

Gender Mapping in Six Targeted Locations of GOLD-ISMIA Project

Gender Analysis

Gender analysis is the study of the different roles of women and men in order to understand what they do, what resources they have, and what their needs and priorities are. GOLD-ISMIA uses gender analysis to address differentiated access to and control over resources and decision making within six ASGM locations. The six (6) project locations are:

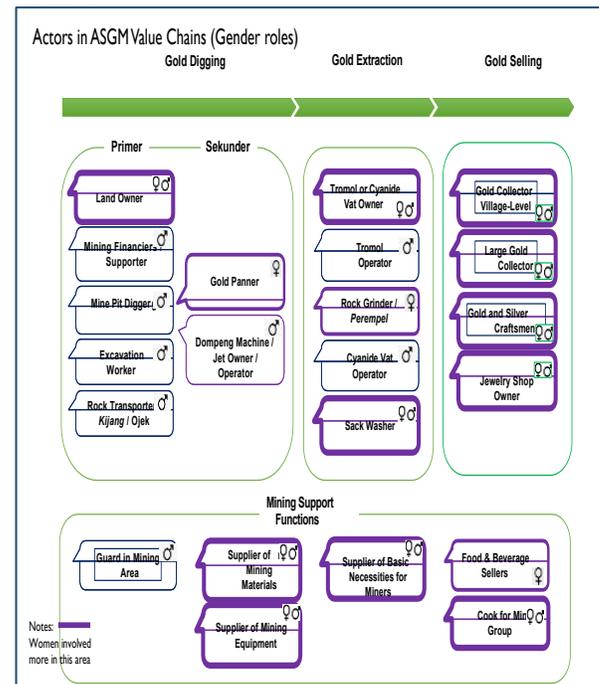
- Hargo Rejo Village, Kokap Sub-district, Kulonprogo District, Central Java
- Logas Village, sangingi Sub-district, Kuantan Sangingi District, Riau Province
- Buwun Mas Village, Sekotong Sub-district, West Lombok District, West Nusa Tenggara
- Hulawa Village, Sumalata Sub-district, North Gorontalo District, Gorontalo Province
- Tetelu Village, Dimembe Sub-district, North Minahasa District, North Sulawesi Province
- Anggai Village, Obi Sub-district, South Halmahera District, Maluku Province

By understanding how different gender component participate in and are affected by ASGM business and development interventions – who stands to gain and who stands to lose, the gender mapping analysis results has supported GOLD-ISMIA project team to avoid costly errors of the past and design activities that are effective, efficient and equitable.

a. Gender roles in ASGM Businesses

Extracting hard-rock deposits is almost always a male domain, and carries with it low occupational health and safety risks. Women in mining households do perform processing, crushing, transporting, sorting, and trading although their

contribution is often “informal” and rarely remunerated or receive unequal wages. In the six locations, it is seen that ASGM can provide employment facilities - for men and women - for a more promising source of livelihood than those who work or earn wages in the non-gold mining sector, such as in plantations and agriculture sector.



All women in women miner groups at the 6 ASGM locations, which are the main subjects of this study, perform work ranging from hauling stones, crushing stones manually, panning, mixing mercury, washing sacks, and cooking for male miners. They do not operate heavy equipment and hardware. The following table describes the location of the women work space

related to the mining process based on gender roles:

No.	Village	Workspace
1.	Buwun Mas & Pelangan (West Nusa Tenggara)	Nearby housing
2.	Tatelu (North Minahasa)	Near processing center
3.	Hulawa (North Gorontalo)	Near river and around the trommel location
4.	Hargorejo & Kalirejo (Kulonprogo)	Near housing, rivers & Plantation areas
5.	Logas & Logas Hilir (Kuansing)	Near rivers & village neighborhoods
6.	Anggai (Obi, South Halmahera)	Near processing center

b. Different access and control over productive resources that contribute to gender inequality

Women miners are also responsible for capital to support ASGM business, and they have proven competency in that area. However, due to unequal access to information, credit, and training, in addition to the burden of domestic responsibilities related to specific times, women have to fight significantly compared to male miners in building new businesses. They have difficulty obtaining capital and training because they do not know if the capital is available and how to access it. The problem is that women rarely have the skills to market products and manage businesses.

Women miners in Tatelu village are benefited from the financial services available in their village, especially through Arisan as social

gathering platform and cooperative managed by miner's wife. According to the ESDM Agency in North Minahasa, although women are not directly involved in the extracting process, many women/miner's wives are involved in managing finances in the ASGM business. Even in the submission of Community Mining License (*Izin Pertambangan Rakyat* or IPR); almost half of IPR applicants were women, even though when the permit was issued it was men who technically managed the mining activities.

No.	Village	Financial Services	Remark
1.	Buwun Mas & Pelangan (West Nusa Tenggara)	peer-to-peer money lender (<i>Rentenir</i> ¹), Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Not utilized actively
2.	Tatelu (North Minahasa)	Bank Rakyat Indonesia, Cooperative, <i>arisan</i> ² -	Utilized actively
3.	Hulawa (North Gorontalo)	Bank Rakyat Indonesia, peer-to-peer illegal lending (<i>Rentenir</i>), <i>arisan</i>	Not utilized actively
4.	Hargorejo & Kalirejo (Kulonprogo)	village-owned enterprise (<i>Bumdes</i>), Bank Rakyat Indonesia,	Not utilized actively
5.	Logas & Logas Hilir (Kuansing)	Bank Rakyat Indonesia, <i>arisan</i>	Arisan utilized actively
6.	Anggai (Obi, South Halmahera)	Bank Rakyat Indonesia,	Not utilized actively

¹ Rotating Savings and Credit Association in Indonesian culture, a form of Microfinance. Generally the arisan is a social gathering that takes place at a fixed interval (this being an informal social network this may be variable), at each member's home in turn (Wikipedia)

² Informal money lenders with high interest rate

The ESDM Agency resource person also acknowledged that the knowledge of women miners on various matters related to the gold mining is quite good, such as mining process, production estimates, and other matters related to the ASGM business's management. This is possible because of adequate access to education for the people of Tatelu village, both men and women.

Women miners in Tatelu village are benefited from the financial services available in their village, especially through *Arisan* as social gathering platform and cooperative managed by miner's wife. According to the ESDM Agency in North Minahasa, although women are not directly involved in the extracting process, many women/miner's wives are involved in managing finances in the ASGM business. Even in the submission of *Community Mining License (Izin Pertambangan Rakyat or IPR)*; almost half of IPR applicants were women, even though when the permit was issued it was men who technically managed the mining activities. The ESDM Agency resource person also acknowledged that the knowledge of women miners on various matters related to the gold mining is quite good, such as mining process, production estimates, and other matters related to the ASGM business's management. This is possible because of adequate access to education for the people of Tatelu village, both men and women.

Compared with the other five areas in the ISMIA Gold project, the average level of family education in the ASGM community in Tatelu village is the highest. Women turn to a range of informal financial service providers. However, women miners are access loans from *arisan*, much more than men do. These informal groups are a much

more common fixture in the social networks of women across Indonesia.

c. Gender-based violence that often occurred in ASGM areas and alternatives options for complaint mechanism system.

During a situation that lacks protection and lacks recognition of women miners' role, they live in vulnerability. The presence of large amounts of money generated from gold mining that goes into male miners' pockets does not necessarily provide essential welfare for all members of the mining family in the village. The inability to manage finances and life without a vision has led to large amounts of money, which leads to excesses or actions that exceed the limit, causing negativity in various forms that mainly harm women, such as infidelity, domestic violence, polygamy, and divorce. The data collection time scheduled in this study was concise, making it difficult for researchers to obtain qualitative data on sexual violence. Sexual violence and sexual harassment are still considered taboo for villagers and mining communities to disclose.

d. Women miners in the implementation of mining policy

The regulatory perspective on the existence of community mining or ASGM often creates serious dilemmas when the state, on the one hand, tries to acknowledge its existence, on the other hand, tries to impose restrictions on this activity. This attitude arises because traditional mining activities or ASGM tend to be seen by the state as an economic activity that is not profitable or has a minimal contribution to state revenue. On the other hand, community mining is considered burdensome to the state, difficult to regulate, and

instead has a negative impact due to activities that cause damage to the environment and infrastructure.

The formation of cooperatives or mining groups under Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) reflects decision-makers' perspectives, which tend to be gender-neutral. Women miners have not been recognized as having an essential and equal position even though they clearly exist or are even considered absent in the ASGM value chain. Women are seen as part of the support group or daily workers, while women miners are not only in these functions.

The non-recognition of women miners' existence causes them not to be invited or to be involved in becoming part of mining cooperatives or groups so that women miners lose their voice in the formulation of various policies and rules that are applied in the management of ASGM. Thus, in designing interventions to improve women's status and their livelihoods in ASGM, policymakers should also look at and consider the extent to which the barriers faced by women in ASGM zones are intertwined with, and strengthened, by the obstacles they face in their families and communities. This includes, among other things, the unequal burden of domestic responsibility and the very minimal representation of women in authority structures. The inability of many parties mostly arises from the limited data or literature available in Indonesia regarding women's role in ASGM. Lack of documentation can be caused by various reasons, such as no official data in the form of disaggregated data due to perceptions of marginalization, poor records stemming from the informality of the ASGM community, and a lack of courage reveal facts at ASGM location. Policies

and programs can no longer be gender-neutral because they will exacerbate gender inequality in this sector.

Recommendation

Policy alternatives and programme intervention are offered below to respond the gender inequality issues that occurs in the ASGM sector. The gender gap is not a single package that is found in all ASGM locations, but some issues may occur and some issues do not occur in one location. So that the implementation of alternative policies must also look at the context in which cases or gaps occur.

Recognition and strengthening of women as decision makers

Recognition is expected to have a positive effect on reducing other inequalities. Recognition can be done through several things, mainly in regulation and data collection. The availability of sex-disaggregated data on mining business actors is the basis for seeing the proportions and relationships of men and women in accessing resources, participating in activities and making decisions and obtaining benefits. It is expected that the efforts will include women as part of decision making and can be measured in terms of progress.

Mainstreaming Gender in ASGM' regulation

Most of ASGM activities are considered illegal activities or often referred to as Gold Mining Without Permits (*PETI*), with the regulation or legalization of ASGM, it is expected that the government can intervene, formulate policies, planning and budgeting. Apart from controlling mercury supply, the government can also control and regulate public order, worker safety, child

protection, reproductive health, environmental preservation around mines, sanitation and clean water, as well as formal complaints, services and handling mechanisms for sexual and domestic violence victims.

Facilitating the formation of women's affinity economic institutions at the community level

Building gender awareness will be effective through affinity groups because they depart from relatively similar problems and contexts. With intense understanding and communication, advocacy can be done more easily, for example to mine managers or the village government. In this case, women's affinity groups become an instrument of advocacy for local governments

both in villages and regions to be more gender responsive.

Written by Dzul Afifah Arifin (Gender Associate). Special appreciation for *the Field Facilitators for staying in their respective duty stations, being away from family at this difficult time.*

Data and information taken from Gender Mapping in Six ASGM locations under GOLD-ISMIA project collected in Dec-Feb 2020. For more information about GOLD-ISMIA's Gender Mainstreaming activities contact us at: dzul.arifin@undp.org

