



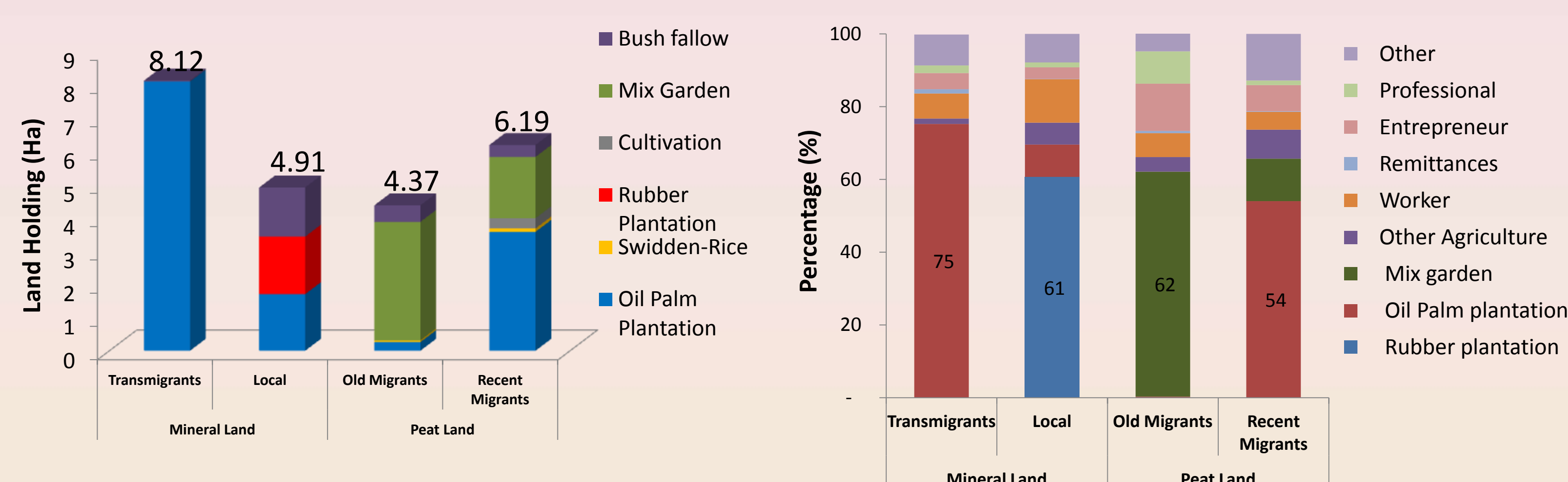
# Jambi – Sumatra Sentinel Landscape

Mean annual rain-  
fall: 2100-3000 mm

## Who is planting or removing trees?

*Rural livelihood strategies are responses to land suitability as well as to drivers affecting decision making on landscape management. How do those strategies shape variations of trees and trees-on-farm? And how much do trees contribute to livelihoods ?*

Major tree-based farming systems at the coastal region of Jambi, where shallow and drained peatland area is large, are mixed agroforestry systems of coffee (*Coffea excelsa*) – coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) – areca nut (*Areca catechu*), oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) plantations and rubber (*Hevea brasiliensis*) plantations. The highest land holdings are for oil palm, mixed-gardens and rubber.



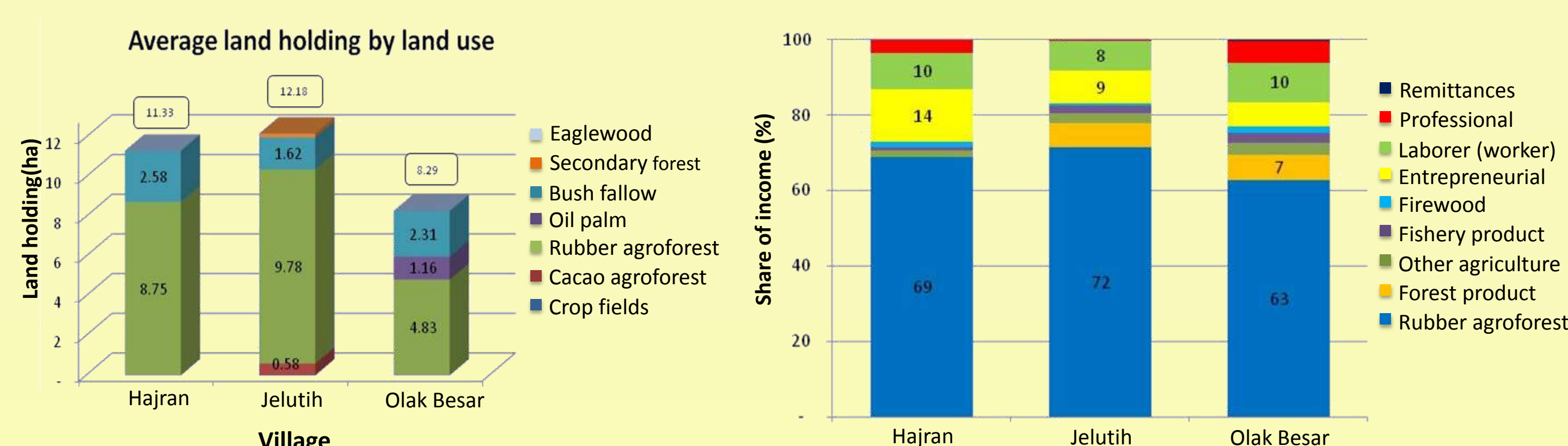
Major livelihood sources for people living in shallow-drained peatland area are from mixed-gardens and from oil palm, while at the mineral-soil area from oil palm and rubber

### ‘Who’s who’ in the coastal-peatland region

Migration flux in the coastal area is high, both in mineral soil area as well as in shallow peatland area, although higher in the former than in the latter. Land and farming management is highly affected by the inherited technology from their origins, e.g. canal construction for peatland areas.



Large scale plantations, such as rubber, oil palm and forest plantations dominate the lowland-peneplain region of Jambi province

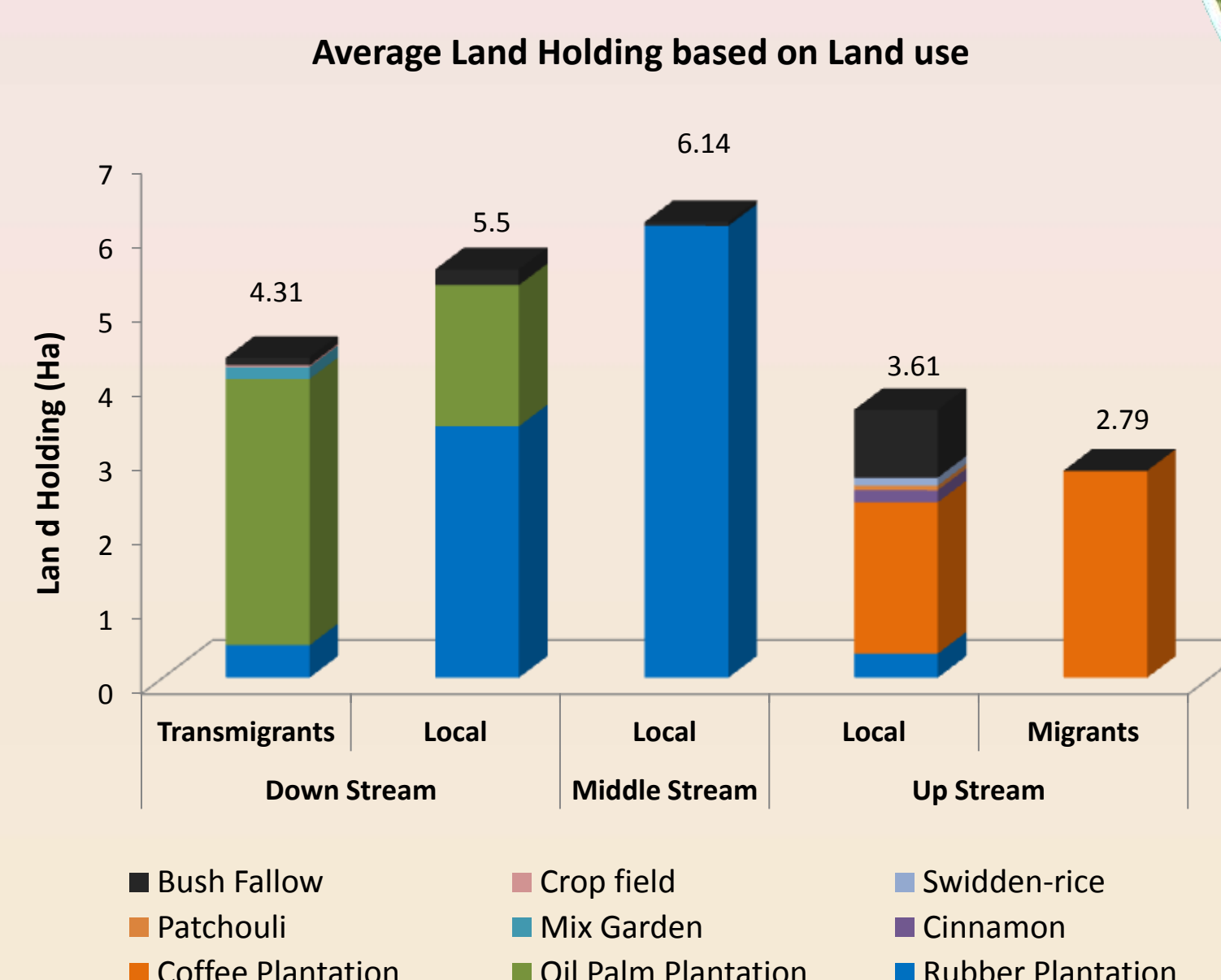


High elevation-foothill

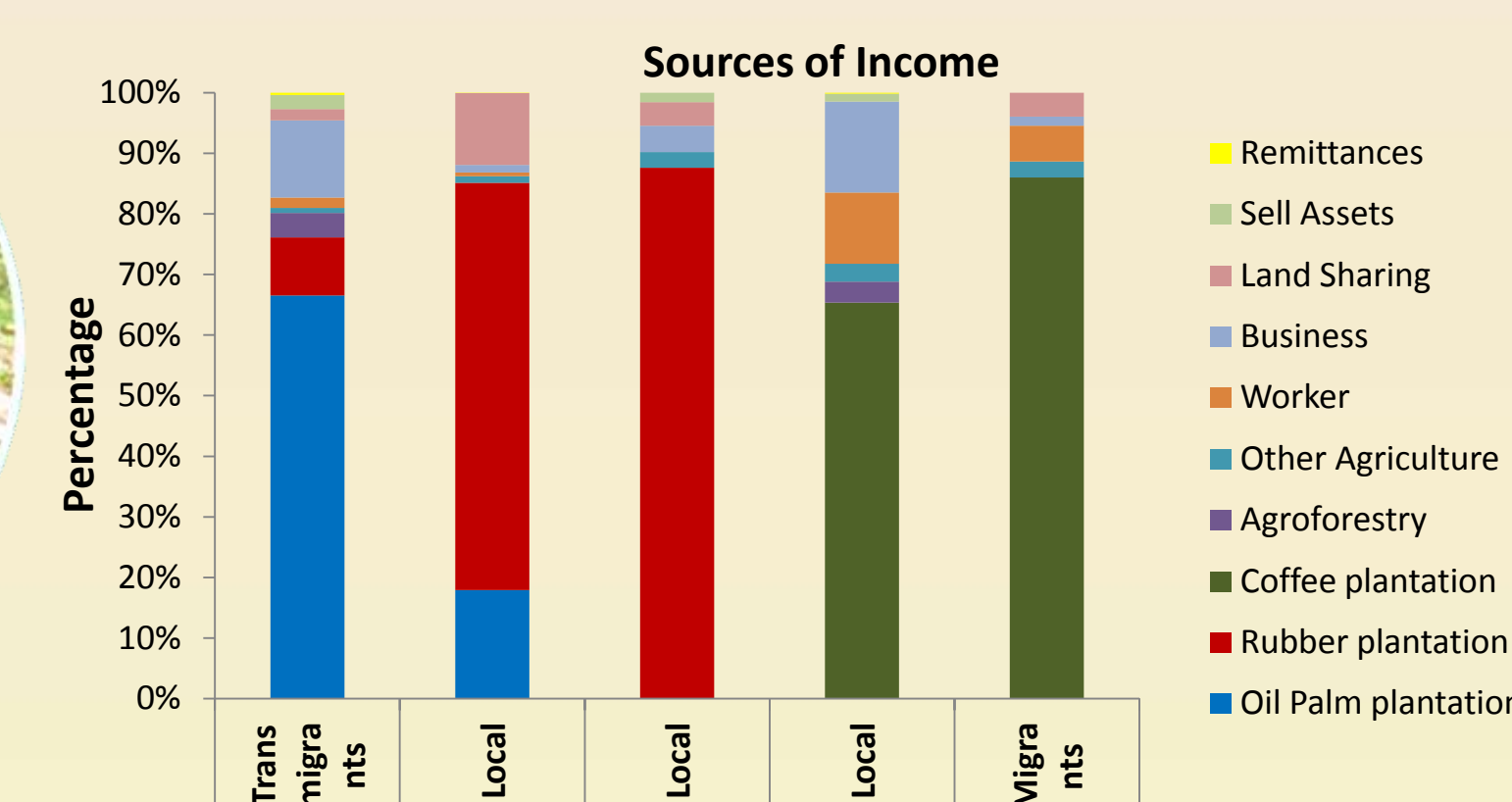
Lowland peneplain

Coastal-peatland

At the high elevation-foothill region, in addition to rubber and oil palm, coffee plantation, mostly *Coffea robusta*, and cinnamon (*Cinnamomum verum*) plantation characterise the landscape and people’s livelihoods



Rubber and oil palm are largely found as major livelihood sources. Cinnamon is still favoured by local inhabitants but competition is high with newly-emerging commodities such as coffee



### ‘Who’s who’ in lowland and foothill regions

Government-initiated transmigration programme shaped the settlements in various places of Jambi and affected demographic composition. The programme was designed to provide labours for oil palm plantation starting to boom in late 1980s. Therefore, oil palm plantations are massive and expanding in central Sumatra, except for montane area where climate inhibits the growth. Despite the competition, the locally-initiated tree-farms still survive, and are still favoured by local people and exist largely as agroforest mixed farming systems.

Local population consists of west Sumatranese, local Jambi ethnic group who have applied various mixed farming systems involving cash crops, timber species and fruit trees.



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Photos courtesy of Noviana Khususiyah, Muh. Sofiyuddin, Jasnari, Atiek Widayati