GENDER ISSUES IN SOCIAL FORESTRY IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE
GENDER ISSUES
IN SOCIAL FORESTRY
IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

Authors/Researchers
Wawanudin • Nurul Utami • Fitria

Editor
Bejo Untung

Peer Review
Yulius Hendra Hasanudin
# Table of Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Table of Contents</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Abbreviations/Terms</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. INTRODUCTION</strong></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Background</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Objectives</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Methodology</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 Scope</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Benefits</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. DISCUSSION</strong></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Gender Mainstreaming Policy in Indonesia</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Policies on Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment and Forestry Sector</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Gender Gap Issues and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies in Social Forestry</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Social Forestry Policies</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Social Forestry Facilitator Management</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Social Forestry Group Institutional Management</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Area Management</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Gender Gap Disparity Issues and PUG Strategies in Business Management</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. CLOSING</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1 Conclusion</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Recommendations</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### List of Abbreviations/Terms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD/ART</td>
<td>Anggaran Dasar/Anggaran Rumah Tangga (Bylaws)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPSKL</td>
<td>Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan (Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Agency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditjen PSKL</td>
<td>Direktorat Jenderal Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan (Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPA</td>
<td>Dokumen Pelaksanaan Anggaran (Budget Implementation Document)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inpres</td>
<td>Instruksi Presiden (Presidential Instruction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juklak/Juknis</td>
<td>Petunjuk Pelaksanaan/Petunjuk Teknis (Implementation Instructions /Technical Instructions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAK</td>
<td>Kerangka Acuan Kegiatan (Activity ToR)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLHK</td>
<td>Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (Ministry of Environment and Forestry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPPPA</td>
<td>Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (KPPA) (Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTH</td>
<td>Kelompok Tani Hutan (Forest Farmer Group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUPS</td>
<td>Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial (Social Forestry Business Group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monev</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokja</td>
<td>Kelompok Kerja (Working Group)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPRG</td>
<td>Perencanaan Pembangunan Responsif Gender (Gender Responsive Development Planning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Perhutanan Sosial (Social Forestry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUG</td>
<td>Pengarusutamaan Gender (Gender Mainstreaming)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renja</td>
<td>Rencana Kerja (Work Plan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renstra</td>
<td>Rencana Strategis (Strategic Plan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RKP</td>
<td>Rencana Kerja Pemerintah (Government Work Plan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPJMN</td>
<td>Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Medium Term Development Plan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDM</td>
<td>Sumber Daya Manusia (Human Resources)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background

As of 2020, the area of forests managed through the social forestry (PS) scheme has reached 4.2 million hectares. Government of Indonesia is targeting to increase the area of social forestry to 8 million hectares by 2024 (RPJMN 2020-2024). This target is set to alleviate poverty, especially for communities around forest areas.

Data from the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (Ditjen PSKL), Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), show that the average income of community forest farmer households reaches IDR 28,340,724 per year, or IDR 8,640,000 per capita per year (Ditjen PSKL 2020-2024 Strategic Plan). This figure is above the poverty line income threshold of IDR 5,455,824 per capita per year, based on the measurement of the Central Statistics Agency, March 2020. The Katadata Insight Center (KIC) survey of 103 Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) shows 98.4% respondents stated that their income had increased. One of them is the Margomulyo Forest Farmers Group in Burno Village, Lumajang, East Java, whose income has increased sixfold (from IDR 7.8 million/hectare to IDR 44.6 million/hectare) compared to before joining the social forestry program (KIC, 2020).

However, the involvement of women in social forestry programs remains low. Of the 103 KUPS surveyed by KIC, there were only about 5 groups (5%) whose members and management were dominated by women, and only 1 group (1%) had equal numbers of women and men among the members and management. The rest, i.e. 94%, are groups whose members and management are dominated by men (KIC 2020). Other data show that until 2019 there were only two groups of women who had obtained social forestry permits, namely the Environmental Care Women’s Group in Rejang Lebong, Bengkulu, and the Damaran Baru Women’s Group in Bener Meriah (TEMPO 2019).
It is necessary to encourage gender mainstreaming (PUG) in social forestry to provide opportunities for women to access employment opportunities. The 2018 National Labor Force Survey (SAKERNAS) data show a gap in the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) between men and women (BPS 2018). The percentage of TPAK for women was 51.88%, much lower than that of men, which reached 82.69%. The government has targeted the TPAK for women to increase to 55.00% by 2024 (RPJMN 2020-2024).

To identify strategies for gender mainstreaming in social forestry, the Regional Center for Information and Research (PATTIRO) has conducted a rapid assessment of gender gap issues in social forestry in West Nusa Tenggara (NTB) Province during January-March 2021.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Labor Force Participation Rate</th>
<th>BPS 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>82.69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>51.88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.2 Objectives

1. Identifying policies for gender mainstreaming in social forestry, both at the central level and in NTB Province.

2. Identifying gender gap issues and gender mainstreaming strategies in social forestry in NTB Province.
1.3 Methodology

The rapid assessment used the qualitative method as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Collection Techniques</th>
<th>Data Analysis</th>
<th>Stages of the Research</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary data collection was carried out through interviews with key informants from the NTB Province Environment and Forestry Service (LHK), social forestry assistants, and forest farmer groups in NTB Province. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was conducted for the data verification process.</td>
<td>Data analysis was carried out by describing data on gender gap issues in social forestry and conducting comparative analyses of various applicable policies. Gender gap issues were analyzed using the Gender Analysis Pathway (GAP) instrument. GAP is an analytical model to determine gender gaps in four aspects: access, participation, control and benefits obtained by men and women in development programs/activities ranging from policy to monitoring evaluation. There are five steps applied in carrying out a gender analysis using GAP in this study: 1) Identifying all activities carried out in the social forestry business process; 2) Identifying disaggregated data by sex related to the activities referred to; 3) Identifying gender gap issues in each activity; 4) Finding internal and external causes; and 5) Integrating gender mainstreaming in each activity.</td>
<td>1. Preparation stage: formation of team and preparation of instruments. 2. Primary and secondary data collection stage 3. Compilation of findings stage: categorization of collected data and information 4. Field findings analysis stage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 Scope

1. Gender mainstreaming policies at the central level and NTB provincial level, and gender mainstreaming policies in the forestry and social forestry sectors.

2. Stages of the social forestry business process, which include: facilitator management, institutional management, area management and business management.

3. Strategies for gender mainstreaming in social forestry.
1.5 Benefits

- To provide input for the central government and the NTB provincial government to develop policies related to gender mainstreaming in social forestry and to compile gender responsive planning and budgeting for social forestry programs.

- To provide input for the central government and the NTB provincial government in the development of a gender responsive social forestry assistant training module.

- To enrich concepts, references and discourses on gender issues in social forestry.
2.1 Gender Mainstreaming Policy in Indonesia
Gender Mainstreaming Policy in Indonesia

Development carried out by both central and regional governments still shows gaps between women and men, both in terms of **access to and control** of development resources, participation in development activities, and the benefits obtained from development results.

In order to overcome the gender gap, an **intervention/strategy** for development is required.

**PUG (Gender Mainstreaming)**

**Objective of PUG:** the execution of planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and a national development program with a gender perspective in the framework of realizing gender equality and justice in the family, society, nation and state.
Gender mainstreaming (PUG) is a strategy to realize gender equality and justice through policies and programs that take into account the experiences, aspirations, needs and problems of women and men in all development in various fields of life, from the planning stage, policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

**Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000**
These seven prerequisites are interrelated and do not stand alone. Existence of a commitment to implement PUG is the main prerequisite. This commitment is then stated in policies to make it easy to implement.
Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB)
as a strategy to accelerate PUG implementation

**PLANNING**
RPJMN, RKP, Renstra/Renja

**BUDGETING**
RKA/KAK/DPA

Integration of gender issues in planning and budgeting

Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (GRPB)

Planning, Execution, Monitoring and Evaluation in gender responsive policies, programs and activities
Development of PUG-PPRG Policies

Central Government

- 1984 Law No.7 Ratification of CEDAW
- 2004 RPJMN '04 - '09
- 2008 PP No.8 Stages in RPD Evaluation Procedures
- 2009 Decree of Head of Bappenas on Directing Team and Technical Team on PPRG

Regional Government

- 2003 Decision of Mendagri No.132 on General Guidelines of PUG Implementation at the Regional Level
- 2008 Mendagri Regulation No. 15 General Guidelines of PUG at the Regional Level
- 2011 Mendagri Regulation No.67 on Revision General Guidelines of PUG at the Regional Level

Integration in Planning and Budgeting

- 2012 PMK No.119 on Guides for RKA-KL Evaluation
- 2017 PP No.17 Synchronization of Planning and Budgeting Processes
- 2018 PMK N0.112/PMK. RKA-KL
- 2019 RPJMN '15-19
- 2020 RPJMN '20-24
Development of PUG-PPRG Policies (continued)

- '12 Joint Circular of Four Ministers on National Strategy
- Annex: Guidelines on PPRG Implementation for Central Government
- '13 Decree of Mendagri on National Joint Secretary of PPRG for Regional Governments
- Annex: Guidelines on PPRG Implementation for Regional Government
- '13 Permendagri 23 on Guidelines on Formulation, Control and Evaluation of RKPD FY 2014, and No. 27-FY 2015
- '13 Permendagri No.27 on Guidelines on 2014 APBD Formation, and No. 37 on Guidelines on 2015 APBD Formation
- '14 Permen PPPA No. 4 on Guidelines on PPRG Supervision
2.2 Policies on Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment and Forestry Sector
Efforts to achieve gender equality and justice in the forestry sector **have made several progress**, namely:


3. **Mutual Agreement between the Ministry of Environment and MoWECP No. 09/MPP-PA/02/2011 and No. 03/MENLH/02/2011** on PUG and Child Protection in Natural Resources and Environmental Management.


5. **Minister of Forestry Regulation (Permenhut) Number P.65/Menhut-II/2011** on Guidelines for Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting in the Forestry Sector.

Main Points of Gender Policy in the Forestry Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY/REGULATION</th>
<th>POINTS REGULATED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P.31/MENLHK/SETJEN/SET.1/5/2017 on Guidelines for Gender Mainstreaming in the Environment and Forestry Sector.</td>
<td>• <strong>Scope of regulation:</strong> planning, preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming activities in the scope of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Identification of gender issues in forestry,</strong> as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) The activity of smallholder nurseries has not provided equal benefits for women. Male farmer groups gain more benefits, because the number of female farmer groups is still very low compared to male farmer groups. Women are not yet considered as decision makers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Women’s participation in forest management still faces challenges, because of the community’s culture that activities in the forestry sector are considered to be more appropriate for men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• <strong>Identification of gender issues in environmental issues,</strong> as follows:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) The contribution of women in the restoration of coastal and marine ecosystems does not have balanced representation, and the commitment of policy makers in activities to restore coastal and marine ecosystems is still low (Activities to Control Coastal and Marine Pollution and Damage).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Waste Bank activities are mostly carried out by women, while men’s involvement is still minimal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gender Mainstreaming and 7 prerequisites of gender mainstreaming
## Main Points of Gender Mainstreaming Policy in Social Forestry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLICY/REGULATION</th>
<th>POINTS REGULATED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.83/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/10/2016 on Social Forestry | **Article 1 number 15:** Local Community Groups are a collection of a number of individuals either women or men who come from the local community.  
**Article 58 paragraph 1:** HPHD, IUPHKm, and IUPHHK-HTR holders are entitled to:  
\[a.\] receive protection from environmental damage and pollution or unilateral take over by other parties;  
\[b.\] manage and utilize HPHD, IUPHKm, or IUPHHK-HTR in accordance with local wisdom, including integrated farming systems;  
\[c.\] benefit from genetic resources in HPHD, IUPHKm, or IUPHHK-HTR;  
\[d.\] develop a forest-based productive economy;  
\[e.\] receive assistance in the management of HD, HKm and HTR as well as conflict resolution;  
\[f.\] receive partnership assistance in developing business;  
\[g.\] receive assistance in the preparation of village forest management plans, business work plans and annual work plans; and  
\[h.\] receive fair treatment on the basis of gender or other forms. |
| Decree of the Director General of PSKL Number SK. 14/PSKL/SET/OTL.0/7/2019 on the Establishment of a Gender Mainstreaming Sub-Working Group within the scope of the Directorate General of PSKL | Strengthening the legal foundation at the site level by mandating the preparation of a gender mainstreaming sub-Working Group at the Technical Implementing Unit level through a Decree. |
| Regulation of the Director General of PSKL Number P.9/PSKL/SET.9/REN.0/9/2020 on the 2020-2024 Strategic Plan of the Directorate General of PSKL | a. The three mainstreaming in the Directorate General of PSKL’s 2020-2024 Strategic Plan include:  
\[(1)\] Mainstreaming of Sustainable Development;  
\[(2)\] Mainstreaming Gender and  
\[(3)\] Mainstreaming Socio-Cultural Capital.  
| b. Gender Mainstreaming Action Plan |
2.3 Gender Gap Issues and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies in Social Forestry
A. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Social Forestry Policies

1. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.13 /Menlhk/ Setjen/Kum.1/4/2019 on Assistance for Development Activities in the Forestry Sector

2. Director General of PSKL Regulation Number P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2018 on Guidelines for Social Forestry Business Development

3. Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation Number P.89/MENLHK/ SETJEN/KUM.1/8/2018 on Guidelines for Forest Farmer Groups

4. Director General of PSKL Regulation Number P.1/PSKL /KELING/KUM.1/ 2019 on General Guidelines for Social Forestry Assistance

These varied technical policies on social forestry are still gender neutral, they have not formulated explicitly about the strategies for PUG in the regulated aspects.

This can be seen in the absence of regulation on disaggregated data, analysis of gender needs and problems based on the Access, Participation, Control and Benefit (APKM) indicator.

There is a need to develop regulations that provide technical regulation about disaggregated data, gender analysis and APKM indicators that can be easily implemented at the field level.
B. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Social Forestry Facilitator Management

**BUSINESS PROCESS**
Recruitment of Facilitators and Capacity Building

**GENDER GAP DISPARITY ISSUES**
The absence of a stipulation on the minimum quota for women, both in mapping and in selecting potential PS facilitators, resulting in domination of men in the human resources for extension and facilitators for social forestry.

Women are not targeted in special socialization so that the number of women who are recruited or interested/registering is still low.

The training module has not included gender mainstreaming materials (gender analysis, exploration of gender issues, formulation of gender responsive activities and others) resulting in a very weak understanding and sensitivity and response to gender issues by SF facilitators.

Trainers of facilitators also do not have sufficient knowledge about gender mainstreaming in social forestry.

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES**
It is necessary to issue a regulation regarding the strengthening of the role and involvement of women both in mapping and in recruiting social forestry facilitator personnel, a determination of 30% quota for women can be used as initial affirmation.

It is necessary to create media and socialization methods that target women, to increase the interest and network of prospective female forestry extension workers/facilitators.

The SF facilitator training module needs to be developed so that it can integrate a gender perspective into the module, in the form of methods, media and training materials.

Need special provision for widyaiswara/trainers regarding gender mainstreaming in social forestry.
**BUSINESS PROCESS**

- Activity Planning

- Funding and Facility Support

**GENDER GAP ISSUES**

The annual work plan for the PS Facilitator has not integrated a gender perspective, so that the work plan is not based on gender-specific data, nor is it clear about the role and involvement of women, in the planning, mentoring process and in the reporting of mentoring work.

The term of the facilitators’ contract of only one year is too short to effectively realize the PS facilitator work program.

The proportion of the facilitated areas is deemed inadequate. A facilitator covers a minimum of 6 PS areas and some above 10 and even over 20, which results in the less than optimal quality of mentoring.

Support for work facilities is deemed inadequate, this further hinders the PS facilitators in general, especially for women in providing assistance, the facilities referred to are two-wheeled vehicles and GPS devices. The lack of support for work facilities can also reduce women’s interest in taking this position.

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES**

The format of the Annual Work Plan for PS Facilitators needs to be prepared in accordance with the stages of preparing a gender responsive budget and using disaggregated data, so that the activities carried out can be more gender responsive.

To improve the quality of mentoring, the work period of the facilitators needs to be reviewed, to ensure a reasonable timeframe for them to carry out their work plan optimally.

It is necessary to review the proportion of the assisted area per SF facilitator so that the quality of mentoring can be optimized.

It needs to be ensured that work facility support for facilitators gets a sufficient portion of the budget, if due to budget constraints it cannot meet the needs of all assistants simultaneously, it is necessary to think about giving it in stages.
Monitoring and Evaluation (Monev)

Monev methods and instruments have not integrated the gender perspective, as such, there is no specific section/method related to collection of data and information about the role and involvement of women in the monitoring and evaluation conducted.

The monthly reports prepared by PS facilitators do not include sections related to women’s access and involvement.

The Sinav (GOKUPS) for Social Forestry and Simping (BP2SDM) applications have not yet integrated a gender perspective, so they cannot yet become one of the bases for strengthening or gathering information about gender mainstreaming in social forestry.

Reporting

It is necessary to develop monev instruments that can explore the conditions of the level of participation, access, control and benefits for women at every stage of the PS business process and allow the presentation of disaggregated data on these conditions.

It is necessary to develop a reporting instrument that can describe the condition of the problems and interventions carried out related to the issue of gender gaps based on gender analysis in each assistance activity carried out at the KTH level and to present disaggregated data.

It is necessary to develop features in the application that present the conditions of the problems and interventions carried out related to the issue of gender gaps based on gender analysis in each activity and the achievements of assistance carried out at the KTH level. The application needs to present disaggregated data, so that it can be used as one of the databases for decision making.
C. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Social Forestry Group Institutional Management

**BUSINESS PROCESS**
Identification of Potentials and Community Institutions

Formation of KTH and Group Managers

**GENDER GAP ISSUES**
The mapping of women’s KTH potential is only based on data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, so that the identification of other potential female forest farmers is not included in the list of KTH data.

The involvement of women in KTH is still stereotyped so that most of the women who are active are only limited to managing administration and recording.

Women’s involvement is still very limited in the process of establishing KTH and Monev.

There is still a general understanding in the community that it is inappropriate for women to be involved in KTH organizations and PS activities.

Membership of KTH is based on the head of the family (KK), of which 85% are male, while the involvement of family members who take part in SF activities is not recorded, even though many activities are carried out by women (wife and children), this results in involvement women in SF, on a statistical basis, either very lacking or missing.

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES**
There is a need to expand the data collection of potential female forest farmer candidates to then be part of the target of group mentoring, to be subsequently included in the PS facilitator work plan.

It is necessary to increase the capacity on PUG for all KTH members and family members who are active in the management of PS.

There is a need for advocacy and transformation in the way of viewing and recording membership of Forest Farmer Groups (KTH), so that it can be more factual, and able to capture all the individuals involved, i.e. to record the heads of the households, and household members, separately. The record should not be simplified based on Family Card, which results in the loss of statistics on women in social forestry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUSINESS PROCESS</th>
<th>GENDER GAP ISSUES</th>
<th>GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formulation of Rules/Agreements</td>
<td>In the preparation of the KTH’s Articles of Association /Bylaws (AD/ART), the issue of gender disparities has not yet been raised and formulation of rules [written/unwritten] generally does not involve women.</td>
<td>It is necessary to integrate a gender perspective in both the AD/ART KTH and Awik-awik (a special chapter/section/article can be considered to discuss strengthening gender equality in the AD/ART).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formulation of KTH Activity Plans</td>
<td>Determination of planning and activities has not been carried out based on adequate gender disaggregated data or analysis, so that planning and activities of KTH are still gender neutral and even ignore existing gender issues.</td>
<td>It is necessary to agree on a rule for women’s representation in the process of drafting the AD/ART of KTH and awik-awik.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building of KTH</td>
<td>The quantity and quality of institutional capacity building and social capital for KTHs and members is still minimal, either programmed by KTH managers, KPHs, local governments, and the central government. Cooperation with stakeholders has not been optimally carried out by KTH for capacity building development, especially for women, so KTH does not receive support for the institutional capacity development of KTH and KTH members.</td>
<td>It is necessary to make some kind of technical guidelines for the preparation and determination of KTH planning and activities that accommodate disaggregated data and gender analysis so that KTH planning and activities can be more responsive to the gender gaps that exist in the implementation of social forestry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The need for the role of the government and local governments to determine capacity building programs/activities/sub-activities for KTH members, especially women, as well as the need to initiate cooperation between KTH and related stakeholders (universities, private sector, donor organizations, and non-governmental organizations).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Area Management

**BUSINESS PROCESS**

- Area Identification and Participatory Mapping
- Procedure for Application for Permit and Submission of Application for Permit

**GENDER GAP ISSUES**

- The identification of areas has not used gender analysis and does not require a proportion of women to be involved. Women have not been much involved in mapping and determining area management. The role of women is considered as an additional breadwinner, even though the workload and allocation of work time for women in the location is greater, especially in the processing of forest products, so that their involvement does not need to be noted specifically because it is considered as part of carrying out the responsibilities of men [husbands].
- There is a stereotypical understanding that it is difficult for women to manage the area because they have to enter the forest.
- There is a provision that the PS permit holder is the Head of the Family (KK), so there is an understanding that applying for a permit “must” be in the name of the husband.

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES**

- The mentoring module needs to be developed so that it integrates a gender perspective in every stage of mentoring, from planning, implementing up to monitoring and evaluation.
- The need for capacity building on gender mainstreaming for KTH members and family members who are actively helping.
- Need for socialization and encouragement for women household heads to apply for a PS permit.
E. Gender Gap Issues and PUG Strategies in Business Management

**BUSINESS PROCESS**

Determination of Business Development Strategy

**GENDER GAP ISSUES**

The capacity and resources of groups, especially women, are still limited in determining and developing business strategies.

Women are generally involved in Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS) or post-harvest processing, but their understanding of business development, marketing and innovation is still very limited.

Women lack capacity to control marketing technology (online).

The involvement of women in group business development is still small and weak.

Women do not yet have access to information and the process of determining business development and marketing strategies, accessing capital for KUPS business development.

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING STRATEGIES**

It is necessary to identify the capacity building needs of KTH members (and their family members), especially women who are heavily involved in the post-harvest process.

Include a capacity building plan in the KTH work plan/awik-awik.

It is necessary to increase the capacity of women (both as family heads and active family members) regarding business development strategies, business innovation and marketing, including mastery of technology by involving relevant stakeholders.

It is necessary to collect sufficient data regarding the KUPS business fields, the proportion of involvement and roles of both men and women. On this basis, business assistance can be designed that can strengthen and enhance the roles and responsibilities of women, both in business development and KUPS marketing.

A business capital scheme is needed that provides easy access for women (easy requirements, no collateral, joint responsibility, group authorization and so on).

The need for capital support from the Government/Local Government/financial institutions/related partnerships.
3.1 Conclusion

Policies on PUG in development, PUG in the forestry and environment sector, and PUG in PS are quite strong. However, the technical policies on PS have still not specifically integrated PUG or are still gender neutral.

In practice, PUG has not been fully implemented in the PS program, in the aspects of facilitator management, institutional management and area management. Women have been heavily involved in business management, however, they have not been much involved in business development strategies. Access to capital is also still dominated by men.

Statistical data on women in the PS program disappeared because data collection was only based on PS permit holders. PS permit holders are predominantly male because of the provision that the application for a PS permit must be made by the Head of the Family, who is usually the husband.

PS implementation has not been supported by disaggregated data.

There is no strong coordination between the central government (KLHK) and NTB Province (LHK Department) to integrate gender mainstreaming in programs/activities related to PS.
3.2 Recommendations

1. POLICY

Technical policies on PS, both at the central and regional levels, need to be developed to accommodate gender integration at every stage of the PS business process.

Encourage increased coordination between the central government (KLHK/Ditjen PSKL) and local governments (Dinas LHK) to establish an integrated PUG policy on PS.

2. KTH MEMBERSHIP

Local governments / PS facilitators need to be more active in providing opportunities for women to be involved as members and administrators of KTH, even if administratively PS permit holders are dominated by men.

It is necessary to develop a system for recording KTH membership, not only limited to the heads of households, but also to include household members who are active in part or all of SF management, either the wife, husband or other family members, aggregated by sex.

3. INSTRUMENTS

Data collection instruments, instruments for recruitment and determination of potential facilitators, training modules, and money formats, need to be developed by integrating a gender perspective.

4. CAPACITY BUILDING

There is a need for central and local government activities to strengthen gender issues for facilitators, administrators and members of KTH, assistant trainers, LHK Office, and the Center for Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships (BPSKL).
Bibliography


Journals


Regulations
Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 41 of 1999 on Forestry
Four Ministries Joint Circular: 2012. *National Strategy for the Acceleration of Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) through Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG)*, National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.13/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/4/2019 on Assistance to Development Activities in the Forestry Sector
Regulation of Dirjen PSKL Number P.2/PSKL/SET/KUM.1/5/2018 on Guidelines for Social Forestry Business Development
Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.89/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.1/8/2018 on Guidelines for Forest Farmer Groups
Regulation of Dirjen PSKL Number: P.1/PSKL/KELING/KUM.1/2019 on General Guidelines for Social Forestry Assistance

2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN)
Ministry of Environment and Forestry 2020-2024 Strategic Plan
Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnerships 2020-2024 Strategic Plan

2019-2023 West Nusa Tenggara Province Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD)

Modules


