



Summary Results Research Task #2

Forestry Livelihood Framework

[Ringkasan Hasil *Research Task #2 Kerangka Penghidupan Petani*]

Community forestry makes an important contribution to rural livelihoods. This study is helping to calculate this contribution using a forestry livelihood framework. In managing community forests, farmers employ various resources or assets that consist of human capital, natural capital, financial capital, physical capital and social capital.

In this study, farmers were classified in three wealth levels, rich, moderate and poor. Judgements for each level were made by the study communities in focussed group discussions prior to data collection. The data was then aggregated from all study locations (Gunungkidul, Pati, Bulukumba, Konawe Selatan and Sumbawa), with results showing that the wealth of farmers was mainly moderate (20-80%) and poor (30-70%). Meanwhile, farmers assessed as being rich comprised about 1-40% of farming population in the study locations.

As a farmer, land ownership is an important asset. From the five study locations, the average land holdings varied between 0.42-2.69 ha/household (HH). Poor farmers always have more limited land area compared to other farmers. They held 0.03-1.04 ha/HH, while moderate farmers held 0.41-2.58 ha/HH and rich farmers held 0.7-3.89 ha/HH.

There are variations in the amount that community forestry contribute to farmers' income as result of different land ownership and intensity of forest management. Among five locations, Gunungkidul and Pati showed the highest contribution from community forestry to household income. In Gunungkidul the contribution was 10.3-37.6%, while in Pati it was 24.6-31.4%. In other locations the contribution was lower. In Bulukumba the contribution was 10-25.8%, while in Konawe Selatan it was 12% and in Sumbawa it was only 4.8%. these differences reflect the different levels of development of community forestry.

The contribution came from four sources, namely agriculture crops, estate crops, timber and others. The highest contribution from community forest for rich and moderate farmers came from timber. These figures applied for four study locations except for Sumbawa where the highest contribution for all of three levels of farmers came from agriculture crops. The contribution was 19-87% for rich farmers and 40-83% for moderate farmers. Meanwhile, the highest for poor farmers came from agriculture crops (9-92%).

In each study location, an assessment was made of each of the five assets that support rural livelihoods. Generally, among these assets, utilization of physical and human capitals were the dominant elements in the management of community forestry by rich farmers. For farmers of moderate wealth, the dominant capitals being used were physical and financial capitals. Meanwhile, poor farmers relied more on social capital. Identifying which capitals are dominant can be useful to identify how best to improve the management of community forestry and livelihood of farmers.

Hutan rakyat berperan penting dalam penghidupan masyarakat yang antara lain dapat dilihat dari sisi pendapatan petani hutan rakyat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kontribusi hutan rakyat melalui analisis kerangka penghidupan petani hutan rakyat. Dalam mengelola hutan rakyatnya, petani menggunakan berbagai sumberdaya atau aset yang dikelompokkan menjadi lima, yaitu aset sumber daya manusia (SDM), sumber daya alam (SDA), keuangan, fisik, dan sosial.

Dalam studi ini, petani dikelompokkan ke dalam tiga tingkatan kesejahteraan berdasarkan hasil diskusi kelompok terfokus di tiap lokasi, yakni kaya, sedang, dan miskin. Dari semua lokasi (Gunungkidul, Pati, Bulukumba, Konawe Selatan and Sumbawa), diketahui tingkat kesejahteraan petani dominan berada pada level sedang (20-80%) dan miskin (3-70%). Jumlah petani kaya adalah 1-40%.

Lahan merupakan aset produksi penting bagi petani. Dari kelima lokasi studi, rata-rata kepemilikan lahan bervariasi 0,42-2,69 ha/KK. Kepemilikan lahan petani miskin paling rendah dengan variasi 0,03-1,04 ha/KK. Kepemilikan lahan petani menengah berkisar 0,4102,58 ha/KK dan petani kaya 0,7-3,89 ha/KK.

Perbedaan luas kepemilikan lahan dan intensitas pengelolaan hutan rakyat memberikan hasil yang berbeda dilihat dari kontribusinya terhadap pendapatan total petani. Di antara kelima lokasi, kontribusi hutan rakyat terhadap pendapatan total petani tertinggi dirasakan oleh petani di Gunungkidul (10,3-37,6%) dan Pati (24,6-31,4%). Kontribusi hutan rakyat di Bulukumba berkisar antara 10-25,8%, Konawe Selatan 12%, dan Sumbawa 4,8%. Perbedaan tersebut merupakan salah satu indikasi perbedaan perkembangan hutan rakyat di berbagai lokasi di Indonesia

Kontribusi hutan rakyat dapat dirinci berdasarkan sumbernya, yakni dari hasil pertanian, perkebunan, kayu, dan lain-lain. Kontribusi terbesar bagi kelompok petani kaya dan sedang berasal dari kayu kecuali di Sumbawa yang berasal dari tanaman pertanian. Besarnya kontribusi kayu bagi petani kaya adalah 19-87%, sedangkan bagi petani sedang 40-83%. Sedangkan bagi petani miskin kontribusi terbesar berasal dari tanaman pertanian yakni 9-92%.

Tiap lokasi studi memiliki diagram pentagon masing-masing yang menggambarkan intensitas penggunaan kelima aset penghidupan petani untuk semua tingkatan kesejahteraan. Secara umum, aset fisik dan SDM adalah yang paling dimanfaatkan dalam pengelolaan hutan rakyat oleh petani kaya, aset fisik dan keuangan untuk petani sedang, dan aset sosial untuk petani miskin. Identifikasi intensitas penggunaan aset penghidupan ini akan bermanfaat dalam menentukan bentuk intervensi peningkatan pengelolaan hutan rakyat sekaligus tingkat penghidupan petani.

Community forestry is often farmers' strategic choice to improve their livelihoods. Assets, regulations and markets are identified as factors that affect community forestry management. The intensity of community forestry management in turn affects the livelihood outcomes, both in quality and quantity. Furthermore, the outcomes will affect farmers' assets. The connexion between the different variables is presented in the forestry livelihood framework (Fig.1).

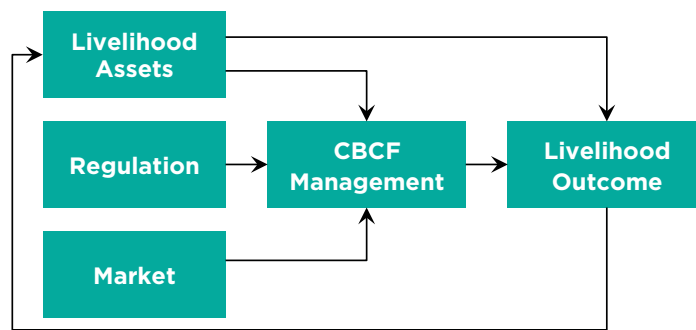


Fig. 1 Forestry Livelihood (Forlive) Framework
[Gb. 1 Kerangka Penghidupan Petani]

Pemanfaatan lahan sebagai hutan rakyat merupakan strategi pilihan petani untuk meningkatkan taraf penghidupannya. Faktor-faktor yang diidentifikasi mempengaruhi pengelolaan hutan rakyat adalah aset, peraturan, dan pasar. Intensitas pengelolaan hutan rakyat akan mempengaruhi outcome penghidupan baik secara kualitas dan kuantitas. Selanjutnya outcome tersebut akan menentukan aset petani. Hubungan antar variabel tersebut digambarkan dalam Forestry Livelihood Framework (Gb.1).

Recommendations:

1. Interventions designed to support farmers should consider their farmers' assets used for community forestry;
2. Contributions of community forestry to total household income could be improved through community forest intensification, such as using more intensive silviculture;
3. Strengthening coordination and collaboration among stakeholders to improve the benefit of community forestry for the livelihood;
4. Improving the human capital of farmers through participative learning approaches, such as learning from experienced farmers;
5. The role of forest extension staffs is important, and should be further supported;
6. Strengthening government regulations on community forest to ensure continuity of environment, economy and social benefits.

Rekomendasi:

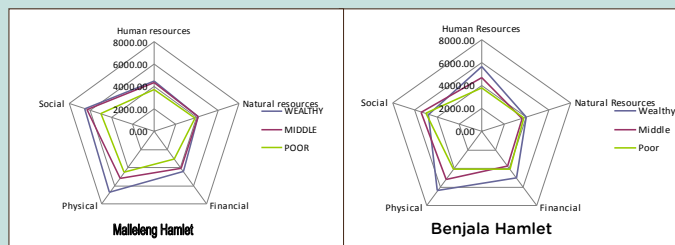
1. Tindakan intervensi dalam pengelolaan hutan rakyat perlu mempertimbangan intensitas penggunaan aset penghidupan petani;
2. Kontribusi hutan rakyat terhadap pendapatan total petani dapat ditingkatkan melalui berbagai upaya intensifikasi penggunaan lahan misalnya dengan teknik silvikultur intensif;
3. Peningkatan koordinasi dan kolaborasi para-pihak untuk meningkatkan manfaat hutan rakyat bagi penghidupan petani;
4. Peningkatan SDM petani melalui pendekatan pembelajaran partisipatif antar-petani;
5. Peningkatan peran penyuluh kehutanan;
6. Penguatan peraturan pemerintah terkait hutan rakyat untuk menjamin keberlangsungan manfaat lingkungan, ekonomi, dan sosial

Case Study: Bulukumba District

Benjala and Malleleng were two villages for study on forestry livelihood framework in Bulukumba District. In average, contribution from community forestry to total income of household in Malleleng (25.8%) was higher than in Benjala (10%). In Malleleng, the contribution was almost equal for farmers from all three levels of wealth. While in Benjala, moderate and poor farmers obtained higher contributions rather than rich farmers.

Regardless low contribution to total income, in Benjala, timber contributed as much as 59.6% of income from community forestry. Contribution from timber for moderate farmers was 62.2%, for poor farmers it was 41.8% and for rich farmers it was 29.7%. Meanwhile, in Malleleng contribution from timber (42.2%) was almost equal with agriculture crops (40.9%). This benefit was only for rich and moderate farmers, and none for poor farmers.

The intensity of use of livelihood assets in managing community forestry in Malleleng and Benjala is showing in the following diagrams.

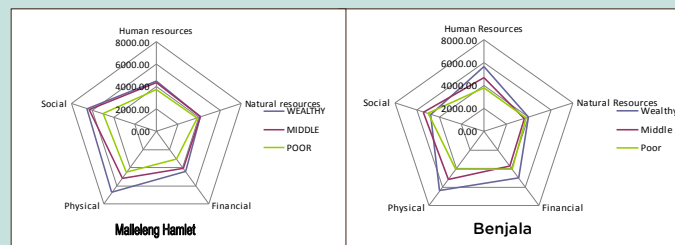


Studi Kasus: Bulukumba

Dua desa yang menjadi lokasi studi kerangka penghidupan petani hutan rakyat di Kabupaten Bulukumba adalah Desa Benjala dan Desa Malleleng. Rata-rata kontribusi hutan rakyat terhadap total pendapatan petani di Malleleng (25,8%) dirasakan secara hampir merata oleh semua petani di ketiga tingkatan kesejahteraan. Rata-rata tersebut lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan yang terjadi di Benjala (10%). Manfaat hutan rakyat di Benjala lebih banyak dinikmati oleh kalangan sedang dan miskin daripada petani kaya.

Hasil penjualan kayu menyumbang 59,6% terhadap pendapatan dari hutan rakyat di Benjala. Manfaat tersebut kebanyakan dinikmati oleh petani sedang (62,2%) kemudian disusul petani miskin (41,8%) dan petani kaya (29,7%). Sementara itu di Malleleng sumbangan hasil kayu (42,2%) hampir sama dengan hasil pertanian (40,9%). Manfaat hasil kayu hutan rakyat di Malleleng hanya dinikmati oleh petani kaya dan sedang.

Intensitas penggunaan aset penghidupan petani dalam pengelolaan hutan rakyat di Malleleng dan Benjala disajikan dalam diagram pentagon berikut ini.



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