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# The Role of the Srikandi Tani 09 Women Farmers Group in Fulfilling the Right to a Healthy Environment

Nurdiyana Nurdiyana<sup>1\*</sup>, Suanto Suanto<sup>2</sup>, Roni Rustandi<sup>3</sup>, Trisakti Handayani<sup>4</sup>, Sri Rumiati<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Pamulang, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia

<sup>5</sup> Faculty of Law, STKIP Arrahmaniyah, Indonesia

\*correspondence email : [dosen02080@unpam.ac.id](mailto:dosen02080@unpam.ac.id)

## Abstract

**This study aims** to analyze the role of the Srikandi Tani 09 Women Farmers Group (KWT) in realizing the right to a healthy environment as part of the implementation of human rights at the community level in South Tangerang City. This study also identifies the supporting factors and barriers that influence the group's environmental advocacy activities and examines its contribution to the realization of human rights-based sustainable development.

**This study employs** a qualitative descriptive method, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation involving five active members of the PKK organization who participate in KWT activities. The data were analyzed thematically to gain a comprehensive understanding of community-based environmental practices.

**The novelty** of this research lies in its focus on integrating gender empowerment and ecological participation in realizing the constitutional right to a healthy environment, positioned within a human rights perspective.

**The findings** indicate that KWT Srikandi Tani 09 plays an active role in raising environmental awareness, managing limited land for urban agriculture, and processing organic waste into useful materials. The success of these activities is supported by participatory leadership, community solidarity, and collaboration with local government agencies, while challenges arise from limited land, funding, and public environmental awareness.

**Conclusions** from the study indicate that the group's activities significantly contribute to realizing the right to a healthy environment and the empowerment of women as key actors in sustainable community development.

**Keywords:** Human Rights; Women Empowerment; Environmental Justice; Community Participation; Sustainable Development

## Abstrak

**Tujuan penelitian** ini untuk menganalisis peran Kelompok Wanita Tani (KWT) Srikandi Tani 09 dalam mewujudkan hak atas lingkungan yang sehat sebagai bagian dari implementasi hak asasi manusia di tingkat komunitas di Kota Tangerang Selatan. Penelitian ini juga mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor pendukung dan penghambat yang mempengaruhi kegiatan advokasi lingkungan kelompok tersebut serta mengkaji kontribusinya terhadap realisasi pembangunan berkelanjutan berbasis hak asasi manusia.

**Metode penelitian** ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data yang dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi yang melibatkan lima anggota

organisasi PKK yang aktif berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan KWT. Data dianalisis secara tematis untuk memperoleh pemahaman komprehensif tentang praktik lingkungan berbasis komunitas.

**Kebaruan** Penelitian ini terletak pada fokusnya pada integrasi pemberdayaan gender dan partisipasi ekologi dalam mewujudkan hak konstitusional atas lingkungan yang sehat, yang diposisikan dalam perspektif hak asasi manusia.

**Hasil penelitian** menunjukkan bahwa KWT Srikandi Tani 09 berperan aktif dalam meningkatkan kesadaran lingkungan, mengelola lahan terbatas untuk pertanian perkotaan, dan mengolah limbah organik menjadi bahan berguna. Kesuksesan kegiatan ini didukung oleh kepemimpinan partisipatif, solidaritas komunitas, dan kolaborasi dengan lembaga pemerintah setempat, sementara kendala muncul dari keterbatasan lahan, dana, dan kesadaran lingkungan masyarakat.

**Kesimpulan** penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kegiatan kelompok ini berkontribusi secara signifikan dalam mewujudkan hak atas lingkungan yang sehat dan pemberdayaan perempuan sebagai aktor kunci dalam pengembangan komunitas yang berkelanjutan.

**Kata kunci:** Hak Asasi Manusia; Pemberdayaan Perempuan; Keadilan Ekologis; Partisipasi Masyarakat; Pembangunan Berkelanjutan

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Human rights and the environment are closely interconnected within the framework of sustainable development in Indonesia. The right to a good and healthy environment is constitutionally recognized in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which guarantees every person the right to physical and spiritual prosperity, adequate housing, and a healthy environment.<sup>1</sup> This recognition places environmental rights on par with other fundamental rights such as education, health, and security. Consequently, environmental protection can be understood as an integral part of the fulfillment of human rights. At the global level, the United Nations General Assembly has also affirmed that access to a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment constitutes a universal human right closely linked to human dignity and quality of life.<sup>2</sup>

The urgency of environmental protection has increased alongside the growing complexity of ecological problems such as pollution, land degradation, and climate change, which directly affect the quality of human life. Environmental degradation not only threatens ecological balance but also undermines the realization of fundamental human rights.<sup>3</sup> Kivinge (2023) argues that ecological damage, including air pollution, industrial waste, and deforestation, should be treated as structural human rights violations because they

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<sup>1</sup> Zilda Khilmatus Shokhikhah, "Hak Konstitusional Generasi Mendatang Atas Lingkungan Hidup Layak: Kajian Hukum Tata Negara Terhadap Tanggung Jawab Negara Dalam Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," *Jurnal Riset Rumpun Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Humaniora* 4, no. 3 (June 2025): 175–86, <https://doi.org/10.55606/jurrish.v4i3.5767>.

<sup>2</sup> The Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment, Pub. L. No. Resolution of the 76th Session of the UN General Assembly, 76/300 A/RES/76/300 (2022), <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/76/300>.

<sup>3</sup> Suryati et al., "Upaya Perlindungan Lingkungan Sebagai Bagian dari Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Perspektif Hukum Positif," *Wijayakusuma Law Review* 3, no. 2 (December 2021): 41–45, <https://doi.org/10.51921/wlr.rkexr153>.

disproportionately affect vulnerable communities.<sup>4</sup> Therefore, integrating a human rights–based approach into environmental governance is crucial in ensuring ecological justice and sustainable development.<sup>5</sup>

Indonesia has demonstrated a strong commitment to protecting environmental rights through various legal instruments. Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights recognizes the right to a healthy environment as part of the right to life, while Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management establishes the shared responsibility of the state, society, and the private sector in environmental preservation.<sup>6</sup> These legal frameworks emphasize that environmental protection cannot rely solely on state regulation but requires active community participation. In line with this perspective, the concept of Environmental Rule of Law promoted by UNEP stresses the importance of integrating human rights principles into environmental governance to achieve comprehensive ecological justice.<sup>7</sup>

Within this participatory framework, gender perspectives play an important role in environmental governance. Women, particularly at the community level, are often among the groups most affected by environmental degradation but also possess significant potential to contribute to environmental conservation. Women's participation in environmental management reflects the principle of gender equality in the realization of human rights.<sup>8</sup> Empirical studies indicate that women's involvement in environmental movements significantly strengthens ecological awareness and social justice, especially within urban communities.<sup>9</sup> Therefore, women's participation in environmental initiatives is not merely a matter of representation but also a concrete manifestation of substantive equality in the context of human rights.

One of the community-based mechanisms that facilitate women's participation in environmental management in Indonesia is the Women Farmers Group (Kelompok Wanita Tani/KWT). Organized under the Family Welfare Movement (PKK), KWT promotes various environmental initiatives such as urban farming, land greening, and household waste management. These activities not only contribute to environmental sustainability but also strengthen food security and community resilience. Research shows that the synergy between environmental programs and women's empowerment through KWT can enhance community

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<sup>4</sup> Ivan B. Kivinge, "Understanding Environmental Destruction as a Human Rights Violation," *Utafiti* 18, no. 2 (November 2023): 178–93, <https://doi.org/10.1163/26836408-15020082>.

<sup>5</sup> Ahmad Faizul Rahman, "Community-Based Approaches to Environmental Sustainability: A Social Science Review," *International Journal of Social Science and Applied Technology* 1, no. 1 (September 2025): 12–20, <https://doi.org/10.64391/ijssat.v1i1.002>.

<sup>6</sup> Sodikin Sodikin, "Perlindungan Atas Hak Kehidupan (Right To Life) Masyarakat Rempang," *Journal of Contemporary Law Studies* 2, no. 4 (August 2025): 327–38, <https://doi.org/10.47134/lawstudies.v2i4.4259>.

<sup>7</sup> UNEP, *Environmental Rule of Law: Tracking Progress and Charting Future Directions* (United Nations Environment Programme, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.59117/20.500.11822/43943>.

<sup>8</sup> Levi Anatolia S. M. Exposto, "Gender Issues in Environmental Health," *Asian Journal of Healthy and Science* 2, no. 4 (April 2023): 157–67, <https://doi.org/10.58631/ajhs.v2i4.39>.

<sup>9</sup> Rifka Resi Pawestri, Jihan Marsya Azahra, and Laila Kholid Alfirdaus, "Gender Equality and Environmental Justice: Assessing Prospects and Challenge in Indonesia," *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 1537, no. 1 (September 2025): 012058, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1537/1/012058>.

awareness and responsibility toward environmental preservation.<sup>10</sup> In this context, grassroots women's empowerment initiatives represent a practical implementation of human rights principles that align with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.<sup>11</sup>

Community participation plays a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness of environmental governance. Participatory development principles emphasize that citizens should be actively involved in decision-making processes related to natural resource management and environmental protection.<sup>12</sup> According to Sanoff (2022), participatory approaches not only improve policy effectiveness but also strengthen community ownership of development programs.<sup>13</sup> In Indonesia, organizations such as PKK and KWT function as important platforms for strengthening environmental literacy and community empowerment.<sup>14</sup> Through activities such as urban agriculture, greening programs, and community-based waste management, women in KWT contribute to environmental sustainability while strengthening social solidarity and community resilience.<sup>15</sup>

Despite the increasing number of studies on environmental rights and women's participation, most existing research primarily focuses on socio-economic empowerment or ecological outcomes. Limited attention has been given to examining community-based women's organizations such as KWT as implementing actors of environmental rights from a legal and human rights perspective at the local level. In fact, women's participation in environmental initiatives can also contribute to strengthening democratic participation and civil rights within communities.<sup>16</sup> This gap indicates the need for further research that connects

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<sup>10</sup> Andi Rosdiana et al., "Strategi Pengelolaan Lingkungan Dan Penguatan Ketahanan Pangan Kawasan Perkotaan Melalui Program Kelompok Wanita Tani Dan Bank Sampah," *Business and Investment Review* 3, no. 5 (September 2025): 1–7, <https://doi.org/10.61292/birev.199>.

<sup>11</sup> Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Pub. L. No. United Nations General Assembly Resolution, 70/1 (2015) A/RES/70/1 (2015), <https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/70/1>.

<sup>12</sup> Risno Mina et al., "Communities for Environmental Protection: Fostering Responsibility and Sustainability," *Journal of Judicial Review* 26, no. 2 (December 2024): 227–44, <https://doi.org/10.37253/jjr.v26i2.9617>.

<sup>13</sup> Henry Sanoff, "Participatory Design," *Journal of Design, Planning and Aesthetics Research* 1, no. 2 (November 2022): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.55755/DepArch.2022.8>.

<sup>14</sup> Wahyu Hindiawati, Yekti Sri Rahayu, and Nurul Muddarisna, "Penguatan Usahatani Dan Tata Kelola Hukum Organisasi KWT Ratu Nahrasyah Desa Bendosewu," *JAST: Jurnal Aplikasi Sains Dan Teknologi* 7, no. 2 (December 2023): 101–13, <https://doi.org/10.33366/jast.v7i2.5217>; Titi Stiawati and Ika Arinia Indriyany, "Penyuluhan Optimalisasi Peran Organisasi Wanita Pemberdayaan Dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan Di Tengah Era Globalisasi Di Kelurahan Kalitimbang Kecamatan Cibeber, Kota Cilegon," *Komunitas: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 2, no. 1 (June 2022): 30–37, <https://doi.org/10.31506/komunitas:jpkm.v2i1.15688>.

<sup>15</sup> Popi Dayurni et al., "Sinergi Mahasiswa KKM Dan Warga Dalam Program Penghijauan Lahan Milik Kelompok Wanita Tani Di Kelurahan Pageragung," *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Jurnal Aksi Sosial* 1, no. 3 (September 2024): 74–81, <https://doi.org/10.62383/aksisosial.v1i3.577>; Agil Lepiyanto et al., "Pemberdayaan Kelompok Wanita Tani Dalam Pemanfaatan Lahan Pekarangan Sebagai Rintisan Kawasan Rumah Pangan Lestari," *Lambung Inovasi: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 7, no. 2 (June 2022): 129–37, <https://doi.org/10.36312/linov.v7i2.688>.

<sup>16</sup> Nyoman Satyayudha Dananjaya and Fuchikawa Kazuhiko, "The Citizens' Constitutional Rights Regarding Habitable and Wholesome Environment: Towards a Law State That Protects the Environment," *Udayana Journal of Law and Culture* 4, no. 1 (January 2020): 81, <https://doi.org/10.24843/UJLC.2020.v04.i01.p05>; Kiran Shrimant Kakade, Anjali M. Kulkarni, and Kasturi R. Naik, "The Role of Women Leadership in Environmental Management.," in *Practice, Progress, and Proficiency in Sustainability*, ed. Perfecto Gatbonton Aquino, Jr., Revenio Cabanilla Jalagat, Jr., and Mercia Selva Malar Justin (IGI Global, 2023), 31–49, <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-6684-5986-7.ch003>.

environmental law, human rights principles, and grassroots environmental practices.

This study addresses this gap by examining the role of the Srikandi Tani 09 Women Farmers Group (KWT) in Benda Baru Village, South Tangerang City, as a community-based actor in fulfilling the right to a healthy environment. Previous field research shows that the activities of KWT Srikandi Tani 09, including plant nurseries, land greening, and community-based urban farming, have contributed to improving environmental quality and strengthening social solidarity among residents.<sup>17</sup> These initiatives reflect a collaborative model between local communities and government support in promoting environmental democracy and sustainable development.<sup>18</sup> Based on this background, this study aims to analyze: (1) the role of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 in environmental protection and women's empowerment, (2) the supporting and inhibiting factors influencing its activities, and (3) the contribution of KWT to the implementation of human rights in the environmental sector.

## 2. METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with a single case study design to gain an in-depth understanding of the role of the Srikandi Tani 09 Women Farmers Group (KWT) in fulfilling the right to a healthy environment in South Tangerang City. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to interpret the meaning behind social actions and the experiences of community members in the context of real life.<sup>19</sup> According to Yin (2018), case study design is used to examine social phenomena holistically by considering social, legal, and cultural factors.<sup>20</sup> The research location was in Benda Baru Village, Pamulang District, South Tangerang City, which was chosen because the activities of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 were considered relevant to the issues of women's empowerment and the right to a healthy environment through urban agriculture, plant nurseries, and greening of the area.

The research subjects consisted of five main informants, all of whom were active members of the PKK in the RW 09 neighborhood, including the chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and two core members directly involved in managing the garden and seed house. Informants were determined using purposive sampling techniques, based on their active involvement in environmental empowerment activities. The number of informants was considered sufficient because the information obtained had reached data saturation, as similar patterns and themes repeatedly emerged during the interview process. Data was obtained through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and documentation in the form of activity archives, field photos, and evidence of visits by local officials. The interviews and observations were conducted to explore the roles of KWT and the supporting and inhibiting

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<sup>17</sup> Nurdiyana, "Catatan Observasi Lapangan Kegiatan KWT Srikandi Tani 09," October 25, 2025, Arsip Penelitian KWT, Tangerang Selatan, Catatan lapangan pribadi.

<sup>18</sup> Sodikin Sodikin and Divia Rekha Permana, "The Community Participation in the Environmental Management of Used Battery Smelting Activities," *Jurnal Daulat Hukum* 6, no. 3 (October 2023): 209, <https://doi.org/10.30659/jdh.v6i3.26703>.

<sup>19</sup> John W. Creswell, *Research Design. Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 5th edition (international student edition) (London: SAGE Publications, 2017).

<sup>20</sup> Robert K. Yin, *Case Study Research and Applications: Design and Methods*, Sixth edition, with Donald T. Campbell (Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2018).

factors in implementing environmental activities, while normative legal analysis was used to examine KWT's contribution to the fulfillment of the right to a healthy environment from a human rights perspective. To maintain research ethics, the identities of informants were disguised with codes IF-1 to IF-5, and each informant gave their informed consent before the interview was conducted. Data validity was strengthened by triangulating sources and methods to make the research findings more reliable and objective.

Data analysis used the interactive analysis model of Miles et al. (2014), which includes three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. This process was combined with a legal-descriptive thematic analysis, namely the grouping of field data based on substantive themes, which was then interpreted using human rights theory, women's empowerment theory, and legal foundations including the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law No. 39 of 1999, and Law No. 32 of 2009. The fulfillment of the right to a healthy environment was analyzed through indicators including community participation in environmental protection, access to a clean and sustainable environment, collective environmental awareness, and the practical implementation of environmental rights at the local level. This approach ensures that the research results are not only empirical but also have a strong normative basis in accordance with the characteristics of socio-legal research in the field of environmental rights.<sup>21</sup>

### **3. DISCUSSION**

#### **3.1. The Role of Women Farmers Groups (KWT) in Fulfilling the Right to a Healthy Environment**

The role of the Srikandi Tani 09 Women Farmers Group (KWT) in fulfilling the right to a healthy environment represents the practical implementation of human rights principles at the local community level. Based on interviews and field observations, the main activities of the KWT include plant nurseries, reforestation, and household organic waste management. These activities substantively demonstrate the efforts of citizens to actualize their constitutional rights as stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. By managing limited land into productive green spaces, KWT members demonstrate that the right to the environment is not only implemented through state policies, but also through community initiatives as an integral part of sustainable living at the grassroots level.<sup>22</sup>

KWT activities also serve as a form of non-formal environmental education for the surrounding community. Based on the statement of informant IF-2, simple training such as composting, vertical planting, and the use of organic waste as fertilizer has become a regular agenda involving housewives and children in the RW 09 neighborhood.<sup>23</sup> This practice is in

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<sup>21</sup> Matthew B. Miles, A. M. Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*, Third edition (Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc., 2014).

<sup>22</sup> Valencia Prasetyo Ningrum, "Environmental Law Enforcement In Law Number 32 of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management," *Asian Journal of Social and Humanities* 1, no. 08 (May 2023): 351–56, <https://doi.org/10.59888/ajosh.v1i08.38>.

<sup>23</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat," October

line with Rahman's (2025) idea of a community-based approach to environmental sustainability, which places the local community as the main actor in environmental conservation.<sup>24</sup> Through these activities, KWT members not only maintain environmental cleanliness but also instill transformative ecological awareness, shifting from consumptive behavior to productive behavior oriented toward sustainability.

From a social perspective, KWT Srikandi Tani 09 has succeeded in fostering community solidarity and building social networks that strengthen the value of mutual cooperation. Collective activities such as joint planting, garden cleaning, and joint harvesting create mutually supportive social relationships among residents. This is in line with Trisna's (2024) view that community participation in environmental activities serves to strengthen social cohesion and increase a sense of ownership of living spaces.<sup>25</sup> Informant IF-4 emphasized that the spirit of togetherness is the main social capital that drives the sustainability of KWT activities, even though financial support and facilities are still limited.<sup>26</sup> Thus, the existence of KWT shows how collective work can strengthen human values rooted in local culture.

The role of KWT also has a very strong gender dimension. Through an inclusive organizational structure, women have the opportunity to play an active role in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of environmental activities. Informants IF-1 and IF-3 explained that women are no longer complementary in social activities, but are the main drivers who initiate greening and yard utilization programs.<sup>27</sup> This is in line with the view of Pawestri et al. (2025) that women's participation in environmental management is a concrete manifestation of substantive equality in the implementation of human rights. Women's involvement in KWT not only strengthens household economic empowerment but also expands women's roles in the social and ecological spheres.<sup>28</sup>

Ecologically, the contribution of KWT is evident through physical changes in the environment in RW 09. Field observations show an increase in green areas and a reduction in organic waste disposed of in the environment. Informant IF-5 explained that most organic waste is now used as compost, while crop yields are used for consumption by members. This practice demonstrates that growing environmental awareness among the community can have a concrete impact on air quality, environmental aesthetics, and residents' health.<sup>29</sup> In line with Kivinge's (2023) view, collective actions such as this are a tangible form of protecting the basic human right to a healthy environment, which is inseparable from the right to life and well-being.<sup>30</sup>

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25, 2025, Arsip Penelitian KWT, Tangerang Selatan, Wawancara pribadi.

<sup>24</sup> Rahman, "Community-Based Approaches to Environmental Sustainability."

<sup>25</sup> Devita Trisna, "Pentingnya Kesadaran Masyarakat Dalam Menjaga Dan Menaati Aturan Yang Ada Di Lingkungan," *Civic Society Research and Education: Jurnal Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan* 5, no. 1 (March 2024): 35–44, <https://doi.org/10.57094/jpkn.v5i1.1270>.

<sup>26</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

<sup>28</sup> Pawestri, Azahra, and Alfirdaus, "Gender Equality and Environmental Justice."

<sup>29</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>30</sup> Kivinge, "Understanding Environmental Destruction as a Human Rights Violation."

From a legal perspective, the role of KWT can be categorized as a form of community participation in the implementation of the principle of environmental rule of law as emphasized by UNEP (2023).<sup>31</sup> KWT acts as an intermediary between legal norms and social practices, where members consciously translate regulations such as Law Number 32 of 2009 into concrete actions. Informant IF-3 mentioned that counseling from the sub-district office regarding waste management and greening of the area encouraged members to understand their legal obligations in maintaining environmental cleanliness.<sup>32</sup> Thus, KWT acts as a liaison between public policy and its implementation at the community level, demonstrating an effective form of bottom-up governance.

From an economic perspective, the role of KWT cannot be ignored. Through the utilization of harvests such as vegetables and medicinal plants, group members earn a small additional income that strengthens the economic independence of their households. Interviews with IF-2 show that some of the harvest is sold in the surrounding area or used for social activities.<sup>33</sup> This finding is consistent with the research by Rosdiana et al. (2025), which explains that the synergy between women's economic empowerment and environmental management produces a double impact in the form of increased welfare and strengthened ecological awareness among the community.<sup>34</sup> Thus, KWT economic activities have mutual social and environmental value.

The role of KWT also demonstrates the synergy between the community and local government within the framework of collaborative governance. Support from the village and sub-district authorities, as well as visits from the Deputy Mayor and the Governor of Banten, are recognition of this group's real contribution to sustainable development. However, as stated in IF-1, this support is still temporary and has not been followed by long-term assistance policies.<sup>35</sup> This condition shows the need for more consistent local government policies to strengthen the institutional capacity of KWT in creating a healthy environment, as recommended by Ningrum (2023) regarding the importance of collaborative environmental governance.<sup>36</sup>

In addition to structural and economic aspects, KWT also plays a role in strengthening moral values and environmental ethics. Through collective activities such as planting, caring for, and harvesting garden produce, group members develop a sense of responsibility and social concern for others. These values reflect the spirit of mutual cooperation and solidarity that is part of the character of the Indonesian people as mandated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Field findings show that KWT activities have fostered new habits among residents, such as planting in limited land and reducing the use of single-use plastics. Thus,

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<sup>31</sup> UNEP, *Environmental Rule of Law*.

<sup>32</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Rosdiana et al., "Strategi Pengelolaan Lingkungan Dan Penguatan Ketahanan Pangan Kawasan Perkotaan Melalui Program Kelompok Wanita Tani Dan Bank Sampah."

<sup>35</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>36</sup> Ningrum, "Environmental Law Enforcement In Law Number 32 of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management."

KWT functions not only as an economic or social forum, but also as a space for environmental-based moral learning.

Overall, the role of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 demonstrates the integration of legal, social, economic, and cultural aspects in fulfilling the right to a healthy environment. The activities of this group are not only a form of adaptation to urban space limitations, but also an expression of citizens' awareness of their right to live in a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment. By making women the main actors and the community the basis of the movement, KWT has succeeded in integrating human rights principles with environmental management practices. These findings reinforce the views of Shokhikhah (2025) and Rahman (2025) that the fulfillment of human rights in the environmental field cannot be achieved solely through legal instruments, but must be supported by social awareness, active participation, and collaboration between actors at the local level.<sup>37</sup>

### **3.2. Supporting and Hindering Factors in the Role of Women Farmers Groups (KWT)**

The main supporting factor for the success of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 in fulfilling its role in realizing the right to a healthy environment is the strong social solidarity and mutual cooperation among its members. Based on interviews with IF-4 and IF-5, activities such as seedling cultivation, land clearing, and joint harvesting are carried out voluntarily without relying on economic incentives.<sup>38</sup> This condition reflects a form of social participation that grows from collective awareness, not because of external coercion. This is in line with Trisna's (2024) view, which emphasizes that public awareness in protecting the environment is a major prerequisite for the successful implementation of ecological policies at the local level.<sup>39</sup> Thus, social solidarity serves as a moral and cultural foundation that strengthens the sustainability of community-based environmental programs.

In addition to social factors, local government support is an important element in strengthening the institutional capacity of KWT. Based on field observations and documentation, KWT Srikandi Tani 09 received direct guidance from the Benda Baru sub-district office and the opportunity to participate in training from the South Tangerang City Food Security Agency. Informant IF-2 explained that technical guidance related to urban farming and the use of small plots of land helped members improve their modern farming skills. This kind of support is in line with Ningrum's (2023) idea, which emphasizes the importance of collaborative environmental management between the government and the community.<sup>40</sup> Through a collaborative governance approach, the sustainability of environmental programs is not only determined by formal regulations, but also by the synergy between social actors who have a shared interest in achieving ecological justice.

The next supporting factor is the role of PKK as an umbrella organization that facilitates

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<sup>37</sup> Rahman, "Community-Based Approaches to Environmental Sustainability"; Shokhikhah, "Hak Konstitusional Generasi Mendatang Atas Lingkungan Hidup Layak."

<sup>38</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>39</sup> Trisna, "Pentingnya Kesadaran Masyarakat Dalam Menjaga Dan Menaati Aturan Yang Ada Di Lingkungan."

<sup>40</sup> Ningrum, "Environmental Law Enforcement In Law Number 32 of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management."

the formation of KWT. Based on IF-1's statement, KWT Srikandi Tani 09 was born from the initiative of PKK RW 09, which saw the potential of women in managing limited land in densely populated settlements.<sup>41</sup> PKK functions as a mediator between government policies and community needs, as well as providing social legitimacy for women's activities in public spaces. This is in line with the findings of Stiawati & Indriyany (2022), which state that women's organizations such as the PKK play a crucial role in strengthening environmental literacy while increasing the confidence of their members.<sup>42</sup> With the structural support of the PKK, KWT activities gain broader access to resources, training, and institutional networks.

In terms of natural resources, the existence of a large yard area in RW 09 is an ecological asset that supports urban farming activities. Based on observations, the land around the KWT secretariat is used for nurseries and planting green crops, such as spinach, kale, and ginger. Informant IF-3 said that the land was initially unproductive, but is now being optimally utilized thanks to training provided by the sub-district office.<sup>43</sup> This condition is in line with the findings of Dayurni et al. (2024), which show that the use of yard space through urban farming activities can be a solution to the limited green space in urban areas while also increasing residents' awareness of their right to a healthy environment.<sup>44</sup> The availability of land, although limited, is proof that small scale does not reduce the social and ecological value of a community-based movement.

In addition to natural and social factors, moral support from community leaders is also an important driver for the sustainability of KWT. Based on IF-5's statement, RT and RW leaders often attend planting or harvesting activities, and even help out when local officials visit. The presence of these leaders serves as a symbol of social legitimacy and strengthens the enthusiasm of members in maintaining the activities they carry out. This is in line with the views of Rosdiana et al. (2025), who emphasize that social support from the surrounding environment strengthens the social capital of the community and increases the effectiveness of citizen-based programs.<sup>45</sup> Symbolic support such as this plays a major role in maintaining the psychological stability of members and strengthening their sense of ownership of environmental programs.

However, despite a number of supporting factors, there are also obstacles faced by KWT in realizing the right to a healthy environment. The main obstacle is limited financial resources. Based on IF-1 and IF-2, KWT activities are mostly self-funded by members, with occasional assistance from the village administration.<sup>46</sup> Budget constraints make it difficult for the group

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<sup>41</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>42</sup> Stiawati and Indriyany, "Penyuluhan Optimalisasi Peran Organisasi Wanita Pemberdayaan Dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan Di Tengah Era Globalisasi Di Kelurahan Kalitimbang Kecamatan Cibeber, Kota Cilegon."

<sup>43</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>44</sup> Dayurni et al., "Sinergi Mahasiswa KKM Dan Warga Dalam Program Penghijauan Lahan Milik Kelompok Wanita Tani Di Kelurahan Pageragung."

<sup>45</sup> Rosdiana et al., "Strategi Pengelolaan Lingkungan Dan Penguatan Ketahanan Pangan Kawasan Perkotaan Melalui Program Kelompok Wanita Tani Dan Bank Sampah."

<sup>46</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

to expand its activities, such as procuring modern agricultural equipment or building permanent seedling houses. This phenomenon illustrates the structural inequality in environmental policy at the local level, as stated by Shokhikhah (2025), that the state's responsibility for the right to the environment is often not accompanied by adequate resource allocation at the community level.<sup>47</sup> These financial obstacles have the potential to hamper the sustainability of the program if there is no continued support from the local government.

Another significant obstacle is the limited knowledge and technical training in urban agriculture. Based on interviews with IF-3 and IF-4, most KWT members come from non-agricultural backgrounds, so it takes time for them to adapt to cultivation techniques, fertilization, and organic waste management. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of continuous assistance from academics or environmental practitioners. This is in line with the findings of Hindiawati et al. (2023), which state that weak technical capacity is one of the main challenges in developing KWT as an actor in environmental empowerment.<sup>48</sup> Limited knowledge leads to low productivity and effectiveness of activities, thus requiring more intensive institutional intervention through continuous training programs.

In addition to internal factors, external obstacles also arise from the low awareness of some local residents regarding the importance of cleanliness and environmental management. Based on IF-5's statement, there are still residents who litter or do not actively participate in environmental cleanliness activities. This obstacle shows a gap in ecological awareness among residents, where most of the responsibility is still borne by the KWT group. According to Suryati et al. (2021), this condition illustrates the weak internalization of the value of the right to the environment as a shared right, not merely the responsibility of individuals or certain groups.<sup>49</sup> Therefore, the success of environmental programs needs to be accompanied by legal and social education that instills the value of collective ecological participation.

Time constraints among members also pose a challenge. Based on interviews with IF-2 and IF-4, most KWT members are housewives who must divide their time between domestic work and social activities. This causes activity intensity to decline during certain periods, especially during the rainy season or when PKK activities increase.<sup>50</sup> This phenomenon illustrates how gender factors and the double burden affect women's participation in public activities. Expoto (2023) explains that women's dual roles often become structural barriers to their involvement in environmental issues, requiring policies that can ease women's social burdens without reducing their space for participation.<sup>51</sup> Thus, the sustainability of KWTs depends heavily on the group's ability to manage time and the division of members' social roles.

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<sup>47</sup> Shokhikhah, "Hak Konstitusional Generasi Mendatang Atas Lingkungan Hidup Layak."

<sup>48</sup> Hindiawati, Rahayu, and Muddarisna, "Penguatan Usahatani Dan Tata Kelola Hukum Organisasi KWT Ratu Nahrasiyah Desa Bendosewu."

<sup>49</sup> Suryati et al., "Upaya Perlindungan Lingkungan Sebagai Bagian dari Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Perspektif Hukum Positif."

<sup>50</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>51</sup> Expoto, "Gender Issues in Environmental Health."

The final obstacle relates to the lack of integration between KWT programs and regional environmental policies. Based on IF-1, KWT activities are not yet fully recognized in regional development planning documents, so access to financial assistance and formal support remains limited.<sup>52</sup> However, according to Pawestri et al. (2025), integration between women's movements and environmental policies is a key strategy for ensuring social and ecological sustainability.<sup>53</sup> This disconnect highlights the need for a more inclusive approach from local governments so that KWT is not only seen as a complement to PKK activities, but as part of a strategy for advocating for ecological human rights at the local level.

Overall, the supporting and inhibiting factors experienced by KWT Srikandi Tani 09 show a complex dynamic between social forces, structural policies, and economic limitations in realizing the right to a healthy environment. The main strengths lie in social solidarity, moral support, and ecological awareness that has grown from the community, while the biggest challenges come from a lack of resources and sustainable institutions. By strengthening the synergy between the government, academics, and the community, as suggested by Rahman (2025), through a community-based sustainability framework, the potential of KWT in promoting the fulfillment of ecological human rights at the local level can be optimized more effectively and sustainably.<sup>54</sup>

### **3.3. Contribution of Women Farmers Groups (KWT) to the Fulfillment of Human Rights to a Healthy Environment**

The contribution of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 to fulfilling the right to a healthy environment can be seen from the active role this group plays in creating productive green spaces in densely populated areas. Based on field observations, the area around the KWT secretariat has now been transformed into a green environment with rows of productive plants such as spinach, kale, ginger, and ornamental plants that absorb pollution.<sup>55</sup> Informant IF-3 explained that these greening activities were carried out not only to beautify the environment, but also as a form of awareness of the community's right to clean air and a healthy living space. This finding reinforces Kivinge's (2023) argument, which asserts that actions to maintain environmental quality are a concrete manifestation of the protection of human rights, because ecological degradation can threaten the right to a dignified life.<sup>56</sup> Thus, KWT's activities are clear evidence of how human rights can be fulfilled through community-based social actions.

In addition to preserving the physical environment, KWT Srikandi Tani 09 also contributes to strengthening the social dimension of human rights through building solidarity and a sense of community among residents. Based on IF-2 and IF-5, mutual assistance activities in planting, watering, and harvesting together foster empathy and social awareness among members and the surrounding community.<sup>57</sup> This is in line with Trisna's (2024) view

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<sup>52</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>53</sup> Pawestri, Azahra, and Alfirdaus, "Gender Equality and Environmental Justice."

<sup>54</sup> Rahman, "Community-Based Approaches to Environmental Sustainability."

<sup>55</sup> Nurdiyana, "Observasi lapangan."

<sup>56</sup> Kivinge, "Understanding Environmental Destruction as a Human Rights Violation."

<sup>57</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

that public awareness of environmental protection cannot be separated from the formation of a social character oriented towards the common good.<sup>58</sup> The social solidarity that grows from these environmental activities shows that respect for the right to a healthy environment also strengthens the social rights of citizens, such as the right to participate, cooperate, and live in a harmonious community.

From an economic perspective, although the activities of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 are not oriented towards material gain, this group plays an important role in promoting family economic independence and household food security. Based on interviews with IF-1 and IF-4, some of the harvest, such as vegetables and herbs, is used for household consumption, some is sold on a limited basis to supplement the group's cash flow, and some is distributed free of charge.<sup>59</sup> This activity is in line with the findings of Rosdiana et al. (2025), which show that the integration of environmental and household economic activities through KWT can strengthen the socio-ecological resilience of urban communities.<sup>60</sup> Thus, the microeconomic initiatives undertaken by KWT constitute an application of the right to welfare as guaranteed in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution, which affirms the right of every citizen to live in prosperity and enjoy a healthy environment.

Another important contribution is in the field of education and environmental literacy improvement. Based on observations, KWT often holds educational activities for children and local residents, such as training in planting in small spaces and making organic fertilizer from household waste. IF-3 states that these activities are intended to instill ecological awareness in the younger generation from an early age.<sup>61</sup> This view is reinforced by Dayurni et al. (2024), who explain that community-based urban agriculture practices can serve as an effective means of informal environmental education.<sup>62</sup> Through this type of education, KWT not only transfers technical knowledge, but also moral values about ecological responsibility and shared rights to a healthy living space. Thus, KWT's educational activities contribute to the cultural dimension of human rights, which emphasizes the importance of public awareness and active participation in maintaining sustainability.

The activities of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 also contribute to strengthening women's rights to participate in sustainable development. Based on interviews with IF-1 and IF-2, women's involvement in environmental management increases their confidence and awareness as agents of social change.<sup>63</sup> This is in line with the research by Pawestri et al. (2025), which confirms that women's involvement in environmental movements contributes to social justice and equal opportunities in development.<sup>64</sup> Thus, KWT functions not only as an economic or

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<sup>58</sup> Trisna, "Pentingnya Kesadaran Masyarakat Dalam Menjaga Dan Menaati Aturan Yang Ada Di Lingkungan."

<sup>59</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>60</sup> Rosdiana et al., "Strategi Pengelolaan Lingkungan Dan Penguatan Ketahanan Pangan Kawasan Perkotaan Melalui Program Kelompok Wanita Tani Dan Bank Sampah."

<sup>61</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>62</sup> Dayurni et al., "Sinergi Mahasiswa KKM Dan Warga Dalam Program Penghijauan Lahan Milik Kelompok Wanita Tani Di Kelurahan Pageragung."

<sup>63</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>64</sup> Pawestri, Azahra, and Alfirdaus, "Gender Equality and Environmental Justice."

ecological means, but also as a democratic space that allows women to express their civil and political rights at the community level. Women's participation in public activities such as this reflects the implementation of the principle of gender equality as outlined in Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

From a legal and policy perspective, the activities of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 are a direct application of national legal norms that guarantee the right to a healthy environment. Based on field findings and activity documents, KWT consistently implements the principles in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, especially in the aspects of community participation and natural resource management based on local wisdom. This view is in line with Ningrum's (2023) opinion, which emphasizes that environmental governance in Indonesia is now directed towards a governance-based environmental management approach that places the community as an active partner of the government.<sup>65</sup> Thus, the existence of KWT is concrete evidence that fulfilling the right to a healthy environment is not only the responsibility of the state, but also the result of collaboration between the state and the community.

The contribution of KWT to the fulfillment of human rights is also evident in the improvement of the physical environment in RW 09. Based on observations, the surrounding environment has become more beautiful, clean, and organized. Plant pots adorn the streets, and plastic waste has been drastically reduced thanks to the residents' habit of sorting organic and inorganic waste.<sup>66</sup> IF-4 said that residents' awareness has increased because they have seen concrete examples of KWT activities.<sup>67</sup> This finding is in line with the results of research by Esilvita & Setiawati (2023), which shows that women-based greening programs can foster collective pride in the environment where they live.<sup>68</sup> Thus, the changes in the physical environment in RW 09 are not only the result of gardening activities, but also a form of internalization of human rights values through community-based ecological actions.

In addition to generating socio-ecological impacts, KWT activities also create a space for dialogue between the community and the government in the formulation of environmental policies. Based on IF-1 records, KWT Srikandi Tani 09 is often invited by the sub-district to participate in reforestation and environmental cleanliness awareness activities.<sup>69</sup> This involvement demonstrates the practice of participatory governance as described by Sanoff (2022), in which citizens play an active role in the planning and monitoring of public policy.<sup>70</sup> In this context, KWT is not only an implementer of activities, but also a strategic partner of the

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<sup>65</sup> Ningrum, "Environmental Law Enforcement In Law Number 32 of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management."

<sup>66</sup> Nurdiyana, "Observasi lapangan."

<sup>67</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

<sup>68</sup> Esilvita Esilvita and Setiawati Setiawati, "The Role Women Farmer's Group (KWT) In Economic Empowerment of Batu Kambing Village, Pasaman District," *KOLOKSIUM Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah* 11, no. 3 (December 2023): 1161–65, <https://doi.org/10.24036/kolokium.v11i3.786>.

<sup>69</sup> Nurdiyana, "Dokumentasi Foto dan Arsip Kegiatan KWT Srikandi Tani 09," October 25, 2025, Arsip Penelitian KWT, Tangerang Selatan, Foto digital dan catatan kegiatan.

<sup>70</sup> Sanoff, "Participatory Design."

government in upholding citizens' rights to a livable environment. This collaboration strengthens the position of civil society as legal subjects who have equal rights and responsibilities in maintaining environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, KWT's contribution also reflects the application of eco-human rights principles, namely the recognition that human rights and environmental rights are interdependent. Based on observations and interviews, KWT's activities are not limited to planting and harvesting, but also building ecological awareness and social solidarity as a form of respect for life. This is in line with Rahman's (2025) view, which emphasizes that a community-based approach is an effective strategy for achieving environmental sustainability through social empowerment.<sup>71</sup> In this context, KWT Srikandi Tani 09 is a concrete representation of the implementation of ecological human rights at the local level, rooted in the values of mutual cooperation and togetherness.

Overall, the contribution of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 shows that the fulfillment of the right to a healthy environment can be realized through synergy between social awareness, institutional support, and inclusive law enforcement. Women as the main drivers not only play a role in protecting the environment, but also become a symbol of the struggle for social and ecological rights amid the challenges of urbanization. As emphasized by Shokhikhah (2025), the constitutional right to a decent environment is not merely a legal norm, but a moral responsibility of all citizens.<sup>72</sup> Therefore, the existence of KWT is not only a form of women's empowerment, but also a concrete practice of ecological justice that bridges the gap between law, human rights, and the social life of the community.

### **3.4. Legal and Social Implications of the Role of Women Farmers Groups (KWT) in Fulfilling the Right to a Healthy Environment**

The role of the Srikandi Tani 09 Women Farmers Group (KWT) in maintaining a healthy environment is directly relevant to the basic principles of human rights guaranteed by the constitution. Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that every person has the right to physical and spiritual prosperity and to a good and healthy environment.<sup>73</sup> The activities of the KWT, which focus on reforestation and urban agriculture, reflect the realization of this constitutional norm in concrete actions at the community level. Based on the information provided by informant IF-1, plant nursery and maintenance activities in community gardens are carried out not only to beautify the environment, but also to ensure that residents have a healthy living space.<sup>74</sup> Thus, the ecological actions carried out by KWT have legal and social significance as part of the implementation of citizens' constitutional rights.

In addition to being based on the constitution, the role of KWT is in line with Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, which affirms that everyone has the right to a good and healthy

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<sup>71</sup> Rahman, "Community-Based Approaches to Environmental Sustainability."

<sup>72</sup> Shokhikhah, "Hak Konstitusional Generasi Mendatang Atas Lingkungan Hidup Layak."

<sup>73</sup> Ningrum, "Environmental Law Enforcement In Law Number 32 of 2009 Concerning Environmental Protection and Management."

<sup>74</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

environment as part of the right to life. From a human rights perspective, the activities carried out by KWT strengthen the implementation of the right to environment in a participatory dimension. Informant IF-2 said that women's involvement in environmental activities provides them with space to actively participate in social processes that previously did not give much space to women's voices.<sup>75</sup> This phenomenon shows that environmental activities not only have ecological impacts, but also legal and social significance, as they expand women's access to public participation. KWT activities are thus an important instrument in strengthening women's civil rights in the field of the environment.

In the context of environmental law, KWT activities illustrate the implementation of the principle of shared responsibility as stipulated in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Based on observations, the garden and seedling house management activities carried out by KWT Srikandi Tani 09 demonstrate the application of the principle of community participation as stipulated in Article 70 of the Environmental Protection and Management Law.<sup>76</sup> Informant IF-3 explained that all members are involved in the process from planning to evaluation of activities, forming a democratic and inclusive environmental management mechanism. In the context of environmental administrative law, this pattern reflects the application of good environmental governance, namely community-based environmental management oriented towards transparency and social accountability.

From a social perspective, the involvement of KWT members in environmental management contributes to strengthening social cohesion and revitalizing the value of mutual cooperation. Based on IF-4's statement, joint activities such as planting and harvesting strengthen solidarity among residents and foster a sense of collective responsibility for environmental cleanliness. This phenomenon shows that the right to a healthy environment has a strong social dimension and is not merely individual in nature. This collective awareness is in line with Rahman's (2025) view of human rights-based environmental management, which places the community as the main actor in safeguarding the rights of present and future generations to a healthy environment.<sup>77</sup> Through collective ecological action, KWT strengthens the social foundation of the right to a healthy and sustainable environment.

From an international law perspective, the practices carried out by KWT are in line with the principle of The Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2022.<sup>78</sup> This principle affirms that every individual has the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment as part of human dignity. Based on the interview results, IF-5 stated that environmental activities at KWT are not only oriented towards crop production, but also instill ecological moral values in families and the surrounding community.<sup>79</sup> Activities such as household waste management and the utilization of narrow land are examples of how international norms on environmental rights are applied in social

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<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Nurdiyana, "Observasi lapangan."

<sup>77</sup> Rahman, "Community-Based Approaches to Environmental Sustainability."

<sup>78</sup> The Human Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment.

<sup>79</sup> KWT09, "Wawancara mengenai Peran KWT dalam Pemenuhan Hak atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Sehat."

practices at the local level.

Within the framework of sustainable development, the activities of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5 on gender equality and Goal 13 on climate action.<sup>80</sup> The involvement of women in urban agriculture not only strengthens local food security but also contributes to climate change mitigation through the increase of green spaces. Pawestri et al., (2025) emphasize that empowering women in environmental issues is an effective strategy for creating gender-sensitive ecological justice.<sup>81</sup> Thus, KWT activities can be seen as local practices that support the global agenda of sustainable development.

Normatively, KWT activities reflect the application of the principle of environmental rule of law as recommended by UNEP (2023), which emphasizes the importance of synergy between legal instruments, public policy, and social participation in environmental management.<sup>82</sup> Reforestation activities, seedling houses, and community involvement show that these legal values can be applied independently by the community. The collaborative working pattern between KWT, PKK, and local governments reflects the application of the principle of collaborative governance in environmental law, where each party has complementary roles and responsibilities in maintaining ecosystem sustainability.

From a socio-legal perspective, women's involvement in KWT activities strengthens their position as active and empowered legal subjects. Through collective leadership and direct participation, women gain social and legal legitimacy to contribute to decision-making related to environmental management. These findings are in line with the views of Exposto (2023) and Stiawati & Indriyani (2022), which show that women's organizations play an important role in strengthening legal and environmental literacy at the community level.<sup>83</sup> Thus, the role of KWT is not only ecological, but also serves as a mechanism for women's legal empowerment in the social context of the community.

The active involvement of KWT members in every stage of the activity also reflects the effectiveness of the bottom-up policy principle in environmental management. Based on the results of observations, all activities carried out were based on deliberation and mutual agreement without dominant intervention from outside parties. This pattern demonstrates the application of the participatory development principle as stated by Sanoff (2022), which places citizens as equal partners with the government in the development process.<sup>84</sup> This kind of participatory model is worthy of being used as a reference for the development of community-based environmental policies at the regional level.

From this overall dynamic, the role of KWT Srikandi Tani 09 can be understood as a

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<sup>80</sup> Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

<sup>81</sup> Pawestri, Azahra, and Alfirdaus, "Gender Equality and Environmental Justice."

<sup>82</sup> UNEP, *Environmental Rule of Law*.

<sup>83</sup> Exposto, "Gender Issues in Environmental Health"; Stiawati and Indriyani, "Penyuluhan Optimalisasi Peran Organisasi Wanita Pemberdayaan Dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga (PKK) Dalam Pemberdayaan Perempuan Di Tengah Era Globalisasi Di Kelurahan Kalitimbang Kecamatan Cibeber, Kota Cilegon."

<sup>84</sup> Sanoff, "Participatory Design."

concrete form of integration between legal norms, social awareness, and environmental action at the community level. Their activities not only uphold the principles of environmental law and human rights, but also strengthen the values of humanity, solidarity, and collective responsibility in maintaining sustainable living. With a community- and gender-based approach, KWT demonstrates that fulfilling the right to a healthy environment requires synergy between the national legal framework, local policies, and community participation as the core of ecologically just legal development.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

This study concludes that the Srikandi Tani 09 Women Farmers Group (KWT) plays an important role in realizing the right to a healthy environment in South Tangerang City through urban farming activities, utilization of small plots of land, and independent processing of organic waste. This role reflects the implementation of human rights values in the context of the environment and women's empowerment at the community level. Factors supporting the success of these activities include participatory leadership, social solidarity among members, and support from local government and the surrounding community, while obstacles include limited land, financial resources, and environmental awareness among some residents. KWT activities have been proven to contribute to strengthening ecological awareness, economic independence, and women's participation in sustainable development. Therefore, continued support from the government and social institutions is essential so that similar practices can continue to be developed as models of community empowerment based on the environment that uphold human rights and ecological justice values.

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