Forestry

Developing and promoting market-based agroforestry options and integrated landscape management for smallholder forestry in Indonesia (Kanoppi 2)

Indonesia

Overview

Indonesian farmers have long combined tree planting with the management of non-timber forest products (NTFPs) as part of their livelihood strategies. But various constraints – from silvicultural management practices to the lack of market access, processing capacity and appropriate business models – limit productivity and profitability.

There is a large informal trade in NTFPs in eastern Indonesia, so more productive and profitable smallholder timber and NTFP production systems, coupled with integrated landscape planning, could improve rural livelihoods and reduce poverty. Smallholders and communities in the provinces of Nusa Tenggara Timur and Nusa Tenggara Barat lack market access, processing capacity and appropriate business models to realise value from their NTFPs. With increased global demand for bamboo products, there are new opportunities for rural communities to enhance their livelihoods from management and utilisation of bamboo.

In addition to the need for more effective extension strategies to spread successful management options widely among households, there is a need to align policies on landscape management so that barriers to developing timber and NTFPs value chains are removed and there is a more integrated and sustainable balance of agricultural and forest land uses across the landscape.

KEY FACTS

ACIAR Project No. FST/2016/141
Duration: May 2017 to September 2021 (4 years)
Target areas: Indonesia
Budget: AU$2,400,000

Project leader
Aulia Perdana, World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)

Key partners
- Forestry and Environment Research, Development, and Innovation Agency, Indonesia
- Murdoch University
- Center for International Forestry Research
- Threads of Life: Indonesian Textile Arts Center
- World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Indonesia
- Universitas Mataram
- Farm Forestry Consortium

ACIAR Research Program Manager
Dr Nora Devoe

Research/Objective

The overall aim of the project is to increase smallholder income by developing and promoting improved timber and NTFP production and marketing within the context of sustainable landscape management.

The specific objectives are to:

- Increase and quantify the productivity of integrated timber and NTFP production systems by developing improved and sustainable management practices appropriate for local contexts.

- Increase household income by improving marketing of timber and NTFPs through private sector engagement and market development.

- Promote improved timber and NTFP production and marketing options through developing effective extension strategies that lead to widespread adoption.

- Encourage the establishment of resilient institutional arrangements, supported by relevant policy frameworks, which foster landscape-scale forest management for the benefit of smallholders.

- Develop and promote commercially viable, evidence-based bamboo agroforestry options, rolled out through the national Thousand Bamboo Villages program.

Expected scientific results

- Increased scientific understanding of smallholder agroforestry, including agroforestry innovations, and markets for timber products and NTFPs in Indonesia.

- Quantification of economic and environmental benefits of integrated timber and NTFP production systems, creating evidence for investment in agroforestry development.

- Identification of policies and regulations that act as disincentives to smallholder production and marketing of timber and NTFPs.

- Results published in scientific journals and shared at national and international forums to enable development specialists, private sector, government agencies and scientists to apply them in other locations.

- Improved understanding of appropriate business models for communities to develop and commercialize bamboo products.

Expected outcomes

- Improved management of integrated timber and NTFP production systems across landscapes, increasing farm productivity and yields and creating options to increase household income.

- Improved partnerships with local enterprises and industries, increasing efficient access to larger markets for locally-produced and commercially-oriented agroforestry products.

- Improved innovative extension practices, increasing farmers' capacity and improving access to information on production and adoption of knowledge about forestry and agroforestry products.

- Improved institutional arrangements through resilient policy frameworks, creating synergies and sound collaboration between policy-makers and others who facilitate smallholder farmers benefiting from landscape-scale forest management.

- Scaling of the bamboo-based agroforestry model through the Thousand Bamboo Villages program all over Indonesia.