Agroforestry Innovations and Livelihood Enhancement in the shadow of lucrative urban centres: A Socio-economic study

Suseno Budidarsono, Kusuma Wijaya, James Roshteko, Gerhard Manurung

Introduction
A baseline study was conducted to document the social and economic impacts of adopting trees, managing agroforestry systems and improving tree product marketing practices as part of the USAID funded ‘Agroforestry Innovation and Livelihood Enhancement Program’ implemented by World Agroforestry Centre - ICRAF Southeast Asia and Winrock International, with assistance from RMI (the Indonesian Institute for Forest and Environment).

The data generated by this study will be used for farm-level economic analysis:
(a) Analysis of the progress of agroforestry system in social and economic term,
(b) Analysis of the financial return to the farm under different scenario, and
(c) Orientation to farm budget and financial analysis by a selected group of interested farmers for examining their management options including market linkages.

The Study Site
➢ The study carried out in three villages (Parakan Muncang, Curug Bitung, Cisarua), in Nanggung sub-district, West Java, Indonesia

➢ Total area of 109.99 km², 70.223 km² (63.8%) constitute of arable land

➢ Elevation: 200-1800 m above sea level

➢ Annual rainfall is varies between 3,000 mm to 4,000 mm

➢ The average annual temperature ranging between 22°C and 34°C

FINDINGS

DEMOGRAPHY
➢ Most of the respondents (73.3%) engaged in agriculture as their main occupation, but only 14% of families rely on agriculture as their main source of income

➢ One-fifth of the respondents also engage in other activities outside their farm for additional income.

➢ Educational attainment, 5.7% of the respondents were illiterate, and most of the respondents (81.9%) never went beyond elementary level. Primary school enrollment rate is also low (77.1%).

➢ Almost all income (43.5%) is spent on consumption

LAND HOLDING
➢ Average landholding size: 0.75 hectare per household

➢ 57.1% hh controlling less than 0.25 hectare of land

➢ 21.3% of total agricultural land belong to others and is cultivated by means of renting it, sharecropping, or Mumping

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
➢ Agricultural activity alone contribute 37% to the total household’s income

➢ Off-farm incomes contribute the most to the total hh income (61.9%)

➢ The share of agricultural income to total family income correlates to average landholding size

➢ Almost all income (43.5%) is spent on consumption

MARKETING

Common Market Channels

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The study found that a low percentage of fruits harvested are marketed. Most of the yields of the key fruit species planted in the kebuns, were not sold. The reasons for this are:

➢ The quality of fruit produced is not very high and thus not marketable

➢ The fruit species produced do not match market demand

➢ Post harvest handling is poor, and/or the farmers lack adequate market information and market access.

For more information please contact:
Poster Prepared by: Kusuma Wijaya