JISIP (Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Pendidikan)
Vol. 10 No. 4 November 2026
e-ISSN : 2656-6753, p-ISSN: 2598-9944
DOI: *10.36312/jisip.v10i3.11048/http://ejournal.mandalanursa.org/index.php/JISIP/index*

Women's Participation Capacity in Social Forestry in Cileunyi Wetan, Bandung Regency

Ruzzana Arina Sausan[1], Rudi Saprudin Darwis[2], Maulana Irfan[3]
[1,2]Department of Social Welfare, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
[3]Pusat Studi CSR, Kewirausahaan Sosial dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Padjadjaean, Indonesia

Article Info
Article history:
Received: 30 June 2026
Publish: 1 November 2026

Keywords:
Women's Participation;
Women's Capacity;
Social Forestry;
Forest Management;
Forms Of Participation.

Abstract
Social Forestry is a forest management policy that grants communities legal access to sustainably manage state forest areas. In practice, women are involved in various land management activities, although their involvement is not always reflected in formal institutional settings. This study aims to describe women's participation in the management of Social Forestry in Cileunyi Wetan, Bandung Regency, as well as the capacities associated with that participation. A qualitative approach with a descriptive method was employed. Research informants consisted of women involved in Social Forestry management as primary informants and the management of Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) Manglayang Hijau as supporting informants. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and literature review and analyzed descriptively based on women's capacities at the individual, organizational, and community levels. The research findings indicate that women in this village are actively involved in various land management activities, ranging from seedling production, planting, crop maintenance, harvesting, to crop processing. This indicates that women possess fairly strong individual capacities, particularly in terms of knowledge, skills, and technical experience in land management. These capacities develop through direct experience, intergenerational learning, and observation of other farmers' practices. However, women's capacities at the organizational and community levels remain limited, particularly regarding direct access to information from managing institutions, participation in group forums, and opportunities to voice ideas and engage in decision-making. These differences in capacity also reflect differences in women's participation. Stronger technical capacity leads to greater participation in terms of labor, skills, and expertise. Meanwhile, limitations in non-technical and organizational capacity are linked to the still-low level of women's participation in contributing ideas within formal institutional settings.

This is an open access article under the Lisensi Creative Commons Atribusi-BerbagiSerupa 4.0 Internasional

Corresponding Author:
Ruzzana Arina Sausan
Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia
Email Corresspondent: ruzzana22001@mail.unpad.ac.id

1. INTRODUCTION

Social Forestry is a government policy for forest area management that grants communities legal access to sustainably manage state-owned forests. This program was developed to improve the well-being of forest-adjacent communities while ensuring the continued functionality of forest areas (Simarmata & Tarigan, 2023). Program Social Forestry creates opportunities for communities to participate as key actors in the utilization and management of forest resources. Communities are not merely beneficiaries but also

primary agents responsible for ensuring the sustainability of forest areas (Aqilla, 2024). Community participation is a crucial component because forest area management must be conducted sustainably through various management practices, ranging from land preparation, planting, plant maintenance, to the utilization of harvest yields. The success of Social Forestry management will depend on the extent to which communities are involved in these activities, including groups that are often marginalized, namely women (Hidayat & Rahman, 2025).

Women have a close connection to natural resource management, particularly in agrarian communities and communities living near forest areas. Women's involvement often manifests through household productive activities, crop management, processing of agricultural products, and meeting family needs that depend on natural resources (Rahma, Martaliah, & Wahyuli, 2021). Although involved in various natural resource management activities, women's roles are often still limited to carrying out fieldwork. Women are heavily involved in technical and operational activities in the field, but they are not always optimally included in formal institutional spaces, such as planning, discussions, or decision-making (Lispiani, Hidayat, & Markum, 2022). This situation indicates that women's involvement in natural resource management practices is not always accompanied by equal opportunities to participate in more strategic processes.

Women's participation in natural resource management still faces various barriers to engagement. Within institutional structures, men tend to dominate over women, leading to limited opportunities for marginalized groups to access information, education, and equitable division of labor (Rusadi, 2025). Women also bear a heavier burden in both domestic and productive sectors without being involved in public sector affairs (Faizien, 2025). In forest management practices, women contribute to land management activities and the utilization of forest products, but their involvement as part of institutional structures remains largely limited. In fact, women possess the necessary capabilities and skills to participate in these activities. Their daily dependence on and interaction with the forest ecosystem give them knowledge about forest ecosystems, utilization patterns, and the importance of resource sustainability for the survival of their families and communities (Gabriel, Vera, & Antonio, 2020).

Research on women in natural resource management and Social Forestry has been extensively conducted. Research by Manalu et al. (2022) shows that women make significant contributions to land management and the utilization of forest products, but they still face various barriers in accessing decision-making processes, information, and management institutions. Other studies highlight gender relations, the level of women's participation, and the limitations on women's access to and control over resources in forest management. Although these studies have demonstrated women's roles in natural resource management, most of them still focus primarily on participation levels, barriers to engagement, and gender relations, while research on how women's capacity relates to their participation in the practice of Social Forestry management remains relatively limited.

Community capacity is understood as the ability possessed by individuals or groups within a specific community that can be utilized to fulfill roles, utilize resources, resolve problems, and maintain the community's well-being. Community capacity is the foundation of participation, as it determines individuals' ability to take action, build networks, and collectively resolve community issues. Weak community capacity is characterized by poor access to resources, a low sense of community, and weak community connections. According to Wilson & Wilde (2003) as cited in Pratama et al. (2023), one dimension of community participation is capacity, which encompasses the understanding, knowledge, and skills developed to support partnership efforts, as well as the resources needed to participate. A number of studies on community capacity indicate that participation can be understood

as an outcome of the capacity possessed by the community. Individuals or groups with a certain level of capacity tend to have greater opportunities for involvement in community activities compared to individuals with more limited capacity.

Gamo and Park (2022) categorize community capacity into three levels: individual, organizational, and community capacity. Individual capacity relates to the abilities possessed by individuals, such as skills, self-confidence, and a sense of belonging. Organizational capacity relates to the capabilities found within organizations or institutions, such as leadership, relationships, resources, external support, and the ability to mobilize resources. Meanwhile, community capacity relates to the collective capabilities of the community, which include dialogue and problem-solving, community structures, networks, infrastructure, and community strength. This classification demonstrates that community capacity is not solely shaped by individual capabilities but is also influenced by institutional conditions and the social environment in which individuals are embedded. Individual capacity enables a person to fulfill roles and engage in activities, while organizational and community capacities provide the relationships, resources, information, and spaces for interaction that support such engagement.

In this study, these capacities are used to understand women's capacity as part of the community engaged in community activities. Women's capacity is not only related to the knowledge, skills, and self-confidence they possess personally but also to the institutional conditions and social environment that influence women's opportunities to utilize those abilities. Women's relationships with organizations, access to information and resources, spaces for dialogue, and social structures within the community can either support or limit women's participation. Therefore, women's capacity is analyzed through their individual capabilities as well as the organizational and community conditions related to their opportunities for participation.

This phenomenon is evident in the management of Social Forestry in Cileunyi Wetan, Cileunyi Subdistrict, Bandung Regency, which is managed by the Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) Manglayang Hijau. The community has gained access to manage state forest land through the Social Forestry with Kulin KK scheme. In practice, women are actively involved in various stages of land management taking place in the field; however, this active involvement is not yet fully aligned with their representation within the institution. Only 10 women are formal members of the LMDH Manglayang Hijau out of a total of 60 members. This situation highlights a gap between women's involvement in day-to-day management practices and their recognition within formal institutional structures. Women are actively managing the forest area, but they are not yet fully represented in the more formal management structures.

Based on these conditions, this study aims to analyze women's capacity for participation in the management of Social Forestry in Cileunyi Wetan. The analysis examines capacity at the individual, organizational, and community levels to understand women's capabilities, the conditions of the managing institutions, and the social environment that influences women's involvement. This analysis is then used to describe trends in the forms of women's participation, including participation through ideas, labor, property, skills and expertise, as well as social participation.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach using descriptive methods to understand women's capacity in the management of Social Forestry in Cileunyi Wetan, Cileunyi Subdistrict, Bandung Regency. The qualitative approach is used to understand women's experiences, capabilities, opportunities, and the dynamics of their involvement in Social Forestry management based on conditions observed in the field. The descriptive method

was used to characterize women's capacities at the individual, organizational, and community levels, as well as their relationship to trends in women's participation in Social Forestry management.

The research was conducted in a Social Forestry area managed by the LMDH Manglayang Hijau. Research informants consisted of women involved in Social Forestry management as primary informants, as well as the management of the LMDH Manglayang Hijau and other parties familiar with the dynamics of area management as supporting informants. Informants were selected through purposive sampling, taking into account their direct involvement in Social Forestry management activities, such as land preparation, planting, crop maintenance, harvesting, processing of produce, and institutional activities related to area management.

Data collection was conducted through in-depth interviews, observations, and a literature review. In-depth interviews were conducted to gather information regarding women's experiences, their capabilities, learning processes, relationships with other managers, access to information, and opportunities for women to participate in activities and decision-making. Observations were conducted to examine women's activities in land management, as well as the institutional conditions and social environment related to women's involvement. The literature review involved analyzing relevant literature, documents, and reports on women's capacity, community participation, and Social Forestry.

Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The analysis was conducted using Gamo and Park's (2022) framework for classifying community capacity, which distinguishes between individual, organizational, and community levels of capacity. In this study, individual capacity was analyzed through women's knowledge, skills, experience, and self-confidence. Organizational capacity was analyzed through women's relationships with the LMDH Manglayang Hijau, access to information, and opportunities for involvement in institutional activities. Meanwhile, community capacity was analyzed through social interactions, informal networks, spaces for dialogue, and social conditions within the community that influence women's involvement. The results of this capacity analysis were then used to explain the patterns of women's participation that emerged in the management of Social Forestry, including participation through ideas, labor, property, skills and expertise, as well as social participation, as defined by Pasaribu and Simanjuntak in Fahrudin (2001).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1.Research Results

Overview of Social Forestry Management in Cileunyi Wetan

Social Forestry management in Cileunyi Wetan is overseen by the Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) Manglayang Hijau, which holds a Social Forestry Decree (SK) under the Kemitraan Kehutanan (Kulin KK) scheme. Through this scheme, the community gains legal access to utilize approximately 57.50 hectares of state forest land within the Ujung Berung RPH Protected Forest (HL) area under the Manglayang Barat BKPH. Land utilization is carried out through an agroforestry system, specifically by planting crops among pine trees managed by Perhutani. The commodities managed by the community include coffee, bananas, ginger, jackfruit, and several other types of plants used for consumption or sold as a source of additional income.

In Cileunyi Wetan, women are actively involved in land management activities. Women's involvement is not limited to domestic work but also extends to productive

activities within the forest area. These activities are carried out both on family-owned land and as laborers on land owned by other managers. Women's involvement is evident at various stages of land management, from preparation to the utilization of produce, including seedling production, sowing, land preparation, planting, weeding, crop maintenance, harvesting, and processing. Crops such as coffee, bananas, ginger, and jackfruit are part of the produce managed directly by women.

Table 1. **Women's Capacity for Participation in Social Forestry Management**

Capacity Level	Aspect	Result
Individual level capacity	Knowledge, skills, experience, self-confidence	Women are directly involved in activities ranging from seedling production, sowing, land preparation, planting, weeding, crop maintenance, harvesting, to processing the produce. These activities are carried out on family-owned land or as laborers on land owned by other managers. Women manage crops such as coffee, bananas, ginger, and jackfruit. Their knowledge and skills in land management are acquired through hands-on experience working the land, learning from family members, and observing how other farmers work. Women also understand the basic activities that need to be carried out according to the condition of the crops, such as planting times, weeding, maintenance, and harvesting.
Organizational level capacity	Relationships, access to information, institutional engagement	Women's capacity at the organizational level is evident in their access to information, their involvement in institutional matters, and their opportunities to participate in activities organized by the LMDH Manglayang Hijau. Information regarding program implementation, land conditions, crops, and activities in the forest area is not obtained directly from the LMDH, but rather through communication with family members, fellow land managers, and LMDH officials. The number of women who are members or serve on the formal board of the LMDH is also smaller than that of men. Meetings and group discussions do not yet take place regularly and tend to be attended only by LMDH members. As a result, women have not been significantly involved in planning activities, assigning roles, or making decisions regarding the management of the area. Support in the form of training or capacity-building activities specifically involving women also remains limited.
Community level capacity	Informal networks, social	Women's capacity at the community level is evident through informal networks formed

	interactions, spaces for dialogue	with family members and fellow land managers. Through daily interactions in the Social Forestry area, women obtain and exchange information on crop care, fertilizer use, land conditions, harvest times, and the utilization of produce. These networks serve as learning spaces and sources of support for women as they carry out land management activities. However, these interactions remain informal and are not yet supported by regular dialogue forums that could involve women in discussing land management issues, shared needs, or group activity plans.

3.2.Discussion

Forest management activities carried out by women show that women's capacity in managing Social Forestry in Cileunyi Wetan develops differently at the individual, organizational, and community levels. At the individual level, women possess strong knowledge, skills, and experience in land management activities. Women are involved in seedling production, sowing, land preparation, planting, weeding, crop maintenance, harvesting, and processing the harvest. This involvement demonstrates that women do not merely play a supporting role in Social Forestry management but also possess practical skills that are directly applied in land management activities. This finding aligns with the work of Rahma, Martaliah, and Wahyuli (2021), who showed that women in forest-adjacent communities are involved in crop management, the processing of agricultural products, and meeting household needs related to natural resources.

Women's individual capacities develop primarily through experience in land management, learning from family members, and observing the practices of other farmers. The knowledge women acquire does not always stem from formal training but is shaped through repeated engagement in daily agricultural activities. This finding aligns with Monica and Fauziah (2017), who explain that experience, access to learning, and direct involvement in an activity influence an individual's ability to participate actively. This is also consistent with Choresyo, Nulhaqim, and Wibowo (2017), who state that community capacity is a key prerequisite for participation because it determines an individual's readiness to engage in the activities being carried out. In this study, women's experience in managing crops served as the primary source for developing technical skills, particularly in determining the stages of crop management based on land conditions and the crops being cultivated.

Although women's individual capacity in technical activities has developed significantly, their capacity in non-technical aspects has not developed to the same extent. The ability to communicate in formal forums, articulate ideas, and engage in decision-making processes has not been widely observed in Social Forestry management activities. This situation is linked to the fact that women are more frequently involved in on-the-ground implementation activities rather than in planning and institutional activities. Aulia et al. (2024) state that involvement in organizational activities can support the development of communication and decision-making skills. Conversely, limited participation in participatory spaces can restrict individuals' opportunities to develop these abilities (Aulia, Setyawan, Imron, & Nasution, 2024). These findings are also consistent with those of Lispiani, Hidayat, and Markum (2022),

who found that women in forest resource management are more involved in technical and operational activities but do not always achieve optimal involvement in planning, discussions, or decision-making.

At the organizational level, women's capacity relates to relationships, access to information, and opportunities to participate in the LMDH Manglayang Hijau. Women generally do not receive information about area management directly from the managing institution, but rather obtain it through family, fellow land managers, or other LMDH members. The information women receive is mostly indirect and depends on the informal relationships they have. Furthermore, the number of women involved as members or formal officers of the LMDH remains lower than that of men, while meetings and group discussions are not yet held regularly and are often dominated primarily by male members of the organization. According to Rinawati (2024), access to adequate information is one of the key factors supporting women's participation in community programs or activities. When information is obtained indirectly, women have more limited opportunities to understand activity plans, articulate their needs, and take a role in the management process.

These findings align with the research by Manalu, Subono, and Putri (2022), which indicates that women contribute to forest resource management but still face limitations in access to decision-making, information, and institutional management bodies. This similarity is evident in the fact that while women are active in land management activities, they have not yet gained equal opportunities within institutional frameworks. Rusadi (2025) also noted that male dominance in institutional structures can limit women's access to information, education, and equitable role distribution. However, in this study, these limitations are evident not only in the scarcity of women within formal structures but also in the fact that information dissemination largely occurs through intermediaries.

Limitations in women's organizational capacity are also inextricably linked to gender relations that continue to shape the division of roles in Social Forestry management. Public spaces and decision-making are often dominated by men, while women are more frequently assigned to domestic activities or the implementation of productive activities in the field (Manalu, Subono, & Putri, 2022). Chika et al. (2025) also explain that the social division of labor, which burdens women with domestic responsibilities, can limit women's involvement in public activities. This situation is consistent with Faizien's (2025) findings that women often fulfill both productive and domestic roles simultaneously, yet this is not always accompanied by equal opportunities to engage in public affairs. In the management of Social Forestry in Cileunyi Wetan, this situation is evident in the fact that women are more involved in land management activities than in group governance and decision-making.

At the community level, women's capacity is evident through informal networks and social interactions formed among land managers. Women exchange information about crop conditions, fertilizer use, maintenance methods, harvest times, and land management outcomes while working in forest areas. Relationships with family, fellow land managers, and the surrounding community serve as a source of knowledge that supports women's land management activities. These findings indicate that the community provides an informal learning space for women, particularly in developing technical knowledge and skills related to land management. This aligns with Gamo and Park (2022), who explain that community capacity develops through relationships, networks, communication, and the ability of community members to support one another in addressing shared needs.

However, these social networks have not yet fully developed into a more structured space for dialogue to discuss issues related to area management, women's needs, or plans for joint activities. Interactions still rely on daily encounters on the land and are not yet supported by regular community forums. This situation indicates that the capacity of the women's community in Cileunyi Wetan has not yet reached the level of a strong community, a level characterized by dialogue, collaborative problem-solving, active networks, and the community's ability to mobilize resources collectively (Gamo & Park, 2022). This finding also differs from the description of participation presented by Pasaribu and Simanjuntak in Fahrudin (2001), which identifies social activities such as community groups and collective activities as one of the spaces for community participation.

Women's capacities at the individual, organizational, and community levels are then reflected in the patterns of their participation. Strong individual capacities in knowledge, skills, and experience in land management lead to women's participation manifesting more frequently in the form of labor, skills, and expertise. Women contribute through seedling production, planting, crop care, harvesting, and processing of produce. In addition, material participation is evident through the reuse of land management outputs to meet the needs of land management. Informal interactions among land managers also demonstrate social participation through the exchange of information and assistance in land management activities.

Meanwhile, limited organizational capacity and the lack of regular dialogue spaces contribute to the still-limited participation of women in the form of ideas. Women possess practical experience in land management, but this experience is more often shared through informal communication rather than in meetings, group discussions, or decision-making processes. Pasaribu and Simanjuntak, as cited in Fahrudin (2001), explain that participation can be realized through ideas, labor, material resources, skills and expertise, as well as social participation. In this study, this classification is used to demonstrate that the forms of women's participation are outcomes of unevenly developed capacities. Stronger technical capacities tend to result in participation through labor and skills, whereas limitations in non-technical and organizational capacities are associated with low levels of women's involvement in idea generation and decision-making.

4. CONCLUSION

This study shows that women in Cileunyi Wetan are involved in the management of Social Forestry through various activities, ranging from nursery work, seedling propagation, land preparation, planting, plant care, harvesting, to processing the harvest. This involvement demonstrates that women play a tangible role in the sustainability of forest area management, even though their participation in formal institutional settings and decision-making remains limited.

Women's capacity in Social Forestry management develops differently at the individual, organizational, and community levels. At the individual level, women possess technical knowledge, skills, and experience that have developed through land management experience, intergenerational learning, and observation of other farmers' practices. However, at the organizational and community levels, women's access to direct information from managing institutions, dialogue forums, and experience in institutional activities has not yet developed optimally. These conditions limit women's opportunities to develop non-technical capacities, particularly in formal communication, articulating ideas, and decision-making.

These capacity differences are reflected in the patterns of women's participation. Stronger technical capacity drives women's involvement primarily in the form of labor-based participation, as well as the application of skills and expertise. Meanwhile, limitations in organizational capacity and the lack of regular spaces for dialogue are linked to the still-limited participation of women in the form of idea generation. Thus, women's participation in Social Forestry must be understood not only in terms of their involvement in formal institutions but also through their actual capacities and tangible contributions to the day-to-day management of forest areas.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author would like to express gratitude to all those who contributed to the research process and the preparation of this manuscript. The author also thanks the women forest managers in Cileunyi Wetan and Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan (LMDH) Manglayang Hijau for their openness and active participation in the data collection process. The author also thanks the supervisors for their guidance, feedback, and scientific support throughout the research process.

6. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Aqilla, A. R. (2024). Perhutanan Sosial: Memberdayakan Masyarakat Lokal dalam Pengelolaan Hutan yang Berkelanjutan. *Gudang Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu, 2*(6), 437-440. Retrieved from https://gudangjurnal.com/index.php/gjmi/article/view/566/518

Aulia, A. H., Setyawan, K. G., Imron, A., & Nasution. (2024). Pengaruh Partisipasi Organisasi Kemahasiswaan Terhadap Kepercayaan Diri Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Negeri Surabaya. *Jurnal Dialektika Pendidikan IPS, 4*(4), 1-15. Retrieved from https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/PENIPS/article/view/64704/48948

Chika, P. N., Siregar, G. D., Sinaga, K. M., & Ummah, A. (2025). Ketidaksetaraan Gender dalam Pembangunan Perdesaan dan Partisipasi Perempuan dalam Pengambilan Keputusan di Nusa Tenggara Timur pada Periode Kepemimpinan Victor Laiskodat 2018. *Jurnal Administrasi Pemerintahan Desa, 6*(2). doi:https://doi.org/10.47134/villages.v6i2.258

Choresyo, B., Nulhaqim, S. A., & Wibowo, H. (2017). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengembangan Kampung Wisata Kreatif Dago Pojok. *Prosiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat, 4*(1), 60-79.

Deris, L. R., Bhinadi, A., & Nuryadin, D. (2022). Pengaruh Ketimpangan Gender terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi di Indonesia (34 Provinsi) Tahun 2015-2020. *Sibatik Journal, 1*(12), 2947-2958. doi:https://doi.org/10.54443/sibatik.v1i12.481

Fahrudin, A. (2001). *Pemberdayaan Partisipasi & Penguatan Kapasitas Masyarakat.* Bandung: Humaniora.

Faizien, H. A. (2025). Peran Perempuan dalam Pembangunan Ekonomi Pertanian. *Jurnal Riset Rumpun Ilmu Tanaman, 4*(1), 49-63. doi:https://doi.org/10.55606/jurrit.v4i1.4695

Gabriel, A. G., Vera, M. D., & Antonio, M. A. (2020). Roles of indigenous women in forest conservation: A comparative analysis of two indigenous communities in the Philippines. *Cogent social sciences, 6*(1). doi:https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2020.1720564

Gamo, B. R., & Park, D.-B. (2022). Community Capacity Influencing Community Participation: Evidence from Ethiopia. *World Development Perspectives, 27*, 2452-2929. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wdp.2022.100448

Hidayat, R. A., & Rahman, A. (2025). Implementasi Peraturan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor 9 Tahun 2021 Tentang Perhutanan Sosial di Desa Talonang Baru (Kecamatan Sekongkang Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat). *Jurnal Rekomendasi Hukum, 1*(2), 169-176. Retrieved from https://journal.unram.ac.id/index.php/rekomendasihukum/article/view/6260

Lispiani, B. M., Hidayat, E., & Markum. (2022). Peran Perempuan dalam pengelolaan Hutan pada Kelompok Tani Hutan Puncak Semaring Desa Mekar Sari Kabupaten Lombok Timur. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Mahasiswa Kehutanan Indonesia, 1*(1), 139-147.

Manalu, A. G., Subono, N. I., & Putri, R. D. (2022). Partisipasi Perempuan dalam Perhutanan Sosial: Studi Kasus di Lima Provinsi. *Jurnal Perempuan, 27*(1), 85-99. Retrieved from https://indonesianfeministjournal.org/index.php/IFJ/article/view/666/459

Monica, Y. F., & Fauziah, L. (2017). Partisipasi Perempuan Dalam Pembangunan Desa Di Kecamatan Candi. *JKMP (JURNAL KEBIJAKAN DAN MANAJEMEN PUBLIK), 5*(2), 217-228. doi:https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v5i2.1314

Pratama, Y. A., Resnawaty, R., & Raharjo, S. T. (2024). Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengolahan Enceng Gondok di Bendungan Jatiluhur. *EMPATI: JURNAL ILMU KESEJAHTERAAN SOSIAL, 13*(1), 74-87. doi:https://doi.org/10.15408/empati.v13i1.36350

Rahma, S., Martaliah, N., & Wahyuli, P. (2021). Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Perempuan Melalui Partisipasi Dalam Pengelolaan Hutan Desa Durian Rambun. *Harakat an-Nisa: Jurnal Studi Gender dan Anak, 6*(2), 65-74. doi:https://doi.org/10.30631/62.65-74

Rinawati. (2024). Akses Informasi Publik Sebagai Kunci Pemberdayaan Perempuan Di Komunitas Lokal. *Ekasakti Jurnal Penelitian & Pegabdian, 5*(1), 120-125. Retrieved from https://ejurnal-unespadang.ac.id/EJPP/article/view/1241/1194

Rusadi, N. (2025). Peran dan Keterlibatan Gender dalam Skema Hutan Kemasyarakatan: Studi Kasus di Desa Kahayya, Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Tambora, 9*(2), 51-56. doi:https://doi.org/10.36761/tambora.v9i2.6131

Simarmata, M. M., & Tarigan, W. J. (2023). Pengelolaan Kawasan Hutan untuk Kegiatan Ekowisata oleh Kelompok Tani Hutan di Nagori Sait Buttu Kabupaten Simalungun. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Sapangambei Manoktok Hitei, 3*(1), 33-43. doi:https://doi.org/10.36985/546x7z58