

Gender Analysis in Forest Area Management Within the Reban Lestari Forest Farmers Group, West Nusa Tenggara

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ABSTRACT

Forests are a key pillar for various aspects of life, including ecology, hydrology, economics, and health. Forest functions include climate regulation, carbon absorption or the world's lungs, global warming control, groundwater storage, and water management. Community forestry (HKm) is a social forestry scheme located in state forests that empowers communities surrounding forest areas to develop local capabilities and independence in improving the economy and optimizing forest resource utilization. Gender is often associated with sex, which is defined as a category that includes women and men. However, the definitions of sex and gender are generally different. Sex is defined in biological studies as two separate sexes. It is often said that this difference is a divinely accepted nature that cannot be changed and cannot be reversed between men and women. Gender is a human characteristic that can be influenced by social and religious factors. Forest management in the Reban Lestari Forest Management Unit (KTH Reban Lestari) is carried out by the surrounding community, both men and women, with their respective roles. From the observations made, it can be seen that men are more dominant in forest management, however women also contribute to management, such as helping their husbands in cultivating the land used in the KTH area, with portions that are certainly different from those of men

INTRODUCTION

Forests are complete ecosystems, consisting of expanses of land rich in biological resources, especially trees, which live in an integrated and inseparable environment. As part of the natural ecosystem, forests interact directly with humans, thus playing a vital role and providing various benefits to human life. Forests are a key pillar for various aspects of life, including ecology, hydrology, economics, and health. Forest functions include climate regulation, carbon absorption (the lungs of the world), global warming control, groundwater storage, and water management (Hardjati et al., 2022).

Community forestry (HKm) is a social forestry scheme located in state forests that empowers communities living in and around forest areas to improve local capacity and independence in improving the economy and optimizing the use of forest resources (Haikal et al., 2020). The Reban Lestari Forest Farmers Group is one of the KTHs within the Lestari Nature Forest (HKm Alam Lestari) in Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency. The Reban Lestari KTH has 67 members and a total area of 39 hectares.

Gender is often associated with sex, which is defined as a category encompassing both men and women. However, the definitions of sex and gender are generally different. Sex is defined in biology as two separate sexes. It is often argued that this distinction is a divinely ordained, naturally accepted, immutable and reversible distinction between men and women. Gender is a human characteristic that can be influenced by social and religious factors (Kurniasih, 2014). Forest management in the Reban Lestari Forest Management Unit (KTH) area is carried out collaboratively by the surrounding community, both men and women, each with their own roles. Observations indicate that men dominate forest management, but women also contribute, such as assisting their husbands in cultivating the land within the KTH area, though their share differs significantly from that of men.

In forest management at KTH Reban Lestari, gender roles in the area, institutional, and business aspects are not only about the forest but also about empowering the surrounding communities. As we know, the area aspect is mostly about the forest, but the institutional aspect can also empower the communities surrounding the forest area. In the business aspect, the community can manage forest products into higher-value products to advance the community's economy. Community participation in area management efforts across protection, institutional, and business aspects varies. Women's activities in the business aspect of utilizing forest products are higher than those in the institutional aspect, as women are more involved in marketing agroforestry products, such as NTFPs. Meanwhile, men prefer a greater level of participation in the area aspect due to the labor-intensive nature of the work (Atmojo et al., 2024).

Research conducted by Mispandi and Fahrurrozi (2021) describes gender roles in Lombok's cultural traditions. A series of studies related to gender activities and roles are widely available, but they only outline traditions and forms of role in household activities, resulting in rare emphasis on the role and contribution of gender in forest management activities. Meanwhile, the study

"Division of Gender Roles in Forest Management in the Reban Lestari Forest Farmer Group" has a different perspective and approach from related research. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct research with the aim of exploring and understanding gender involvement (men and women) in various activities and calculating the level of gender involvement (men and women) in the work performance of the Reban Lestari Forest Farmer Group (KTH). The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the types of activities that involve men and women in forest management of the Reban Lestari KTH, in terms of area management, institutions, and business aspects.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Forestry (HKm) is a social forestry scheme located in state forests that empowers communities living in and around forest areas to enhance their local capacity and independence in improving the economy and optimizing forest resource utilization (Haikal et al., 2020). HKm is one of the policies issued by the Ministry of Forestry to reduce the rate of deforestation in Indonesia by involving communities, in addition to village forests and community plantation forests. Many view this policy as state recognition of community-led forest management, which has been neglected but is capable of preserving nature and providing welfare for the community. For the community, forests not only have ecological significance, but also social, cultural, and economic significance (Sagita et al., 2019).

Gender is often associated with sex, which is defined as a category encompassing both men and women. However, the definitions of sex and gender are generally different. Sex is defined in biology as two separate sexes. It is often said that this difference is a divinely ordained, naturally accepted and unchangeable distinction between men and women. Gender is a human characteristic determined by social and religious factors. This statement is made in relation to women and men. Feminism is a category of human values similar to women, including gentleness and patience, while gentle/masculine, which is similar to men (Kurniasih, 2014).

Differences between men and women in roles, control and access to natural resources, rights, and positions have been shown to result in gender inequality. Gender analysis focuses on the context of access and control between men and women. Furthermore, men and women differ in their access to public services. They enjoy different benefits from the same work. Furthermore, based on social status and traditional land ownership rights, women have less access and control than men (Pratama & Rijanta, 2021). The Ministry of Forestry also pays attention to gender equality through Ministerial Regulation No. 65 of 2011. This regulation states that governmental instruments, both central and regional, are required to provide equal roles, access, benefits, and use of power for all genders (men and women) in forest development efforts. This is based on Agarwal's (2009) view that gender-sensitive forest management will bring a breath of fresh air to participation in forest management, which can contribute to achieving the millennium development goals (Fithriyah, 2017, cit. Lispiani & Hidayati, 2022).

Gender differences in access, control, and ownership of natural resources often lead to inequities. For example, in the context of land ownership rights and public services, women tend to have more limited access than men (Pratama & Rijanta, 2021). This impacts the differences in opportunities and benefits received by each gender group, even in similar work positions.

Gender equality in forest management has also become a government concern. Minister of Forestry Regulation No. 65 of 2011 concerning Gender Mainstreaming emphasizes that government instruments, both at the central and regional levels, must provide equal opportunities for men and women in accessing, benefiting from, and participating in forestry development. Consistent with Agarwal's (2009) perspective, gender-responsive forest management is believed to increase equity and participation, while simultaneously supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals (Fithriyah, 2017, cit. Lispiani & Hidayati, 2022). This understanding is important for assessing the extent of gender contribution and involvement in forest management, including in the context of Community Forestry.

METHODOLOGY

This research was conducted in the odd semester of 2023 in the Alam Lestari Community Forest (HKm) area, Batu Mekar Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency. Research tools included: stationery for recording interview results, a mobile phone as a recording and documentation tool, and a laptop for data processing. The research materials were respondents, namely members of the Reban Lestari Forest Farmers Group (KTH). The method used was descriptive. Descriptive research aims to describe existing phenomena, both in terms of conditions, activities, and relationships between variables factually and systematically (Sukmadinata, 2006 cit. Linarwati et al., 2016).

Data analysis using descriptive methods. The level of gender involvement in forest management was analyzed using a scoring scale based on a Likert scale, with categories ranging from very low, low, high, and very high (Mawardi, 2019). This data analysis method is used to measure the opinions of an individual or group of people about a potential or problem in research, which can be measured gradually from weak to strong. The name of this scale is the Likert scale. The Likert scale was first developed by Rensis Likert in 1932 to measure public attitudes. This scale uses ordinal measurements so that it can create rankings even though it is not known how many times one respondent is better or worse than another respondent (Mawardi, 2019). The calculation of the level of gender involvement is as follows:

Table 1. Gender Involvement Level

Engagement Level	Score Weight	Score Value Interval (%)	
Area Management	0-100	4	0-400
Business Management	0-100	3	0-300
Institutional Management	0-100	2	0-200
Amount		0-900	

This weighting is based on the level of importance of management in Community Forests, starting from area governance which has the most important level in Community Forests, then institutional governance in the management of Community Forests and then on business governance to improve the economy of the community around the Sustainable Natural Forest area.

Table 2. Criteria for Assessing the Level of Involvement

Engagement Level	Score Value
Very high	>675-900
Tall	>450-675
Low	>225- 450
Very Low	0-225

RESEARCH RESULT

Based on the administrative area, Hkm Alam Lestari is located in Batu Mekar Village, Lingsar District, West Lombok Regency. Batu Mekar Village is a village located in Lingsar District. This village has a population that is mostly Sasak. Batu Mekar Village has an area of 841.97 Ha. Hkm Alam Lestari has a cultivated land area of 830 Ha with 1279 members divided into 14 sub-groups. The Reban Lestari Forest Farmers Group is one of the 14 sub-groups of Hkm

Alam Lestari. Kth Reban Lestari has 67 members. Most of the members of Kth Reban Lestari work as sharecroppers, laborers, and traders. One of the potentials owned by Kth Reban Lestari is dao, sengon, mahogany, salam, sugar palm, durian, mangosteen, avocado and others.

Types of Activities and Levels of Gender Involvement in Forest Management

Forest Management Activities (Kth) are activities carried out in Hkm areas authorized by the city government to improve community welfare. Kth management activities typically consist of three activities: forest area governance, forest institutional governance, and forest business governance. Details of each activity are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Types of Activities and Levels of Gender Involvement

No	Activity Aspects	Activity	% Gender Engagement		
			L	P	L+P
Forest Area Governance Activities					
1	Land preparation	Clearing the land	64%	2%	34%
		Soil loosening	66%	0%	34%
No	Activity Aspects	Activity	% Gender Engagement		
			L	P	L+P
2	Planting	Burning of garbage	58%	11%	31%
		Making a planting hole	90%	0%	10%
		Planting commodity crops	34%	3%	63%
		Planting hbbk plants	34%	3%	63%
3	Fertilization	Mixing fertilizer ingredients	9%	0%	30%
		Carrying fertilizer spraying equipment	39%	0%	0%
		Fertilizer spraying	39%	0%	0%
4	Pest control	Repel pests by spending the night	100%	0%	0%
		Spraying pests	100%	0%	0%
		Weeding	12%	6%	82%
		Hearing	15%	6%	79%
5	Harvesting	Picking fruit/harvest	48%	3%	49%
		Cleaning the harvest	21%	22%	57%
		Collecting the harvest before lifting	37%	4%	58%
6	Transportation of results	Loading the harvest onto a transport vehicle	84%	0%	18%
		Bargaining on the rental price of transport vehicles	18%	66%	10%

		Transporting the harvest	75%	0%	25%
Institutional Governance Activities					
1	Group Meeting	Present at the meeting	69%	27%	4%
		Listening to directions from the chairman of HKM	69%	27%	4%
		Provide input and opinions	69%	27%	4%
2	Group management	Become a core administrator	6%	0%	0%
		Become an active administrator	6%	0%	0%
		Participate in groups	75%	25%	0%
3	Giving opinions in meetings or gatherings	Present to listen	69%	27%	4%
		Giving suggestions	37%	13%	4%
		Asking questions during the meeting	36%	12%	4%
4	Group decision making	Problem formulation in groups	72%	27%	1%
		Involved in group problem formulation	72%	27%	1%
		Involved in the approval of group decisions	72%	27%	1%
5	Making of awig-awig	Drawing up a bylaws plan	73%	24%	3%
		Validating the bylaws	73%	24%	3%
% Gender					
No	Activity Aspects	Activity	Engagement		
			L	P	L+P
		Evaluation of customary laws and regulations	73%	24%	3%
6	Group capacity building	Involved in workshops	0%	0%	0%
		Involved in training	0%	0%	0%
		Involved in comparative studies	0%	0%	0%

BUSINESS GOVERNANCE ACTIVITIES

		Determination of raw materials for processing	36%	25%	39%
1	Selection of Kth Results for processing or direct marketing	Buy from farmers or take from the land	36%	4%	60%
		Prepare all the raw materials and equipment needed	30%	6%	64%
		Bringing raw materials to the production site	46%	3%	51%
2	Processing Kth Results into Other Products	Sorting raw materials	3%	67%	30%
		Cleaning raw materials	3%	67%	30%
		Peeling raw materials	0%	0%	0%
3	Packaging of the Products Produced	Packaging selection	4%	75%	21%
		Putting the product in the packaging	3%	42%	55%
		Calculate the number of product packages to be sold	1%	40%	58%
4	Determining the Place to Market Products or Results Kth	Looking for a strategic marketing location	6%	57%	37%
		Promote products or results	1%	61%	37%
		Selling products or results to the market or collectors	15%	54%	31%
		Calculating the products to be marketed	12%	61%	27%
5	Directly Market Your Own Products or Results	Prepare the results or products to be sold	31%	37%	31%
		Take it directly to the point of sale	63%	12%	25%
		Selling results or products directly in the market	4%	73%	22%
6	Delivery of Products or Results to Buyer's Place or Market	Carrying finished products or results to marketing or collection points	79%	15%	6%
		Bringing products directly to the point of sale	40%	42%	18%
		Selling products to nearby shops	0%	96%	4%

Forest Management Activities

Research on the gender-based division of labor in the Reban Lestari KTH indicates that men still dominate various stages of land management, particularly those requiring significant physical effort. In land preparation stages such as clearing, loosening the soil, and burning waste, men's involvement ranges from 58–66%, while women's involvement is only 0–11%, with collaborative contributions reaching 31–34%. This male dominance is also evident in digging planting holes (90%) and spraying fertilizer (39%), while women are more involved in activities considered light. This pattern confirms the existence of a traditional, physically-based division of labor that limits women's roles, as explained by Rocheleau et al. (2011), although in some activities, household collaboration is beginning to emerge.

During the planting stage, women begin to play a greater role, particularly in the planting of commodities and NTFPs, with a combined participation rate of 63%. However, individual women's involvement remains low, as men perform most of the initial work, such as digging planting holes. A similar situation occurs in fertilization and pest control; physical activities such as carrying the sprayer, spraying, and removing pests are entirely carried out by men, while women play a role in less labor-intensive maintenance activities such as weeding and hoeing (79–82% collaboration). This is consistent with the views of Agarwal (1994; 2009) and Colfer et al. (2018) that women in community forestry systems tend to be involved in the support phase due to physical limitations, access to production facilities, and their position in household decision-making.

Harvesting and transport activities demonstrate a more balanced role distribution. Men play a 48% role in harvesting and 49% in collaboration, while women are more visible in harvest cleaning (22%) and sorting, as this requires precision. However, in transport, men again dominate, particularly in loading the harvest onto vehicles (100%) and delivering it to sales locations (72%). Conversely, women play a significant role in negotiating transportation rental fees (41%), indicating their strategic contribution to the household economy. These findings demonstrate the complementary roles of men and women in the forest product value chain and indicate opportunities for enhancing women's capacity in post-harvest activities, negotiation, and entrepreneurship, as emphasized by the FAO (2011). Thus, work patterns in the Reban Lestari Forest Management Unit (KTH) reflect a combination of traditional and collaborative roles that can serve as a basis for strengthening more gender-inclusive forest governance.

Constitutional Governance Activities

Group institutions play a central role in the successful management of Community Forests (HKm) because they provide a forum for community systematic involvement in decision-making, planning, and field implementation. Uphoff (1987) emphasized that local institutions encompass more than just formal structures, but also encompass rules, norms, and social relations that govern the dynamics between members. In the Reban Lestari Community Forest Management Unit (KTH), the organizational structure consists of a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and several technical sections such as

planting, security, and production. Of the 11 core administrators, 8 (73%) are men and only 3 (27%) are women. Although women's representation remains limited, their roles are beginning to emerge in the administrative and financial fields, indicating the initial space for women within the male-dominated HKm institutional structure.

Women's participation in HKm institutions is influenced by educational factors, organizational experience, and social views regarding female leadership. Interviews indicate that some men still consider women more appropriately placed in administrative tasks than technical or field activities, reflecting strong cultural norms that limit women's decision-making space. This condition aligns with Agarwal's (2001) analysis, which states that women's presence in forestry institutions is often symbolic (token participation), where their presence in the organizational structure does not always directly correlate with their capacity to influence decisions. Nevertheless, women are beginning to assume important roles in financial matters and the coordination of social activities, primarily because they are perceived to possess high levels of accuracy and integrity, two essential elements in maintaining institutional accountability (Colfer et al., 2018).

To strengthen women's positions within HKm institutions, efforts are needed to increase their capacity and confidence through leadership training, gender-based organizational management, and internal mentoring, such as mentoring between members. Furthermore, implementing a policy of at least 30% female representation in the management structure, as recommended by the FAO (2011), can encourage more substantial female involvement in decisionmaking processes. The role of forestry extension workers or field facilitators is also crucial in building collective awareness of the importance of gender equality in community-based forest management. Overall, the HKm Reban Lestari institution shows positive progress toward more inclusive gender engagement, although role inequalities remain apparent. Strengthening women's roles, both in terms of quantity and quality of influence, is key to ensuring the social and ecological sustainability of community forest management.

Business Management Activities

Forest business governance is a crucial element in Community Forest (HKm) management because it is directly related to increasing community income through the utilization of timber and non-timber forest products. Maryudi & Krott (2012) emphasize that the success of HKm is determined not only by ecological aspects, but also by the group's ability to manage business units that are economically valuable, sustainable, and gender-responsive. In KTH Reban Lestari, forest business activities are still simple and focus on the utilization of agricultural products such as corn, bananas, and chilies, as well as non-timber forest products (NTFPs) such as honey and medicinal plants. The majority of male respondents (72%) are involved in selling agricultural products, while women (28%) play a role in weighing, organizing, and recording harvests that are sold directly to collectors without further processing.

Men's involvement is more dominant in the production and distribution sectors, including transporting produce and negotiating prices with buyers, while women handle more administrative aspects and managing household

income. Although women's contribution to forestry businesses is quantitatively smaller, their role in family financial management has proven crucial to household economic sustainability, in line with the findings of FAO (2011) and Colfer et al. (2018). Women are also quite active in microeconomic group activities such as arisan (social savings and loans) and savings and loans, which form the foundation for business development at the community level. However, women's participation in determining business strategies remains limited due to limited access to market information, capital, and structural constraints related to land ownership, which is generally held by men—as explained by Agarwal (1994) regarding structural barriers for women in the forestry sector.

Despite facing various obstacles, women have significant potential to be developed in community-based forestry businesses, particularly through product processing, product quality management, and the development of nontimber forest products (NTFPs) such as honey, essential oils, or processed foods. Strengthening women's businesses can be done through entrepreneurship training, improving processing skills, and expanding market access, including the use of digital platforms. To encourage more gender-inclusive business governance, gender mainstreaming strategies are needed, such as providing women-specific entrepreneurship training, establishing women's business units under the Forest Management Unit (KTH), facilitating microfinance, and mentoring business management that involves women throughout the production chain and marketing. Through these steps, forestry business governance can develop into a system that is not only economically oriented but also ensures gender equity and social sustainability, while reinforcing the primary objectives of Community Forest Management (HKm) in improving community welfare and preserving forests.

Level of Gender Involvement in Forest Management

Based on three forest management activities in Kth Reban Lestari—area governance, institutional governance, and business governance the criteria for assessing gender involvement differ for men and women. This can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Level of Gender Involvement in Forest Management Activities

No	Engagement	Score	Percentage	Percentage	
				Percentage of Male	Percentage of Female
	Level	Value of Males		of Women	Female
1	Very high	>675-900	0%	0%	0%
2	High	>450-675	18%	0%	0%
3	Low	>225-450	67%	28%	64%
4	Very Low	>0-225	15%	72%	36%
Amount			100%	100%	100%

Assessing gender involvement in Community Forest (HKm) management is crucial for understanding the extent to which the equal roles of men and women are reflected in forest management activities. This analysis not only examines the percentage of participation but also encompasses the dimensions of access, control, benefits, and roles in decision-making at each stage of the activity. This approach aligns with the Harvard Analytical Framework (Overholt et al., 1985) and Moser's Gender Planning Framework (1993), which emphasize the need to understand the gender division of labor, access to resources, and levels of participation in decision-making processes as a basis for evaluation.

Field findings at the Reban Lestari KTH indicate that men still dominate most technical activities such as land preparation, planting, fertilizing, pest control, and harvesting due to physical labor requirements and social norms. Women are more involved in administrative, social, and post-harvest tasks such as recording, weighing, and cleaning crops. On the other hand, collaborative activities between men and women are quite high, especially in weeding, hoeing, and harvesting. This indicates a family-based work pattern, although women's contributions are more often seen as support workers (help labor) and not as primary decision-makers.

In terms of institutions, women's involvement is beginning to be seen, but it is still limited to administrative positions such as secretary or treasurer. Women have not yet held many strategic positions that determine the direction of group policies, consistent with the findings of Agarwal (2001) and Colfer et al. (2018) regarding women's participation, which tends to be symbolic (token participation) in forestry institutions. Nevertheless, women's contributions to the family economy are significant, particularly in product processing, small-scale

sales, and household income management, although these roles are often not formally documented.

Overall, the level of gender engagement in the Reban Lestari Forest Management Unit (KTH) is in the medium category, with a tendency toward collaboration. Women are involved, but not evenly across all aspects, particularly in resource access and strategic decision-making. To promote stronger gender equality, measures such as gender-based technical training, a 30% quota policy for group management, increased women's access to land and capital, and the integration of gender perspectives in outreach and mentoring are needed. Encouraging men's participation in gender equality issues is also crucial to ensure inclusive change. With these strategies, HKm management has the potential to develop as a system that is not only productive and sustainable, but also just and gender-equal, thereby achieving the goals of community welfare and forest resource sustainability more comprehensively.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the socio-economic characteristics of KTH Reban Lestari respondents are dominated by men (64%) who are of productive age (40–52 years), have basic education, and work as farmers, while women play a major role in agricultural and household activities. This social structure reflects an agrarian society pattern that places men as the main actors in the field and women as the economic support of the family. In forest area governance, men are more involved in physical activities such as land preparation, planting, and fertilization, while women play a role in light activities and post-harvest, with quite high collaborative involvement in the harvesting and weeding stages. In terms of institutional governance, decision-making positions are still dominated by men, while women play more administrative roles such as treasurer or secretary. Although women's participation is still symbolic, a positive trend is seen in their increasing role in financial management and group social activities. In forest business governance, community economic activities are still simple and focused on agricultural products and NTFPs without further processing; Men dominate production and distribution activities, while women play an important role in recording and managing income, as well as microeconomic activities such as social gatherings and savings and loans.

In general, the level of gender engagement in the Reban Lestari Community Forest Management Unit (KTH) is categorized as medium to collaborative, where women have some participation, but not yet on par with men, especially in strategic decision-making and access to productive resources. Increasing women's involvement, particularly in household economic activities and social institutions, indicates a positive trend toward equal roles. The socio-ecological implications of this condition indicate that gender equality in Community Forest (HKm) management can strengthen social and ecological sustainability by increasing production efficiency, financial transparency, and expanding community participation in maintaining forest resource sustainability.

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