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## Contribution of Community Forest for Local Livelihood

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### Introduction

- A community forest refers to a forest that is established, managed, and utilized by the community private land (Setiajiati 2012).
- Deforestation and forest degradation in Indonesia reached 1.09 million ha in 2015-2016 (BPS 2017)
- On contrary to other regions in Indonesia that are mostly experiencing deforestation, the large area of community forests in West Java are increasing and in 2017 reached 390,360.06 ha (Dishut Jabar 2018).
- The area of community forest in West Bogor from 2005 to 2011 showed increasing trend to a larger afforestation (Setiajiati 2012).
- This study aimed to indicate the contribution of community forest to **household income**.

### Results

- Overall farmers in West Bogor received increasing benefits from community forests from year to year (Fig.1)




**Fig.1 Household's income balance from community forest in West Bogor**

**Table 1 Income distribution of different community forest schemes**


Income / month	Scheme 1	Scheme 2
Farmer (\$/person)	\$158,41	\$105,61
Land Owner (\$/ha)	\$71,12	\$71,12
Investor (\$/ha)		\$35,56

### Methods

- Research periode: April – June 2019.
- Site: KTH Rimba Lestari, Karacak Village, Bogor District, West Java Province, Indonesia.



Source: googlemaps



Source: wikipedia

- Data Collection
  - In depth interview
  - Literature study
- Data Analysis
  - Financial Analysis (NPV, Gross BCR, Net BCR)
  - Descriptive analysis

### Findings and Discussions

- Agroforestry-trees frequently found in the research site: *Paraserianthes falcataria*, *Maesopsis eminii*, and *Manihot utilissima*.
- Community in the research site mostly prefers to plant sengon (*Paraserianthes falcataria*).
- Cutting cycle of sengon trees is usually 3-5 years.
- Spacing plant among trees is mostly in 2.5m x 3m.
- Sengon trees will regrow after cutting (flushing or *trubusan*), no need for replanting.
- Kelompok Tani Hutan* or known as KTH is a community forest farmer group. Their families manage forest related businesses (inside and outside forests), included timber and non-timber forest products as well as environmental services, both upstream and downstream (Regulation of the Minister of Forestry of Republic of Indonesia Number: P.57 / Menhut-II / 2014).
- Costs and benefits used in the financial analysis are basically using the actual prices at the research sites, according to the information gathered from interview and local market. When primary data are not available in the research site, then secondary data are used for the analysis.

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### Conclusion

- Although deforestation and forest degradation are still concerned in Indonesia, however, in some places of Java island, afforestation widely occurs due to the trend of growing community forests. Community forests are increasing in number because they contributed significantly not only to household's income, but also to subsistence needs of the people.

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