

Mangroves for the Future INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS INDONESIA

Training Report

The Introduction of Gender Analysis Tools for

MFF Grantees and Community Groups in East Java, West Java and Banten Province





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Prepared by: Latipah Hendarti, Telly Kurniasari, Cynthia Nurcahya

June, 2018

Indonesia National Coordinating Body



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Chapter 1. Introduction

A. Background

Mangroves for the Future (MFF) programme implemented in Indonesia requires the inclusion of gender equality and equity in its coastal ecosystem conservation and sustainable management. However, a study suggests that most of MFF grantees' comprehension of gender issues and gender equality is still lacking. Meanwhile, equal roles, responsibilities, access and participation from both women and men, including boys and girls are very important in the conservation of mangroves and the coastal ecosystem.

To achieve MFF target, it is important to improve the capacity of MFF grantees and their partners, so they will have better understanding of gender issues and gender analysis tools and be able to apply the tools in their mangrove conservation and coastal ecosystem management.

Based on the abovementioned reasons, MFF Indonesia conducted one day training on gender equality and introduction of gender analysis tools that engaged representatives from MFF grantees and community groups in several MFF project sites located in Probolinggo, Situbondo, Indramayu and Banten.

B. Objectives

- 1) To increase knowledge and comprehension of sex and gender distinction;
- 2) To increase understanding of gender in coastal and mangrove ecosystem management;
- 3) To introduce gender analysis tools in the implementation of MFF program.

C. Expected Outcomes

- 1) Participants' knowledge and understanding of gender and sex distinction increased;
- 2) Participants are more knowledgeable about gender issues in coastal ecosystem management;
- 3) Participants get introduced to gender analysis tools and are able to apply the tools in their project implementation.

D. Participant

Participants comprised representatives from MFF Grantees and community groups with projects sites located in Situbondo and Probolinggo District - East Java Province, Indramayu District - West Java Province, and Serang City - Banten Province. Moreover, the training also engaged National Coordinating Body (NCB) members from Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, Ministry of Environment and Forestry/KLHK, Wetlands International Indonesia/WII and Detara Foundation. In total, there were 25 participants attended the training, where 11 participants were females and 14 others were males (see List of participants in Annex 1).

E. Time and Venue

Training took place on May 14th, 2018 at Santika Hotel, Bogor

F. Method and Agenda

The activity was carried out in the form of short training. Methods used included presentation, Q&As, breakout session/group discussion, simulation, and video play session. The training agenda was as follows:

No	Time	Duration (minutes)	Activity	Method
1	08.00 - 08.30	30	Registration	
2	08.30 - 08.45	15	Opening Remarks by NCB Chair Photo Session	
3	08.45 - 09.30	45	Introduction and Training Overview	Simulation
4	09.30 - 11.00	90	Sex and Gender Distinction	Presentation, Q&As, and Discussion
5	11.00 – 12.30	90	Gender Inequality	Video Play, Breakout Session
6	12.30 – 13.30	60	Lunch	
7	13.30 – 14.30	60	Gender and Environment/Natural Resources	
8	14.30 – 17.00	120	Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Programme and Gender Analysis Tools	Breakout Session
9	17.00 – 17.15	15	Closing Remarks	

Chapter 2. Gender Training

A. Opening

Ms Setyawati, Head of Sub-Directorate Marine and Coastal Management, Ministry of National Development Planning

Representing NCB Chair, Ms Setyawati welcomed participants to the training. Furthermore, she explained that gender aspects had to be well integrated in every MFF project implementation. At regional level, gender was one of the cross cutting issues. Therefore, gender had to be incorporated into every single evaluation process.

A gender study conducted in 2016 showed the lack of MFF grantees' comprehension of gender. Therefore as a follow-up to the study result, gender training was conducted that engaged representatives from MFF grantees and community groups.

At the end of her opening remarks, she hoped the all participants would have fruitful training.

B. Introduction and Training Overview

Facilitator and Resource Person: Mrs Latipah Hendarti, Detara Foundation

Facilitator started this session by introducing herself and giving a brief training overview. Then she asked participants to do pre-test by answering some questions that included: motivation for joining the gender training, what they knew about gender and sex distinction, 5 (five) words related to gender, types of gender inequality, and what they knew about gender analysis tools.

The session continued with a simulation where each participant was asked to find a partner and to get to know each other (by asking: each other full name, city/district of origin, hobbies, main purpose of joining the training, and a word related to gender. Each participant was also asked to sketch their partner's face).

C. Sex and Gender Distinction

The session began with a simulation in which participants were requested to write 3 (three) definitions of gender on green sticky notes and sex on red sticky notes, and then attached them on flip chart. Training facilitator then read all the answers provided by participants.

Facilitator continued the session by giving a presentation on Sex and Gender. She defined sex as the biological differences between males and females, such as the genitalia and genetic differences. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT) represents sexual orientation, not defined by sex distinction assigned at birth. Furthermore, gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviours, activities, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women. It varies from society to society and changeable.

There are gender role differences that become stereotype in the society, where men are identified as leader in the family, breadwinner, masculine, strong, and rational creatures. Meanwhile, women are identified as soft, gentle, and sensitive creatures, responsible only for delivering and raising children, and etc. When women have career, their income will only be considered as complement.

Gender stereotype or gender roles constructed socially often can lead to inequalities or be harmful to both females and males. It is mainly because of common misconception in community that considers gender as naturally assigned since birth. In Indonesia, the impact of misconception of gender happened when the country hit financial crisis in 1998, which resulted in increasing number of suicide rates due to a great number of men being fired from companies. Example of gender stereotype experienced by women is that women often receive lower payment than men, even though they have the same workload.

Q&As

Mr Yus Rusila Noor, Wetlands International Indonesia

When we talk about gender, people will directly relate it to women. Is that correct?

Mrs Latipah Hendarti, Detara Foundation

Well, that's not necessarily correct because gender is socially constructed that involves two sexual identities – woman and man. Why gender is always identified with women, it's because in gender mainstreaming program strategy, affirmative action is often used. Affirmative action is the same quantity of males and females to ensure that both of them can have equal opportunities. However statistically speaking, participation percentage from women is still very low, so the use of quota for women is taken to improve the opportunities for women. Furthermore, the forms of gender based violence are mostly experienced by women.

Mrs Hendarti continued her presentation on gender. Gender can be categorized as a phenomenon of socio-cultural in community, a concept to analyse and a perspective to view a reality. Based on The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Woman (CEDAW), gender equality refers to the *equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men* and girls and boys in political, economic, civil, social and cultural aspects. This concept also refers to the situation when there are no individual losing their rights because of their sex. Meanwhile, gender mainstreaming is set of strategy to integrate gender perspectives into the development of institutional framework, policy and programs, including policy design and enforcement, monitoring and evaluation, as well as collaboration with internal and external stakeholders.

Gender concept refers to more harmonious relation between men and women, where both men and women acknowledge respective right, respect each other in all aspects in personal, interpersonal and professional way.

Mr Alexandrie Darmawan, SAR, Gelung Village, Situbondo

In terms of women's emancipation, there are still many misconceptions, one of which is in politics. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments is allocated as much as 20%, which is actually unnecessary. These kinds of gender concepts are ineffective, and only give special privileges for women.

Mrs Latipah Hendarti, Detara Foundation

Those kinds of rules are actually imposed as part of affirmative strategy. In practice, raising awareness of gender and gender sensitivity is never that easy, that is why affirmative strategy is implemented. Female population is higher, but participation of women in politics is still very low. By giving 20% of seat proportion held by women in national parliaments, it will make sure that women's voices are well represented. However, at the end of the day it has to be conceded that women's voices will be well represented only when there is willingness form women themselves to be involved in politics and other non-domestic matters.

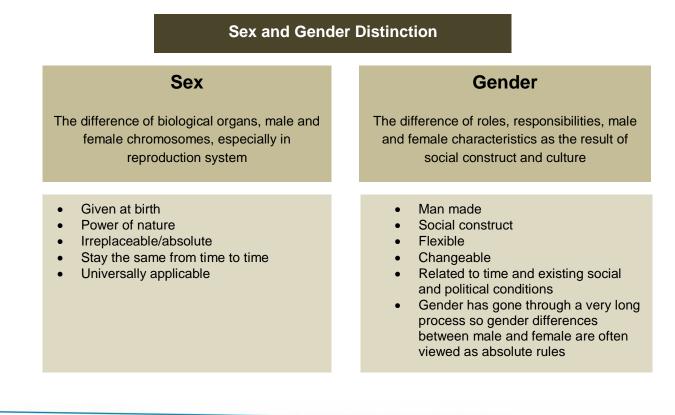
Mr Yus Rusila Noor, Wetlands International Indonesia

In gender perspective, we shouldn't focus on the end results, but we have to make sure men and women begin from the same starting point. When both men and women have been given equal opportunities but at the end certain gender is more dominant, so the other one should be able to accept it.

Mrs Latipah Hendarti, Detara Foundation

The problem is man and women have not yet begun from the same starting point. That is why we still often find types of gender based discriminations in all aspects including politics.

At the end of this session, Mrs Hendarwati explained about sex and gender distinction.



D. Gender Inequality/Types of Gender Discrimination

The second session began with breakout group discussion. Four groups consisting of five to six participants were formed. A short video called "*The Impossible Dream*" was played and each group was asked to identify types of gender discrimination displayed on the video. Here are the results of the breakout session:

Group 1:

- 1) Division of roles in the family, for instance: woman is responsible for raising the children;
- 2) Early childhood education in the family, for instance: girls help mother to do domestic chores, but boys don't;
- Social norm and acceptance, for instance: men considered as the breadwinner of the family can actually have leisure time during their working hours, but women who have to do domestic chores and become part of workforce to provide additional income for the family often get scolded their by male supervisor;
- 4) Private and public domains, for example: most of men tend to be active in public domain, but women have to work in both private and public domain;
- 5) Imbalanced working time between woman and man in the family;
- 6) Wage standard for women is lower than men;
- 7) Less access for leisure time for women.

Group 2:

- 1) Woman has to do the all domestic chores
- 2) Wage standard for women is lower than men, even both have same workload.
- 3) Woman has less free time
- 4) Woman has less leisure time

Group 3:

- 1) Woman is responsible for the all domestic chores
- 2) Wage standard for women is lower than men
- 3) In general, women (especially who are married) are not given enough free time

Group 4:

- 1) Women are responsible for the all domestic chores
- 2) Wage standard for women is lower than men
- 3) Only girls who are asked to help their mothers do the domestic cores
- 4) Women's salary will automatically be used to purchase household goods
- 5) Women have barely leisure time
- 6) Woman is still sexually objectified
- 7) Men/husbands are not sensitive enough to provide housemaid to help their wives
- 8) Boys are not asked to do domestic chores

After the break out group session, facilitator concluded that gender inequality/gender based discrimination or violence against women happened under these five (5) conditions:

- 1) Marginalization;
- 2) Subordination;
- 3) Stereotyping;
- 4) Violence; and
- 5) Double burden.

Marginalization of women is a process that marginalises women from receiving certain benefits in the society or maybe excluded from being involved in a certain social activities within the society, for example employment or getting access to quality education. **Subordination** is the act of placing one sex in the lower position compared to the opposite one. For example, women are viewed to possess emotional and irrational behaviours. As a result, women are always in the lower position than men. Women are considered to be incapable to be a leader, so they are not given a chance to sit on the top and strategic positions, not involved in the decision making process starting from the local to national, or even regional to international level.

Stereotyping is simplistic generalisations about the gender attributes, differences, and roles of individuals and/or groups. Stereotypes can be positive or negative, but they rarely communicate accurate information. Gender stereotyping can limit the development of the natural talents and abilities of boys and girls as well as men and women. For example women are labelled as house wives. This label will limit women to be involved in male dominated fields such as politics, business and bureaucracy.

Violence against women is violent acts (could be physical, sexual, psychological or economic) that are primarily or exclusively committed against women and girls. Physical violence is an intentional action that potentially causes death, disability, injury or harm. Psychological violence is any action related to verbal aggression, threats, intimidation, control, and insult that can cause fear, loss of self-confidence and ability to defend oneself. Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. The other kind of violence is economic abuse; this is a form of abuse when one intimate partner has control over the other partner's access to economic resources, which diminishes the victim's capacity to support him/herself.

Double burden of women happens when women not only have to work to earn money but also they are responsible for significant amount of unpaid domestic labour.

Q&As

Mrs Yayu SS. Widiawati, Land and Water Conservation, MoEF

When someone is experiencing the five conditions of gender discriminations, what should he/she do?

Mrs Latipah Hendarti, Detara Foundation

If this case occurs in family, the way to solve the problem is by building communication between man/husband and woman/wife. Any discussion regarding gender should always include both man and woman. Gender was initially discussed because there were many women (and also few men) who experienced gender-based discrimination/violence. Some people are even reluctant to learn more about gender because they think that the comprehension of gender will bring more harm than good, such as

the increase of divorce rate, kids are neglected because their mothers are busy working, and so forth. However, this will entirely depend on how far the individuals understand the gender itself, as gender concept is essentially referring to fairness of treatment for women and men, according to their respective needs.

For gender inequality or gender-based discrimination occurred at public domain, for example in media, the victim can give direct warning and disclose or report it as harassment.

Mr Yus Rusila Noor, Wetlands International Indonesia

Mr Noor shared his personal experience. When the kids have grown up so there is no longer significant amount of household chores, it would be the perfect time for the wife to start working again. However, he has to accept the consequences of his wife's attitude changes as the result of heavy workload to be dealt with at work.

Mrs Ismi Ifsantin, SAR, Gelung village, Situbondo

Many forms of gender-based discrimination can actually be found in our daily basis, such as low wage received by female labours and domestic violence. However, most women do not disclose the domestic violence they experience, and people tend to be apathetic as this kind of violence is considered to be family business/internal and personal affairs.

Ms Sumartini, ISES, Dungun and Curah Dringu village, Probolinggo

She shared her personal experience while working as a labour at rubber plantation, where she was paid less than male workers.

The other forms of gender discrimination experienced by male groups were also discussed. In general, man has to be strong and rational. When a man/boy is not strong enough or suffers from specific disease (such as asthma or heart abnormalities) that will limit him from doing sports and other physical activities, it is highly likely that he will be living as an individual with low self-esteem because of stereotype assigned by the community.

E. Gender and Environment/Coastal Resources/Mangroves

Facilitator began the third session by discussing the impact of climate change and how it affected the livelihoods of coastal communities both males and females. In terms of gender and resources, ecofeminism was then introduced. The main concept of ecofeminism was originally taken from local wisdom and local knowledge of natural resources and environmental management practiced by women.

In 1980-an, ecofeminism principles were adopted by several governmental and international nongovernmental organisations working on developmental projects. These organisations then developed discourses on women and environment.

As a follow-up to the adoption of ecofeminism concepts by several organisations, some approaches related to gender, development and resources emerged that included:

• Women in Development (WID) is an approach of development projects that call for treatment of women's issues in development projects. It is the integration of women into the global economies by improving their status and assisting in total development;

- Gender and Development (GAD) is an approach focuses on the socially constructed basis of differences between men and women and emphasizes the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations;
- Development concept that focuses not only on practical issues of gender and development but also on the ways to change situations and conditions that underlie gender inequality as a long term goal.

Q&As

Mrs Ismi Ifsantin, SAR, Gelung village, Situbondo

There were many innovative ideas proposed by female communities, but they would put to silence if the head of village didn't support those ideas. Recently, gender sensitivity has been included on the government agenda but at central or provincial level only. It is not yet implemented at local level.

Mrs Sumiati, Karya Wanita Banyuglugur, Banyuglugur village, Situbondo

Gender training should engage young participants (elementary students). When the concept of gender sensitivity is introduced to the young generation, they will remember it their whole life and practice it when they grow up. It would be way more effective compared to the training that engaged elderly community that tended to be resistant to change and new concept.

Ms Sumartini, ISES, Dungun and Curah Dringu villages, Probolinggo

When gender training was held, the participants were mostly females. Therefore, only women and girls implemented the gender concept. The result was optimum since there was no participation from male communities. Gender training should always engage both men and women, and also imams if possible.

F. Introduction of Gender Analysis Tools in Program Implementation

In the 4th session, facilitator highlighted woman's access and control over natural resources. In general, women have access to natural resources, but they don't have control over tangible assets such as land, capital, and tools. When the assets are sold, women will automatically lose their livelihoods.

The main purpose of gender analysis tools is to determine division of labour, participation in decision making, and control over resources. The tools will help project implementer develop program, analyse gaps between men and women in labour division and decision making.

The three key data series required in the gender analysis tool includes:

- 1) Who does what, when, where, and how long? This is known as "activity profile".
- 2) Who has access and control (such as policy-making) over resources? This is often known as the "Access and Control Profile" Who has access and control over "benefits" such as food production, money etc.?
- 3) Factors that influences differences in gender-based division of labour, as well as access and control underlying "activity profile" and "access and control profile".

The objectives of this analytical tool are to identify the allocation of resources having significant economic value (between men and women) and to help project planners improve efficiency and productivity.

Participants were then divided into 3 groups to practice how to use gender analysis tools that consisted of using resource sketch and seasonal calendar. The three groups were asked to present the conclusions of gender analysis tools they developed.

The discussion in the 3rd session resulted in following conclusions:

- 1) The First group developed seasonal calendar to identify the status of natural resources and which groups (males or females) that mainly extracted the resources. They chose the case study in Indramayu, West Java. By using this gender analysis tool, they learned how to classify harvest and lean seasons, kinds of activities mainly dominated by men and women in each season. In milkfish aquaculture, activities at ponds were mostly done by men, and significant roles of women were mainly in the forms of domestic labour.
- 2) The Second Group used resource sketch to develop ecotourism program at Banyuglugur village, Situbondo District. By performing this exercise participants realised that to ensure their ecotourism program ran smoothly, they had to identify labour division as well as working hours of men women. Women in this village mostly worked as labours at plantation and clam diggers at the coast while also doing significant amount of domestic labour.
- 3) The Third Group carried out the exercise by developing seasonal calendar to identify peak seasons for fishing. They found this gender analysis tool very effective as it was applicable in a wide range of different areas, and this was the first time they learned and knew about this tool. By practising the tool, it was identified that the length of time from fishing to marketing was relatively short. The catch has to be sold in maximum 6-12 hours after landing. Men played significant roles in the fishing activity and women took part in the marketing of the catch. Women even had special knowledge of fish grading and price.

G. Evaluation and Post Test

Evaluation was carried out in the last session. Most of the participants conveyed that they were satisfied with the materials presented in the training, and some of them even hoped the training period could be extended. They also said that their gender knowledge was improved. To end the session, participants were asked to take a post-test.

Participants' comprehension of gender before and after the training can be summarised as follows:

 In terms of gender and sex distinction, during the pre-test 15 out of 24 participants provided the answer to the question, and only 2 participants who had fully understood the differences between sex and gender. After the training, 18 out of 22 participants gave the correct answer. It can be concluded that after the training, participant's knowledge of gender and sex distinction is increased;

- 2) Regarding gender inequality/gender-based discrimination, only 13 participants provided the answer during pre-test, and after the training the all 22 participants were able to list the types of gender discrimination;
- 3) For gender analysis toolkit, during pre-test only 2 participants provided answer to the question, and their answer was not yet fully correct. The rest left the paper blank, which indicated that they had never heard about this toolkit. During post-test, 19 participants could provide correct answer regarding the gender analysis toolkit.

The figure below features the knowledge of participants before and after the training is conducted.

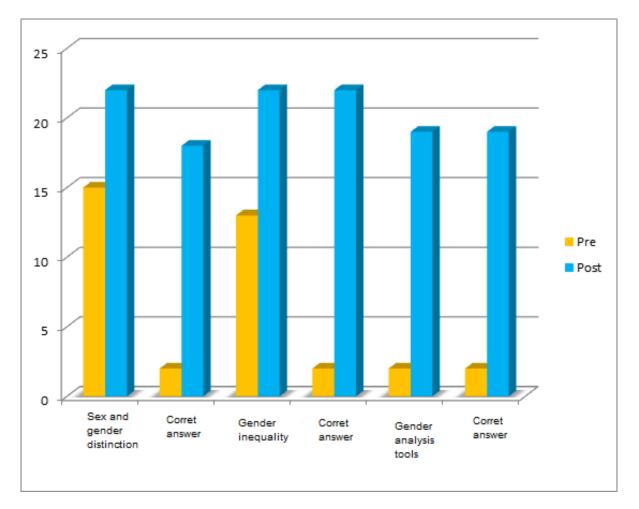


Figure 1. A graph showing participants' comprehension of gender concept and gender analysis tools before and after the training

Chapter 3. Recommnedation and Conclusion

The one day training at some point has successfully improve participants' knowledge of gender and sex distinction and the importance of gender analysis tools in the implementation of coastal rehabilitation program to ensure the voices of groups of men, women, boys and girls are well heard and represented.

Here are some recommendations for future development:

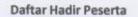
- 1) Gender training is very important to increase participants' knowledge and help them understand and assess their own conditions through the application of gender analysis tools;
- 2) The number of participants that consists of 25 persons is quite effective;
- 3) Training method that combines presentation, simulation, video playing, breakout session and interactive discussion will help participants understand training materials more easily;
- 4) Good facility and logistical supports significantly help the training run smoothly;
- 5) Experiences that participants bring from their respective area could enrich the discussion session;
- 6) Training with longer duration will help participants improve their knowledge and capacity to identify, understand and solve gender related issues in their respective area;
- 7) To optimise the result, this gender training needs a follow-up; and
- 8) Gender analysis shall be conducted prior to the implementation of coastal rehabilitation program/project.

Annexes

10.0

Annex 1. List of Participants

	Daftar Hadir Peserta Pelatihan Gender Mangroves for the Future Santika Hotel, Bogor 14 Mei 2018				
No	Nama	Organisasi	Kor	ntak	Tanda Tangan
			Telepon/HP	Email	
1	Afwan Afwanti	DeTava Foundation	081210778177	a.afwansie gmail com	af.
2	Ayong Miranti Ritri	PILI - Green Helwork	081310341063	ojong m putila gnail.com	THE
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14	Setgawat	Bappenes			X.





Pelatihan Gender Mangroves for the Future

Santika Hotel, Bogor 14 Mei 2018

No	Name	Organisasi	Kontak		
	Nama		Telepon/HP	Email	Tanda Tangan
15	Ahmað Fawaið	/AHNJ	082301906	ahmustawaipfurs @ GMail · Com	1-lufazze
16	Two histola Noor	WII	08128289379		41
17	Samsapi				Jatie
18	AlexandrieO	SAR	085331 51 0900	alexandrie og Øgmai 1. com	fe
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25	Suwarno	Bappenas Druktet Dentand	08128573736	SusarnoC Bappanes.go.	$i \ll$
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Annex 2. Photos







Annex 3. Training Materials

Sex and Gender Distinction



PERBEDAAN SEKS (JENIS) **KELAMIN) DAN GENDER**

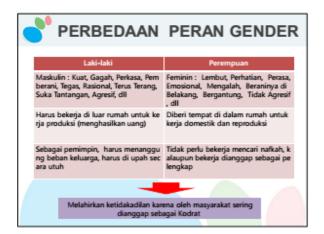
SEKS (JENIS KELAMIN)

-Ciptaan Tuhan -Bersifat Kodrat (ketentuan Tuhan/Pencip ta alami) -Tidak dapat berubah -Tidak dapat depenukarkan (fungsinya tidak dapat dipertukarkan) -Tidak berubah dari waktu ke waktu -Tidak berubad adari tempat yang satu dengan tempat yang lain

GENDER (JENIS KELAMIN SOSIAL) Perbedaan fungsi, peran, tanggungjawab prilaku laki-laki dan perempuan sebaga hasil konstruksi sosial maupun budaya

-Buatan Manusia -Tidak bersifat kodrat, bentukan setelah kel ahian yang dikembangkan dan diintematis asi oleh orang-orang di lingkungan sekitar -Dapat berutukan -Dapat dipertukarkan ٠Te ng waktu dan budaya, po

-Gender melakui proses yang sangat panjan g sehingga perbedaan gender seolah-olah ketentuan Tuhan yang tidak dapat diubah I





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Peran reproduksi kesehatan ditentukan oleh Peran sosial bukan kodrat Tuhan tapi buatan Tuhan atau kodrat manusia

Tuhan afau kodrat manusia Menyangkut perbedaan organ biologis lakia is dan perempuan khususnya pada bagian at-alat reproduksi. Sebagai konsekuensi dari mempunyai tungsi reproduksi seperti menun mempunyai tungsi reproduksi seperti menun gkan lakilaki mempunyai fungsi membuahi germatozoid). Seremun di sektor denestik dan bertangga ung jawab masalah rumahtangga mempunyai tungsi membuahi serempuan di sektor denestik dan bertangga menunyai tungsi negotakan maganakat, maka peran paran perempuan di sektor denestik dan bertangga ung jawab masalah rumahtangga

PERBEDAAN	GENDER	
Contoh Kodrati	Contoh Bukan Kodrati	
Peran sosial dapat berubah: Peran istri sebag ai ibu rumahtangga dapat berubah menjadi pekerja/pencari nakah, disamping masih m enjadi istri juga.	Peran sosial dapat dipertukarkan Untuk saat- saat tertentu, bisa saja suami dalam keadaan menganggut tidak mempunyai pekenjaan se hingga tinggal di rumah mengurus rumahta ngga, sementara istri bertukar peran untuk bekenja mencari nafkah bahkan sampai ke lu ar negeri menjadi Tenaga Kerja Wanita (TKW)	
Membuahi	Bekerja di dalam rumah dan dibayar (pekerj aan publik/produktif di dalam rumah) sepert i jualan masakan, pelayanan kesehatan, me mbuka salon kecantikan, menjahit/ tailor, me ncuci pakaian/loundry, mengasuh dan mend idik anak orang lain (babbysitter/ pre-school).	
Menstruasi	Bekerja di luar rumah dan dibayar (pekerjaa n publik di luar rumah).	
	Sumber : Herien Puspitawati (2013)	

PERBEDAAN GENDER			
Contoh Jenis Kelamin yang bersifat kod rat	Contoh bukan kodrat		
Mengandung/hamil	Bekerja di dalam rumah dan tidak dibayar (pek erjaan domestik rumahtangga) seperti memasa k, menyapu halanam, membarsihkan rumah, m encuci pakaian keluarga, menjahit pakaian kelu arga		
Melahirkan bagi perempuan	Bekerja di luar rumah dan tidak dibayar (kegiat an sosial kemasyarakatan) bagi laki-laki dan pe rempuan.		
Menyusui anak/ bayi dengan payudaranya bagi Perempuan	Mengasuh anak kandung, memandikan, mendi dik, membacakan buku cerita, menemani tidur. Menyusui anak bayi dengan menggunakan bot ol bagi laki-laki atau perempuan		
Sakit prostat untuk Laki-laki	Mengangkat beban, memindahkan barang, membelulkan perabot dapur, memperbaiki listr ik dan lampu, memanjat pohon/ pagar bagi la ki-laki atau perempuan.		
Sakit kanker rahim bagi perempuan	Menempuh pendidikan tinggi, menjadi pejabat publik, menjadi dokter, menjadi tentara militer, menjadi koki, menjadi guru TK/SD, memilih pr ogram studi SMK-Tehnik Industri, memilih pro		



Berbagai Pengertian tentang Gender

Gender sebagai istilah asing dengan makna tertentu

•Gender sebagai suatu fenomena sosial budaya •Gender sebagai suatu kesadaran jenis

•Gender sebagai suatu persoalan Sosial Budaya •Gender sebagai sebuah konsep untuk analisis •Gender sebagai sebuah perspektif untuk mem andang suatu kenyataan

BEBERAPA PENGERTIAN

KESETARAAN GENDER (GENDER EQUALITY)

Kesetaraan gender (gender equality) : Acuan : Deklarasi Universal Hak Asasi Manusia dan Konvensi Pengh apusan Segala Bentuk Diskriminasi terhadap Perempuan (CEDAW).

Deklarasi Universal Hak Asasi Manusia menyatakan bahwa semua m anusia dilahirkan bebas dan sama. Dengan merujuk pada Deklarasi i ni, Konvensi tentang Penghapusan Segala Bentuk Diskriminasi terha dap Perempuan mencantumkan istilah * hak yang sama untuk lakiaki dan perempuan - dan * kesetaraan hak laki-laki dan perempuan

BEBERAPA PENGERTIAN

KESETARAAN GENDER (GENDER EQUALITY)

CEDAW melanjutkan dengan mengartikulasikan " hak yang sama" da n "kesempatan yang sama" yang harus tersedia untuk semua peremp uan dan laki-laki di berbagai bidang aktivitas manusia, termasuk na mun tidak terbatas pada pendidikan, undang-undang perkawinan, dan tenaga kerja. D

Konsep kesetaraan gender merujuk pada kesetaraan penuh laki-la ki dan perempuan untuk menikmati rangkaian lengkap hak-hak politik , ekonomi , sipil , sosial dan budaya. Konsep ini juga meru juk pada situasi di mana tidak ada individu yang ditolak aksenya atas hak-hak tersebut, atau hak-hak tersebut dirampas dari merek a, karena jenis kelamin mereka.

BEBERAPA PENGERTIAN

Alasan Mempromosikan Kesetaraan Gender :

- Kesetaraan antara perempuan dan laki-laki terutama dalam hal kesetaraan hak, kesempatan dan tanggung jawab - adalah masal ah hak asasi manusia dan keadilan sosial.
- Kesetaraan antara perempuan dan laki-laki juga merupakan prasy arat untuk (sekaligus indikator yang efektif) pembangunan berke lanjutan yang berpusat pada warga.
- Persepsi, kepentingan, kebutuhan dan prioritas perempuan dan laki-laki harus dipertimbangkan tidak harya sebagai bagian penti ng dari keadilan sosial tetapi juga karena tiga hal tersebut diperl ukan untuk mewujudkan keberhasilan proses pembangunan berk elanjutan yang berpusat pada warga (UNDP 2013).

BEBERAPA PENGERTIAN

KEADILAN GENDER (GENDER JUSTICE)

Istilah "keadilan gender" dikembangkan oleh pihak-pihak yang khawa tir bahwa istilah "kesetaraan gender" tidak memadai baik di tingkat k onseptual maupun di tingkat praktek untuk memberikan "gambaran yang cukup kuat, atau kemampuan yang cukup untuk mengatasi, ber agam ketidakadilan berbasis gender yang terus menerus berlangsung yang membuat para perempuan dan kelompok rentan lainnya mend erita"

mewujudkan keadilan gender diperlukan rangkaian proses yang relev an untuk menghilangkan kesenjangan antara perempuan dan laki-lak i diproduksi dan direproduksi dalam keluarga, masyarakat, negara se rta pasat.

Keadilan gender juga mengharuskan lembaga-lembaga utama (terma suk lembaga-lembaga negara) bertanggung jawab untuk mengatasi ketidakadilan dan diskriminasi yang menyebabkan banyak perempua n menjadi miskin dan dipinggirkan

BEBERAPA PENGERTIAN

PENGARUS UTAMAAN GENDER

"Pengarusutamaan" merupakan sebuah proses yang dijalankan untuk menggiring aspek-aspek yang sebelumnya dianggap tidak penting at au bersifat marijinal ke dalam putaran pengambilan keputusan dan p engelolaan aktivitas utama kelembagaan dan program kerja.

Pengarusutamaan gender merupakan rangkaian strategi untuk mengi ntegrasikan perspektif gender dalam pengembangan institusi, kebijak an dan program kerja, termasuk di dalamnya disain dan pelaksanaan kebijakan, program, monitoring, dan evaluasi, serta dalam kerjasama dengan pihak luar dan atau pihak eksternal.

Rangkaian strategi tersebut disusun berdasarkan wawasan, kesadaran kritis dan data yang diperoleh dari analisis gender. Pengarusutamaan gender juga menawarkan kerangka definisi dasar dari konsep-konsep kunci, mengusulkan prinsip-prinsip aksi dan menguraikan garis tangg ung jawab dalam organisasi untuk mengarusutamakan gender di dal am seluruh programnya (UNDP 2013).

KEBIJAKAN TERKAIT GENDER

- Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 9/2000 Mengenai P engarusutamaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional (2000). In struksi ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan posisi, peran dan kualit as perempuan untuk mencapai kesetaraan gender dalam keluarg a, masyarakat dan bangsa. Ia menginstruksikan semua badan pe merintah untuk melaksanakan pengarusutamaan gender untuk p erencanaan, perumusan, pelaksanaan, pemantauan dan evaluasi k ebijakan pembangunan nasional dan program sesuai dengan, me reka fungsi tanggung jawab dan wewenang.
- Manual Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam National Pengembangan (2002). Panduan ini dikeluarkan oleh Me nteri Negara Pemberdayaan Perempuan untuk memberikan bimbi ngan bagi badan-badan pemerintah dalam melaksanakan Instruk si Presiden Nomor 9/2000 tentang Pengarusutamaan Jender dala m Pembangunan. Nasional.

KEBIJAKAN

- 3. Rencana Pembangunan Nasional Pemberdayaan Perempuan (RIP NAS) 2000 - 2004. RIPNAA disahkan oleh Menteri Negara Pember ridayaan Perempuan. Tujuan utamanya adalah "meningkatkan kual itas hidup perempuan dalam setiap sektor strategis; meningkatka n sosialisasi kesetaraan gender dan kesetaraan gender, menghila ngkan segala bentuk kekerasan terhadap perempuan, penegakan HAM bagi perempuan, dan memberdayakan dan meningkatkan k emandirian lembaga dan organisasi perempuan. *
- 4. Pernerintah Indonesia adalah salah satu dari 189 negara yang me ndukung Millenium Development Goals (MDGs). Delapan tujuan MDGs membentuk kerangka kerja menyeluruh yang menempatka n hak asasi manusia, hak perempuan, dan isu kemiskinan di pusa ran utama kebijakan pembangunan. Tujuan ketiga MDGs terkait d engan kesetaraan gender. Pemerintah Indonesia berkomitmen un tuk mencapai target MDGs pada tahun 2015.

GENDER - EMANSIPASI

Konsep Gender Berbeda dengan Emansipasi,

Konsep gender merujuk kepada relasi perempuan dan laki-laki yang lebih harmonis, seimbang, dan menghargai hak-hak dan kewajiban masing-masing pihak, melindungi, dan saling menghormati, dari ber bagai aspek, baik secara personal, interpersonal, maupun profesional.



Gender Inequality



MENGAPA GENDER DIPERSOALKAN?

Karena dalam kehidupan masyarakat, hubungan laki-laki dan perempuan yang didasarkan pada a nggapan tentang identitas dan peran laki-laki da n perempuan telah menimbulikan ketidakadilan t erhadap suatu kelompok. Masalah gender munc ul apabila ada perlakuan diskriminatif yang meru gikan satu jenis kelamin tertentu (baik perempua n dan laki-laki).

Dampak Pandangan Bias Gender Terhadap Perempuan

- 1. Pemiskinan (Marginalisasi)
- 2. Penomorduaan (Subordinasi).
- 3. Pelabelan (Stereotipe).
- 4. Kekerasan (Violence)
- 5. Beban Ganda(Double burden)

Pemiskinan (Marjinalisasi/Peminggiran)

Penempuan Proses pemiskinan terhadap penempuan yang mengakiba tean perempuan menjadi misikin, baik secara sosial maupun ekonom i. Banyak terjadi pada maryanakat di negara berkembang seperti pe ngguduran kanena alasan pembangunan atau teinnya. Conteh :

- Perubahan dari aistem pertantan tradisional kepada sistem pertani an modern dengan menggunakan mesin-mesin traktor telah mem anjarakan pekerja perempuan
- 2) Contoh-contoh Marjinalisasi Perrupukan dan pengendalian harna dengan teknologi baru yang dikerjakan latis-teki. Usaha konveksi y ang kibih suka menyerup teruaga perempuan. Peksang menjadi p embentu rumah tangga lebih barnyak diberikan kepada perempuan . Peksang untuk menjadi pimpinan dilingkungen ABRI (Jenderal) I ebih barnyak diberikan kepada laki-teki.

Penomorduaan (Subordinasi)

Subordinasi adalah keyakinan bahwa salah satu jenis kel amin dianggap lebih penting atau lebih utama dibanding j enis kelamin lainnya. Masih banyak pandangan yang me nyatakan perempuan emosional dan irrasional. Akibatny a posisi perempuan selalu ditempatkan dibawah laki-laki atau dianggap sebagai warga kelas dua. Perempuan dia nggap tidak mampu menjadi pemimpin, sehingga perem puan tidak dilibatkan pada posisi penting, tidak terlibat da lam pengambilan keputusan mulai dari rapat tingkat kam pung sampai dengan yang lebih tinggi.

Pelabelan/Penandaan (Stereotype)

Petabetan atau Penandaan adalah petabetan yang bersifat negatif te rhadap jenis kalamin tertentu (terutama penumpuan). Standar penilai an terhadap perilaku penempuan dan laki-laki berbeda namun stand ar nilai tersebut lebih banyak menugikan penempuan,

Contoh : Label perempuan sebagai "bu rumah tangga" sangai meru gikan mereka jika hendak aktif datam "kegiatan taki-laki" seperti kegi atan politik, biania maupun biroknasi.

Sementara label laki-laki sebagai "pencari nafkah" mengakibatkan a pa saja yang dihasilkan oleh perempuan dianggap "sambilan" sehing ga kurang dihasijai. Perempuan sering dilabelkan bodoh atau temah sehingga menjadi salah satu kendala bagi perempuan dalam menin gkatkan kepencayaan dirinya. Karamah-tamahan laki-laki dianggap menayu dan keramah-tamahan perempuan dinilai gent.

Kekerasan (Violence)

- Kekerasan (Violence) Kekerasan terhadap perempuan adalah se rangan secara fisik, paikis dan seksual yang didasarkan pada ke perempuantenya.
- Kakerasan fisik adalah perbuatan yang mengakibatkan naka sakit jatuh sakit atau tentuka, misalenya percekulain dan penyikasan.
 Kakerasan palka adalah perbuatan yang mengakibatkan ketakut an, hilangnya naka perceya diri dan kemampuan untuk berlindak, misalenya umpatato doemoohan dari suanni yang membuat labi ren dah diri atau istri menghina kemampuan seksual atar kegagalan kairi suami. Kakerasan seksual adalah perbuatan yang berupa pernakasan hutungan seksual dengan cara yang tidak disuhai atau pemakasan hutungan seksual dengan orang tain dengan tujuan komersial
 Kakerasan bitma kokerangan dengemi (jata) diserta pertakasan hutungan seksual dengan orang tain dengan tujuan komersial
- Kekeraan lainnya, kekeradan ekonomi : Sdak diberi nafisah bagi perempuan yang baraatas ibu rumah tanggafatri yang dilarang m encari nafkah/bekerja.







Gender and Environment/Natural Resources



Sekilas EKOFEMINISME

- EKOFEMINISME : Pada awal tahun 1970-an istilah ekofeminisme pertama kali digunakan oleh penulis Perancis bernama Francoise D'Eaubonne (1974). Selanjutnya, pendekatan ini juga dikembangk an oleh para ahli dan aktivis dari negara-negara lain, termasuk Asi a dan Afrika. Salah satu tokoh ekofeminisme terkemuka yang bera sal dari Asia yang memberikan kontribusi aktif dalam pengembang an konsep ini pada periode 1980-an dan 1990-an adalah Vandana Shiva.
- Vandana Shiva mengartikulasikan bahwa konsep dasar ekofeminis me sesungguhnya berasal dari pengetahuan tua tentang pengelola an lingkungan dan sumberdaya alam secara arif yang dimiliki oleh perempuan di India dan banyak wilayah lain di Asia. Menurutnya b eragam pengetahuan perempuan dihancurkan oleh industri ekstrak tif yang dikembangkan berdasarkan pengetahuan Barat yang bergi fat maskulin dan kapitalistik.

 (\mathbf{a})

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EKOFEMINISME

- Ekofeminisme menelusuri koneksi antara eksploitasi lingkungan d an dominasi atas perempuan. Kalangan yang mengadopsi ekofem inisme berpendapat bahwa ada hubungan historis antara perempu an dan alam. Mereka percaya bahwa hubungan ini digambarkan melalui nilai-nilai yang dianut perempuan tentang tindakan meraw at (nurtwing), bekerjasama, dan tindakan mengelola hubungan tim bal balik (reciprocity)
- Ekofeminisme juga memandang bahwa kedekatan perempuan da n alam terkait erat dengan sejarah kehidupan mereka yang diwam al penindasan oleh budaya patriarki, terutama "patriarki Barat" dan atau budaya patriarki yang dipengaruhi "budaya Barat"
- Contoh Di Masyarakat Kasepuhan ada Konsep : "Ibu Bumi, Bapak Langit"

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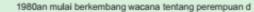
Perkembangan Gender dan Lingkungan

Tahun 1980an: Kerangka pemikiran ekofeminis mulai diadopsi oleh berbagai lembaga, termasuk organisasi non-pemerintah dan organis asi internasional yang bekerja untuk isu pembangunan. Organisasi-o rganisasi tersebut mulai mengembangkan wacana tentang perempu an dan lingkungan.

 Wacana ini dikembangkan sejalan dengan wacana tentang pere mpuan dalam pembangunan (Women in Development/WID) yan g kemudian berkembang menjadi wacana perempuan dan pemb angunan (Women and Development/WAD). Wacana-wacana ter sebut menempatkan perempuan sebagai entitas homogen, di m ana keragaman latar belakang sosial perempuan belum terlalu d ijadikan perimbangan.

Gender dan Lingkungan

- Gender dan pembangunan (Gender and Developmen t/GAD). Berkembangnya kerangka yang menempatka n relasi gender dan relasi kekuasaan berbasis gender sebagai pertimbangan utama
- 3) Gender dan Lingkungan (Gender and Environment/G ED) Pada tahun 1990-an, akademisi, peneliti dan akti vis lingkungan yang juga menekuni kajian perempuan dan kajian gender dalam lingkungan serta berbagai o rganisasi internasional yang bekerja untuk isu pemba ngunan dan lingkungan mengembangkan wacana ten tang gender dan lingkungan.



Gender dan Lingkungan di Indonesia

- an lingkungan serta gender dan lingkungan di Indone sia mulai berkembang :
 - Aksi kasus Dam Kedung Ombo di Jawa Tengah.
 Aksi Gerakan Perlawanan Perempuan untuk m empertahankan hak atas tanah yang dirampas oleh PT Inti Indorayon Utama, perlawanan terha
 - dap PT Inti Indorayon Utama untuk mempertaha nkan ladang, kebun, dan kampung mereka

SUMBERDAYA ALAM

- Women and Development(WID) melibatkan per empuan lebih aktif dalam pembangunan untuk m eningkatkan kehidupan perempuan sekaligus dem i efisiensi keberhasilan program pembangunan.
- Gender dan Development (GAD) menekankan g ender sebagai suatu konstruksi sosial yang memu at unsur ketidakadilan. Pemikiran ini menekankan adanya struktur ideologi dan masyarakat yang me njadi sumber ketidakadilan tersebut.
- Desain pembangunan tidak hanya memperhatika n permasalahan praktis gender dan pembanguna n, tetapi juga harus berupaya mengubah situasi d an kondisi yang mendasari adanya ketidaksetaraan n sebagai tujuan jangka panjang

Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Programme and Gender Analysis Tools



Landasan Teori

Ekologi politik feminis (feminist political ecology) merupakan kerangka pemikiran feminis yg digunakan untuk mengeksplorasi beberapa hal kunci berikut:

- Pengetahuan perempuan tentang tubuhnya, tentang relasi tubuh perempuan dengan kekayaan alam, serta p engetahuan perempuan, baik individu maupun kolektif dalam pengurusan kekayaan alam dan sumber-sumb er kehidupan
- Akses dan kontrol perempuan atas tubuhnya, kekayaan alam dan sumber-sumber kehidupan, baik di tingkat keluarga inti/rumah tangga, keluarga besar, komunitas, hingga di tingkat negara
- Kelembagaan perempuan dalam pengurusan kekayaan alam dan sumber-sumber kehidupan, dan perjuanga n merebut kembali hak atas pengurusan kekayaan alam dan sumber-sumber kehidupan

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Ekologi politik feminis (feminist political ecology) merupakan kerangka pemikiran feminis yg digunakan untuk mengeksplorasi beberapa hal kunci berikut:

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Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program A. Perangkat Analisa Gender

A.1. Harvard Framework (Kerangka Harvard).

Kerangka analisis gender Harvard lebih concern dengan membuat pembagian kerja gender (division of labo ur), peran dalam pengambilan keputusan, tingkat kontrol atas sumberdaya. Alat analisis ini membantu kita d alam perencanaan program terutama menganalisis kesenjangan (gaps) antara perempuan dan laki-laki pad a tingkat pembagian kerja dan pengambilan keputusan.

Tiga data set utama yang diperlukan:

- Siapa melakukan apa, kapan, di mana, dan berapa banyak alokasi waktu yang diperlukan? Hal ini diken al sebagai "Profil Aktifitas".
- 2) Siapa yang memiliki akses dan kontrol (seperti pembuatan kebijakan) atas sumber daya tertentu? Hal in i kerap dikenal dengan "Profil Akses dan Kontrol" Siapa yang memeliki akses dan kontrol atas "benefit" s eperti produksi pangan, uang dsb?
- Faktor yang mempengaruhi perbedaan dalam pembagian kerja berbasis gender, serta akses dan kontro I yang ada pada "profil aktifitas" dan "profil akses dan kontrol".

Tujuan dari alat analisis ini adalah:

Membedah alokasi sumberdaya ekonomis terhadap laki-laki dan perempuan

Membantu perencana provek untuk lebih efisien dan meningkatan produktivitas, secara keseluruhan

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program

A.2. Kerangka Mooser

Dikenal juga sebagai "the University College-London Department of Planning Unit (DPU) Framework". Secara singkat, kerangka ini menawarkan pembedaan antara kebutuhan praktis dan strategis dalam perencanaan pe mberdayaan komunitas dan berfokus pada beban kerja perempuan. Uniknya, ia tidak berfokus pada kelembag

aan tertentu tetapi lebih berfokus pada rumah tangga.

Tiga konsep utama dari kerangka ini adalah:

- Peran lipat tiga (triple roles) perempuan pada tiga aras: kerja reproduksi, kerja produktif dan kerja komunit as. Ini berguna untuk pemetaan pembagian kerja gender dan alokasi kerja
- Berupaya untuk membedakan antara kebutuhan yang bersifat praktis dan strategis bagi perempuan dan l aki-laki. Kebutuhan strategis berelasi dengan kebutuhan transformasi status dan posisi perempuan (spt s ubordinasi).
- Pendekatan analisis kebijakan dari fokus pada kesejahteraan (welfare), Kesamaan (equity), anti kemiski nan, efsiensi dan pemberdayaan atau dari WID ke GAD.

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program A. Perangkat Analisa Gender

A.3. Kerangka "Relasi Sosial"

Kerangka "relasi sosial" ini awalnya dikemukakan oleh Naila Kabeer yang sebelumnya adalah pengaja r pada Institute of Development Studies, Sussex, UK. Tujuan dari kerangka ini adalah untuk:

- Menganalisis ketimpangan gender yang ada di dalam distribusi sumber daya, tanggung jawab da n kekuasaan.
- Menganalisis relasi sosial (di berbagai tingkatan), relasi mereka dengan sumber daya, aktifitas da n bagaimana posisi mereka melailui lensa kelembagaan.

Kerangka "Relasi Sosial" melihat bahwa relasi gender adalah salah satu tipe relasi sosial. Relasi-relas i sosial bukanlah sesuatu yang kaku dan kekal. Relasi-relasi tersebut dapat dan berubah melalui fakto r-faktor seperti perubahan makro atau agen manusia. Termasuk di dalam relasi sosial adalah tanah, s umberdaya hutan dan sumberdaya alam lainnya. Ketimpangan dalam relasi sosial, termasuk ketimpa ngan dalam akses dan kontrol atas tanah, sumberdaya hutan dan berbagai sumberdaya alam lainnya, terdapat di berbagai ranah. Ketimpangan yang terjadi di tingkat rumah tangga dan komunitas tidak da pat dilepaskan dari ketimpangan di tingkat negara, internasional dan pasar.

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program B. Analisa Gender Dalam Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam

Pertanyaan Kunci :

- a. Siapa yang menguasai lahan/area pesisir
- b. Siapa yang memiliki akses untuk dapat memanfaatkan lahan dan sumberdaya alam lainnya (sumber a ir, dll)
- c. siapa yang "diizinkan" untuk menggunakan sumber daya apa, dengan cara bagaimana, selama berap a lama, dan dengan syarat apa
- d. siapa yang berhak mengalihkan hak kepada pihak lain dan bagaimana caranya
- e. siapa yang memanfaatkan lahan/area kelola siapa yang melakukan pengelolaan
- f. siapa yang mengambil keputusan perihal akses dan kontrol (penguasaan) lahan dan sumber daya ala m

Analisa faktor:

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program C. Metoda Pengambilan Data

Tahap 1: Membangun Pemahaman Awal tentang Wilayah Kajian/ Lokasi Program Metode: a. Studi literatur; b. Diskusi kelompok terarah (FGD); FGD dilakukan dg mengundang para pihak yg pernah atau sedang bekerja di wilayah tsb. c. Kunjungan Awal; langkah ini dimaksudkan untuk memahami sit uasi lapangan di wilayah kerja

Tahap 2: Penentuan Calon Nara Sumber di Lapangan

Metoda : a. Kunjungan Perkenalan; langkah ini dimaksudkan untuk menyampaikan tujuan kajian dan melakuk an penjajakan awal thd calon narasumber b. Diskusi kelompok terarah (FGD); beberapa FGD berikut sebaikn ya dilakukan secara terpisah - FGD dengan para pemimpin di wilayah kajian (baik formal maupun informal) - FGD dengan kelompok laki-laki non-pemimpin - FGD dengan kelompok perempuan non-pemimpin

Tahap 3: Membangun Relasi dengan Narasumber Kajian Metode: a. berkunjung ke rumah atau tempat kerja b. Memahami rutinitas kegiatan sehari-hari c. Membangun kesepakatan tentang proses komunikasi

Tahap 4: Menggali Informasi dari Narasumber Kajian Metode: a. Kelompok diskusi terfokus (FGD) dengan be rbagai kelompok masyarakat, termasuk FGD khusus untuk perempuan dan kaum marjinal b. Wawancara me ndalam (secara individual maupun kelompok kecil) c. Menelusuri sejarah kehidupan

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program D. Pengarus Utamaan Gender dalam Penyusunan Desain Program

- Mengidentifikasi cara untuk melakukan konsultasi dengan kelompok perempuan dan kelompok rentan la innya, serta pemangku kepentingan perempuan selama proses penyusunan rencana program.
- Mengidentifikasi kemungkinan kerjasama dengan LSM perempuan di tingkat lokal dan organisasi komu nitas yang didirikan oleh kaum perempuan dan atau kelompok rentan lainnya, sekaligus mengidentifikas i pola kerjasama seperti apa yang akan dibangun.
- Mengidentifikasi cara-cara untuk memastikan adanya partisipasi luas perempuan dan lakilaki, termasuk dari kelompok rentan lainnya dalam masyarakat, agar mereka dapat terlibat dalam pengambil keputusa n dalam proses perencanaan program.
- Mengidentifikasi mekanisme yang konsisten untuk memastikan bahwa perempuan dan laki-laki memiliki kesempatan sama untuk berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan pengembangan kapasitas (pelatihan, lokakarya, studi banding, magang, dll).
- Mengembangkan strategi program dan kegiatan-kegiatan untuk mewujudkan kesetaraan dan keadilan g ender yang dapat diukur pencapaiannya.
- Strategi-strategi tertentu dan anggaran khusus harus dialokasikan untuk mendukung upaya mewujudka n kesetaraan dan keadilan gender

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program E. Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Rencana Kerja dan Rencana Anggaran

- Mempersiapkan baseline, target dan indikator yang dipilah berdasarkan jenis kelamin (misalnya: dari 50 pese rta pelatihan, 30% di antaranya adalah perempuan).
- Memasukkan rencana kerja yang berkaitan dengan upaya untuk membangun kapasitas aktor-aktor nasional dan lokal untuk mempromosikan kesetaraan gender dan pemberdayaan perempuan yang menggunakan pen dekatan lokal yang memiliki kepekaan sosial budaya
- Menyusun rencana kegiatan kegiatan spesifik gender atau kegiatan terkait lainnya dengan alokasi waktu yan g sesuai dengan situasi di wilayah/lokasi program di dalam rencana kerja.
- Memasukkan pihak-pihak tertentu sebagai penanggung jawab bagi kegiatan spesifik gender dan atau kegiata n terkait lainnya dalam rencana kerja.
- Mengalokasikan anggaran secara khusus untuk kegiatan analisis gender atau analisis situasi responsif gende r, serta kegiatan pengumpulan data terpilah
- 6) Mengalokasikan anggaran yang cukup untuk pelaksanaan kegiatan spesifik gender. Kegiatan spesifik gender yang akan disediakan anggaran tersebut perlu dikaitkan dengan setidaknya satu output spesifik dan indikator output yang sesuai, agar pengeluaran pada output gender secara aktual dapat dipantau.

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program

F. Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Pelaksanaan Program

- 1) Mengidentifikasi seluruh proses persiapan pelaksanaan program dengan mempertimbangkan aspek gender
- Mempertimbangkan direkrutnya seseorang untuk menjadi penanggung jawab pengarusutamaan gender da lam pelaksanaan program, atau memastikan agar proses pengarusutamaan gender menjadi bagian yang m elekat pada program.
- Pelaksanaan program harus melibatkan perempuan dan kelompok rentan lainnya secara aktif dan dengan menerapkan pendekatan yang sesuai dengan situasi mereka.
- 4) Mempertimbangkan kemungkinan terjadinya ketidakadilan gender dalam pelaksanaan program sejak awal dan memikirkan tindakan-tindakan pengurangan kemungkinan terjadinya ketidakadilan gender (contohnya: memikirkan kemungkinan dampak penyelenggaraan kegiatan pelatihan selama tiga hari penuh bagi peserta perempuan, terutama perempuan berkeluarga dan perempuan yang memiliki anak kecil).
- Jika program akan dilaksanakan di tingkat akar rumput, pelaksana program perlu mengidentifikasi calon pe ndamping dan penggerak lapangan perempuan dan laki-laki yang berasa dari komunitas.
- 6) Jika program yang akan dilaksanakan adalah advokasi kebijakan, baik di tingkat daerah maupun di tingkat nasional, pelaksana program perlu mengidentifikasi calon anggota tim advokasi kebijakan yang memiliki per spektif gender, kepedulian terhadap perempuan dan kelompok rentan lainnya, serta memiliki kemampuan te knis untuk melakukan advokasi kebijakan berperspektif keadilan gender

Pengarus Utamaan Gender Dalam Program G. Perangkat Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Monitoring dan Evaluasi (M & E) serta Pelaporan

Indikator Monev :

Ind	likator Kuantitatif	Indikator Kualitatif	
a) b) c)	Persentase rasio perempuan terhadap laki-laki d i dalam komunitas Persentase rasio perempuan terhadap laki-laki di dalam kelompok-kelompok yang terlibat dala m program; Persentasi rasio perempuan dan laki-laki dalam kegiatan-kegiatan program	 a) Tingkat partisipasi para pemangku kepentingan melalui berbagai tahapan siklus program/proyek (dipisahkan berdasarkan kelompok sosial dan je nis kelamin); b) Tingkat pengembangan kapasitas di kalangan p emangku kepentingan dalam mengintegrasikan perspektif gender c) Tingkat partisipasi perempuan dan kelompok m arjinal lainnya dalam pengambilan keputusan pe nting (kecukupan yang disepakati bersama oleh semua pemangku kepentingan) - yang akan diuk ur melalui respon stakeholder dengan analisis k ualitatif tentang proses dan dampak dari keputus an yan diambil 	



Mangroves for the Future INVESTING IN COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS

About Mangroves for the Future

Mangroves for the Future (MFF) is a unique partner-led initiative to promote investment in coastal ecosystem conservation for sustainable development. Co-chaired by IUCN and UNDP, MFF provides a platform for collaboration among the many different agencies, sectors and countries which are addressing challenges to coastal ecosystem and livelihood issues. The goal is to promote an integrated ocean-wide approach to coastal management and to building the resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities.

MFF builds on a history of coastal management interventions before and after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami. It initially focused on the countries that were worst affected by the tsunami -- India, Indonesia, Maldives, Seychelles, Sri Lanka and Thailand. More recently it has expanded to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, Pakistan and Viet Nam.

Mangroves are the flagship of the initiative, but MFF is inclusive of all types of coastal ecosystem, such as coral reefs, estuaries, lagoons, sandy beaches, sea grasses and wetlands.

The MFF grants facility offers small, medium and large grants to support initiatives that provide practical, hands-on demonstrations of effective coastal management in action. Each country manages its own MFF programme through a National Coordinating Body which includes representation from government, NGOs and the private sector.

MFF addresses priorities for long-term sustainable coastal ecosystem management which include, among others: climate change adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk reduction, promotion of ecosystem health, development of sustainable livelihoods, and active engagement of the private sector in developing sustainable business practices. The emphasis is on generating knowledge, empowering local communities and advocating for policy solutions that will support best practice in integrated coastal management.

Moving forward, MFF will increasingly focus on building resilience of ecosystem-dependent coastal communities by promoting nature based solutions and by showcasing the climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits that can be achieved with healthy mangrove forests and other types of coastal vegetation.

MFF is funded by Sida, Norad and Danida.

Learn more at: www.mangrovesforthefuture.org

