



Seeds of Change Conference

GENDER DIMENSTIONS IN THE COMPLEXITY OF MANAGING FOREST RESOURCE: Learning from Berau District, Indonesia

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WHY GENDER MATTERS IN INDONESIA FOREST COMMUNITY



□ **Forest Community** (CIFOR, 2013; , Siscawati 2014):

- **Half of female income is from forests** vs. 1/3 of male income is from forests,
- 1/5 family income is from activities in the forest
- **The forest products collected by male and female are significantly different**
- **Women plays an important role** in managing land & forest resources, but not necessarily having control over land and forest resources, **often not involved in decision making**

Gender affects forest management and influences the role of individuals in managing, accessing, and utilizing the forests

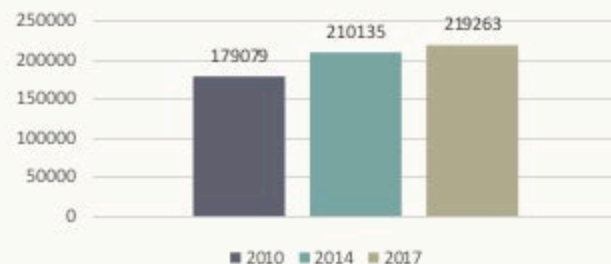


Gender mainstreaming in MoEF

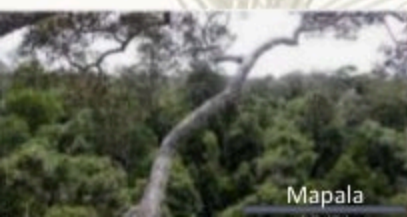
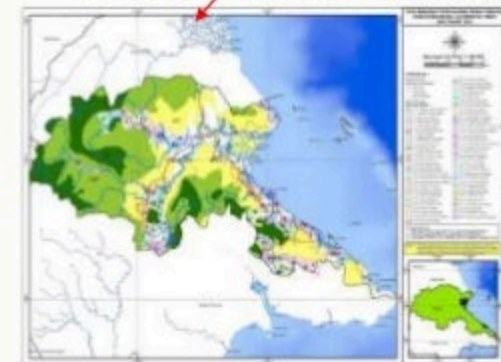
Ensuring all policies, programs and activities of the MoEF have been **fair and equal for women and men.**

RESOURCES IN BERAU

Population in Berau District



- Area: 2,194 m ha;
- 80% forest area (conservation, protection, and production);
- Development in Berau is mostly related to natural resources (coal mining, timber concessions, oil palm plantations both in forest & non-forest area)
- 28 timber concessions; 37 permits for big palm oil companies



HISTORY OF POST-COLONIAL CAPITAL MOBILITY IN BERAU

Investment in timber concession

Investment in coal mining

Investment in oil palm plantation

1970

1980

1983

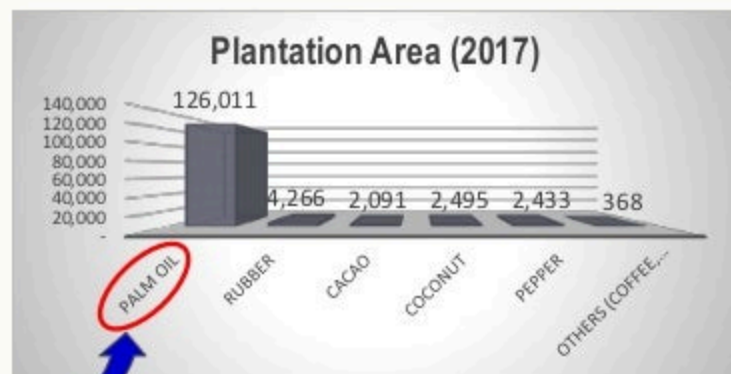
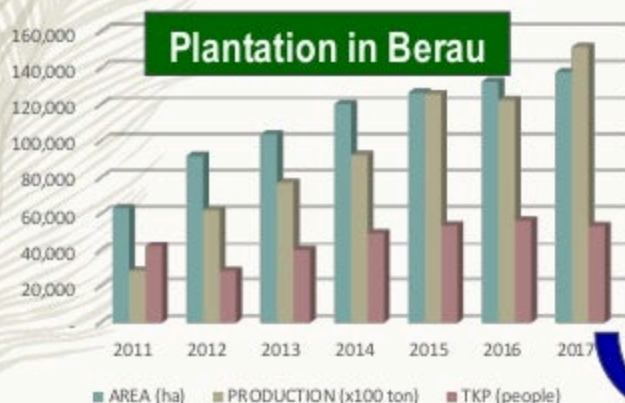
1994



1998

Transmigration Program

Investment in Pulp and Paper



FOREST LANDSCAP TRANSFORMATION



	VILLAGE TEPIAN BUAH	VILLAGE LONG OKENG
Location	Downstream Segah river, bordering to production forest	Upstream Segah river, bordering to protected forest
Accessibility	 <p>Partly paved, partly clay road-partially hardened. In dry season it takes 1-2 hr by car from District capital city)</p>	 <p>6 hours from Tepian Buah village by small boat (AUS\$ 250/trip)</p>
Ethnic	Mixed: Kenyah Dayak & migrants from Java, NTT, Sulawesi (246 HH,)	Punan Dayak (29 HH)
Resources	Oil palm (communities sell or rent their land to oil palm company)	Forest, gold, NTFP (against oil palm plantation)
River	No clear river water, less fish	Clear water, a lot of fish
Village/adat rules	Weak customary rules	Strong customary rules (respect/protect their environment)



The livelihood of Punan Dayak people (Long Okeng Villagers)

LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	M/F		BENEFITS
Forest	← Hunting	M, F		Fulfilment of basic needs
Private land	← Swidden agriculture	M, F		
Forest & private land	← Collecting fruits	M, F		
River	← Fishing	M, F		
Forest	← Timber cutting	M, F		
				Fulfilment of life needs
Forest	← Collect agar-wood	M		Meeting cash requirements
River	← Gold mining	M, F		
House	← Trading	M, F		
Forest	← Collect agar-wood	M		

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM & ITS IMPACTS

	VILLAGE TEPIAN BUAH	VILLAGE LONG OKENG
Development program	Oil palm plantation	Forestry program (agar-wood nursery)
Land tenure right & access to resources	Eventually disappear	Quite strong
Village infrastructure	Bank, telephone, market, schools (pre-school, kindergarten, elementary and high school), teachers, health clinic & medical doctors, wifi	Clinic & school building (no doctor, no teacher)
Cooking ingredient	Can be purchased in the village	Not always available
Food security	Threatened (everything is purchased)	secured

VILLAGE TEPIAN BUAH

- Men & women mostly work in oil palm companies (as labor) from 6:00 – 17:00
- Women feel happy (better profession, cash money, regular income, able to plan, more fashionable)
- Parents send their children to school younger, the elder take care of their little brother/sister while parents are at work
- Social vulnerability

VILLAGE LONG OKENG

- Men & women are involved in the nursery
- Men plant the seedlings in the forest
- Kids start attending school at 11 years old
- Early marriage
- Strong social relation



CONCLUDING REMARKS

- Government policy is able to attract investors to come and provide attractive jobs to men and women
- Men and women may have equal chance. Women may have better livelihood options. But some times, it is at the expense of land, family and social cohesiveness

THANK YOU