The best approach to collecting, measuring and allocating the WTP were explored. It

balancing the population as a whole yielded a mean WTP of approximately 2.5 million
and median WTP were 26 bath and 27 bath respectively. After obtaining the results,
estimated WTP. For the combined sample of rural and urban respondents, the mean
estimation was 27 bath. There were insufficient responses from rural respondents to
recreation and tourism. The mean WTP for urban respondents was 27 bath and
significant – the value of the forest for providing a place for people to live and for
significance which influence their willingness to pay (WTP) and identify significant
model of respondents’ willingness to pay (WTP) and identified significant variables.
the government should fix the problem. Logistic regression was used to develop a
the problem. Faced with the problem, followed by the public already pay taxes so that
reasons offered to those who were not willing to pay were the RFP should be
sustaining conservation and rehabilitation activities in the WRF. The most common
the number of respondents who agreed to pay was 45% while 55% disagree with
mushrooms, and fish.
and edible mushrooms. For extra income, products are bamboo shoots, edible
the WRF are for consumption in the household and include bamboo shoots, fish,
people can live in the forest. The main forest products that rural people collected from
grazing and forest clearing for timber, fishing, recreation and tourism, and clearing so
The important issues facing the WRF were identified as forest clearing for stock
collection and scientific, as a place for people to live, and to protect water catchment.
The reasons why the WRF needed to value are to help reduce the climate change,
both rural and urban respondents indicated the importance and value of the WRF.