Women’s role in raising sheep activities through sharing system at Kampung Laut, Cilacap

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Abstract. The ecological degradation of Segara Anakan Lagoon due to sedimentation has an impact on the lives of the Kampung Laut communities, who depend on their livelihoods on the lagoon's natural resources. To adapt to that condition, the community carries out sheep livestock as another livelihood through the sharing system. The women's role in agriculture and livestock activities can increase family income and achieve family food security. This research was conducted in The Ujunggagak Village, Kampung Laut, with a census of 32 households raising sheep. Determination of the location by purposive sampling. The result shows that the women's role in raising sheep activities in Kampung Laut is only to help the husband's activities. Besides, women are less involved in decision making related to livestock activities.

1. Introduction

Kampung Laut is a sub-district in Cilacap District, Central Java, located near The Segara Anakan Lagoon, as a meeting between the river mouth and the Indian Ocean. Therefore, the fishery sector becomes the predominant occupation in this area. However, in its development now, the water area was decreased from 1978 to 2016 by 2703.7 Ha [1]. The increasing of land in the Segara Anakan Lagoon significantly affected the water volume and the biodiversity of the Lagoon. This occurrence induced the decreasing of quality and water bodies of the Lagoon, its make fish rarely breed, and the number of fish also decreased [2], [3]. Based on the social-economics aspect, the degradation of Segara Anakan Lagoon influenced the community's livelihood. In order to resist this degradation, the community expands its occupation following natural changes by utilizing the land that occurred by the sedimentation process [1], [3].

Since 2014, a new occupation that developed in Kampung Laut Sub-District was raising sheep with a sharing system. The development of this occupation is an independent initiative of the community, which started from individuals without government intervention. The raising sheep was carried out on a household scale so that men and women in the family are involved. It has been proven that the wives in Kampung Laut Sub-District are experiencing a lifestyle change. The wives previously only worked as housewives to take care of children, now they are looking for income through various occupations for supporting their husbands fulfil their daily needs [4]. In the agriculture and livestock sector, the role of women has a positive impact on families such as increasing household income, improving family nutrition, and enhancing school enrolment [5].

Understanding the role of women is important for planning development programs that aimed at increasing family food security [6]. Therefore, this study was conducted to find out how the role of
women in sheep raising activities in order to support and assist the livestock development program in Kampung Laut either by the government, private sector or universities, so those programs can be carried out appropriately.

2. Materials and methods
This research was conducted in The Ujunggagak Village, Kampung Laut, with a census of 32 households raising sheep. Determination of the location by purposive sampling, where The Ujunggagak Village is the initial location of the development of raising sheep in the Kampung Laut Sub-District. The question points to the census questionnaire relate to whether women or men or both do every activity in raising sheep.

3. Result
3.1. Overview sharing system in raising sheep
In 2005, in order to overcome the economic crisis, the government implemented The Direct Cash Transfer (Bantuan Langsung Tunai / BLT). This program is aimed at low-income families in Indonesia as a form of government compensation to the public for rising fuel prices, and in 2005 around 19.5 million poor households received it [7]. The next program to overcome the economic crisis, the government also conducted the People's Business Credit (Kredit Usaha Rakyat / KUR) in 2007. The KUR program is the development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and Cooperatives with credit financing through banks [8]. KUR and BLT are also implemented for the Kampung Laut Community, but in the application of the KUR program, the community thought that the credit financing provided through KUR was the same as BLT. Resulting in bad credit on the implementation of KUR and the long-term impact of the Kampung Laut Community being blacklisted by Bank Indonesia, so that the public cannot access various sources of capital.

Overcoming conditions, the community is trying to access capital to the BPR Ukabima Sejahtera (microfinance) that has vision and mission to provide banking financial and financial services by helping and improving the quality of life of the community. BPR Ukabima Sejahtera provides capital to the Kampung Laut community through the role of an individual avalist who guarantees his assets to the BPR. The role of the avalist is also as the main sheep farmer who is sharing his sheep to a creditor (Kampung Laut people who get financing from BPR Ukabima Sejahtera). The relationship in this system are:

1. Between BPR Ukabima Sejahtera and Avalist.
   a. Avalist obtained business financing from BPR Ukabima Sejahtera by guaranteeing his assets,
b. BPR Ukabima Sejahtera obtained creditors with a sheep sharing system developed by Avalist.

2. Between Avalist and creditor/partner farmer
   a. The creditor can obtain financing with the obligation to raising analyst’s sheep to pay off business loans from BPR.
   b. The creditor/partner farmer must buy sheep from the avalist and resell the sheep to the avalist after 8 months of rearing.
   c. Avalist obtains profit-sharing in the form of lambs from partner farmer.

3. Between BPR Ukabima Sejahtera and creditor/partner farmer
   a. BPR Ukabima Sejahtera provides business financing to creditor/partner farmer with an interest rate of 2% every month.
   b. Creditor/partner farmer is required to pay interest every month and pay off the financing credit after 8 months of raising sheep.

Thus the people of the Kampung Laut, who are creditors of BPR Ukabima Sejahtera, must buy and maintain sheep from the avalist and resell the sheep to the avalist. This is to ensure that creditors use the capital loans from BPRs for businesses so that creditors can return capital loans to BPR Ukabima Sejahtera on time.

3.2. Women’s role

Table 1. The roles of men and women in raising sheep activity

| Activity                | Men (%) | Women (%) | Both (%) |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Choosing Sheep          | 81.3    | 9.38      | 3.13     |
| Buying Sheep            | 81.3    | 9.38      | 3.13     |
| Planting Forage         | 12.5    | 9.38      | 6.25     |
| Gather Forage           | 21.9    | 6.25      | 71.9     |
| Buying Forage           | 3.13    | -         | -        |
| Buying Concentrate      | 3.13    | -         | -        |
| Feeding the sheep       | 21.9    | -         | 78.1     |
| Caring for sick sheep   | 50      | -         | 9.38     |
| Calling veterinary       | 3.13    | -         | -        |
| Help breeding sheep     | 84.4    | -         | 6.25     |
| Help the lamb birth process | 46.9  | 9.38      | 43.8     |
| Making a cage           | 90.6    | -         | 9.38     |
| Cleaning cage           | 56.3    | 9.38      | 34.4     |
| Repair cage             | 93.8    | -         | 6.25     |
| Bathe the sheep         | 40.6    | -         | 9.38     |
| Selling the sheep       | 62.5    | 6.25      | 31.3     |
| Determine the selling price | 62.5  | 15.6      | 21.9     |

Women in the household involved in raising sheep are wives, and this involvement is not dominant. However, in the category both generally, women are involved in gather forage, feeding the sheep, help the lamb birth process, cleaning the cage, selling the sheep, and determining the selling price. In the gathering forage and feeding the sheep activities, the wife helps when the husband cannot do the activity. This is because the maintenance of sheep is not the main livelihood of the household, so that when the husband carries out the main livelihood activities and other work, then the wife will replace the husband in the sheep-raising activity. With the help of the lamb birth activity, the wife has a role in preparing the equipment and overseeing the birth process. For selling the sheep and determine the selling price, the wife helps the husband in making decisions by discussing.
Households 6, 14, and 23 "wife helps to gather forage and to feed the sheep when the husband is busy with his main job."

Households 22 "wife help the lamb birth process by preparing towels and warm water, and helping to oversee the lamb birth process."

Households 3, 4, and 25 "to determine when, how much, to whom and at what prices sheep will be sold is determined by discussing between the wife and husband, and then the money from the sale is managed by the wife."

Based on the data in Table 1, overall, the percentage of husbands in raising sheep activities is dominant than wives. The role of women in raising sheep activities in the Kampung Laut is still limited to helping the husband's activities. In the livestock sector, 69% of the workforce is women, but unfortunately, the role of women generally lacks access to capital, innovation and technical advice and other inputs, and is less involved in decision making in general economic activities [9], [10].

4. Conclusion
Raising sheep with a sharing system in Kampung Laut can be an alternative livelihood to cope with changes in the environment of Laguna Segara Anakan due to sedimentation. But in these activities, the role of women is only to help when the husband cannot carry out activities in raising sheep. Women in Kampung Laut are less involved in decision making related to livestock activities.

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