



INSIGHTS

Socio-Economic and Gender Dynamics in Pandan Sejahtera Village



Pandan Sejahtera Village is a peatland village in the Geragai Tanjung Jabung Timur Regency, Jambi Province. It is located near the Sungai Buluh Protected Forest (17,000 Ha) and is the first transmigration village in the Jambi area. The village has a 7,000 Ha Village Forest covering 5,285 square km. It is bordered by Pandan Jaya Village to the east, Pandan Lagam Village to the south, Merbau Village to the north, and Sungai Beras, Sinar Wajo, and Pematang Rahim Villages to the west.

POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS

Total Population: **2,277**



There are 7 individuals with disabilities in the village,



LIVELIHOODS



Primary Livelihoods:

- o Farming
- o Raising Beef Cattle



Key Agricultural Commodities:

- o Jerugu Trees (Sap)
- o Palm Oil
- o Betel Nuts



Women's Livelihoods:

- o Most women work as farmers.
- o Women support their husbands in raising beef cattle.



Challenges Faced Related to Climate Change:

Huge forest fire in 2015 → lead to the establishment of social organizations for forest protection and fire care



SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS



Forest Protection Community Group (FPCG)

Encouraged by: Badan Restorasi Gambut dan Mangrove Daerah (BRGMD)

Main Tasks:

- o Protect the forest
- o Maintain the forest
- o Clean the forest canal

Composition:

- o 5 groups in the village
- o All members are men



Community Fire Care (Masyarakat Peduli Api - MPA)

Members: 30 total

- o Men: 27
- o Women: 3

Women's Roles:

- o Provide health services
- o Catering support during disasters or forest fires

GENDER DIVISION OF LABOUR IN LIVELIHOODS



Jerugu Tree Farming:

- Women tap the trees and bring breakfast. Women are noted for their careful and gentle handling of the trees, leading to better results.
- Men handle planting, fertilizing, weeding, and sap collection.



Betel Nut Production:

- Men plant the trees.
- Women peel and dry the nuts post-harvest, while men market them.



Palm Oil Tree Production:

- Women fertilize the plants.
- Men are responsible for planting, weeding, harvesting, and marketing.



Beef Cattle Production:

- Women clean stalls and feed the cattle.
- Men seek pasture, feed, bathe, and market the cattle.

Women manage and allocate household income from agriculture and cattle breeding, making joint decisions with their husbands.

LAND STATUS AND OWNERSHIP



Private Ownership: Land for agriculture and livestock is privately owned.

Titles Held By: Predominantly men (household heads).

Exceptions: Female-headed households (no male spouse).

Small Family Farming in Indonesia

- Average Plot Size: 0.6 hectares
- Household Members: 5 to 6 members
- Educational Level of Household Head: Average of 6 years

Gender Disparities in Agricultural Resources

- Limited Access for Women: Women face more limited access to agricultural resources compared to men.
- Female-Headed Farms: Only 11% of family farms are female-headed.



GENDER & INTERSECTIONALITY ISSUES



Gender Division of Labour: Traditional stereotypes dictate that men are physically stronger, more mobile, and better negotiators, while women are seen as careful and supportive in farm work.



Land Ownership: Land titles are typically held by men, making it difficult for women to access credit as they lack collateral.



Impact of Climate Change: Long droughts have increased fire risks. The 2015 forest fires had a more severe impact on women's livelihoods as men had better access to alternative income sources and government recovery programs.



Women's Participation and Empowerment: Women have minimal involvement in organizations like FPCG and MPA, which respond to forest fires. This is due to cultural norms that view women as needing protection from hard work. While women have participated in training sessions, their roles remain limited, and there is a need to increase women's participation in broader capacities within these groups.



Productivity: Currently male-dominated, with plans for a women's farmer group to raise laying hens. Empowering women's farmer groups could transform power relations and create economic opportunities for women.



Economic Challenges: The fires, exacerbated by drought, drastically reduced palm oil productivity and family income, causing stress for both men and women. Women's contributions to family farms were not recognized in economic recovery programs.



Income Management: Women manage household income and make joint spending decisions with their husbands, but their labor is often unrecognized as separate earnings.



Health challenges: Women and children suffered most from respiratory infections due to smoke inhalation during the 2015 forest fires. Pregnant women faced additional health risks.



Stunting & Disability: The prevalence of stunting among toddlers was 27% in 2022, primarily due to poor nutrition, sanitation, and water quality issues. Additionally, there are 7 individuals with disabilities in the community, including 4 with mental disabilities and 3 with physical disabilities.



Violence Against Women: Increased during the 2015 fire due to financial stress, categorized as verbal abuse.



Traditional Roles: Gender roles are established early, but younger generations are more open to changing values and participating in non-traditional roles within forest care groups.

About FINCAPES

The Flood Impacts, Carbon Pricing, and Ecosystem Sustainability (FINCAPES) project is a collaborative, gender-responsive initiative funded by Global Affairs Canada. Over a 5.5-year period, jointly undertaken by the University of Waterloo's Faculty of Mathematics and Faculty of Environment, the project supports Indonesia in adapting to climate change, mitigating its impacts, and conserving biodiversity in a socially and economically sustainable manner. Aligned with Indonesia's priorities, FINCAPES enhances the nation's capacity in key areas: forecasting and mitigating financial impacts of climate-change-induced floods, promoting Nature-based Solutions for peatland and mangrove restoration, and strengthening climate finance policy frameworks with a focus on carbon financing mechanisms.

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