

South and Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

Annual Rainfall:
2000-4000 mm South Sulawesi
1600 mm Southeast Sulawesi

Who is planting or removing trees?

Livelihood Diversity of Sulawesi's Farmers

Introduction

A study collecting information on general characteristics of community livelihoods, local farming systems and land-use systems based on community perspectives was done in South and Southeast Sulawesi. It aims to establish baseline information for AgFor Sulawesi project interventions to enhance the agroforestry and forestry livelihood systems of rural communities.

More than half (57%) of South Sulawesi area is forested, with the remaining area occupied by wet paddy systems, wetlands and arable land. In Southeast Sulawesi, the agriculture sector contributed to 38% of the region's economic growth. In both provinces smallholders produce important commodities such as cacao, coconut, maize and others.

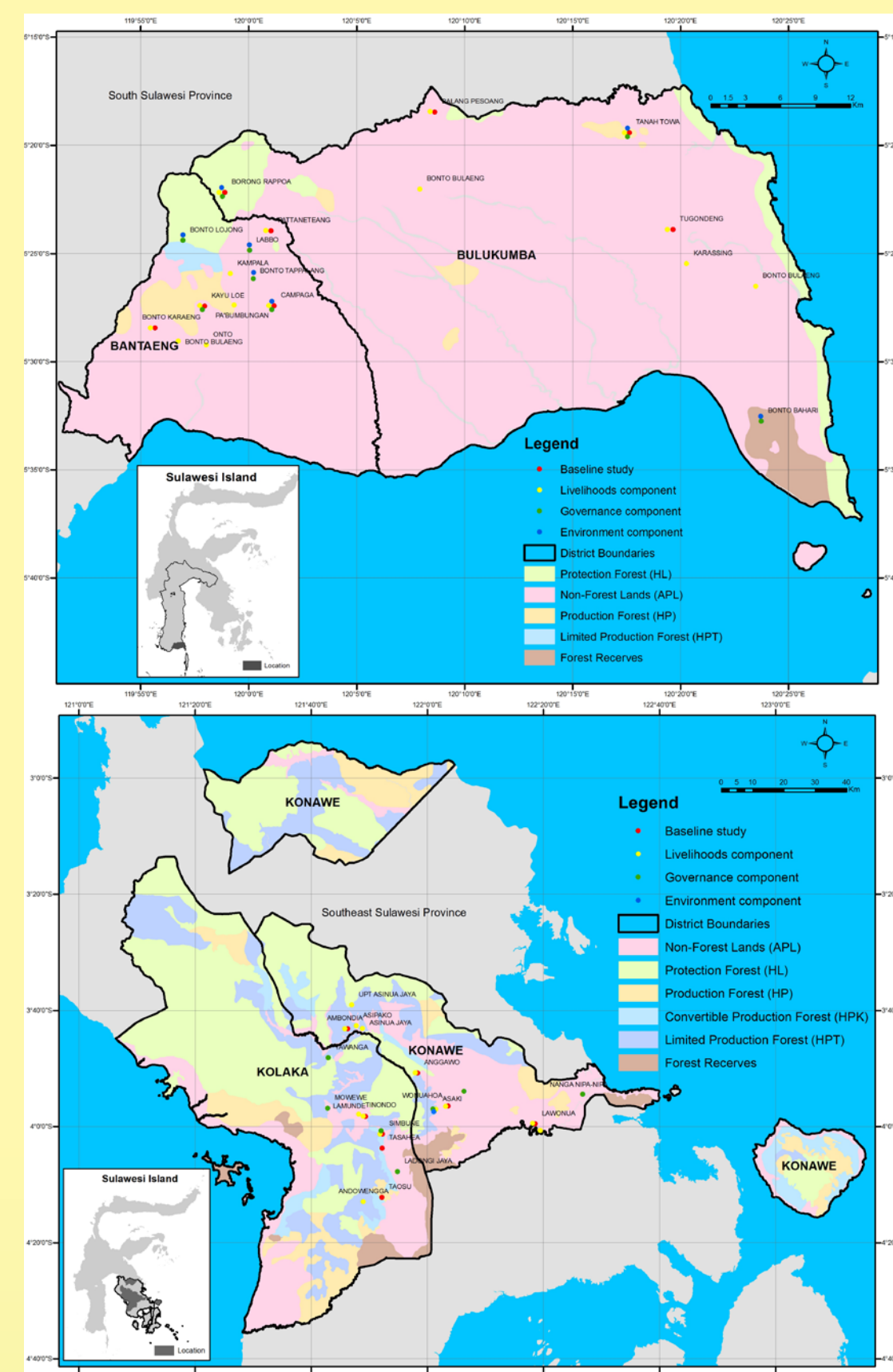
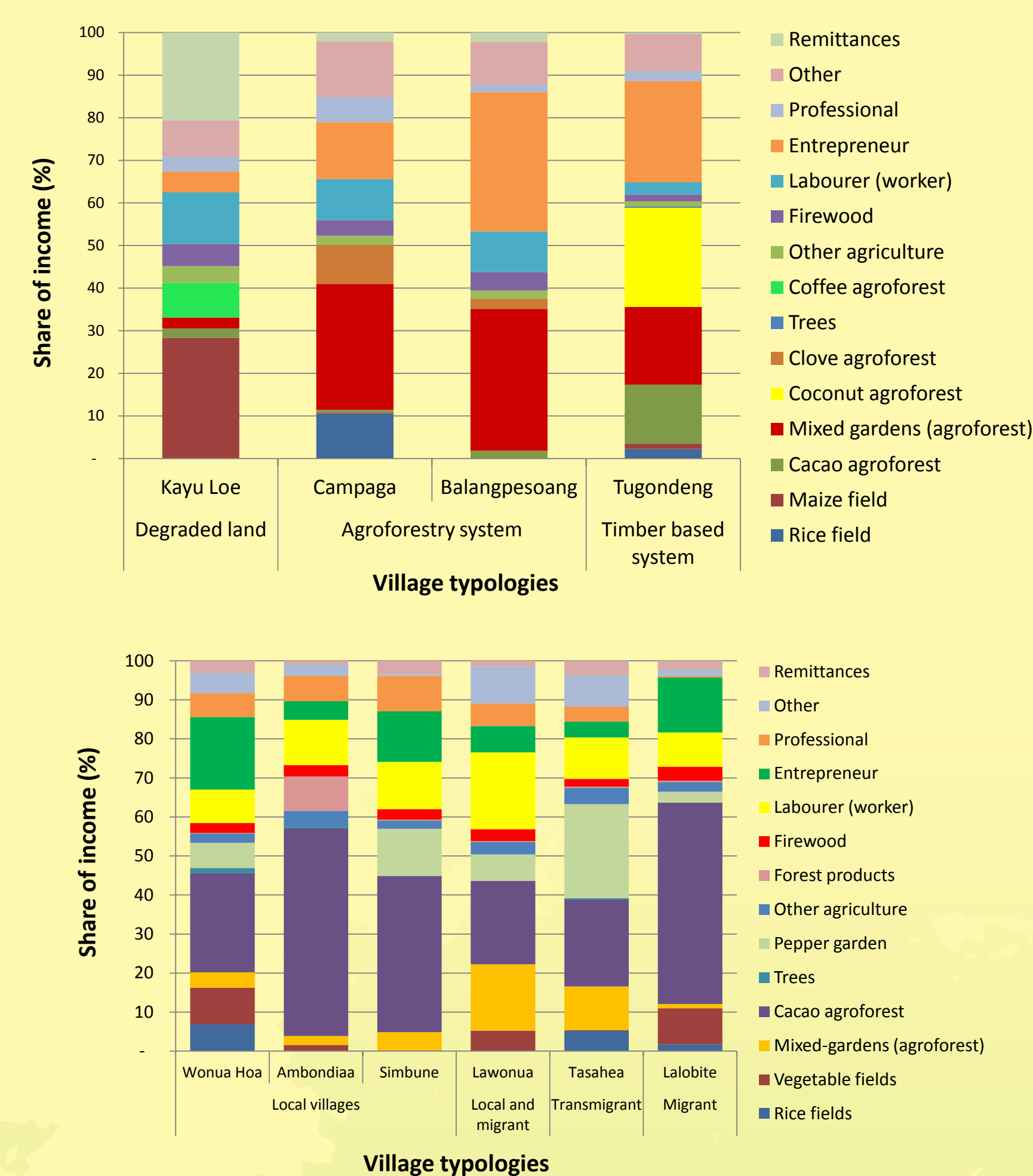


Figure 1. Study site in South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi Province

Source of Income



The highest source of income for farmers in South Sulawesi is from mixed-garden systems, while farmer's main source of income in Southeast Sulawesi was cacao agroforestry systems. Based on return to labor, mixed-garden systems provided a high return, slightly below timber-based systems (South Sulawesi) and crops-monoculture systems (Southeast Sulawesi).

Figure 4. Sources of income by activity type in South and Southeast Sulawesi

Typology of village

Community typology are based on different factors in each province: land-use activities and farming practice in South Sulawesi and migrant issues in Southeast Sulawesi. A total of 120 households (30 household each village) were interviewed and 8 focused group discussion (FGDs) were conducted in South Sulawesi; and 180 households were interviewed and 10 FGDs conducted in Southeast Sulawesi.

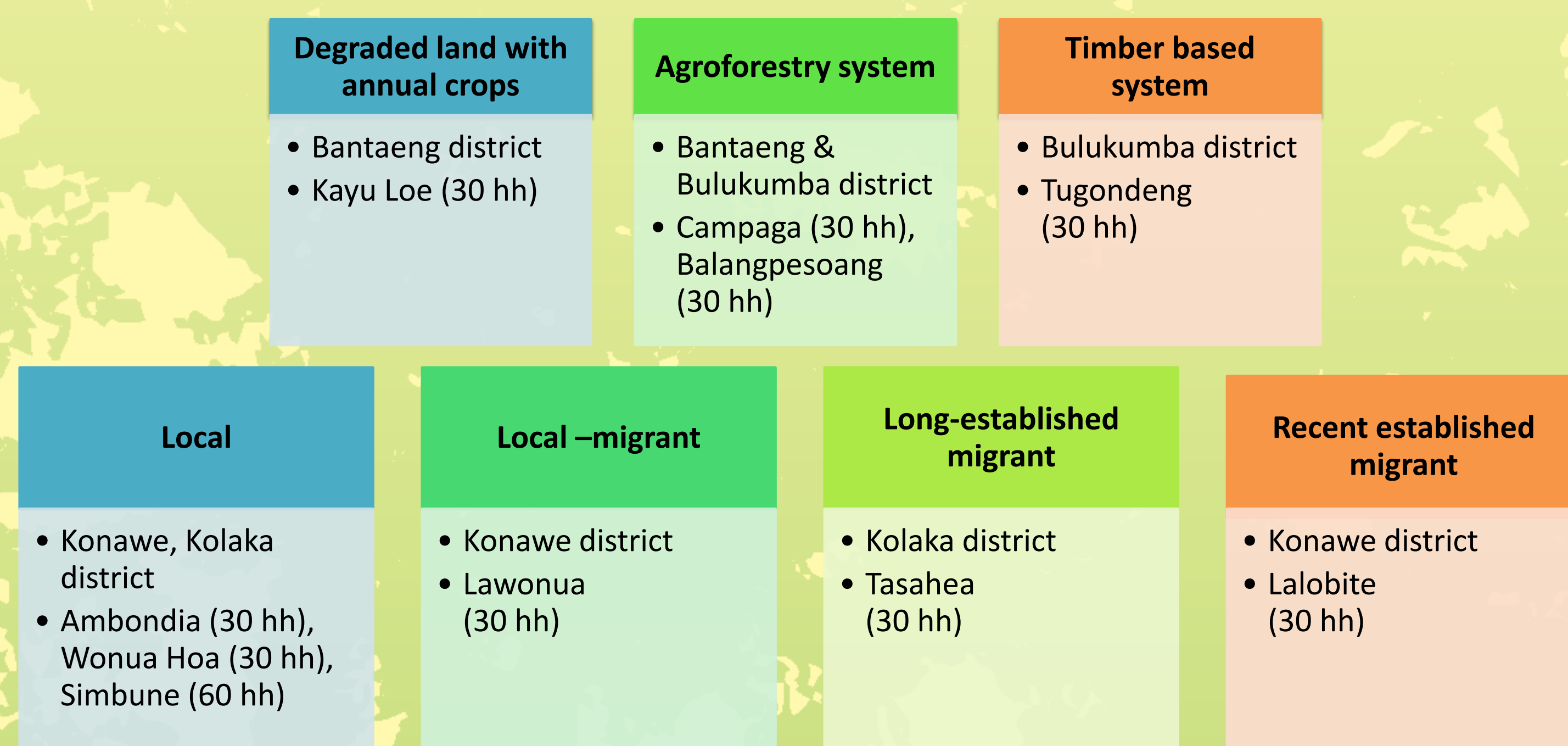


Figure 2. Typology of village in South and Southeast Sulawesi.

Landholding

Farmer's landholdings in South Sulawesi are smaller than Southeast Sulawesi. In South Sulawesi, the land use is dominated by mix system (fruit, cacao, coffee and clove) and cacao agroforestry. While in Southeast Sulawesi, cacao agroforestry and bush fallow are dominant.

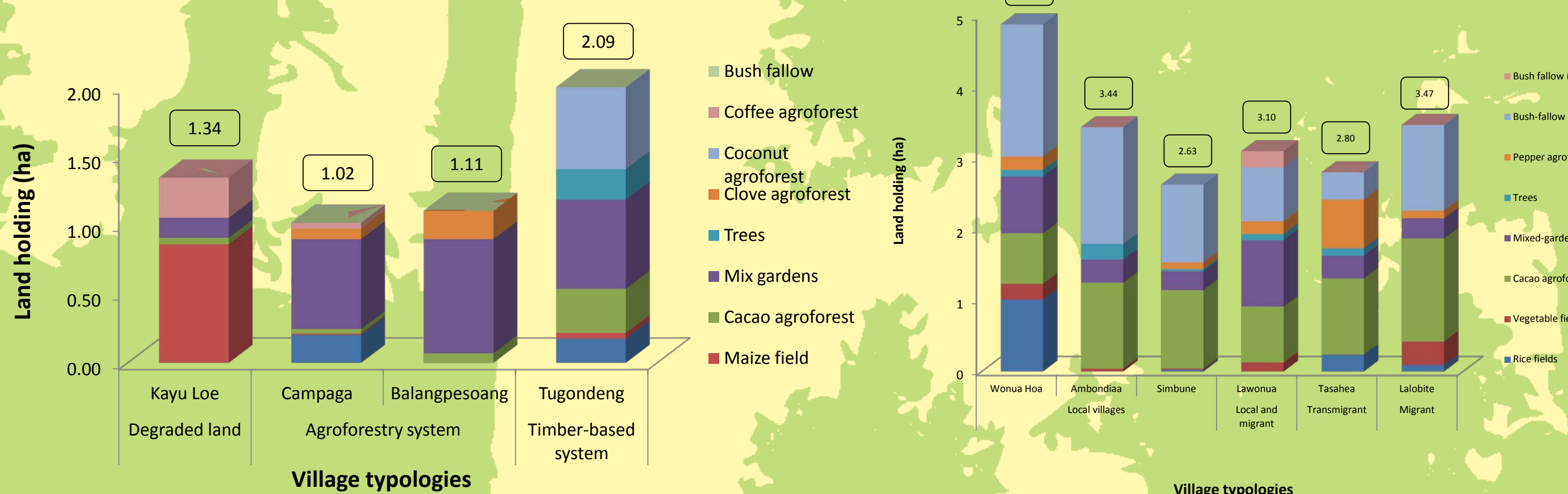


Figure 3. Land holding per household in South and Southeast Sulawesi

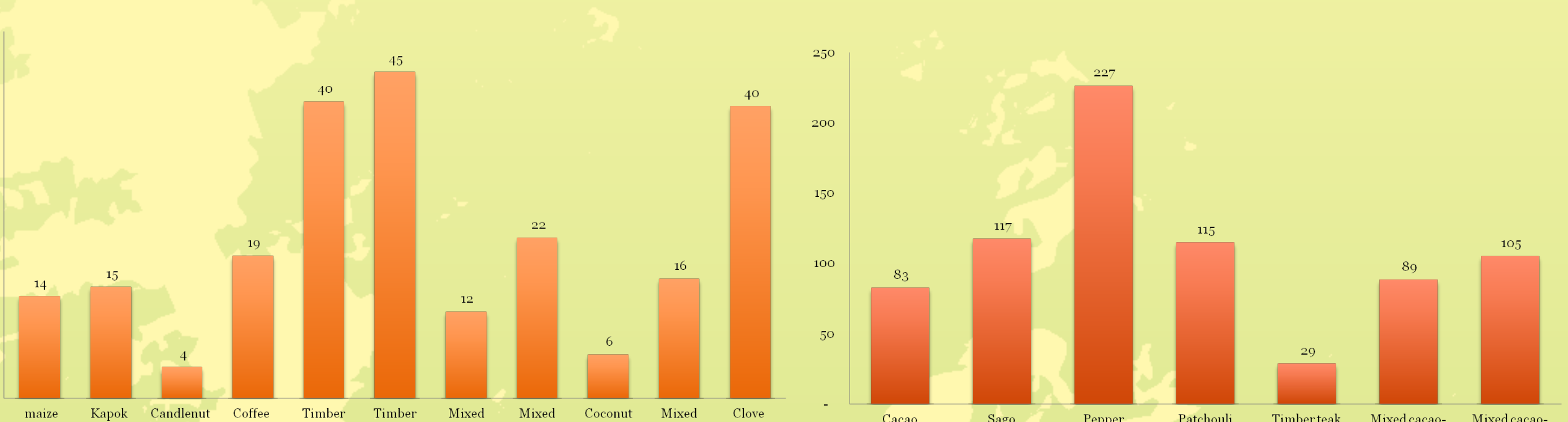


Figure 5. Return to labor in South and Southeast Sulawesi

Income per Capita per Day

In South Sulawesi, the daily income per capita for annual cropping in degraded areas is lower than in agroforestry and timber based systems. While in Southeast Sulawesi, the daily income per capita in local villages is lower than in local-migrant villages, transmigrant villages and migrant villages. The daily income per capita in transmigrant villagers was almost two times of local villagers.

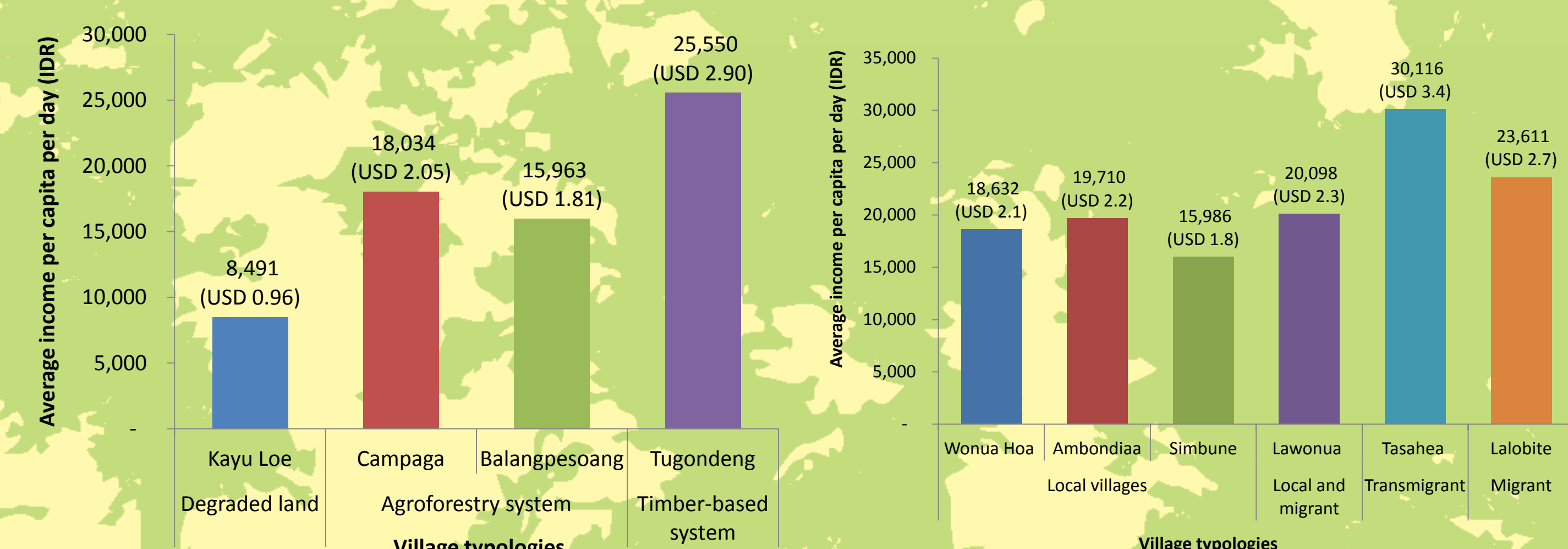


Figure 6. Average Income per capita per day in South and Southeast Sulawesi

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