

## **ABSTRAK**

### **PERBANDINGAN KEBIJAKAN RESPONSIF GENDER INDONESIA DAN AUSTRALIA TERKAIT PERUBAHAN IKLIM**

**Oleh**

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan membandingkan bagaimana kebijakan perubahan iklim yang responsif gender di Indonesia dan Australia berinteraksi dengan rezim internasional. Pendekatan deskriptif digunakan dengan mengacu pada kerangka Bernstein dan Cashore (2012) yang membagi keterkaitan rezim internasional ke dalam empat jalur: aturan internasional, norma dan wacana global, mekanisme pasar, serta akses langsung ke proses kebijakan domestik. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kualitatif komparatif melalui analisis dokumen kebijakan nasional, laporan lembaga internasional, serta publikasi resmi lainnya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia aktif mengadaptasi prinsip-prinsip internasional ke dalam kebijakan nasional, seperti tercermin dalam Enhanced NDC 2022 dan RAN-GPI 2024. Di mekanisme pasar, Indonesia menciptakan instrumen seperti Climate Budget Tagging dan menerapkan ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil) sebagai bentuk sertifikasi keberlanjutan yang mengintegrasikan aspek gender serta menjadi alat diplomasi dalam menghadapi regulasi perdagangan internasional. Sementara itu, Australia menonjol dalam kapasitas kelembagaan dan sistem hukum yang kuat, serta aktif menggunakan diplomasi nilai untuk mempromosikan kesetaraan gender di tingkat kawasan melalui program seperti Equal by 30 dan lembaga seperti WGEA. Kesimpulannya, bentuk keterkaitan rezim internasional dalam kebijakan iklim responsif gender tidak seragam, melainkan sangat bergantung pada kapasitas, konteks nasional, dan posisi global masing-masing negara.

**Kata kunci:** *Rezim Internasional, Gender, Perubahan Iklim*

## **ABSTRACT**

### **A COMPARISON OF GENDER-RESPONSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES IN INDONESIA AND AUSTRALIA**

**By**

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This study aims to describe and compare how gender-responsive climate change policies in Indonesia and Australia interact with international regimes. A descriptive approach is employed using the framework of Bernstein and Cashore (2012), which categorizes international regime interactions into four pathways: international rules, global norms and discourse, market mechanisms, and direct access to domestic policymaking processes. The method used is a qualitative comparative study through analysis of national policy documents, reports from international organizations, and other official publications.

The findings show that Indonesia actively adapts international principles into its national policies, as reflected in the Enhanced NDC 2022 and the Gender and Climate Change National Action Plan (RAN-GPI) 2024. In the market mechanisms, Indonesia has developed instruments such as Climate Budget Tagging and implemented the Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO) certification, which integrates gender aspects and serves as a tool of diplomacy in facing international trade regulations. Meanwhile, Australia stands out for its strong institutional capacity and legal framework and actively promotes gender equality at the regional level through value-based diplomacy, including initiatives like Equal by 30 and institutions such as the Workplace Gender Equality Agency (WGEA). In conclusion, the forms of interaction between international regimes and gender-responsive climate policy are not uniform, but rather depend heavily on each country's capacity, domestic context, and global positioning.

**Keywords:** *International Regime, Gender, Climate Change*