



# **SOLIDARITAS PEREMPUAN KINASIH YOGYAKARTA COMMUNITY AS POLICY ENTREPRENEURS: AN INNOVATIVE STRATEGY IN SUPPORTING WOMEN FARMERS TOWARD FOOD SOVEREIGNTY**

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## **Abstract**

Women have a strategic role in supporting food sovereignty. Women farmers contribute from the production process, distribution, to consumption. However, women farmers still experience structural discrimination, both from policy and accessibility aspects. This article aims to analyze the role of Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta (SP Kinasih) in supporting the empowerment of women farmers in Yogyakarta. This research uses a qualitative-descriptive approach. The data source in this research is secondary data which was processed by using Systematic Literature Review (LSR). The results of this research are that Kinasih Women's Solidarity applies innovative strategies in empowering women farmers, such as: 1) encouraging the implementation of sustainable agriculture; 2) increasing innovation in processing agricultural products and marketing them; 3) encourage collaboration with stakeholders; 4) increasing the accessibility of women farmers supporting policy advocacy.

**Keywords:** *Food Sovereignty, Innovative Strategy, Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih, Policy Entrepreneurs, Women Farmers.*

## **Abstrak**

Perempuan mempunyai peran strategis dalam mendukung kedaulatan pangan. Petani Perempuan berkontribusi mulai dari proses produksi, distribusi, hingga konsumsi. Namun, petani perempuan masih mengalami diskriminasi secara struktural, baik dari aspek kebijakan maupun aksesibilitas. Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta (SP Kinasih) dalam mendukung pemberdayaan petani perempuan di Yogyakarta. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif-deskriptif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini berupa data sekunder yang diolah menggunakan Systematic Literature Review (LSR). Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih mengaplikasikan strategi inovatif dalam memberdayakan petani perempuan, yaitu: 1) mendorong penerapan pertanian lestari; 2) meningkatkan inovasi pengolahan hasil pertanian dan pemasarannya; 3) mendorong kerjasama dengan stakeholder; 4) meningkatkan aksesibilitas petani perempuan mendukung advokasi kebijakan.

**Kata Kunci:** *Kedaulatan Pangan, Petani Perempuan, Policy Entrepreneurs, Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih.*

## INTRODUCTION

Food sovereignty is a concept that gives communities the full right to manage their own food systems, covering all aspects, such as markets, as well as natural resources. In contrast to food security, food sovereignty emphasizes the right of people to determine their own food system, not just the availability of food. This concept places the right of communities to control their own food systems at the center. Communities have the right to determine what they grow, how they produce, distribute, and consume food, and how they manage natural resources related to it. Food sovereignty is not only about food availability but also about justice, sustainability, and respect for biodiversity and culture (Wittman, 2023).

The current food system is a significant contributor to climate change, while the impacts of climate change will significantly threaten the sustainability of the food system itself (Greenpeace Indonesia Website, n.d.). The study by Brown and Funk (2008) has highlighted the vulnerability of the global food system to the impacts of climate change in the coming decades. The qualitative research findings consistently show that the climate crisis will increase food insecurity. This finding aligns with the predictions made by the IPCC in 2021. In a special report on climate change and land use, the IPCC concluded that it will have a significant impact on global food security.

The existing food system (production, transportation, processing, packaging, storage, retail, consumption, loss, and waste) feeds the vast majority of the world's population and sustains the livelihoods of more than 1 billion. Since 1961, food supply per capita has increased by more than 30%, accompanied by increasing usage of nitrogen fertilizers (approximately 800%) and water resources for irrigation (more than 100%). However, an estimated 821 million people are currently malnourished, 151 million children under five are stunted, 613 million women and girls aged 15 to 49 have iron deficiency, and 2 billion adults are overweight or obese. Climate change and non-climate stressors (e.g., population and wealth development, demand for animal-sourced goods) are both putting strain on the food chain. These climate and non-climate pressures effect the four pillars of food security (supply, access, use, and stability).

World Food Program data shows that rainfall in Indonesia in the first semester of 2022 was very high due to the influence of La Niña, especially on the islands of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan, and Bali. Based on World Meteorological Organization predictions, La Niña conditions are expected to last until the end of 2023. Meanwhile, other areas are experiencing severe drought, making it difficult for farmers to get water to irrigate their farmlands.

Scientific studies have shown that small-scale farmers are the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (Morton, 2007; Harvey et al., 2018; Jamshidi et al., 2019). Harvest failures due to climate change in various regions, such as those in Lanny Jaya and Brebes, threaten not only food security but also the welfare of farmers and the wider community. Therefore, immediate action is needed to address this issue.

The increasingly frequent extreme weather in Indonesia has caused many farmers to experience crop failure. One example is the frost event in Kuyawage, Papua, which resulted in extensive damage to agricultural land and threatened food availability for around 500 households. As a result, many residents starved and even died (Greenpeace Indonesia website, n.d.). Frequent crop failures due to extreme weather have a negative impact on food availability in Indonesia. The carbohydrates, protein, and fiber our bodies need cost more. On the other hand, farmers who are supposed to benefit from price increases will instead suffer losses as their yields decrease and their production costs increase.

In general, the purpose of this research is to understand more deeply the advocacy strategies carried out by Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta in the context of the struggle for food sovereignty for women. This research is expected to contribute to the development of advocacy theory and practice in order to achieve gender justice in the food system.

This research comes in the context of increasingly complex global issues regarding food sovereignty, gender, and public policy. This research is underpinned by several factors, among them: First, the concept of food sovereignty has gained global attention as an alternative to the global food system, which is often unfair and unsustainable. As the primary food producers in many societies, women play a central role in the struggle for food sovereignty. Additionally, women play a significant role in the production, processing, and distribution of food worldwide. Third, implementing gender-responsive public policies is crucial, as non-responsive policies can worsen the disparities between men and women in the food sector. Therefore, it is important to encourage policies that specifically address the needs and roles of women in the food system; Fourth, Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta is an organization that focuses on women's issues. Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta has long been involved in advocacy to fight for women's rights, including the right to food. This research aims to document and analyze the advocacy strategies that have been carried out by this organization.

## LITERATUR REVIEW

Food security in Law No.18 of 2012 is the right of the state and nation to independently determine food policies for the people and which gives the community the right to determine a food system that is in accordance with local resource potential (*Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pangan*, n.d.). According to FAO, food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO, 2006)

Hannah Wittman in her article entitled "Food Sovereignty: An Inclusive Model for Feeding the World and Cooling the Planet" identifies the pillars of food sovereignty by adapting the Nyéléni Declaration, including:

Figure 1. Pillars of Food Sovereignty



To promote food sovereignty, movements are needed from multiple fronts, such as policy and government, agroecological transitions for climate resilience, and access to appropriate technology and resources for the majority of the world's farmers. Agroecology is an approach to food system development that is closely integrated with the principles of food sovereignty, which aims to "optimize interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment and meet the need for a socially just food system where people can make choices about what to be consumed." they eat and how and where the food is produced (Wittman, 2023).

Encouraging agroecology requires collective efforts from farmer movements and participatory research to share knowledge, skills, seeds, equipment and open-source technology in the spirit of just, ecologically oriented and empowering food sovereignty. In the agroecological transition, the role of women and youth is also needed. Food policy advocacy has been implemented in several countries, one of which is the Zero Hunger program in Brazil which provides economic incentives for farmers to bear the costs of the agroecological transition (Wittman, 2023).

In Indonesia, based on the 2018 SUTAS results, the number of female farmers covers a quarter of the total number of farmers, consist of 34 million people. However, in general the condition of female farmers is still far behind male farmers, both in terms of capital, technology and access to economic resources, especially agricultural land. The average area of agricultural land controlled by female farmers is only around 0.2 hectares, much lower than that of male farmers which reaches 0.6 hectares (BPS RI, 2020).

Eni Harmayani in her presentation entitled "The Role of Women in Food Security" explained that women's contribution to food security is not formally recognized. In fact, women have a strategic role in realizing food security, namely the involvement of women in the process of food production, distribution and consumption. In the production process, the number of female farmers is quite significant. In the food production process, women are involved in various stages of food production, starting from planting, harvesting and processing agricultural products. Women are also involved in land and natural resource management such as water and soil management. In the distribution process, women are involved in post-harvest activities such as processing agricultural products into products ready for consumption. Women also often act as liaisons for the distribution of food products in local markets. Meanwhile, in the consumption process, women have a role in regulating food and nutritional intake for the family (Harmayani, 2024).

Empowering women farmers can be done through education and training, namely by providing training in the fields of agriculture and food, land management, food processing and improving nutrition. The existence of policies and support is also important for women farmers by encouraging policies that support women's rights to land and other resources to strengthen food security (Harmayani, 2024).

Rajeev C. Patel in his article entitled "Food Sovereignty: Power, Gender, and the Right to Food" identifies the relationship between gender and food as power and control over the food system. Patel took a case study of the advocacy efforts of the international farmers' organization La Via Campesina to encourage the fulfillment of women's rights in realizing food sovereignty. The role of the food industry requires attention in the food system, where system power is concentrated in the hands of a few companies and geopolitically dominated by the government. Women experience food insecurity and malnutrition. Women and girls are disproportionately disadvantaged by the current food system and political systems in the processes of food production, distribution and consumption. Women experience discrimination in terms of land ownership, wages and access to technology (Patel, 2012).

La Via Campesina invites society to be sovereign over the food system and have the power to determine their own food and agricultural policies. In addition to identifying unfair distribution of power at the household level. At a higher level, food sovereignty is linked to power relations at meso- and macroeconomic levels. For example, on the power of companies in the global economy. The dysfunction of the food system benefits a wide range of food and agricultural companies (Patel, 2012).

Meanwhile, Clara Mi Young Park, Ben White, and Julia in their article entitled "We Are Not All The Same: Taking Gender Seriously in Food Sovereignty Discourse" highlight the vision of food sovereignty requiring radical changes in agricultural systems and social systems, and political systems related to food. Changes are also made to injustice and asymmetry of power in gender relations. Women should be seen as the center of food sovereignty by giving women key roles in food production, procurement and preparation, family food security, and food culture. Several forms of discrimination experienced by women include: 1) access to land and other productive resources; 2) access to employment and livelihood; 3) voice and decision making; 4) division of labor; and 5) access to food and household food sanitation (Park et al., 2015).

‘Women are not all the same’ in terms of wealth, position in the household and society, and also in relation to what they want and expect from themselves and their families by being involved or not with agricultural enterprises. As agroecological principles place women in strategic roles, various alternatives are needed for problems surrounding gender inequality, patriarchal relations and problems based on class differences, taking into account the diversity of roles in each group (Park et al., 2015)

From the four articles above, it can be concluded that women have a strategic position in the process of food production, distribution and consumption. However, the role of women is still formally marginalized. In various countries, women still experience discrimination in realizing food sovereignty, such as marginalization in policies, access to land, access to technology, and various other challenges. Various movements have emerged to advocate for women in the food system chain, one of which is the international farmers' movement La Via Campesina. In this paper, the author will identify how one of the women's movements in the Special Region of Yogyakarta Province, namely Kinasih Women's Solidarity, advocates for women farmers to promote equality in realizing food security.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method. This type of qualitative research has findings that are not obtained through statistical procedures or other forms of calculation (Hasibuan et al., 2022). Instead, this research will comprehensively understand the phenomena in the field guided by theory (theory-driven). This research will provide an overview of the concept of food sovereignty, which the Kinasih Women's Solidarity community implements in their advocacy strategies to encourage gender-responsive public policies.

The descriptive qualitative research approach can provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of the Kinasih Women's Solidarity community in strategic advocacy strategies. This approach aims to describe phenomena in detail and systematically at the same time without manipulating existing variables so that researchers can capture a clear picture of the real situation (Creswell, 2013). In this context, descriptive qualitative research will help reveal how the Solidaritas Perempuan (SP) Kinasih community analyzes the advocacy strategies that have been carried out by SP Kinasih, SP Kinasih's contribution to policy change, and the role of gender in food policy related to analyzing how gender affects the formulation and implementation of food policies, as well as the involvement of civil society.

The data collection technique in this qualitative research focuses on secondary data to explore the analysis of collaborative governance in gender-responsive policy implementation. Desk research was used as a data collection technique. The data source in this research is secondary data which was processed by using Systematic Literature Review (LSR). Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from official websites, journals, books, the internet, and other written sources relevant to the research topic. Data analysis was carried out through several stages, including selecting data, focusing the data obtained, and making conclusions to achieve the research objectives. The main data was obtained

from the official website of Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih. The data were analyzed using the perspective of women's food sovereignty and gender-responsive public policy advocacy strategies, then elaborated with other research results related to the topic.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta**

Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta is one of the women's community networks in Indonesia that focuses on the struggle for justice for all women, especially vulnerable groups and minorities. They work with women at the grassroots to realize true democracy by prioritizing the principles of feminism (Website Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih, n.d).

Their activities range from community organizing, policy advocacy, campaigning, to training. The goal is to raise public awareness about women's issues, empower women to become leaders, and fight for women's rights in various fields, such as climate justice, agrarian, food, and sexuality. In essence, Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta is a community that is active in fighting for gender equality and social justice for women in Indonesia.

The vision of Solidaritas Perempuan (SP) is the creation of an egalitarian and ecological social order with a more symmetrical system of relations between men and women, where both can share access to and control over social, cultural, economic, and political resources fairly. Meanwhile, Solidaritas Perempuan's mission is to strengthen the position of the community, particularly oppressed women, by involving all individuals and groups who are concerned about women's issues. This is based on the principles and values of populism, brotherhood, equal justice, emancipation/liberation, independence, egalitarianism, and nonsectarianism. These include: (1) Building the strength of women throughout Indonesia; (2) Cooperating with women's movements worldwide; and (3) Fighting for and defending women, particularly those from marginalized and oppressed classes; (4) The association aims to promote, defend, and raise awareness of human rights, with a particular focus on women's rights; (5) It strives to effect changes in values, attitudes, and behaviors that are manifestations of patriarchal ideology; (6) It advocates for feminist values in various legal systems and policies; (7) It engages in various other legitimate efforts that align with its principles and objectives. SP's community partners include LBH Yogyakarta, Mitra Wacana Women Resource Center, Samsara, Perkumpulan Keluarga Berencana Indonesia (PKBI), Yayasan Annisa



Swasti, Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI), and RIFKAANNISA (Resource Development Center for the Elimination of Violence against Women).

### **The Impact of Advocacy on Public Policy**

Advocacy is a systematic effort to influence decision-making or public policy. This activity involves various parties, ranging from individuals, community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), to private companies. The purpose of public advocacy is to obtain we are committed to defense and assistance to guarantee the constitutional rights of a person or community in a democratic and fair manner. A person or society can exercise their constitutional rights in a democratic and fair manner (Riyanti, 2023). The impact of advocacy on public policy is very diverse and depends on various factors, such as: (1) Network strength, The wider and stronger the advocacy network, the greater the influence on decision-making. (2) Resources: The availability of financial, human, and information resources is critical to successful advocacy.

Advocacy has a positive impact by encouraging people to actively participate in the decision-making process, increasing government accountability in policy implementation, and changing the attitudes and behaviors of individuals, groups, or even institutions. Whereas, negative impact of advocacy: Poorly managed advocacy can lead to conflict with interested parties, advocacy activities can lead to stigmatization of the group doing the advocacy, and if not done effectively, advocacy can be a waste of time and resources.

### **Advocacy Strategy of Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta to Promote Food Sovereignty for Women Famers**

As an agricultural country, the agricultural sector in Indonesia contributes significantly to economic development. This sector absorbs around 30% of employment in Indonesia and absorbs 16% of the total national GDP in 2021. However, when compared with other countries in ASEAN, the productivity of the agricultural sector in Indonesia is still relatively low. One of the factors causing this low productivity is the marginalization of the role of women farmers who should have a strategic role (Maryati & Solehudin, 2024). The number of women farmers in Indonesia according to the 2018 agricultural census was recorded at 8,051,328 people or around 24.04% of the total farmers in Indonesia. This number shows that women farmers make up almost a quarter of the Indonesian population who work as farmers.(Maulana et al., 2022).

In the Special Region of Yogyakarta, the number of women farmers according to the 2018 Inter-Census Agricultural Survey (SUTAS 2018) was 182.202, while the number of male farmers was 433.175. If calculated, the percentage of female farmers is

only around 30% compared to male farmers, or a difference of 250.973 people. From the two classifications above, the majority of farmers are over 40 years old. Among male farmers, the majority of farmers are aged 45-54 years, in total 117,993. Meanwhile for women, the majority of women farmers are over 65 years old, in total 49,224 people. According to Bappeda DIY data, the number of people working in the agricultural sector in 2020-2022 decreased every year by 2.23 percent. In 2020, the number of people working in the agricultural sector was 20.17 percent, while in 2022 it fell to 17.94 percent (Sholicah, 2023).

Women farmers have a very strategic role in food security, starting from the production process, distribution, to consumption. However, optimizing the productivity of women farmers is hampered by limitations in various access areas, such as minimal access to land, access to technology, and access to policy making. In Yogyakarta, the narrowing of rice fields often threatens food security in Yogyakarta because domestic needs and food production are not balanced. The majority of farmers in Yogyakarta are also not in a productive working condition, namely aged 65 years and over. This indicates that there is a bottleneck in the cadre formation of women farmers (Sholicah, 2023).

Another challenge for the agricultural sector in Yogyakarta is the increasing conversion of agricultural land due to the development of infrastructure and commercial facilities. Based on an interview with the Chair of Solidaritas Perempuan (SP) Kinasih conducted by Balairung Press, land conversion in Yogyakarta was caused by the orientation of land use for capital purposes. The impact of this change of function is felt by women farmers in Yogyakarta where this change of land function causes a loss of space both in social, economic and political terms for women farmers (Putri et al., 2024).

Chairman of SP Kinasih sees that this land conversion causes women farmers to lose land as a means of production. This causes women farmers to lose their living space, livelihood and political space. On average, female farmers in Yogyakarta are small farmers who are categorized as poor women. In the public decision-making structure, poor women are almost never involved in decision-making (Putri et al., 2024).

In the policy aspect regarding the protection of agricultural land and sustainable food, there are still many regulations that conflict with the regulations above, for example on the National Strategic Project (PSN). Meanwhile, the DIY Regional Regulation is still gender neutral, where there is not a single article clause that specifically discusses women farmers. Regulations that the government hopes to implement for women farmers include: 1) preparing development plans that support the

agricultural sector; 2) ensuring farmers are tax free; 3) return the agricultural system to a sustainable pattern system (Putri et al., 2024).

SP Kinasih sees women as having a very significant role in achieving food sovereignty and nutrition for families and their communities. The role includes care work to produce, provide and distribute food for families and communities. However, women still experience structural obstacles through state policies, programs and projects. Women are also faced with the threat of macro-scale agribusiness domination, a monopolistic international trade and investment system which results in the loss of women's sovereignty over food and nutrition. Therefore, the SP Kinasih advocacy movement focuses on fighting for agrarian justice and food sovereignty for women (SP Kinasih, n.d.)

Advocacy efforts carried out by SP Kinasih to support the sovereignty of women farmers include empowerment, capacity building, networking, and articulation of interests to the government. In empowering and strengthening the capacity of women farmers, SP Kinasih encourages the realization of sustainable women farming. SP Kinasih provides assistance to farming communities, such as the Productive Elderly Farmers Group (KTLP), which located in Ledhok Timoho. SP Kinasih acts as a facilitator which connects the Productive Elderly Farmers Group (KTLP) with various parties to increase and sell their agricultural products (Dhani et al., 2023).

SP Kinasih studied the sustainable agricultural management of the Yogyakarta Karisma Farmers Group and also provide assistance to this group. The implementation of sustainable agriculture has actually been carried out for generations by women farmers in Yogyakarta. However, The Green Revolution under Soeharto administration caused negative impacts ecologically, socially and economically. Male dominate farmers ownership, land cultivation and decision making regarding rice fields. Meanwhile, women are only placed to support agricultural activities (Ullaili, 2024).

The use of chemical fertilizers among farmers is significant. This is driven by government policy which continues to provide subsidies in the form of chemical fertilizers. According to data from the Indonesian Fertilizer Producers Association (APPI), throughout 2017-2022, fertilizer use in Indonesia reached 10-11 million tons per year. The same data was also obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. Chemical fertilizers are always given more than organic fertilizers. In 2020, urea fertilizer subsidies will reach 3.27 tons. Meanwhile, organic fertilizer is only 720,000 tons. In 2021, the allocation of subsidized fertilizer will also be dominated by chemical fertilizers, namely 39.5% of urea fertilizer and 25.3% of NPK fertilizer (Kinasih, 2024).

The principle of sustainable agriculture prioritizes respect all kinds of living creatures, including animals that have previously been considered pests. Sana Ulaili from the Kinasih Yogyakarta Women's Solidarity Executive Board said that women farmers not only have to get out of the addiction of chemical pesticides and imported seeds, at the same time they have to get out of the patriarchal culture which is still strong in the family and society which marginalizes women's roles. Moreover, women farmers are generally poor and do not own land (Sudiarjo, 2024).

Karisma farmers apply sustainable agricultural practices through the use of local seeds, organic fertilizer, and the *pranata prey* system (traditional Javanese planting calendar). All three are traditional practices that have been carried out for generations and are environmentally friendly. Its application adapts to natural conditions and the situation of the surrounding community. Karisma farmers' sustainable initiatives contribute to the sustainability of local food and the surrounding environment (Ullaili, 2024). Apart from cultivating agriculture naturally, another characteristic of sustainable agriculture is prioritizing agricultural production for the family. SP Kinasih encourages the Karisma Farmer group initiative to be developed in other farmer groups through the transfer of knowledge between women farmer groups (Rudiana, 2024).

SP Kinasih provides assistance to farming communities, such as the Productive Elderly Farmers Group (KTLP), which located in Ledhok Timoho. SP Kinasih acts as a facilitator which connects the Productive Elderly Farmers Group (KTLP) with various parties to increase and sell their agricultural products. SP Kinasih also contributes to providing knowledge and income opportunities to women in the community through empowerment and family welfare (PKK) activities. SP Kinasih not only provides savings and loans, but also generates income through cooking activities and selling fresh products and creating added value from these raw materials (Dhani et al., 2023).

SP Kinasih connects farmer groups with stakeholders. Various collaborations are facilitated by SP Kinasih through lobbying with some departments such as the Department of Agriculture. As a result, the KTLP group in Ledok Timoho succeeded in increasing harvest productivity and sales of Ambon bananas. The Department of Agriculture also provides significant support for KTLP through various programs development assistance, such as cultivating tilapia, catfish, and goat. Support from the agricultural department, especially through the formation of KTLP Ledhok Timoho, provides significant support to these groups. This increases program sustainability and provides positive social impact (Dhani et al., 2023).

In policy advocacy, SP Kinasih encouraged the government to review the effectiveness of implementing Law no. 19 of 2013 concerning Protection and Empowerment of Farmers, and Law No. 41 of 2019 concerning Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land. SP Kinasih urges the government to stop the massive conversion of productive agricultural land to non-productive land. The government must also support the welfare of farmers, restore sustainable agricultural patterns, and realize agrarian reform and gender-equitable agriculture (Wayar, 2022).

Regarding the issue of climate change, it has a direct impact on seasonal shifts which make it difficult for farmers to determine planting and harvest times for their crops. In addition, increasing fluctuations in temperature and air humidity can cause the growth and development of plant pests (Upland, 2023). SP Kinasih encourages the government to implement policies and programs to ensure the survival of farmers, especially small scale farmers. The government needs to strengthen farmers' knowledge and skills in facing the climate crisis. The government can also formulate initiatives to restore various local seed variants, formulate adequate farmer subsidy policies, and provide rewards to sustainable farmers who consistently conserve the Earth (Ullaili, 2024).

As a form of appreciation for the women farmer movement in Yogyakarta, SP Kinasih organized the Festival Perempuan Istimewa (FESPIS) in 2024 at Bale Klegung, Kalibawang, Kulonprogo. This festival was held to celebrate women farmers who have worked to care for Mother Earth.

## CONCLUSION

This research has successfully revealed the crucial role of Solidaritas Perempuan Kinasih Yogyakarta in fighting for women's food sovereignty. Through various innovative advocacy strategies, SP Kinasih has succeeded in raising public awareness, building a strong network, and influencing public policy at the local level. The findings of this study show that SP Kinasih's efforts have contributed to strengthening women's position in the food system and encouraging the creation of more inclusive and gender-perspective public policies.

However, the research also identified a number of challenges that still need to be overcome, such as resistance to change, limited resources, and the complexity of women's food sovereignty issues. These challenges demand more systematic and sustained efforts to achieve more transformative change.

## Suggestion

SP Kinasih needs to continue to improve its organizational capacity, both in terms of human, financial, and knowledge resources. This is crucial for ensuring the sustainability and effectiveness of advocacy programs. Conduct in-depth qualitative research to understand the experiences and perspectives of women farmers, fishers, and food processors. This research can provide richer insights into the specific challenges and needs faced by women in the context of food sovereignty.

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