



# South and Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

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

## Stakeholders of tree (+ or –) change

### Communities

#### South Sulawesi

Indigenous Makassarese and Bugis ethnic groups.

- Annual cropping on degraded lands. In the 1980s hybrid maize was introduced as a cash crop, leading to forest and tree garden conversion. Incomes are low.
- Agroforestry systems. In the 1990s coffee, cacao and cloves were introduced. Rubber was recently introduced. Incomes double of those in annual cropping areas.
- Timber-based agroforestry systems. Timber based systems; also coconut, coffee, clove, and mixed tree systems. Many local men work overseas. Incomes in these areas are higher than the other two typologies.



### Land tenure!

*Government-community tensions.*

Social forestry mechanisms – Hutan Desa (*village forest*), HKM (*community forests*), Hutan Adat (traditional forests), and HTI (industrial forest plantations) – provide forest access options with rights and responsibilities. However process arduous and restrictions seen as erosion of rights by communities. District forest authorities - champion or adversary? Discussions between local governments and communities are ongoing.



Photo: James M Roshetko, Gerhard Manurung, ICRAF Archive

#### Southeast Sulawesi

- Tolaki (indigenous) villages. 'Adat' customary law still important, promotes sustainable management. Farming systems diversified, less intensive. Incomes are low.
- Mixed Tolaki-migrant (Bugis & Javanese) villages. In 1980-90s cacao introduced, intensified in 1999, resulting in deforestation. Migrants arrived in 1990-2000s. Fruit and teak common. Oil palm is becoming prominent. Incomes higher than indigenous villages.
- Long-established transmigrant (Balinese & Javanese) villages. 1940s small populations practiced shifting cultivation. 1970s, government programs introduced intensive agriculture (cacao, pepper). Incomes are significantly higher than other communities.
- Recent transmigrant (Javanese, Bugis, Nusa Tenggara) villages. Settled last 10 years. Government support facilitated intensive cacao and mixed tree gardens. Forests and shrub fallow 50-80% of area. Mining and plantation labor common employment. Income similar to mixed villages.

*Tensions between indigenous and migrants. Migrants benefit from government support, external links.*



### The cacao challenge!

Plummeting yields, insects & disease problem, unaffordable & unsuitable technical packages, certification – too little for too much! Farmer dissatisfaction.

**Cacao versus Rubber.** Farmers want to retain cacao, but cultivate rubber too – to diversify risks, income, etc. In Southeast Sulawesi fallow land still exists! Why not room for both? Government and industry self-interest against farmers diversifying. They want to maximize cacao production.



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