



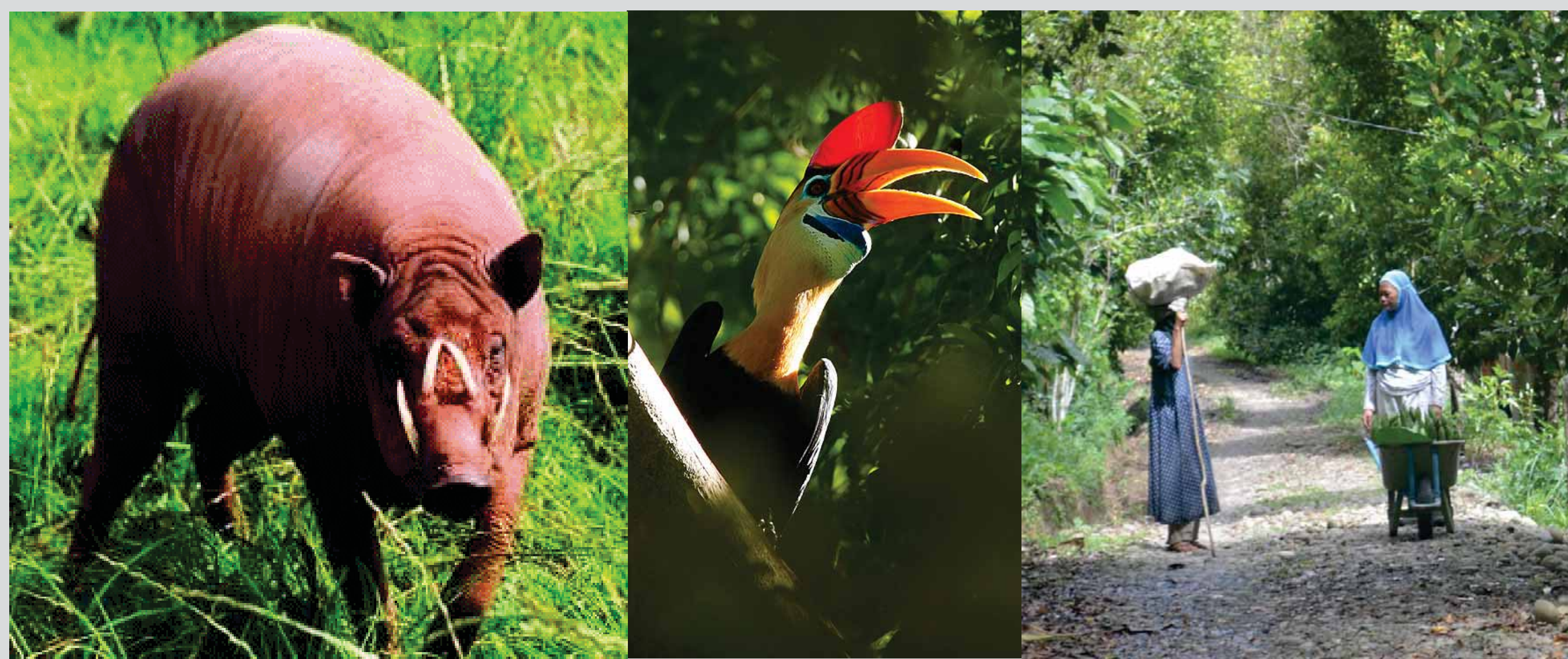
South and Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

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

Leverage on real drivers of change?

Sulawesi – Unique and threatened

- Drastic agrarian change over the last 20 years
- The cacao revolution beginning to fail
- Indigenous groups marginalized
- Unique biodiversity and forest ecosystems threatened



Sulawesi – a priority for Donors

Canadian Government sponsored projects in Sulawesi

- **Agroforestry and Forestry in Sulawesi (AgFor)**
- Green PNPM (Community) Development
- Restoring Coastal Livelihoods
- Tomini Bay Sustainable Coastal Livelihoods
- Strengthen Natural Resource Governance
- Private Sector Development
- Island Integrity Program
- Building Better Budgets for Women and the Poor
- Improved Government Service Provision
- Improved Public Finance



Other donors support sustainable development and natural resource management also !



AgFor

Goal: Improve equitable and sustainable agroforestry and forestry-based livelihoods' systems for rural communities in Sulawesi.

Achieved through three integrated components.

- **Livelihoods:** improve, sustainable and equitable use of agroforestry and forestry products for livelihoods by poor women and men.
- **Governance:** increase equitable involvement of women and men in participatory governance of land use at local levels.
- **Environment:** a greater area of landscapes and ecosystems under improved sustainable management.



Powerful Interests – competing for land

Southeast Sulawesi

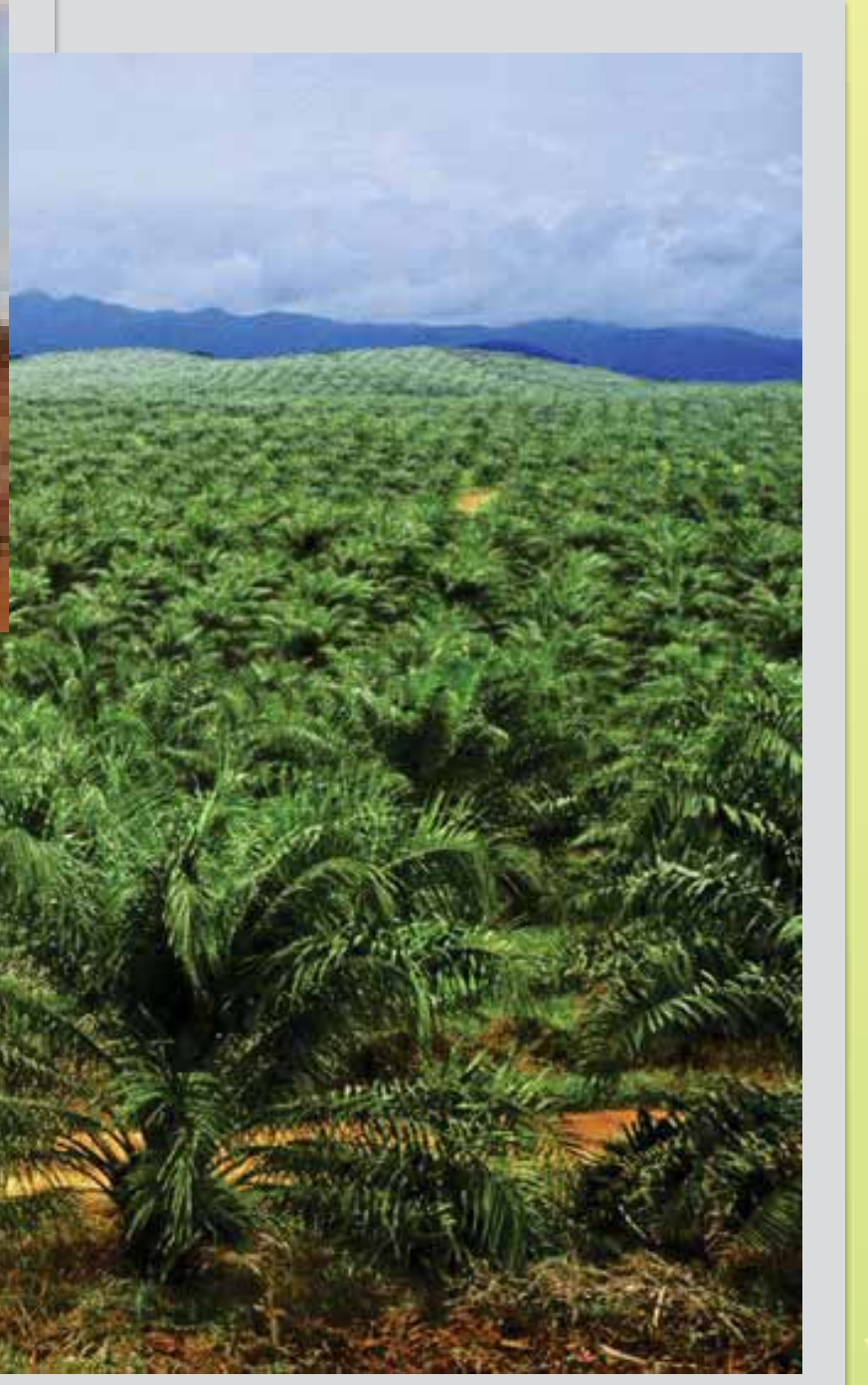
Cacao. International and national private sector companies want farmers to maximize cacao production. National and local government programs support cacao rehabilitation and expansion.

Oil palm. Conversion of diverse trees gardens to monoculture. Soil erosion, biodiversity loss and carbon loss. Farmers become paid labor on their own land.

Mining. Nickel and gold mining. Land and watershed degradation. Attractive labor and wage opportunities. *Big money, but social ills ...*

Hydroelectric. Dam will displace upland villages. Are the projected benefits accurate?

Positive macro economic impacts ... but at what costs?



South Sulawesi

Agri-business. Government promote vegetables, root crops, etc for exports. Good for medium and large land owners. Small land owners grow maize, which is not as lucrative.

Rubber. A large company plantation support s smallholders grow rubber. Diversification for smallholders!

Positive macro economic impacts ... infrastructure, market links, ... seems balanced.



Prepared by: James M. Roshetko, Gerhard Manurung, and AgFor team

For further information please contact:
James M. Roshetko (j.roshetko@cgiar.org)



World Agroforestry Centre Southeast Asia Regional Program
Jl. CIFOR, Situ Gede, Sindang Barang, Bogor 16115
P.O. Box 161, Bogor 16001 West Java, Indonesia
http://www.worldagroforestry.org/regions/southeast_asia