



The Role of Matahari Women's Group on Forest Area Management through Village Forest Scheme with Social Forestry Program in Sekabuk, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency

Ersa Dwiyana¹, Chainar², Agus Sikwan³, Desca Thea Purnama⁴, Marini^{5*}

Tanjungpura University, Indonesia¹

Tanjungpura University, Indonesia²

Tanjungpura University, Indonesia³

Tanjungpura University, Indonesia⁴

Tanjungpura University, Indonesia⁵

Corresponding Email: marini@fisip.untan.ac.id*

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the role of Sekabuk Village women's involvement in managing forest areas through the Social Forestry Program (PS). The method used in this study is a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The data source in the study was obtained through semi-structural, in-depth interviews with 7 key informants, which were determined through purposive sampling techniques. The writing of this thesis aims to provide an understanding of the implementation of social forestry programs involving the role of women in Sekabuk Village. The problem of the lack of involvement of women in resource management around the area that occurs in Sekabuk Village is quite interesting to study, considering that most of the Sekabuk Village area is a forest area. Based on the research conducted, the participation of women in Sekabuk Village was obtained through granting forest management rights by issuing group decrees, increasing women's capacity by providing training, developing forest-based economic businesses for women's groups, providing women's empowerment in forest area management, and conducting supervision and evaluation. So, the role of Sekabuk Village women in playing an active role in forest area management was revealed.

Keywords: Women's Role, Social Forestry, Forest Area, Forest Management, Business Management, Economic Development

Introduction

The role of women is literally divided into two domains that include, the domestic sphere and the public sphere. In the domestic sphere, the role of women refers more to traditional roles aimed at non-economic activities, namely the role of women as nannies,

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cooking, preparing food, and taking care of the household. The role of women in the public sphere emphasizes activities carried out by women outside household affairs, such as in public policy-making and politics, to help the household economy.

Although the role of women covers domestic and public, in reality the role of women in the public sphere is still unequal in its implementation. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that the female labour force participation rate (TPAK) is still far below men at 83.2%, and women are still far below 54.3% (Brief, 2024). One of the inequalities in the role of women in the public sphere is in forest management activities, according to CIFOR research (2013) Yang revealed that women's involvement in various activities oriented to the forest sector and in large-scale forestry is still considered very lacking. Descriptions in the form of precise descriptions of women's involvement are difficult to obtain, this proves that women's participation in forest management is relatively lower when compared to men's roles, despite the fact that both contribute to the use and management of forest resources (Maya Lispiani & Hidayati, 2022).

The low role of women in the field of forest area management is motivated by various factors, namely (Brief, 2024);

1. Gender roles and social norms: In many societies, there are traditionally defined gender roles. Women are considered responsible for domestic work, while men who are considered more suitable to work outside the home include the agricultural or forestry sectors, social norms such as these that limit women's participation in outdoor activities.
2. Limited access and information: Rural women often face limited access to information and resources needed to participate in social forestry programs. be it access to education, training or communication infrastructure to obtain information about the program.
3. Lack of representation and participation in decision-making: lack of women's representation through decision-making institutions related to a program (in this case especially the Social Forestry (SF) program) indirectly hinders women's participation in the involvement of forest area management. If women do not have sufficient voice or presence in decision-making processes, interests and perspectives then women may be overlooked.

As an effort to increase women's TPAK, through forest management, the Government issued a policy on forest area management by the community through Social Forestry (PS). The Social Forestry Program (SF) was prepared by the Government of Indonesia as a way for communities living in or around forest areas to be able to manage and utilize natural resources, in which indigenous groups, men and women have equal rights to gain access to natural resources. Based on Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 83 of 2016, the social forestry program aims to provide guidelines for granting management rights, partnership permits and customary forests in the field of social forestry and aims to solve tenure and justice problems for local communities and customary law communities around forest areas in the context of community welfare and preservation of forest functions by emphasizing the principle of justice, sustainability, legal capacity, participatory and responsible (Permen LHK, 2016).

Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency, is one of the villages whose area is mostly in the State forest area, with the total forest area in Sadaniang, Mempawah Regency can be seen through the table below:

Table 1. 1
Area of Forest Area in Mempawah Regency in 2021

Subdistrict	Area of Forest and Water Areas by District in Mempawah Regency									
	Protected Forest		Limited Production Forest		Fixed Production Forest		Convertible Production Forest		Total area of Forest and waters	
	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019
Anjongan	-	-	913	1.784	3210	2178	-	-	-	3962
Kab. Mempawah	4.298	3.540	16.360	17.247	51490	51.805	2367	2367	-	74 959
Mempawah Hilir	9	-	1.052	616	11.599	11.887	47	39	-	12 542
Mempawah Timur	-	-	2651	1919	1.588	2.525	-	-	-	4.444
Sadaniang	4.289	3.540	7054	7331	5883	5.804	2308	2305	-	18 980
Segedong	-	-	-	-	1.776	13 972	-	-	-	13.980
Siantan	-	-	-	-	6 793	6236	-	-	-	6.236
Sui Konyit	-	-	1948	3047	5 358	4 827	12	23	-	7. 897
Sui Pinyuh	-	-	2574	2438	8	-	-	-	-	2438
Toho	-	-	167	112	4 285	4 376	-	-	-	4.488

Source: Lembaga Desa Pengelola Hutan Kab. Mempawah 2023

Although most of Mempawah Regency is a forest area, in its management it is mostly dominated by male groups, while the involvement of women is still relatively low, even though most women in Sekabuk Village also help their household economy from various sectors including farmers, ranchers, planters, and so on. In addition, the lack of involvement of Sekabuk Village women in forest management is also caused by limited access and information for women to participate and participate directly in forest area management.

Seeing the problem of the lack of women's involvement in forest area management, especially in Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency, the Swandiri Community Development Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), which is an institution whose focus is on women's empowerment, contributes to encouraging women's involvement in forest area management through the Social Forestry program carried out under the Village

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Forest (HD) scheme, which includes access and benefits of forest resources, to control and participation in decision-making on Village Forest management by forming a Matahari Women group in Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency based on the decision of the Head of Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, No. 12 of 2022 contained in Decree No. 1/Matahari/11/2022. Most members of the Matahari Women group work daily as housewives and farmers to participate in legal forest area management through the Social Forestry program.

The Matahari Women's Group is focused on Village women who were previously rarely involved and directly involved. Not only that, most of the women who are members of the Matahari Women's Group also hold dual roles in the household, namely working, taking care of the house and taking care of children. However, despite playing a role in the public and domestic spheres, they rarely and never even have been involved in programs promoted by the government, especially in various forestry.

In social forestry programs run by women, especially the Sun Women's Group, women who are members of it have several main roles that refer to *SK Kelompok Matahari*, 2022. that is;

1. Organization Leader: The Matahari Women's Group that has been formed is a leader in their organization where this women's group manages and manages its own land use management in forest areas, but is still accompanied by the Gemawan institution that oversees it.
2. Forest Area Management: The Matahari Women's Group manages land in Social Forestry (SF) areas into vegetable plantations in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner
3. As a Distributor of Cultivated Products: Matahari Women's Group Sells cultivated products to the local community to improve the family economy
4. Me organizational management: in the management of this organization, the sun women's group freely makes decisions to be carried out by their group members in social forestry programs in the form of land management into vegetable plantations or even free to innovate other in groups related to area management.
5. Training and education: Matahari women's group is directly given training and education by Lembaga Gemawan with the aim that this women's group can then apply it directly in the field and share the knowledge with other communities. In addition, this training and education can help build community capacity to manage natural resources sustainably and teach techniques agriculture and environmentally friendly natural resource management.

Based on the 5 aspects above, in theory the role of the sun women's group emphasizes the orientation of forest area management as their source of livelihood, while for its implementation there has been no in-depth analysis of the extent to which the role has been carried out by the group that has been formed. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct research on the Role of the Sun Women's Group in Forest Area Management through the Village Forest Scheme in the Social Forestry Program Around the Forest Area in Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency.

Literature Review

To support the topic of the problem in this study, the literature review that supports the questions in this study is a research conducted by Gadjah Mada University with the title "Gender-Based Community Forest Management in North Batukliang District, Lombok Regency." This study produces and states that the implementation of community forest management on a gender basis has been running well although it is still not optimal due to stereotypes and subordination to women that limit women's access to lead in a forum and the heavier responsibility carried by women than man. Men have complete control over planting decisions. Land rights, participation and participation in forums, heterogeneity and commodities, division of working areas, customary sanctions, widespread forest green cover, improvements in institutional management, especially farmer groups, forest management, and finally the existence of business governance are benchmarks for the success of gender-based Community Forest management in this study(Pratama & Rijanta, 2021). The difference between this research and the current research is that it lies in the research location, where the previous research was located in Lombok Regency, while the current research is located in Mempawah Regency. Not only that, another difference in this study with previous research is in the Social Forestry scheme analyzed, namely the previous research emphasized the management of the Community Forest Scheme while this study emphasized the Village Forest management scheme. In addition, in previous studies the research subjects covered all genders, while this study focused only on women's groups. The similarity in this study is with the previous research is the implementation of the Social Forestry Program which focuses on the gender base.

In addition, another literature review is on previous research conducted by Lambung Mangkurat University with the title "Gender Analysis in Community Forest Management in Ambungan Village and Ujung Batu Village, Pelaihari District", The results showed that the role of women in Community Forest management has not run well, this is because women in Ambungan and Ujung Batu villages are more involved in the domestic sphere or taking care of the household rather than being publicly involved in activities Variety of forestry. (Raudhah et al., 2021). The difference between this research and the current research is that it lies in the research location, namely the previous research was located in Ambungan Village and Ujung Batu Village while the current research is located in Sekabuk Village. Not only that, another difference in this study with previous research is in the Social Forestry scheme analyzed, namely the previous study using the Community Forest Scheme while this study used the Village Forest scheme. The similarity in this study is that with previous research is the implementation of the Social Forestry Program which focuses on involving women in various forestry activities.

Research Method

The type of research used by the author in this study is a descriptive research method using a qualitative approach. Qualitative descriptive research is one type of qualitative research with the aim of revealing circumstances in the form of facts, phenomena, circumstances,

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variables that occur during the research by presenting what actually happened. Descriptive research includes collecting data to test hypotheses or answer questions about the recent status of research subjects, descriptive data is generally collected through a list of questions in surveys, interviews, and observations. The descriptive method is a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the subject and object of research at a certain time or at the present moment based on facts that appear as they are (Sugiono, 2019).

The steps taken by researchers in collecting information related to research are starting from finding key informants who are considered to know in detail and in depth about research problems, especially in the social forestry policy of the Customary Forest scheme implemented in Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency. Then to obtain more in-depth information, information networking is then carried out on research subjects through literature research and field research.

This research was located in Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency. The location of this study was chosen based on field facts that researchers had considered previously, namely;

1. Most of Sekabuk Village is a state-owned forest area that the Government has promoted the Social Forestry Program
2. Women's involvement in the Social Forestry program is still lacking as shown in The sun women's group is the first group of women in Sekabuk Village to be involved in the Social Forestry program.

The subjects in this study amounted to 5 informants, namely members of the Matahari Sekabuk Village women's group, Sekabuk Village Head, Sekabuk Village LDPH Members, Program Assistants and Gemawan Institute Activists. While the object in this study is the Matahari Women group in the Social Forestry (PS) program in Sekabuk Village, Sadaniang District, Mempawah Regency. The data collection technique used in this study is by observation and observation, In this study the author will make observations or observations on the role of women through the perspective of Gender and social inclusion in the Social Forestry program in the Customary Forest scheme, which means that in making observations, the author must emphasize open and informal attitudes to blend in with informants directly when in the field so that the author can know the picture In general, about the procedures, constraints, and roles of women in programs carried out in their villages. In addition, data collection techniques are also carried out semi-structured interviews, this aims to obtain information by submitting interview guidelines that have been prepared previously in a structured manner, so that the author can explore as much information as possible, while when the interview is carried out in helping to conduct this interview, several supporting tools are needed to get better results that include notebooks, Pen, mobile phone to photograph and record the voice of the informant so that the results in the data collection process run smoothly.

Result/Findings

The presence and formation of the Matahari Women's Group in forest area management through social forestry programs is one of the affirmative steps initiated by the Gemawan Institute which is coordinated together with the Sekabuk Village Forest Management Institute (LDPH). The existence of the Matahari women's group is an effort to support and create gender equality in the village in line with Gemawan's maincore, one of which is oriented towards gender equality. The formation of the Matahari Women group in Sekabuk Village itself coincided with the program that the government encouraged, especially on the use of resources in forest areas in the Social Forestry (PS) program so that the existence of the Matahari women's group, making the women of Sekabuk Village directly involved in the management of forest areas legally because of the Decree of the Matahari Women's Group which underlies its operation in managing the area around social forestry.

Desrkipsi the results of research on the role of the Matahari women's group in the Social Forestry (PS) program, researchers analyzed it on the basis of Minister of Environment and Forestry No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management. In this analysis, there are five main points that researchers study that include;

1. Granting forest management rights
2. Community capacity building
3. Improved forest-based economy
4. Community Empowerment
5. Supervision and Evaluation.

With the analysis of the five main points above, it aims to see the extent of women's participation in Social Forestry (SF), especially in the gender line to access their forest resources. The following is a description based on the results of analysis by researchers;

Granting Forest Management Rights

The granting of rights is generally defined as an opportunity given to individuals or a group in order to get, do and have something desired by individuals or groups. The existence of rights makes the individual or group concerned have the potential to realize that they have the power and ability to obtain, do and have something including access to reach them. In addition, rights can make individuals/groups aware of the limitations they may not do (Bertho, 2019). In granting forest management rights, there is a systematics in it that covers;

1. Identification and Preparation

The identification and preparation phase basically covers aspects of identifying forest areas to be managed socially. as well as the preparation of necessary documents and data including ownership.

2. Application Filing

Application submission is the stage of submitting an application to the authorized agency. In submitting this application itself in accordance with the applicable regulations in the Social

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Forestry Program, it must include management plans, environmental impacts and community participation in Forest Management (Jhaveri, 2020).

In this stage, application submission is carried out in stages from the Village, Subdistrict, and City Regency levels. This is in accordance with the systematics regulated in the Minister of Environment and Forestry which regulates Social Forestry Management in article 12 Paragraph (1) which reads that the application for HD Management Approval is submitted through an application letter signed by; a. chairman of the Village Institution and known to the village/lurah; or b. joint chairman of the Village Board and known to the heads of the Village Institutions and the heads of local villages/lurah or sub-districts.

Granting Permits with a Decree (SK) from the Village In the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management, Chapter 1 Article 1 paragraph (15) states that Village Forest Management Agreement (HD) is legal access given by the Minister to Village Institutions to manage and/or utilize forests in Protection Forest areas and/or Production Forest areas.

Based on the Minister of Environment and Forestry in line with applicable regulations, the granting of forest resource management rights to women's groups is carried out through several stages carried out by program assistants who are Gemawan Institutions. The process starts from planning, coordinating with related parties covering village institutions and Sekabuk LDPH, socialization, to the establishment of a Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) called "Matahari Women's Group", which was then legalized through a decree issued by the Head of Sekabuk Village, on November 14, 2022. Through the decree, the Matahari Women group then obtained their rights to manage forest areas legally and legally.

The existence of social forestry provides access to the provision of rights for women to be significantly involved in forest area management than before, so that it can be concluded that the existence of social forestry is a form of creating gender equality, one of which is in providing legality not only for men but also women to manage their own groups without male interference, however, in the involvement of women with the issuance of the decree of the Matahari Women's group, it is unfortunate that there is still inequality in women who are members of the Matahari women's group, namely members who are members of part of the village elite.

Community Capacity Building

Capacity building can specifically be interpreted as a learning process to do something or a series of activities oriented to improve the ability that will determine a person in completing the work assigned to him optimally, so that increasing this capacity becomes a necessity that must be implemented as an initial capital for multi-level changes in individuals, groups, organizations and systems in order to strengthen abilities, skills and expertise (Milen & Jogja, 2019).

The capacity building of the community based on the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management

Article 118 concerning Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of the KUPS includes several forms of capacity building of the KUPS, one of which is;

1. Comparative Study

A comparative study is an activity carried out to increase insight and knowledge that will be used as consideration in the future to be better (Patel, 2019). A comparative study in community capacity building, contained in the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management Article 118 concerning Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of KUPS letter (d) which reads comparative study (PERMEN LHK Republik Indonesia no 9 Tahun, 2021). In increasing the capacity of Sekabuk Women through comparative studies, it can be done by involving women in strategic village activities. Organizing carried out by the Gemawan Perempuan Institute can increase their capacity through participating in village activities as a comparative study of women's groups who often do not participate in village activities.

2. Institutional Strengthening Training

This institutional strengthening training is contained in the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management Article 118 concerning Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of KUPS letter (e) which reads institutional strengthening training.

An institution is a set of rules and guidelines governing relationships that are interrelated or dependent on each other within a community. In the context of forest development and management, it is important to design effective institutional systems to enhance community capacity and skills. This aims to accelerate the dissemination and acceptance of innovations so that communities can more actively participate in forest development. Thus, appropriate arrangements in the institutional system will provide space for the growth of community participation, responsibility, and empowerment. (Qurniati et al., 2017).

Basically, Lembaga Gemawan which houses the women's group movement will provide training to support the needs of the group in terms of skills in accordance with aspirations and what the group needs to improve the quality and capacity of women's groups. Training is carried out according to the needs of the group and when Gemawan sees the potential of his group to be developed so that training is held to discussions to support maximum program sustainability. In increasing the capacity of the community, especially women who are members of the Matahari Women's Group to support their movement during the implementation of the program, program assistants or facilitators provide training facilities and educational socialization to women's groups in accordance with the program to be run, which includes training on sorghum cultivation and fish farming.

Forest-Based Economic Development

Forest-based economic development is one of the main programs in Social Forestry, this is based on the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2021 concerning Social Forestry Management, Chapter 2 of the eighth part of Article 90 letter d which reads developing a forestry-based productive economy (PERMEN LHK

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Pemerintah Republik Indonesia, No 9 Tahun 2021). This means that forest-based economic development is a form of community governance of forest resources in accordance with the potential that exists in the forest. There are several types of forest-based economic development in social forestry which include the establishment of Social Forestry Business Groups (KUPS), forest area management, etc. This means that forest-based economic development includes the use of forest products and the management of forest potential that can be developed into economic resources that are expected to prosper the family economy. Forest-based economic development in Sekabuk Village basically emphasizes more on the management of NTFPs (non-timber forest products), the community is more encouraged to manage forest area land without taking wood products from the forest area.

The formation of the Matahari women's group is included in the KUPS (Forest Management Business Group). In the realm of the Matahari women's group, women take advantage of the potential in the form of forest areas that they use as ponds for tilapia and catfish farming as an economic forum. The economic aspect of fish farming is promising, especially when women see the main potential that the supply of fresh fish is quite in demand by the local community, because of the far market access from Sekabuk Village to Mempawah District so that if there are no traveling sellers who enter the village to sell vegetables and side dishes, the residents will be confused enough to just get their animal protein sources. Departing from this, freshwater fish farming around forest areas continues to rotate.

Community Empowerment

Community empowerment is "An effort to prepare the community in line with steps to strengthen community institutions so that they are able to realize progress, independence, and welfare in an atmosphere of sustainable social justice (Endah, 2020). In the social forestry program, the concept that is emphasized is the use of forests while still paying attention to aspects of environmental sustainability, so that in empowering communities by utilizing forest areas, they must pay attention to long-term environmental elements. Gemawan Institute As a facilitator who assists women's groups in providing empowerment related to the use of forest areas, emphasizing the use of HHBK (Non-Timber Forest Products), in this aspect the Companion provides empowerment in the form of land management without taking forest products for the managed community.

There are several forms of community empowerment in the Matahari Women group accompanied by the Gemawan institution, namely:

1. Empowering Women in Sorghum Cultivation

Sorghum is a cereal plant originating from East Africa and widely cultivated in Southern Europe, North America, Central America, and South Asia. The genus of sorghum consists of 20 or 32 species, but the most widely cultivated is the species *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench (Vinet & Zhedanov, 2011). The form of empowerment of the Matahari Women's Group since it was first formed was carried out by directing women to manage forest areas in the Village Forest scheme, in the Social Forestry Program. The empowerment

of Women's Groups is carried out as an effort to involve women in Sekabuk Village to be actively and significantly involved in the use of forest resources.

The program companion emphasized that the women's group for the beginning of empowerment was directed to the cultivation of sorghum plants. The sorghum plant itself is a crop that is still in the same clump with corn and rice, which is a versatile crop that can be used as a source of food, animal feed and industrial raw materials, however, it is unfortunate that the cultivation of sorghum plants in the empowerment of this group of women is not going well which the program companion explained that the experimental area of sorghum cultivation is not good enough, so it can be said that the experiment in sorghum cultivation failed because the plants could not develop properly so that it did not arrive until the harvest period of sorghum plants, so that the empowerment of women through sorghum cultivation was only done once.

2. Empowering Women through Freshwater Fish Farming

The empowerment of Matahari women's group through freshwater fish farming is a form of collaboration between Gemawan and Pontianak State Polytechnic (Polnep) which connects networks between villages and Polnep Fisheries Department. Based on the results of the interview, researchers together with the Program Deputy said that the collaboration between the people of Sekabuk Village and Polnep is a synergistic effort for economic development, especially through the fisheries sector, while Gemawan acts as an intermediary that successfully connects the community with educational institutions and the necessary resources. By providing capital, technical support, and training, the program aims to empower Matahari's women's group, and the hope is to improve their economic well-being through sustainable fisheries activities.

The form of women's empowerment in freshwater fish farming in ponds is basically a form of empowerment that exemplifies freshwater fish farming in the Mempawah river using the floating cage method by the Forest Management Village Institute (LDPH) group. Andas Saputra, as the Village Head explained that the empowerment of the Women's Group through the inland fisheries aspect was based on good opportunities in the fisheries sector carried out by LDPH, especially the success rate and buying interest of local residents themselves.

Supervision and evaluation

Supervision and evaluation are activities aimed at a program that is or has been ongoing. Monitoring itself is an activity carried out by leaders to see, monitor the course of the organization during the activity, and assess the achievement of goals, see supporting and inhibiting factors in program implementation (Rahman, 2021). Supervision and evaluation of the Matahari women's group empowerment program in managing forest areas through Social Forestry is carried out jointly by the Program Companion and LDPH Sekabuk Village, with the aim that if there are problems when the program is running, it can be resolved together, both by the program companion and the Sekabuk Village LDPH who are also stakeholders in the SF program. In addition to program assistants and LDPH Sekabuk Village, Ridho Faizinda

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as the field program emphasized that Polnep also monitored the empowerment program carried out by the Matahari women's group as a program collaboration.

Through this monitoring and evaluation, program success indicators are also determined by program companions, Based on the success indicators explained by informants as program companions, it can be concluded that the program is considered successful or not only through how much influence it has on the group's economy, but also how impactful the group is as a trigger for other communities that are not members of the group in getting to know even Develop individual cultivation activities in each yard for family needs.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research that researchers have conducted on the Form of Women's Involvement in Forest Area management through the Village Forest scheme in the Social Forestry program in Sekabuk Village, the following conclusions can be drawn;

The granting of forest management rights to village women's groups has been carried out quite optimally by following applicable legal procedures, starting with forming a Social Forestry Business Group (KUPS) which is carried out in collaboration with LDPH and the approval of village institutions with the aim of legalization with the decree issued, so that the role and involvement of women's groups in forest area management becomes clear and in accordance with the legal regulations of the social forestry program. In its formation, the granting of forest management rights went quite well with the support of various parties. However, it is unfortunate that Gemawan is the inequality and inaccuracy of Gemawan as the institution that initiated the formation of the Matahari Women's Group in sorting out the individual groups that are members of it, most of which are from the village elite itself, after the management restructuring in January 2023.

Community capacity building through social forestry programs is carried out in several ways, namely through comparative studies and providing institutional strengthening training. Training in the context of capacity building that the program companions provide for the sun women's group includes counseling on sorghum plant cultivation and freshwater fish farming training. However, this capacity building has not been maximized because it is not carried out continuously periodically by setting a schedule to obtain training every month or week for group members as an effort to increase community capacity in implementing programs so that the training that women's groups get is still fairly lacking.

Forest-based economic development in the sun women's group is carried out through the sale of distribution of freshwater fish farming products carried out around forest areas to surrounding communities. This forest-based economic development tends to run less optimally because the impact on improving the individual economy has not been felt clearly in the form of physical material in the form of new sales proceeds around for capital turnover. But even so, it can be concluded that the existence of freshwater fish farming is enough to support the source of food needs for side dishes of the Sekabuk village community, because the fish sales system is directly taken from the holding pond whenever needed.

Women's empowerment is carried out by forming KUPS (Social Forestry Business Group) which emphasizes the empowerment of freshwater fish farming and sorghum cultivation. The role of women in KUPS starts from the beginning of pond cleaning, seeding fish seedlings, scheduled fish feeding, regulating the PH of the acidity level of pond water, to the fish harvest period. Broadly speaking, the empowerment carried out by the gemawan institution for this group of women has run optimally, with indicators of success in the number of times sowing new seeds, as well as the impact of empowerment programs to be used as a reference for other community examples to implement cultivation independently in private yards in the hope of meeting their own basic needs without having to buy again.

Program supervision and evaluation are maximal enough to be carried out periodically at least once a month to monitor and evaluate program implementation. Supervision is carried out directly by program assistants by conducting direct monitoring to the field, as well as reviewing what the needs of the group to support the success of the program.

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