

Women, Gender Equality in Livestock Development: Case Study from Papua and Central Java

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Abstract

Livestock and its products accounted for 12 percent of the agricultural gross domestic products. The number of male and female workers increased by 2.19% and 3.54% per year respectively within the period of 2007-2011. Livestock is an entry point for promoting gender equality and women empowerment in rural areas. The objectives of this study were to analyze the function of livestock for men and women, various roles played by gender in livestock management, and gender issues, including women's empowerment in livestock development. Rapid rural appraisal method was used to collect information from farmers including gender participants in Bintuni Bay, West Papua and Klaten, Central Java. The results revealed that large animals were owned and managed by men, while small animals (goats, sheep and poultry) were mostly kept by women near the household. Women played significant contribution in management, processing and marketing of animals and products. Most of the decision making was by women, while men participated in coordinating activities related to large ruminants husbandry. More than 40% of women had access to economic resources, and often played significant roles in family income. The main constraint's prohibited women to actively involved as leaders in livestock organization were mainly due to social and cultural reasons. Participation of women in livestock activities could increase household income by 10 to 15%. Involved women in livestock sectors were essential, taking into account the level of knowledge there experiences, including specific trainings in livestock marketing and supply chain.

Keywords: gender equality, livestock development

Introduction

Government policy for livestock development in the framework of national food self-sufficiency are directed to the fulfillment of livestock-based food through community farming programs. Livestock commodities kept for food and the development of agricultural farming were included cattle, buffaloes, goats, and poultry. In the meantime, commodities for export were goats, sheep, pigs, and poultry (Director General of Animal Husbandry and Health or DGAH, 2014). In Indonesia, from 2008 to 2012, the livestock sub-sector and the results contributed to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) around 12% to the overall agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture, 2012).

Livestock enterprise was one of the main activities in rural areas, more villagers involved in this sub-sector along with the increased GDP. The members of male and female workers increased in the period 2007-2011, 2.19% and 3.54% per year respectively, showing that the number of females working in livestock sub-sector was higher than males. However, the employment in the livestock sub-sector in 2012 was dominated by males workers (56-58%) compared to females (42- 44%). (DGAH, 2013). Livestock business and development were the entry point to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women in rural areas. Traditionally, the division of roles and responsibilities in the livestock business was as follows: males for large livestock (cattle, buffaloes, goats) and females for small livestock (poultry). Community participation was still seen in the narrow context, and even there was still gender bias in the development, considering females to be inferior. Women's participation in the agricultural development was not obvious and they seem to be in a position of being unable to develop their business (Sumarti, 2012). Hence, it is important for all development sectors to implement Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 on Gender Mainstreaming (PUG) in development. This paper aimed to analyze: (1) the function of livestock for men and women; (2) a variety of gender roles in the livestock business; (3) gender issues occurring in livestock development programs; and (4) efforts to empower women in the livestock business.

Methods

The study was conducted in two different places: (1) Teluk Bintuni Regency in West Papua, specifically in Bintuni District (the kampongs of Iguriji, Gaya Baru, Argo Sigemeray), and in Manimeri District (the kampongs of Atibo Pasamai, Banjar Ausoy); and (2) Klaten Regency in Central Java, specifically Jambakan village in Bayat District and Glagah village in Jatinom District. A qualitative approach was used, supported by quantitative data. The approach was carried out through the community case study method, using data collection techniques, in-depth interviews and group discussions on 5-15 household participants per kampong, adopted from Qoriah and Sumarti, (2008). In Teluk Bintuni Regency, the quantitative data was obtained from 47 respondents who raised more than one type of livestock.

Results and Discussion

The Roles of Livestock

Livestock was still secondary part of farmers activities, indicated by the numbers and composition of livestock owned by households in the five kampongs of TelukBintuni, and two villages of Klaten Regency (Table 1).

Table 1. The numbers and composition of livestock in each village

Kampong/ Village	Livestock species	Average no of livestock	Age Structure of native chicken
Teluk Bintuni Regency			
Iguriji	Native chicken,	12	12% chicks, 7% young chickens, 81% hens and cocks
	pigs	3	
Gaya Baru	Native chicken,	34	27% chicks, 35% young chickens, 38 % hens and cocks
	pig	7	
Argo Sigemeray	Native chicken,	15	58% chicks, 5% young chickens, 37% hens and cocks
	goats	4	
Atibo Pasamay	Native chicken,	31	50% chicks, 20% young chickens and 30% hens and cocks
	pig	3	
Banjar Ausoy	Native chicken,	39	34% chicks, 14% young chickens and, 52% hens and cocks
	duck	32	
	cattle	4	
	goats	7	
Klaten Regency			
Jambakan	Goat	n.a	n.a
Glagah	Dairy cattle	n.a	n.a

The results indicated that livestock kept by farmers in Teluk Bintuni Regency quite varied, i.e. native chickens, pigs, goats, cattle, broiler, and duck; while farmers in Klaten raised only goats and dairy cows. The livestock diversity was determined by agro-ecological conditions, culture and the existing breeding programs. The Argo Sigemeray and Banjar Ausoy were transmigration settlement unit areas, and most of them were Javanese community who were Muslim, and used to growing vegetables and rice. The residents of Iguriji, Gaya Baru, and Atibo Pasamay were Papuans, most of them were Christian, and used to planting annual crops and local plants like *kasbi*, *petatas*, taro in their gardens and yards. Jambakan and Glagah village in Central Java were poor areas which received Village Independent Food program. Jambakan was categorized as a dry land, got assistance from Government in goats management, while Glagah as a wetland area, received assistance in goats and dairy cows. Small livestock such as pigs, goats, and chickens were raised for family food security, and most activities were carried out by women, as also reported by Qoriah and Sumarti (2008). However, when the livestock function was increasingly important for the family economic resources, then men will be more responsible. For Papuans, livestock business was still a secondary part of their daily activities. The main economic activities were still characterized by hunting and gathering, such as collecting nuts, red fruits, and sago, hunting deer, and planting *petatas*, taro and *kasbi* in the fields. Chicken raising, selling live chickens or eggs were mostly done by women, while pig raising was done by men and women for the needs of customary parties where as Lestari and Agusta stated that decision

making for input and management by women. Pigs were sold to fulfill children school needs and Christmas celebrations. For Javanese community, both in transmigration areas and in the two villages in Klaten, dairy cows, and also goats, ducks and chicken were managed by men for family income.

The Division of Gender Roles in Livestock Business

The roles and responsibilities of men and women in the livestock business in Papuan and Javanese communities can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution of Gender Roles in Livestock Activities

Activity	Native Papuan	Java Transmigrant	Java - Klaten
Providing feed and drink for chickens	women	women	n.a
Taking care of chicks and sick birds	women	women and men	n.a
Herding birds out and back into the cage	women	women and men	n.a
Selling chickens and eggs	women	women and men	n.a
Feeding pigs	women	-	-
Selling pigs	women and men	-	-
Finding grass/ herding goats	-	men	women and men
Selling goats	-	men	men
Feeding cattle	-	women and men	women and men
Cleaning the cattle stall	-	men	men
Milking	-	-	women and men
Selling cow milk	-	-	women and men

The roles of Papuan women were mostly on poultry and pigraising, while selling pigs was carried out by both women and men. Javanese transmigrants, women tended to raise chicken together with men, while for cattle and goats, men tended to be more responsible than women. In Klaten, goats were raised by men and women, but men were more responsible in cattle raising. This revealed that livestock as an extra family income was carried out by women, while the responsibility for main economic sources was by men, similar to the results of Fuah (1998) that women were more responsible for small livestock. There was no correlation between household economic status and access to benefits, similar to the report of Yuwono and Prasodjo (2013).

Gender Issues in Livestock Development Program

Gender equality in livestock development could be seen from the men and women access to and control over resources and benefits of the programs as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Men and women access to and control over resources and benefits

	Native Papuan	Java Transmigrant	Java -Klaten
Access to resources and benefits			
Land	Adat (communal)	men	men
Input (seed, feed, vaccine)	women	men	men
Training	women	men	men
Farmer group	women	men	men
Market	women	men, women	men
Income	women	women was	women
Control of resources and benefits			
Land	Adat (communal)	men	men
Input (seed, feed, vaccine)	Men	men	men
Training	Men	men	men
Farmer group	Men	men	men
Market	women	equal	men
Income	equal	equal	men

A gender gap was found in the Papuan livestock business, where women had more access to resources and benefits, but the control remains in men hands. Raising chicken was secondary, since the main activities were hunting and gathering. Gender gap also occurred in both Javanese transmigrants and Javanese in Klaten, for different reasons. Women worked on livestock, access to and control over the resources and benefits were more men-dominated. Many Papuans believed that women working only to help their husband to make a living. ILO (2007) stated that gender equality was the enjoyment of equal rights, opportunities and responsibility of men and women, boys and girls in all spheres of life. It was a fairness treatment for men and women, according to their respective needs and interests.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that: 1) Large animals were kept and managed by men, while goats, and poultry were more woman's domain; 2) Women were responsible in livestock management, processing and marketing; (3) Most work and decision-making of women took place at household level, while men participated in public meetings related to goat husbandry; 4) Women had access to economic resources, and were often important income earners for households. Women faced significant structural and cultural obstacles to becoming effective leaders and gaining access to significant roles in society.

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