



Contribution of Non-Timber Forest Products to the Income of Farming Families in the Aik Bual Community Forest, Central Lombok Regency

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ABSTRACT

Forest resources have multifaceted potential that can provide economic, environmental, and social benefits to the communities surrounding the forest. One of the government's efforts to improve community welfare is through the establishment of Community Forests (HKm). In Lombok Tengah, HKm in Aik Bual Village has provided the opportunity for local communities to manage forest resources, particularly non-timber forest products (NTFPs). This study aims to analyze the contribution of NTFPs to the income of farming households in Aik Bual. The results show that the annual income from NTFPs for farmers is IDR 37.264.276, with NTFPs contributing 93% to the family income. This highlights the community's dependence on non-timber forest products for economic sustainability. Further development of sectors beyond NTFPs is recommended to reduce dependency and diversify income sources.

INTRODUCTION

Forest resources have multifunctional potential that can provide economic, environmental, and social benefits to communities surrounding forests. One government effort to improve community welfare is by establishing Community Forests (HKm) (Kartila et al., 2018). In West Nusa Tenggara Province, Central Lombok Regency is one of the regions that has been progressive in managing Community Forests, with Aik Bual Village as an example of a successful location. In this area, communities obtain non-timber forest products that can improve their welfare. This Community Forestry program grants management rights to communities surrounding forests, which then leads to increased production of non-timber forest products, both through agroforestry cultivation and natural product extraction.

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are forest resources with high comparative value and interact directly with communities surrounding forests. According to Minister of Forestry Regulation No. P.55/Menhut-II/2006, NTFPs are forest products other than timber that can be harvested from protected and production forests. NTFPs provide multiple benefits to communities, especially those living near forests. Communities utilize these forest products to meet their primary needs, with sales providing a source of income (Karyon et al., 2016). This dependence on NTFPs also encourages communities to protect and preserve forests through local wisdom passed down through generations, benefiting both the state and the environment.

Aik Bual Village, located at the foot of Mount Rinjani, is a highland village with potential for tourism and forest products. The majority of the population is engaged in farming, both in gardens and rice paddies. Land management in the forest area in Aik Bual Village is carried out through a Community Forestry scheme, which has proven to have a positive impact on the community's economy. In 2014, the forest area in Aik Bual was designated a Community Forestry Working Area (HKm), covering an area of 94.45 ha and involving 164 farmers. The Aik Bual HKm was also damaged by illegal logging in 2006. However, after collaborating with Flora and Fauna International (FFI) and receiving a Plan Vivo environmental services payment contract, the area has begun to recover and thrive again, with the community cultivating various types of fruit trees as superior products. Research on the contribution of NTFPs to the income of farming families in the Aik Bual HKm is crucial to determine the extent of the economic impact of this Community Forestry program.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Forest

Forests are an invaluable natural resource with numerous benefits for the survival of living organisms. According to the Forestry Law No. 41 of 1999, forests are ecosystems consisting of land predominantly covered by trees, interconnected with other natural elements. Indonesia's forests are home to a high diversity of flora and fauna, and the government has implemented regulations to ensure their preservation (Melaponty & Manurung, 2019; Ago et al., 2018).

Functions of Forests

Forests serve various crucial functions, including water absorption through tree roots, which helps maintain ecological balance. Additionally, forests hold significant economic, social, and ecological value. In Indonesia, forests are classified based on their functions into conservation forests, protected forests, and production forests (Rusdiana & Wardiman, 2020; Alam & Hajawa, 2017).

Community Forests (HKm)

Community Forests (HKm) refer to state forests managed to improve the welfare of surrounding communities. This program aims to empower local communities by providing them access to manage forests sustainably, regulated by various policies such as the Minister of Environment and Forestry's Decree (Fauzi & Naemah, 2020; Peraturan KEMEN-LHK, 2021).

Contribution

Contribution refers to participation or donation in an economic context, which can take the form of material or actions that have an impact on others. In terms of income, contribution measures the role of an activity or business in the overall income, including both agricultural and non-agricultural sectors (Martiah et al., 2022).

Income

Income refers to the earnings received from activities or work. The amount of income an individual or business earns is influenced by factors such as age, gender, and education. In the agricultural sector, income is generated from farming activities and related expenses (Hakim, 2018; Tara Mita et al., 2018).

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and Utilization

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) are natural resources obtained from forests, excluding timber, which can be utilized as a livelihood source for local communities. NTFPs such as honey and fruits, hold significant potential for development as income sources and for forest conservation (Ine et al., 2022; Silalahi et al., 2019).

Communities Around Forests

Communities living around forests play a key role in forest management and conservation. Their involvement in empowerment programs is crucial for the success of sustainable forest management. These communities are also engaged in economic and cultural activities related to forests (Purwatiningsih, 2022; Prastiyo et al., 2022).

Income of Farming Families Around Forest Areas

Income from farming families consists of earnings from both agriculture and non-agriculture sectors. The larger the land area owned, the higher the income. The success of farming activities can be measured by the income generated and the expenses incurred (Tulong et al., 2019; Syamsiyah et al., 2017).

METHODOLOGY

The method used in this study is a descriptive method, which functions to describe or provide an overview of the actual state of a symptom or phenomenon that occurs. This method was used to collect information data regarding the status and conditions in the Aik Bual Community Forest area (Jayusman et al., 2020). This study also utilized secondary data obtained from existing sources, such as maps of the HKm area, as well as primary data collected through direct observation and interviews with farmer respondents regarding socioeconomic factors, types and quantities of NTFPs, and marketing prices of forest products.

Secondary data was obtained from existing sources, such as maps of Community Forest areas, farmer names, numbers, and the area of Community Forests obtained from the BKPH. Primary data was obtained through field observations and interviews with farmers to obtain more accurate information on the social and economic aspects and types of NTFPs produced.

The number of respondents in this study was determined using the Slovin formula with a 10% margin of error, resulting in 62 respondents from a total of 164 farmers in the Aik Bual Community Forest. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling, in which each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected as a research sample. This technique was carried out by drawing lots to select respondents to be interviewed.

Research Variables and Data Analysis

This study has several variables, including farmer income from NTFPs, calculated in units of Rp/ha/year, farmer income outside forest areas (in units of Rp/year), and farmer family income, calculated from the total income of all family members in one family card (KK). These variables will be analyzed to determine the contribution of non-timber forest products to the income of farming families in Aik Bual Village.

In analyzing farmer income, several formulas are used to calculate gross revenue (TR), production costs (TC), and net income (I). Additionally, an analysis of income from non-NTFPs is also conducted to determine the overall contribution to farmer income. To calculate the contribution of NTFPs to family income, an equation is used that compares NTFP income to total family income (PTK).

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Geographically, Aik Bual Village is bordered by a protected forest to the north, Wajageseng Village to the south, Setiling/Batukliang Village to the west, and Jenggik Utara/Motong Gading Village to the east. The village covers an area of approximately 2,571,189 hectares, consisting of rice fields, plantations, residential areas, and other areas.

The Aik Bual Forest Farmers Group (KTH) is a community organization committed to ecosystem sustainability and forest protection. The KTH manages 420 hectares of forest and focuses on biodiversity conservation, landslide prevention, and water source protection. However, the forest area faces several challenges, including reduced biodiversity, tree damage, and reduced water flow. The Bual KTH obtained a management permit in 2016 and has collaborated with various parties to improve sustainable forest management.

Respondent Characteristics

In this study, 62 HKm farmers from Aik Bual Village were selected as respondents. Based on data obtained through interviews and observations, the characteristics of the respondents indicated that the majority were of productive age, with a primary school education. Many farmers also had side jobs, although the majority did not.

The majority of respondents (68%) were aged 41-60, a productive age group with sufficient physical capacity to carry out agricultural activities optimally. At this age, farmers have the potential to embrace new innovations and increase their agricultural yields.

Table 1. Data on Respondents' Age and Education Level

Age Interval	Number (person)	Percentage (%)	Education Level	Number (person)	Persentase (%)
20 - 30	5	8	No school	21	34
31 - 40	7	11	Elementary School	30	48
41 - 50	21	34	Junior High School	3	5
51 - 60	21	34	High School/Equivalent	7	11
61 - 70	8	13	Bachelor's Degree/Equivalent	1	2
Total	62	100		62	100

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

The education level of the majority of farmers remains low, with most only completing elementary school. This highlights the need to improve access to education so that farmers can manage their land more effectively.

Respondent's Occupation

The majority of farmers in the Bual KTH have side jobs in the livestock sector (42%), but around 45% of farmers still have no side jobs. Lack of skills and capital are major obstacles to developing other side businesses.

Table 2. Side Jobs

Side Jobs	Number (person)	Percentage (%)
Livestock farming	26	42
Farmer	3	5
Teacher	1	2
Village Security Agency	1	2
Trader	3	5
There isn't any	28	45
Total	62	100

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Number of Family Dependents

The majority of respondents had three dependents, which was a significant factor in determining the income needed to meet their living expenses. A larger number of dependents increases household economic needs.

Table 3. Number of Family Dependents

Family Member (person)	Number (person)	Percentage (%)
1	3	5
2	15	24
3	20	32
4	10	16
5	13	21
6	1	2
Total	62	100

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Area of Cultivated Land

Most farmers (74%) own less than 1 hectare of land, which impacts the amount of production they can produce. Limited land size results in lower incomes compared to farmers with larger plots.

Table 4. Area of Cultivated Land

Area of Cultivated Land (Ha)	Number (person)	Percentage (%)
<1	46	74
1	5	8
>1	11	18
Total	62	100

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Variety of Plants

Table 5 shows the various crops grown in the Aik Bual HKm area. Multi-Purpose Tree Species (MPTS) crops such as durian, avocado, and coffee dominate, with durian being the most widely planted crop. In addition to MPTS crops, woody plants such as sengon and other crops such as banana and taro are also found.

Table 5. Variety of Plants

Local Name	Nama Latin	Number of Respondents
MPTS Plants		
Durian	<i>Durio zibethinus</i>	62
Avocado	<i>Persea americana</i>	54
Celuring	<i>Alocasia macrorrhizos</i>	18
Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia mangostana</i>	46
Jackfruit	<i>Artocarpus heterophyllus</i>	42

Coffee	<i>Coffea sd</i>	40
Buni	<i>Antidesma bunius</i>	10
Woody Plants		
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia mahagoni</i>	15
Sengon	<i>Albizia chinensis</i>	18
Dadap	<i>Erythrina veriegara</i>	16
Fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>	5
Other Plants		
Coconut	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	5
Banana	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>	43
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	17
Chili pepper	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	8
Ferns	<i>Tracheophyta</i>	31
Elephant Grass	<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	47
Snake fruit	<i>Salacca zalacca</i>	13

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Production Cost Analysis

Production costs are calculated to determine the total costs incurred by farmers in managing their land. These costs include fixed and variable costs, such as equipment depreciation, seed purchases, and fertilizer purchases.

Table 6. Total Production Costs

Component	Amount (Rp/LLG/year)	Information
Variable Costs (Rp/year)	747.615	Cost of seeds and fertilizer
Fixed Costs (Rp/year)	1.345.859	Equipment depreciation costs
Total Production Cost Rp/year	2.093.474	

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

NTFPs Production and Income Analysis

Income is the profit received by farmers. To determine the amount of income received by NTFP farmers after managing their farming operations, it is important to conduct an income analysis. This analysis is based on the total income received by farmers from sales, after subtracting the total costs incurred during the production process (Ibrahim et al., 2021).

From the total income of farmers from forest areas, the analysis results obtained varied depending on the land area, land management techniques employed by farmer group members, and the number of crop species planted on the land. This income was calculated over the past year. The following is the average gross income per year for each respondent.

Table 7. Gross Income

Types of Plants	Number of Farmers (People)	Average Harvest Yield (unit/year)	Price (Rp/unit)	Average Total Gross Revenue (Rp/LLG/year)
MPTS Plants				
Durian (Durio zibethinus)	62	281,6	30.000	8.448.000
Avocado (Persea americana)	54	192	10.000	1.920.000
Celuring (Alocasia macrorrhizos)	18	15	7.500	112.500
Mangosteen (Garcinia mangostana)	46	88	10.000	880.000
Jackfruit (Artocarpus heterophyllus)	42	31	10.000	310.000
Coffee (Coffea sd)	40	81	20.000	1.620.000
Buni (Antidesma bunius)	10	3	12.000	36.000
Other Plants				
Snake fruit (Salacca zalacca)	13	9,4	10.000	94.000
Sugar palm (Arenga pinnata)	32	3.936	5.000	19.680.000
Banana (Musa paradisiaca)	43	20	13.000	260.000
Chili pepper (Capsicum frutescens)	8	18	35.000	630.000
Taro (Colocasia esculenta)	17	555	3.000	1.665.000
Elephant grass (Pennisetum purpureum)	47	3.564,5	500	1.782.250
Ferns (Tracheophyta)	31	192	10.000	1.920.000
Total				39.357.750

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Net income is calculated as the difference between gross revenue and production costs. The following is the calculation of net income based on the data analysis.

Table 8. Net Income

Description	Amount (Rp/Year)
Gross Income	39.357.750
Production cost	2.093.474
Total Net Income	37.264.276

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Household Income Analysis

Farming families in this research area earn income not only through forest resource management but also from sources outside the forestry sector. The following table shows the sources of income for farming families.

Table 9. Sources of Family Income

Source of Income	Number (person)	Average (Rp/Year)	Income
Regional Civil Service Agency	1	4.300.000	
Livestock farming	26	5.111.111	
Trader	3	18.125.000	
Teacher	1	30.900.000	
Farming	3	6.500.000	
Total	34	34.067.011	
Average	1.001.970		

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Family income is calculated by adding up the average income of the farmer's wife and children. The following data shows average family income.

Table 10. Family Income

Description	Average Income (Rp/Year)	Number (person)	Work
Wife's Income	8.812.500	4	Pedagang dan beternak
Child Income 1	2.750.000	2	Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (TKI)
Child Income 2	4.666.667	3	Tenaga Kerja Indonesia (TKI)
Total	16.229.167	9	
Average		1.803.240	

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Analysis of the Contribution

The contribution to family income of farmers is calculated by comparing the income earned from NTFPs to the total family income. The following data shows the contribution of NTFPs to family income

Table 11. Total Family Income

Source of Income	Average Income (Rp/Year)	Contribution (%)
NTFP Income	37.264.276	93
Non-NTFP income	1.001.970	3
Family Income	1.803.240	4
Total	40.069.486	100

Source: Primary Data processed in 2025

Table 12. Contribution Criteria

Contribution Value	Criteria	Contribution (%)	Results
0-40	Low		
41-70	Currently	93	
71-100	Tall		

Source: Kartila et al., 2018

The analysis above shows that NTFPs contribute significantly to the income of farming families in the Aik Bual Community Forest (HKm Aik Bual), accounting for 93%. This indicates that NTFPs significantly contribute to the economy of farming families. However, non-NTFPs and family income also play a significant role, albeit to a lesser extent.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The annual income earned by farmers in the Aik Bual Community Forest (HKm) from Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) reaches Rp 37.264.276,-. This indicates that NTFPs make a significant contribution to the local economy. The contribution of NTFPs to family income in the Aik Bual Community Forest (HKm) is categorized as high at 93%. This figure indicates that the majority of the community relies heavily on NTFPs to meet their economic needs, making them the dominant primary source of income.

To reduce the high dependence on NTFPs, it is crucial to develop sectors other than NTFPs. Diversifying income sources can help mitigate the risks arising from reliance on a single source of income and increase the economic resilience of farming families in the Aik Bual Community Forest (HKm). Developing other agricultural sectors, side businesses, and improving community skills outside the forestry sector can be effective alternatives to create a balance in income sources.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

There is a need to develop other sectors outside of NTFPs in order to reduce the risk of dependence on a single source of income.

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