SOUTHWEST SUMBA (SBD) DISTRICT PROFILE

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION

Southwest Sumba district (Indonesian: Kabupaten Sumba Barat Daya - SBD) is located on the island of Sumba, established in 2007. It is bordered by the Indian Ocean to the south, Indian Ocean to the west, Sumba Barat district to the east and to the north Sumba Strait.

Southwest Sumba district has 8 sub-districts and 96 villages. Its capital is Tambolaka. Southwest Sumba district represents 3.3 percent of all villages out of 2,883 villages in NTT. (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 3)

2 GEOGRAPHY

Sumba Barat Day has a total area of 1,445.32 km². (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 3)

The district is quite hilly and has 4 sub-districts with altitude ranges of between 300 – 800m above sea level. There are 6 rivers ranging in length from 7 km to 18 km.

The average annual rainfall for the district is 3,100mm. (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 21 – 24).

Average temperature is between 24-33 degrees Celsius. (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 21 – 24).

3 DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2008, Southwest Sumba had a total population of 288,774 people, the highest of any district on the island, representing 6.4 percent of the population of NTT (4.5 million). Southwest Sumba's population density is 199 people/km². Population is quite evenly spread throughout the whole district.

Household numbers are 58,650 and the average family size per household is 4.9 persons across the district. (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 71).

The growth rate over the period 2000 – 2010 was 2.81 percent per annum. (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 78)

Error! Reference source not found. below shows the spread of population according to age. The population of South West Sumba can be considered a very young population.

Table 1 Percent of Population by Age Bracket, Southwest Sumba District (2011)	
Age Bracket	**Percent of Population**
0-14	44.73
15-64	52.0
65+	3.27
Source: South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 77	

NTT has an important religious diversity with 1.7 percent of the population being Muslim, 43 percent Christian (Protestant), 42 percent Catholic, 0.2 percent Hindu and 0.02 percent Buddhist. (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 137)

Sumba is the ethnic group in Southwest Sumba district. (SADI, 2010)

4 POVERTY

The official number of poor people in Southwest Sumba district is 124,057, representing 42.96 percent of the population (compared to an average across the province of 27.51 percent). Southwest Sumba has the second biggest percentage of poor people in the province (behind Central North Timur at 30.12 percent). (Data processed by the Head, NTT Central Bureau of Statistics (Ir. Poltak Sutrisno Siahaan), Indicators and Methods of Calculating Poverty in NTT Province, 2009)

If the poverty threshold is multiplied by a factor of 1.5[1], 77.2 percent of Southwest Sumba district's population would be considered 'Poor & Near-Poor'. **Error! Reference source not found.** below illustrates the number of 'Poor & Near-Poor' people in the district, compared to Indonesia and NTT, and a selected number of other districts. In addition to this being the highest percentage of 'Poor & Near-Poor' of the 4 districts compared, Southwest Sumba district has over 100,000 more 'Poor & Near-Poor' people than Central North Timur and East Flores, and over 150,000 more than Ngada district.

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%
NTT	2,127,236	2,566,646	4,693,882	54.7%
Timur Tengah Utara	108,584	121,908	230,492	52.9%
Flores Timur	109,736	122,764	232,500	52.8%
Ngada	80,682	62,132	142,814	43.5%
Sumba Barat Daya	65,135	220,234	285,369	77.2%
Source: Daniel Nugraha Calculations (AIPD-Rural)				

When looking at the number of poor farmers as a percentage of the total number of farmers in the district, the percent of poor for Southwest Sumba district increases to 81.1 percent (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Southwest Sumba district has nearly 40,000 more poor farmers than the second highest district included in the analysis (East Flores).

Table 3 Calculations of Number and Percent of '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%
NTT	1,307,546	469,000	838,546	64.1%
Timur Tengah Utara	52,214	17,996	34,218	65.5%

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[1] *The official poverty line is multiplied by a factor of 1.5 to consider the people who are very close to poverty, the Poor & Near-Poor, we find that the number and percentage of poor people in Indonesia increases considerably*

Flores Timur	68,300	31,158	37,142	54.4%
Ngada	48,742	23,518	25,224	51.8%
Sumba Barat Daya	94,910	17,972	76,938	81.1%
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 2012, the economy of Southwest Sumba district had a GRDP value of IDR 438 billion, up from IDR 385 billion in 2010, an average annual increase of 4.7 percent.

In 2012, the GRDP of agriculture was the biggest sector in Southwest Sumba district, valued at IDR 229 billion (59.4 percent), followed by the 'other service' sector valued at IDR 69.3 billion (18 percent).

Table 4 below shows the structure of GRDP in Southwest Sumba district for 2008 and 2010.

Table 4 Structure of GRDP in Southwest Sumba District (2008 – 2010)			
Sector	**GRDP (IDR billion)**		**% annual change**
	2010	**2012**	
1. Agriculture	229.0	246.0	
2. Mining & Excavation	3.4	4.1	
3. Manufacturing	3.2	2.9	
4. Power, Gas & Water Supply	0.5	0.70.5	
5. Construction		13.7	
6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant		61.4	
7 .Transportation & Communication		8.7	
8. Financial, Rental & Business Service		10.6	
9. Other Service		88.7	
TOTAL		**437.9**	

Source: BPS, NTT GRDP according to District and City 2008-2010.

In 2012, the minimum regional wage for NTT province is IDR 925,000, an increase of IDR 75,000 (8.8 percent) from the 2011 minimum regional wage of IDR 850,000.

5.2 WORKFORCE BY SECTOR PERCENTAGE

Most people over the age of 15 years in the Southwest Sumba district work in agriculture (90%) with a fairly even spread of male and female participation.

NTT is largely an agricultural province and large proportions of the population depend on agriculture for a living. Of the 2,061,229 people reported to be working in the province in 2010, 65 percent (1,333,638) work in agriculture, while 489,250 (24 percent) work in trade, transportation, finance and services, and 238,341 (12 percent) work in manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water, and construction, which contribute to the provincial economy.

6 AGRICULTURE

6.1 LIVESTOCK, CROPPING, PLANTATION AND FISHERIES – AND SUBSECTORS

The agriculture sector accounts for more than half of the GRDP of Southwest Sumba district. This is relatively consistent with the other districts of the study, with the agricultural sector accounting for one third of the GRDP in East Flores, over 40 percent of the GRDP of Ngada district and more than half of the GRDP of Central North Timur district.

Within the agriculture sector the main subsectors in 2011 were food crops with 58 percent of GRDP followed by livestock (22.9 percent) and estate crops (17.2 percent). Forestry is the fastest growing agriculture subsector and 5.1 percent per annum followed by estate crops (3.7 percent) and food crops (2.2 percent).

Table 5 below shows the agriculture GRDP for Southwest Sumba district for 2008 and 2011.

Table 5 Agriculture GRDP in Southwest Sumba (2008 and 2011)			
Sector	**GRDP (IDR billion)**		**% annual change**
	2008	**2011**	
Farm Food Crops	127.1	138.1	2.9
Farm Non Food & Estate Crops	36.7	39.4	2.5
Livestock & Products	49.4	56.0	4.5
Fishery	0.1	0.14	0.0
Forestry	3.9	4.3	5.1
TOTAL	**217.2**	**237.9**	**3.2**

Source: South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 384

6.2 PRODUCTION STATISTICS

6.3 CROPS

The main crops in Southwest Sumba are cassava and maize. In 2010, these two crops dominated the area harvested (65.9 percent) and production (82.1 percent) of all crops planted in the district. However, these two commodities accounted for only 3.97 percent and 8.96 percent respectively of the province's production of these crops.

By comparison, Central North Timur accounted for 20.11 percent, Ngada 1.91 percent and East Flores 6.6 percent of NTT's cassava production, and for maize the figures were 8.46 percent for Central North Timur, 6.36 percent for East Flores, 2.29 percent for Ngada district of NTT's production.

Table 6 below shows harvested area and productivity of food crops in Southwest Sumba. The production and harvested area for rice, maize sweet potatoes and cassava have doubled and even tripled in some cases from 2010 to 2011. The very dry conditions in 2010 probably contributed to this irregular trend.

Table 6 Planted, Harvested Areas & Production in Southwest Sumba (2012)				
Crops	**Southwest Sumba District**		**NTT**	**SBD / NTT (%)**
	Harvested Area (ha)	**Production (tons)**	**Production (tons)**	
Rice	20,233	74,404	531,460	3.42
Maize	27,546	99,165	629,386	8.96
Cassava	9,575	105,325	892,145	3.97
Sweet Potato	3,371	33,710	151,864	1.69
Mungbeans	757	482	11,478	2.01

Peanut	284	255	21,563	2.16
TOTAL	**59,571**	**287,288**	**2,396,466**	**12.0**

Source: SBD in Figures 2012 .pg 206

In 2011 there was a total of 61,713 ha planted to vegetables producing 363,000 tons, of which 22 percent was rice, 26 percent was maize and 25 percent was cassava. (South West Sumba in numbers 2012 pg 206)

6.4 ESTATE CROPS

In 2010, the main plantation crops in Southwest Sumba district were cashews, accounting for 32 percent and coconut 38 percent of the production.

Southwest Sumba district represents 3.68 percent of NTT's production of cashews. By comparison, East Flores district represents 5.9 per cent and Ngada and Central North Timur districts less than 1 percent.

Table 7 below shows estate crop production in Southwest Sumba for 2010. Cashews represented 40 percent of total plantation crop production followed by coconuts at 33 percent, coffee 16 percent and cocoa 15 percent.

Table 7 Estate Crop Production in Southwest Sumba (2010) (tons)			
Crops	**Southwest Sumba**	**NTT**	**SBD/ NTT %**
Cashew	8,025	38,345	20.93
Coconut	3,737	62,735	5.96
Areca Nut	411	6,594	6.23%
Vanilla	285	420	67.86
Clove	6	1,851	0.32
Coffee	2,199	20,253	10.86
Cocoa	156	12,102	1.29
Total	**14,819**	**142,300**	**10.41**

South West Sumba in numbers 2012 Pg 225

6.5 LIVESTOCK

Southwest Sumba district has the largest percentage of buffalo (14,000 head) between the four districts. Table 8 below shows the percentage distribution of livestock and poultry between the four districts for 2010.

Table 8 Percentage Distribution of Livestock & Poultry, Southwest Sumba District (2010)				
	Southwest Sumba	**Central North Timur**	**Ngada**	**East Flores**
Cows	0.59	10.82	6.34	0.29
Buffalo	11.41	0.51	8.92	0.03
Horse	7.84	2.44	8.87	2.57
Goat/ Sheep	0.81	3.46	9.41	11.51
Pig	1.86	4.48	10.76	9.36
Broiler		0.38	0.93	

Chicken	3.38	1.42	7.66	5.23
Ducks/Manila Ducks	0.29	3.66	7.58	4.28

Source: District of East Nusa Tenggara Province farms, in Badan Pursat Statistik, 2012.

6.6 FISHERIES

In 2010, yellow tail had the largest production of sea fisheries in Southwest Sumba, accounting for 5.49 percent of the production in the province.

Table 9 below shows sea fisheries production in Southwest Sumba for 2010.

Table 9 Sea Fisheries Production in Southwest Sumba District (2010) (tons)			
Fish Type	**Southwest Sumba**	**NTT**	**SBD/NTT (%)**
Pony Fish	50.44	1,912.17	2.64
Red Snappers	80.84	3,596.8	2.25
Groupers	99.62	4,510.92	2.21
Barramundi Bream	21.78	741.79	0.04
Yellow Tail	116.78	2,126.98	5.49
Kembung	56.94	4,774.75	1.19
Pari	49.55	780.91	6.35
Tenggiri	10.66	2,515.47	0.42
Eastern Tuna	78.34	12,428.22	0.63
Tembang	74.48	11,199.00	0.67
Other Fish	49.55	16,090.90	0.31
TOTAL	**688.98**	**105,022.53**	**0.64**

Source: NTT in figures, 2011