

Women and Social Forestry

Editorial

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Abby Gina Boang Manalu, Nur Iman Subono, & Retno Daru Dewi G.S. Putri

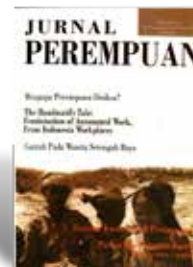
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Women and Social Forestry

Gender equality and women's empowerment are two important issues in the development programs. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) states that women play a key role in the use and management of natural resources, particularly in agriculture and forest landscape systems. According to the IUCN (2021), in developing countries, 43% of women participate in agricultural work and depend on forests for their livelihood. The data estimates that when women have the same access to productive resources as men, women will be able to contribute to an increase in agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5% to 4%. At the global level, women's participation has a great impact on the reduction of world hunger by 12% to 17%. Women's participation in forest access and governance has been shown to improve the economy of women and communities around forest areas.

Conforming to the IUCN data, in the Indonesian context, there are a lot of women who depend on access to forest and forest management for their livelihoods. They cultivate the land and harvest the forest products, either for daily needs or for sale to the wider community. Women also have knowledge of medicinal plants and other potential forest products. Furthermore, women's dependence on forests is often higher than men's. Women belong to a vulnerable group whose lives are threatened when the forest is degraded or when their access to forests is eliminated. These facts are the basis for the importance of women's participation in forest governance in Indonesia. In addition, a number of studies have shown that women's knowledge and skills related to forest resources and management have contributed to ensuring sustainable and equitable forest management.

Ironically, despite the scale and importance of women's contribution to forest management, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (2020) pointed out that globally, women's participation and representation in forest governance at local, national, and international levels are very low. The data of the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forest shows that women's participation in social forestry is only 5% of forestry permit holders who have female members (VOA Indonesia 2021). A number of approaches based on feminist perspectives show that various assumptions at the site-level, national and international levels still believe that women are not relevant subjects in formal

forest management and as decision makers. Forest as a masculine domain puts women as "the other" in forest governance.

To ensure equitable and sustainable forest management, the government has introduced the Social Forestry program. This program is implemented in the state forest/private forest/customary forest by forest communities or customary law communities as the main actors to support wellbeing, environmental balance, and social dynamics. It is an opportunity to ensure women's participation in the formal forestry programs. Furthermore, there has been a written recognition that women are the subject of social forestry policies. Therefore, they are entitled to benefit from the program. Social Forestry allows the formalization of rights to collective forests in recent years. Feminist scholars such as Agarwal and Colfer believe that there is a need for formal recognition of women and other marginalized groups in establishing their ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, and gender identity to ensure equitable governance. Without formal acknowledgment, their interests are often excluded from the decision-making process, explicitly or implicitly.

At the practical level of forest management, feminist scholars believe that the basis for excluding women is the association of forests and masculinity. Forest masculinity has made the male perspectives and needs as the norm that applies to all regardless of the perspectives and knowledge of other groups. Without ensuring inclusive forest management, groups with different ideas, preferences, and needs regarding forest governance will be excluded (Arora-Jonsson 2009).

A number of studies documented in *JP 111 Women and Social Forestry* show a portrait of women's participation in forest governance in Indonesia. A number of efforts have been made through policies and the work of various parties to ensure that women are not excluded from program utilization. However, in reality, women still find challenges in participating in forest access and governance.

Several issues of gender inequality in forest management such as women's access to land, forests, and other resources are less than men's, women are under-represented and have less influence in public decision-making and in leadership positions within

government institutions related to forestry, women lack access to technology and information related to forests and agroforestry, women are excluded from forest commodities with high economic value, and women bear the burden of caring work in the household and are under-represented in mitigation programs and initiatives in environmental change issues (Cifor 2021). Basically, all of these conditions are overlapping with one another. However, women are not just passive victims of a system of inequality. Articles in *JP 111 Women and Social Forestry* show women's agency. In the midst of challenges to gender norms and existing structural inequalities, women build their resilience through collective actions. Women's participation has supported the sustainability of the environment, community, and family.

JP 111 presents the challenges and achievements of gender justice in social forestry in Indonesia. Inclusive forest management and conservation need to be done holistically. Apart from structural changes in policy, it is also necessary to ensure a change in awareness at the community level. Women's participation in the formal social forestry program needs to be ensured in order to create empowerment. It implies that women's participation in forest governance in social forestry does not only strengthen the economy, but furthermore, it is necessary to ensure that the social transformation of women's groups also includes political, social, and cultural reinforcement (**Abby Gina**).

Abstracts

Ernawati Eko Hartono¹ & Khulfi Muhammad Khalwani²
Kelompok Kerja (Pokja) Gender, Kementerian Lingkungan
Hidup dan Kehutanan¹ & Perencana Ahli Muda, Biro
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**The Innovations and Challenges of Gender Mainstreaming
in Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page. 1-13, 1 table, 2
pictures, 22 references

The issue of gender equality in various fields related to natural resource management, including the environment and forestry, has long been a concern of social researchers, especially the issue of gender bias in planning, management, marketing, benefits and impacts. This paper aims to provide a descriptive analysis of the innovations and challenges of implementing gender mainstreaming ('pengarusutamaan gender'—PUG) in government agencies, namely the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ('Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan'—KLHK). PUG is a strategy that aims to achieve gender justice through policies, programs and activities that take into account the experiences, aspirations, needs and problems of men and women in the process of monitoring and evaluating all aspects of life and development. The data for this research was collected through a desk study and interviews. The results of the analysis show the implementation of a PUG policy in the KLHK has encouraged internal parties to pay more attention to the issue of gender equality, both in leadership and in program implementation. These innovations must continue to be developed consistently so they can be an inspiration and an example for other government agencies, both at the central and regional levels.

Keywords: gender responsive policy, equality, development, gender mainstreaming, Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Sukma Taroniarta & Nurul Huda Yahya
Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Wilayah
Sulawesi

**Women as Silk Warriors in Wajo District: Sole Actors and
the Challenges of Access to Social Forestry Programs**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 15-25, 3 tables, 4
pictures, 14 references

Silk is a symbol of cultural grandeur in South Sulawesi. Complex business issues, and lifestyle changes within communities, has led to the silk industry being vulnerable to abandonment. Social Forestry, through a scheme to increase nontimber forest product businesses on community lands, can provide economic opportunities for silk-based businesses, which are dominated by women. This study is a qualitative study supported by quantitative data. Direct observations and in-depth interviews were conducted with several key figures in the silk business in Canru Village, Wajo Regency, South Sulawesi. The results of the study show that economic pressure is the main motivation for shifting roles in the silk business, but there are several other obstacles that threaten the sustainability of the silk industry, which has lasted for hundreds of years.

Keywords: women and silk, economy empowerment, KUPS (Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial—Business Group of Social Forestry

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**Women's Everyday Forms of Resistance to the Acceleration
of the TORA and SF Policies**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 27-38, 48 references

This paper analyzes the women's everyday forms of resistance, in formal and informal spaces, to the acceleration of the Land Objects of Agrarian Reform ('Tanah Objek Reforma Agraria'—TORA) and Social Forestry (SF) policies in Sigi Regency in Central Sulawesi. The women's resistance is a broader manifestation of To-Kaili philosophy regarding the role of women as the center and base in maintaining harmony between God, humans, and nature, including in the management of agrarian resources ('sumber-sumber agraria'—SSA). Women who are fighting for gender-based agrarian justice still encounter some obstacles, including limited awareness of gender-based agrarian justice and the challenge of the resistance not yet being dominant.

Keywords: Social Forestry, agrarian reform, everyday forms of resistance, agrarian justice, gender justice

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Kemitraan Lingkungan²

**Gender Responsive Social Forestry Policy: A Case Study of
Laws and Regulations in the Social Forestry Sector and the
Granting of Social Forestry Permits**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 39-51, 1 table, 13
references

This article focuses on two issues; whether the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership has integrated gender issues into laws and regulations and policy implementation, and whether these issues have been applied to the granting of Social Forestry permits. This study uses empirical legal research methods to assess the application of gender issues in the Social Forestry Regulations and Permit Policy. The results of this study indicate an increase in the number of Social Forestry provisions that regulate gender issues. That is, in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83 of 2016 there are two articles that regulate gender issues, whereas in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 there are seven articles. The integration of gender responsive articles and the implementation of gender responsive practices has led to significant changes such as the management by women of two Social Forestry Business groups, Katimpun Village and Damaran Village. This process represents the first step of positive change in the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies in environmental issues in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Keywords: Social Forestry, gender issues in Social Forestry, permits for Social Forestry management, women and Social Forestry, laws and regulations

Nur Dwiyati

Direktorat Jenderal Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan
Lingkungan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan

Women's Participation in Food Agroforestry in Central Kalimantan: Challenges and Obstacles

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 53-66, 6 tables, 17 references

Food Agroforestry is one element of the National Economic Recovery Program, which aims to counter the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic by protecting the economy and promoting food security. The agroforestry program targets Social Forestry Business groups with forest utilization activities. Support is provided in the form of productive economic tools and food agroforestry assistance. This paper examines the involvement of women in food agroforestry activities. The research applies the descriptive approach for secondary data related to food agroforestry activities and interviews with female leaders who are involved in forest management activities and group business development. The results of the analysis show that food agroforestry activities provide economic, ecological, and social benefits for the community. Further, these activities provide access for women to be involved in forest management and utilization, and to support food security and family economies.

Keywords: women's groups, agroforestry, food business management, community economic improvement

Sartika Nur Shalati

Tim Kerja Perempuan dan Tambang (TKPT)

An Analysis of Agrarian Political Economy in Forest Access in Perhutani-Managed Areas Through Social Forestry Programs

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 67-77, 1 table, 23 references

The Social Forestry program in Perhutani-managed forest areas aims to improve the welfare of the community through joint management and

promote sustainability. The program uses the Partnership Cooperation (Kulin KK) scheme, which is regulated by the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P 83 of 2016. However, this program has become a new conflict zone as various actors are competing to dominate forest use. Women, who have allocated more time and energy to the agricultural sector, now have few opportunities to be involved in forest management because of gender biases within the governance and implementation of the Social Forestry program. Women also have to compete with various parties in order to participate in forest management including Perhutani and the Forest Village Community Institution (Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan—LMDH), the party authorised to manage forest utilization programs.

Keywords: forest, Social Forestry, Perhutani, LMDH

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& Jurnal Perempuan³

Women's Participation in Social Forestry: A Case Study in Five Provinces

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 79-91, 3 tables, 15 references

Social Forestry (SF) is one of the government's community-based forest management programs, which aims to balance environmental needs with the welfare of communities around the forest. However, in the program's implementation, due to social norms and gender inequalities, women are often marginalized in access and management of SF. This study analyzes women's participation in SF, primarily from the perspective and experience of women at the site level. This study used qualitative research; data mining was carried out through focus group discussions (FGD) and interviews with women at the site level and with assistance from civil society organizations (CSOs) in five provinces (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Bengkulu, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and West Papua). This study shows how cultural barriers affect the forms and good practices of women's participation in SF and their impacts.

Keywords: social forestry, women's participation, gender norms

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Jurnal Perempuan (JP) is a quarterly interdisciplinary publication in the English language that aims to circulate **original ideas in gender studies**. JP invites critical reflection on the theory and practice of feminism in the social, political, and economic context of Indonesian society. We are committed to exploring gender in its multiple forms and interrelationships.

The journal encourages practical, theoretically sound, and (when relevant) empirically rigorous manuscripts that address real-world implications of the gender gap in Indonesian contexts. Topics related to feminism can include (but are not limited to): sexuality, queer, trafficking, ecology, public policy, sustainability and environment, human and labor rights/ issues, governance, accountability and transparency, globalization, as well as ethics, and specific issues related to gender study, such as diversity, poverty, and education.

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JP appears annually and the contents of each issue include: editorials, peer-reviewed papers by leading writers; reviews, short stories, and poetry. A key feature of the journal is appreciation of the value of literature, fiction, and the visual narrative (works of art, such as paintings and drawings) in the study of women's issues

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To discuss ideas for contributions, please contact the Chief Editor: Anita Dhewy via anitadhewy@jurnalperempuan.com. Research papers should be between 5000-10000 words. Please make sure to include in your submission pack an **abstract outlining the title, purpose, methodology and main findings**. It is worth considering that, as your paper will be located and read online, the quality of your abstract will determine whether readers go on to access your full paper. We recommend you place particular focus on the impact of your research on further research, practice or society. What does your paper contribute? In addition, please provide up to **six descriptive keywords**.

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