

# SITUBONDO DISTRICT PROFILE

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## 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION

Situbondo district is located in the coastal area north of the island of Java. It borders with Madura strait to the North, Bali strait to the East, Bondowoso and Banyuwangi district to the South and Probolinggo district to the West.

Situbondo is one of 29 districts within East Java. It is one of the smaller regencies in the province and accounts for only 1.6 percent of all villages out of 8,506 villages in East Java. (Situbondo in numbers 2013) Its distance to Surabaya is 147.8 kilometers.

Situbondo has 17 sub-districts and 132 villages. (Situbondo in numbers 2013) The capital of the district is Situbondo City.

## 2 GEOGRAPHY

Situbondo district covers 1,638.50 km<sup>2</sup> or 163,850 ha. The coastline is approximately 150km long with most sub-districts having coastline. (Situbondo in numbers 2013)

The topography of East Java is divided into upland, medium and lowland classifications. Situbondo district is classified as lowlands, with a range of 0-50m above sea level. Rainfall is highest in December, January and February. The driest months are June – September. (East Java in numbers 2011) The average rainfall per year is 1,344mm. (Situbondo in numbers 2011)

## 3 DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2012, Situbondo had a population of 656,691 people, representing 1.73 percent of the population of East Java (37.48 million). The growth from 2000 - 2010 has been 0.71 percent annual average. (Situbondo in numbers 2013 pg 83).

Situbondo's population density is 400/79 residents per km<sup>2</sup>. The three most densely populated sub-districts are Besuki, Panji and Situbondo. (Situbondo in numbers 2013 pg 91) In comparison, density for East Java is 770 residents per km<sup>2</sup>.

The average family size per household in Situbondo district is three persons, compared to an average of 3.3 persons across the province. Sixty-nine percent of the population is under 40 years of age.

Table 1 below shows population in Situbondo by age brackets.

Table 1 Population in Situbondo by Age Brackets (2012)	
Age Brackets	People
0-14	144,144
15-64	465,059
65+	47,518

Source: Situbondo in numbers 2013 pg 85

98.68 percent of the population of East Java are Muslim. (Situbondo in numbers 2011)

### 3.1.1 POVERTY

The percentage of poor people in East Java has declined by about 1.5 percent over the last year from 15.26 percent in 2010 to 13.85 percent in 2011. This is slightly higher than the Indonesian average of 12.36 percent of the population being recorded as poor in 2011. (BPS 2012)

The official number of poor people in Situbondo district is 105,200 people, representing 16.23 percent of the population compared to an average of 13.85 percent across the province. (BPS 2012) Sampang district has 32.47 percent, Malang district has 12.54 percent and Trenggalek 16 percent of the population as officially poor.

If the poverty threshold is multiplied by a factor of 1.5<sup>1</sup>, 52.3 percent of Situbondo's population would be considered 'Poor & Near-Poor'. Table 2 below illustrates the number of 'Poor & Near-Poor' people in Situbondo compared to Indonesia and East Java.

Table 2 Number and Percentage of Poor & Near-Poor People Using a Factor of 1.5 of Official Poverty Line (2010)				
	Non-poor	Poor & Near-Poor	Population	% Poor & Near-Poor
Indonesia	132,269,036	105,893,371	238,162,407	44.5%
East Java	18,387,572	19,129,613	37,517,185	51.0%
Trenggalek	305,900	368,536	674,436	54.6%
Malang	1,397,266	1,048,981	2,446,247	42.9%
Situbondo	309,199	338,539	647,738	52.3%
Sampang	204,682	674,124	878,806	76.7%

Source: Daniel Nugraha Calculations (AIPD-Rural)

Whilst the Situbondo district has 10 percent more 'Poor & Near-Poor' people than Malang district, it should be noted that Malang district has 3.5 times more 'Poor & Near-Poor' people than Situbondo district.

When looking at the number of poor farmers as a percentage of the total number of farmers in the district, the percentage increases to 56.4 percent (**Error! Reference source not found.**). This is below the East Java figure, and the third highest of the study districts behind Sampang and Trenggalek. However, while the percent of poor farmers in Situbondo is higher than that in Malang district, it should be noted that Malang district has more than double the number of poor farmers than Situbondo district.

Table 3 below shows the calculations of number and percent of Poor & Near-Poor Farmers.

Table 3 Calculations of Number and Percent of 'Poor & Near-Poor' Farmers*				
	Total Farmers (10 y.o. and above)	Non-Poor Farmers	Poor & Near-Poor Farmers	% Poor & Near-Poor Farmers
Indonesia	42,600,196	17,741,448	24,858,748	58.4%

East Java	8,188,984	2,835,820	5,353,164	65.4%
Trenggalek	214,611	77,420	137,191	63.9%
Malang	523,854	245,845	278,009	53.1%
Situbondo	199,130	86,825	112,305	56.4%
Sampang	298,992	45,855	253,137	84.7%
* defined as main job in the last week				
Source: Daniel Nugraha Calculations (AIPD-Rural)				

## 4 ECONOMY

### 4.1.1 GDP PER SECTOR; PER CAPITA; GROWTH

In 2012 the economy of Situbondo district had a GRDP value of IDR 3,989 billion, up from IDR 3,522 billion in 2010; an average annual increase of 5.6 percent. The economy of Situbondo represented only 0.98 percent of the GDP of East Java. (East Java in numbers 2013, Situbondo in numbers 2013)

In 2010 the GRDP of trade, hotel and restaurant sector was the largest in Situbondo district, followed by agriculture, valued at IDR 1,206.698 billion (34.3 percent) and IDR 1,151 billion (32.7 percent) respectively.

**Error! Reference source not found.** below shows the structure of GRDP in Situbondo district for 2010 and 2012.

Sector	GRDP (IDR billion)		% annual change
	2008	2010	
1. Agriculture	1,151.1	1,206.6	5.5
2. Mining and Excavation	72.0	76.0	3.0
3. Industry	355.4	402.6	5.6
4. Power, Gas & Water Supply	31.5	34.9	4.9
5. Construction	102.0	115.1	4.0
6. Trade, Hotels & Restaurant	1,208.4	1,454.3	6.6
7. Transportation & Communication	177.6	208.4	4.5
8. Financial, Rental & Business Service	122.3	144.9	3.7
9. Other Service	301.3	346.0	5.0
TOTAL	3,522.0	3,989.2	5.6

Source: Situbondo in numbers 2013 pg 450

In 2008, the annual average household income in Situbondo was IDR 13.13 million. In 2009 the average was IDR 11.4 million and increased by 11% in 2010 to IDR 12.7 million. By comparison, in 2010 Malang district was IDR 12.8 million, Trenggalek IDR 7.9 million and Sampang IDR 6.5 million. (Situbondo in numbers 2011, Malang in numbers 2011, Trenggalek in numbers 2011)

#### 4.1.2 WORKFORCE BY SECTOR PERCENTAGE

The reported percentage of people within families that work as farmers in Situbondo district is 68.9 percent. (Agricultural Census 2003) This is compared to 62 percent in Malang, 81.3 percent in Trenggalek and 89.7 percent in Sampang respectively. (Agricultural Census 2003)

## 5 AGRICULTURE

#### 5.1.1 LIVESTOCK, CROPPING, PLANTATION AND FISHERIES

The agriculture sector accounts for 32.68 percent of the GRDP in Situbondo (Situbondo in numbers 2011 pg 389) and is the 3<sup>rd</sup> fastest growing sector after “trade, hotels and restaurants” and industry sectors. This figure for the agriculture sector compares to 30.2 percent for Malang, 37.2 percent for Trenggalek and 42.4 percent for Sampang.

Within the agriculture sector the main subsectors in 2010 were food crops with 53.8 percent of GRDP followed by estate crops (26.4 percent) and fishery (12 percent). Fishery is the fastest growing agriculture subsector at 7.7 percent per annum, followed by livestock (5.4 percent) and food crops (5.2 percent).

**Error! Reference source not found.** below shows the GRDP of agriculture for Situbondo district in 2008 and 2011.

Sector	GDRP (IDR billion)		% annual change
	2010	2012	
Farm Food Crops	619.1	636.4	5.2
Farm Non Food and Estate Crops	303.3	323.9	4.9
Livestock and Products	86.6	98.4	5.4
Fishery	138.6	144.4	7.7
Forestry	3.4	3.4	1.5
TOTAL	1,151.1	1,206.6	5.5

Source: Situbondo in Figures 2013

#### 5.1.2 PRODUCTION STATISTICS

The average size of land owned by farmers in Situbondo is 0.46 ha. This is also the average size of land for farmers in East Java. (Agricultural Census 2003) This may have changed and informants during field research suggested 0.25 ha was more accurate.

#### 5.1.3 CROPS

The main crops produced in Situbondo district are rice and maize. In 2010, these two crops dominated the area harvested (96 percent) and production (98 percent) of all crops planted in the district.

Situbondo district accounted for 2.02 percent of East Java’s production of maize in 2010. By comparison, Malang district accounted for 5.83 percent of East Java’s maize crop. Sampang and Trenggalek both produced less than Situbondo in terms of maize, with 2.72 and 1.11 percent respectively.

With respect to rice, Sampang accounted for 1.87 percent, Malang 3.50 percent and Trenggalek 1.42 percent of East Java’s rice crop, compared to Situbondo’s contribution of 3.87 percent.

Table 6 below shows the area harvested, production and productivity of agriculture crops in Situbondo district in 2012.

Table 6 Area Harvested, Production and Productivity in Situbondo District (2012)					
Crops	Situbondo			East Java	
	Area Harvested (ha)	Production (tons)	Productivity (t/ha)	Production (tons)	Sit/EJ %
1. Rice/ Paddy	44.057	266.005	6.09	12,198,707	1.87
2. Maize	45.960	257.174	4.50	6,295,301	2.72
3. Soybeans	277	205	1.30	361,986	8.04
4. Cassava	513	9.239	9.90	4,245,984	5.06
5. Sweet Potato	-	-	-	411,781	10.37
6. Mungbean	207	213	1.00	66,772	15.02
7. Peanuts	384	614	1.10	213,831	11.36
TOTAL	91.398	533.540		23,794,362	2.94

Source: East Java in Figures 2013 pg 194

#### 5.1.4 ESTATE CROPS

In 2010, the main estate crop grown in Situbondo district was coconuts, accounting for 75 percent and 88 percent of the area harvested and production respectively of the area under estate crops (coconuts, cashew and coffee). Over the last three years (2008 – 2010) there was minimal change in area planted and production for coconuts in Situbondo district, with output increasing about 3.5 percent per year. (East Java in Figures 2011)

Situbondo district represents less than two percent of East Java's production and area planted to coconuts. It accounts for 4.2% of the provinces sugar cane production. Tobacco has experienced strong growth in area and production.

Table 7 below shows the area harvested and production of the estate crops in Situbondo for 2008 and 2010.

Table 7 Area Harvested and Production of Estates Crops, Situbondo District (2010 and 2012)						
	Area (hectares)		%	Production (tons)		%
	2010	2012	2012	2010	2012	2012
Cashew nut	106	104	1.9	38	40	-9.5
Coconut	4.527	4.554	0.6	4.623	4.891	6.9
Coffee	1.394	1.981	0.2	603	735	4.9
Sugar cane	7.139	8.236	-9.2	41.756	47.852	-14.8
tobacco	5.961	7.622	221.0	4.920	8.856	302.0
kapok	1.507	1.503	2.1	273	386	4.4

TOTAL	20,634	24,040	19.5	51,610	62,760	5.8
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Source: East Java in Figures, 2013 pg 189 - 215

### 5.1.5 LIVESTOCK

Situbondo district has the biggest number of beef cattle livestock compared to Malang, Sampang and Trenggalek. It also has a significant number of sheep and goats compared to other small livestock.

Table 8 below shows the number of population of large and small livestock in Situbondo district in 2013.

Table 8 Population of Livestock in Situbondo District (2010 – 2012)				
Livestock	2010	2011	2012	% av. annual growth
Horses	415	413	421	1.0
Beef cattle	16.0977	204.925	214.900	16.2
Buffalo	831	327	331	1.8
Goats	49.563	50.400	52.907	1.3
Sheep	80.093	81.054	82.269	0.8
TOTAL LARGE	291.879	337.119	350.828	
Domestik Hen	588.552	558.654	590.474	2.0
Broiler Hen	34739	28.248	11.247	1.0
Duck	49.971	40.779	42.979	4.0
TOTAL SMALL	673.262	627.681	644.700	

Source: Situbondo in Figures, 2013 pg 259 , Department of livestock Situbondo

There are 4 permanent livestock markets in the district, with Situbondo sub-district the largest. They trade 1 -2 days per week. About 30 semi-permanent markets exist and 10 are without any infrastructure. Informants often commented that cattle trade was an ingrained cultural activity in Situbondo and has been that way for a long time.

### 5.1.6 FISHERIES

Situbondo district has 14,214 fishermen / fishpond farmers of which 12,109 practice marine fishery. (East Java in figures, 2011 pg 251) This represents 3.04 percent of East Java's fishermen and fishpond farmers.

Situbondo district had production of marine fishery of 6,092.1 tons and value of IDR 67 billion in 2012. (East Java in figures, 2013) This represents 3.07 percent of the value and 1.15 percent of the volume of East Java marine fishery.

Most informants said that fish stocks in Situbondo have been declining over recent years. There are 10 fish market areas along the coast of Situbondo district.

Table 9 below shows the volume and value of inland fish productions in Situbondo for 2012.

Table 9 Cultured and Value of Fish Production (2012)			
	Situbondo	East Java	Situbondo / East Java

	Tons	IDR (million)	Tons	IDR (million)	Tons (%)	IDR (million) (%)
Marine	6,092	67.404.482	367,921	4.219.767.831	1.15	3.07
Freshwater Pond	234	3.409.550	110.269	1.568.411.453	0.15	0.21
Brackish-water	2,805	124.802.303	170.433	3.445.508.145	1.74	3.73
TOTAL	9.131,	195.616.335	648.623	9,233,687.429	1.16	2.92

Source: East Java in Figures, 2013.