Underlying Causes of Forest Transition in Java: Socio-economic case from Kuningan

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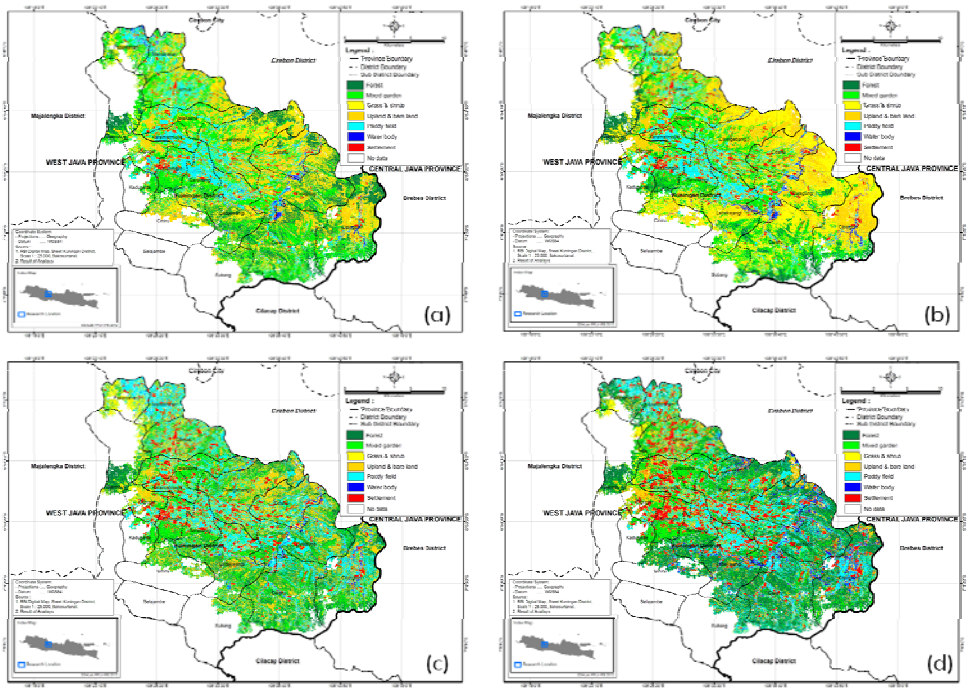
Introduction



Objective:

to reveal socio-economic factors behind forest cover change in Kuningan District

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Methodology (1)

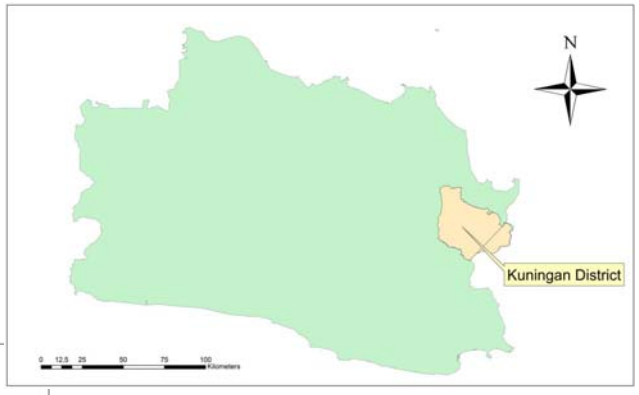


Fig. 1. Study sites

Village Profiles

Kuningan District, Ciawigebang Sub-district

1) C Village (Private Forest) :
   - ◆Extent: 369 hectares
   - ◆Population: 4,489

2) S Village (Private Forest & State Forest/forestland):
   - ◆Extent: 579 hectares
   - ◆Population: 4,280

Sources: Ciawigebang in Figure, 2011

Methodology (2)

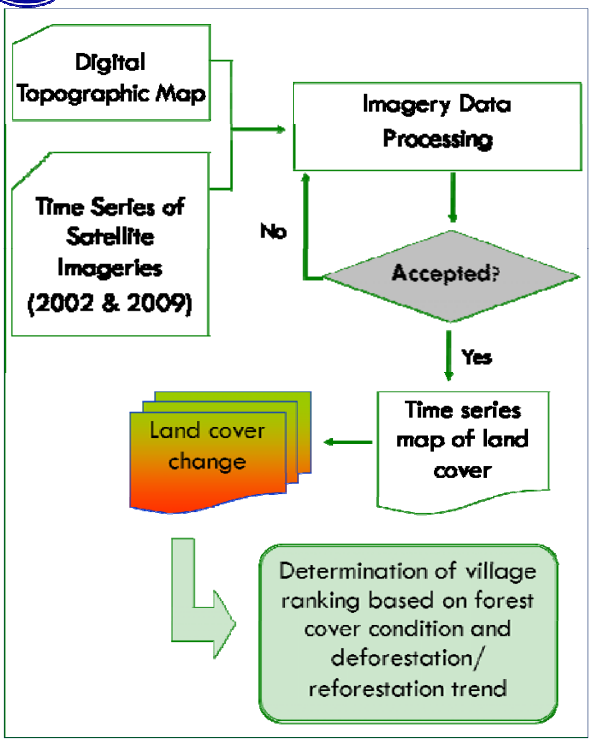
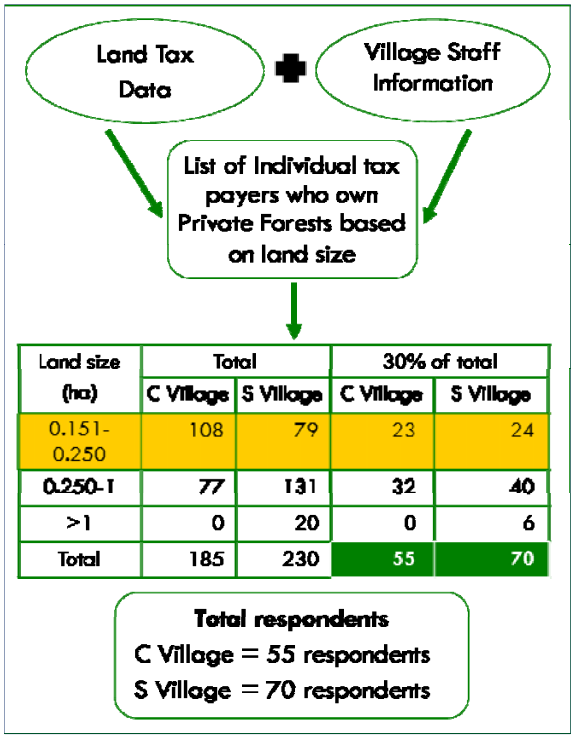


Fig. 2. Village level sampling flow



Land size (ha)	Total		30% of total	
	C Village	S Village	C Village	S Village
0.151-0.250	108	79	23	24
0.250-1	77	131	32	40
>1	0	20	0	6
Total	185	230	55	70

Total respondents
C Village = 55 respondents
S Village = 70 respondents

Fig. 3. Household level sampling flow

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Tentative results (1)

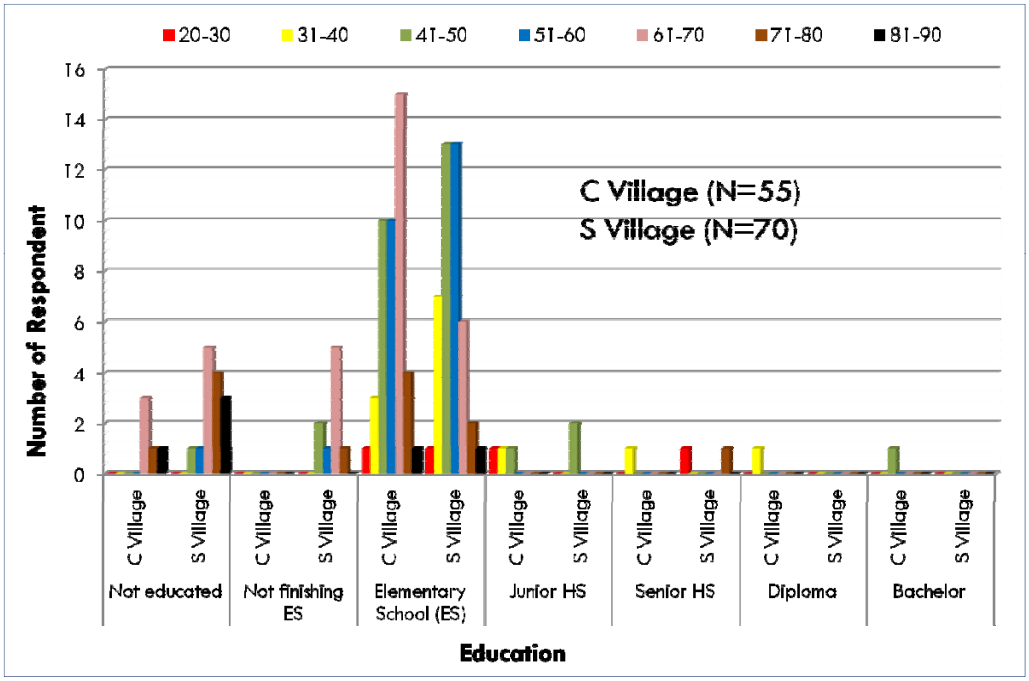
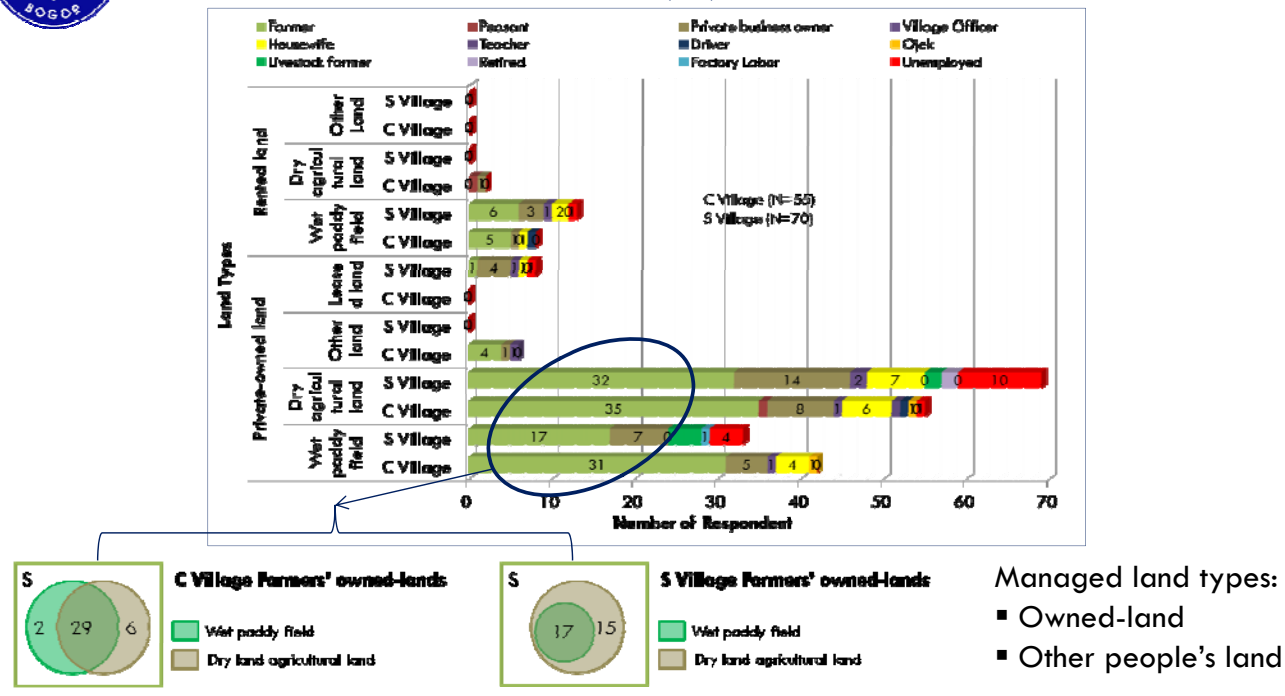


Fig. 4. Respondents' age and education (Field survey, 2012)

Kebun and private forest holders are mainly at middle to old age people (41– 70 years old) and their last education was Elementary School.

Tentative results (2)



Managed land types:
- Owned-land
- Other people's land

Fig. 5. Managed land types and respondents' occupation (Field survey, 2012)

Farmer is the common occupation and although they owned-land (mostly dry agricultural land), some are also managing other people's land, by renting or sharing products.

Tentative results (3)

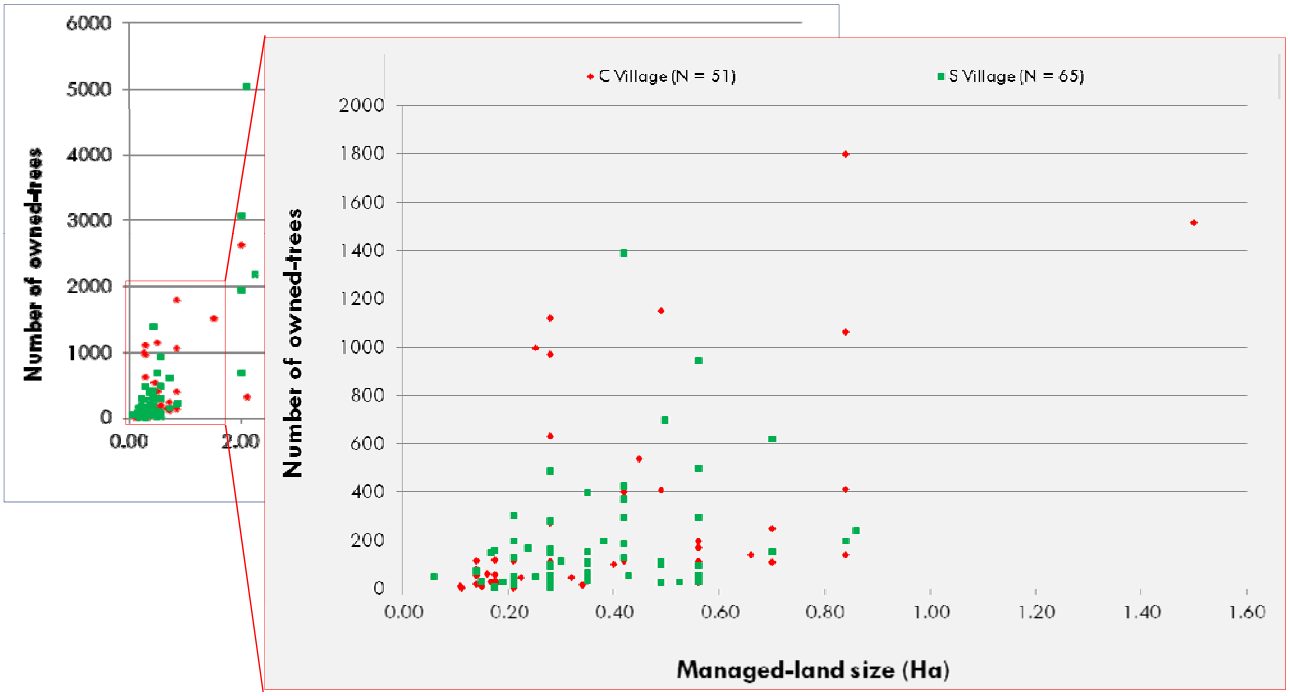
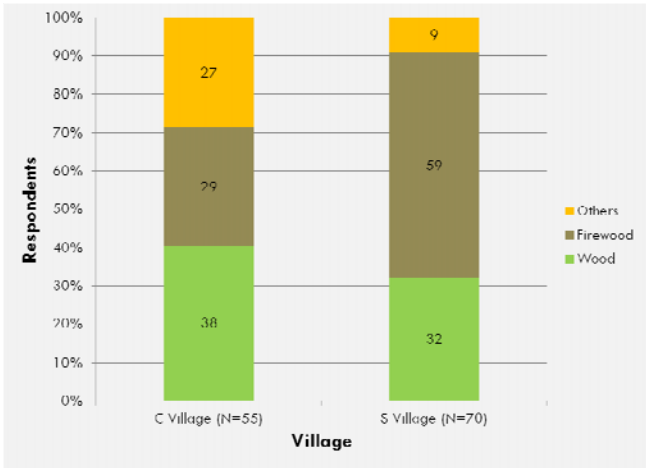
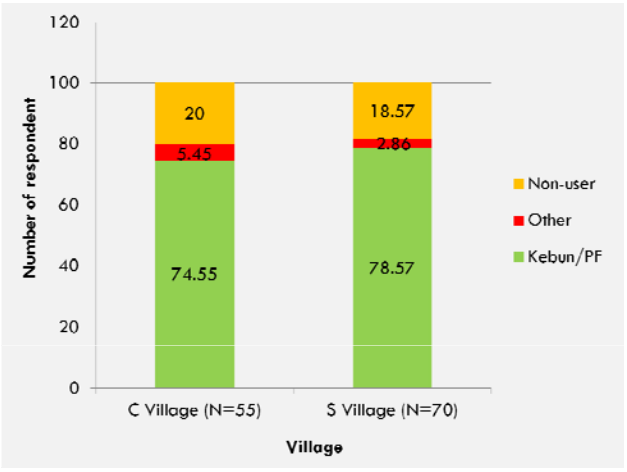


Fig. 6. Distribution of trees-ownership to managed-land size (Field survey, 2012)

Although managed-land size is relatively small (<1 Ha), people in both village planted relatively large number of trees

Tentative results (4)





(a) Note: PF = Private Forests (b)

Fig. 7. Benefit from *kebun*/private forests (a) and firewood utilization (b) in C Village and S Village (Field survey, 2012)

People are utilizing their *kebun* and private forests for wood, firewood, and others (fruits, grass, additional food, such as cassava, etc.). In both villages, about 75% of firewood used by respondents are fulfilled from their own *kebun*/private forests.

Tentative results (5)

Table 1. Utilization of trees from *kebun*/private forests

Village		C Village	S Village
Number of respondents who owned -trees		55	69
Number of respondents who bought seedlings		23	24
Harvested in 2011-2012	Self-consumed	7	8
	Self-consumed & Sold	0	3
	Sold	7	20

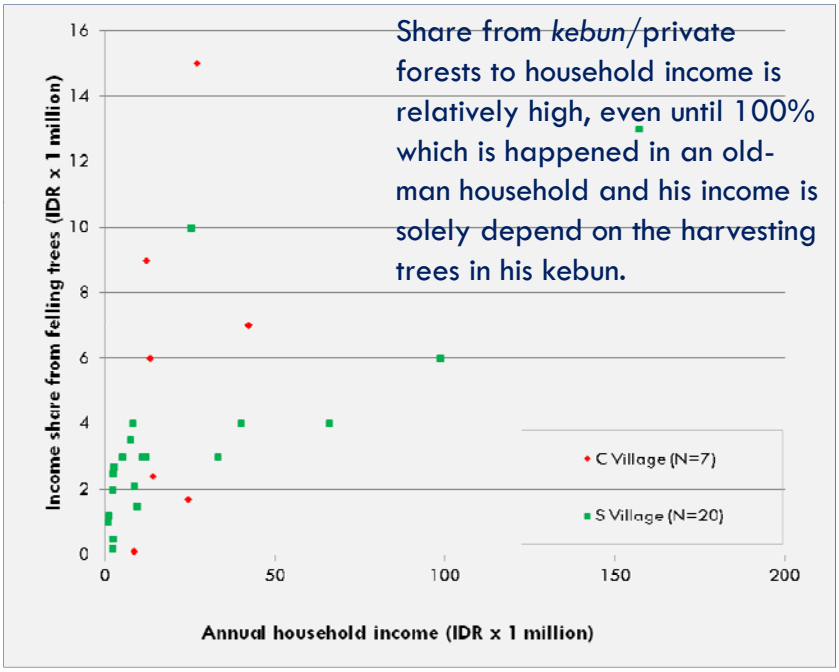


Fig. 9. Income share from felling trees to household annual income in 2011-2012 (Field survey, 2012)

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To be completed

- Further analysis on the household data
- Policy reviews on private forests
- Integrated analysis: land cover change, socio-economic, and policy
- Conclusion
- Case study report

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