

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the Constitutional Court Decision (CCD) was enacted in 2012, customary forests are now no longer part of state forest, yet the rights forests. Customary forest can be owned by customary community through mechanism established by the government.

In Indonesia, agroforestry practices also happen in customary forests or communal forests managed by indigenous people. This practice undertaken from generation to generation and is still ongoing in several regions in Indonesia.

The objectives of this study is to :

1. clarify the agroforestry practice in the customary community, and
2. identify the current challenge of agroforestry practice faced by customary community

II. METHODOLOGY

STUDY SITE



DATA COLLECTION



III. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

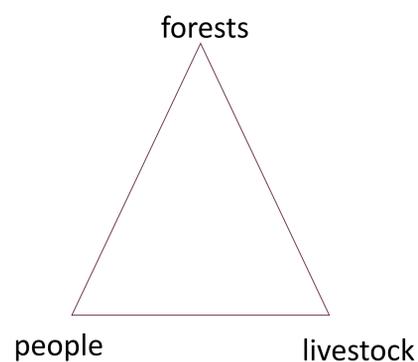
AGROFORESTRY PRACTICE

a. Landscape Concept

Ideal Landscape Management of Kampung Naga

Philosophy	Means
Gunung – Kaiyan	mountain with wood
Gawir – Awian	cliffs with bamboo
Pasir – Talunan	hills for talunan
Legok – Balongan	basin for fish ponds
Datar – Sawahan	plain for rice fields
Cinyusu–Rumateun	water source should be treated
Situ – Uruseun	lake must be treated
Sagara – Piaraeun	the sea must be maintained

The Life Triangle of Mollo People



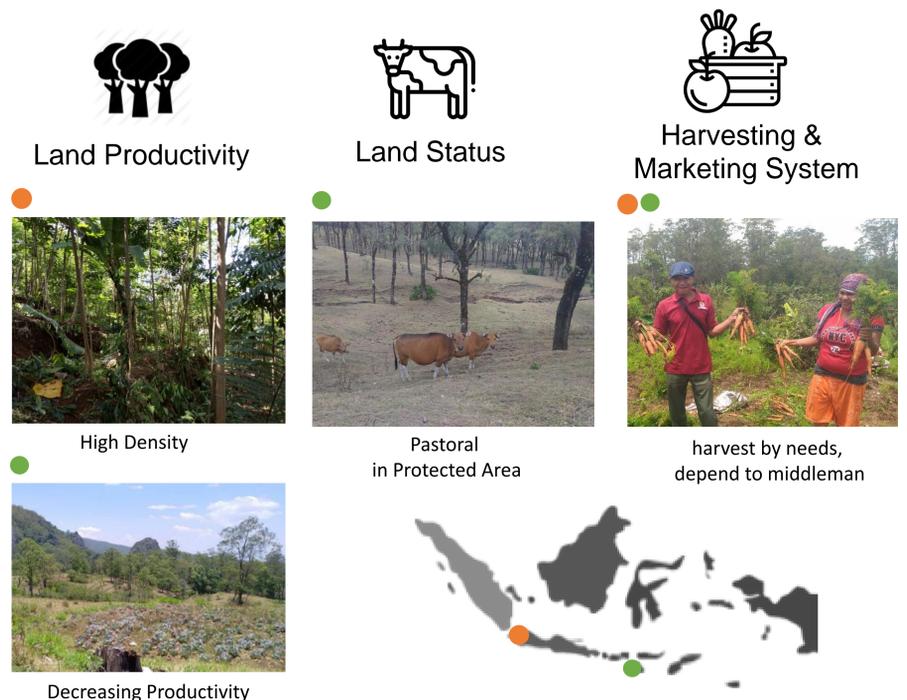
Mansian Muit Nasi Moni Nabuan

"humans, forests and livestock are an inseparable part and have interdependent relations"

b. Agroforestry System

Characteristic	Kampung Naga	Mollo People
System	Kebun talun (mixed cropping). No home garden	Mamar (Home garden), kebun (agrosilvopastur)
Dominan plant	Mixed (vegetable, wood tree, empon empon (herbs)	Vegetable with trees along border
Plant utilization	Anytime (subsisten)	Based on vegetable cycle
Tree utilization	Commercial and own needs	Personal and family needs. Not for sale
Communal Forest	Hutan Larangan (taboo forest)	Suf (clan forest for NTFP utilization)
Livestock	Goat	Cow, pig

AGROFORESTRY CHALLENGE



CONCLUSION

The landscape concept which still maintained today bring the sustainable yield from a piece of land owned by customary people. The talun system can produce various plants both seasonal crops and annual crops. In Mollo, the agroforestry practice focus on vegetable crops and the cattle that pastured in protected forest. The challenge comes from the land productivity, land status, and harvesting and marketing system

Author Contact : Imam Budiman,

email : ibudiman99@gmail.com, web : www.imambudiman.id

Credit photo : Aditya Hani, Dani Pamungkas, Okto Tanopo, Abdul Malik

Research Funded by : Laboratory of Forest Policy Research Fund, Kyushu University