

Developing A Women's Empowerment Model to Establish A Sustainable Agroforestry System for Managing the Conservation and Edutourism Area in Batu City, East Java

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ABSTRACT

The natural resource potential of Batu City is quite high. However, the rate of degradation of agricultural land and forest land is also quite high. The cause of land degradation is the conversion of agricultural land or forests to be used for tourism activities. The Batu City Government is trying to create educational potential for the community, especially women, for their livelihood activities, in the form of a Conservation and Education Model Area (AMKE). Therefore, the output of this research is the formulation of a model for women's empowerment in realizing a sustainable agroforestry system in conservation and educational tourism areas. The objectives of this research are 1. Analyze the role and participation of women in managing conservation and edutourism areas, 2. Analyze the role of *stakeholders* in managing conservation and edutourism areas, 3. Describe the role of village institutions in managing conservation and edutourism areas, and 4. Formulate a model of women's empowerment in realizing a sustainable agroforestry system. This research uses a *Four-d* Model approach, namely: *define, design, develop, and disseminate*. Data collection was carried out in various ways, namely: semi-structured interviews, FGD, and observation. Then the data collected was analyzed using gender analysis techniques and qualitative descriptive analysis. The women's empowerment model in the Educational Tourism Program starts from input on conditions in the field, the process of increasing human resources in developing AMKE, and producing output in the form of improving community welfare. SWOT analysis starts from strengths, namely the high participation of women and the high availability of human resources. Meanwhile, the weakness is the lack of assistance from internal institutions. The opportunity is for collaboration with educational institutions to transfer knowledge in the development of AMKE. The threat is the tight competition for tourism in Batu City, and the lack of implementation of women's empowerment, as well as the minimal contribution of internal and external institutions in developing AMKE.

Keywords: *Women's empowerment, Agroforestry, Gender, Tourism*

1. INTRODUCTION

Land degradation in Indonesia will become a serious problem in the next few decades. According to BPS data from 2011 to 2018, critical land and very critical land in Indonesia covers an area of 65,604,586 Ha, of which 3.44% or 2,263,057 Ha is in East Java (LHK Human Resources Extension and Development Agency, 2021).

In 2017 in East Java there were 8,776.45 hectares of critical land within forest areas and there were 466,661.51 hectares of critical land outside forest areas (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. 2017). According to Susanty, S., 2020, shrinkage of agricultural land converted to other land is around 5% - 10% per year.

Tourism activities are not only about enjoying the beauty or uniqueness of nature, but mostly changing or destroying nature, especially with the influx of investors, the construction of accommodation or star-rated hotels to support tourism around tourist locations is increasingly widespread. This shows that in general natural resource-based tourism is not balanced with environmental concerns.

One form of educational potential that can be created is a forest protection area in the form of a Conservation and Education Model Area (AMKE). This Conservation and Education Model Area is a conservation area in the forestry environment that embodies a literacy in the world of plantations and animal husbandry and agriculture which is built to resemble an agricultural integrated ecosystem. One of the Conservation and Education Model Areas in Batu City is AMKE which was formed by the Panderman Forest Farmers Group (KTH) Dresel Hamlet, Oro-Oro Ombo Village, Batu District, Batu City, East Java in 2016.

In Oro-oro Ombo Village itself, it was recorded that there was 5% land degradation that occurred from 2010 to 2020. Even though the Panderman Forest Farmers Group in Oro-oro Ombo Village has carried out activities to develop Conservation and Education Model Areas, there is still a lack of public participation. All men and women by involving women in the community empowerment process, the result is an increase in the welfare of households in the community. Andarwati, S (2023).

The empowerment models that have been produced by several researchers are only oriented towards *community based tourism models* such as those produced by Darmayanti (2020). From the existing cases, the research is focused on the model of women's empowerment in realizing a sustainable agroforestry system in the management of conservation and educational tourism areas in Batu City, East Java. The main aim of this research is to provide *role models* for female farmers in managing conservation areas well and sustainably. As a benefit, areas that have been well managed can be optimized as tourist attractions packaged with environmental conservation education. Besides that, female farmers can gain alternative economic access from edutourism.

2. METHOD

Referring to the modeling flow designed by Nadhira, V. F (2017) , that in making the model follows the *Four-d Model*, namely: *define*, *design*, *develop*, and *disseminate*. This research was carried out in Oro-oro Ombo Village, Batu District, Batu City, East Java Province. The location determination was carried out purposively *with* the consideration that the research location was a conservation area which was also used for educational tourism activities.

The informants consisted of 16 farmers who were actively engaged in conservation management and conservation education at KTH Panderman, located in Batu City. The determination of the number of informants will be conducted utilizing the snowball sampling technique (Nazir, 2014).

Data collection was conducted through the use of semi-structured interviews, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and observation. The data was analyzed following the methodology proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), which consists of four steps: data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drafting and verification. There is no text provided.

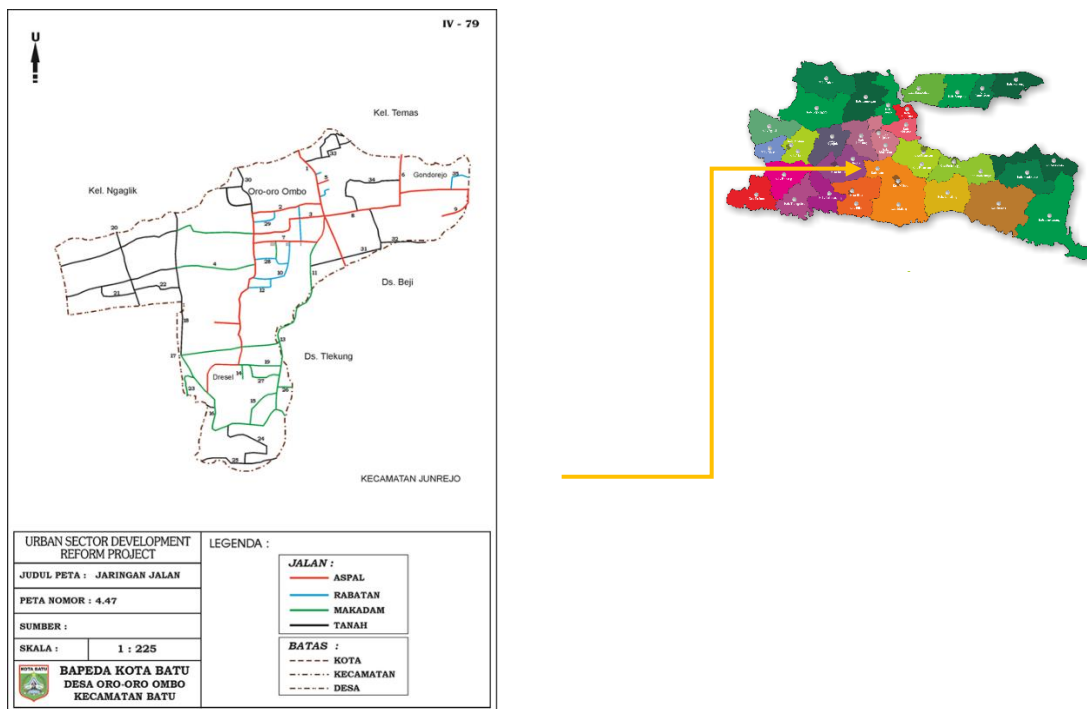


Figure 1. Map of the Oro-Oro Ombo Village Area and East Java

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

General Conditions of Research Locations and Characteristics of Informants

The following is data on the distribution of the area of Oro-Oro Ombo Village.

Table 1. Distribution of the Area of Oro-Oro Ombo Village

No	Region	Area (Ha)	(%)
1	Village Area	363.9	26.34
2	Residential and yard	72	5.2
3	Technically irrigated rice fields	18	1.3
4	Semi-technical irrigated rice fields	24	1.7
5	Dryland farming	196	14.2
6	Perhutani/protected forest	650	47
7	Ground the village treasury	41	3
8	Field land	1	0.07
9	Office	0.5	0.03
10	Mountains	1.5	0.1
Total		1381.9	100

Source: Village Profile (2021)

The provided data indicates that 17.2% of the Oro-Oro Ombo Village is comprised of agricultural land, which includes technical irrigated rice fields, semi-technical irrigated rice fields, and dry land agriculture.

A significant portion of the population of Oro-Oro Ombo Village possesses agricultural property, which is currently experiencing a reduction as a result of the conversion of said land into homestay zones. The alteration of this land has taken place in the past decade due to the establishment of Batu Night Spectacular (BNS) as a tourist attraction. Specifically, the following information pertains to the land ownership within Oro-Oro Ombo Village.

Table 2. Distribution of the Area of Land Ownership of the Oro-Oro Ombo Village Community

No	Land Ownership	∑ K.K	Area (Ha)
1.	< 0.1 Ha	279	13.95
2.	0.1 - < 0.3 Ha	89	17.8
3.	0.3 - < 0.5 Ha	737	294.8
4.	> 0.5 Ha	11	36.3

Source: Village Profile (2021)

The data presented in the table indicates that the majority of individuals residing in Oro-Oro Ombo Village possess land areas ranging from 0.3 to 0.5 hectares, followed by those with less than 0.1 hectares. Various impediments, like the Covid-19 epidemic, as well as social and economic constraints, hinder the occurrence of this activity.

Table 3. Activities in the Conservation Model Area Education

No	Activity	Condition	Information
1	Agroforestry	In progress	Forest farmers are still active in carrying out agricultural activities on their respective lands in conservation areas. Some commodities planted include corn, cayenne pepper, ginger, red lemongrass, fruit (avocado, jackfruit, noni, soursop, mango, mangosteen, duku, breadfruit, mundu, water guava, red guava, juwet, red pomegranate, sapodilla, star fruit)

No	Activity	Condition	Information
2	Nursery	In progress	Seeding is carried out on agroforestry land.
3	Provision of communal pens	In progress	At the home of each KTH member breeder
4	Omah essential	In progress	AMKE has many red lemongrass plants that grow in activity plots and in the forest. With the cooperation of several <i>stakeholders</i> , AMKE continues to process red lemongrass into lemongrass oil. Omah atsiri receives many visits from students from universities both from Malang and outside Malang who intern here to learn how to produce essential oil from citronella plants. Before Covid-19 hit, they not only produced lemongrass oil, but also eucalyptus oil. Because the raw material for eucalyptus oil is not available, they only produce citronella oil.
5	Processing agricultural products for snacks	In progress	Made when there is an order from a customer, for example ice cream, crackers etc.
6	Batik/ecoprint making	In progress	Raw materials are widely available in the AMKE area, namely various kinds of leaves from the trees there. Made when there is an order, because the price is expensive, visitors rarely buy it.
8	Development of tourist attractions	In progress	Current development is still in the process of creating <i>selfie spots</i> and improving several tourist elements Several tourist locations have to be renovated Constrained by the complexity of existing regulations
9	Omah Honey	In progress	Still in the development stage of the honey wasp

Source: Discussion results (2023)

The above table illustrates the multitude of daily activities conducted by the administration in the AMKE tourist region. The mean age of KTH Panderman members falls within the range of 45 to 55 years. There are 13 members of KTH at the primary school education level, accounting for 93% of the total. Additionally, there is 1 member of KTH Panderman at the junior high school education level, making up 7% of the total. A total of 72% of farmers in Oro-Oro Ombo Village possess highland land through lease agreements.

In addition, the majority of the land area managed by KTH Panderman farmers, specifically 65%, is between the restricted range of 1200m² to 10,000 m². The side employment of KTH Panderman members are mostly comprised of three sorts of work. Firstly, 21.6% of members work as agricultural laborers. Secondly, an equal amount of 21.6% work as breeders. Lastly, 21.6% of KTH Panderman members do not have a side job.

Women's Role and Participation in AMKE

Women participate in a wide range of farming activities, including land cultivation, planting, fertilization, irrigation, and harvesting. The subsequent table illustrates the allocation of tasks between males and females in the cultivation of seasonal crops, specifically maize, eggplant, and chilies.

Table 4. Gender Division of Labor in Seasonal Crop Farming (corn, chili, eggplant)

No	Productive activities	L	P	L/P
1	Soil processing			✓
2	Nursery			✓
3	Planting		✓	
4	Sprinkling		✓	
5	Weeding			✓
6	Fertilization		✓	
7	Pest control	✓		
8	Harvest			✓
9	Marketing	✓		

Source: Processed data (2023)

Referring to table 4. Above, it has been elucidated that women hold a relatively elevated position in comparison to their spouses. Women play a vital role in all aspects of seasonal vegetable cultivation in the AMKE area. Women are capable of performing labor-intensive tasks such as land cultivation. In addition to tending to the land, women also engage in activities such as sowing, removing weeds, and harvesting alongside their male counterparts or spouses.

However, this does not hold true when examining the gender-based distribution of labor in annual crops. The annual plants commonly found in the edutourism arena are tailings, guava, jackfruit, and cempedak. Women play a significant part in land management, as indicated in table 5.

Table 5. Gender Division of Labor in Perennial Crops

No	Productive activities	L	P	L/P
1	Planting			✓
2	Sprinkling		✓	
3	Weeding		✓	
4	Fertilization		✓	

Source: Processed data (2023)

The table reveals a limited variety of occupations in the field of annual crop farming. There are exclusively four distinct categories, specifically planting, watering, weeding, and fertilizing, all of which entail the participation of female members from KTH Panderman.

Gender Roles in Access and Management of Resources

In this scenario, access and control are fragmented into various dimensions, encompassing ownership of certificates, management of household income, engagement in productive activities both inside and outside of AMKE, provision of training and counseling services, and participation in established social events. The access and control of each member of KTH Panderman can be elucidated as follows.

Table 6. Men's and Women's Access to Family Assets

No	Productive Activities	Access		Control	
		L	P	L	P
1	Land Ownership	✓	✓	✓	
2	Home ownership	✓	✓	✓	
3	Vehicle Ownership	✓	✓	✓	
4	Livestock Ownership	✓	✓	✓	

Source: Processed data (2023)

Men and women have equal opportunity to access resource ownership. Women in this situation can only access resources without having control over them. Control in ownership of resources such as land, houses, automobiles and cattle is in the name of the man or woman indicated in the certificate.

House maintenance and child care are the key functions of women Widyasari (2023). Apart from that, the element of men working outside the home and being away from home promotes women to take up all revenue management activities.

Table 7. Access and Control on Productive Activities

No	Productive Activities	Access		Control	
		L	P	L	P
1	Working on the land	✓	✓	✓	
2	Work in other sectors	✓	✓	✓	
3	Working in the forest	✓	✓	✓	
3	Caring for livestock	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	Selling dairy products	✓	✓		✓
5	Selling livestock	✓		✓	

Source: Processed data (2023)

The productive activities carried out by farmers in Oro Oro Village are highly varied, including working on agroforestry land in the Educational Conservation Model Area (AMKE), outside agroforestry/in the forest, working on livestock management and working in other sectors such as trade and property. Overall, men and women have equality in accessing labor or productive activities.

Model of Empowering Women Farmers in AMKE Development

a. Internal Environmental Factors

In building a gender-based community empowerment paradigm in developing the AMKE program, SWOT analysis was also applied. Strategy preparation begins with identifying internal and external elements for AMKE development.

Table 8. Internal Environmental Factors

Items	Factor
Strength	The quality and quantity of human resources at AMKE has met AMKE's needs
	There is women's participation in AMKE operations (seen from women's involvement in AMKE operations)

Items	Factor
Weakness	There is a clear organizational structure at AMKE
	AMKE already has infrastructure such as toilets, eating places, parking areas and prayer rooms
	Has extensive and fertile agricultural land for AMKE functions
	Utilization of nature as an AMKE attraction
	KTH's high participation in AMKE development
	Lack of assistance from within the village
	Women are only objects of development
	There is no adequate water system in AMKE
There are no cleaning staff at AMKE yet	

Source: Data processing results (2023)

All members have received education. Apart from that, the human resources at AMKE are extremely advanced, as can be observed by the openness of KTH members to the innovation of education-based tourist attractions.

Women also play a very intense involvement in numerous roles, such as cafe management, ecoprint management and several destinations within AMKE. If there is a clear organizational structure, the division of work at AMKE will be established according to their distinct statuses.

AMKE owns 10 acres of land which is totally used for constructing tourism sites. The land is stated to be fruitful according to the field, since the land has been planted with various kinds of plants that support AMKE activities. such as chili plants, eggplant, lemongrass, to fruit plants such as soursop, guava, jackfruit etc. so that the land can be used by KTH members to plant types of plants that are in compliance with the land mapping at MAKE.

b. External Environmental Factors

External environmental factors are factors that influence tourist development originating from outside AMKE. These elements also directly influence women's participation and other factors in the growth of AMKE. External influences consist of opportunities and risks which can be identified as follows.

Table 9. External Environmental Factors

Items	Factor
Opportunity	AMKE's location is strategic because it is in the tourist city of Batu
	Road access to AMKE is good
	There is Batu City Mayor Regulation number 72 of 2016 concerning women's empowerment and development through DP3A
	There is support in the form of seeds and fertilizer provided by the Agriculture Service and Forestry Service
	The existence of Batu City Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2011 which encourages the spread of tourism in Batu City
	There is collaboration with several educational institutions
	The high demand for tourism in Batu City
Threat	Tight competition for tourism in Batu City
	There has been no real implementation of the Batu City Mayor's Regulation regarding women's empowerment and development in AMKE

Items	Factor
	Extension workers no longer contribute to the development of AMKE
	There is no institution that supports women's empowerment for AMKE
	There has been no real/maximum contribution in development from both internal and external institutions
	The long drought has caused AMKE to lack water for agricultural cultivation

Source: Data processing results (2023)

The external elements listed in the table above can influence the approach to expand the participation of women farmers in AMKE development.

The site of AMKE is regarded advantageous because it is located in the tourism city of Batu, which in fact is a tourist city therefore it has the potential to become one of the tourist destinations.

The presence of numerous educational institutions can facilitate technology transfer. The threat is that Extension Officers will no longer contribute to the development of AMKE. The absence of instructors because they have resigned has a direct impact as a threat to the development of AMKE. This arises because AMKE still needs a companion figure in its development process.

AMKE Women Farmers Empowerment Model Scheme

The approach for empowering women farmers at KTH Panderman working on AMKE was established based on an investigation of challenges in the field. This model was designed based on the purpose of assisting resolve challenges that hamper the development of AMKE. In general, the following is a model constructed based on identification and analysis of data in the field.

The development of AMKE is an endeavor to promote the welfare of the community, especially farmers, through the utilization of agricultural land for tourism. The results of this research suggest that the growth of AMKE now requires intervention in the form of developing human resource capacity consisting of 1) counseling, 2) training, and 3) mentoring and partnership from multiple internal village parties with (external) stakeholders.

This strategy was designed based on issues that must be prioritized, such as empowering women. This technique was established based on the assumption that KTH Panderman women were very active in engaging in AMKE development but were only treated as objects of development. Women require educational training so that they can be empowered so that AMKE development can operate properly.

The second strategy that must be followed is the involvement of internal parties (institutions inside the village) and external parties in Oro-Oro Ombo Village. AMKE development requires cooperation from internal and external partners in the village. The form of assistance might vary, both moral and material, depending on the requirements that exist there.

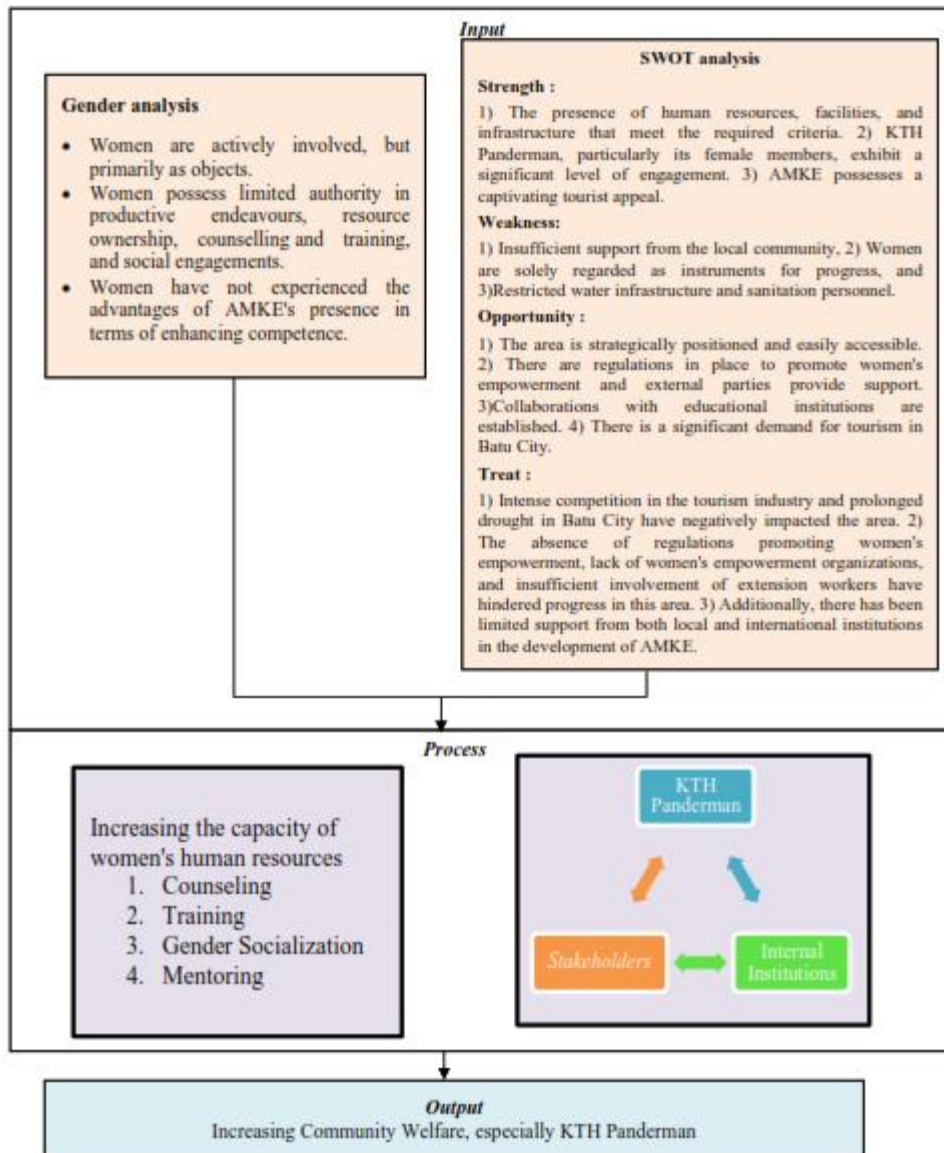


Figure 2. AMKE Development Model

4. CONCLUSION

The role of women is quite high compared to men, especially in the activities of farming annual crops, toga plants, rearing cattle and goats, cultivating mushrooms, making ecoprint batik , NTFP cafes, assisting tourism interns, and cultivating roses.

The role of stakeholders is dominated by the Forestry Service or Forestry Service Branch, almost 100%. Starting with policy makers, motivators, catalysts, communicators, consultants, organizers, coordinators, facilitators and implementers are held by the CDK (counselor). Meanwhile, the village government is only 30%, namely the function of motivator, consultant and facilitator, while other parties (universities) only 20%, namely acting as educators and facilitators.

Paradigm in AMKE development is improving the ability of women's human resources in the form of counseling , training , mentorship. Collaboration with stakeholders and internal parties to maximize support needs to be improved.

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