

# NGADA DISTRICT PROFILE

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## 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE REGION

Ngada district is located on the Island of Flores and is a recently formed district (2007). It has become a popular tourist destination particularly for European travellers who come to the cooler climate of Bajawa and visit numerous tourist attractions. Its eastern border is Nagakeo district and to the western border is East Manggarai district. To the north is Flores Sea and south is Sawu Sea. The district is covered in wild-growing candle nut, tamarind, cinnamon, nutmeg and palm trees. The area is well known for its traditional weavings which involves the womenfolk.

Ngada district has 9 districts and 94 villages. Its capital is Bajawa. Ngada district represents 3.26 percent of all villages out of 2,892 villages in NTT. (Ngada in numbers 2012 pg 5-17)

## 2 GEOGRAPHY

Ngada district is one of eight districts that divide the Island of Flores. Ngada district covers an area of 1,620.92 km<sup>2</sup>. Riung, Riung Barat and Golewa sub-districts are the largest sub-districts, accounting for 56 percent of Ngada district area.

The average annual rainfall in Ngada is 1,496mm and it rains approximately 106 days of the year. (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 21)

The district is very mountainous with inhabited parts at altitude levels ranging from sea level to 1,000m. Ngada district has 3 volcanoes, Mt Inelika (1,599m) Mt Wawomuda (1,599m) and Mt. Inerie (2,353m).

The sub-districts that are situated in the highland parts of Ngada are Bajawa and Golewa and have parts of their area at 1,000m above sea level.

## 3 DEMOGRAPHICS

In 2008, Ngada had a total population of 148,459 people (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 71) representing 3.3 percent of the population of NTT (4.5 million). Ngada's population density is 82 people/km<sup>2</sup>.

There are approximately 30,287 households in the district so average household size is 4.9 people. (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 73-82) The average family size per household is 4.6 persons across the province (SADI, 2010).

50 percent of the population of Ngada reside in Bajawa and Golewa sub-districts. **Error! Reference source not found.** below outlines the percentage of people per age bracket.

**Table 1 Number of People by Age Bracket, Ngada District (2011)**

Age Bracket	People (%)
0-14	37.76
15-64	56.42
65+	5.82

Source: Ngada in numbers 2011 :Pg 83

NTT has an important religious diversity with 5.6 percent of the population being Muslim, 2.3 percent Christian (Protestant), 92.2 percent Catholic, 0.2 percent Hindu and 0.02 percent Buddhist. (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 140)

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

## 4 POVERTY

The official number of poor people in Ngada district is 17.28 percent of the population, compared to an average across the province of 27.51 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) This is lower than Central North Timur (30.12 percent), but higher than East Flores (14.38 percent).

If the poverty threshold is multiplied by a factor of 1.5<sup>1</sup>, 43.5 percent of Ngada 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. Ngada has the lowest percentage and number of 'Poor & Near-Poor' people of the districts compared.

**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 Ngada increases to 51.8 percent (**Error! Reference source not found.**). Again this is the lowest of all districts compared, however there are still more poor farmers verses non-poor farmers in the district.

**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%
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%

<sup>1</sup> 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

\* 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 Ngada district had a GRDP value of IDR 425.7 billion, up from IDR 364.6 billion in 2008. (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 380) This represents an average annual increase of 5.6 percent.

In 2010, the GRDP of agriculture was the biggest sector in Ngada district, valued at IDR 189.2 billion (45.0 percent), followed by the 'other service' sector at IDR 89.5 billion (21.1 percent).

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

Sector	GRDP (IDR billion)		% annual change
	2011	2012	
1. Agriculture	189.2		4.9
2. Mining & Excavation	6.1		3.0
3. Manufacturing	6.5		4.2
4. Power, Gas & Water Supply	1.8		2.0
5. Construction	38.7		3.7
6. Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	48.3		7.9
7 .Transportation & Communication	23.6		6.8
8. Financial, Rental & Business Service	21.3		6.3
9. Other Service	89.5		6.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>364.6</b>	<b>425.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>

Source: (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 380)

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

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. In Ngada district 38,265 (about 50 percent males and 50 percent women) people work in agriculture, 8,199 in industry and 19,376 work in trade. (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 87) 621 people work in fisheries with a further 800 as part time fisherman. 165 households are involved in seaweed farming and 81 households in fresh water fishing. (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 229-230)

## 6 AGRICULTURE

### 6.1 LIVESTOCK, CROPPING, PLANTATION AND FISHERIES – AND SUBSECTORS

The agriculture sector accounts for 44 percent of the GRDP of Ngada district. (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 380) 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 and more than half of the GRDP of Southwest Sumba and Central North Timur districts.

Within the agriculture sector the main subsectors in 2010 were food crops with 50 percent of GRDP, followed by livestock (26 percent) and estate crops (21 percent). Livestock was the fastest growing agriculture subsector with 11.6 percent, while food crops fell by 1 percent compared to the previous year. Estate crops grew by about 5 percent (Ngada in numbers 2011 pg 380).

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

<b>Table 5 Agriculture GRDP in Ngada District (2008-2011)</b>			
<b>Sector</b>	<b>GRDP (IDR billion)</b>		<b>% annual change</b>
	<b>2008</b>	<b>2011</b>	
Farm Food Crops	86.5	94.9	3.2
Farm Non Food & Estate Crops	33.0	38.9	6.0
Livestock & Products	39.9	48.2	6.9
Fishery	1.1	1.2	3.0
Forestry	5.5	5.9	2.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>165.9</b>	<b>189.1</b>	<b>4.7</b>

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

## 6.2 PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Average size of land owned by farmers is rice 0.5ha, cassava 0.25ha and seaweed 1 ha.

( FN Ngada 10.1)

## 6.3 CROPS

The main crops in Ngada district are maize and cassava. In 2010, these two crops dominated the area harvested (53.9 percent) and production (68.1 percent) of all crops planted in the district. However, these two commodities accounted for only 2.29 percent and 1.91 percent respectively of the province's production of these crops.

By comparison, Central North Timur accounted for 20.11 percent, Southwest Sumba 3.97 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, 8.96 percent for Southwest Sumba district of NTT's production.

Table 6 below shows planted area, harvested area and productivity of agriculture crops in Ngada district.

<b>Table 6 Planted and Harvested Areas &amp; Production in Ngada District (2011)</b>					
<b>Crops</b>	<b>Ngada</b>			<b>NTT</b>	<b>% Ngada/ NTT</b>
	<b>Planted Area (ha)</b>	<b>Harvested Area (ha)</b>	<b>Production (tonnes)</b>	<b>Production (tonnes)</b>	
Rice	6,372	5,431	12,765	555,492	2.30
Maize	9,555	5,211	14,443	653,621	2.29
Cassava	1,991	1,718	17,390	1,032,537	1.91
Sweet Potato	540	494	2,832	121,285	2.33
Mungbeans	280	-	316	13,462	2.35
Peanut	256	-	287	20,069	1.43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,994</b>	<b>12,854</b>	<b>50,830</b>	<b>2,396,466</b>	<b>2.12</b>

Source: NTT in Figures 2011 pg 225 - 232

## 6.4 ESTATE CROPS

In 2010, the main plantation crop in Ngada district was cashew, accounting for 55.7 percent of the production.

However, Ngada district represents less than 1 percent of NTT's production of cashews. By comparison, Southwest Sumba district represents 7.45 percent, East Flores district 5.9 percent and Central North Timur district less than 1 percent.

Table 7 below shows estate crop production in Ngada district for 2010.

Crops	Ngada	NTT	% Ngada/ NTT
Cashew	945	176,948	0.53
Kapok	24	1,753	1.37
Areca Nut	17	6,382	0.27
Vanilla	124	520	23.85
Clove	166	1,615	10.28
Coffee	221	15,268	1.45
Cocoa	199	12,978	1.53
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,696</b>	<b>215,464</b>	<b>0.79</b>

Source: Department of Agriculture and Plantation NTT province.

## 6.5 LIVESTOCK

Ngada district has the biggest percentage of pigs, horse, chicken and ducks/manila ducks between the four districts. **Error! Reference source not found.** below shows the percentage distribution of livestock and poultry between the four districts for 2012.

	Sumba Barat Daya	Central North Timur	Ngada	East Flores
Cows	0.70	12.67	2.76	0.20
Buffalo	5.29	0.33	5.06	0.01
Horse	5.51	5.11	5.47	2.56
Goat/ Sheep	0.71	3.62	2.27	11.53
Pig	1.84	4.44	5.43	9.41
Broiler	0.20	0.00	0.57	0.00
Chicken	3.34	1.40	3.55	5.19
Ducks/Manila Ducks	0.30	3.63	3.39	4.26

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

The pig population had been increased from year 2010 to 2012 as follows; 101,163, 116,246, 133,579. (Questionnaire response from Bappeda Bajawa, Oct 2012) This is a direct result of a local intervention program.

## 6.6 FISHERIES

In 2010, barramundi bream was the biggest production from sea fisheries in Ngada district, accounting for 89.24 percent of the production in the district. The total production for 2010 was 20,012 tons with 19,985 tons coming from the sea. Total contribution to NTT production was 4.3 percent. (NTT in numbers 2011 pg 278) The main fishing sub-districts are Aimere, Golewa and Riung.

Seaweed production is limited to a few sub-districts in particular Riung. The total harvested area was just 40ha and produced 360,000 kg of dry seaweed in 2011. Production figures for 2009 and 2010 are 225,000kg and 270,000kg respectively. In one year there are 4 harvest cycles. Approximately 200 farmers are involved in seaweed farming in Ngada. (Questionnaire response from Bajawa Bappeda, Oct 2012)