

1. Summary of the present status of villages in NTB

Background

West Nusa Tenggara Province (hereinafter referred to as NTB), composed of Lombok and Sumbawa islands, is characterized by its dry climate and scarcity of water resources. Because of the insufficient water, productivity of agriculture, the main industry, remains low and it is estimated that more than 30% of the population is living under the poverty line. Many of the farmers harvest rice only in rainy season primarily for self-consumption and raise Bali cattle for meager cash income.

Under the circumstances, the government of Indonesia is trying to alleviate the poverty in the Province by enhancing livestock through technology transfer as well as satisfying the domestic needs for beef increasing in recent years. When the livestock is enhanced successfully in the Province, and as the number of the cattle raised increases, the income of farmers is expected to increase.

2. The Results of the Field Studies and the Discussions

The Study Team stayed in NTB from August 25 until September 13, 2005. During its stay, the Team conducted various activities such as data collection, visit to relevant organizations and had a series of discussion with DINAS staff as well as field studies.

2.1 Schedule of the Field Studies

Field study was executed in 10 villages (farmers' groups) in NTB from August 29 to September 12. In each inspection site, the Study Team in collaboration with relevant Provincial and District DINAS staff conducted semi-structured interview surveys targeting members of farmers' group selected by the provincial and district DINAS, the selection of which villages are based on degree of water availability and the presence of cattle raising farmers.

Date	Visited Farmers' Group
August 29	Bunga Lestari in Desa Kalijaga, Kec. Aikmel, EAST LOMBOK
August 30	Makmur; Desa Murbaya, Kec Pringga Rata, CENTRAL LOMBOK
August 30	Kebon Ree in Desa Babusalam, Kec. Genung, WEST LOMBOK
August 31	Patuh Angen in Desa Bilerando, Kec. Praya Timur, CENTRAL LOMBOK
September 1	Lembah Pedek I, in Desa Akar Akar, Kec. Bayan, WEST LOMBOK
September 3	Lantano in Desa Teke, Kec. Belo, BIMA
September 4	Depa Merta Sari in Desa Banggo, Kec. Manggalewa, DOMPU,
September 5	Senap Semu in Desa Marga Karya, Kec. Moyohulu, SUMBAWA
September 6	Kemang Setange in Desa Karang Dima, Kec. Labuhan Badas, SUMBAWA
September 7	Patuhu Gati, in Desa Ambangan, Kec. Labuhan Haji, EAST LOMBOK
September 9	Makmur; Desa Murbayand Bunga Lestari in Desa Kalijaga (2 nd visit)
September 10	Lantano in Desa Teke and Banggo Manggalewa (2 nd visit)
September 12	Patuh Angen in Desa Bilerando (2 nd visit)

2.2 Results and findings of the Studies

(1) Rainfall

Lombok Island

Annual rainfall in NTB in regions range between 691 and 2,712 mm/year based on the annual rainfall data 2002 obtained from the Lombok Meteorological Station at Mataram Airport. In Lombok, as the Mount Rinjani, 3,726m high, is located slightly to the north east of the geographical center of the island, the magnitude of rainfall is gradually decreasing from its summit downwards to the island's coastal line.

The mountain foot belt is covered with paddy fields utilizing water conveyed through irrigation canals and natural river systems, etc. Desa Merubaya and Desa Babusalam fall on the belt and there were no serious water resource problems were found. As compared with the two villages, access to water resources in Desa Kaiijaga is limited due to hilly topography and undeveloped irrigation systems.

Near the coastal line, especially north and eastern parts of the island are very dry. In both Desa Bilerando and Desa Akar Akar, access to water is very limited and agriculture is completely rain-fed and conducted only in rainy season.

Table 1. Annual Rainfall, Lombok (2002)

Month	Mataram	Tanjung	Sekotong	Bayan	Mujur	Mantang	Dsan Lekong	Sepapan	Sambelia
January	125	868	146	350	314	407	291	182	110
February	292	777	384	762	305	655	x	263	553
March	133	336	274	51	131	385	86	31	254
April	83	209	184	-	120	160	79	57	17
May	146	3	11	-	-	-	0	-	-
June	1	-	3	-	-	-	0	-	-
July	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
Augst	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
September	-	4	-	-	12	4	-	-	-
October	52	0	10	-	17	27	13	-	-
November	436	116	181	85	297	553	190	-	150
Desember	286	166	455	x	236	516	203	158	63
Total	1,559	2,479	1,648	1,248	1,432	2,712	862	691	1,147

Remarks: X: No data available / broken device, 0; Rainfall less than ≤ 0.4 mm, -: No rainfall

Sumbawa Island

Rainfall is even less in Sumbawa as is shown in the Table 2. Annual rainfall in Sumbawa ranges between 871 and 1,526 mm/year based on the same rainfall data. Out of four villages visited, only Karang Dima is relatively abundant with water, and in the remaining three villages, namely, Desa Teke, Marga Karya and Karang Dima, water resources are limited in, only rain-fed agriculture is performed.

Table 2. Annual Rainfall, Sumbawa (2002)

Month	Sumbawa	Taliwang (01)	Lunyuk	Hu'u	Kilo	Montabaru	Bima	Bolo	Sape
January	205	144	324	169	93	286	181	240	77
February	478	146	273	367	221	18	252	254	162
March	127	97	40	118	179	17	234	114	-
April	101	274	27	219	60	11	21	25	-
May	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
July	0	2	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
Augst	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
September	-	22	16	-	-	-	0	-	-
October	-	29	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
November	66	129	68	78	192	270	63	68	35
Desember	372	181	134	115	356	450	212	170	43
Total	1,350	1,024	883	1,066	1,101	1,052	970	871	1,526

Remarks: X: No data available / broken device, 0; Rainfall less than ≤ 0.4 mm, -: No rainfall