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Analysis of Gender in Access, Participation and Control of Forest Resources, and Watershed of Kecamatan Kebun Tebu in Kabupaten Lampung Barat

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Abstract

Management of forest resources and watershed needs participation from society who aware of justice and gender equality. On *Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management* (SCBFWM) program that hold on Mei-June 2012 in the preparation framework of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS) in Lampung Barat still found the disparity between men and women in access, participation, control and benefit. Based on those, it need to investigated how Analysis of Gender in Access, Participation and Control of Forest Resources, and Watershed of Kecamatan Kebun Tebu of Lampung Barat.

The research uses descriptive qualitative method. Analysis uses some of approaches, such as access, control, and participation. The result of research are; first, access of woman that fused in KWT can get an access from government assistance of Lampung Barat and can participate both in the implementation of development programs initiated by the government. Women's community can get the access of strengthening capacity on knowledges, skills, however in advocacy of management of forest resources's and watershed's skill is minimum. Second, government of from village, sub-district, and district doesn't do the KWT involvement in planning of program, yet. The recommendation that need to be reached is the stakeholder need to arrange the standard of minimum services or Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) of women's participation in musrenbang. It need about 30% quota for women in each planning of development, start it from from village, sub-district, until district level.

Keywords: *Gender, Access, Participation, Control, Forest Resources, Watershed*

1. Introduction

Government regulation No 37 Years 2012 about Management of Watershed Area assert that management of watershed give a chance for all society to be a participant.

Implicitly, it gives the same opportunity to women to be participant on management of watershed fully.

On *Strengthening Community Based Forest and Watershed Management* (SCBFWM) program that hold on Mei-June 2012 in the preparation framework of Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (GMS)¹ in Lampung Barat still found the disparity between men and women in access, participation, control and benefit. Based on those, it need to investigated how Analysis of Gender in Access, Participation and Control of Forest Resources, and Watershed of Kebun Tebu Sub-District of Lampung Barat.

1. Research Problem

“How analysis of gender in access, participation and control of forest resources, and watershed of Kecamatan Kebun Tebu in Lampung Barat?”

2. Research Purposes

The research aims to know the gender’s analyzed in access, participation, and control of forest resources, and watershed of Kecamatan Kebun Tebu In Lampung Barat.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Gender on Forest Resources Development Planning

Increasing women awareness in management of resources is a part of build the democracy. Political democracy presupposes a genuine partnership between men and women in management of all public affairs. The declare of Universal Declaration on Democracy is :

*“The achievement of democracy presupposes a genuine partnership between men and women in the conduct of the affairs of society in which they work in equality and complementarity, drawing mutual enrichment from their differences”.*²

Democracy won’t achieve if women can’t be a participant on management of public affairs process. Political rights of women is an important part of human rights which should be guaranteed protection and its implementation by all society in the world. On world’s parliamentary session about “Partnership Between Men and women in Politics” in India on 1997 is :

*“.....women’s political rights must be considered in the overall context of human rights and cannot be dissociated therefrom. Men and women politicians, governments and parliaments must pursue their efforts towards the recognition of these rights and the implementation of the international instruments which relate to them. What is basically at stake is democracy itself”.*³

That normative statement isn’t mean that the society looks that political rights of women as a part that can’t deviated from human rights. The research’s result of world

¹Saptarini, Nani. 2012. Final Report of the Study of Gender Mainstreaming in Project SCBFWM.

²Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2000. *Politics: Women’s Insight*. Series “Reports and Documents” number 36. Hal, 5.

³Op. Cit. Hal. 19.

parliamentary's organization 1999 on practice of political in 65 states member of United Nations that the discrimination of politic to women happened in almost all over world.⁴

2.2 Analysis of Gender on Longwe Perspective

The research use the analysis of Longwe perspective that analyzed the data. The analysis of Longwe perspective (Sara Hlupekile Longwe) or Women's Empowerment Criteria atau Women's Development Criteria is a perspective that developed as empowerment of women's method that have five (5) criteria of analysis, there are: welfare, access, critical awareness, participation, and control.⁵ The fifth of empowerment dimensions are analytical categories that dynamic, relate to each other in a synergistic, mutually reinforcing and complementary, as well as having a hierarchical relationship. But in this study, only see the dimension of access, control and participation.

a. Access Dimension

An inequality of gender seen from the differences between men and women access to resources. Low access to resource involve the low productivity. The main factor of access gap to resources is the systemic discrimination that should be solved through the awareness.

b. Participation Dimension

An active participation of women means that an equitable of women's participation in making decision process that participation in the planning process of determining policy, administration, implementation, and evaluation.

c. Control Dimension

An inequality of gender seen from unequal power relations between men and women. It could happen in household level, community, and the broader level. The equality on power means that there is a power which equal between men and women, one of them isn't dominate or in dominant position in others.

3. Research Method

The research uses descriptive qualitative method that describe a social phenomenon. It aims to describe the character of something that on going at the same time in study. Moreover, it gives a complete informations that useful for developing of sciences.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Data and Analysis of Interview and Documentation Result

Search results documentation data and interviews with officials from various key stakeholders working unit and member of women community on Gender Mainstreaming program in Kecamatan Kebun Tebu of Lampung Barat shows that :

a. Participation Dimension

Researcher get some informations about the activities of various forestry group (HKM) and KWT in Kecamatan Kebun Tebu⁶ in the agenda that relate to management of resources and enviromental, watershed, and others activities. Tribudisyukur village,

⁴Op.Cit. hal. 20.

⁵Handayani, Trisakti and Sugiarti. 2002. *Gender Concepts and Engineering Research*. Malang:UMM Press.hal 180.

⁶Discussions and interviews conducted with HKM Abung Jaya and HKm Binawana and KWT Tribudisyukur Kebun Tebu Sub-District; HKM Wana Lestari and HKM Sumber Makmur and also KWT of Kenanga Sub-District, Gedung Surian Sub-District, April 17, 2013 in Kebun Tebu and Gedung Surian Sub-District

Kecamatan Kebun Tebu, through the work gathering, KWT and the members do the activity more than men. The women involved in the planting of forest seeds, weed plants in HKM's location, take part in harvesting the forest of plants non-timber, processing of forest products from the non-timber forest plants (NTFPs), marketing non timber forest products, animal feed and take care of livestock manure and process it into fertilizer organic, manage the land around the house with a medicinal plant families (toga), manages the cooperative activities for the welfare of members KWT, activities dealing with outsiders the village in matters regarding the KWT.

The thing haven't reached is the participation on development planning (musrenbang). During the time, discussion (musrenbang) process from village level until district level haven't a special target to involve the women. The research result⁷ about the dynamic of the role actor on women community activity in watershed area Way Besai found that women community have a limit role on saving and loans activity that aimed to women community.

On decision making process about planning, head of village and district have a dominant role. Women community can't decide their own want although the fund for saving and loans for women too low, its far from the expected level (its only 5% from 30% the expectation). The researcher found that women isn't involved on election of board members so that women are not represented in institutions that will have a major influence in the management of the program.

There isn't a program, activity and special target for planing of responsive gender in Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level (Bappeda) of Lampung Barat. The stakeholders realize that lack of active participation of women in discussion (musrenbang) resulted that the perspectives, interests and priorities of women in development didn't delivered. Bappeda LAKIP document indicates that there are no special activities for KWT involving women in the process of planning and monitoring and evaluation of development. It is ironic by the fact that according to their observations, KWT very strong institutional, and do not doubt the ability of women's groups to perform various public functions and economic functions of the group.

b. Access Dimension

KWT of Kecamatan Kebun Tebu has been able to produce a various product that can increase the family income and compete in the market at the same time both the quality and packaging. Bappeda already pushing KWT with planning the construction to accommodate the interests of KWT namely providing production facilities, in particular for drying and packing instant coffee products. This is important because, according to the official, packaged coffee product already competitive KWT results and can be sold in shops and supermarkets.

HKm area in the District of Kebun Tebu reached 3227.9 ha, KWT members in general as well as a participant HKm wife. Women's activities with regard to forestry and watershed resource management. KWT and its members understand the principles and mechanisms of management of forest resources, at least in Tribudisyukur and Gedung Surian. They are informed and involved in group activities HKm. They realize that without diversification of economic activities, the community may not be able to live solely from relying on non-timber forest products (which generally coffee plants). This realization

⁷Oktora, Ardian. 2013. *Dynamics Role of Actors in the Event Planning Process Savings and Loans for Women's Groups in District Sumberjaya*, Lampung University: Master of Science thesis on PPS Government

became the basis of the strong desire to succeed KWT and its members together through group activities.

c. Control Dimension

The result of discussion an interview found that the running control on 2 indicators which implemented, there are prevention of illegal logging and tree planting mandatory for HKm; and one of both item, majority of women are involved on tree planting. Control is not running on a mechanism to resolve various issues in watershed management, namely the problem still dominant involvement of men compared to women in watershed management programs and forest resources.

5. Conclusion

Various data indicate their integration PUG perspective in forest resource management and watershed on the dimensions of access, participation and control. First, the dimensions of access to a community of women who are members of KWT can access government assistance of Lampung Barat and participate both in the implementation of development programs initiated by the government. Community women can get the access to the strengthening of the capacity of the knowledge, skills, advocacy skills, but lack in forest resource management and watershed. Second, the government of village, districts and counties do not yet synergistically KWT involvement in planning the program. Recommendations that needs to be realized is the stakeholders need to develop minimum service standards or standard operating procedure (SOP) women's participation in discussion (musrenbang). There needs to be a 30% quota of women in every level of development planning, from village, sub-district, until district level.

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