SQUANDERING ECOLOGY:
Human-Made Climate Change & Women’s SRHR in Central Java

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Policies and SRHR (Sexual & Reproductive Health)

63 millions or 33% of Indonesia’s total population is productive. Health Law No. 36 of 2009 has regulated the rights and obligations for health services, and has provided legal protection and certainty for service providers such as health human-power as well as healthcare beneficiaries. However, the policies have not yet being transformed into concrete programs to serve the reproductive needs of adolescents including providing health services for SRHR.

On the contrary, other policies do not support reproductive and sexual health, such as the Marriage Law No. 1 of 1974 which sets minimum age for marriage at 16 for females and 19 for males. As a result, this policy encourages the phenomenon of early marriage which causes an increase in early pregnancies among young women, where their reproductive organs have not fully developed.

Although Law No. 23 of 2002 on Child Protection recommends that the legal age for both men and women be 18 years, it does not mandate it. Marriage patterns vary between regions and ethnic groups. While rates of early marriage are falling, the Government reports that early marriage is prevalent, especially in rural areas. A 2012 United Nations report drawing on data from 2010 estimated that 14.4% of all Indonesian girls between 15 and 19 years of age were married, divorced or widowed, as compared to 6.1% of boys (UN, 2012).
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)

• This increases their risk of pregnancy complications which may lead to maternal mortality, affecting the MMR (Maternal Mortality Rate) in Indonesia which is highest among younger mothers. Thus, the Maternal Mortality Rate in Indonesia is still quite high due to the lack of facilities and access to reproductive healthcare for women. There was a sharp increase in the Maternal Mortality Rate in Indonesia in the period 2010-2012, with a rise from 220/100,000 to 359/100,000 live births. This shows that Indonesian adolescents are not adequately prepared to face reproductive health challenges when they enter their reproductive years. It is imperative that the government immediately issue a policy that provides SRHR education, reproductive healthcare facilities and increased access to these for women and adolescents.
Interlinkages Climate Change & SRHR

- Indonesia is a disaster-prone area, and there is strong relational evidence between disaster, climate change and SRHR, that shows that both men and women are increasingly losing access to and control of natural resources in the ecosystem in which they live; they are exposed to increasing risks in terms of resource production and livelihood, access to housing facilities, infrastructure and amenities and a healthy living environment (Brock & Thislethwaite, 1996). These deteriorating conditions give a rise to gender gap in all sectors, which has a direct effect on issues related to health, provision of human basic needs, overuse of land, access to participation in development, increases in rates of poverty and un(der)employment, personal security, levels of autonomy, decision-making, and even survival (Cutter at al, 2003: 54).
Gender Gap

Climate change demands appropriate response in various stages such as through adaptation, mitigation, emergency response and recovery. Yet in these various stages there is a distinct gender imbalance, that is, climate change response will not be gender-neutral for various reasons:

• Firstly, men and women each have different life experience and capacity. Each contributes differently to climate change adaptation while both have the same capacity to be agents of change in response to climate change.

• Secondly, men and women demonstrate different strategic or practical needs, motivations and desires in adapting.

• And thirdly, these differences will have different impacts which will increase gender imbalances in all aspects of life.
Figure 1: Account ownership, by gender

Half of the World: Girls’ Fate

• SRH services are available at the primary care to the secondary level hospital (district hospital) and tertiary care level (provincial hospital). However, the services are not always accessible to everyone, especially unmarried women and girls. Midwives, government staff, and doctors do not provide reproductive health services for unmarried women and girls, including contraception and family planning (Amnesty International, 2010). Although health workers did not directly refer to the law (Population and Family Welfare Law No. 52/2009), they explained that family planning provisions are only intended for married couples. District health officers and other government officials also confirmed that contraception and family planning services are intended solely for married people in accordance with laws and policies. The implication of this is that the SRHR needs of youth are jeopardized, as they are not considered target groups by the government.

• Meanwhile the Health Minister, Nila Moeloek (The Indonesian President’s Special Envoy to UN Women), recently stated that to achieve gender equality and sustainable development, Indonesia must put the health of adolescent girls at the heart of the post-2015 development framework. She further added that gender equality and women’s SRHR is not an insular entity detached from its surroundings, but cuts across various issues in human development, such as poverty reduction, education, health and the environment.
Central Java

• The selection of Central Java province was due to several considerations. Firstly, Central Java is a province prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, landslides, droughts and deteriorating coastlines. It is the most mountainous region in Java with lush soil and abundant rivers (Bemmelen, 1949). It is the most populous area with 32.38 million people (BPS Jawa Tengah, 2014). Secondly, Central Java has experienced rapid urbanisation since the 1980s with the detrimental effects of a high risk of social unrest, increasing religious conservatism and lower education for girls (Heijmans, 2012).
SRHR in Central Java

• With around 15 percent of the country’s total population, the large numbers of maternal deaths in Central Java contribute significantly to the country’s high MMR (WPF Report, 2013). Although lower than the national average, provincial data shows that MMR in Central Java has stagnated in the period 2005 to 2014. At the current rate, the province is likely to miss the 2015 MDG target if additional efforts are not put in place. Central Java prioritizes four interventions on MMR (SRHR-addressed): 1) Improve access to quality basic need (PONED) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric Neonatal Care (PONEK) Services; 2) Improve access to qualified primary health care at the community level (e.g. Community Village Health Policlinics (PKDs); 3) Strengthen qualified referral systems; and 4) Increase access to qualified family planning (FP) and reproductive health services.
# Indonesia Profile

## Kuantitas Penduduk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Indikator</th>
<th>Acuan Dasar</th>
<th>Saat Ini</th>
<th>Target 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Laju Pertumbuhan Penduduk (%)</td>
<td>1,45% (1990-2000)</td>
<td>1,49% (2000-2010)</td>
<td>• RPJM: 1,1%&lt;br&gt;• Penyesuaian sesuai dengan PPI 2010-2035: 1,38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Total Fertility Rate/TFR (kelahiran) per perempuan usia reproduktif</td>
<td>3,3 (SP1990)&lt;br&gt;3,0 (SDKI1991)&lt;br&gt;2,6 (SDKI 2002/03-2007)</td>
<td>2,4 (SP2010)&lt;br&gt;2,6 (SDKI2012)</td>
<td>• RPJM: 2,1&lt;br&gt;• Penyesuaian: 2,36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Maternal Mortality Ratio (kematian ibu) (per 100,000 live births)</td>
<td>390 (SDKI1991)&lt;br&gt;207 (SDKI 2002/03)&lt;br&gt;228 (SDKI2007)</td>
<td>359 (SDKI 2012)</td>
<td>• Target RPJM: 118</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Kualitas Penduduk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indikator</th>
<th>Acuan Dasar</th>
<th>Saat Ini</th>
<th>Meningkat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indeks Pembangunan Manusia (IPM)&lt;br&gt;Human Development Index (HDI)</td>
<td>71,76 (BPS 2009)</td>
<td>73 (BPS 2012)</td>
<td>Meningkat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Persebaran Penduduk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Indikator</th>
<th>SP 2000</th>
<th>SP 2010</th>
<th>Merata secara proporsional sesuai daya dukung dan daya tampung</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Distribusi Penduduk per Pulau:</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>57,5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Jawa</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21,3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Sumatera</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5,8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Kalimantan</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7,3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Sulawesi</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8,1%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Others</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Research Findings

Interlinkages of SRHR & CC at the North Coast of Central Java shows the following. Rise of sea-level, abrasion and intrusion alter line of coast, and putting tiny islands north of Jepara and Rembang under sea-water. Threat on the rising of sea-water has put and aggravate women’s burden in accessing water which then influencing their SRHR.

Arrival of illegal and legal mining in the mountains faces resistance since 2008 including Adat People of Sukolilo Sedulur Sikep and now happened in CAT Watu Putih where Sukinah and other hundreds of mothers blocking the cement-mining to protect their livelihood.

Those endangered-water-source is for the living of around 306.727 women in Rembang who are now struggling to protect the water-capture. Flood during rainy-season and scarcity of water during dry-season have aggravated the livelihood of women’s SRHR.
Women’s economic status, level of education and age of first marriage affect maternal health and birth outcome. Pregnant mothers are often too late in identifying danger signals during pregnancy and in making decisions, because women often have to wait for their husbands or parents to make decisions. In Central Java this is highly influence by the rise of religious fundamentalism.

Scarcity and access of water also put pregnant women in great danger. Women are increasingly in risks of accessing water and Government has no sensitivity that water has close relationship to SRHR.

Govt Development policies do not put ecological perspective into its core value that they then squander the livelihood of the nature itself and human being.

A great loss of biodiversity, water security, food security will aggravate women’s SRHR and livelihood. It also heightens the hurdle of climate change that has remarkably multiplied women’s burdens.
WOMEN’S STORIES
• Grujugan village, Kemranjen Sub district, Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province is a low land. The village is 256,070 Ha of width. In 2007 there are 3,193 villagers live in Grujugan. There 712 households. The population ratio is 1,605. 1,588 or 100/99. And there are 412 housewives. There are problems of water access for 85 Ha of farming land irrigation and clean water for 200 households. To fulfill the needs of water, the villagers build wells. Roughly within the late period of 3 years, wells become colored, smell, and have high content of metal element due to previous oil-mining in 1960s by foreign Oil Company. In recent time villagers prefer to consume mineral water for drinking water. Within the period of 15 years lately, there are more villagers have died by tumor and cancer disease, presumably caused by consuming the contaminated water. Within the period of 1965-1995 there had been oil explorations. In 2006 there were 37 people (Male: 14, Female: 23) diagnosed with cancer/tumor and died lately. In 2008, there were 57 more people and 8 of them died. The indication was the environmental factors. Women’s reproduction system was heavily suffered due to this contamination. Researches and micro pilot projects with the community were implementing ‘clean water purifier project’ led by Neni Yuliawati (the leader).
Neni Yuliawati

• “I am Neni Yuliawati (35 years old), having one boy, and was the initiator, the founder and chief of Community Learning Center (CLC) UTOMO residing in the village Grujugan Kemranjen District of Banyumas, Central Java. I am independently run the community to encourage people of Grujugan village and its surroundings to fulfill access to clean water for family consumption. We have serious problems in reproductive health due to water-pollution. I initiated developing a community learning center (CLC) Utomo which is the center of activity and information society as well as early childhood learning center. This community center has initiated clean water filtration with the support from YLKSAR from Salatiga. Yayasan Lingkar Studi Kesetaraan Aksi & Refleksi and we then developed education and training to the community to build a water filtration technology for family consumption. This water filter uses 100% of local product and can be made by the community at low cost. Results of water filtration products have been tested in the laboratory UGM Yogyakarta (Universitas Gajah Mada) and the results are very good and can be drunk directly (equivalent to mineral water refill)”.
“Kedung Ombo Community of Traditional Midwives” are women who live, struggle and serve deliveries and attending births during the case of Kedung Ombo construction until present days. Some of them were not attending schools like the leader, Supi Kartosumito. They received training of midwifery from their great-grand mothers and their respective mothers. In the 90s the construction of Kedung Ombo Dam was a source of national debate due to the social cost of this gigantesque project supported and financed by the World Bank due to New Order regime’s dishonesty regarding the land price of which the farmers lost their case in the Supreme Court. Kedung Ombo was built in 1985 by the Soeharto’s government that made a new reservoir in Central Java for power generation magnitude of 22.5 megawatts and can hold water for the needs of the surrounding 70 hectares of rice fields. Kedung Ombo Reservoir began watered on January 14, 1989—submerged 37 villages, 7 districts in three regencies, namely Sragen, Boyolali, Grobogan. A total of 5268 families have lost their land due to the construction of this dam.
Supi Kartosumito

“My name is Supi Kartosumito. I am 88 years old and never went to school during my girlhood. I have two sons who are now taking care of me but I still work as traditional midwife by massaging babies. During my girlhood only the daughters of the well-to-do were able to entering schools. My great-great grandmothers, from previous four generations were all midwives. I got the knowledge of midwifery directly from my mother. Wakinem, my mother often asked me to go with her in attending baby-birth and when I was 35 and she was 88, I was appointed by the community to run on my own. Before the arrival of Kedung Ombo Dam, some leaves for mothers and babies ailments were available. At present three important leaves were vanishing from the forest-community due to the construction of Kedung Ombo Dam, that is Rempenan, Ragen and Jareman leaves. These three leaves were not available now to support the drinking of newly-mother feeding milk for baby. The leaves are good source of vitamins for moms and their babies. The condition of the water after the building of the dam are always filled with calcium-oxide, the locals called it lime. It affects the drinking water of the community.”
Women Community of Tegaldowo, Mt Kendeng Rembang
Rembang, Central Java

- Mountain Kendeng, Cekungan Air Tanah Watu Putih, Rembang (then abbreviated into CAT Watu Putih) is one of the ring of Karst Mountain in North Part of Central Java from Grobogan Central Java to Bojonegoro East Java. It has potentials such as springs, 52 caves, 129 underground rivers, and rich variety of vegetation and animals. Many resistance against cement-mining since 2008 including Adat People of Sukolilo Sedulur Sikep and now happened in CAT Watu Putih where Sukinah (the leader) and other hundreds mothers are blocking the cement-mining to protect their livelihood. Well-known animals resides there is bats that produce phosphate fertilizer for the local farmers. The vegetation of North Kendeng makes a perfect site for many bird species. Of the 9,200 bird species in the world, 1,500 species are found in Indonesia, and 45 species are found in Karst Kendeng. Those endangered-water-source is for the living of around 306,727 women in Rembang who are now struggling to protect the water-capture in Mountain Kendeng.
“My name is Sukinah, am 38 years old and adopting a girl from my husband’s sibling. She is now having a baby so I am now a grandmother. I lead hundreds women of Mountain Kendeng in Rembang to speak against the cement-mining because it endangered our water source in the future. We put up a blue tent to commemorate our struggle against the flood that happened for the first time in our life in Tegaldowo Village. Since the mining is there, we have flood last December 2014. We never have flood before. The condition of the water in River Semen is now reduced in its debits due to sand mining and other illegal-logging in Kendeng-Forest. The mountain and its water sources are not only ‘source’ for our SRHR but more importantly the forest and the mountain are our very ‘culture’. The culture of farming that we inherited from our farmer-parent will be vanished with the invasion of the cement. We want the government to take over our side in preserving our culture and more importantly securing our SRHR”.
Catholic Women of Indonesia, Surakarta Branch
Surakarta, Central Java

- Catholic Women of Indonesia (WKRI-Wanita Katolik Indonesia) was founded in 1963 and has branches across Indonesia. Magdalena Maria Nunung Purwanti is the leader of Surakarta Branch. Surakarta is commonly called as Solo, a city in Central Java with 520,061 residents. The 44km2 city adjoins other satellite regencies, that is Karanganyar, Sukoharjo, Boyolali, and Klaten. As pivotal area, this city is prone to trafficking. With the recent development of around 19 budget-hotel across Solo, this city endures water-scarcity and further endangering the livelihood of SRHR of its inhabitants. WKRI via its leader has led community surround the hotel construction to sign an MOU regarding the water security in the city.
“Friends in my network usually called me Nunung. I am 58 years old, having two children, single mom, and now leading Catholic Women in Solo. I am also founding Women Caucus in 2004 that promote and protect SRHR in Solo city along with female politicians, feminists and activists. We got serious problems since our present President Joko Widodo (former city Mayor of Solo) permitted the construction of 19 hotels in Solo. We are running out of water for almost three months during the dry-season in July 2013. We never had this experience before. Hotels usually gave-away cash-money to the community living surrounding the hotels. But I led the community to stop doing that habit. We have to sit together and come to terms and agreement because it will lead to further destruction of city-ecology, which is scarcity of water. I am the only woman who was doing the negotiation. I actually disagree with the construction but the community said yes, so I have to fight for our basic rights for water. Due to my bold advocacy, we are now signing an MOU in 2013 that make the hotel guarantee on our access to water. Hotel is now supplying our water during drought season. I believe that water is key-role in our SRHR”.
GUSDURIAN Community Network of Indonesia
Yogyakarta, Indonesia

- Network of GUSDURIAN was established in 2009 under the Foundation of Banu Abdurrahman Wahid (former President of Indonesia, Gus Dur). Its current national coordinator is Gus Dur’s first daughter, Alissa Wahid. This network has branches not only in the country but also abroad, including Australia, France, Germany, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and the United States. Members are not only Indonesians but also foreigners. Support for GUSDURIAN not only come from ordinary citizens, but also of some important Kyai (leader in traditional Islam) in Java, such as KH Mustafa Bisri, KH Said Aqil Siradj, Zawawi Imron, and other prominent figures such as Marsilam Simanjuntak and Bondan Gunawan to formulate this network independence. Issues of women equality and minorities like the Ahmadis, Shias, Indigenous Peoples as Sedulur Sikep (Samin community, Sukolilo, Pati Regency) and others are among its narrative work. Siding over the minority not only in inter-faith, but also in gender equity—is becoming its core issue. Reconciliation 1965, siding with the farmers in Salatiga, Kendeng Mountains, even service on female migrant workers in Saudi Arabia are part of the work of the networks.
Alissa Wahid

“I am Alissa Wahid (44 years old) and have four children. During my father’s presidency, Gus Dur, he supported the fate of ecology in Kendeng mountain Central Java against the mining. What he was thinking at that time was ‘water’. Kendeng issue is multi-facet problems. In it there is the effect of government policies that are not defending its own citizens, bad governance, and environmental problems that affected the life of women and girls regarding SRHR. At the end of 2010, I came to Pati Central Java first, and then taking care of Islamic School of Pesantren pupils of Gus Dur. At that time I was being intensely involved in things that used to what Gus Dur did. I put my side on the mothers of Kendeng who defend their water up to present time. The government's policy of economic growth does not based on social justice that may endangering women’s SRHR with regard to water. I wanted to show that we (people outside of their community) are there to support them 100%. Water is vital source of SRHR”.
Challenges

Women's right to decent work is challenged by corporate interests as well as development policies that ignore the ecological perspectives.

Girls and unmarried women have limited access to Health and SRHR. It aggravate their SRHR in the face of climate change as well as ecological degradation.

Water as domestic resource mobilization is no longer a 'domestic' issue. Government’s understanding of water affecting women’s SRHR as poor. Water is key role in women’s SRHR.

Rise of child marriage is deteriorated by rise of fundamentalism. It risks women’s SRHR.
Threat of Climate Change to Food Security

• A government study in 2007 concluded that a delay in the onset of the rainy season beyond 20 days during the El Niño years had disrupted production significantly; a one-month delay translated to an estimated 11 per cent decline in the yield of wet season rice in Java and Bali (an area that, together with Central and West Java, provides approximately 55 per cent of the national rice yield). The same study also noted that in average temperatures during the dry season, rice yields decreased by 10 per cent. This is sobering for Indonesia, where the temperature is predicted to rise 1–2.5°C by 2050 and 1–3.5°C by 2100. The 2007 government study further confirmed that delays in rainfall onset meant that rice was planted later and thus the “hungry season”, or paceklik, at the end of the dry season also lengthened. The study was unequivocal that month-long delays in the monsoon onset will be more frequent by 2050 (Naylor et al, 2007).
Different Perspectives against Natural Resources

• Study and advocacy are exposed to the potential risks of conflicts of interest in the management of natural resources (Benson et al, 2007). Local governments, communities, and companies have different perspectives in viewing natural resources. Women and girls are the most prone victims in these conflicts. Open-information sharing is one of the risks of this research. From July 2014 to the present there has been an ongoing dispute between PT Semen Indonesia and the Governor of Central Java Ganjar Pranowo and hundreds of women farmers of Kendeng in Watu Putih, Rembang represented by their spokesperson, Sukinah (Women Leader in Watu Putih Village) in relation to the problem of land-grab in the area and local farmers refusal of cement-mining. The arrival of mining has threatened the ecosystem, people’s livelihoods and women’s access to water. Sukinah and a 200-strong group of local women have led the struggle against the mining to protect their water. (KOMPAS, 18/12/2014).
Rising sea levels and changes in sea water temperature, salinity, wind speed and direction, strength of upwelling, mixing layer thickness and predator response to climate change have the potential to substantially alter fish breeding habitats and food supply for fish and ultimately the abundance of fish populations in Java Sea waters with associated effects on coastal economies (Cruz et al. 2007). This material and livelihood loss has shifted the structure and culture of coastal people in Rembang from an agriculture-fishery to industry-service based economy. This has serious impact to women’s SRHR in Central Java such as the increase of maternal mortality and early-marriage. Central Java and West Java has surpassed East Java since 2015 for the previous problems.
Women are not at the Negotiating Table

• As of 2012 the UN Convention Eliminating all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) reported that participation of women in political and public life remained low in Indonesia: including in the House of Representatives (17.86%); the House of Regional Representatives (27%); the provincial houses of representatives (13%), the Supreme Court (4 of 49 judges) and the Constitutional Court (one of nine judges). There is increasing uncertainty which may hamper continuity of process and decision making in public offices. There has been a decrease in number and quality of women representatives which then affects general attitudes toward gender-friendly policy making, meaning having women’s leaders yet have no gender perspective.
The Burdens of Climate Change to Women

Climate Change has altered the face of resource distribution. Local communities are prone to diminished access to the natural sources they had accessed for generations prior to—governmental, factory and mining disputes over the land. This affects sources of water, livelihoods, SRHR, and prevalence of HIV/AIDS. Farmers reported that since 2000 there was climate chaos that made them unable to predict the time to plant. The rainy season arrived almost 3 months late. Climate chaos then influences drought and floods, making women’s access to water more difficult. Women bear the brunt of climate change. With women and girls travelling further distances to collect water, it increases risks of sexual violence. The general findings on this are:

• First, climate change has altered the farming sector and other sectors that depend highly on natural resources and abundant water.

• Second, food security is then highly affected which leads to the rise in price of staple foods.

• Third, women are migrating more to the urban areas than to rural areas by working as maids or migrant workers abroad. In the worst cases, they are being trafficked as sex workers. Thus limiting women’s access to SRHR services due to the status of migration.
Conclusion

• This study concludes that women in Central Java are unprepared for the future risks posed through disaster and human-made climate-change, specifically in terms of food security and access to water. These risks further exacerbate the difficulties they face in accessing SRHR education and health services. It then increases threat to food security, migration thus trafficking, health/SRHR fulfillment, and other multi-dimensional problems that make girls, women and other vulnerable minorities the poorest victims.
Recommendations

Raising awareness on the ecological perspective and the benefits of green-economy to the government and private sectors to boost economy that respect ecology.

Government and civil society shall mainstream women’s SRHR into climate-change policy. Difficult access to water has aggravated the lives of women. It should be major concern for all. Government and civil society shall support access to SRHR education and health service. Climate change policy has not yet inserted the gender issue into its strategic program.

The advocacy strategies are directed to improve the policy at Women Empowerment and Child Protection, and Disaster Management Agency at local, provincial and national level. As well as policy improvement in Disaster Management Agency in establishing gender responsive policy and budget, and also gender unit. Local Health Agency and local community organization should be able to improve their coordination of women’s SRHR in all phases of climate-change related policy and disaster risks.

There is an urgent need to mainstream gender and women’s SRHR into media policy which can be led by the government through climate-change related policies. If not, the situation will only continue to negatively impact on women’s livelihoods and access to SRHR. Women’s SRHR is the key issue that has been omitted from critical policy formulations.