

Women and Social Forestry

Editorial

Women and Social Forestry

Articles

The Innovations and Challenges of Gender Mainstreaming in Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Ernawati Eko Hartono & Khulfi Muhammad Khalwani

Women as Silk Warriors in Wajo District: Sole Actors and the Challenges of Access to Social Forestry Programs

Sukma Taroniarta & Nurul Huda Yahya

Women's Everyday Forms of Resistance to the Acceleration of the TORA and SF Policies

Kasmiati & Ganes Oktaviana

Gender Responsive Social Forestry Policy: A Case Study of Laws and Regulations in the Social Forestry Sector and the Granting of Social Forestry Permits

Enik Ekowati & Muamar

Women's Participation in Food Agroforestry in Central Kalimantan: Challenges and Obstacles

Nur Dwiyati

An Analysis of Agrarian Political Economy in Forest Access in Perhutani-Managed Areas

Through Social Forestry Programs

Sartika Nur Shalati

Women's Participation in Social Forestry: A Case Study in Five Provinces

Abby Gina Boang Manalu, Nur Iman Subono, & Retno Daru Dewi G.S. Putri

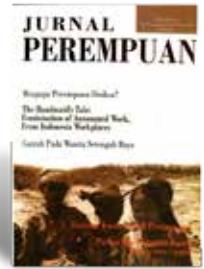
Published by:



Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan
Accreditation Number: 36/E/KPT/2019

Jurnal Perempuan Needs Your Support!

Jurnal Perempuan (The Indonesian Feminist Journal) is published by an independent non-profit women's organization, Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan (The Women's Foundation). Jurnal Perempuan was first published in 1996 and is the first and only feminist peer-review journal to date. Jurnal Perempuan is committed to publishing Indonesian feminist scholars' work and research on gender equity in Indonesia. Jurnal Perempuan supports and empowers women to write, research, voice, and take action against discrimination, exploitation, and violence against women. Jurnal Perempuan advocates gender issues based on research and forms alliances with community and women's groups, universities, media, local and national parliamentarians, public and private sectors to achieve gender justice in Indonesia.



Become a friend of Jurnal Perempuan

Please support us by becoming a member of Sahabat Jurnal Perempuan (Friends of Jurnal Perempuan nationally and internationally) and making a real difference in the lives of Indonesian women and gender minorities.

The membership program will support research, publishing cost, social media content, advocacy, and public education programs. Your membership includes: 3 editions of Jurnal Perempuan (JP) annually (digital and hardcopy versions) bi-weekly newsletter on feminist news and YJP's activities space to voice feminist opinions in YJP's blog invitations to YJP events and public education.

- **Indonesian nationals membership program: 300.000 IDR/year and students Rp. 150.000 IDR/year**
Bank Account: Bank Mandiri Branch Jatipadang, No. Rek: 127-00-2507969-8 Indonesia Women's Journal Foundation (Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan Indonesia). Please fill in the form for administration purposes [here](#)
- **International membership program 144US/year via PayPal** Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan Indonesia @IntFriendsJP or paypal.me/IntFriendsJP Please fill in the form for administration purposes [here](#)

There are many other ways you can support our work in the field of gender issues in Indonesia.

For example, you can volunteer or complete an internship with us. As an organization, you can also sponsor us or collaborate with us on joint projects.

Contact us

Contact Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan for more inquiries:

yjp@jurnalperempuan.com

Website: www.jurnalperempuan.org

We are grateful for your continued support.



ISSN 1410-153X

FOUNDERS

Dr. Gadis Arivia
Prof. Dr. Toeti Heraty Noerhadi-Roosseno (Alm.)
Ratna Syafrida Dhanny
Asikin Arif, M.Fil. (Alm.)

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Prof. Mari Elka Pangestu, Ph.D.
Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto

DIRECTOR & EDITOR IN CHIEF

Abby Gina Boang Manalu, M.Hum.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto (Antropologi Hukum Feminisme, Universitas Indonesia)
Prof. Sylvia Tiwon (Antropologi Gender, University California at Berkeley)
Prof. Saskia Wieringa (Sejarah Perempuan & Queer, Universitaet van Amsterdam)
Prof. Dr. Musdah Mulia (Pemikiran Politik Islam & Gender, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah)
Dr. Nur Iman Subono (Politik & Gender, FISIP, Universitas Indonesia)
Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum. (Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan)
Yacinta Kurniasih, M.A. (Sastra dan Perempuan, Faculty of Arts, Monash University)
Soe Tjen Marching, Ph.D. (Sejarah dan Politik Perempuan, SOAS University of London)
Dr. Andi Achdian (Sejarah & Sosiologi, Universitas Nasional)

PEER REVIEWERS

Prof. Mayling Oey-Gardiner, Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. Pinky Saptandari (Universitas Airlangga)
Prof. Dr. E. Kristi Poerwandari (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. Ida Ruwaida Noor (Universitas Indonesia)
Katharine McGregor, Ph.D. (University of Melbourne)
Dr. (Iur) Asmin Fransiska, S.H., LL.M. (Universitas Katolik Atma Jaya)
Dr. Irene Hadiprayitno (Leiden University)
Prof. Jeffrey Winters (Northwestern University)
Ro'fah, Ph.D. (UIN Sunan Kalijaga)
Tracy Wright Webster, Ph.D. (University of Western Australia)
Prof. Kim Eun Shil (Korean Ewha Womens University)
Prof. Merlyna Lim (Carleton University)
Prof. Claudia Derichs (Universitaet Marburg)
Sari Andajani, Ph.D. (Auckland University of Technology)
Prof. Dr. Wening Udasmor (Universitas Gadjah Mada)
Prof. Ayami Nakatani (Okayama University)
Dr. Antarini Pratiwi Arna (Indonesian Scholarship and Research Support Foundation)
Prof. Dr. Widjajanti M. Santoso, M.Litt. (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)

Dr. Lidwina Inge Nurtjahyo (Universitas Indonesia)

Dr. Bagus Takwin (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem (Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta)
Francisia Saveria Sika Seda, Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia)

Ruth Indiah Rahayu, M. Fil. (Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat Driyarkara)

Mia Siscawati, Ph.D. (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. L.G. Saraswati Putri (Universitas Indonesia)
Prof. Maria Lichtmann (Appalachian State University, USA)

Assoc. Prof. Muhamad Ali (University California, Riverside)

Assoc. Prof. Mun'im Sirry (University of Notre Dame)

Assoc. Prof. Paul Bijl (Universiteit van Amsterdam)

Assoc. Prof. Patrick Ziegenhain (President University)

Assoc. Prof. Alexander Horstmann (University of Copenhagen)

EDITORIAL STAFF

Retno Daru Dewi G.S. Putri, M.A., M.Hum.

Iqraa Runi Aprilia, S.Hum.

GUEST EDITORS

Ikhaputri Widiantini, S.Hum., M.Si.

Andi Misbahul Pratiwi, S.T., M.Si.

EDITORIAL ASSISTANTS

Nada Salsabila

Fani Salsabila

SECRETARIAT & FRIENDS OF JURNAL PEREMPUAN

Himah Sholihah

Iqraa Runi Aprilia, S.Hum.

DESIGN & LAYOUT

Dina Yulianti

COSTUMER HOTLINE:

Himah Sholihah: 0818 0712 4295 (SMS/WA)

ADDRESS:

Alamanda Tower, 25th Floor

Jalan T.B. Simatupang kavling 23-24, Jakarta Selatan

Telepon: (+62) 21 2965 7992

E-mail: yjp@jurnalperempuan.com
redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com

Twitter: @jurnalperempuan

Facebook: Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan

WEBSITE

www.jurnalperempuan.org

www.indonesianfeministjournal.org

First Edition, April 2022



The Asia Foundation

Expression of Gratitude to Reviewers

1. Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto
2. Francisia Saveria Sika Seda, Ph.D.
3. Dr. Pinky Saptandari
4. Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum.
5. Dr. Ida Ruwaida Noor
6. Mia Siscawati, Ph.D.

Contents

Editorial

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Women and Social Forestry | v-vi |
| <i>Abby Gina Boang Manalu</i> | |

Articles

| | |
|--|-------|
| • The Innovations and Challenges of Gender Mainstreaming in Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry | 1-13 |
| <i>Ernawati Eko Hartono & Khulfi Muhammad Khalwani</i> | |
| • Women as Silk Warriors in Wajo District: Sole Actors and the Challenges of Access to Social Forestry Programs | 15-25 |
| <i>Sukma Taroniarta & Nurul Huda Yahya</i> | |
| • Women's Everyday Forms of Resistance to the Acceleration of the TORA and SF Policies | 27-38 |
| <i>Kasmiati & Ganes Oktaviana</i> | |
| • Gender Responsive Social Forestry Policy: A Case Study of Laws and Regulations in the Social Forestry Sector and the Granting of Social Forestry Permits | 39-51 |
| <i>Enik Ekowati & Muamar</i> | |
| • Women's Participation in Food Agroforestry in Central Kalimantan: Challenges and Obstacles | 53-66 |
| <i>Nur Dwiyati</i> | |
| • An Analysis of Agrarian Political Economy in Forest Access in Perhutani-Managed Areas Through Social Forestry Programs | 67-77 |
| <i>Sartika Nur Shalati</i> | |
| • Women's Participation in Social Forestry: A Case Study in Five Provinces | 79-92 |
| <i>Abby Gina Boang Manalu, Nur Iman Subono, & Retno Daru Dewi G.S. Putri</i> | |

Women and Social Forestry

Gender equality and women's empowerment are two important issues in the development programs. The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) states that women play a key role in the use and management of natural resources, particularly in agriculture and forest landscape systems. According to the IUCN (2021), in developing countries, 43% of women participate in agricultural work and depend on forests for their livelihood. The data estimates that when women have the same access to productive resources as men, women will be able to contribute to an increase in agricultural output in developing countries by 2.5% to 4%. At the global level, women's participation has a great impact on the reduction of world hunger by 12% to 17%. Women's participation in forest access and governance has been shown to improve the economy of women and communities around forest areas.

Conforming to the IUCN data, in the Indonesian context, there are a lot of women who depend on access to forest and forest management for their livelihoods. They cultivate the land and harvest the forest products, either for daily needs or for sale to the wider community. Women also have knowledge of medicinal plants and other potential forest products. Furthermore, women's dependence on forests is often higher than men's. Women belong to a vulnerable group whose lives are threatened when the forest is degraded or when their access to forests is eliminated. These facts are the basis for the importance of women's participation in forest governance in Indonesia. In addition, a number of studies have shown that women's knowledge and skills related to forest resources and management have contributed to ensuring sustainable and equitable forest management.

Ironically, despite the scale and importance of women's contribution to forest management, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (2020) pointed out that globally, women's participation and representation in forest governance at local, national, and international levels are very low. The data of the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forest shows that women's participation in social forestry is only 5% of forestry permit holders who have female members (VOA Indonesia 2021). A number of approaches based on feminist perspectives show that various assumptions at the site-level, national and international levels still believe that women are not relevant subjects in formal

forest management and as decision makers. Forest as a masculine domain puts women as "the other" in forest governance.

To ensure equitable and sustainable forest management, the government has introduced the Social Forestry program. This program is implemented in the state forest/private forest/customary forest by forest communities or customary law communities as the main actors to support wellbeing, environmental balance, and social dynamics. It is an opportunity to ensure women's participation in the formal forestry programs. Furthermore, there has been a written recognition that women are the subject of social forestry policies. Therefore, they are entitled to benefit from the program. Social Forestry allows the formalization of rights to collective forests in recent years. Feminist scholars such as Agarwal and Colfer believe that there is a need for formal recognition of women and other marginalized groups in establishing their ethnicity, class, sexual orientation, and gender identity to ensure equitable governance. Without formal acknowledgment, their interests are often excluded from the decision-making process, explicitly or implicitly.

At the practical level of forest management, feminist scholars believe that the basis for excluding women is the association of forests and masculinity. Forest masculinity has made the male perspectives and needs as the norm that applies to all regardless of the perspectives and knowledge of other groups. Without ensuring inclusive forest management, groups with different ideas, preferences, and needs regarding forest governance will be excluded (Arora-Jonsson 2009).

A number of studies documented in *JP 111 Women and Social Forestry* show a portrait of women's participation in forest governance in Indonesia. A number of efforts have been made through policies and the work of various parties to ensure that women are not excluded from program utilization. However, in reality, women still find challenges in participating in forest access and governance.

Several issues of gender inequality in forest management such as women's access to land, forests, and other resources are less than men's, women are under-represented and have less influence in public decision-making and in leadership positions within

government institutions related to forestry, women lack access to technology and information related to forests and agroforestry, women are excluded from forest commodities with high economic value, and women bear the burden of caring work in the household and are under-represented in mitigation programs and initiatives in environmental change issues (Cifor 2021). Basically, all of these conditions are overlapping with one another. However, women are not just passive victims of a system of inequality. Articles in *JP 111 Women and Social Forestry* show women's agency. In the midst of challenges to gender norms and existing structural inequalities, women build their resilience through collective actions. Women's participation has supported the sustainability of the environment, community, and family.

JP 111 presents the challenges and achievements of gender justice in social forestry in Indonesia. Inclusive forest management and conservation need to be done holistically. Apart from structural changes in policy, it is also necessary to ensure a change in awareness at the community level. Women's participation in the formal social forestry program needs to be ensured in order to create empowerment. It implies that women's participation in forest governance in social forestry does not only strengthen the economy, but furthermore, it is necessary to ensure that the social transformation of women's groups also includes political, social, and cultural reinforcement (**Abby Gina**).

Abstracts

Ernawati Eko Hartono¹ & Khulfi Muhammad Khalwani²

Kelompok Kerja (Pokja) Gender, Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan¹ & Perencana Ahli Muda, Biro Perencanaan-KLHK²

The Innovations and Challenges of Gender Mainstreaming in Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page. 1-13, 1 table, 2 pictures, 22 references

The issue of gender equality in various fields related to natural resource management, including the environment and forestry, has long been a concern of social researchers, especially the issue of gender bias in planning, management, marketing, benefits and impacts. This paper aims to provide a descriptive analysis of the innovations and challenges of implementing gender mainstreaming ('pengarusutamaan gender'—PUG) in government agencies, namely the Ministry of Environment and Forestry ('Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan'—KLHK). PUG is a strategy that aims to achieve gender justice through policies, programs and activities that take into account the experiences, aspirations, needs and problems of men and women in the process of monitoring and evaluating all aspects of life and development. The data for this research was collected through a desk study and interviews. The results of the analysis show the implementation of a PUG policy in the KLHK has encouraged internal parties to pay more attention to the issue of gender equality, both in leadership and in program implementation. These innovations must continue to be developed consistently so they can be an inspiration and an example for other government agencies, both at the central and regional levels.

Keywords: gender responsive policy, equality, development, gender mainstreaming, Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry

Sukma Taroniarta & Nurul Huda Yahya

Balai Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Wilayah Sulawesi

Women as Silk Warriors in Wajo District: Sole Actors and the Challenges of Access to Social Forestry Programs

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 15-25, 3 tables, 4 pictures, 14 references

Silk is a symbol of cultural grandeur in South Sulawesi. Complex business issues, and lifestyle changes within communities, has led to the silk industry being vulnerable to abandonment. Social Forestry, through a scheme to increase nontimber forest product businesses on community lands, can provide economic opportunities for silk-based businesses, which are dominated by women. This study is a qualitative study supported by quantitative data. Direct observations and in-depth interviews were conducted with several key figures in the silk business in Canru Village, Wajo Regency, South Sulawesi. The results of the study show that economic pressure is the main motivation for shifting roles in the silk business, but there are several other obstacles that threaten the sustainability of the silk industry, which has lasted for hundreds of years.

Keywords: women and silk, economy empowerment, KUPS (Kelompok Usaha Perhutanan Sosial—Business Group of Social Forestry

Kasmiati¹ & Ganes Oktaviana²

Fakultas Pertanian dan Kehutanan, Universitas Sulawesi Barat¹
& Sajogyo Institute²

Women's Everyday Forms of Resistance to the Acceleration of the TORA and SF Policies

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 27-38, 48 references

This paper analyzes the women's everyday forms of resistance, in formal and informal spaces, to the acceleration of the Land Objects of Agrarian Reform ('Tanah Objek Reforma Agraria'—TORA) and Social Forestry (SF) policies in Sigi Regency in Central Sulawesi. The women's resistance is a broader manifestation of To-Kaili philosophy regarding the role of women as the center and base in maintaining harmony between God, humans, and nature, including in the management of agrarian resources ('sumber-sumber agraria'—SSA). Women who are fighting for gender-based agrarian justice still encounter some obstacles, including limited awareness of gender-based agrarian justice and the challenge of the resistance not yet being dominant.

Keywords: Social Forestry, agrarian reform, everyday forms of resistance, agrarian justice, gender justice

Enik Ekowati¹ & Muamar²

Direktorat Penanganan Konflik Tenurial dan Hutan Adat¹
& Sekretariat Direktorat Jenderal Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan²

Gender Responsive Social Forestry Policy: A Case Study of Laws and Regulations in the Social Forestry Sector and the Granting of Social Forestry Permits

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 39-51, 1 table, 13 references

This article focuses on two issues; whether the Directorate General of Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership has integrated gender issues into laws and regulations and policy implementation, and whether these issues have been applied to the granting of Social Forestry permits. This study uses empirical legal research methods to assess the application of gender issues in the Social Forestry Regulations and Permit Policy. The results of this study indicate an increase in the number of Social Forestry provisions that regulate gender issues. That is, in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 83 of 2016 there are two articles that regulate gender issues, whereas in the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 9 of 2021 there are seven articles. The integration of gender responsive practices has led to significant changes such as the management by women of two Social Forestry Business groups, Katimpun Village and Damaran Village. This process represents the first step of positive change in the implementation of gender mainstreaming policies in environmental issues in the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Keywords: Social Forestry, gender issues in Social Forestry, permits for Social Forestry management, women and Social Forestry, laws and regulations

Nur Dwiyati

Direktorat Jenderal Perhutanan Sosial dan Kemitraan Lingkungan Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan

Women's Participation in Food Agroforestry in Central Kalimantan: Challenges and Obstacles

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 53-66, 6 tables, 17 references

Food Agroforestry is one element of the National Economic Recovery Program, which aims to counter the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic by protecting the economy and promoting food security. The agroforestry program targets Social Forestry Business groups with forest utilization activities. Support is provided in the form of productive economic tools and food agroforestry assistance. This paper examines the involvement of women in food agroforestry activities. The research applies the descriptive approach for secondary data related to food agroforestry activities and interviews with female leaders who are involved in forest management activities and group business development. The results of the analysis show that food agroforestry activities provide economic, ecological, and social benefits for the community. Further, these activities provide access for women to be involved in forest management and utilization, and to support food security and family economies.

Keywords: women's groups, agroforestry, food business management, community economic improvement

Sartika Nur Shalati

Tim Kerja Perempuan dan Tambang (TKPT)

An Analysis of Agrarian Political Economy in Forest Access in Perhutani-Managed Areas Through Social Forestry Programs

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 67-77, 1 table, 23 references

The Social Forestry program in Perhutani-managed forest areas aims to improve the welfare of the community through joint management and

promote sustainability. The program uses the Partnership Cooperation (Kulin KK) scheme, which is regulated by the Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. P 83 of 2016. However, this program has become a new conflict zone as various actors are competing to dominate forest use. Women, who have allocated more time and energy to the agricultural sector, now have few opportunities to be involved in forest management because of gender biases within the governance and implementation of the Social Forestry program. Women also have to compete with various parties in order to participate in forest management including Perhutani and the Forest Village Community Institution (Lembaga Masyarakat Desa Hutan—LMDH), the party authorised to manage forest utilization programs.

Keywords: forest, Social Forestry, Perhutani, LMDH

Abby Gina Boang Manalu¹, Nur Iman Subono², & Retno Daru Dewi G.S. Putri³

Universitas Bina Nusantara¹, Universitas Indonesia², & Jurnal Perempuan³

Women's Participation in Social Forestry: A Case Study in Five Provinces

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 27 No. 1, April 2022, page 79-91, 3 tables, 15 references

Social Forestry (SF) is one of the government's community-based forest management programs, which aims to balance environmental needs with the welfare of communities around the forest. However, in the program's implementation, due to social norms and gender inequalities, women are often marginalized in access and management of SF. This study analyzes women's participation in SF, primarily from the perspective and experience of women at the site level. This study used qualitative research; data mining was carried out through focus group discussions (FGD) and interviews with women at the site level and with assistance from civil society organizations (CSOs) in five provinces (Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, Bengkulu, West Kalimantan, Central Sulawesi, and West Papua). This study shows how cultural barriers affect the forms and good practices of women's participation in SF and their impacts.

Keywords: social forestry, women's participation, gender norms

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Jurnal Perempuan (JP) is a quarterly interdisciplinary publication in the English language that aims to circulate **original ideas in gender studies**. JP invites critical reflection on the theory and practice of feminism in the social, political, and economic context of Indonesian society. We are committed to exploring gender in its multiple forms and interrelationships.

The journal encourages practical, theoretically sound, and (when relevant) empirically rigorous manuscripts that address real-world implications of the gender gap in Indonesian contexts. Topics related to feminism can include (but are not limited to): sexuality, queer, trafficking, ecology, public policy, sustainability and environment, human and labor rights/ issues, governance, accountability and transparency, globalization, as well as ethics, and specific issues related to gender study, such as diversity, poverty, and education.

JP welcomes contributions from researchers, academia, activists, and practitioners involved in gender advocacy in any of the areas mentioned above. Manuscripts should be written so that they are comprehensible to an intelligent reader, avoiding jargon, formulas and extensive methodological treatises wherever possible. They should use examples and illustrations to highlight the ideas, concepts and practical implications of the ideas being presented. Feminist theory is important and necessary; but theory — with the empirical research and conceptual work that supports theory — needs to be balanced by integration into practices to stand the tests of time and usefulness. We want the journal to be read as much by stakeholders as by academics seeking sound research and scholarship in women's study.

JP appears annually and the contents of each issue include: editorials, peer-reviewed papers by leading writers; reviews, short stories, and poetry. A key feature of the journal is appreciation of the value of literature, fiction, and the visual narrative (works of art, such as paintings and drawings) in the study of women's issues

Submissions

To discuss ideas for contributions, please contact the Chief Editor: Anita Dhewy via anitadhewy@jurnalperempuan.com. Research papers should be between 5000-10000 words. Please make sure to include in your submission pack an **abstract outlining the title, purpose, methodology and main findings**. It is worth considering that, as your paper will be located and read online, the quality of your abstract will determine whether readers go on to access your full paper. We recommend you place particular focus on the impact of your research on further research, practice or society. What does your paper contribute? In addition, please provide up to **six descriptive keywords**.

Formatting your paper

Headings should be short and in bold text, with a clear and consistent hierarchy. Please identify **Notes or Endnotes** with consecutive numbers, enclosed in square brackets and listed at the end of the article. **Figures** and other images should be submitted as jpeg (.jpg) or .tif files of a high quality. Please number them consecutively with Arabic numerals and mark their intended location within the body of the text clearly. If images are not the original work of the author, it is the author's responsibility to obtain written consent from the copyright holder before using them. Authors will be asked to confirm the status of images, tables and figures in the journal submission pack. Images which are neither the authors' own work, nor are accompanied by the necessary permission, will not be published.

Please Note: The wide availability of an item on the internet does not imply that it is not subject to copyright restrictions. Please supply evidence that the item is legally available to use. For example, it may be posted online with a "Creative Commons" attribution, or it may be taken from one of your earlier works, for which you hold the copyright. Please provide evidence. If you do not have permission, it must be sought as a matter of priority. Otherwise we cannot publish, and the content will have to be removed. If required, the editor will provide guidance on identifying and approaching the copyright holder. If you are currently seeking permission but are yet to receive it, please indicate this next to the relevant content in the permissions section of the journal submission pack. Please note that the process of seeking permission can take several months. **Tables** should be included as part of the manuscript, with relevant captions. **Supplementary data** can be appended to the article, using the appropriate form and should follow the same formatting rules as the main text. **References** to other publications should be complete and in Harvard style, e.g. (Jones 2011) for one author, (Jones & Smith 2011) for two authors, (Jones, Smith & Jackson 2011) for three authors, and (Jones et al. 2011) for four or more authors. A full reference list should appear at the end of the paper.

- For **books**: Surname, Initials year, *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication. e.g. Author, J 2011, This is my book, Publisher, New York, NY.
- For **book chapters**: Surname, Initials year, "Chapter title", in Editor's Initials Surname (ed./eds.), *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication, pages.
- For **journals**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of article", *Title of Journal*, volume, number, pages.
- For **conference proceedings**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of paper", in Initials Surname (ed.), Title of published proceeding which may include date(s) and place held, Publisher, Place of publication, Page numbers.
- For **newspaper articles**: Surname, Initials year (if an author is named), "Article title", *Newspaper*, date, pages.
- For **images**: Where image is from a printed source – as for books but with the page number on which the image appears.
- Where **image is from an online source** – Surname, Initials year, Title, Available at, Date accessed. Other images - Surname, Initials year, Title, Name of owner (person or institution) and location for viewing.

Copyright Notice

All written material, unless otherwise stated, is the copyright of the Jurnal Perempuan. Views expressed in articles and letters are those of the contributors, and not necessarily those of the publisher. If you wish to use any content appearing in JP, please contact redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com for guidance.

