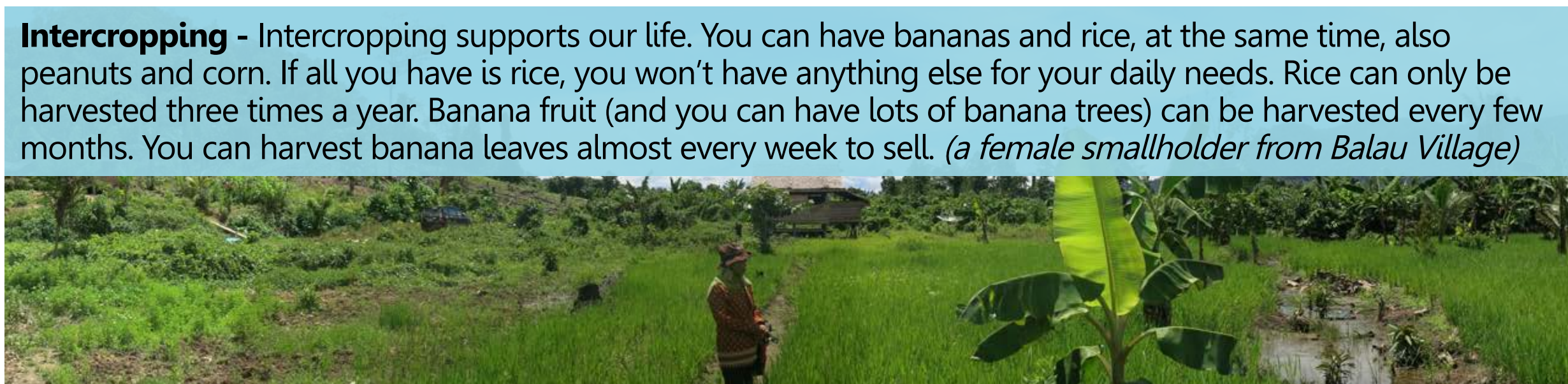





In our garden, we have what we need - Kokobuka village area has fertile soil. Here, all commodities that we plant can grow well. Mixed cropping is still the best options. The area is small and so does the production, but here we have everything. Enough to fulfil our daily needs. People in town must buy all things. Here, we simply grow them, no need to buy. However, if we produced more commodities, there is no market to sell. *(a male smallholder from Kokobuka Village)*



Intercropping - Intercropping supports our life. You can have bananas and rice, at the same time, also peanuts and corn. If all you have is rice, you won't have anything else for your daily needs. Rice can only be harvested three times a year. Banana fruit (and you can have lots of banana trees) can be harvested every few months. You can harvest banana leaves almost every week to sell. *(a female smallholder from Balau Village)*




SMART TREE-INVEST INDONESIA




A GLANCE OF BUOL: THE STORIES FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ABOUT THEIR ENVIRONMENT

CLUSTER: WATERSHED

This cluster is located in the Buol watershed, the largest watershed in Buol District, Central Sulawesi Province. Buol River, about 1,580 km² length, is the main river in the watershed, providing water for daily and farming activities of local community. Fertile soil and abundance of water supply provide opportunity for agricultural development. Existing commodities includes

cash crop such as cacao, clove and oil-palm, and annual crops such as rice, patchouli, beans, maize and vegetables. However, as most of the area are remotely located, the infrastructures are not fully developed. Flooding and river erosion are the main environmental issues in the area. They have caused substantial social and financial including loss of human

life, damage to property, destruction of crops, loss of livestock, and disruption on communication links and infrastructure such as roads and bridges. The irrigation and drainage system must be improved to support further agriculture development.



My patchouli, my hopes - I plant patchouli on purpose. If the harvest is good, I would be able to bear the cost to visit my parents in Ternate. I put my hope in this patchouli, because it is impossible to expect some extras from my daily earning as they are only for fulfilling daily needs. *(a male smallholder from Lomuli village)*



The bridge that almost gone - This bridge is very important. If the bridge collapses, the two villages will be disconnected. We must look after it. The government had visited the bridge many times to observe the condition, but there is still no follow-up. They don't live here. They don't know how hard life is for the people here if the bridge is gone. *(a female farmer from Lomuli Village)*



The sluice should have used a valve - This water sluice is supposed to automatically close when the water rises from the river. In reality, it has never functioned since it was built. I don't know what the mistake is. It needs to be rebuilt. Repairing is not the solution. We have to rebuild it from zero. *(a male smallholder from Air Terang Village)*



We should befriend with the nature - The bridge that connects us to Kalaka and Nanasan villages has completely collapsed. We have a big problem. Most of our plantations are located across the river. Cocoa, coconut and banana. Their prices are rocketing because of the difficult transportation. Especially after the price for crossing the river by raft is increasing to US\$ 0.4 per trip. *(a male smallholder from Kokobuka Village)*



The danger of flood - This is a clear evidence of the danger of flood. Flood creates a lot of losses. People love abundant water, but not in form of flood. Flood can demolish solid construction. *(a male smallholder from Air Terang Village)*



Revive the paddy field - This rice field was once abandoned. Then we formed self-help farmer groups to work on it and now we can harvest three times a year. During the last harvest, we could manage to make around 20 ton of rice per hectare. *(a male smallholder from Taat Village)*



Our new hope - Planting nutmeg is easy. It has higher resistance to pests and plant diseases. It is promising in terms of financial gain. Women and children can help. No need to climb. The fruit is picked on the ground. Many plants can be intercropped with nutmeg: coconut, mango, and chocolate. All can grow well and do not interfere with each other. *(a male smallholder from Lokodidi Village)*



My lovely garden - The place is attractive because of its beautiful scenery. Over there we have clove and cocoa trees. Here, we have clove, chocolate, and coconut trees. I like chocolate and clove most as they support the daily life of our family. I am just a farmer, not like the public service staff with their monthly salaries. *(a female smallholder from Taat Village)*

SMART TREE-INVEST INDONESIA A GLANCE OF BUOL: THE STORIES FROM THE LOCAL COMMUNITY ABOUT THEIR ENVIRONMENT CLUSTER: COASTAL

This cluster is located in the northern coast of Buol District, Central Sulawesi Province, next to Sulawesi Sea. Passed by Trans-Sulawesi Road, this cluster has relatively good access and opportunity in agricultural, livestock, and fisheries development.

The coastal characteristic provides suitable condition for cloves, coconut, and nutmeg to grow well in this area. Paddy fields are available in several parts of the cluster. The beauty of the coast can be potentially developed for tourism activities. One of the main

problems in this cluster is mangrove deforestation that contribute to the coastal erosion and degradation.



My dream garden - This garden of a friend of mine has a beautiful scenery for me. I am proud because there are many trees like clove, cocoa ... the soil is fertile for planting cloves and cocoa. I want my garden to be like this. My garden is nearby too - but on the other side. *(a female smallholder from Matinan Village)*



The river erosion - The river erosion was probably caused by the opening of the cocoa plantation and tree cutting in the upstream. Additionally, the water is no longer potable as it is contaminated by the waste from gold mining activities, also take place in the upstream. But at least the water can still be used for washing and bathing. *(A male farmer from Matinan)*

The lost coast - Eroded by waves, the village coastline has been reduced of about 50 meters. There, in the previous coastline, we used to have road, houses, and coconut. Now the people that used to stay there have moved to the upstream. Since 2003, we experience flood twice a year, at the beginning and end of the year. The floors of our traditional stilted-houses were under water although we have increased our village road level *(a male smallholder from Taat Village)*



Still in dreams - Some time ago, the government planned this port as a tourist park. However, the program was halted. Look at the development of this street. It has to be resolved and finished as soon as possible. If the development can be finalized, it can be a good place for fishermen to park their boats. No follow up until now. *(a female smallholder from Lokodidi Village)*



Pantaiku Sekarang, Dulu Tak Begini - Beach sand mining create erosion and coastal abrasion. This beach was used to be a recreational place for even people from other surrounding villages. Now they are reluctant to come. The coast is damaged. Coconut trees are falling. We want the beach condition just like in the old time. *(female smallholder from Matinan Village)*