

Gender Roles in Forest Restoration For Ecology and Economic Functions Sustainability, an Example From Indonesia

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INTRODUCTION



Forest **RESTORATION** and rehabilitation = process of returning a forest to healthy state

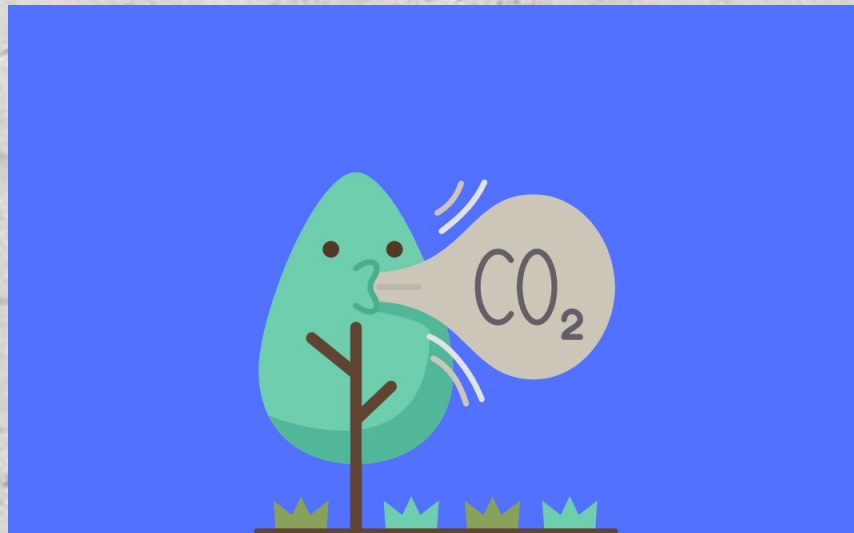
The main difference between restoration and rehabilitation is that **restoration** aims to return the ecosystem to its original state, while rehabilitation focuses on making the ecosystem functional again.

It can involve:

Planting, pruning, weeding, protecting from fire or grazing, controlled burns, removing or controlling species, etc.

Can be done by man, woman, old person/ community and children =

GENDER ROLES ??



What is the importance of gender equality in forest management?

Gender is a set of roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that are considered appropriate for men and women (The World Health Organization (WHO))

Gender as a difference based on sociological and cultural aspects (Ali Maksum, 2016)

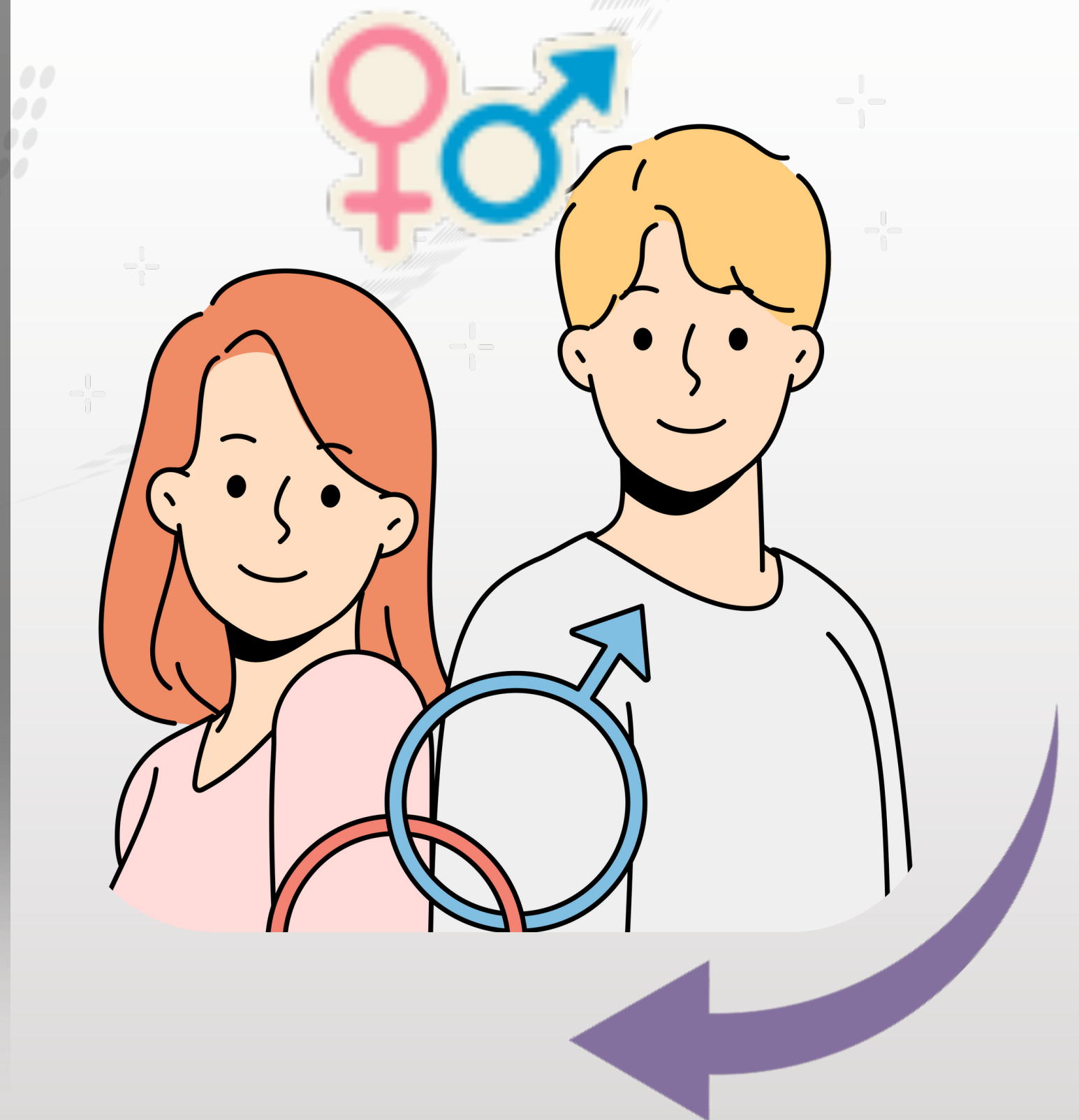


Scientific findings have shown that **gender-based task differentiation affects forest management** .

Gender Influences Forest Management

- Research by CIFOR's Poverty Environment Network (PEN) found that **income from forest management activities accounts for one-fifth of the total household income** of rural families living in or around forests.
- **Women are often excluded from forest management decision-making** due to social restrictions, logistical restrictions, rules and male bias in actions to encourage community forest management initiatives.
- Various studies suggest that **women's participation is possible** when there are **less exclusive institutions**, higher levels of family **education** and **lower economic inequality** between genders.

Increasing women's participation in decision-making committees in various community forest institutions has shown **improvements in forest governance and resource sustainability**.



Gender and Climate Change



- Manfre and Rubin wrote that **women's income from managing forests will decline as climate change affects** the availability of natural resources.
- Conversely, if **women are more active in managing forests, natural resource damage tends to be small** so that management is more sustainable which encourages climate resilience in forest management.
- Women are **faster in climate adaptation.**



- Meinzen-Dick, R., Brown, LR, Sims Feldstein, H. and Quisumbing, AR (1997) explained that **ownership of land or tree assets will strengthen the position of women in households and communities** and provide incentives for them to manage natural resources sustainably.
- Agarwal (2009) strengthens this finding by stating that **the involvement of women in decision-making for managing forests in communities has had positive effects on a range of sustainable forest management issues.**

Thus, **the paradigm and practice of gender equality in forest management is the key to sustainable forest management.**

- **Women's contributions**

Women are often involved in forest activities such as planting, maintenance, and harvesting, but their roles are often informal and invisible.

- **Gender-blind restoration**

Restoration efforts that don't consider gender can exclude women from benefits and increase their workload.

- **Gender-responsive restoration**

Gender-responsive restoration efforts can help ensure that women and men are fairly compensated for their work and have equal access to resources.

Gender Roles in Forest Restoration in Indonesia



Gender roles in other activities

Gender roles in Indonesia can vary depending on the activity:

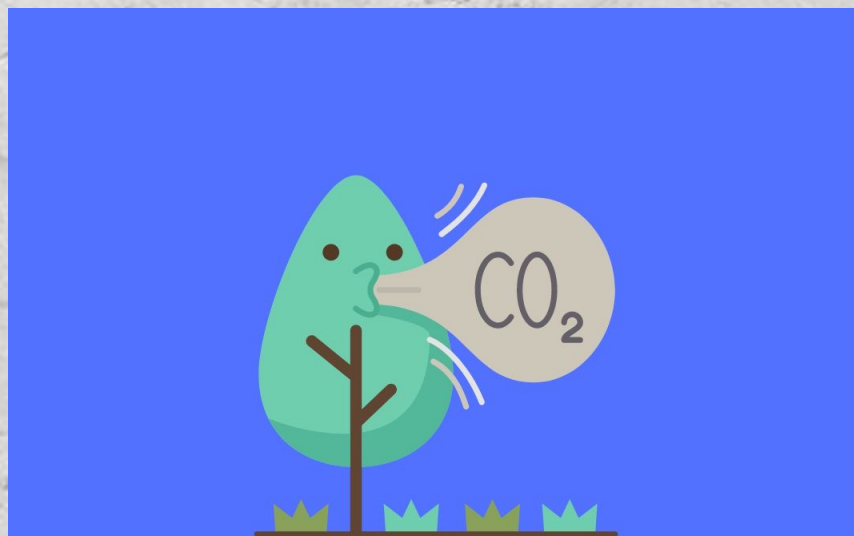
- **Domestic activities:** Women tend to play a larger role in domestic and reproductive work.
- **Sociopolitical activities:** Women tend to participate less than men in sociopolitical activities, such as attending community meetings.
- **Peatland activities:** Men tend to be more knowledgeable about peatlands and dominate peatland agricultural activities.



Indonesia deforestation rate



- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry **consistently monitors Indonesia's deforestation rate**, using 1990 as a baseline. Analysis shows that while deforestation rates have been dynamic, they have **generally declined in recent years**.

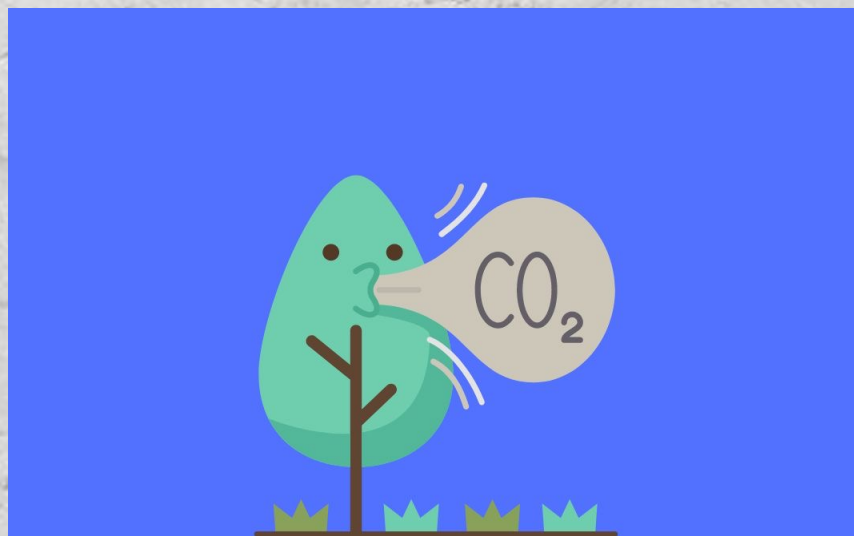


- The net deforestation **rate decreased** from approximately **1.9 million** hectares per year **in 1990-1996** to around **113 thousand** hectares per year in **2021 2022**.

Indonesia Deforestation rate



- According to forest cover monitoring results from 2020 to 2021, **Indonesia's net deforestation rate in 2021-2022 was 8.4** percent lower than in 2020-2021.
- Deforestation **increased by 16.4 percent in 2023**, largely due to fires and other environmental impacts associated with El Niño, but remains much lower than in 2015 and 2019.



- Although deforestation increased in 2023, it was initially feared that the rate would be much higher due to **the El Niño year and the impact of anthropogenic forest fires**
- **In 2022-2023, deforestation in primary and secondary forests totaled 133,833 hectares. After accounting for forest plantations, net deforestation was 121,103 hectares**



INDONESIA

CASE

East Nusa Tenggara Province

The role of women in the restoration forest at Gapoktan Puncak Semaring was seen from 3 aspects, namely:

- (a) the level of women's involvement in forest management area: 57.14%;
- (b) In the community's institutional aspects : 35.71%;
- (c) in business of forest products : 28.57%.



East Java Province

The research was conducted in Gading District, Probolinggo Regency.

The roles of men and women in forest management are dominated by men and women time allocation for work amounting to 65.9% and 34.1%, respectively.

The communication process is important to bridge structural, social and cultural barriers so that gender relations do not lead to relations of role injustice.



Lampung Province

“WAY KILAU” - MICRO WATERSHED MODEL PESWARAN REGENCY

The results of the study are as follows:

(1.) In 2020, gender roles increased by around 45% because the types of activities were increasingly diverse, there was also an increase in gender roles by around 15 - 20% in carrying out domestic activities (money saving).

(2.) there was a 14% increase in gender roles in control over natural resources (planting up to harvesting and marketing), but the role for access remained the same (men higher than women).



Factors affecting gender roles

Internal:

- **(a.) Women's perceptions of themselves,**
- **(b.) Women's knowledge of forest sustainability,**
- **(c.) Forest utilization rates, and**
- **(d.) Family social status**

External:

- **(a.) Community perceptions of the role of women in managing forests,**
- **(b.) The length of time of the husbands becoming members of KTH (farmers group).**

Specifically gender roles

- Village Community Institutions have reached 22%
- The prospect of gender roles in supporting household income is around 7-10% / month.
- The gender role reached 53% in waste recycling and environmental sanitation efforts.

Best practices

- (a) The gender role made up 40% in agroforestry management in customary lands/private forest and generated an income of IDR 3,693,875 / hectare / month outside timber forest products
- (b.) The ratio of the roles of men: women was 53%: 47% in managing agroforestry in Dusun Sinar Jaya and earning IDR 2,260,000 / hectare / month

CONCLUSION

the involvement of women in decision-making for managing forests has had positive effects on a range of sustainable forest management issues, included in reforestation

the paradigm and practice of gender equality in forest restoration is the key to sustainable forest management



THANK YOU