

# **Has Forest Become Women's Priority? Case Study: South Solok Regency, West Sumatra, Indonesia**

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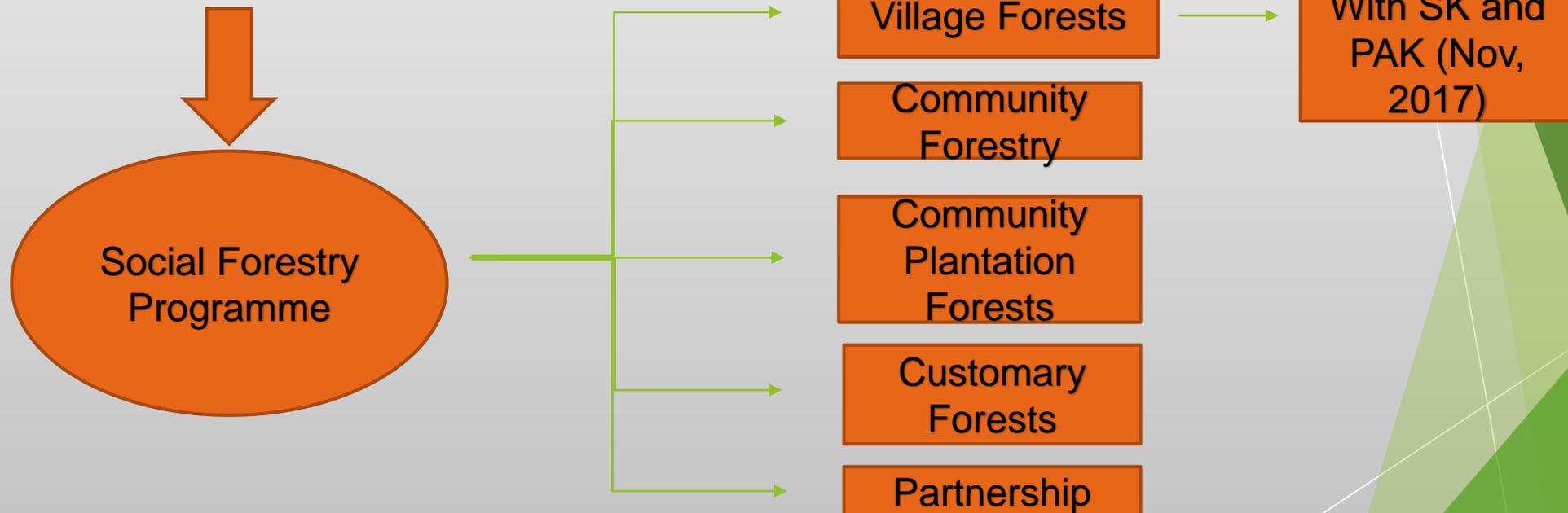
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# Introduction

- ▶ Based on Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry Chapter X relates to community participation in forest
- ▶ Ministry of Environment and Forestry Regulation no. P.83 / MENLHK / SETJEN / KUM.1 / 10/2016,



- ▶ Governor of West Sumatra by targeting 500,000 Ha of forest to be managed under five schemes



## DALAM RANGKA PENGELOLAAN HUTAN BERBASIS MASYARAKAT ( PHBM ) DI SUMATERA BARAT

**" 500.000 Ha KAWASAN HUTAN,  
DIALOKASIKAN UNTUK DIKELOLA OLEH  
MASYARAKAT MELALUI HUTAN NAGARI,  
HUTAN KEMASYARAKATAN DAN HUTAN  
TANAMAN RAKYAT UNTUK PENINGKATAN  
EKONOMI MASYARAKAT SEKITAR HUTAN "**

**IRWAN PRAYITNO**  
GUBERNUR SUMATERA BARAT



# Women and Village Forests

- ▶ In the natural resource management scheme, women play an important role in farming and nontimber forest products management. With the majority of women working as farmers, both as farm workers and land owners.
- ▶ Men and women play different roles in forests and agroforestry systems in developing countries. Compared with men, women are frequently disadvantaged for a range of interrelated cultural, social, economic and institutional reasons to access control over forest resources, and in the economic opportunities are available to them (FAO, 2014).
- ▶ Tanjung, Cahyono Tri Wibowo, Dwi Sadono (2017) has found in two Lembaga Pengelola Hutan Nagari (LPHN) has dominated by man in managerial.

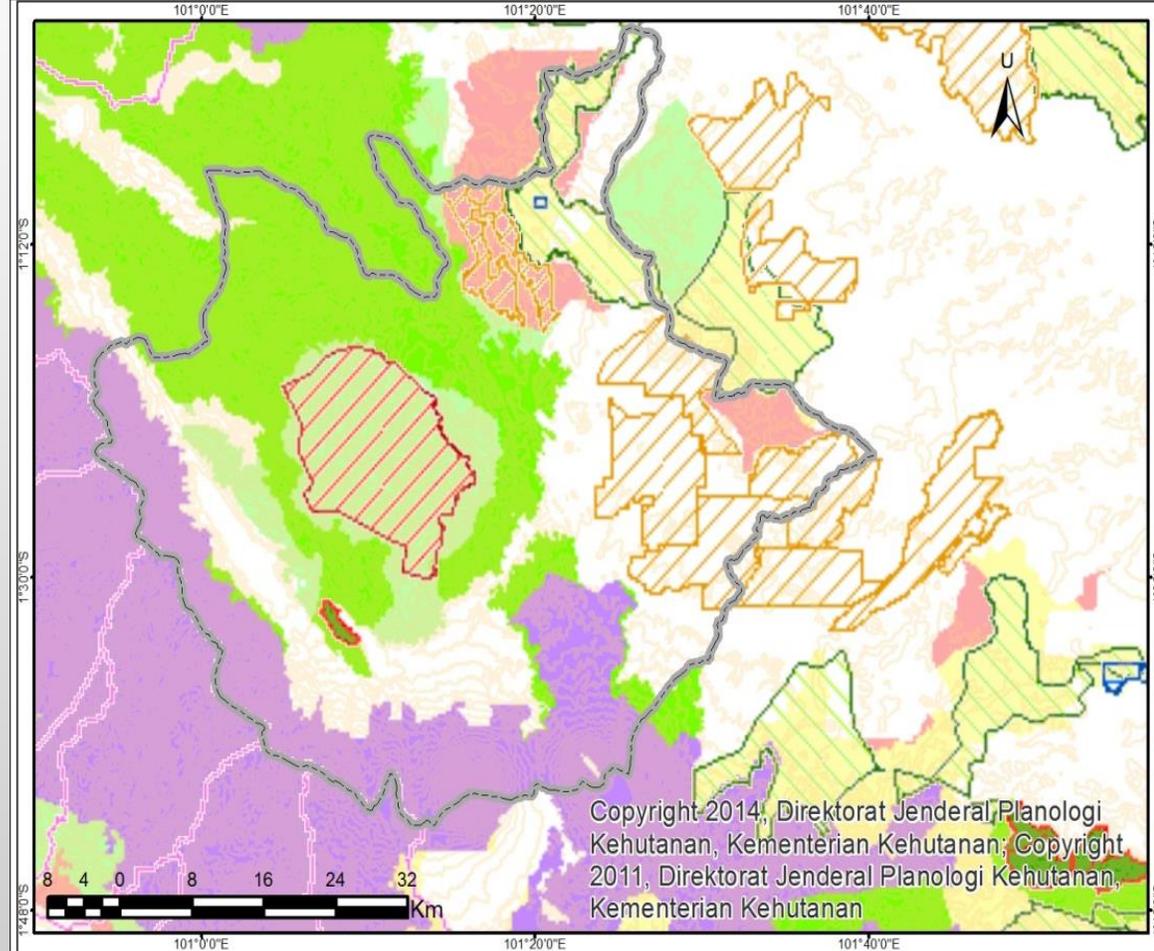
# Study Area

South Solok Regency is one of the underdeveloped regencies in West Sumatera Province.

With an area of approximately  $\pm$  **357.533 Ha** with **235.734 Ha** is forest area.

South Solok Regency is also a buffer zone of the existence of Kerinci Seblat National Park as one of the UNESCO World Heritage.

Recently, this regency having seriously stressing by illegal mining, illegal logging, palm oil plantation and wildlife conflict.



## Legenda

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| — Batas Kabupaten                      | ■ Penetapan Hutan Desa       |
| — Batas Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS)     | □ Pinjam Pakai Kawasan Hutan |
| — Garis Kontur                         | ▨ IUPHHK-HA                  |
| ■ KSA-KPA dan TB                       | ▨ Pelepasan untuk Perkebunan |
| ■ Hutan Lindung                        | ▨ IUPHHK-HTI                 |
| ■ Hutan Produksi                       |                              |
| ■ Hutan Produksi Terbatas              |                              |
| ■ Hutan Produksi yang dapat dikonversi |                              |
| ■ Areal Penggunaan Lain                |                              |



## Research Method

- There are 39 Nagari (Village) in South Solok Regency but due to the time limitation, only 5 Nagari be selected : Nagari Pakan Rabaa Utara, Nagari Pakan Rabaa Tengah, Nagari Lubuk Gadang Selatan, Nagari Lubuk Gadang Timur and Nagari Padang Limau Sundai. This research use the multicase studies method. This method is a research method that uses more than a single case (Yin, 1996). Data collection techniques using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Interviews.

## Data Collection

- Data collection techniques using Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and Interviews.
- The data collection about, women problem, women need, Women involment in Hutan Nagari (activity, role, position).
- The participant in FGD are 15 womens, there are three women each nagari. The participant age range is 26-45 years old. All participants are people stay near from the forest in each village. Generally the womens work as farmer, only 4 womens working as a nagari government employee.

## Data Analysis

- Data were Analyzed using descriptive-qualitative tools followed by Miles and Huberman.

# Findings

- ▶ Women working as farmers, both as farm workers and land owners, they contribute to the preparation of land, stocking of seedlings, controlling of fertilisers and pests, and marketing of products among their relatives as well as in the market. Also, in the management of non-timber forest products. In that case on five nagari on this study, women are involved in the cultivation, maintenance, harvest and sell such as coffee, rubber, etc.
- ▶ There is more problem coming up in any sector such as human health, Natural, Social, Physical and Economic.
- ▶ Involvement women into Village Forests such as :
  - a. Management (dominated by man)
  - b. Meeting (Women do serving food for the meeting)
  - c. Cultivation (dominated by woman)



# Human Health

## Health of Reproduction

- ▶ **breast cancer**
- ▶ **death of nivas mother and baby**
- ▶ **cervical cancer**

## Children

- ▶ **Baby Death due to late medical help**
- ▶ **Baby's death always increasing**
- ▶ **The sex abuse of the children**
- ▶ **The teenagers consume the drugs**
- ▶ **Illness in children**
- ▶ **Glandular disease in children**

## Other

- ▶ **Domestic Violence**
- ▶ **lack of clean water facilities**
- ▶ **medical personnel are still lacking**
- ▶ **Jaw cancer**

# Natural

- ▶ **Company Waste**
- ▶ **Increasing the practice of chemical pesticides**
- ▶ **Flash floods**
- ▶ **Landslide**
- ▶ **Flood**

# Social

- ▶ **Children married under the age of 17 years**
- ▶ **Gotong royong (work together) awareness is lacking**
- ▶ **trend the children are entrusted to babysitters**
- ▶ **poor households are still high**
- ▶ **children not go to school**
- ▶ **children with disabilities are admitted to the orphanage**

# Physical

- ▶ **Development of Micro Hydro Power Plant (PLTMH)**
- ▶ **Construction of Irrigation**
- ▶ **Construction of Pamsimas**
- ▶ **Maintenance of the grand mosque but constrained land acquisition**
- ▶ **Home not habitable**
- ▶ **The health infrastructure is lacking**

► Table of Identify the problem each nagari

No	Nagari	Human/ Health	Natural	Social	Physical	Economy / Finance
1	Lubuk Gadang Timur	- Illness in children	- Company Waste -The use of Chemical Pesticides is still high	Children married under the age of 17 years	Development of PLTMH	umja crackers jengkol but not yet developed
2	Pakan Rabaa Tengah	-Domestic Violence -Baby Death due to late medical help	-Flash floods	- Gotong royong (work together) awareness is lacking - culinary training, etc. through the nagari fund	-Construction of Irrigation -Construction of Pamsimas	- male and female wage differences
3	Lubuk Gadang Selatan	-Jaw cancer -breast cancer - baby's death -The sex abuse of the child's father	-Galodo -Flood (but this coming from Pauh Duo District)	-trend the children are entrusted to babysitters	-Maintenance of the grand mosque but constrained land acquisition	- male and female wage differences
4	Pakan Rabaa Utara	- death of nivas mother and baby -cervical cancer -lack of clean water facilities - medical personnel are still lacking - Drug Use by teenagers - Domestic Violence	-forest access and gold equal between men and women -high-use chemical pesticides	- poor households are still high	-home not habitable - the health infrastructure is lacking	- male and female wage differences
5	Padang Limau Sundai	- Glandular disease in children - Domestic Violence	-flood	-children not go to school - Gotongroyong (work together) participation is mostly done by women	- aid of 30 million per house	-Man looking for gold into the jungle - male and female wage differences

# The Priority of Women Need's :

Nagari	Priority Issues	What the women needed :
Lubuk Gadang Timur	Overcoming Early Marriage	Information and Discussion about the dangerously of early marriage. Encourage by the government of nagari and all of stakeholder.
Pakan Rabaa Tengah	Natural Disaster Management (Banjir Bandang) caused by illegal logging.	Do the approach to society about the impact of illegal logging. Make a commitment to refuse illegal logging practices by forum of nagari.
Pakan Rabaa Utara	Overcoming Drug use in adolescents	Information and Socialization related to the dangers of drugs for adolescents
Lubuk Gadang Selatan	Reduce cancer patients (breast, jaw, brain, uterus etc.) that occurs in women	Support and aproach to the patient.
Padang Limau Sundai	Children Drop Out	The government conducted socialization related to the importance of school. Support by a small study grou for children. Improving the household economic (income).

- ▶ From the above data it can be concluded that there has been gender inequality and injustice in the forest management practices of tread level or Village Forest. Where women's needs are not mentioned at all in planning and empowerment activities. Involvement of women in meetings is limited to serving food to men who are in consultation. This is also be reinforced by the results of Mutholib's (2016) study despite the system being matrilineal in nature, women tend to be treated unfairly and suffer from gender inequality. This shows that gender based disparity and inequality towards women can occur anywhere, even within a matrilineal system.

- ▶ In order to access advanced educational facilities, such as junior high and senior high school, children must go to the center of South Solok Regency and need additional fees (Rp 750,000-Rp 1,000,000). Due to the absence of public transportation from the nagari to the school, so many students are boarding up near the school, district city. Because it is generally a poor household, the existence of cost constraints makes many children drop out of school, especially women. This is the cause of the high number of early marriages to women in the South Solok Regency. The family marries off their daughters to get rid of the economic burden (WRI, 2016)

# Conclusion

- ▶ From the above findings, Village Forest has not been able to accommodate the priority needs of women.
- ▶ Forest have not been a top priority for women because the basic needs of health and education are vital in the perspective of a woman as a responsibility to children and households. The thoughts of women and their needs must be supported by all stakeholders in order to achieve the sovereignty of women. The government must be support the women to get better education and also better of work, that's thing can make the women have high capabilities to solve the problem by themselves.

Thankyou