

**INTEGRATING TRADITIONAL FARMING PRACTICES
IN FOREST MANAGEMENT UNIT 11 FOR
SUSTAINABLE FOREST LANDUSE**

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Part 1

Synopsis

The evolving traditional agricultural practices by rural communities necessitate the adoption of agroforestry practices to improve community livelihood and to support the control of illegal encroachment. A community of 22 families from 14 households living within the Community Forestry Zone (CFZ) of the Ulu Sg. Milian Forest Reserve was chosen as the interest group. The method used in this study is Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) which included face-to-face interviews and a dialogue session to gather information about socio-economic, agriculture practices and community perception on agroforestry practices. The findings conclude that historical chronology of forest condition and forest management activities is related to forest policy changes. Community settlement and activities in the forest reserve (FR) depended on access road introduced by commercial logging. The change in farming practices was driven by economic factors and forestry policies. Village area profiled in a historical transect shows the physical changes of farming area and infrastructure from 1980s to 2010. Majority of the community view rubber-based agroforestry in cooperation with forest managers positively. However, all stakeholders must reach a consensus on the terms and conditions of the program. The changing agricultural practices were driven by community's effort to secure land tenure rights, economic pressure, deteriorating environmental conditions and state government policies that promoted sustainable forest management. Varying combinations of agroforestry should be promoted to achieve socio-economic improvement and control of illegal encroachment.

Sinopsis

Amalan pertanian yang berkembang secara beransur oleh komuniti pedalaman memerlukan adaptasi amalan perhutani untuk menambahbaik taraf hidup komuniti dan menyokong usaha mengawal pencerobohan haram. Sebuah komuniti yang terdiri daripada 22 buah keluarga daripada 14 buah isi rumah yang tinggal di dalam Zon Komuniti Perhutanan, Hutan Simpan Ulu Sg. Milian dipilih sebagai kumpulan sasaran. Kaedah yang digunakan dalam kajian adalah Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA) yang melibatkan sesi temubual bersemuka dan dialog untuk memperoleh maklumat mengenai sosio-ekonomi, amalan pertanian dan persepsi komuniti ke atas amalan perhutani. Penemuan mendapati kronologi sejarah keadaan hutan dan aktiviti pengurusan hutan berkaitan dengan perubahan dalam polisi perhutanan. Penempatan dan aktiviti komuniti di dalam hutan simpan bergantung kepada jalan masuk yang diperkenalkan oleh pembalakan komersil. Perubahan dalam amalan pertanian disebabkan faktor ekonomi dan polisi perhutanan. Kawasan perkampungan diprofilkan dalam transek sejarah menunjukkan perubahan di kawasan pertanian dan infrastruktur dari 1980-an hingga 2010. Majoriti komuniti berpandangan perhutani berasaskan getah dengan kerjasama pihak pengurusan hutan adalah positif. Namun demikian, semua pihak harus bersetuju dengan terma dan syarat program tersebut. Perubahan amalan pertanian disebabkan usaha komuniti mengukuhkan hak pemilikan tanah, tekanan ekonomi, keadaan hutan yang merosot dan polisi kerajaan negeri yang menggalakkan pengurusan hutan mapan. Kombinasi perhutani yang pelbagai harus digalakkan untuk mencapai penambahbaikan sosio-ekonomi dan mengawal pencerobohan haram.