

NTT PROVINCE PROFILE

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION

Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) has boundaries as follows: North with Flores Sea and the South Atlantic Ocean and Australia, East with Timor Leste (RDTL), and West – with NTB. NTT at the South has strategic location close by Australia with Atlantic Ocean and Flores Sea.

NTT province has 21 districts, 298 sub-districts, and 3,117 villages in 2013. Its capital is Kota Kupang on Timor Island.

2 GEOGRAPHY

According to data from the Meteorology and Geophysics (BMKG), the maximum temperature in 2011 ranged between 31oC – 34oC, and minimum temperature around 22oC. The highest temperatures occur in October and lowest in January. Humidity in the province had an average relative humidity between 76,4-80,3 percent, with average wind speeds reaching 5-7 Knots and a maximum of 40 Knots. The lowest number of rainy days is 1 day in September and the highest was in January with 28 days

NTT has 17 big mountains in 8 districts. Of the seventeen mountains that exist on the district of Manggarai and Nagekeo, Anak Ranaka and Ebulobo mountains is the first and second highest with an altitude of 2,247 m and 2,213 m.

There are not less than 20 major rivers in NTT with the longest river is Kambaniru in Sumba Timur districts with 118 km (BPS, NTT in Figures 2013)

3 DEMOGRAPHICS

Based on 2012 National Social Economic Survey, NTT population reaches 4,899,260 people, consist of 2,428,626 male and 2,470,634 female (sex ratio of 98). The highest population is in Timor Tengah Selatan and the lowest population is in Sabu Raijua regency.

About 63 percent of the population is under 39 years of age and 57 percent of the population are workforce age. **Error! Reference source not found.** below provides the percentage breakdown of the population by age bracket.

Table1 Number of Population by Districts, Sex and Sex Ratio, 2012

Districts	Population			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
01. Sumba Barat	60 284	56 337	116 621	107
02. Sumba Timur	122 848	115 393	238 241	106
03. Kupang	164 343	157 041	321 384	105
04. Timor Tengah Selatan	223 950	229 436	453 386	98
05. Timor Tengah Utara	118 039	120 387	238 426	98
06. Belu	182 860	187 910	370 770	97
07. Alor	95 815	100 364	196 179	95
08. Lembata	58 540	66 372	124 912	88
09. Flores Timur	115 277	125 776	241 053	92
10. Sikka	146 085	162 989	309 074	90
11. Ende	126 693	140 569	267 262	90
12. Ngada	72 870	76 099	148 969	96
13. Manggarai	150 644	156 496	307 140	96
14. Rote Ndao	63 707	61 328	125 035	104
15. Manggarai Barat	117 211	119 393	236 604	98
16. Sumba Tengah	33 846	31 760	65 606	107
17. Sumba Barat Daya	155 317	146 924	302 241	106
18. Nagekeo	65 870	69 549	135 419	95

19.	Manggarai Timur	130 560	133 226	263 786	98
20.	Sabu Raijua	38 361	36 687	75 048	105
21.	Kota Kupang	185 506	176 598	362 104	105
Total		2 428 626	2 470 634	4 899 260	98

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By age group, the composition of the population of NTT is relatively flat with around 12% of age in range 0-4, 5-9, 10-15 years old. The highest precentage is on age in range 20-29, 30-39 and above 50 years old with around 14%.

In term of education, most of the population (37.03 %) of the population has drop out from school or have no formal education certificate. 31% of the population has finished and certified elementary school (31.04%), Junior high School (12.67%), senior high school (14.43%) (Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (SUSENAS), 2012).

The number of people recorded with mental disabilities in NTB is the third largest social issue in NTB, after the physically disabled poor people and neglected children.

The women parliament members were only 4 out of 55 (2%). This is below national average of 22%. NTT has an important religious diversity with 20 percent of the population being Muslim, 0.6 percent Christian (Protestant), 79 percent Catholic, 0.2 percent Hindu and 0.2 percent Buddhist. (Flores Timur in numbers pg 173) Lamahdot is the ethnic group in East Flores. (SADI, 2010)

58% of the population are catholic, 30% are protestant, 10% are moslem. However, the protestant church has the most religious facilities with 6,051. Catholic Church and mosque is the scnd and third number with 6,051 and 987.

4 POVERTY

NTT has enjoyed substantial growth along with significant improvement in indicators of social development and poverty reduction over the last decade, although illiteracy and the incidence of poverty remain high, particularly in rural areas. Over the period 2004–2010, poverty rates fell from 27.86 to 20.48 percent. Furthermore, when the number of Poor & Near-Poor is also taken into account, the number of people living under vulnerability increases considerably. There is also a relatively high variation in poverty between people living in urban and rural areas in NTT, with rural areas being substantially poorer. Almost half of households (575,943) in the province are poor.

NTT has a relatively small economy compared to other provinces in Indonesia and it is largely an agricultural province where 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 work in agriculture. Between 2000 and 2008, the share of agriculture in the provincial economy declined sharply, leading the trend for nearly all other sectors, shifting mainly to services, which increased by 7 percent. In NTT this likely reflects migration out of agriculture due to productivity at or below subsistence, and into services.

The average (per capita) income in the province has risen dramatically in recent years, from Rp 3,658,383 in 2006, to Rp 5,515,943 in 2010 (an increase of 50.8 percent). However, this is still considerably lower than the national average (per capita) income of Rp 23,975,197.

Number and Percentage of Vulnerable, Poor, Near and Not Poor People (2012)

	Vulnerable (poorest of the poor)	Poor	Poor & Near-Poor	Not Poor
Percentage	4,29 %	13.74 %	59.66 %	22.32 %
Person Number	210.178	675.607	2.922.898	1.093.514
Expenditure rates	<149.999	150.000-199.999	200.000-499.999	>500.000

Source: NTT in figure 2013

At BPS data, the number of poor individual is 1.000.300 People or 20.41% from the population (Compare with national is 11.66%) is the highest percentage in the country just slightly above Maluku (20.76%), Papua (30.66%), and Papua Barat (27.04%). The highest poverty rate is at Regency SabuRajua (32.66%), Sumba Timur (30.35%), Rote Ndao (29.11%). However in term of number of population, the highest poverty is at Timor Tengah Selatan of 124.000 people, Sumba Barat Daya of 83.000, Sumba Timur 72.500, and Manggarai Timor 64.400 people.

The Human Development Index for NTT in 2012 is 68.28 compared with 67.75 and 67.26 in 2011, and 2010. This is far lower than Indonesia HDI which is 72.27, 72.77, and 73.29 in 2010, 2011, and 2012 respectively.

NTT had the lowest HDI rank by province in Indonesia, which is rank number 31 for 3 consecutive year of 2010, 2011, and 2012. NTT is just above Papua and NTB and below West Papua.

Recorded in BPS, 424.142 families are poor families. From 293.968 the children well nourish, there are 4.948 recorded malnutrition, and 43.834 is lack nutrition. 24,769 families are still in very remote indigenous community area.

The population growth on 2010-2012 is 2.57%, compare to 2008-2010 is 2.05%. The population in 2012 is 4.899.260 increased from 2011 is 4.776.485. The population annual growth rate at NTT is 2.07 compared with 1.17 at NTB, and 1.49 in Indonesia.

The population density at NTT is 96 people per sq.km compared with 242 in NTB, 14.469 in DKI Jakarta, and 124 in Indonesia.

5 ECONOMY

5.1 GDP PER SECTOR; PER CAPITA; GROWTH

Average per-capita income for NTT in 2012 is Rp6.727.580 compared with Rp 32.371.459 Indonesia, than Rp 5.522.927 compared with Rp 26.034.840 Indonesia in 2010.

The growth agricultural sector I 2010, 2011, and 2012 consecutively is 2.04, 1.04, and 3.16

NTT has been maintaining the economic growth every year in 2010, 2011, and 2012 consecutively is 5.25%, 5.63%, and 5.42%. Eventhough NTT has been maintaining above 5% every year, but still below compare with Indonesia which is 6.22%, 6.49%, and 6.23% every year.

Agriculture contribute 34.79% of Gross Domestic Product at Sumba Barat, and as high as 51.99% at TTS, and 50.62% at TTU.

Gross Regional Domestic Product (PDRB) in Million Rupiah

Industrial Origin	2010	2012	%
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1. Agriculture	10.657.816	12.677.148	18.9%
2. Mining & Quarrying	382.545	483.522	26%
3. Manufacturing	427.448	528.339	24%
4. Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	116.169	149.809	28%
5. Construction	1.931.451	2.538.667	31.4%
6. Trade	4.654.428	6.237.887	34%
7. Transportation & Communication	1.601.144	2.003.808	25%
8. Financial, & Business	1.133.510	1.507.769	33%
9. Services	6.841.818	9.126.407	33.4%
Gross	27.746.332	35.253.360	27%

Source: NTT in figure, 2012

NTT has total export of \$ 44.66 Million with total Import of \$ 73.74 M or deficit by \$ 29.08 Million. Compared with Indonesia of export \$ 190.032 and import of \$ 191.691 M or deficit by \$ 1.659 Million.

In 2012, NTT has export fish and shrimp of 542 Ton with value \$ 1.199.251 and Coffee of 19 Ton with value \$ 4.238. Mostly the export destination is Timor Leste with value more than \$ 21 Million and China with \$ 4.9 Million. While the import mostly product from Indonesia and Vietnam with value more than \$ 41 Million. The port uses for export is at Kedindi, Tenau, and Atapupu. Recorded in 2012 in all port, there are movement of cattle of 2.287 unloaded and 30.004 loaded.

5.2 WORKFORCE BY SECTOR PERCENTAGE

The population represent workers in agriculture related is 1.291.191 or 61.9% from total population.

The percentage of working to economic active population is 97.1% and percentage of economic active to working age population is 70%. And 5407 NTT workers as domestic workers at Malaysia from total 6.811 people who works abroad.

Regional minimum wages NTT in 2012 is Rp 925.000 while the minimum cost of living (KHL) range between Rp 950.000 up to Rp 1.290.000.-

35% of the total community still do not have electricity connection and 21% population do not have toilets in the house or communal. The electricity imbalance in NTT shows that at Kota Kupang has average 35-37% electrical usage compared with other Regencies which is the highest is Kabupaten Sikka with 10% and lowest is Sumba Barat, Sumba Tengah and Ngada with average 2-3% only from total provincial electricity usage. With total annual consumption is 567.313 MWh.

6 AGRICULTURE

The wet land area is 187.579 Ha, dry land is 3.059.944 Ha and non-farming land is 1.487.467 Ha. Total area with wet land Paddy planted area is 193.441 Ha with average yield of 34.91 Kw/Ha, while the dryland paddy is 61.876 Ha with average 26.23 Kw/Ha. The farming estate is 372.340 Ha. Private forest is 384.902 Ha. The meadow for cattle is 422.722 Ha.

Production (ton) of Main Agriculture (2010-2012)

	2009	2010	2012
Food Crops	2,287,268	2,362,935	2,371,961

Peanuts	51.365	35.311	56.822
Paddy	187.907	176.674	211.594
Plantation	158.631	158.853	204.540
Livestock	na	na	15.097.272
Fisheries	na	na	52.208

The food crop sub-sector of the agricultural sector is the largest contributor (21 percent) to RGDP in NTT, followed by livestock (10.6 percent), fisheries (4.3 percent), and estate crops (4.3 percent). Maize is considered by the Provincial Government the most important food crop, followed by rice, mungbeans and peanuts. Despite their high production levels, cassava and sweet potato remain out of the government's priority commodity list – both are regarded as an alternative buffer for local food stuff needs. Moreover, there is no established market for them due to the absence of food processing industries in NTT (SADI, 2010).

Most trade that takes place in NTT involves agricultural products, which are predominantly traded in small regional markets and onto larger markets in the main centres. The main agricultural products exported to other regions include cashew nut, coffee, candlenut, seaweed, tamarind and cattle, most of which have relatively low added value, and are destined for Surabaya and to a lesser extent to South Sulawesi and Bali (ADB, 2009). Exports from NTT to other countries totalled only US\$17.4 million in 2005 (Barlow and Gondowarsito, 2007). Most products (agricultural, natural resources – especially manganese) from NTT are exported to Australia and other Asian countries. NTT has also been a traditional exporter of seaweed and fish to China and Japan, although in 2008 the export volume for both these commodities dropped significantly (SADI 2010).

There are a number of important constraints to agricultural and rural development in NTT province. At the social and cultural level there is a focus on subsistence farming, limited trust and implementation of the rule of law (theft of crops), and high levels of illiteracy. Final report: Eastern Indonesia agribusiness development opportunities - socio-economic review and prioritisation of lead commodities (Cervantes-Godoy and Dewbre 2010). There are also important gender inequalities due to traditional beliefs, a low status for agriculture and an increasing interest in other more profitable sectors.