**Agroforestry and Livelihood Security**

**For Forest Fringe People**

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**Abstract**

The rhetoric of forestry as a means of sustaining communal livelihoods has been met with scepticism. After agriculture, the forest sector is the second most important land use. In this way, the focus is on the perceptions of the forest as a self-contained resource and the forest edge people as reliant on resources. People's livelihoods in forest-fringe areas, like those in other local and agricultural contexts around the country, are primarily based on subsistence agriculture. The problem of rural sustainable livelihoods in forest periphery societies has been noticed as a crucial way to addressing forest resource protection and management, as well as the communities that rely on the resource. However, recently, the necessity for a shift in this focus has spawned what is known as off-reserve forest resource management. Off-reserve regions, which are mostly populated by subsistence farmers engaged in agroforestry, have been proposed as desirable sites for forest resource protection and management. Farming must also become more robust to a variety of threats, including global climate change, soil degradation, and market volatility, all of which diminish property and may increase famine. Here, we show how agroforestry systems may enhance production while also advancing several SDGs, especially for the small developing-world farmers who are fundamental to the SDG framework. Many farmers consider agroforestry farming methods as the simplest way to increase and sustain agricultural output, as well as a supplementary source of income that may help alleviate agricultural revenue instability. As forest resources became scarcer, poor small farmers were more interested in agroforestry systems as a method of preserving their livelihoods. The correct agroforestry advice is believed to be a cost-effective alternative for strengthening agricultural livelihoods, which have been hit by a number of setbacks. Traditional agricultural and management techniques like as agro-forestry may undoubtedly provide options for increasing livelihoods via simultaneous production of food, fodder, and fuel while also reducing the impact of global climate change. Governments and institutions now have the opportunity to rebalance agricultural policy and investment in favour of such multi-goal strategies. In the current condition of circumstances, the most significant problem facing policymakers and decision-makers is sustaining livelihood. During this context land-use choices that sustain livelihood security and reduce vulnerability to climate and environmental modification are necessary. Further, agroforestry can sustain or enhance the provision of ecosystem services such as water, soil health, and biodiversity, which will continue to meet social, industrial, and ecosystem services requirements, especially in a changing climate. Apiculture, sericulture, lac cultivation, gum and resin cultivation, medicinal and aromatic plants are only some of the alternatives that may be used with agroforestry to guarantee livelihood stability in rural regions. In this framework, within forest communities, farmers and forest end-users are seen as agents of action and conversion. This has the declared objective of encouraging commitment to forest resource conservation and management for sustainable rural life across the country, particularly in forest fringe settlements. Moreover, the long-term aim is to develop a strong synergy among diverse forestry stakeholders in terms of use rights and conservation and management duties. This has the stated goal of encouraging dedication to forest conservation and management in the country, particularly among forest periphery communities, in order to ensure sustainable rural lives.

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