

BIMA DISTRICT PROFILE

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION

Bima district is located in the eastern part of the island of Sumbawa bordering Dompu district in the province of Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). Bima district has two non-contiguous parts: one part is the northern half of Sanggar Peninsula and the other part is the easternmost quarter of the island. Between the two parts is [Dompu district](#). The district excludes but completely surrounds Bima city.

Bima district has 18 sub-districts and 168 villages. The capital city of Bima district is [Woha](#). (BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, page 37)

2 GEOGRAPHY

Bima district covers 4,389.40 km². (21.8 percent of NTB's area of 20,153 hectares)

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 is above 500 metres in elevation, and more than one quarter is higher than 1,000 metres.

In Bima district there are major mountains in four sub-districts – Mount Soromandi (477 metres) in Donggo sub district, Mount Tambora (451 metres) in Tambora sub district, Mount Sangiang (290 metres) in Wera sub-district and Mount Maria (183 metres) in Wawo sub-district. (Bima in Figures 2011, page 26) The other 14 sub-districts are at or marginally higher than sea level.

There are 20 major rivers in Bima district. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 27)

The average annual rainfall in Bima district is 1,908 mm. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 17)

The average annual minimum and maximum temperatures in Bima district are 24.3 degrees Celsius and 32.9 degrees Celsius respectively. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 22)

3 DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2011, Bima district had a total population of 443,663 people, representing 9.8 percent of the population of NTB (4.5 million). Bima district's population comprises 220,981 male and 222,682 female, with an average population density of 101 people per km². (BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, pg 95 and 97)

The average family size per household in Bima district is 4 persons, compared to an average of 3.6 persons across the province. The number of households in Bima district is 111,338, representing 8.8 percent of the total 1,280,432, across the province. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, page 71)

Bima district has a young population with 44 percent of its people below 19 years of age and only 5.4 percent older than 65 years. About a quarter of the population are at the school age of 5 to 14 years. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 98)

Sixty percent of the population is in the age bracket of 15-64 years old. Table 1 below shows population in Bima district according to age.

Table 1 Population in Bima According to Age			
Age Brackets	Bima	NTB	Bima/NTB (%)
0-14	151,124	1,416,907	10.7
15-64	268,562	2,956,652	0.9
65+	23,897	214.003	11.2

Source: BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 98

Almost half (47.6 percent) of the population of Bima district are in Sape (53,574 persons), Bolo (44,742 persons), Woha (44,521 persons), Monta (33,783 persons) and Lambu (34,611 persons) sub-districts. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2012 pg 109)

The majority (99.6 percent) of the population in Bima district are Muslim, which is higher than NTB average of 95 percent. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, page 201)

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

4 POVERTY

The official number of poor people in Bima district is 207,823 people, representing 19.9 percent of the population. This is comparable to the districts of Lombok Barat (21.59 percent), and Dompu (19.4 percent), but slightly less than half of the percent of poor of Lombok Utara (43.1 percent)¹.

Table 2 below illustrates the number of 'Poor & Near-Poor'² people in Bima district (47.4 percent) compared to Indonesia and East Java and the districts of Lombok Barat, Dompu and Lombok Utara.

Table 2 Number and Percentage of Poor & Near-Poor People Using a Factor of 1.5 of Official Poverty Line (2010)

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 "Poor & Near-Poor".

	Non-poor	Poor & Near-Poor	Population	% Poor & 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%

Source: Daniel Nugraha Calculations (AIPD-Rural)

Bima district's 'Poor & Near-Poor' percentage is the lowest of the four districts listed, while it has the second highest number of 'Poor & Near-Poor' people, due to population size.

When looking at the number of poor farmers as a percentage of the total number of farmers in the district, 70 percent of Bima district's farmers are considered poor (Table 3). Whilst this is lower than all but Dompu district, in terms of numbers of poor farmers, Bima district has by far the lowest number. Bima district has the lowest number of farmers of the four districts analysed.

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%
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 2012, the economy of Bima district had a GRDP value of IDR 1,743 billion, up from IDR 1,558 billion in 2010. This represents an average annual increase of 2.8 percent.

In 2012 agriculture was the biggest sector in Bima district, valued at IDR 775 billion (7.8 percent) followed by trade, hotel and restaurant at IDR 254 billion (5.0 percent). (BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, pg 488)

Table 4 below shows the structure and growth of GRDP in Bima district over the last three years.

Table 4 GRDP at Constant Prices in Bima District (2008 to 2010)				
Sector	GRDP in Billion			% annual change
	2008	2009	2010	
1. Agriculture	728.7	764.7	775.139	7.8
2. Mining and Excavation	39.7	42.3	45.163	4.5
3. Manufacturing	38.1	39.2	40.145	4.0
4. Power, Gas & Water Supply	2.8	2.9	3.0	6.8
5. Construction	83.5	92.0	100,0	4.7
6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurants	215.2	234.7	254.5	5.0
7. Transportation & Communication	99.9	105.3	111.6	2.5
8. Financial, Rental & Business Service	36.5	39.8	43.3	9.5
9. Other Service	155.3	169.3	184.9	4.0
TOTAL	1,399.8	1,490.2	1,557.9	3.5

Source: BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, pg 568

5.2 WORKFORCE BY SECTOR PERCENTAGE

The majority of the population (69.1 percent) over the age of 15 works in the agriculture sector (200,135 people), comprising 71.65 percent of males and 60.78 percent of females. (BPS Bima in Figures 2011, pg 135)

The reported percentage of people within families that work as farmers in Bima district is 81.28 percent. In 2010 there were 1,271 farmer groups in Bima district comprising a total of 60,847 farmers. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 274 and 275)

6 AGRICULTURE

6.1 LIVESTOCK, CROPPING, PLANTATION AND FISHERIES – AND SUBSECTORS

The agriculture sector accounts for 51.3 percent of the GRDP in Bima district. This compares to 38.4 percent for Dompu, 43 percent in North Lombok and 24.5 percent in West Lombok.

Within the agriculture sector the main sub sectors in 2010 were food crops with 68 percent of GRDP followed by fishery (16.2 percent) and livestock products (11.6 percent). Estate crops accounted for only 3.1 percent of the agriculture GRDP in 2010.

Over the last three years, livestock was the fastest growing agriculture sector at 5.0 percent per annum followed by fishery (3.5 percent). Estate crops grew at only 0.4 percent during this period. Table 5 shows the agriculture GRDP in Bima district 2008 and 2010.

Table 5 Agriculture GRDP in Bima District (2008 and 2010)			
Sector	GRDP in IDR (billion)		% annual change
	2008	2010	
Farm Food Crops	500.2	530.4	3.0
Farm Non Food and Estate Crops	23.8	24.0	0.4
Livestock and Products	81.7	89.8	5.0
Forestry	5.6	5.3	(0.27)
Fishery	117.4	125.7	3.5
TOTAL	728.7	775.1	3.2

Source: PDRB Kabupaten Bima Tahun 2010, page 61

6.2 PRODUCTION STATISTICS

The average size of land owned by farmers in Bima is 1.00 ha compared to 0.52 ha in the province of NTB³.

6.3 CROPS

In 2011, Bima district produced almost 456,000 tons of food crops from about 127,806 ha of harvested land. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2013, pg 260) The main crops grown in Bima district are: rice (345,435 tons), soybeans (28,082 tons), maize (45,141 tons), cassava (15,594 tons) and peanuts (16,114 tons). Table 6 below outlines the area planted and harvested, and production from various crops in Bima district in 2013.

Table 6 Bima District Planted Area, Harvested Area and Production in 2011 of Main Food Crops

³ www.lombokweb.com

	Planted Area (hectares)	Harvested Area (hectares)	Production (tons)
Rice	69.968	69.936	345.435
Maize	12.143	11.224	45.141
Cassava	1.258	1.236	15.594
Sweet potatoes (ubi jalar)	154	150	1.760
Peanuts	11.413	11.406	16.114
Greenbeans (Igo)	3.971	3.958	4.645
Soybeans	28.726	28.515	28.082
Sorghum	173	176	-

Source: BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, pg 260

In 2011, there were 8,889 hectares planted to vegetables, producing 110,107 tons, of which 90 percent (98,958 tons) was red onion. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2013, pg 261)

In 2011, there was 6,537 hectares of land allocated to fruit production with 1.2 million trees planted producing 47,059 tons of fruit. Bananas and mangoes were the main fruits produced, accounting for about one-third each of total fruit production. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, pg 262)

6.4 ESTATE CROPS

In 2010, the main estate crop grown in Bima district was cashew nut accounting for 48.5 percent of area planted. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 283)

The main estate crops by volume of production were candle nut with 28 percent of estate crop's production followed by tamarind (20 percent) and coconut (19 percent). Cashew nut production accounted for only 9.1 percent of the estate crop's production in 2010. (See table 7 below)

Over the last three years, the area planted and production of cashew nuts grew at an average annual rate of 3.6 percent and 1.1 percent respectively. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 283) Table 7 shows the estate crops area planted and production in Bima district in 2008 and 2010.

Table 7 Estate Crop Production, Bima District (2009 and 2011)						
	Area (hectares)		%	Production (tons)		%
	2009	2011	2011	2009	2011	2011

Cashew nut	10.161.05	10.278.70	48.5	602.83	654.44	9.1
Coconut	3.613.00	3.201.15	16.8	1.265.57	1.371.45	19.1
Coffee	1.087.25	1.087.25	5.0	797.57	802.98	12.0
Tamarind	914.65	978.65	4.2	1.314.82	1.053.65	19.8
Candle nut	2.254.10	4.652.46	10.5	1.882.85	1.762.42	28.2
Sesame	1.054.00	1.054.00	4.9	421.25	436.25	6.3
Other	2.170.37	2.261.72	10.1	323.71	288.53	5.5
TOTAL	21.254.42	23.513.93	100.0	6.608.60	6.369.72	100.0

Source: BPS, *Bima in Figures 2012*, pg 317

There are 13,060 farmers involved in cashew nut production in Bima district. Cashew nut is considered to have the most potential of the plantation crops grown in the district. The potential area available for development of cashew nut production is 26,086 ha.

Of the 10,448 hectares planted already to cashew nuts only 1,317 hectares are being harvested. There are an additional 6,962.6 hectares of land planted to young trees which are not yet in production. (BPS, *Bima in Figures 2011*, pg 302-303)

6.5 LIVESTOCK

Goats and beef cattle are important to the economy of Bima district. In 2010, there were 179,386 goats and 91,725 beef cattle in the district. Over the last three years, the population of goat and beef cattle has increased by an average annual rate of 18.3 percent and 19.7 percent respectively. (BPS, *Bima in Figures 2011*, pg 328)

Table 8 below shows the population numbers of large and small livestock in Bima district from 2008 to 2010.

Livestock	2009	2010	2011	% av. annual growth
Horses	9,703	10,188	6.234	4.7
Beef (Cows)	74,671	91,725	117.842	19.5
Buffalo	32,923	36,125	22.004	7.1
Goats	137,989	179,386	255.967	18.3
Sheep	15,175	17,451	21.266	8.0

TOTAL LARGE	270,461	334,875	423.313.	16.1
Hens	222,922	486,845	439.000	55.5
Chickens	711,038	419,259	427.605	3.5
Ducks (Manila and geese)	79,465	81,054	89.484	3.3
Rabbit	267	22	-	(45.4)
Pigeon	459	883	-	4,855.5
TOTAL SMALL	1,014,151	988,063	956.089	47.2

Source: BPS, Bima in Figures 2012, pg 366

6.6 FISHERIES

In 2010, Bima district produced 32,235 tons of fish with 77 percent coming from the sea and 23 percent cultivated. It has a potential fish production total of 5.33 million tons. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011, pg 367)

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 and production of 116,000 tons in 2008. (NTB in Figures, 2011)

Bima district has the lowest of seaweed production (1,083 tons in 2008) between the four districts, representing 0.9 percent in production across the province. (NTB in Figures, 2011) In 2010, seaweed production potential was 5,226 tons in 5 of the 18 sub-districts. (BPS, Bima in Figures 2011 pg 356)