

DOMPU DISTRICT PROFILE

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION

Dompu district is located in the eastern part of the island of Sumbawa between Bima district and Sumbawa district, in the province of Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB).

Dompu district has 8 sub-districts and 79 villages. The capital city of Dompu district is Dompu.

Pekat is the largest sub-district in area, accounting for 37.6 percent of the district's land area.

2 GEOGRAPHY

Dompu district covers 2,324 km² (11.5 percent of NTB's area of 20,153 hectares). (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012, page 8)

Sumbawa Island is dominated by mountain ranges from west to east, with lowlands along the northern coast of the island, leaving a relatively narrow coastal strip and small portions of interior land suitable for agriculture.

Almost half of Sumbawa Island is above 500 metres in elevation, and more than one quarter higher than 1,000 metres. Dompu district altitude is about 15 – 62 metres above sea level. (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012 pg 3)

Dompu district is mountainous (volcanic soils) and possesses a dry climate, which is ideal for growing cashew nuts.

There are 122 rivers in Dompu district, with 85 being in Pekat sub district. (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012 page 10)

The average annual rainfall across is 1,486 mm with the months of June to September having no rain.

3 DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2011, Dompu had a total population of 221,184 people representing 4.9 percent of the population of NTB (4.5 million). From 2000 to 2009 the population grew at an annual rate of 2.16 percent. Dompu's population comprises 111,853 male and 109,331 female, with a population density 95.2 people/km².

The number of households in Dompu is 54,488, representing 4.3 percent of the total 1,248,115 across the province. The average family size per household in Dompu district is about 4.0 persons compared to an average of 3.6 persons across the province. (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012, page 41)

Almost half (46.4 percent) the population of Dompu district are in Woja (52,230 persons) and Dompu (50,355 persons) sub-districts. (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012 page 47)

Sixty percent of the population is in the age bracket of 15-64 years old. **Error! Reference source not found.** below shows population in Dompu district according to age.

Age Brackets	Dompu	NTB	Dompu/NTB (%)
0-14	77,842	1,176,470	6.6
15-64	132,904	2,830,279	4.7
65+	8,236	205,256	4.0

Source: NTB Province in Figures 2011

Ninety five percent of the population of NTB is Moslem. 98 percent of the population in Dompu district is Moslem. (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012, page 163)

In terms of ethnic composition, 90 percent of people in Dompu district are people of Mbojo ethnicity.

4 POVERTY

The official number of poor people in Dompu district is 44,015 people, representing 19.9 percent of the population. This is comparable to the regencies of Lombok Barat (21.6 percent), and Bima (19.9 percent), but slightly less than half of the percentage of poor people in Lombok Utara (43.1 percent)¹.

Table 2 below illustrates the number of ‘near poor’² people in Dompu district (58 percent) compared to Indonesia and East Java and the regencies of Lombok Barat, Bima and Lombok Utara.

	Non-poor	Near Poor	Population	% Near Poor
Indonesia	132,269,036	105,893,371	238,162,407	44.5%
NTB	1,818,387	2,688,028	4,506,415	59.6%
Lombok Barat	223,650	377,461	601,111	62.8%
Bima	218,824	197,011	415,835	47.4%
Dompu	92,458	127,572	220,030	58.0%
Lombok Utara	40,061	159,527	199,588	79.9%

¹ (BPS, 2010 and Indikator Kesejahteraan daerah Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat Tim Nasional Percepatan Penanggulangan Kemiskinan – TNP2K)

² The official poverty line is multiplied by a factor of 1.5 to consider the people who are very close to poverty, the “near poor”.

Source: Daniel Nugraha Calculations (AIPD-Rural)

It should be noted that while Dompu district's 'near poor' percentage is higher than that of Bima district, Dompu district has the lowest number of 'near poor' people of all four districts.

When looking at the number of poor farmers as a percentage of the total number of farmers in the district, 61 percent of Dompu district's farmers are considered poor (Table 3). This is the lowest percentage of poor farmers of the four districts analysed, despite having the largest number of farmers of the four districts.

Table 3 Calculations of Number and Percent of Poor Farmers*

	Total Farmers (10 y.o. and above)	Non-Poor Farmers	Near Poor Farmers	% Near Poor Farmers
Indonesia	42,600,196	17,741,448	24,858,748	58.4%
NTB	1,024,174	317,689	706,485	69.0%
Lombok Barat	90,496	25,305	65,191	72.0%
Bima	42,142	12,648	29,494	70.0%
Dompu	136,071	52,973	83,098	61.1%
Lombok Utara	60,184	8,850	51,334	85.3%
* defined as main job in the last week				
Source: Daniel Nugraha Calculations (AIPD-Rural)				

5 ECONOMY

5.1 GDP PER SECTOR; PER CAPITA; GROWTH

In 2010 the economy of Dompu district had a GRDP value of IDR 931.6 billion, up from IDR 812.7 billion in 2007. This represents an average of annual increase of 4.87 percent.

In 2010 agriculture was the biggest sector in Dompu district, valued at IDR 358.2 billion (38.4 percent), followed by trade, hotel and restaurant at IDR 178.1 billion (19.1 percent). (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012 page 492)

However agriculture's contribution to GRDP has declined from 41.4 percent in 2008 to 38.4 percent in 2010 (see Table 4 below). (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012 page 494)

Table 4 GRDP at Constant Prices in Dompu District (2007 to 2010)

Sector	GRDP (IDR Billion)	

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% annual change
1. Agriculture	341.1	350.4	360.2	358.2	1.7
2. Mining and Excavation	19.0	19.9	21.1	22.8	6.7
3. Manufacturing	33.5	34.6	37.1	39.1	5.6
4. Power, Gas & Water Supply	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	5.8
5. Construction	53.7	57.3	61.6	66.9	8.2
6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	148.2	155.4	167.1	178.1	6.7
7. Transportation & Communication	51.9	54.9	57.5	61.7	6.3
8. Financial, Rental & Business Service	55.7	59.1	64.2	71.5	9.4
9. Other Service	106.7	111.1	118.9	129.9	7.2
TOTAL	812.7	846.1	890.9	931.6	4.9

Source: BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012

5.2 WORKFORCE BY SECTOR PERCENTAGE

There are 91,606 people over 10 years old in the workforce with 34.7 percent (31,815 people) involved in agriculture. (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012 page 51)

The reported percentage of people within families that work as farmers in Dompu district is 62.05 percent.

6 AGRICULTURE

6.1 LIVESTOCK, CROPPING, PLANTATION AND FISHERIES – AND SUBSECTORS

The agriculture sector accounts for almost 40 percent of the GRDP in Dompu district. This compares to 51.3 percent in Bima, 43 percent in North Lombok and 24.5 percent in West Lombok.

Within the agriculture sector the main subsectors in 2010 were food crops with 63.3 percent of GRDP followed by fishery (14.5 percent) and livestock and products (11.1 percent). Estate crops accounted for only 10.3 percent of the agriculture GRDP in 2010. (BPS, Dompu in Figures 2012 page 492)

Over the last three years, fishery was the fastest growing agriculture subsector at 4.9 percent per annum followed by livestock (3.3 percent). Estate crops grew at only 0.5 percent during this period. Table 5 shows the agriculture GRDP in Dompu district 2007 to 2010.

Table 5 Agriculture GRDP in Dompu District 2007 to 2010

Sector	GRDP (IDR billion)	

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% annual change
Farm Food Crops	220.5	226.6	232.4	226.7	0.9
Farm Non Food and Estate Crops	36.5	37.0	37.6	37.0	0.5
Livestock and Products	36.3	37.4	38.6	39.9	3.3
Forestry	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.2
Fishery	45.1	47.2	49.0	51.8	4.9
TOTAL	341.1	350.4	360.2	358.2	1.7

Source: BPS, Dompu district in figures 2011.

6.2 PRODUCTION STATISTICS

The average size of land owned by farmers in Dompu is 1.00 ha compared to 0.52 ha in the province of NTB.³

6.3 CROPS

Rice (from wet land) and maize are the two main food crops grown in Dompu district. In 2011 the main vegetable grown was shallots, whilst mango was the main fruit grown in the district (see Table 6 below).

	Harvested Area (hectares)	Production (tons)
Wetland paddy	35,467	165,205
Dryland paddy	6,472	23,672
Maize	15,765	51,284
Cassava	82	987
Sweet potatoes	94	1,076
Peanuts	328	400
Soybeans	9,914	11,995
Greenbeans	3,476	3,093
Shallots	464	4,176

³ www.lombokweb.com

Mango	69,706 (trees)	50
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Source: BPS, Dompu district in figures 2012, pages 239-259.

6.4 ESTATE CROPS

In 2011, the main estate crop grown in Dompu district was cashew nut, accounting for 76 percent and 80 percent of the area harvested and production respectively of estate crops grown. There are 10,737 farmers involved in cashew nut production in Dompu district. This is over half of all farmers involved in growing estate crops in Dompu (see Table 7).

Dompu district accounts for about 40 percent of the cashew nuts produced in NTB.

Table 7 Estate Crops Production, Dompu District 2011							
	Area (Hectares)				Production (Tons)	Productivity (Kg/Ha)	Number of farmers
	Not Producing	Producing	Old / Broken	Total			
Coconut	1,110.9	1,017.9	262.5	2,391.3	634.4	623.3	4,191
Coffee	395.0	795.7	95.8	1,286.6	225.0	282.8	1,070
Cashew nuts	1,791.9	9,847.5	534.3	12,173.7	5,038.0	511.6	10,737
Chocolate	83.5	53.3	22.2	139.0	3.85	72.2	376
Kemiri	35.0	96.0	150.0	281.0	62.5	651.2	37
Asam	29.4	402.6	102.6	534.0	69.4	172.2	825
Kapuk	7.5	136.2	11.8	155.5	39.2	288.1	1,094
Pinang	4.5	21.2	6.8	32.5	4.5	213.4	392
Vanilla	2.2	-	-	2.1	-	-	190
Jarak Pagar	61.0	373.9	121.0	555.9	118.9	318.1	970
Tembaku Rakyat	0.0	193.0	-	193.0	128.4	665.1	428
TOTAL	3,520.9	12,937.3	1,306.9	17,765.2	6,324.2		20,310

Source: Dinas Statistik Perkebunan Kabupaten Dompu 2011

Over the last four years the area planted to cashew nuts and production has been stagnant (see Table 8 below).

Table 8 Dompu District Cashew Nut Production (2007 to 2011)		
Year	Area planted (hectares)	Production (tons)
2007	12,522	4,004
2008	12,972	6,522
2009	12,706	6,522
2010	12,748	4,264
2011	12,174	5,038

Source: BPS, Dompu District in figures 2012, pages 267.

6.5 LIVESTOCK

The main livestock in Dompu district is beef cattle with 85,612 head (2011). This has increased by an average of 11.3 percent per year over the last four years (see Table 9 below).

Table 9 Population of Livestock in Dompu District (2009 – 2012)						
Livestock	Number NTB (2012)	2009	2010	2011	2012	av. % pa increase
Beef Cattle	916.560	63,198	74,889	85,612	96.205	11.3
Buffalo	144.261	16,486	17,276	19,431	20.411	8.0
Horses	77.520	6,375	6,715	7,387	8.119	5.1
Goats	627.283	40,751	50,285	51,319	62.889	9.1
Sheep	36.656	115	161	167	78	8.1
Pigs	57.670	1,039	2,964	3,345	4.154	38.5

Source: NTB in Figures, 2013, page 320

By comparison, West Lombok had 121,582 and Bima 91,725 head of beef cattle in 2010.

6.6 FISHERIES

NTB is surrounded by 29km² of sea, almost 60 percent of the total size of the province. The province has a potential area for seaweed cultivation of 22,800 hectares. (NTB in Figures, 2011)

Dompu has the second lowest seaweed production between the four districts. It represents 7 percent in production across the province. Table 10 below shows the seaweed cultivation in Dompu district.

Table 10 Seaweed Cultivation in Dompu (2008)		
	Potential Area (ha)	Production (tons)
Dompu	1,303	8,186
NTB	22,543	116,000
% Dompu/ NTB	5.8	7.1

Source: NTB in Figures, 2011.

Fish captured in Dompu district represent only a small percentage across the province (1.8 percent). Table 11 below shows the volume of inland fish productions in Dompu district in 2008.

Table 11 Fisheries Capture and Production in Dompu District (2008)			
	Dompu (tons)	NTB (tons)	% Dompu/NTB
Catch	-	5,540.1	-
Brackish Pond	991.2	51,636.2	1.9
Freshwater Pond	117.0	5,138.1	2.3
Fish Cage	47.6	1,831.6	2.6
Rice Field	-	293.2	-
TOTAL	1,155.8	64,439.2	1.8

Source: NTB in Figures, 2011.

Table 12 outlines the change in fisherman, freshwater and sea fisheries production over the four year period from 2008.

Table 12 Fishermen and Production in Dompu District (2008 to 2011)				
	2008	2009	2010	2011
No. fisherman	2,020	4,044	8,225	4,044
Fresh water fish production (tons)	1,934	1,134	1,307	1,064

Sea fisheries production (tons)	10,423	6,575	6,632	6,516
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Source: NTB in Figures, 2012, pages 306 - 309