore marine health by fully involving indigenous communities in coastal ecosystem rehabilitation processes that prioritize indigenous knowledge and practices. Provide compensation for loss and damage to coastal and small island communities affected by climate change, including funding for community-based climate adaptation, adaptation measures, and sustainable livelihood diversification.

6 Just and Sustainable Access to Clean Water & Sanitation

Climate Justice Dimensions

Distributive, Procedural, Restorative

Priorities

Encourage the de-privatization of water resources and promote community-based water management.

Focus:

Landscape Approach

Promote landscape-based water management, ensuring access to clean water for all, and protecting water resources. This may involve encouraging integrated water management, building sustainable water infrastructure, and minimizing water pollution.

Access Justice

Build a fair and affordable clean water distribution system for all, considering the specific needs of women, adolescent girls, children, people with disabilities, and urban People living in poverty.

Governance Justice

Improve infrastructure and services for adequate, safe, and sustainable sanitation, including protecting water sources from pollution. Promote integrated watershed-based water management by ensuring full involvement of all societal groups. Ensure the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to manage their territories and resources.

7 Sustainable, Just, and Climate-Resilient Settlement

Infrastructure

Climate Justice Dimensions

Procedural & Distributive

Priorities

Ensure the development of low-emission, environmentally conscious, and inclusive infrastructure that considers the needs of vulnerable groups.

Focus:

Landscape Approach

Ensure infrastructure development that considers landscape resilience, avoids ecosystem damage, and enhances disaster resilience. This may involve applying sustainable development principles, constructing environmentally friendly infrastructure, and improving access to sustainable basic services.

Social Justice

Ensure access to safe, affordable, and adequate housing for all, prioritizing vulnerable groups through affordable housing programs, subsidies, and rent control mechanisms.

Planning Justice

Promote climate-resilient housing design and construction practices, including building codes that incorporate climate adaptation measures and support for green technologies and building materials. Implement policies to protect vulnerable groups from eviction, forced relocation, and land grabs due to development projects, ensuring their right to adequate housing and living environments. Facilitate community participation in housing planning and decision-making, ensuring that local needs and housing solutions are designed specifically to fit the local context.

Justice for Vulnerable Groups

Ensure housing policies are inclusive and sensitive to the needs of vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, women, and children, by promoting accessible housing, gender-sensitive housing designs, and child-friendly spaces.

8 Social Security & Just and Landscape-Based Livelihoods

Climate Justice Dimensions

Recognitive, Procedural, Distributive, Restorative

Priorities

Establish inclusive and climate-responsive social protection policies that reach all segments of society, including vulnerable groups.

Focus:

Landscape Approach

Promote social protection and economic empowerment programs that consider landscape resilience, ensure access to resources and economic opportunities for all, and enhance climate resilience. This may involve developing comprehensive social security systems, promoting livelihood diversification, and creating sustainable green jobs.

Social Justice

Promote the creation of fair and quality green jobs. Provide training and support for workers in vulnerable sectors to adapt to climate change and transition to more sustainable industries.



Justice for indigenous communities

Accelerate the recognition of indigenous legal rights and customary territories (including customary forests, small island community-managed areas, and community-managed conservation areas) as well as their livelihoods, while considering fair and streamlined processes and specifically acknowledging indigenous women's rights to equal access. Identify, recognize, and develop local and traditional knowledge systems in comprehensive climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts (beyond just forest resource utilization) as contributions to climate goals. Integrate indigenous territories into spatial planning and development planning at all levels (national, provincial, and district). Ensure fair, transparent, and directly accessible compensation and recovery mechanisms for indigenous communities affected by development projects.



Universal Justice

Establish Universal Basic Income (UBI) as a social safety net across all landscapes, providing a guaranteed minimum income for all citizens, regardless of employment status or income level, to address poverty and inequality and ensure a basic standard of living for everyone.



Justice for people living in poverty

Promote adaptive economic empowerment and social protection programs that address climate change and reach the most vulnerable groups, including job creation programs, social safety nets, and disaster preparedness initiatives.



Governance Justice

Promote inclusive, transparent, and accountable climate governance, developing robust mechanisms for meaningful participation from all sectors of society, including indigenous communities, women, people with disabilities, youth, farmers, fishers, urban poor, and others in climate policy development and formulation.



Access Justice

Ensure fair and broad access to climate-related resources, information, and benefits from climate programs, including funding for adaptation and mitigation, access to technology, and training opportunities.



Funding Justice

Promote climate financing mechanisms that prioritize the needs of developing countries, vulnerable communities, and indigenous peoples, ensuring that climate funding is accessible, predictable, and aligned with climate justice principles.



Labor Justice

Ensure a just transition for workers in energy-intensive sectors through retraining programs, upskilling opportunities, and social safety nets to reduce job loss and facilitate the shift to green jobs.



Justice for Fishers

Promote sustainable fishing practices, including fishing quotas, restrictions on fishing gear, and establishment of marine conservation areas, and support community-based fisheries management that empowers local communities to manage their resources. Recognize and protect traditional fishing practices and the rights of indigenous peoples to marine resources through legal frameworks, recognition of

customary law, and participatory management structures. Restore marine health by fully involving indigenous communities in the rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems, leveraging their knowledge and practices. Provide compensation for loss and damage to coastal and small island communities affected by climate change, including funding for relocation, adaptation measures, and sustainable livelihood diversification.

Justice for People with Disabilities

Promote social protection programs for people with disabilities, taking into account their barriers, vulnerabilities, and needs. People with disabilities are at a heightened risk of falling into poverty due to their additional costs of disability, which are expenses beyond what is typically incurred by individuals without disabilities. These extra costs can include special assistive devices, additional transportation expenses, extra personal hygiene products, and intensive medical care. Climate change exacerbates the vulnerabilities faced by people with disabilities across all aspects of their lives. Therefore, social protection for people with disabilities should be individualized rather than family-based, allowing for consideration of the additional costs and barriers faced by individuals with disabilities.

Gender Justice

Promote recognition, respect, and protection of individual and collective initiatives and the resilience experiences of women as a vulnerable group who bear the layered burdens resulting from the impacts of climate change and climate-related disasters.

Important Notes:

Holistic Landscape Approach

The resilience landscape approach requires collaboration among various stakeholders, including government, indigenous communities, the private sector, and research institutions.

Capacity Building

It is crucial to enhance the capacity of communities to manage landscapes sustainably, focusing on recognizing rights and transferring relevant knowledge and technology.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Implement comprehensive monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess the effectiveness of the resilience landscape approach and ensure its sustainability through participatory methods involving vulnerable groups.

Justice for Vulnerable Groups

Recommendations should be implemented with attention to the specific needs of each vulnerable group, ensuring meaningful participation from all community groups in the planning and execution of programs.

Recognition of Rights and Justice

Recognition of rights and justice for all groups, including indigenous communities, women, people with disabilities, and people living in poverty, should be a primary focus in the implementation of the SNDC (Second Nationally Determined Contribution).



Adaptive Capacity Building

Enhancing adaptive capacity and reducing vulnerability for all community groups is crucial, with special attention to those most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Conclusion:

Indonesia's Second NDC should focus on climate justice and landscape resilience to ensure that climate action addresses not only emission mitigation but also the improvement of community well-being, environmental protection, and comprehensive landscape resilience. This approach requires collaboration, participation, and equity to build a more just and sustainable future.

Thematic Recommendations

Thematic Area 1 Just Energy Transition

Sub-theme: Power Generation

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	All subjects	Distributive, recognitive, restorative, and procedural	- Mitigation actions in the energy sector rely heavily on sources that prolong the use of fossil fuels, such as liquefied coal, gasified coal, and biomass for co-firing coal-fired power plants. - Mitigation actions in the energy sector heavily depend on biomass and biofuels produced on a large scale, both for co-firing and electricity generation, thereby increasing the need for the conversion of natural forests and land otherwise used for food production. - Mitigation actions in the energy sector rely on electricity sources that are not environmentally friendly, create adverse health impacts, and are carbon-intensive, such as waste-to-energy power plants.	Remove power plants and technologies that prolong the use of fossil fuels, increase deforestation risk, and create environmental damage from mitigation actions in the energy sector, including large-scale renewable energy, energy produced from waste, nuclear power, and carbon capture technologies such as CCS and CCUS.	- Percentage of renewable energy sources (excluding waste-to-energy) in the national energy mix - Area of natural forest converted for energy needs - Capacity of renewable energy power generation
2	Energy consumers (including communities without access to electricity)	Distributive, recognitive, restorative, and procedural	- Unequal access to affordable and sustainable renewable energy - Many remote villages or indigenous areas have no access to electricity, hindering education	Accelerate the transition from coal-fired power plants to equitable, decentralized, and democratic Renewable Energy, involving communities and prioritizing human rights,	- Percentage of renewable energy in the total national energy mix. - The number of coal-fired power plants (PLTU) and their installed capacity

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			for children and young people.	enhancing community well-being, and ensuring gender justice. 2. Increase access to affordable Renewable Energy for all segments of society. 3. Enhance transparency and accountability in the energy transition process, including plans, policies, and related documents, from planning through implementation and evaluation, through meaningful and full public participation.	3. The number of households and regions with access to and management of renewable energy. 4. Access to affordable renewable energy for low-income communities. 5. Reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the energy sector. 6. Reduction in the intensity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the energy sector. 7. Types of documents and information in the energy sector that are designated as public information.
3	People with varying disabilities	Distributive, recognitive, restorative, and procedural	1. Indonesia's reliance on coal-fired power plants, which causes greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution, has damaged people with disabilities' livelihoods and sources of income. Many people with disabilities rely on informal work, such as street vendors. Their activities are significantly affected by rising temperatures and air pollution. 2. The climate crisis and environmental pollution from coal-fired power plants make people with disabilities' work increasingly difficult, jeopardizing their safety	1. Consider and accommodate the vulnerabilities, barriers, and needs of people with disabilities in every aspect of energy transition policies, plans, programs, and actions. 2. Develop facilities and infrastructure that support safety and security for people with disabilities in residential areas around power plants. 3. Provide social security to address health impacts and physical and psychological losses for people with	1. Number of coal-fired power plants (PLTU) and their installed capacity. 2. Percentage of renewable energy in the national energy mix. 3. Percentage of participation of people with disabilities in skills training and reskilling programs 4. Percentage of workers with disabilities in green jobs 5. Level of participation of vulnerable groups in the planning and management of energy,

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			and security. However, since it is not easy for people with disabilities to change jobs, many of them are forced to continue working in risky situations. 3. Energy transition is an elitist issue with strong masculine and ableist biases. For people with disabilities, energy transition is a difficult concept to understand because information on the topic is not accessible and rarely reaches them. 4. The operation of coal-fired power plants increases the potential impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, which endanger the safety of people with disabilities. 5. The development of large-scale renewable energy projects increases safety hazards for people with disabilities in the surrounding areas.	disabilities affected by coal-fired power plant operations or energy transition. 4. Restore the environment affected by coal-fired power plant operations to ensure livelihoods for people with disabilities. 5. Open access to skill development and job transition opportunities for people with disabilities affected by the energy transition, thereby providing new employment opportunities. 6. Pay special attention to awareness materials, education, and campaigns related to climate change issues, including energy transition, that accommodate the specific needs of individuals with disabilities. This includes, but is not limited to: availability of Sign Language Interpreters (SLI), Braille, alt text, subtitles, and the selection of fonts and colors that facilitate accessibility for individuals with specific visual needs.	especially renewable energy. 6. Number of disability-friendly facilities and infrastructure in the areas around power plants. 7. Level of fulfillment of safety nets and social security for workers affected by the energy transition. 8. Percentage of social impact resolution and environmental recovery from coal-fired power plant operations. 9. Level of understanding among people with disabilities regarding climate change issues.
4	Communities living around coal-fired power plants (including women, children,	Distributive, recognitive, restorative, and procedural	1. Lack of data on affected residents, including informal workers around coal-fired power plants (PLTU), concerning: 1) existing employment/practice/livelihood, 2)	1. Document the economic activities, including informal economy practices, of communities around coal-fired power plants (PLTUs)	1. Proportion of coal-fired power plants that have been decommissioned. 2. Number of consultation forums

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
	youth, people with disabilities, farmers, traditional fishers, indigenous peoples)		job transition risks, and 3) health impacts. 2. Lack of transparency and meaningful participation regarding the energy transition for vulnerable groups. 3. No energy transition planning that outlines the mitigation of impacts on surrounding communities and the informal economy.	and project the risks of job displacement. Additionally, assess the environmental and health conditions of these communities. 2. Accelerate the early retirement of coal-fired power plants (PLTUs) by prioritizing a just transition strategy to support affected workers and communities. 3. Restore ecosystems and the rights to livelihoods of local communities affected by the construction and operation of coal-fired power plants (PLTUs) in the past, both at the plant locations and along the fuel supply chain (coal mines), as a prerequisite for climate change adaptation. 4. Mandate the allocation of recovery funds to address historical and ongoing losses experienced by vulnerable groups due to the construction and operation of coal-fired power plants (PLTUs), including health impacts, environmental degradation, and loss of livelihoods.	held with vulnerable groups (women, children, youth, people with disabilities, traditional farmers, traditional fishers, indigenous peoples, and laborers/workers) during the early decommissioning process of coal-fired power plants. 3. Air and water pollution levels and public health in areas surrounding decommissioned coal-fired power plants. 4. Percentage of ecosystems around coal-fired power plants and coal mines that have been successfully restored. 5. Proportion of communities around coal-fired power plants and coal mines that have had their land rights restored. 6. Proportion of communities affected by coal-fired power plants and coal mines that receive restoration funds and the standard of environmental remediation for contaminated media. 7. Level of environmental health quality around coal-fired power plants.
5	Communities living around coal mines	Restorative	1. Continued expansion of coal mining and the excessive production of coal.	1. Moratorium on coal mining 2. Environmental restoration and	1. Government Regulation/Decree Mandating the Halt of New Coal Mining Permits

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
	(including women, children, youth, people with disabilities, farmers, traditional fishers, indigenous peoples)		2. Widespread environmental damage in the areas surrounding coal mines is disrupting the livelihoods of the local communities. 3. Abandoned mining pits have tragically claimed the lives of many children.	reclamation of coal Mining pits 3. Compensation for health impacts on communities living near power plants.	2. Number of enforcement actions regarding compliance with mining permits and post-mining obligations. 3. Number of consultation forums held with vulnerable groups (women, children, youth, people with disabilities, farmers, traditional fishers, indigenous communities, as well as laborers and workers) during the early retirement process of power plants. 4. Levels of air and water pollution and public health in the vicinity of the decommissioned power plants. 5. Percentage of ecosystems around power plants and coal mines that have been successfully restored. 6. Proportion of communities around power plants and coal mines that have had their land rights restored. 7. Proportion of communities affected by power plants and coal mines that have received recovery funds.
6	Women	Recognitive, procedural, distributive	1. Lack of transparency and Meaningful participation of women living around power plants, resulting in no space for	1. Ensure transparent information about energy transition that is easy to understand and involves women at every stage, including	1. Requirement for gender impact assessment documents and gender action plans for every energy transition project.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			women to express their situations, experiences, and views regarding the presence of the power plants. 2. The presence of both power plants and renewable energy facilities that lack fairness has led to disproportionate impacts on women, including increased workloads, health issues such as respiratory infections and skin conditions, difficulties in accessing clean water, transitions to laborer or sex worker, greater caregiving burdens, and experiences of violence.	during consultations. 2. Conduct gender impact assessments and develop gender action plans to ensure that the energy transition is implemented with a focus on gender justice.	2. Number of women's views and suggestions that are documented and accommodated in every consultation and decision-making process related to energy transition project plans.
7	indigenous communities, including indigenous women and indigenous youth	Recognitive, procedural	1. Lack of transparency and Meaningful participation of indigenous communities in the development of renewable energy power plants (energy farms, geothermal, hydro power plants) within their living spaces. 2. Forced evictions and land grabs from indigenous communities, which make them increasingly vulnerable due to the loss of livelihoods, cultural identity, and biodiversity that supports their way of life.	1. Involve indigenous communities meaningfully in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the energy transition by developing participation mechanisms that are suited to local conditions and the needs of indigenous communities, particularly indigenous women. 2. Enforce Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) in the energy transition process as part of fulfilling the rights of indigenous communities and as a measure for conflict prevention and resolution.	1. Safeguards for indigenous communities, including Meaningful participation, FPIC, and grievance and redress mechanisms. 2. Documented views and suggestions of indigenous communities, including indigenous women and youth, in every consultation and decision-making process related to energy transition project plans. 3. Guidelines or technical instructions for implementing FPIC issued by the government, made mandatory for energy transition projects conducted in indigenous territories, whether formally recognized or still in the process of recognition.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					- Proportion of energy transition projects that have obtained FPIC from indigenous communities before commencing. - Requirement for impact assessment documents and action plans for indigenous communities made mandatory for every energy transition project. - Number of conflicts with or complaints from indigenous communities related to energy transition projects or renewable energy development that have been successfully resolved.
8	Youth	Procedural, recognitive, distributive	- Community-based renewable energy funding, including for youth communities, is seized and redirected to large-scale projects by corporations and the government. - Youth are not involved in policy development and implementation of the energy transition. - Youth's interests have not been considered in developing the energy transition workforce roadmap.	Open public participation, especially for youth, in the management of community-scale renewable energy projects.	- Number of community-based renewable energy projects that involve youth and local communities. - Number of youth involved in policy development and their gender proportion. - Number of training and education programs aimed at enhancing the capacity of youth in community-based renewable energy, focusing on local potential. - Level of youth participation in public consultation forums related to community-based renewable energy development.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					5. Number of locally-based renewable energy initiatives led or driven by youth.
9	Workers and laborers in coal-fired power plants.	Recognitive, distributive, procedural	1. Unjust energy transition has resulted in layoffs and reduced access to affordable energy. 2. No guarantees of protection and workplace safety for workers (both formal and informal) employed at coal-fired power plants or renewable energy facilities. 3. Threat of job loss and inadequate wages. 4. Lack of consultation with workers regarding the energy transition agenda.	1. Set ambitious targets to create fair and quality "green jobs." 2. Enhance skill development and job creation in the renewable energy and sustainable sectors 3. Implement just transition mechanisms for affected workers and communities, including upskilling, reskilling programs, and social safety nets. 4. Increase transparency and accountability in the energy transition process, from planning to implementation and evaluation, through full and meaningful participation of workers.	1. Number of green jobs created annually in relation to renewable energy 2. Number of training and certification programs offered for skills in the renewable energy and sustainable sectors. 3. Proportion of coal-fired power plant workers who receive upskilling and reskilling training in the renewable energy and sustainable sectors 4. Percentage of coal-fired power plant workers who successfully transitioned to the renewable energy sector or green jobs. 5. Number of consultation and participation forums that involve coal-fired power plant workers in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of the energy transition.

Sub-Theme: Renewable Energy Power Plants

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	indigenous peoples,, indigenous women, Indigenous youth, and local communities	Recognitive, procedural, distributive, and restorative	- The lack of meaningful participation of indigenous peoples, indigenous women, Indigenous youth, and local communities in decision-making processes for mitigation and renewable energy projects. - Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) is done merely for formalities. - The occurrence of forced eviction or relocation that degrades environmental values, biodiversity, and the social and cultural livelihoods of local communities. - Increased threats of disasters triggered by large-scale and unjust mitigation and renewable energy projects. - There are no mechanisms to restore both ecosystem destruction and violation of communities's rights resulted from mitigation and renewable energy projects, from the exploration to exploitation of implementation stages. For example, there have been no restoration projects addressing the destruction of ecosystems and violations of community rights in failed geothermal exploration projects at Mount Slamet or Aceh.	- Ensure transparency and accountability in both planning and implementation stages of energy transition projects through public consultation and meaningful participation of all communities, including vulnerable groups, from the earliest planning stage to implementation. - Take corrective actions on ongoing projects by facilitating communities and policymakers to address and mitigate impacts (grievance and redress mechanisms.) - Ensure fair compensation mechanisms for affected communities. - Prioritize utilizing local potentials as a source for renewable energy in providing electricity to villages or indigenous territories, particularly for public infrastructure such as schools and offices. - Avoid the use of renewable energy sources that alter ecosystems and increase their vulnerability, such as energy estate or industrial forest plantation that could lead to deforestation.	- Safeguards for indigenous communities, including transparency, meaningful participation, FPIC, and grievance and redress mechanisms. - Documented views and suggestions of indigenous communities, including indigenous women and youth, women, people with disabilities, affected communities, and laborers in every consultation and decision-making process related to energy transition project plans. - Guidelines or technical instructions for implementing FPIC issued by the government, made mandatory for mitigation and energy transition projects conducted in indigenous territories, whether already formally recognized or still in the process of recognition. - Proportion of energy transition projects that have obtained FPIC from indigenous communities before commencing - Requirement for impact and gender assessment documents and action plans for indigenous communities, and indigenous women, made mandatory for

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
2	Women		6. Many villages or indigenous territories remain without electricity due to difficult access, which hinders the education of children and youth.	6. Ensure the availability of certain mechanisms and support for communities to develop community-based renewable energy projects as a means of achieving energy independence.	every mitigation and energy transition projects.
			7. The restriction of community initiatives to develop renewable energy based on local knowledge and resources. For example, a legal warning issued from State Electricity Company (Perusahaan Listrik Negara/PLN) to a local community in Bali who wanted to develop renewable energy using solar panels.	7. Considering the different and specific vulnerabilities, barriers, and necessities of people with disabilities in every aspect of policies, programs, and actions related to mitigation and renewable energy projects.	6. Number of conflicts with or complaints related to energy transition projects or renewable energy development that have been successfully resolved.
			8. Renewable energy procurement schemes are still reliant on large corporations.	8. Provide support to people with disabilities whose jobs are threatened by mitigation and renewable energy projects, including offering new employment opportunities.	7. Number of villages or indigenous territories that gain access to renewable energy.
			9. Funding for mitigation projects in renewable energy is still largely reliant on debt.	9. Provide special attention to information materials, education, and campaigns on climate justice issues, including related to mitigation actions and renewable energy projects, that accommodate specific disability needs. This includes, but not limited to: providing sign language interpreters, Braille materials, alt text, subtitles, and choices of font and color that could accommodate individuals with specific visual needs, among other accommodations.	8. Proportion of community-based renewable energy projects that are supported and facilitated.
					9. Proportion of successfully-restored ecosystems when mitigation or renewable energy projects fail to proceed.
					10. Proportion of communities around failed mitigation or renewable energy projects that have their rights restored.
			1. Women are not provided with information, are not involved, and their perspectives are ignored regarding mitigation and renewable energy projects.		11. Proportion of communities around coal-fired power plants and coal mines that have had their land rights restored.
			2. Unjust mitigation and renewable energy projects have resulted in women experiencing loss of agricultural land and their local knowledge, facing a clean water crisis, enduring increased workloads including caregiving responsibilities, experiencing		12. Proportion of communities affected by coal-fired power plants and coal mines that receive restoration funds and the standard of environmental remediation for contaminated media.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			increased violence and loss of security, prolonged trauma, and loss of employment and livelihoods.		13. Proportion of women that have their rights restored, including their land rights, clean water and livelihoods sources.
3	People with Disabilities	Recognitive, procedural	1. People with disabilities are not provided with information, nor are they involved in the planning and implementation of mitigation and renewable energy projects, resulting in a lack of efforts to prevent impacts that affect them.		14. Proportion of women affected by mitigation and renewable energy projects that have received recovery funds for increased workloads, loss of security, and prolonged trauma and support for their livelihoods.
4	Laborers		1. Lack of social protection and insurance for laborers (both formal and informal) working on mitigation and renewable energy projects.	1. Ensure workplace safety for laborers working on mitigation and renewable energy projects.	1. Number and severity of workplace incidents occurring in mitigation and renewable energy projects. 2. Percentage of laborers covered by comprehensive accident insurance while working on mitigation and renewable energy projects. 3. Number and percentage of insurance claims that are processed and approved in a timely manner. 4. Percentage of law-enforcement actions taken against businesses that violate health and safety regulations in mitigation and renewable energy projects.

Sub-Theme: Energy Access for the Livelihoods of Vulnerable Groups

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Traditional Fishers	Distributive, Procedural	- Gas-powered engines are not suitable for driving fisher boats effectively. - The LPG sold in small stores or kiosks is different from the LPG distributed by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. - Traditional fishers are still dependent on fossil fuels, particularly diesel fuel. - Renewable energy sources, such as solar panels, are still unaffordable and unavailable for traditional fishers. - Lack of easily understandable and convincing calculation of the advantages of renewable energy compared to fossil fuels for driving fishers' boats.	- Increase traditional fishers' access to renewable energy resources to fulfill their social resiliency and livelihoods. - Ensure its availability, affordability, and security. - Encourage the development of RE-fueled engines with power equivalent to fossil fuel engines, which are easily accessible to traditional fishers in terms of price and availability, and require minimal maintenance. - Encourage financing subsidy schemes for traditional fishers to access new and renewable energy. - Increasing awareness on renewable energy for traditional fishers. - Familiarization and maintenance training for renewable energy-based engines.	- Percentage of traditional fishers who have access to renewable energy-based engines with performance comparable to fossil fuel engines. - Availability of renewable energy-based engines in the local market at affordable prices for traditional fishers. - Number of traditional fishers benefiting from government or private sector subsidy programs to purchase renewable energy-based engines. - Proportion of total energy subsidies allocated to support traditional fishers in transitioning to using renewable energy. - Reduction in energy costs for traditional fishers resulting from subsidy schemes for adopting renewable energy. - Number of training programs conducted to familiarize fishers with renewable energy technology and maintenance practices, located in or near fishers' villages. - Percentage of fishers who have received training in maintaining renewable energy-based engines.

Sub-Theme: Transportation

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Urban Community	Recognitive, Distributive, Procedural	1. The lack of a solution to the high carbon emissions and air pollution from the transportation sector due to heavy reliance on fossil fuels and the lack of sustainable solutions for traffic congestion. 2. Lack of access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable public transportation. 3. The design of public transportation and its supporting infrastructure (such as sidewalks, bus stops, train stations, etc.) does not involve their users and especially vulnerable communities.	1. Promote the transition to sustainable and low-emission transportation systems, such as pedestrian and cycling lanes, sustainable public transportation, and renewable energy-based electric vehicles. 2. Implement public policies that support behavioral changes towards sustainable mobility, such as providing incentives for public transportation use (e.g., fare subsidies, dedicated lanes, priority access, etc.) and electric vehicles. 3. Involve users in the planning process as early as co-designing public transportation and its supporting infrastructure (such as sidewalks, bus stops, stations, etc.) while considering the needs of vulnerable communities. 4. Increase investment in the creation, repair, and modification of accessible, affordable, and environmentally-friendly public transportation infrastructure (retro-fitting).	1. Percentage of utilization of public transportation and electric vehicles. 2. Traffic congestion index. 3. Reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the transportation sector. 4. Reduction in air pollution levels from the transportation sector.
2	People with Disabilities	Recognitive, Distributive, Procedural	1. Poor accessibility of public transportation and its supporting facilities, which hinders the fulfillment of the rights of	1. Recognize and consider the vulnerabilities, barriers, and needs of individuals with disabilities in all aspects of	1. Proportion of public transportation that is accessible to people with disabilities.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			individuals with disabilities to access public transportation.	climate policies, programs, and actions, including in the transportation sector. 2. Promote transportation that is accessible to people with disabilities, through special parking spaces, easily accessible public transportation, and modifications to infrastructure. 3. Design public transportation routes that facilitate access for children, young people, women, and people with disabilities to safe public facilities and infrastructure. 4. Involve people with disabilities in the planning and oversight of the development of safe and accessible transportation.	
3	Women	Recognitive	1. Public transportation systems are not designed using gender perspective, resulting in a system that is not safe for women due to the potential for gender-based violence such as sexual harassment.	1. Design public transportation routes that facilitate access for children, youth, women, and people with disabilities to public facilities and infrastructure, considering not only mobility for formal employment but also for caregiving activities. 2. Involve women in every planning process and oversight of the development of safe and accessible transportation.	1. Proportion of safe and accessible public transportation for women
4	Youth and Children	Procedural	1. Both public or private transformation used by youth	1. Design public transportation routes that make it easier for	1. Proportion of public transportation that is safe and

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			for school and work are still mainly dominated by the use of centralized fossil fuels.	children, young people, women, and public with disabilities to access public facilities and infrastructure.	accessible for youth and children.
5	Laborers & Informal Workers	Restorative	1. The increasing threat of job loss and lack of social protection for informal workers in the transportation sector (such as drivers and conductors) due to restrictions and the disappearance of certain types of public transportation, such as minibus and similar services.	1. Ensure a fair transition for workers in the transportation sector through retraining programs, upskilling, and social safety nets to reduce job loss and facilitate the shift towards green jobs. 2. Ensure job security for informal workers in the transportation sector.	1. Proportion of informal workers in the transportation sector who receive upskilling and reskilling during the energy transition process. 2. Proportion of informal workers in the transportation sector who receive social protection insurance while undergoing upskilling and reskilling programs. 3. Number of informal workers in the transportation sector who have successfully transitioned to other employment or sources of livelihood.

Sub-Theme: Industry

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Laborers/ Industrial laborers, Informal Workers, Youth, Consumers, indigenous	Recognitive, procedural, distributive, restorative	1. Inadequate safety insurance for industrial laborers, job insecurity (vulnerability to layoffs), health issues among laborers working in the industry, and the lack of upskilling schemes for industrial laborers. 2. Informal workers around industrial areas are not documented and there is no space for these workers to voice out their opinions and decisions. Informal workers in these areas are also at risk of health issues due to exposure to air pollution. 3. Inefficient and uncontrolled consumption of resources from the landscape used as production capital because they're not based on the carrying capacity and environmental capacity.	1. Promote the adoption of clean and efficient technologies in the industrial sector that do not pollute the environment. 2. Provide incentives for industries that reduce emissions. 3. Strengthen the law enforcement against industries that pollute the environment. 4. Ensure fair compensation for communities whose natural resources, such as water, are exploited by industries. 5. Ensure social protection insurance and direct support from industries to communities affected by industrial activities, based on individual needs, including those of people with disabilities. 6. Mentoring of young academics and practitioners to accelerate the adoption of clean and efficient technologies. 7. Ensure transparency and accountability in the reporting of emissions and pollutants from the industrial sector.	1. Rate of carbon emissions reduction from the industrial sector. 2. Rate of carbon emission intensity reduction from the industrial sector. 3. Number of industries adopting clean and efficient technologies. 4. Level of compliance by industries with environmental policies and regulations.
2	Communities around industrial areas (especially vulnerable communities)		1. High emissions from industrial processes and product usage. 2. Lack of adoption of clean and efficient technologies in the industry. 3. Inequality in access to information and technology for reducing emissions from the industrial sector.		

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
3	Women		1. Increased threats of clean water crisis, air pollution, health problems including reproductive health issues for women, exploitation and sexual violence against female workers, increased burdens on women including caregiving responsibilities, and escalating violence against women. 2. Increased economic burdens on women. For individuals with disabilities, these threats have an amplified impact, further isolating them from society, livelihoods, and safe spaces.		

Thematic Area 3 Just Protection and Management of Ecosystems

Sub-Theme: Agriculture

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Farmers, Small-scale/Subsistence Farmers, Women Farmers, Young Farmers, Rural Communities, indigenous peoples, Farmers with Disabilities	Recognitive, Procedural, Distributive	- Unsustainable agricultural practices that lead to deforestation, land degradation, and greenhouse gas emissions. - Inequalities in rights and access to land, technology, and markets for small-scale and smallholder farmers. - Increased vulnerability of farmers due to the impacts of climate change, such as crop failures, reduced production levels, and decreased quality of agricultural yields due to pests. - Over 50% of employed people with disabilities work in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors (Employment Data 2021, Ministry of Manpower). This is due to the fact that people with disabilities often face barriers that prevent them from leaving their villages and working elsewhere, such as mobility issues, lack of accessibility, and other related challenges. Moreover, changing jobs is also difficult for them for the same reasons. Consequently, they are highly vulnerable to disruptions in agriculture, including those caused by climate change,	- Promote climate-adaptive sustainable agricultural practices based on community involvement and local wisdom, such as agroecology and organic farming. - Increase access for small-scale and smallholder farmers, young farmers, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples to land, technology, and markets, while promoting agricultural productivity through integrated farming, agricultural information systems, and optimal land use. - Provide social protection insurance for farmers affected by climate change, including access to land, technology, and markets, as well as support for vulnerable groups such as small-scale and smallholder farmers, young farmers, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples whose livelihoods in the agricultural sector are impacted. - Recognize and accommodate the knowledge of indigenous peoples, indigenous women, and local communities in policy	- Area of agricultural land managed sustainably by local farmers. - Number of community groups adopting sustainable agricultural practices. - Number of training programs and activities conducted on sustainable agricultural practices. - Area of land applying agroforestry and soil conservation systems. - Number of traditional knowledge and local food crop varieties that are protected, preserved, and cultivated, and integrated into agricultural practices. - Farmer well-being index. - Food sovereignty level. - Area of land allocated to vulnerable communities (small-scale and smallholder farmers, young farmers, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples). - Percentage of agricultural products from vulnerable groups

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			which directly affects their employment opportunities.	making related to food systems. This includes the selection of local food crops and seeds, local agricultural management systems, cultivation processes, and traditional knowledge of genetic resources and seeds.	that successfully enter the market.
			5. The restriction of access for indigenous peoples to their agricultural lands and discrimination against their rights to traditional/indigenous knowledge-based agricultural practices due to overlapping productive areas with national conservation zones. Case in point: indigenous peoples in Manggarai Regency facing criminalization because their traditional farming area (lingko system) is claimed as part of the Ruteng Nature Reserve.	5. Ensure transparency and accountability in the use of resources in indigenous territories through public consultation and meaningful participation from the initial planning stages to implementation.	10. Number of new young farmers supported in production, processing, and marketing, including understanding adaptive farming strategies.
			6. Discrimination in seed breeding against small-scale and smallholder farmers (cases of criminalization of seed-breeding farmers).	6. Promote reform, redistribution, and recognition of rights and control over agrarian resources for small-scale, smallholder and traditional farmers.	11. Percentage of farmers affected by climate change who receive social protection.
			7. Unequal rights, control, and management of agrarian resources among farmers, including women farmers.	7. End dependence on food imports by maintaining national food stocks and improving the management of rice distribution systems between islands. Additionally, provide market access and support for processing food products to vulnerable groups, including young small-scale farmers, young farmers, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples.	12. Number of aid and insurance programs for farmers affected by climate change.
			8. Dependence on the import of staple food products (such as rice, corn, etc.) that threatens the well-being of farmers.		13. Number of training and support programs for vulnerable communities to adapt to climate change.
			9. Women knowledge and experience in agricultural management are not sufficiently accommodated due lack of recognition of women as farmers and minimal opportunities	8. Support the well-being of local farmers (including indigenous	14. Number of policies and programs that incorporate traditional knowledge of indigenous and local communities.
					15. Number of local food crop varieties that are preserved and cultivated based on traditional knowledge.
					16. Number of traditional knowledge resources about genetic resources and seeds that are documented.
					17. Number of programs and projects involving indigenous peoples and

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			for women farmers to meaningfully participate in the development of agricultural policies and programs. Women in Papua face difficulties accessing agricultural programs and do not receive equal and fair opportunities for funding and support from the Department of Agriculture. Additionally, women are marginalized from their agricultural lands due to projects that result in the loss of their farming areas. Discrimination in wages for female agricultural laborers and inequalities in the rights to sustainable and fair agricultural management are also prevalent. 10. Lack of recognition and social protection for laborers in the agricultural sector, low wages, threats of job loss, and declining quality of life for agricultural laborers. 11. Centralized management of watershed areas impacts ecosystem and biodiversity damage as these areas are critical upstream buffers for water sources supporting surrounding agricultural lands. 12. Free trade systems that liberalize large-scale agricultural projects pose a threat to small-scale and smallholder farmers' sovereignty and local food diversity.	peoples) and the breeding and development of local seeds.	local communities in the planning and implementation processes. 18. Number of meaningful public consultation forums. 19. Number of data and information on resource use that is published openly. 20. Area of land redistributed to small-scale and traditional farmers. 21. Number of land tenure certificates issued to farmers. 22. Area of indigenous territories integrated into spatial planning. 23. Number of land disputes that were resolved fairly. 24. Number of aid and training programs aimed at enhancing local food production. 25. Number of programs that assist vulnerable groups with market access. 26. Number of training and support programs for vulnerable groups in processing food products.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			13. Low farmer regeneration due to the lack of safety nets for smallholder and traditional farmers, including weak protection of agricultural product prices (monopolies and dumping). 14. The presence of organic-farm-washing, which increasingly hinders smallholder and traditional farmers from innovating in climate-resilient agriculture. 15. Limited Meaningful participation of farmers as stakeholders at all levels of public policy-making. 16. Agricultural subsidy policies (such as for capital, fertilizers, seeds, etc.) are often misdirected due to the lack of integrated data. 17. Youth or young farmers are not mentored or supported in practicing sustainable agriculture in terms of processing and marketing. 18. Threat of trafficking and lack of protection for female migrant workers affected by climate change. 19. The threat of losing traditional and sustainable agricultural water management practices. For example, the use of the Subak system by indigenous peoples in Bali.		

Sub-Theme: Forestry and Land Use (FOLU)

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Indigenous communities Indigenous women, Forest communities Forestry workers, Indigenous youth	Distributive, Recognitive, Procedural, Restorative	- High rate of deforestation and forest degradation leading to loss of biodiversity and increased carbon emissions. - Tenure conflicts and unequal access to forest resources. - Lack of recognition of the rights of indigenous women and women living in forest area to manage forest resources, leading to further marginalization and the erosion of their knowledge and experience in forest resource management. - People with disabilities are frequently excluded from accessing and managing land and forest resources, including in land distribution programs like social forestry and agrarian reform. This exclusion further marginalized individuals with disabilities. - Weak enforcement of laws against deforestation. - Tokenistic participation in forestry projects. - Weakening of traditional knowledge and community conservation practices. - The potential for deforestation and marginalization of indigenous	- Moratorium on the conversion of natural forests and ecosystems for large-scale agriculture, mining, and infrastructure projects until there is a participatory and comprehensive environmental and social impact assessment based on FPIC for indigenous and local communities, ensuring adequate time for consultation and decision-making. - Promote the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forests and lands while prioritizing human rights and the rights of indigenous communities. It is crucial to ensure that the responsibility for restoration and rehabilitation is not unilaterally transferred to indigenous and local communities. - Stronger law enforcement against ecosystem damage and deforestation, with heavier penalties for companies and individuals involved in illegal logging and land grabbing. - Promote sustainable forest management that involves and respects vulnerable groups (indigenous communities, women, people with disabilities,	- Deforestation Rate - Forest Degradation Rate - Proportion of forestry and land projects implementing FPIC and involving indigenous and local communities in decision-making - Area of forests protected and restored with involvement of indigenous and local communities - Number of programs to restore indigenous land rights over rehabilitated areas - Percentage of resolved tenure conflicts - Number of forestry violations by companies and individuals that have been followed up with legal enforcement. - Area of forest and forest zones managed by communities. - Percentage of indigenous community members, women, people with disabilities, and youth involved in forest management. - Number of programs and activities supporting the empowerment of vulnerable

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			communities within various government development policies.	and youth).	groups in forest management.
			9. No designated custodian for participatory maps of indigenous territories within the one map policy, leading to the non-identification of indigenous living spaces and their exclusion from consideration in development projects affecting these communities.	5. Legal recognition and protection of customary lands, including a legal framework to grant ownership and control of land and resources to indigenous communities.	12. Percentage of programs addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups in forest management.
			10. Complicated, costly, and lengthy procedures for recognizing indigenous rights (such as regional regulations and recognition decrees) hinder the acknowledgment and restitution of rights (such as adat or customary forests) for indigenous communities.	6. Legal recognition of traditional agricultural practices, sustainable livelihoods systems, and conservation based on traditional knowledge/ local wisdom, while ensuring protection for indigenous and local communities practicing these methods (without criminalization).	13. Number of indigenous/local youth communities/organizations supported in ecosystem and livelihood security activities.
			11. The agrarian reform agenda through social forestry tends to focus solely on achieving targets for non-adat forest, as evidenced by the allocation of achievements in non-adat forest social forestry compared to adat forests.	7. Promote more ambitious legal recognition and protection of indigenous territories by simplifying the process of recognizing tenure rights for indigenous communities, while specifically acknowledging the role and position of indigenous women in land and property rights.	14. Number of area designated as adat/customary forest.
			12. Overlap between indigenous and local community-managed areas with state-granted concessions and conservation zones complicates the recognition of customary forests.	8. Enhance transparency and accountability in forest and natural resource management through integrated open data platforms aligned with the One Map Policy and One Data Policy of Indonesia, community audits, and participation in decision-	15. Area of customary land integrated into and protected within spatial planning.
			13. Lack of easily understandable		16. Number of indigenous communities with ownership and control rights over land and resources in their customary territories.
					17. Number of indigenous women with access, ownership, and control rights over land and resources in their customary territories.
					18. Number of traditional knowledge-based conservation practices recognized and legalized.
					19. Number of indigenous communities successfully obtaining tenure rights recognition.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			information regarding the impacts, losses, and benefits of carbon projects targeting indigenous territories.	making processes. 9. Enact indigenous communities protection act	20. Number of policies supporting land rights recognition for indigenous women.
			14. Indigenous and local youth are neither mentored nor involved in environmental partnerships and livelihood initiatives.	10. Facilitate the resolution of conflicts between indigenous and local communities and concessions or forest management units by addressing complaints (Law Enforcement and Handling of Indigenous Tenure Conflicts) through a non-discriminatory and non-intimidating process.	21. Number of data and information related to forest and natural resource management published openly
			15. Restrictions on access and control for women and other communities over forest resources due to climate-related mitigation projects and other forestry initiatives.	11. Conduct outreach by providing comprehensive information in easily understandable and accessible language, and ensure meaningful participation, including the application of FPIC, in every carbon project.	22. Ease of access and clarity of published forest data and information.
				12. Provide institutional support and funding for indigenous and local youth as part of securing land tenure and access to livelihoods in forest areas.	23. Number of tenure conflict cases resolved fairly, without discrimination and intimidation.
					24. Percentage of communities who understand and comprehend information related to carbon projects.
					25. Number of communities meaningfully involved in decision-making processes related to carbon projects.
					26. Number or proportion of carbon projects that obtain FPIC from indigenous and local communities before commencement.
					27. Number of organizations and indigenous youth groups receiving support for ecosystem protection, tenure security, and livelihood access in forests.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					28. Number of programs and activities supporting indigenous youth in terms of tenure and livelihood access in forests. 29. Number of indigenous youth with access to funding for forest-related activities.
2	All vulnerable groups affected by forest and land destruction and conversion.	Distributive, Restorative	1. Continued high financing for projects or business sectors that harm forest ecosystems and land, including those relying on debt schemes.	1. Halt funding for projects or business sectors that cause environmental or forest ecosystem damage by enhancing supervision from the Financial Services Authority (OJK) and making the Indonesian Green Taxonomy mandatory in financing. 2. Review the green taxonomy classification to prevent it from becoming a greenwashing scheme. 3. Promote equitable carbon tax policies by adding taxes at each stage of activities that produce carbon, in alignment with wealth accumulation (wealth tax), and ensure that the tax revenue is allocated to enhance the resilience of communities affected by climate change, including all vulnerable groups.	1. Number of sanctions imposed by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) on financial institutions involved in environmentally damaging projects/ecosystems. 2. Compliance rate of financial institutions with the Indonesian Green Taxonomy guidelines. 3. Number of financial institutions implementing the Indonesian Green Taxonomy as mandatory in their funding decision-making process. 4. Percentage of projects funded by financial institutions that have been verified and meet the criteria of the Indonesian Green Taxonomy. 5. Percentage of reduction in investments in high-risk environmental sectors. 6. New green taxonomy classifications developed in a participatory manner, considering the vulnerabilities of vulnerable

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					groups.
					7. Percentage of carbon tax revenue allocated to enhance the resilience of communities affected by climate change and vulnerable groups.
					8. Percentage of vulnerable groups benefiting from social resilience programs funded by carbon tax revenue.
3	Vulnerable groups in urban and suburban areas	Distributive	1. Lack of water infiltration/conservation in upstream areas affecting downstream regions. 2. Limited availability of green open spaces and third spaces in urban areas.	1. Promote a landscape approach to conserve upstream areas as catchment zones. 2. Prevent landslides and floods (in downstream areas) by providing incentives to upstream regions. 3. Promote the achievement of minimum targets for public green open space (RTH) provision. 4. Set a minimum percentage of green open space dedicated to intergenerational dialogue for youth.	1. Percentage of conservation/protected areas within a landscape unit. 2. Number of incentives provided from downstream to upstream regions within a landscape unit. 3. Reduction in the frequency and intensity of landslides and floods in downstream areas. 4. Improvement in water quality in downstream areas. 5. Percentage of public green open spaces (RTH) exceeding 30%, easily accessible and evenly distributed within an administrative area. 6. Level of community participation in managing public green open spaces (RTH). 7. Percentage of green open spaces (RTH) restored.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					8. Number of green open spaces (RTH) management initiatives led by residents. 9. Proportion of green open spaces (RTH) that are accessible and easily reachable for people with disabilities, women, children, the elderly, and youth.

Sub-Theme: Coastal Ecosystem Rehabilitation

(including but not limited to mangroves, sea pandan, ketapang trees, sea pines, coral reefs, and seagrass meadows)

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Traditional and/or small-Scale fishers Island Communities (Fish Farmers, Aquaculturists) Indigenous communities	Recognitive Distributive, Procedural, Restorative	1. High rates of land conversion in mangrove areas. 2. Increased sea temperatures causing damage to coral reefs. 3. Reclamation projects harming mangroves, sea pandan, and seagrass meadows. 4. Traditional fishers must travel greater distances to fish. 5. Government-led mangrove or coastal ecosystem restoration projects frequently fail due to the lack of emphasis on traditional ecological knowledge and the use of appropriate local seeds/varieties.	1. Moratorium on destructive coastal development, such as reclamation projects and sand mining, while prioritizing sustainable development models that protect coastal ecosystems and communities. 2. Protect and restore coastal and marine ecosystems through community-based restoration initiatives and investments in ecological restoration. 3. Implement sustainable fishing practices, including catch quotas, gear restrictions, and marine conservation areas, while promoting community-based fisheries management that empowers local communities to	1. Number of reclamation and sea sand mining projects that have been halted or canceled. 2. Area of mangrove, coral reef, and seagrass ecosystems that have been protected and restored. 3. Number of coastal ecosystem rehabilitation initiatives led by or involving indigenous and local communities. 4. Increase in marine biodiversity in restored areas. 5. Number of coastal and marine conservation areas that have been established with respect for the rights of indigenous and local communities.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			6. Extensive sand mining activity in traditional fishing areas. 7. Large-scale fishing by industrial or large vessels in traditional fishing areas. 8. Mining activity in coastal and small islands leading to the destruction of marine biodiversity. 9. Plastic waste pollution in the ocean, resulting in reduced fish catches and forcing fishers to venture farther out to sea.	manage their resources. 4. Recognize and protect traditional fishing practices and the rights of indigenous communities to marine resources through a legal framework, customary law recognition, and participatory management structures. 5. Recognize and protect traditional fishing area based on existing management practices for sustainable marine food zones, ensuring they are not merged with other areas. 6. Restore ocean health by fully involving indigenous and local communities in coastal ecosystem rehabilitation, prioritizing their knowledge and practices. 7. Provide compensation for loss and damage to coastal and small island communities affected by climate change, including funding for community-based climate adaptation programs, adaptive measures, and sustainable livelihood diversification. 8. Permanently halt mining activities on coasts and small islands. 9. Impose strict sanctions on	6. Number of indigenous and local communities that have received legal recognition of their rights to marine territories and resources. 7. Percentage of coastal and marine areas that have been protected and managed under customary law recognition in marine resource management. 8. Level of access to benefits from healthy coastal and marine ecosystems for vulnerable groups. 9. Percentage of coastal ecosystem rehabilitation programs incorporating indigenous traditional knowledge and practices. 10. Rate of mangrove forest cover. 11. Amount of sustainable fish stock allocated for coastal community use. 12. Health status of coral reefs. 13. Number of coastal and small island communities that have received compensation for losses and damages due to climate change impacts. 14. Number of coastal and small island communities with access to climate change adaptation

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
				corporations and/or producers responsible for plastic waste in the ocean.	programs. 15. Number of community-based fisheries management initiatives. 16. Number of traditional fishing communities recognized and supported through national or local policies. 17. Percentage of traditional fishing practices protected under national or local legal frameworks. 18. Rate of permanent cessation of mining activities in coastal and small island areas in Indonesia that would undermine community adaptation to the climate crisis. 19. Number and effectiveness of regulations that impose strict sanctions on companies and/or producers found polluting the ocean.

Thematic Area 4 Just Waste Management and Circular Economy

Sub-Theme: Waste

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Urban Communities Rural Communities Waste Pickers Coastal Communities (fishers, female fishers, aquaculturist, salt farmers)	Distributive	1. Increase in virgin plastic material production. 2. Waste management system remains inadequate and inequitable, as evidenced by the piles of waste accumulating in various areas. 3. High volume of waste and environmental pollution as a result of unsustainable consumption and production patterns. 4. Limited access to proper and affordable waste management services for communities, especially people living in poverty and vulnerable groups. 5. Waste-to-Energy Plants (PLTSa) and Refuse-Derived Fuel (RDF) threaten public health and fail to shift production and consumption patterns towards zero waste. 6. Waste bank projects, predominantly managed by women, do not alleviate or reduce the burden placed on them.	1. Recognize waste management as a basic right for all citizens and a government responsibility, ensuring every person has the right to live in a clean and healthy environment. The government must provide adequate and fair waste management infrastructure and systems. 2. Promote the adoption of a circular economy. 3. Promote the enforcement of fair and effective Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). 4. Enhance eco-friendly technologies, infrastructure, and equitable, affordable, and sustainable waste management capacity across Indonesia. 5. Increase training and education on fair and efficient waste management. 6. Decentralize the waste management system. 7. Promote policies that reduce plastic waste production at the source.	1. Number of laws or local regulations that recognize waste management as a basic right of the people. 2. Number of companies adopting circular economy business models, incorporating redesign, reuse, and reduction approaches. 3. Number of companies fulfilling EPR obligations and the amount of plastic reduction achieved through the EPR mechanism. 4. Number of initiatives or programs designed to ensure that vulnerable groups, such as the informal sector, people with disabilities, or low-income communities, have equitable access to participate in waste management, including within EPR schemes. 5. Reduction in the amount of waste generated. 6. Reduction in the volume of mismanaged waste due to improved product management by producers through the EPR scheme.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
				8. Encourage policies that develop reuse systems.	7. Reduction in the carbon footprint generated from production and waste management processes by companies implementing EPR. 8. Percentage of waste that is managed properly and equitably. 9. Number of waste management facilities that involve the community and consider health and environmental aspects. 10. Increase in community awareness and participation in waste management. 11. Reduction in the total amount of single-use plastics produced by the industry each year. 12. Reduction in the use of single-use plastics to meet zero-waste targets and the phase-out and ban of certain types of single-use plastics by 2030. 13. Number of reuse facilities that are supported and developed.

Thematic Area 5 Food Sovereignty

Sub-Theme: Food Systems and Nutrition

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Rural Communities Farmers Female Farmers Traditional fishers Female Coastal Food Producers Adolescent Girls Indigenous communities	Distributive & Restorative	- Unjust and unsustainable food system, vulnerable to food crises, and fails to support food sovereignty. - Inequitable access to nutritious food and affordable food prices, particularly for impoverished and vulnerable communities. - Unsustainable agricultural and fishing practices that harm the environment and threaten local food systems. - Information on catch and cultivation prices, as well as income, does not align with production costs. - Food standardization programs do not align with the values, local resources, knowledge, and practices of indigenous communities and indigenous women, such as restricting the freedom to choose crop types and methods of food cultivation. - Unfair market system for food producers. - Inequitable access to production resources, especially land, inputs,	- Promote a local, fair, and sustainable food system that prioritizes small-scale farmers and traditional fishers, respects traditional knowledge and practices, and encourages equitable market access and fair pricing. - Increase community access to nutritious food at affordable prices through food assistance programs, traditional markets, and the development of farmer and fishers cooperatives, while promoting the production and distribution of local food. - Support sustainable agriculture and fisheries practices that are adaptive to climate change, such as agroecology and sustainable fishing, through education, training, and access to appropriate technologies, including reliable renewable energy-powered fishing tools. - Develop strategies to build resilience against the impacts of climate change on agriculture, such as drought-resistant crops, irrigation systems, and disaster preparedness programs.	- Food Security and Self-Sufficiency Index. - Area of agricultural and fishery land managed sustainably, with low carbon emissions and climate resilience. - Number of small-scale farmers and traditional fishers who gain access to fair markets and prices. - Percentage of traditional knowledge and practices recognized and integrated into the food system. - The percentage of small-scale farmers and traditional fishers who adopt sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural and fishing practices. - Amount of investment in agricultural research and development for climate-resilient, non-GMO endemic crops. - Percentage of the population with access to nutritious food at affordable prices. - Number of active and growing farmer and fisher cooperatives.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			knowledge, and technology.	5. Protect and preserve local food diversity and traditional knowledge about food through seed banks, community-based breeding programs, and documentation of traditional practices. 6. Recognize the traditional knowledge of indigenous communities, including agricultural systems, processing methods, and the diversity of local food types and varieties. 7. Strengthen price and market protection for food producers.	9. Number of farmers and fishers adopting sustainable agricultural and fishing practices. 10. Number of farmers and fishers with access to appropriate technology, including fishing gear powered by renewable energy. 11. Percentage of renewable energy usage in fishing activities. 12. Number of developed and cultivated climate-resistant crop varieties. 13. Number of local food crop varieties preserved in seed banks. 14. Number of documented traditional food practices. 15. Number of policies and programs that incorporate indigenous traditional knowledge about food systems. 16. Number of local food crop varieties cultivated based on traditional knowledge. 17. Level of biodiversity of local food crops that are sustainably utilized.

Thematic Area 6 Fair and Sustainable Access to Clean Water and Sanitation

Sub-Theme: Water and Sanitary Management System

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Urban Communities Rural Communities (especially women, adolescent girls) Low-Income Communities People with disabilities Indigenous communities and indigenous women Coastal Communities (fishers, female fishers, aquaculturists, salt farmers)	Distributive Procedural Restorative	- Limited access to clean (and safe) water and adequate sanitation, especially for low-income and vulnerable communities, including women, adolescent girls, and children (who often bear the burden of collecting clean water), thereby increasing their vulnerability to health issues. - Unsustainable water resource management, lacks integration, and is prone to conflict. - The impacts of climate change, such as droughts and floods, exacerbate challenges in accessing clean water and sanitation. - Drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene infrastructure remains inadequate, particularly in coastal villages, and has not incorporated climate change considerations into its design (the infrastructure is not climate-resilient). - Lack of community participation in water and sanitation management marginalizes indigenous communities, indigenous women, and other vulnerable groups from decision-making processes, disregards their knowledge and needs, and limits the effectiveness	- Promote the deprivatization of water resources and community-based water management. - Build an equitable and affordable clean water distribution system for all, taking into account the specific needs of women, adolescent girls, children, and people with disabilities. - Improve adequate and safe sanitation infrastructure and services, including the implementation of nature-based solutions, while protecting water sources from pollution and ensuring climate resilience. - Promote integrated water management systems based on watersheds, ensuring the full involvement of all community layers. - Ensure the recognition of indigenous communities' rights to manage their territories and water resources.	- Percentage of the population with access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation, particularly in rural, remote, and urban informal areas. - Percentage of vulnerable groups with access to clean and safe water and adequate sanitation. - Number of water resource conflicts that have been resolved fairly. - Stability of surface water and groundwater discharge, including those sourced from karst systems. - Sustainability of water resources in areas affected by climate change. - Empowerment and support for indigenous groups and local communities in the sustainable management of water and sanitation.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			of water and sanitation management initiatives.		

Thematic Area 7 Just, Sustainable, and Climate-Resilient Settlement Infrastructure

Sub-Theme: Infrastructure					
No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Entire Community	Procedural & Distributive	- Infrastructure development often fails to account for the impacts of climate change and community vulnerability. Amid the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters due to climate change, the infrastructure is not adapted to the potential effects of climate change. This can lead to maladaptation and poor mitigation practices, resulting in economic and social losses. - Disparities in access to climate-resilient infrastructure and basic services, particularly affecting vulnerable groups living in remote areas and forest zone (conservation areas). - Lack of community participation in planning and developing climate-resilient infrastructure, and the absence of adaptive feedback mechanisms to ensure infrastructure designs meet local	- Ensure the development of low-emission, environmentally conscious, and inclusive infrastructure that considers the needs of vulnerable groups. - Ensure open and adaptive feedback mechanisms to create inclusive infrastructure that meets local needs. - Improve community access to climate-resilient infrastructure and basic services. - Strengthen early warning systems and effective disaster adaptation that are accessible to everyone.	- Percentage of environmentally-friendly and low-emission infrastructure. - Access of communities to climate-resilient infrastructure and basic services. - Effectiveness of early warning systems in reducing disaster risks. - Percentage of households with access to safe and affordable housing. - Number of climate-resilient housing projects implemented. - Participation of vulnerable groups in housing planning and decision-making - Number of cases of eviction, forced relocation, and land confiscation due to infrastructure development that have been addressed.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			needs.		8. Percentage of housing units with accessibility features for people with disabilities.

Thematic Area 8 Social Security and Fair Livelihoods

Sub-theme: Social and Livelihood Resilience

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
1	Indigenous peoples and indigenous women	Recognitive	- The recognition of indigenous communities and their territories remains far from optimal due to the complex, costly, and lengthy recognition process. Additionally, policies related to Indigenous recognition are still fragmented and often conflict with each other. As a result, many indigenous communities are displaced from their living spaces and lose access to their livelihoods, food, water, energy, and healthcare/medicines. - There is still no specific recognition and protection of the rights of indigenous women, which leaves them without equal access to livelihood resources (land, natural resources, productive capital) and without a voice in decision-making processes. - Lack of recognition and respect for the values and traditional	- Accelerate the recognition of the rights of indigenous communities and their territories (including Customary Forests, community-managed coastal and small island areas, and community-managed conservation areas), along with their livelihood resources. This process should be fair and straightforward, with specific recognition of indigenous women's rights to equal access. - Identify, recognize, and develop local and traditional knowledge systems in comprehensive climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts (not limited to forest resource management) to be counted as contributions to climate goals. - Integrate indigenous territories into spatial planning and	- Number of recognized indigenous community groups. - Area of indigenous territories that have been mapped and recognized. - Area of indigenous territories (including Customary Forests, community-managed coastal and small island areas, and community-managed conservation areas) integrated into spatial planning and development plans at the national, provincial, and local levels. - There is a system for inventorying local and traditional knowledge that is recognized and integrated into climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. - Disaster Risk and Climate

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			knowledge of indigenous communities, including in efforts related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. 4. The social, cultural, and institutional systems of indigenous and local communities are being weakened due to tenorial pressures and exploitative investments.	development plans at all levels (national, provincial, and district).	Vulnerability Index.
		Procedural	1. Low participation of indigenous communities in the public policy formulation process, leading to the marginalization of the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly indigenous women. 2. Failure to implement the FPIC in development projects (including climate projects), resulting in land grabbing, conflicts, loss of traditional knowledge, and further marginalization of indigenous peoples' rights.	1. Meaningful participation of indigenous communities in spatial planning, development, and climate change management at all levels by developing participation mechanisms that align with local conditions and the needs of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women. 2. Strengthen the implementation of FPIC as part of fulfilling indigenous peoples' rights and the processes of conflict prevention and resolution. 3. Publish guidelines or technical instructions for FPIC in development and climate change projects carried out in indigenous territories, whether formally recognized or still in the process of recognition.	1. Guidelines for meaningful participation and FPIC for indigenous communities. 2. Number of development projects and climate actions that meaningfully involve indigenous communities and are implemented in accordance with FPIC. 3. Number of conflicts faced by indigenous communities related to development projects and climate actions. 4. Percentage of complaints by indigenous communities that are successfully resolved.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
		Distributive and Restorative	1. Destruction of ecosystems (forests, coastal areas, ocean) resulting in the loss of indigenous communities' livelihoods and systems of subsistence (food, water, energy, health, culture, and identity), and increasing their vulnerability to climate-related disasters such as floods, droughts, forest fires, strong winds, and others. 2. Persistent discrimination and social stigma against indigenous communities as marginalized and disadvantaged groups, which hinders their social and economic integration. 3. Limited access for indigenous communities to basic services such as education and healthcare, impacting their quality of life and opportunities for development. 4. Limited access for indigenous communities to an effective and efficient judicial system and legal protection. 5. Limited access for indigenous communities to climate change funding. 6. Weakening of social, cultural, and institutional systems of indigenous and local communities due to tenurial pressures and exploitative investments.	1. Restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems that are sources of livelihood and living spaces for indigenous communities. 2. Enhancement of the adaptive capacity of indigenous communities, especially those living in highly vulnerable areas. 3. Increased access for indigenous communities to climate funding. 4. Ensure fair, transparent, and directly accessible compensation and recovery mechanisms for indigenous communities affected by development projects. 5. Strengthen and advance community-based sustainable livelihoods and local economic systems. 6. Restoration and promotion of traditional wisdom and local knowledge, including the revitalization of customary institutions. 7. Develop fair, transparent, and easily accessible compensation and recovery mechanisms (loss and damage), such as "direct grants," for indigenous communities affected by climate change.	1. Number of indigenous community groups that have had their vulnerability to climate change impacts mapped. 2. Number of indigenous community groups that have successfully improved their adaptive capacity. 3. Area of ecosystems that serve as sources of livelihood for indigenous communities that are protected and/or restored. 4. Presence of fair, transparent, and directly accessible compensation and recovery mechanisms for indigenous communities. 5. Percentage of climate funding accessed directly by indigenous communities. 6. Existence of government programs and funding support for advancing traditional wisdom practices, strengthening local economic systems and sustainable livelihoods, revitalizing customary institutions, and restoring biodiversity in indigenous territories.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
2	People with disabilities	Recognitive	1. People with disabilities are vulnerable to discrimination due to stigma and ableism. 2. People with disabilities are considered legally incompetent.	1. Raise public awareness and provide education about disabilities, and eliminate exclusionary rules affecting people with disabilities. 2. Narrow the data gap on gender and disability through planned and systematic research and data collection. 3. Develop policies that prohibit and reduce discrimination in public spaces and the workplace. 4. Promote policies that enhance access to public spaces and workplaces that are responsive to the diverse needs of individuals with disabilities. 5. Designate people with disabilities as “legally competent” in the Civil Code.	1. Disaggregated data systems for various disabilities, gender, and age groups to assess the impacts of climate change on different groups. 2. Availability of a vulnerability map for people with disabilities related to climate change. 3. Number of studies and documentation examining consumption patterns and lifestyles of diverse disabilities, and their effects on and impacts from climate change. 4. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index.
		Procedural	1. Minimal involvement of people with disabilities in the formulation of public policies and climate change action.	1. Involve people with disabilities in spatial planning, development, and climate change management at all levels by developing participation mechanisms that meet the diverse needs of people with disabilities. 2. Issue implementation guidelines or technical instructions for meaningful participation of people with varying types of disabilities.	1. Existence of guidelines for meaningful participation of people with varying types of disabilities. 2. Number of development projects and climate change actions that involve people with disabilities in a meaningful way. 3. Number of development and climate change policies that involve people with disabilities in a meaningful way.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					4. Number of complaints filed by people with disabilities. 5. Number of complaints successfully resolved.
		Distributive	1. People with disabilities face greater vulnerability to the impacts of climate change due to various social barriers, including social stigma, ableism, lack of accessibility, and more 2. The diverse needs of people with disabilities are often unmet during disasters. For example: during tidal floods, people with disabilities in rehabilitation centers often become victims as they are left chained/restrained/isolated in the facility without evacuation. These climate disasters reinforce stigma and discrimination against people with disabilities. Tidal floods hinder mobility for people with disabilities. Even when the flood is only ankle-deep, it makes mobility difficult for them. 3. When displaced from rural areas due to land conversion, employment opportunities for people with disabilities are nearly non-existent.	1. Map the vulnerabilities of people with varying types of disabilities / include diverse disabilities in vulnerability assessments and regional mapping. 2. Enhance the adaptive capacity of people with disabilities by considering the needs of diverse disabilities. 3. Reduce the vulnerability of people with disabilities through strengthening their socio-economic capacity and livelihoods. 4. Develop an Early Warning System (EWS) that takes into account the needs of persons with different disabilities. 5. Strengthen disaster preparedness programs by considering the needs of people with disabilities. 6. Empower communities in disaster preparedness and post-disaster response programs by considering the needs of people with disabilities.	1. Number of people with disabilities living in highly vulnerable areas. 2. Number of people with disabilities whose adaptive capacities have been successfully improved. 3. Number of Early Warning Systems designed with consideration of the needs of people with varying disabilities. 4. Number of disaster response infrastructures designed with consideration of the needs of people with varying disabilities. 5. Number of people with disabilities who have received empowerment training related to disaster preparedness and post-disaster response. 6. Number of people with disabilities who have received livelihood empowerment when land-use changes occur. 7. Number of people with disabilities who have received social welfare guarantees.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
				7. Provide social welfare guarantees for people with disabilities. 8. Increase access for people with disabilities to climate funding. 9. Enact Government Regulation on Concessions and Incentives for people with disabilities.	
3	Traditional Fishers Women Fishers Coastal Food Producers Coastal Youth	Recognitive	1. Lack of recognition of living spaces, both the right to housing and fishing grounds, has led to many traditional fishers being displaced from their living spaces and livelihood areas, including coastal and marine areas, due to evictions or forced relocations in the name of development projects such as land reclamation, sea wall construction, and others. 2. No recognition of the identity of women fishers, making it difficult for them to access assistance and livelihood guarantees even though they have been recognized as Women Fishers; for instance, the lengthy process of recognition from housewives to Women Fishers. 3. No recognition and access to job information for coastal youth, causing them to leave their hometowns. 4. Lack of recognition of the living	1. Recognition and protection of governance and practices over the living spaces and fishing grounds of traditional fishers, including the livelihoods of women fishers, to prevent possible evictions or forced relocations. 2. Integrate the living spaces and livelihood areas of traditional fishers into regional spatial plans to minimize evictions or forced relocations in the name of development projects. 3. Revise the Fisher Protection Law (and its derivative regulations) to recognize the identity of women fishers and their role in the fisheries chain of production, as well as their contributions to climate change mitigation and adaptation. 4. Accelerate the recognition of traditional fishing grounds, including in provincial and	1. Number of recognized women fishers' groups. 2. Area of coastal and small island community-managed territories and community-managed conservation areas that have been integrated into spatial planning and development plans at the national, provincial, and local levels. 3. Level of effectiveness of the local and traditional knowledge inventory system that is recognized and integrated into climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. 4. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index level.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			spaces of indigenous communities in coastal areas and small islands and recognition is limited to access. This makes it difficult to define tenure rights in the ocean, as well as bureaucratic and political barriers to integrating coastal indigenous territories and small islands into spatial planning (integrated RZWP3K).	district/city regulations.	
			5. Restriction of access for indigenous communities to coastal and marine areas when their territories are claimed as marine conservation areas, along with the lack of recognition of indigenous conservation practices in coastal areas and small islands.		
		Procedural	1. Minimal involvement of traditional fishers and women fishers in the formulation of public policies and climate change action resulting in the marginalization of their rights and the failure to accommodate the needs of traditional fishers.	1. Meaningful participation of traditional fishers and women fishers in spatial planning, development, and climate change management at all levels by developing appropriate participation mechanisms.	1. Existence of guidelines for meaningful participation of small/traditional fishers, including women fishers. 2. Number of conflicts faced by traditional fishers related to development projects and climate change actions. 3. Number of development projects and climate change actions that meaningfully involve traditional fishers. 4. Number of development and climate change policies that meaningfully involve traditional fishers. 5. Number of complaints filed by traditional fishers and women

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					fishers.
					6. Number of complaints successfully resolved.
		Distributive	1. Dwindling and loss of livelihoods for traditional fishers due to the impacts of climate change and their inability to adapt to new livelihoods. 2. No social protection for fishers in the context of climate change adaptation. 3. High levels of structural poverty among coastal communities and limited access to basic services such as clean water, healthcare, education, and affordable transportation. 4. Limited access for fishers to renewable energy (solar panel prices are unaffordable; monopoly on fuel prices at the provincial, district, and village levels; gas-powered engines are not suitable for driving fisher boats), reducing their ability to sustain their livelihoods.	1. Social protection programs for traditional fishers, including: a) fishing costs (boats, fuel), b) workplace safety, c) compensation if unable to work due to bad weather, d) guarantee of fair prices, e) agricultural/fishing technology facilities, and f) access to capital. 2. Climate change insurance programs for fishers. 3. Empowerment of traditional fishers through entrepreneurship training, development of community-based coastal economic institutions, and livelihood diversification. 4. Enhancement of sustainable fishing practices to improve fisheries governance. 5. Provision of assistance to traditional fishers, including women fishers, to ensure local food sovereignty.	1. Existence of vulnerability maps for traditional fishers, women fishers, and coastal communities. 2. Area of traditional fishing grounds that is recognized. 3. Area of managed territories for farmer-fishers and coastal food producers that is recognized. 4. Number of traditional fishers, women fishers, and coastal food producers whose adaptive capacity has been successfully improved. 5. Number of traditional fishers, women fishers, and coastal food producers receiving social welfare protection. 6. Number of traditional fishers, women fishers, and coastal food producers with climate change insurance. 7. Number of traditional fishers, women fishers, and coastal food producers receiving assistance or subsidies for local food sovereignty. 8. Number of traditional fishers, women fishers, and coastal food producers empowered for alternative livelihoods.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					9. Number of traditional fishers, women fishers, and coastal food producers empowered in disaster preparedness, including early warning systems.
		Restorative	1. Damage to coastal and marine ecosystems impacting the livelihoods for fishers and coastal communities. 2. Loss of fishers' access to coastal areas due to development (mining, land reclamation, tourism infrastructure such as hotels, adaptation infrastructure like sea walls, etc.).	1. Integrated restoration of coastal and small island ecosystems with consideration for the rights of traditional fishers and coastal communities. 2. Restoration of fishers' access to coastal areas	1. Area of coastal ecosystems restored with the involvement of traditional fishers and coastal communities. 2. Number of traditional fishers and coastal communities whose resilience has improved after ecosystem restoration
4	Small Farmers Landless Farmers Farm Laborers Women Farmers	Recognitive	1. The protection of land rights and managed territories for small farmers, landless farmers, women farmers, and farm laborers is not yet optimal, making them vulnerable to land grabbing and agricultural land conversion, which results in the loss of their livelihoods. 2. Small farmers, landless farmers, women farmers, and farm laborers are not yet explicitly recognized as vulnerable groups with specific needs to sustain their livelihoods.	1. Accelerate the implementation of agrarian reform/recognition of land rights, redistribution, and asset management for small farmers and farm laborers as a prerequisite for social-livelihood resilience. 2. Accelerate the recognition of land rights and managed territories for small farmers and farm laborers within the framework of agrarian reform	1. Area of land and farmers-managed territories that are recognized and protected. 2. Area of land redistributed to small farmers and farm laborers. 3. Number of small farmers and farm laborers who have gained land rights and managed-territories. 4. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index.
		Prosedural	1. Lack of meaningful participation of farmers in the formulation of public policies and climate change action	1. Meaningful participation of small farmers, farm laborers, and women farmers in spatial planning, development, and climate change management at all levels by developing appropriate participation mechanisms.	1. Existence of guidelines for meaningful participation of small farmers and farm laborers, including women farmers and women farm laborers. 2. Number of conflicts faced by small farmers and farm laborers

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
					related to development projects and climate change actions.
					3. Number of development projects and climate change actions that meaningfully involve small farmers and farm laborers, including women farmers and women farm laborers.
					4. Number of development and climate change policies that meaningfully involve small farmers and farm laborers, including women farmers and women farm laborers.
					5. Number of complaints filed by small farmers and farm laborers.
					6. Number of complaints that have been resolved.
		Distributive	- Decline in income and livelihoods of small farmers and farm laborers due to the impacts of climate change (drought, floods, unpredictable weather, increased pest attacks, crop failure, etc.) - No guaranteed economic value for farmers' produce (no price protection). - No platform for dialogue that accommodates innovation and aspirations, resulting in a lack of community knowledge of agricultural technology. This	- Social protection programs for small farmers and farm laborers, including women farmers, which include: a) guarantees for farming inputs (fertilizers, seeds, etc.), b) guarantees for market access and fair prices, c) facilities for sustainable agricultural technology, d) access to capital, e) guarantees in case of crop failure due to climate change. - Capacity building/empowerment of small farmers for sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.	- Existence of vulnerability maps for small farmers and farm laborers. - Area of managed territories for small farmers and farm laborers that is recognized. - Area of land redistributed to small farmers and farm laborers. - Number of small farmers and farm laborers whose adaptive capacity has been successfully improved.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			disrupts livelihoods and affects agricultural productivity.	3. Revitalization of agroecology for sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.	5. Number of small farmers and farm laborers receiving protection or social welfare guarantees in case of crop failure.
			4. Inability of small farmers to access markets due to new environmental standards/certification	4. Ratification of the ECOSOC (economic, social, cultural) protocol to support the fulfillment and restoration of community land rights.	6. Number of small farmers with climate change insurance.
			5. Inability of local communities to access markets to sell local products.	5. Organization of middlemen through cooperatives or village-owned enterprises (BUMDES).	7. Number of small farmers and farm laborers receiving agricultural assistance or subsidies.
			6. Lack of social protection guarantees, including rights to manage territories, resulting in a dwindling number of young farmers.	6. Reduce corporate monopolies in the agricultural value chain.	8. Number of small farmers and farm laborers empowered to implement sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture.
		Restorative	1. Damage to ecosystems, including due to the privatization of water in upstream areas, reduces agricultural productivity.	9. Number of small farmers and farm laborers empowered in disaster preparedness, including early-warning systems and post-disaster recovery.	9. Number of small farmers and farm laborers empowered in disaster preparedness, including early-warning systems and post-disaster recovery.
				1. Integrated restoration of agriculture-supporting ecosystems (forests, watersheds, peatlands, mangroves, etc.) with consideration for the rights of small farmers.	1. Area of agriculture-supporting ecosystems that is protected.
				2. Restoration of small farmers' and farm laborers' access to productive agricultural land.	2. Area of agriculture-supporting ecosystems that is restored.
5	People living in poverty	Recognitive	1. People living in poverty bear the heaviest burden from the impacts of climate change, including in aspects such as food, water, energy, and health, so their	1. Vulnerability mapping that includes socio-economic indicators such as poverty levels and access to basic services like water, sanitation, education, and	1. Existence of vulnerability map that includes socio-economic indicators, including poverty levels.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			needs must be accommodated specifically.	health	2. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index.
		Procedural	1. Lack of meaningful participation of People living in poverty in the formulation of public policies and climate change actions	1. Meaningful participation of people living in poverty, both in urban, suburban, and rural areas, in spatial planning, development, and climate change management at all levels by developing appropriate participation mechanisms	1. Existence of guidelines for meaningful participation of people living in poverty, including both men and women. 2. Number of conflicts faced by people living in poverty related to development projects and climate change actions. 3. Number of development projects and climate change actions that meaningfully involve people living in poverty, including both men and women. 4. Number of development and climate change policies that meaningfully involve people living in poverty, including both men and women. 5. Number of complaints filed by people living in poverty, including both men and women. 6. Number and percentage of complaints that have been resolved.
		Distributive	1. Wages or income of workers and lower-middle-class individuals are grossly inadequate amidst rising costs of living, including food, energy, healthcare, and clean water. Additionally, the vulnerability of the middle class is increasing.	1. Social protection guarantees for people living in poverty, including universal basic income.	1. Existence of a vulnerability map for people living in poverty, both men and women. 2. Existence of a map of people living in poverty living in vulnerable areas.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			- Many hidden costs faced by people living in poverty due to lack of access to basic services, such as adequate housing, clean water, and affordable transportation. - High levels of unemployment or job insecurity, with many at risk of mass layoffs, including due to the energy transition process. - People living in poverty bear a heavier burden from climate change impacts because they often live in highly polluted areas such as around industrial zones, waste disposal sites, or disaster-prone areas, and because they lack access to basic services like clean water, adequate housing, and healthcare.		- Number of people living in poverty, both men and women, whose adaptive capacity has been successfully increased. - Number of people living in poverty, both men and women, who have received social protection guarantees, including for the impacts of climate change and recovery from loss and damage. - Number of people living in poverty, both men and women, whose adaptive capacity has been successfully increased/reduced vulnerability.
6	People living in poverty Vulnerable Sector Workers People with Disabilities	Distributive	- Inequality in access to social security and decent livelihood opportunities. - Vulnerability to climate change impacts that threaten livelihoods and well-being. - Lack of social protection for workers in sectors vulnerable to climate change.	- Establish inclusive and climate-responsive social security policies, reaching all segments of society, including vulnerable groups. - Accelerate the creation of fair and quality green jobs. - Provide training and support for workers in vulnerable sectors to adapt to climate change and transition to more sustainable sectors.	- Percentage of the population covered by social security programs. - Number of green jobs created. - Well-being levels of communities, especially vulnerable groups, in climate-affected areas.
7	Laborers Informal	Procedural	Lack of meaningful participation of laborers in public policy formulation and climate change	Meaningful participation of laborers, both men and women, in spatial planning, development,	Existence of meaningful participation guidelines for laborers, both men and women.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
	Workers Workers in Vulnerable Sectors		action.	and climate change action at all levels by developing appropriate participation mechanisms.	2. Number of conflicts faced by laborers related to development projects and climate change actions. 3. Number of development projects and climate change actions involving laborers, both men and women. 4. Number of development and climate change policies involving laborers, both men and women. 5. Number of complaints filed by laborers, both men and women. 6. Number of resolved complaints.
8		Distributive	1. Limited access to social security and decent livelihood opportunities for formal and informal laborers due to inadequate wages, job insecurity due to the possibility of sudden layoffs, and increasing vulnerability to climate change impacts. 2. Laborers residing in suburban areas incur significant hidden costs to access a good quality of life, such as transportation to the city and accessing clean water (e.g., digging wells).	1. Upskilling and reskilling laborers/workers as part of a just energy transition. 2. Decent wages for laborers/workers. 3. Social welfare guarantees for laborers/workers who are laid off or are in transition. 4. Incorporating just transition measures in the LTS-LCCR into key NDC programs, strategies, and plans, including: a. Addressing the challenges faced by sectors, cities, and regions in transitioning to low-carbon development	1. Number/percentage of laborers working in high-carbon sectors that need to be transitioned. 2. Number/percentage of laborers who receive upskilling and reskilling for low-carbon/restorative economy sectors. 3. Number/percentage of laborers who receive social welfare guarantees when not working.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
				and ensuring a viable future for workers affected by the transition.	
				b. Promoting low greenhouse gas emissions and sustainable economic activities that will create quality jobs in cities and regions.	
				c. Building the capacity of the labor force to facilitate access to decent and quality jobs, with a focus on gender and intergenerational equity, as well as the needs of vulnerable groups.	
				d. Enhancing participatory public dialogue to promote high employment levels, adequate social protection, labor standards, and the well-being of laborers and their communities.	
		Restorative	1. The rights of laborers have been reduced by the Job Creation Law.	1. Restore laborers' rights, including job security, fair wages, and decent working conditions.	1. Implement regulations that restore laborers' rights.
Youth		Recognitive	1. Youth needs for adaptation to the impacts of climate change are not accommodated.	1. Climate policies guided by intergenerational justice as a long-term climate control plan, considering the perspectives of different age groups.	1. Long-term climate control plans from the perspective of different age groups.
			2. Lack of integration of climate change mitigation and adaptation understanding into the national education system.	2. Inclusion of climate change, adaptation actions, and mitigation actions in the national	2. National curriculum incorporating climate change, adaptation actions, mitigation actions, and local wisdom.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			3. Limited creation of green jobs due to lack of support.	curriculum. 3. Incentives and roadmaps to continuously increase the number of green jobs.	3. Increase in the number of green jobs. 4. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index.
		Procedural	1. Youth are not involved in the formulation of public policies and climate change action plans. 2. Youth organizations are not consulted in sectoral policy development.	1. Meaningful participation of youth in spatial planning, development, and climate change action at all levels through the development of appropriate participation mechanisms. 2. Implementation of mandatory cross-age group forums for public consultations.	1. Existence of guidelines for meaningful youth involvement. 2. Number of conflicts involving youth related to development projects and climate action. 3. Number of development projects and climate action initiatives that meaningfully involve youth. 4. Number of development and climate change policies that meaningfully involve youth. 5. Number of complaints submitted by youth. 6. Number of resolved complaints.
		Distributive	1. Youth are increasingly struggling to secure decent employment and face growing job insecurity. 2. Youth incomes are insufficient to keep up with the rising cost of living. 3. Youth, especially those with low incomes, struggle to access decent housing and find it extremely difficult to own a house. 4. Many youths still face barriers to	1. Expansion of green job opportunities. 2. Upskilling and reskilling of youth as part of the transition to a low-carbon or green economy. 3. Guarantee access to education for youth. 4. Increase job security for young workers. 5. Ensure social protection for	1. Number/percentage of youth whose adaptive capacity has been successfully enhanced or whose vulnerability has been reduced. 2. Number of collaborations between the government and youth communities/ organizations in implementing climate adaptation and mitigation actions.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			accessing education, making it increasingly difficult for them to compete, including in the transition to low-carbon development. 5. Many youths experience layered vulnerabilities, including young farmers and fishers, youth in coastal and disaster-prone areas, adolescent and young girls, as well as youth with physical or mental disabilities. 6. Youth are more vulnerable to experiencing anxiety about an uncertain future due to the impacts of climate change. 7. Youth are unable to initiate mitigation and adaptation actions due to the lack of accessible climate funding mechanisms for them.	youth, including universal basic income. 6. Issue partnership with youth to manage funds for implementing climate adaptation and mitigation actions.	
9	Women Coastal Women Urban Women	Recognitive	1. Lack of recognition of women's rights to land/living spaces/ managed territories, resulting in poverty.	1. Recognition of women's rights to land, living spaces, and managed territories, including for female fishers, farmers, and indigenous women.	1. Living space and managed territories for women that are recognized and protected 2. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index
		Procedural	1. Lack of women involvement in the formulation of public policies and climate change action.	1. Meaningful participation of women in spatial planning, development, and climate change management at all levels, by developing appropriate participation mechanisms, including women from impoverished communities, young women, female farmers,	1. Existence of meaningful participation guidelines for women. 2. Number of conflicts involving women related to development projects and climate change actions.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
				female fishers, and indigenous women.	3. Number of development projects and climate change actions that meaningfully involve women. 4. Number of development and climate change policies that meaningfully involve women. 5. Number of complaints filed by women/groups of women. 6. Number of complaints that have been successfully resolved.
		Distributive	1. The impacts of climate change, coupled with non-gender-positive climate mitigation or adaptation programs, and current gender expectations or roles in society, increasingly impoverish women and perpetuate cycles of violence and domestic abuse. For example, the increasing frequency of tidal flooding forces urban coastal women to bear the social resilience burden of their families, often by incurring debt. 2. Land grabs or the expropriation of areas managed by rural communities create cycles of poverty, migration, and perpetuate child marriage, adversely affecting women, adolescent girls, and young girls.	1. Gender-sensitive climate adaptation and mitigation budgeting. 2. Implementation of gender-sensitive climate adaptation and mitigation actions. 3. Execution of gender and climate action plans. 4. Social protection schemes accessible to women.	1. Existence of vulnerability maps of women or women living in vulnerable areas. 2. Number/percentage of women whose adaptive capacity has been improved or whose vulnerability has been reduced. 3. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index.
10	Elderly	Recognitive	1. Lack of systematic recognition and data collection regarding the elderly who are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change,	1. Integrate aging into climate analysis, particularly in future scientific climate reports.	1. Existence of the elderly vulnerability maps to climate change.

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
			especially for older women and other vulnerable groups.	2. Map the vulnerability of elderly, particularly those in vulnerable groups, to the impacts of climate change. 3. Establish targeted public policies at the national and subnational levels, starting with climate risk assessments and age-sensitive needs, to enhance resilience throughout the life cycle. 4. Enhance understanding of the consumption patterns and lifestyles of the elderly, taking into account differences between various groups.	2. Number of research studies and documentation analyzing the consumption patterns and lifestyles of the elderly and their impacts from climate change. 3. Disaster Risk and Climate Vulnerability Index.
		Procedural	1. Lack of involvement of the elderly in public policy formulation and climate change mitigation actions.	1. Meaningful participation of the elderly in spatial planning, development, and climate change management at all levels by developing appropriate participation mechanisms. 2. Develop age-sensitive education and awareness campaigns about climate change and environmental activism, as well as adaptive capacity-building programs specifically for the elderly, particularly those living in vulnerable areas.	1. The number/percentage of elderly individuals whose adaptive capacity has been successfully increased or whose vulnerability has been reduced. 2. The existence of guidelines for meaningful participation of the elderly. 3. Number of development and climate change policies that meaningfully involve the elderly.
		Distributive	1. The elderly are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.	1. Social protection guarantees for the elderly, including universal basic income. 2. Supporting intergenerational solidarity through jointly	1. Number of affirmative policies supporting healthy aging, including those that address the risks of climate change impacts on the elderly, and meaningfully involve elderly individuals in the

No	Affected Subjects	Climate Justice Dimensions	Strategic Issues	Climate Justice-Based Recommendations	Climate Justice-Based Indicators
				designed dialogue and adaptation agendas with Elderly Associations and youth groups. 3. Development of Early Warning Systems (EWS) that consider the needs of the elderly, including those in vulnerable groups. For example, if EWS is developed in public places, elderly women, who are often at home, may face difficulties accessing it. 4. Develop Healthy Aging Policies: New policies and interventions needed to address the most significant impacts of climate change and pollution on the elderly, including hyperthermia, air pollution, and vector-borne diseases. This involves raising public awareness about health issues related to climate change, redesigning healthcare infrastructure, and training public health providers on how to manage climate-sensitive health problems.	process. 2. Number of elderly individuals who have access to social protection benefits. 3. Number of Early Warning Systems (EWS) that address the needs of the elderly, including those in vulnerable groups.

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