

Peasant Women Empowerment as a Conflict Resolution Strategy in Sidomulyo Hamlet, Baluran National Park

Dede Aprylasari¹⁾, Siti Azizah*¹⁾, Norsida Man²⁾, Suprih Bambang Siswijono¹⁾, Irfan H. Djunaidi¹⁾, Anif Mukaromahwati¹⁾ and Achadiah Rachmawati¹⁾

¹⁾ Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Universitas Brawijaya, Jl. Veterans Malang 65145 East Java Indonesia

²⁾ Department of Agribusiness and Bioresource Economics, Faculty of Agriculture, Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia

Submitted: 13 July 2022, Accepted: 25 December 2022

ABSTRACT: Peasant women are a human resource asset that is very important for the development of a region. Empowering women in conflict areas due to resource competition is expected to be one of the conflict resolution strategies. In Baluran National Park, the empowerment of peasant women has an opportunity to reduce conflict tensions due to competition for the use of forest resources. The research was carried out from April to June 2022 in Sidomulyo Hamlet, Sumberwaru Village in Baluran National Park. The aims of this study are to 1) determine the causes of conflict between the Sidomulyo hamlet community and the Baluran National Park management; 2) find opportunities for conflict resolution through empowering peasant women. The research was carried out from April to June 2022 in Sidomulyo Hamlet, Sumberwaru Village in Baluran National Park. The method used is descriptive qualitative by direct field survey and interviews with Baluran National Park management and Sidomulyo Hamlet farmers. Key informants were chosen using the purposive sampling method followed by snowball sampling. The data required includes the dynamics of conflict, the variety of conflicts, conflict actors, sources of conflict, and opportunities to empower women farmers. Based on the research data on the sources of conflict between the Sidomulyo community and the management of Baluran National Park, there are four different sources of conflict: differences in perceptions, knowledge, values, and values and differences in interests. Three resolutions are applied: Peacekeeping, Peacemaking, and Peacebuilding. In the Peacebuilding resolution, empowerment programs are chosen because there is a significant potential for women to do entrepreneurial activities. Women farmer empowerment can be done through entrepreneurship—the conservation village model through micro-credit assistance and the formation of women's farmer groups. The aim is to increase livestock yield products, economy, income, and food security.

Keywords: Conflict; Conflict sources; Conflict resolution; Women empowerment

*Corresponding Author: siti.azizah@ub.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

Conflict can be interpreted as an inharmonious relationship between several parties resulting from differences in values, interests, and actions in the community related to the use and management of the environment (Kausar, 2010). Meanwhile, according to Kinseng (2013), conflict is a social relationship between social actors characterized by disputes or contradictions to achieve their respective goals, whether stated directly or indirectly. Based on Wianti's research (2014), there are several problems in the Baluran National Park area, such as forest fires, land clearing activities for agriculture, timber theft, and illegal grazing. These are the main problems in Sidomulyo, Labuhan Merak, and Balanan hamlets. Based on data on the livestock population of Sumberwaru Village in 2020, the number of cattle grazed in the Baluran area is around 1,988 heads and 700 goats and about 2,000 cattle from Sidomulyo hamlet farmers grazed in the Baluran National Park area. Illegal grazing has become a tradition and habit for generations to meet livestock needs, affecting the conservation in Baluran National Park. Economic pressure and the need to expand agricultural land around the national park are problematic for conservation areas and legitimize the importance of optimizing buffer zones.

Tajudin (2000) states that the source of conflict is the existence of an absolute difference. These differences include 1) Differences in perception; 2) Differences in knowledge 3) Differences in values; 4) Differences of interest, and 5)—differences in ownership rights or claims. Women also feel the impact of conflicts that occur in forest areas. Indonesian Minister of Environment and Forestry (2017) states that gender mainstreaming is a strategy, especially where people who live around forests generally need assistance to take advantage of the opportunities. The opportunities provided by the Government to obtain forest management rights, either

through Community Forest, Village Forest, or Community Plantation Forest schemes. The community groups who take advantage of this opportunity for forest management rights are also dominated by men. The condition happens because society still considers men the head of the family, so women do not get the same access, participation, benefits, and control as men. Single parents (female) also do not get the same opportunities.

Community empowerment is a process, method, and program that aims to build the community's ability to have adequate social resilience and ward off various threats in people's daily lives. Community empowerment leads to peaceful coexistence without widespread conflict. Women empowerment is an attempt to activate and redistribute equitable power through changes in the social structure of society (Ginting & Hagawaomasi, 2020). Empowerment has a vital role in the family's survival, which is related to the formation of the child's personality but also in fulfilling the family economy. Peasant women around the forest have limited activities from an economic and social perspective. Women's forest livelihoods and employment are governed mainly by their access to and ownership of forest resources, primarily determined by legislation and socio-cultural norms.

Laws and socio-cultural norms restrict women's access to resources and land, control and ownership rights, and involvement in decision-making processes (Kiptot, 2015). This condition is exacerbated by their low education level, job opportunities, and limited women's development program. These also happen to peasant women who helped their husbands in beef cattle farming in Sidomulyo Hamlet. Even if they are in poor condition and low educated, they have the potential to be empowered through entrepreneurial activities. High empowerment can reduce dependence on forests, and thus women can get out of conflict. Policies and practices that

empower women in the forest sector to have significant benefits in terms of food security, nutrition, and sustainable management of forests. Enhancing women's participation in forest user groups, increasing access to modern energy sources, and improving access to processing technologies and markets can make a big difference to the livelihoods of forest-dependent people and their societies (FAO, 2014).

The entrepreneurial sector is one of the business fields of choice for many women to prove their ability to do business. Many women have proven themselves capable of becoming entrepreneurs from small, medium, and significant business levels. They can also help their husbands meet their families' economic needs and bring creativity to daily life (Rizal & Chandra, 2016). This is why entrepreneurship improves women's welfare, including in forest areas. Since peasant women in conflicted forest areas have a unique situation, this research is needed to find out the right empowerment efforts that can be empowering and a

conflict resolution tool. Through a qualitative approach, the researcher tried to study the community's psychological and social life in the research location and to find a better model of community empowerment to embed social harmony between communities. Thus, the objectives of this study are to 1) determine the causes of conflict between the Sidomulyo hamlet community and the Baluran National Park management; 2) find opportunities for conflict resolution through empowering peasant women.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study was carried out from April to June 2022, and the location is Sidomulyo Hamlet, Sumberwaru Village, in Banyuputih District, Situbondo. Sidomulyo Hamlet is one buffer zone supporting the sustainability of natural resources around the Baluran National Park. The buffer zone is an area that surrounds or adjoins the identified core areas to protect the core areas from the negative impacts of human activities.

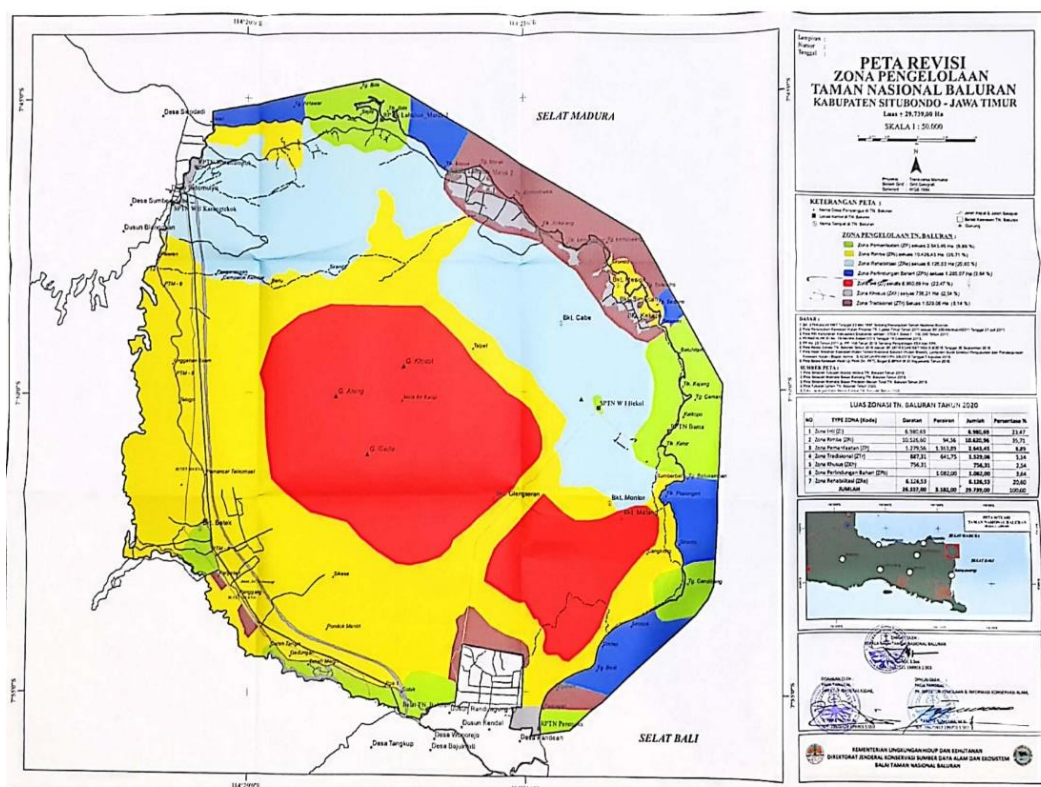


Figure 1. Map of Baluran National Park

Table 1. Key informant

No	Name	Position	Interest
1.	Siyanto	Baluran National Park Extension Officer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion to find out the programs that have been run 2. Discussion about the program that will be run 3. Discussion of the results of the program
2.	Lukman	Head of Section II Baluran National Park	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on the history of problems in Baluran 2. Discussion about the program being implemented 3. Discussion about the cause and effect of conflict and conflict actors
3.	Imam	Sumberwaru Village Head	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looking for updated village statistics 2. Discussion about the conflict 3. Discussion of various possible middle ground
4.	Yana	Head of Sumberwaru Village Women Group	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Looking for data on empowerment programs that have been carried out 2. Discussion on conflict resolution 3. Discussion on the empowerment program that will be implemented
5.	Roni	Beef Cattle Farmer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on conflict and conflict resolution that can be offered 2. Thorough discussion of herding activities 3. Discussion of prohibition measures and forms of cooperation agreements
6.	Samsul	Beef Cattle Farmer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on conflict and conflict resolution that can be offered 2. Thorough discussion of herding activities 3. Discussion of prohibition measures and forms of cooperation agreements
7.	Saiful	Beef Cattle Farmer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on conflict and conflict resolution that can be offered 2. Thorough discussion of herding activities 3. Discussion of prohibition measures and forms of cooperation agreements
8.	Ida Wahyuni	Peasant woman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on conflict resolution 2. Thorough discussion of daily activities 3. Discussion on the appropriate empowerment program to be implemented
9.	Sahiya	Peasant woman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on conflict resolution 2. Thorough discussion of daily activities 3. Discussion on the appropriate empowerment program to be implemented
10.	Nur Hasanah	Peasant woman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Discussion on conflict resolution 2. Thorough discussion of daily activities 3. Discussion on the appropriate empowerment program to be implemented

(Primary Data Source 2022)

The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2016), qualitative research methods examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument. According to Nazir (2014), descriptive research examines the status of human groups, objects, conditions, thinking systems, or current events to make systematic, factual, and accurate descriptives of the facts. Jogiyanto (2007)

stated that respondents were selected by purposive sampling. Purposive sampling takes samples from the population based on specific criteria. The criteria used can be based on certain judgments or specific quotas. Plested et al. (2006) state that the key respondents are individuals who have knowledge of the community (but are not necessarily leaders or policymakers), are involved in community affairs and know the problems. The critical respondents

interviewed were 4-5 people with questions. Table 1 shows the list of respondents, their positions, and their interest in the conflict.

The data collection method used in this study was a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and in-depth interview with a structured questionnaire guide. Opportunities for conflict resolution through empowerment data are then analyzed in five steps of analysis: data collection (data collection), data reduction (data reduction), data presentation (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (conclusions) (Miles and Huberman, 2007).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The History of the Conflict of Baluran National Park with the Sidomulyo Hamlet Community

In 1920, the land for the plantations of Merak Harbor and Mount Mesigit was established with Erfpacht verp rights. No. 942 covering an area of 293.6532 and verp. No. 978 covering an area of 227.7977 Ha. Noted in the name of Adrian Johan Marie Lideboer Johan Harozoendan Andrian Johan Marie Lideboer. Before 1920, many people had already occupied the area, most of whom were immigrants.

These communities come from other areas, such as Banyuwangi, Madura, and others that live in the peacock port area. Several sources said that the Sidomulyo Hamlet community had existed since 1923 and carried out grazing activities in the forest area. In 1930 Baluran was appointed as a Protected Forest based on a Government Decree or Government Besluit on January 23, 1930. In 1937 Baluran was designated as a Wildlife Reserve or Wild Resevaat through the encouragement of K.H. Dammermann, Director of the Botanical Garden in Bogor.

In 1975, the Cultivation Rights/Hak Guna Usaha (HGU) of PT. Mount Gunitir with an area of 363 hectares for 25 years. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs dated April 8, 1975, Number SK. 16/HGU/DA/1975 and SK. 16a/HGU/DA/1975. This area was previously a Wildlife Reserve area. Due to

various problems, such as malaria, which resulted in the death of several people, these plantation workers then began to depend on forest products. In 1980 Baluran National Park was declared, and in 1997 Baluran National Park was appointed based on the Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 279/Kpts-VI/1997 dated May 23, 1997. Furthermore, in 2016 the Merak area, with an area of 363 Ha based on the Decree of the Director-General of KSDAE No. SK.387/KSDAE/SET/KSA.0/9/2016 dated 30 September 2016. The following is a map of Baluran National Park based on the Decree. 505/KSDAE/SET.3/KSA.0/8/2021.

Conflicting Actors and Their Interests

Identifying conflicting actors is important to determine the best conflict resolution. According to Ruettinger et al. (2014), differences between user and management groups are essential in understanding interests and behaviors. Although, sometimes, a management group is also a user group.

Based on Table 2, peasant women's groups are classified as potential actors in conflict resolution because they do not involve directly in the conflict incidents. Women stay at home and are rarely invited to make decisions when dealing with parties outside the family. Thus, they do not have much contention with the other actors and are easier to get along with conflict resolution efforts.

Differences in Perceptions of Utilization of Conservation Areas

Based on the community perception, the functions of the Baluran forest are a place for academic activities, nature tourism, shelter for rare flora and fauna, and a place to store and absorb carbon. The people of Sidomulyo use the Baluran forest area as their livestock grazing area. This area is not permitted to use as a grazing area. However, the farmers illegally use it because they have no choice but to graze cattle in the forest. Farmers prefer to release cattle livestock to the forest because they do not need to look for or to buy feed. (c) As a solution, according to Wahyuni and Mamonto (2012) is essential to give

information on public perceptions about the existence of a National Park. This is related to the success of managing the National Park and determining the public understanding of

its existence and function of the National Park. In addition, to find out the extent of community participation in managing the National Park itself.

Table 2. Conflict Actors

Involved Parties	Position	Interest	Needs
Main Actor Involved in Conflict			
Sidomulyo Hamlet residents	People who live in the SPTN II area	Get the right to live and freedom to do activities in the conservation area.	Residence, agricultural land, and grazing land
Baluran National Park	As a wildlife sanctuary	Regulate the area and implement the principles of conservation and sustainable use.	Clarity of regulations from the Government regarding the prohibitions that people may and may not do to the Baluran forest
Conflict Supporting Actor			
Sumberwaru Village Government	Acknowledging the existence of the settler by issuing an ID card	Protecting Sumberwaru community for humanitarian reasons	Supporting Indonesia programs in the context of community development.
Village head	Facilitating government programs in the context of community development	Protect the rights of settlers as Indonesian citizens.	Supporting Indonesia programs in the context of community development.
Beef cattle owner (investor)	Giving livestock to settlers with a 'gaduhan'/partnership system	Get economic benefits	Benefits from cow breeding
Community Organizations or political parties	Promising something that the community has never obtained	Winning political elections, local and national	Running campaigns to gain sympathizers and voters.
Potential Actors to resolve conflicts			
Businessman	Peasant women's group	Formation of women farmer empowerment group	Business assistance, small business training.
Critical actors in conflict resolution			
Ministry of Internal Affairs	Baluran National Park area rights holder	Issuing regulations related to the area used	Coordinate with related parties.
Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Conservation area management authority (Policy makers in Baluran National Park management)	Implement conservation area management policies and strategies.	Clarity of legal status and boundaries of Baluran National Park.
Local Government	Authority and community policy development.	Protecting people as Citizens	Carry out government programs to prosper the community.

(Primary Data Source 2022)

Differences in Knowledge on Use of Conservation Areas

All informants were able to describe the consequences of free grazing in an illegal area of Baluran National Park. They know that the grass is limited and the quality could be better, so their cattle need more

nutrients. However, they continue to do illegal grazing due to economic factors and assume that grazing activities that illegal grazing never hurts the forest. National Park managers are more aware of the conditions in the conservation area, so they show higher knowledge results compared to the

surrounding community. The results of this study follow Prasasti et al. (2015), which show the same results that the community's knowledge of conservation areas is, on average, quite good.

Differences in Values regarding Use of Conservation Areas

The results of in-depth interviews with the community show that grazing activities in the Baluran conservation area have been carried out since the first generation. Based on primary data collected, the people who have lived around the conservation area since 1923 have been carrying out grazing activities. The culture carried out by this community was initially aimed at being able to adapt to the surrounding environment by using the area for grazing. Martin and Nakayama (2004) state that the function of the existence of a culture is so that humans can adapt to their environment. This shows that one of the characteristics of culture can be seen from the function of culture in society itself.

Almost all of the people of Karangtekok Hamlet stated that they would not stop grazing in the conservation area. Four out of eight people stated that the grazing activities would not harm the Baluran forest. The results of this study are, of course, different from those of the

manager of the Baluran National Park. Based on the research results, the National Park manager stated that the losses from grazing were substantial. One of the disadvantages is the elimination of protected animals, compaction of soil structure, and intense food competition.

Differences in Interests regarding Use of Conservation Areas

The interests of the people who live around the conservation area consider that the Baluran National Park area can be used for grazing land, agricultural land, and other necessities. Given that the people of Sidomulyo occupied the area before the establishment of the National Park. The activity that the community has carried out since a long time ago is grazing, which is currently designated as a conservation area. This is very different from the interests of Baluran National Park, which is to regulate the area and implement the principles of conservation and sustainable use. The Baluran National Park considers grazing activities carried out by the community to disturb wild animals that live in conservation areas. The enormous number of livestock grazing is as many as thousands of heads every day, resulting in feed competition and disruption of wildlife life (Pudyatmoko, 2019).



Figure 2. Illegal Grazing in Baluran Forest

The interests of conflict-supporting actors (Sumberwaru Village government, Sumberwaru Village Head, investors, and

community organizations or political parties) are against Baluran National Park. The interest of the Sumberwaru village

government is to protect the people who live around the conservation area for humanitarian reasons. The interest of cattle investors is to get economic benefits by entrusting cows to people who live in conservation areas with a *Gaduhan* (beef cattle partnership) system. The interest of community organizations or political parties is to win local and international elections by winning the hearts of people living around conservation areas in exchange for various welfare promises offered (Primary Data, 2021).

Conflict Resolution

Conflicts do not just happen but generally go through certain stages. Knowledge of the stage of conflict is needed to determine what strategy response should be carried out for the conflict to get bigger or, if possible, be able to resolve the conflict that occurred. The following is a table of the stages of conflict resolution based on

Galtung's theory that can be applied. Peacebuilding can be interpreted as an attempt to end a conflict without escalating the situation and without seeking a fundamental solution to the conflict between actors. Peacekeeping is the attempt to keep the peace that is created by peacebuilding.

On the other hand, peacebuilding focuses on building peace by managing, mitigating, resolving, and transforming critical aspects of conflict through formal diplomacy, civil society peace processes, and informal dialogue, negotiation, and mediation. It is a comprehensive effort. Galtung (1990) states that structural violence is any constraint on human potential caused by economic and political structures. Violence usually refers to conditions caused by actors preventing each other from using the same resources. Cultural violence, on the other hand, usually justifies structural conflict situations.

Table 3. Stages of Conflict Based on Galtung's Theory

Conflict Stage	Violence Type: Strategic Response	Example of Tactical Response (Process and Skills)
Differences	Cultural violence; need peacebuilding	The collaborative management of this coordination pattern must begin between the Sidomulyo hamlet community and the Baluran National Park management.
Contradiction	Structural violence; need peacebuilding	The existence of community empowerment programs, the formation of women's farmer groups, skills training for women farmers, training for the community, and mediation efforts
Polarization	Structural violence; need Peacemaking	Conflict resolution in a structured way emphasizes the quality of interaction rather than quantity to achieve conflict transformation.
Violence	Structural violence; need Peacekeeping	There is the strengthening of peace:ji stabilization and support for peace, involvement of military personnel and containment of hostilities, Measurable confidence and security-building
Deal	Structural violence; need Peacemaking	The conflicting parties are brought together to obtain a peaceful settlement. Peacemaking is done by presenting a third party, namely the Regional Government, the Central Government, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, as mediators.
Normalization	Structural violence; need peacebuilding	Collaborative management that accommodates all the interests of the parties involved is very much needed to help resolve the ongoing conflict. The reason is that the management collaboration creates an excellent opportunity to resolve these conflicts through deliberation between parties.
Reconciliation	Cultural violence; need peacebuilding	The establishment of cooperation between conflicting actors to increase the potential around conservation areas, for example tourism and entrepreneurship.

(Primary Data Source, 2022)

Structural violence that needs a peacemaking response means that conflict resolution in a structured way emphasizes the quality of interaction rather than quantity to achieve conflict transformation. Technically, it can be done through negotiation between conflicting parties with different interests. Conflict transformation refers to the cessation of direct violence in conflict through limiting violence and behavioral aspects, which are part of peacemaking. It is a process whose purpose is to reconcile the political attitudes and strategies of the conflicting parties through mediation, negotiation, and arbitration, especially in the case of conflict between the elite or the leadership level. In this case, the conflicting parties are brought together to get a settlement by peaceful means. They present a third party, namely the Regional Government and the Central Government, such as the Ministry of Home Affairs and Environment and Forestry, as mediators. However, these third parties do not have the right to determine the decisions taken. The presence of a third party can help find a way out in a peaceful way (reconciliation) for both parties so that neither party feels disadvantaged.

The management of Baluran National Park authorizes peacekeeping to help suppress tensions between the warring parties. Hopefully, the conflict will not escalate again, and talks toward peace can be continued. At this stage, the conflict actors need external assistance to encourage improvements in conservation area management and build trust among each other. In this stage, there is the strengthening of peace: stabilization and support for peace, involvement of military personnel and containment of hostilities, measurable trust, and security development; therefore, in the third stage, a peacebuilding process is needed.

Peacebuilding is a process of implementing social, political, and economic changes or reconstruction for the sake of creating long-term and sustainable peace. The form of conflict resolution efforts with peacebuilding is the application

of collaborative management. The coordination pattern must begin between the Sidomulyo hamlet community and the management of the Baluran National Park, one of which is empowering women farmers. Forms of empowerment include forming women's farmer groups, assisting entrepreneurs in developing processed products from livestock and agriculture, and training and program evaluation that must be accompanied. Collaborative management that accommodates all the interests of the parties involved is needed to help resolve the ongoing conflict. Management collaboration creates an excellent opportunity to resolve these conflicts through deliberation between parties. The path of deliberation was carried out by multi-stakeholders such as the Sidomulyo hamlet community, the management of the Baluran National Park, and the Situbondo Regional Government. The stakeholders communicate, coordinate, and negotiate to solve their problems. With peacebuilding, it is hoped that cooperation between conflicting actors will work together to increase the potential around conservation areas, one of which is tourism and entrepreneurship. Developments in the tourism sector include 1). A tourist bicycle driver program exists to go to the beach, far from settlements. Bilik and Sijile beaches which have great potential, and 2). Tourism development with ornamental boats on the beach of Ketapang Indah. At the same time, the development in the field of entrepreneurship includes processing livestock products such as 1). There is processing cow skin (*rambak*) crackers made from cattle skins; 2). The existence of processing meatballs from livestock meat; and 3). Other livestock assistance, such as quail, can be processed.

Peasant Women in Sidomulyo Hamlet

The interaction between community (especially peasant women) with natural resources of Sidomulyo Hamlet can be described as follows. Land used by farmers in Sidomulyo Hamlet has a legal certificate from the government to. The use of these lands does not need permission from

Baluran National Park. However, in the case community using Baluran National Park land, they must get a permit for it (Primary Data Source, 2022). One of research respondents (peasant woman) also expressed that land certified or in a personal name could be used according to the owner's wishes.

However, using land from Baluran National Park has a complicated permit process because it is private land. After conducting an in-depth interview, it was found that almost all peasant women own land in their yards. Sidomulyo peasant women used the house yard for cow pens; the cage size varied according to the number

of cows owned. Communities that desire to continue to add cows can lead to prolonged conflicts, so an empowerment program is needed to improve the quality of life and community knowledge.

To increase family income, peasant women in Sumberwaru Hamlet sometimes take janur (young coconut leaf) from the forest. The coconut leaves are sold to the island of Bali to complement religious ceremonies. This activity is prohibited but is still carried out to this day due to economic needs. The competition for natural resources between Baluran National Park and peasant women in the buffer area zone requires a win-win solution.



Figure 3. Peasant women in Sidomulyo Hamlet take young coconut leaf from forest

Most women in Sidomulyo Hamlet, Sumberwaru Village, are housewives who help their husband's farming activities. Their husbands work as farmers, farm laborers, fishpond guards, fishermen, and odd jobs with a monthly salary that can be said to be less. The average monthly salary is around 1,000,000 IDR to 1,800,000 IDR with uncertain terms (Primary Data Source 2022). With a relatively low salary, they try to save from their livestock which is the

Gaduhan system (beef cattle partnership system).

The routine of women farmers is limited to working at home and helping to find grass for their livestock. Since most of the time spent by women in Sumberwaru is at home without any economically productive activities, it can be concluded that peasant women in Sidomulyo Hamlet, Sumberwaru Village, are eligible to develop a women empowerment program.



Figure 4. Cage cleaning activities

Peasant women in Sidomulyo Hamlet have great potential to be developed because they have much leisure time and high enthusiasm to support this. However, due to the limited knowledge of peasant women in Sidomulyo, it is crucial to support empowerment with sustainable training programs. In addition, capital assistance is the most critical need. It must also be accompanied by ongoing training and supervision.

Women's Empowerment as a Conflict Resolution Peacebuilding Effort

The high leisure time of peasant women in Sidomulyo Hamlet makes them the subject of conflict resolution. This is supported by the fact that they are not heavily involved in structural and cultural violence in conflict. Empowerment was chosen as conflict resolution because when women's leisure time becomes economically valuable and able to increase family income, the need and competition to obtain natural resources will decrease. Family members will gain new lucrative activities and be independent of the Baluran National Park conservation zone. Heider (2009) states that a community-based approach has been adopted in fragile and conflict-affected societies. This approach is practical for peacebuilding efforts, defined as the actions needed to turn a conflict into a sustainable and peaceful relationship and outcome.

Empowerment is a form of synergistic cooperation between various related parties which are mutually supportive, mutually reinforcing, and mutually supportive. Concerning the management of potential conflicts, empowerment is very much needed between conflicting actors, so there will be a reduction in the intensity of the conflict.

Women were chosen as empowerment subjects because most women got few opportunities to make money in their daily activities. Empowerment of women (empowerment) has the main goal: to create community independence, especially for women farmers. Dependent farm women can sustainably meet their needs without depending on other people or parties (Sipahelut, 2010). The empowerment carried out in Sidomulyo goals provides additional income, new knowledge, and skills. Empowerment can reduce dependence on the beef cattle business, a source of conflict in Sidomulyo Hamlet Sumberwaru Village. Entrepreneurship is expected as a form of empowerment so that Sidomulyo peasant farmers' poverty problems. Peasant women will have an alternative to finding income without having to be involved with the conflict of natural resources. Community empowerment cannot be spontaneous but is an activity that involves various other variables; it becomes

a planned and integrated effort among the actors involved. Community empowerment in its implementation requires community members of local organizations so that greater community involvement in organizations in the surrounding environment affects the organization's success. Community empowerment requires the participation of all stakeholders and beneficiaries, so the shared understanding between these parties regarding the objectives of community empowerment is a significant variable. The common understanding will contribute to the similarity of community action and participation, which will correlate to the success of community empowerment (Prastyanti, 2012). The goal of empowerment in the future is a social change in empowered communities, including women. Women are expected to have the power, knowledge, and ability to fulfill their physical, economic, and social needs. Women with their source of income tend to have the confidence to express their aspirations and opinions, be independent and participate in community activities, especially those directly related to family life. Even in the future, it is expected that parties involved in the conflict can work together to increase new business opportunities used for conflict resolution.

Community Empowerment Approach with Conservation Village Model

The Conservation Village Model is a concept of empowering women farmers in the conservation area of buffer zone village developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The conservation village

becomes a community empowerment model around the conservation area to increase the independence of women farmers or groups. The model is the most suitable for Sidomulyo Hamlet's conflict resolution. Arafat et al. (2021) state that the conservation village model suits communities who live around forest areas. This model can reduce dependence on conservation areas and create self-reliance in the surrounding community. Empowerment. Empowering women with this concept includes several activities:

1. Microcredit Assistance

One of the approaches to empowering the village community that supports Baluran National Park in the economic field is microcredit assistance. This activity targets small-scale rural economic activities such as vegetable traders, small basic food shops, food stalls, and mobile meatball traders. According to Rudjito (2003), Small and Medium Enterprises have an essential role in the Indonesian economy regarding jobs created and the number of businesses. The empowerment program provided is an effective strategy so that the community can divert their attention by managing the facilities and goods supplied by the management of the Baluran National Park. The supervision is carried out by village institutions so that the target can receive assistance; an empowerment program that has been activated is ideal for breaking the chain of potential conflicts while preventing theft in the Baluran forest. The following is a form of microcredit business that has been carried out.



Figure 5. Microcredit Business Assistance

2. Establishment of Peasant Women Group

Another form of empowerment that is carried out is by forming a women's farmer group. The objectives of the formation of this group are to 1). increase the yield of livestock products and boost the economy or income and food security, and 2). Analyze the needs of women farmers in the Womanpreneur Program for Processed Animal Products in Sidomulyo Village, Baluran National Park. The form of empowerment effort carried out is with the help of the quail program aimed at the Sidomulyo peasant women's group.

The activities include 1). Provide training on management skills, business capital, and organizing methods to women farmer groups. The aim is to increase the knowledge and insight of women farmer groups in a comprehensive introduction to the world of entrepreneurship by building relationships with outside businesses; 2). Provide training on how to make a business plan and encourage women's courage to open a small business with a new paradigm; 3). Provide training on network marketing development. The aim is to enable women, and farmer groups, to read market trends and predict the needs of their consumers; 4). Provide training in manufacturing products based on innovation and creativity. The purpose of creating product characteristics is to differentiate our product from similar products on the market to become a variant or a different brand for consumers, and 5). Active and continuous training activities to achieve mutual success.

The establishment of this women's group is an appropriate collaboration to support the process of resolving conflicts that occur. The existence of technical assistance is designed to realize the goals and principles of community development and empowerment programs. The focus that the program must evoke is the growth of community self-reliance is one of the critical considerations in mentoring. Activists here only encourage residents to actualize their hidden potential to become fundamental forces that can raise the community's quality of life.

CONCLUSIONS

Illegal grazing has become a tradition and habit carried out for generations to meet livestock needs in Sidomulyo Hamlet. The activity has long disrupted the Baluran National Park conservation program and has triggered stakeholder conflicts. The conflict is related to differences in interests in using the Baluran National Park conservation area. Various forms of conflict come from many sources, including differences in perceptions, knowledge, values, and interests, which lead to structural and cultural violence. Peacebuilding conflict resolution through peasant women's empowerment to reduce conflict violence can be made by establishing a conservation village model. Peasant women are chosen as conflict resolution actors because they are not directly involved in the conflict. The empowerment is through microcredit programs and peasant women group establishment. This group of women can be expected to increase cattle production to enhance the economy, income, and food security.

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