

Gender Responsive Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Analysis through Flamboyan Climate Group in Tangerang City

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Abstract

The issue of gender equality is still not a priority in the government's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, even though climate change indirectly interacts with conditions of gender inequality and produces impacts that can be detrimental to women. The climate village programme, as one of the government's efforts to overcome climate change, is a programme that cannot be separated from gender issues. The aim of this research is to analyse climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts through the climate village programme and examine the presence of women in the programme. Using a case study approach, researchers analysed the efforts made by the Flamboyan group in overcoming climate change in Tangerang City. Through the climate village programme, the Flamboyan group succeeded in getting an award from the local government for its efforts in climate change even though it was only formed in 2022. The results of the research show that before the climate group was formed by the government, this group headed and dominated by women had independently fought for climate change since 2012 in various ways, starting from planting plants in people's yards, waste banks, clean and healthy lifestyles (PHBS) and so on. These efforts were carried out independently for a long time and consistently before finally being formed as a climate group by government in 2022. Therefore, even though it was only formed in 2022, this group managed to receive various awards from the government in 2023 for its efforts in climate change. This group also proves that women can not only be present in domestic affairs, but also public affairs and succeed in bringing change to their environment. The impact on the economy, social and environment has been felt by local groups and communities.

Keywords: Climate Village Programme, Climate Change, Adaptation, Mitigation

Abstrak

Isu kesetaraan gender masih belum menjadi prioritas dalam upaya adaptasi dan mitigasi perubahan iklim yang dilakukan pemerintah, padahal perubahan iklim secara tidak langsung berinteraksi dengan kondisi ketidaksetaraan gender dan menghasilkan dampak yang dapat merugikan perempuan. Program kampung iklim sebagai salah satu upaya pemerintah dalam mengatasi perubahan iklim menjadi salah satu program yang tidak lepas akan permasalahan gender. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis upaya adaptasi dan mitigasi perubahan iklim melalui program kampung proklamasi serta mengkaji kehadiran perempuan dalam program tersebut. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus, peneliti menganalisis bagaimana upaya yang dilakukan oleh kelompok proklamasi Flamboyan dalam mengatasi perubahan iklim di Kota Tangerang. Melalui program kampung proklamasi, kelompok proklamasi Flamboyan berhasil mendapatkan penghargaan dari pemerintah daerah atas upayanya dalam perubahan iklim meskipun baru terbentuk di tahun 2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa

sebelum dibentuk kelompok proklamasi oleh pemerintah, kelompok yang di ketuai dan didominasi oleh perempuan ini telah secara mandiri memperjuangkan perubahan iklim sejak tahun 2012 dengan berbagai cara, mulai dari penanaman tanaman dipekarangan rumah warga, bank sampah, pola hidup bersih dan sehat (phbs) dan lain sebagainya. Upaya-upaya ini dilakukan secara swadaya untuk waktu yang lama dan konsisten sebelum akhirnya dibentuk sebagai kelompok poklim di tahun 2022. Oleh sebab itu, meskipun baru terbentuk 2022 namun kelompok ini berhasil mendapatkan berbagai penghargaan dari pemerintah di tahun 2023 atas upayanya dalam perubahan iklim. Kelompok ini juga membuktikan bahwa perempuan tidak hanya bisa hadir di urusan domestik, namun juga urusan publik dan berhasil membawa perubahan pada lingkungannya. Dampak terhadap ekonomi, sosial dan lingkungan telah dirasakan oleh kelompok serta masyarakat sekitar.

Kata kunci: Kampung Iklim, Perubahan Iklim, Mitigasi, Adaptasi

Introduction

Climate change is a global challenge faced by all communities in various parts of the world, including Indonesia. Climate change has an impact on weather patterns resulting in unpredictable seasons that increase the risk of crop failure, clean water shortages, scarcity of natural resources, natural disasters, and increased incidence of disease. Ultimately, the impact of climate change plays a major role in increasing inequality between community groups, especially between men and women (Ministry of Finance and UNDP, 2020).

In this case, women are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, where there is a double burden on women that can affect their welfare. Climate change causes difficulties in obtaining water and food for daily needs, which is a role that is mostly carried out by women. According to Alston and Whittenbury (2013), if the crisis of natural disasters due to climate change is not well controlled, then by 2030 climate change variability will threaten food security and water security in the world.

Indonesia, as the largest island nation in the world, is the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. The increase in temperature and intensity of rainfall due to climate change will increase the risk of floods and droughts in the dry season, which in turn will have an impact on people's health and livelihoods, economic stability, and biodiversity disruption (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, 2015). In addition to floods and droughts, climate change also affects the occurrence of rob (sea level overflows onto land due to tidal waves) which damages various infrastructures (Aldrian, Karmini and Budiman, 2011).

According to BMKG, per-station average air temperature anomalies in Indonesia in September 2023 show positive anomaly values or higher than the climatological average. Indonesia's air temperature anomaly in September 2023 is the 4th highest anomaly value during the observation period since 1981 (bmkg.go.id, 2023). The following data shows the average temperature increase in Indonesia in 1991-2020 and in 2023.

Graphic 1. Comparison of Average Temperature in 1991-2020 and 2023



source: bmkgo.id, 2023

Climate change that occurs in Indonesia makes the Indonesian government anticipate climate change. The anticipation efforts are carried out with climate change adaptation and mitigation by adopting and issuing various policies in addressing climate change in Indonesia. One of them is the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.84/Menlhk/Setjen/Kum.1/11/2016 on the Climate Village Programme. Just like other development programmes, where gender mainstreaming (PUG) is one of the cornerstones, so is the Climate Village Programme (Ramadhani and Hubeis, 2020).

At the provincial level, Banten is one of the provinces in Indonesia that has also implemented the climate village programme by issuing Banten Governor Regulation No.43 of 2016 concerning the Integrated Climate Village Programme. Tangerang City is one of the areas in Banten Province that is prone to natural disasters including climate change. There is a significant climate change in Tangerang City which is marked by an increase in temperature that increases from year to year.

Table 1. Air Temperature Data in Tangerang City in 2021-2023

Bulan	Suhu Udara Menurut Bulan di Kota Tangerang (Celsius)								
	Minimum			Rata-rata			Maksimum		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Januari	22,20	23,00	24,00	26,47	29,00	28,90	33,20	34,20	34,40
Februari	21,80	23,00	23,00	26,75	28,50	28,10	34,20	33,00	33,60
Maret	20,50	23,00	23,20	27,50	29,20	28,70	33,60	34,60	33,00
April	22,20	22,80	23,40	27,70	29,90	30,40	33,40	34,40	34,60
Mei	23,20	22,00	24,60	28,24	29,60	30,60	33,50	35,20	34,60
Juni	21,40	23,00	23,40	27,46	29,10	30,10	33,50	34,40	34,60
Juli	19,50	21,00	22,80	27,45	29,80	29,80	33,50	34,20	34,00
Agustus	21,30	22,00	22,00	27,63	29,90	30,20	33,60	35,00	34,20
September	23,00	22,40	23,20	28,09	29,60	30,90	33,80	34,40	36,40
Oktober	22,40	22,00	23,00	28,20	29,20	31,90	34,40	35,40	36,40
November	22,80	23,00	22,80	27,69	29,10	30,90	34,50	34,80	35,00
Desember	22,10	23,00	22,40	27,41	28,60	30,70	35,50	34,00	36,00

sources: bps.go.id, 2024

In addition to the increase in temperature, the amount of rainfall in Tangerang is decreasing every year due to climate change. There is even one month with a rainfall retention of 1.00, which means that in one month it only rains once.

Table 2. Rainfall Data in Tangerang City

Bulan	Jumlah Curah Hujan, Hari Hujan dan Penyinaran Menurut Bulan di Kota Tangerang								
	Jumlah Curah Hujan (mm)			Jumlah Hari Hujan (hari)			Penyinaran Matahari (jam)		
	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023	2021	2022	2023
Januari	350,70	174,50	82,40	22,00	16,00	18,00	15,20	4,50	3,86
Februari	446,30	179,80	396,40	23,00	21,00	25,00	28,77	3,30	2,68
Maret	201,30	301,50	278,10	16,00	16,00	20,00	46,59	4,20	4,69
April	152,40	191,20	77,90	12,00	15,00	13,00	53,22	5,10	5,51
Mei	151,70	403,10	69,70	8,00	17,00	11,00	48,07	4,20	4,84
Juni	49,00	83,10	155,90	10,00	15,00	11,00	45,11	4,10	5,62
Juli	41,70	100,40	98,70	10,00	7,00	8,00	54,06	5,80	5,40
Agustus	130,00	96,90	2,00	9,00	12,00	1,00	54,70	5,70	6,81
September	54,30	253,70	15,50	10,00	14,00	1,00	58,39	4,70	7,73
Oktober	110,00	197,70	24,80	9,00	16,00	2,00	48,66	4,20	8,15
November	39,50	197,80	139,40	13,00	16,00	14,00	35,31	3,90	5,72
Desember	321,90	203,40	88,30	14,00	17,00	12,00	30,48	3,40	5,42

sources: bps.go.id, 2024

Based on the Minister of Environment Regulation No. 19/2012 on the Climate Village Programme, which was later updated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM.1/11/2016, one of the focuses of the Climate Village Programme is the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. The implementation of climate change adaptation

and mitigation in Tangerang City cannot be separated from the focus on gender mainstreaming. Moreover, climate change indirectly interacts with conditions of gender inequality and produces impacts that can harm women, especially for the poor so that access to existing resources can help communities to overcome the vulnerabilities that occur.

The issue of gender equality is a strategic issue considering that women's equality is still not fully achieved, both in the social, political, and economic fields, including the environment. This also applies to climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts by the government, where the role of men tends to dominate, including in decision-making. On the other hand, climate change is an important issue that poses a serious threat to all living things on earth, including humans (Ainurrohmah and Sudarti, 2022).

Women are one of the groups vulnerable to climate change because women play an important role in natural resource management as a result of their responsibility for household life. This can be seen from the role of women who directly involve the use of natural resources around them for their household needs. Therefore, disturbances to the environment and natural resources such as climate change are one of the challenges directly faced by women. The flamboyan group in Sukasari Village, Tangerang City, is one of the climate village groups that places women at the forefront of efforts to address climate change. The involvement of women in climate change efforts also presents its own challenges considering that women have a double burden that they must face.

Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach to understand climate change mitigation carried out by the climate village group in Sukasari Village, Tangerang City. According to Creswell (2018,) the case study research method is a research method that carries out in-depth analysis of a case. The design used is a single case design, which is a case study research that emphasises research on only one case unit (Stake, 1994). So the researcher focuses on one particular object that studies it as a case. Case study data can be obtained from all parties concerned, in other words, in this study it was collected from several sources.

The data collection technique used purposive sampling and data sources were obtained from several sources, namely observation, interviews, documentation and literature studies. Observations were carried out in Sukasari Village in Tangerang City by visiting the Sukasari Village community hall as a place where climate village activities were held. Interviews were conducted with several informants including the Head of Sukasari climate village group Mrs.Sulasih, Head of the Village Waste Bank Mrs.Brio and Head of PHBS Sukasari Village Mr.Agus as key informants. Then Staf of Sukasari Village Mrs. Satna and Staf of Tangerang City Department of Enviroment Mrs.Wahyu as supporting informants. While documentation is done through taking data related to climate villages in the form of Sukasari climate village profile, photos of climate village program activities to recorded interviews with the Flamboyan group. The literature study was conducted by taking journals, books, and news articles related to pro-climate villages in Tangerang City.

Results and Discussion

In the face of climate change that can threaten humans, human efforts in overcoming it must be a priority. The implementation of efforts to overcome climate change has been carried out by the Indonesian government by issuing many related policies, including adopting international policies related to climate change. Quoted in Oxfam (2020), one of the Indonesian Government's contributions in responding to climate change is by ratifying the international framework through Law No. 6 of 1994 and Law No. 17 of 2004, as well as Law No.16 of 2016.

The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) document as the country's commitment to support climate change-related actions has also been submitted to the UNFCCC in 2016. In addition, national action plans related to mitigation (RAN-GRK) and adaptation (RAN-API) have also been prepared. Climate Change and Disaster Management in Indonesia has become a priority program in the RPJMN 2020-2024, namely in PN6: Building the Environment, Increasing Disaster Resilience, and Climate Change.

Climate Change Adaptation is an effort made to improve the ability to adapt to climate change, including climate variability and extreme events so that the potential damage due to climate change is reduced, the opportunities generated by climate change can be utilized, and the consequences arising from climate change can be overcome. Climate Change Mitigation is a series of activities carried out in an effort to reduce the level of greenhouse gas emissions as a form of efforts to mitigate the impacts of climate change. Meanwhile, Joint Adaptation and Mitigation, hereinafter abbreviated as JAM, is an adaptation and mitigation effort in controlling climate change. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number p.71/menlhk/setjen/kum.1/12/2017 concerning the implementation of the national registry system for climate change control, JAM action in Indonesia is carried out in the form of Climate Village Program (PROKLIM).

Since its implementation in 2012 by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, the Climate Village Program has become a real activity carried out by the government and the community in encouraging climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts through local wisdom and local community resources. This is also done in Tangerang City where many of the pro-climate groups are formed based on local resources and wisdom owned by the local community. Based on data from the Banten Provincial Environment and Forestry Agency, there will be at least 40 pro-climate groups in Tangerang City by 2023.

Some of these climate groups were newly formed by the local government, but not a few climate groups were formed from groups that already existed in the community before. The flamboyan group in Sukasari village is one of the climate groups formed from a pre-existing group in the community, namely the farmer women's group (KWT). Before being formed into a climate group by the local government, the women cadres in this Women Farmers Group had been actively and independently carrying out activities that had an impact on the environment consistently since 2012. Therefore, without being formed into a climate group in 2022 by the local government, activities that have an impact on environmental change remain and will continue to be carried out by women cadres in the Women Farmers Group in Sukasari Village.

'Maybe because everything is running without a programme, then climate change village group was formed. Actually, when I was asked too, I wondered why it was here. I mean, it's like winning because we have all been running from the beginning' (interview with the head of flamboyon group, Mrs. Sulasih on May 18, 2024).

With a strong foundation, the flamboyon group has become more resilient in carrying out various activities or agendas that have been given by the government. Flamboyon group with intermediate status in Tangerang City has only 4 administrators, all of whom are women, and has won various awards from the local government even though it was only formed by the local government in 2021. The following is the flamboyon group management in Sukasari Village.

Table. 4 Composition of the Management of Flamboyon
Climate Village, Sukasari Village

No	Name	Position
1	Sulasih	Head of Group
2	Herlin Nopiyanti	Vice Head of Group
3	Nafsiah	Secretaries
4	Yetti	Administrator

Sources: Decree Letter of Sukasari Village Head

Various climate change adaptation and mitigation activities have been carried out by this flamboyon group. These activities include waste banks, planting family medicinal plants (toga) and food crops, catfish farming, clean and healthy living behaviour (PHBS), prohibiting arbitrary tree cutting, using solar panels, biopores and many more. Although it looks simple, according to the head of flamboyon group these climate change activities are enough to make a difference to the environment and the community.

'With the change in weather, especially now that it is erratic, if there are many trees here, if it is arid or very hot, it is not too hot. If we really want to protect the environment in the house there are trees that can ward off. Then there is also a waste bank that can also educate the community and ourselves to sort our waste. Making us aware that we are part of the garbage, if we can sort the garbage or at least be able to keep the environment clean it will turn back to ourselves, the environment will be clean, the house will be clean, the pile of garbage in the landfill will be reduced' (interview with the head of flamboyon group, Mrs.Sulasih on May 18, 2024).

This activity is a natural resource development activity (animal and vegetable) that leads to environmental and human strengthening of the negative impacts of climate change, such as drought that causes weak community food security. By managing plant and animal food resources sustainably, it can be a preventive effort from drought due to lack of rainfall and el-nino storms.

Photo. 1 Planting food crops, family medicinal plants (toga), and catfish cultivation of the Flamboyant climate group in Sukasari Village



Sources: Researcher Documentation, 2024

This activity does not only involve the flamboyant committee, but also the community. The community can also enjoy the results of these food planting activities, family medicinal plants (toga), and catfish cultivation, especially women (mothers) who can be used to meet their household needs. With this, not only the environment is saved by the sustainable action of this climate change group, but also the household needs of the community can be helped, especially housewives who need additional nutritional assistance for their households.

In strengthening climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, the local government through the Department of Environment of Tangerang City has conducted various socialization and guidance to the flamboyant group. These socializations include directives and appeals to the community to make use of their yards, making biopores, warning not to cut down any trees, warning not to burn garbage, saving electrical energy and so on. As for the provision of facilities, among others, giving chilli and family medicinal plants seeds, giving fish seeds, giving garbage carts, absorption holes, solar panels and so on.

'We are given tools such as scales, fire extinguishers, and polybag bins, which are also given as carts by The Department of Environment (DLHK), and we also get incentives for our activities, once every three months, 500,000 quarterly. Not per person, so for example if we need transportation or something, we can use it' (interview with the Head of the Waste Bank, Mrs. Brio on July 13, 2024).

Photo 2. Facilities provided by the Department of Environment (DLHK) of Tangerang City to the Flamboyan group



sources: Researcher Documentation, 2024

Socialization and coaching of climate groups also involved the private sector and the community several times in providing knowledge and facility assistance that strengthens climate change adaptation and mitigation. The provision of knowledge that has been given to the flamboyan group includes how to process compost, processing recycled waste into crafts / valuable items, and so on. While the provision of facilities includes rainwater harvesting containers, tetrapacks (for waste banks), scales (for

posyandu). Private sectors and communities that were involved include PT Multibintang, Mayora, Wasteforchange, and others.

'That's from PT Multibintang for rainwater harvesting. The government mostly provides assistance. This is a third party, for example from Mayora. Mayora gives but not everything ... usually they give scales. When covid gave disinfectant gloves' (interview with the head of Flamboyan group, Mrs. Sulasih on July 13, 2024).

Photo 3. Flamboyan group rainwater harvesting



Sources: Researcher Documentation, 2024

The provision of knowledge and facilities to the flamboyan group both by the government and the private sector or as well as the community has a positive impact on the development of adaptation and mitigation efforts carried out by the flamboyan group in Sukasari village. In addition to the development of the environment, the development of human resources also goes hand in hand with the increasing awareness of climate change groups and the community in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in Sukasari Village.

Of the many climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, waste bank activities in Sukasari sub-district are key activities that are consistently carried out by the Flamboyan group from long before the formation of the climate change group until it has become a Intermediate rank of climate change group as it is now. This waste bank activity is also the activity that brought the flamboyant group to get an award from the local government because it brought many changes not only to the environment but also to the local community. This impact is not only on the environmental impact but also the economic and social impact of the community in Sukasari village.

'There is a waste bank that happens to be good, it has also won the national championship. The money from the waste bank is stored in an account so a customer account is formed so that the money is not sold directly to take it, there are people who save up to more than 5 million. when I first entered it, it was great too, so I was really excited about sort through rubbish' (interview with Sukasari village staff, Mrs. Satna on June 28, 2024).

'But what we heard from the stories of some customers is that there are those who run out of gas, feel that they have no money and feel that they have savings, so they can be saved. Someone who had a debt at a pawn shop took it in instalments from the waste bank savings, it was very helpful. To pay for school children to buy uniforms, many people take it for re-enrolment in Islamic boarding schools, there are many stories from customers. Some are for travelling. I mean, there are stories like that, then when her husband was sick if he wanted to buy medicine, he didn't have enough money, it turned out that he had savings so he took it so it helped, then he wanted a wedding. Many stories are not bad for Eid to buy meat. If you want to take the waste bank savings if you want to go home for Eid, that's why something you don't like but it turns out to give results. I sometimes joke that if you want to save a lot of fridge, bring it here' (interview with the head of flamboyan group, Mrs. Sulasih on July 13, 2024).

Climate change mitigation strategies are gender-related. According to UN Women Watch in Alston (2014), women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men, and are particularly vulnerable when they rely heavily on local natural resources for their livelihoods. This vulnerability is also related to women's double burden that makes women struggle more than men. The domestic burden is a burden that is generally only placed on women, while on the other hand, women are also challenged. Women who are given the responsibility to secure water, food and fuel for cooking face the greatest challenges mainly due to unequal access to resources and decision-making processes. Women and men have different needs (strategic and practical) and interests in efforts to adapt to climate change.

In the flamboyan group, which is dominated by women, making climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts a challenge in itself because of the double burden on women. But on the other hand, it is also an added value because there are many benefits that women can get by being directly involved in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. The added value is also not only in the form of material, but also non-material where women's awareness grows to independently participate actively in climate change activities. This community change is certainly a strong foundation for the sustainability of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in Sukasari Village.

'We have been running since 2012 without any time skip or anything. People sometimes get bored when it comes to waste, but in fact here everything continues to take part. The community also participates. So maybe it's more like that, maybe if the programme itself is more about change. It focuses on weather changes that people use a lot of greenhouses which have an impact on climate change' (interview with the head of flamboyan grup, Mrs. Sulasih on July 13, 2024).

Community participation is not only women, but men are also involved in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in Sukasari Village. Although there are men who participate, the waste bank programme is mostly driven by women.

'There are men, but usually it is women who move, for example like the waste bank, which is driven by women' (interview with the head of flamboy group, Mrs Sulasih on May 18, 2024).

The active participation of women in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities, both as climate group administrators and the surrounding community, indicates that the implementation of adaptation and mitigation in Sukasari Village, Tangerang City is closely related to women (gender responsive). The involvement of women is not just to fill the quota or only as a complement to activities, but women are positioned as the main guard and key actors in climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in Sukasari village.

The Head of Flamboy group has her own double burden, both as a housewife and also part of the community. But with this double burden, the head of Flamboy Group has managed to actively and consistently continue to make efforts to adapt and mitigate climate change and continue to actively urge the surrounding community to actively participate in climate change adaptation and mitigation activities in the surrounding environment. This certainly requires not only hard work, but also the commitment of the management considering that climate change activities also burden their role in the domestic sphere. As a housewife, head of flamboy group has in fact managed to divide her active roles in both the domestic and public spheres, by not neglecting her duties as a housewife for her husband and children, and on the other hand also actively involved as a leader in the flamboy group. Moreover, the flamboy group has also received an award for its efforts in climate change even though the climate group was only formed in 2022.

'If our climate group is still intermediate, yes, from intermediate to main, I'm new. But it's also good to get an award. Because it is already complete, if other places have been around for a long time, our climate group is new' (interview with the head of Flamboy Group, Mrs. Sulasih on May 18, 2024).

Photo 4. Climate Change Village Award to the Flamboyant Group in 2023 in Tangerang City



Source: Documentation of Flamboyant Group in 2023

The commitment of flamboyant group is not just because it is a government programme or the economic benefits of proklam activities, but their commitment to environmental change for the better. This commitment has been implemented from waste bank activities long before the climate group was formed, and the commitment continues to be maintained until now. With this commitment, the flamboyant group became a group that survived the many waste bank groups that collapsed in Tangerang City. This commitment has also paid off with the rapid increase in the flamboyant group since it was formed into a climate village group.

'I became the head of the waste bank in 2012. Finally, at that time, the mayor, Mr. Wahidin, established 1000 waste banks. Our Village also used to have many, it turns out that in Tangerang, many of them did not work. Well here, the one that survived, the one that was consistent in our village, and finally in 2019 we got the main champion' (interview with the Head of the Waste Bank, Mrs. Brio on July 13, 2024).

Furthermore, the head of Flamboyant Group revealed that his concern for the environment was one of the main factors for their consistency and commitment in carrying out various climate change adaptation and mitigation activities. Although the climate change adaptation and mitigation activities they carry out are not large activities, they believe that even the smallest activities if carried out with enthusiasm and sincerity will produce results (changes) both for themselves, the community and also the surrounding environment.

'It turns out that our behaviour is also included in climate change. But indeed climate change starts from things that may be small, like what people see doesn't matter, it turns out that doing it will have an effect. Indeed, ma'am, if it doesn't affect one person, that's

why if you see something good you do it like that, the change will be big, small things will produce big changes' (interview with the head of flamboyan group, Mrs. Sulasih on July 13, 2024).

Not only for the climate group itself, but changes in the mindset of the community on climate change have also occurred. The many warning and socialization to the community, including the activities carried out by the climate group, have also made the surrounding community act not only for profit, but also out of concern for the condition of the surrounding environment. This was conveyed by the head of climate group that many people were moved not to throw garbage anywhere, not to burn garbage anywhere, use solar panels to be active in waste bank activities not only because they received appeals from climate groups and local governments, but also on the basis of public awareness of the surrounding environment. This is certainly a good foundation for climate groups and the surrounding community because the adaptation and mitigation efforts they make are not based on coercion due to government policies but from people's awareness of the importance of protecting the environment for the sustainability of their lives in the future.

'If other places produce what produces what produces what, right. maybe here the people are yes because if you say the shortage is also not, so maybe because of their concern for the environment know recycle reduce it right because it reduces the waste pile in the dumpsite (TPK) is also reduced' (interview with the head of flamboyan group, Mrs. Sulasih on July 13, 2024).

Conclusion

Awareness and concern for the environment is one of the important keys for the flamboyan group in maintaining climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in Sukasari Village, Tangerang City. Not only did they instill this value in their own group, but they also managed to instill the value of the environment in the local community. With a strong commitment to the environment and enthusiasm among its management, the flamboyan group succeeded in carrying out adaptation and mitigation efforts by continuing to carry out their roles in their households (domestic) in a sustainable manner with their roles in society (public). Not only material (economic) benefits or impacts, but environmental and social impacts are also the implications of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. The community is gradually becoming more 'aware' of environmental conditions and with the spirit of mutual cooperation, the value of the environment is one of the community's concerns. As a group that is vulnerable to climate change, women who are members of the flamboyan group have proven that women can be empowered both in the domestic and public spheres and ensure that their public roles bring changes not only to themselves, but also to the surrounding community and the environment. This research will be interesting by looking at the pattern of women's pro-climate groups that have developed in Tangerang City and can dig deeper into the values of women's climate groups.

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