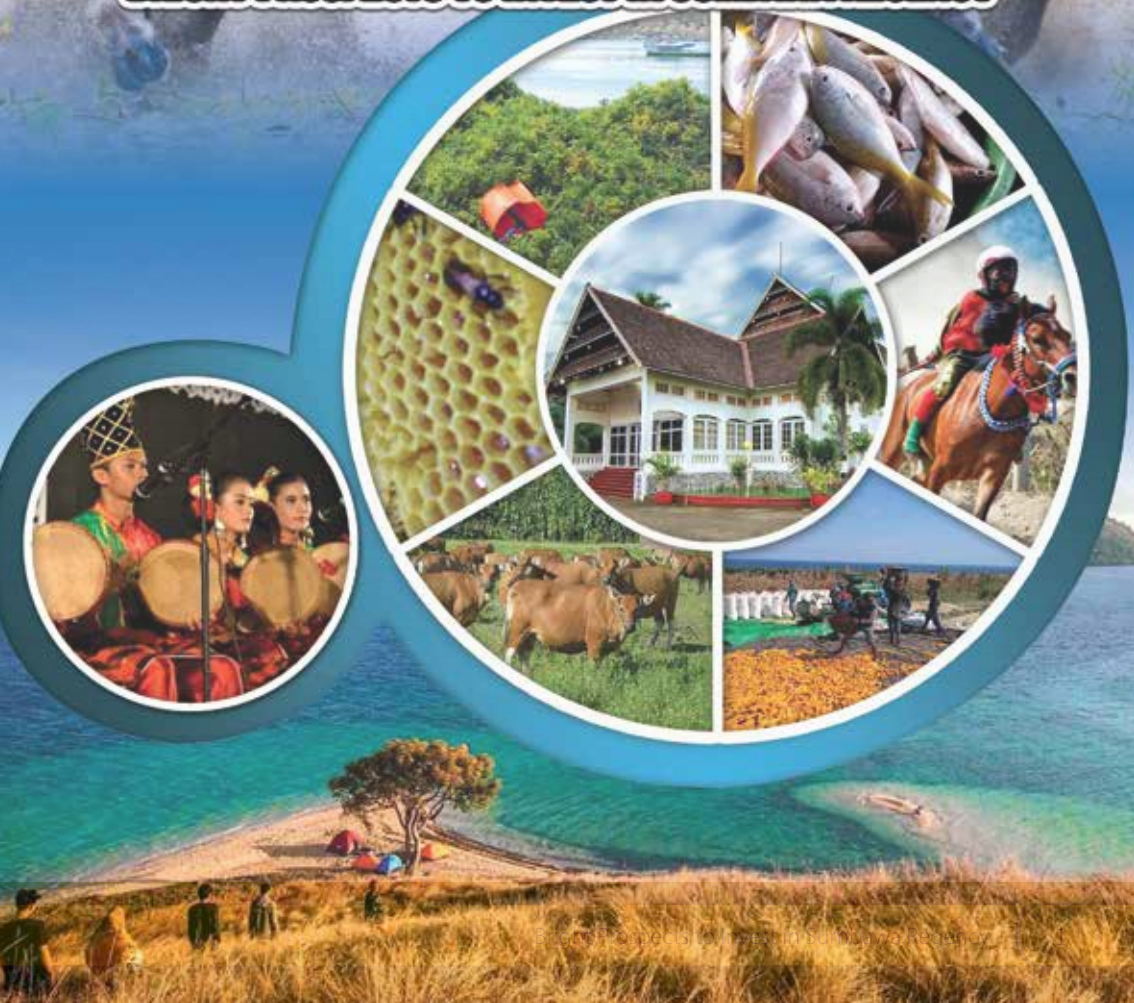




PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

BRIGHT PROSPECTS TO INVEST IN SUMBAWA REGENCY





PROFIL KEPALA DAERAH

Profile of Regional Head

BUPATI SUMBAWA THE REGENT OF SUMBAWA

H.M HUSNI DJIBRIL, B.Sc

Beliau dilahirkan di Utan pada tanggal 6 Mei 1954, beragama Islam. Beliau menikah dengan Hj. Amien Rahmani, dikaruniai 3 orang anak. Pendidikan dasarnya diawali di Sekolah Rakyat Negeri No. 1 Utan (lulus tahun 1967); kemudian berlanjut ke SMEP Negeri Sumbawa di Sumbawa Besar (lulus tahun 1970) serta SMEA Negeri 1 Mataram (lulus tahun 1973). Sedangkan pendidikan tinggi ditempuhnya di Fakultas Ekonomi UII Yogyakarta (lulus Sarjana Muda tahun 1977).

Sebelum menjadi Bupati Sumbawa (2016 – sekarang) beliau pernah menjabat sebagai Anggota DPRD Kab. Sumbawa (1992-1997); Wakil Ketua DPRD Kab. Sumbawa (1999-2004); dan Anggota DPRD Prov. NTB selama 3 periode (2004-2015).

Pelatihan yang pernah diikuti antara lain: Pelatihan Peningkatan SDM di LPPPED (2001) di Yogya; Diklat Manajemen Laporan Pertanggung Jawaban (2001) di Jakarta; Otonomi Workshop dengan Tema “Reformasi Kebijakan Fiskal” (2002) di Jakarta; Workshop Konsultasi Nasional

He was born in Utan on 6 May 1954, is Muslim. He is married to Hj. Amien Rahmani, blessed with 3 children. Basic education was initiated at the State Elementary School No. 1 of Utan (graduated in 1967); then continued to SMEP Negeri on Sumbawa Besar (graduated in 1970) and SMEA Negeri 1 of Mataram (graduated in 1973). While he attended higher education in the Faculty of Economics, UII Yogyakarta (graduated in 1977).

Before becoming the Regent of Sumbawa (2016 - now) he had served as a Member of the Regional Parliament (DPRD) of Sumbawa Regency (1992-1997); Deputy Chairman of DPRD of Sumbawa Regency (1999-2004); and Members of DPRD of NTB Province for 3 periods (2004-2015).

The trainings (Diklat) that have been attended include: HR Improvement Training at the LPPPED (2001) in Yogya; Diklat of Responsibility Management Report (2001) in Jakarta; Autonomy Workshop with the theme “Fiscal Policy Reform”(2001) in Jakarta; the 122nd Lifting

Lifting ke 122 (Jakarta, 2002); Workshop Konsultasi Nasional Lifting ke 167 (Jakarta, 2007); Workshop dalam Rangka Peningkatan dan Pembangunan Tugas dan Fungsi DPRD yang Efektif (Jakarta, 2007).

Jabatan Organisasi: Ketua Komca PDI Kec. Utan Rhee (1984-1989); Wakil Sekretaris DPC PDI Kab. Sumbawa (1989-1994); Ketua DPC PDI Kab Sumbawa (1994-1999) dan Wakil Sekretaris DPD PDI Perjuangan NTB (1999-2019).

Selama beliau menjabat sebagai Bupati, Kabupaten Sumbawa telah menerima 16 Penghargaan, seperti penghargaan dibidang penyelenggaraan pemerintahan, pelayanan publik, sistem transportasi, penanggulangan narkoba dan bentuk penghargaan lainnya.

of the National Consultation Workshop (Jakarta, 2002); the 167th Lifting of Consultation Workshop (Jakarta, 2005); Workshop in the Framework of Effective Task Improvement and Development of DPRD Functions (Jakarta, 2007).

Organizational Position: Chairman of the Komca PDI of Utan Rhee District (1984-1989); Deputy Secretary of the DPC PDI of Sumbawa Regency (1989-1994); Chairperson of the DPC PDI of Sumbawa Regency (1994-1999) and Deputy Secretary of the PDI Perjuangan DPD of NTB Province (1999-2019).

During his duty as the Regent, Sumbawa Regency has received 16 Awards, such as the awards in the sectors of governance implementation, public services, transportation system, narcotics prevention and other awards.



PENGANTAR KEPALA DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU (DPMPTSP) KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

Foreword Of The Head Of The One-Stop Office Of Intefrated Investment And Services (Dpmptsp) Sumbawa Regency

TARUNAWAN S.Sos. S.P.

Merupakan suatu anugerah Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, Kabupaten Sumbawa menjadi wilayah terluas di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat, yaitu meliputi wilayah seluas 32,97% dari seluruh luas Provinsi NTB. Penduduk Kabupaten ini merupakan etnis dengan karakteristik heterogen, terdiri dari 8 kelompok etnis besar yaitu Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompu, Bima, Jawa, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/ Makassar dan etnis lainnya, dengan TPAK sebesar 66,79% dan TPT sebesar 3,98%.

Kabupaten Sumbawa menyimpan kekayaan sumberdaya alam kelautan dan perikanan yang sangat beranekaragam, disamping pesona alam, budaya dan situs sejarah yang dapat dijadikan obyek wisata yang mampu menarik minat para wisatawan baik dari dalam maupun dari luar negeri.

Pemerintah Kabupaten Sumbawa melalui DPMPTSP terus memberikan kemudahan pelayanan dan informasi bagi masyarakat yang ingin mengurus izin dalam kegiatan usahanya. Hal ini dilakukan agar masyarakat tidak terjebak calo, disamping kesadaran masyarakat dalam mengurus kepentingannya secara

It is a gift from God the Almighty that Sumbawa Regency is the largest area in West Nusa Tenggara Province, which covers an area of 32.97% of the total area of NTB Province. The population of the Regency is a heterogeneous ethnicity, consisting of 8 major ethnic groups namely Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompu, Bima, Java, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/Makassar and other ethnicities, with TPAK of 66.79% and TPT of 3.98 %.

Sumbawa Regency holds a rich diversity of marine and fisheries natural resources, in addition to natural, cultural and historical sites that can be used as tourism objects that can attract tourists from both inside and outside the country.

The Regional Government of Sumbawa Regency through DPMPTSP continues to provide services and information to the people who want to take care of permits in their business activities. This is done so that the community is not trapped by brokers, in addition to public awareness in managing their interests independently.

mandiri. Semua jenis perizinan ini non retribusi (Rp 0), kecuali retribusi IMB, izin gangguan, izin trayek, izin usaha perikanan dan retribusi perpanjangan IMTA. DPMPSTSP siap melayani dengan CAKAP (cepat, akurat, komunikatif, aman dan pasti).

Terima kasih kepada Bapak Bupati Sumbawa yang telah memberikan kepercayaan kepada kami untuk menyusun buku dengan judul **“Potential and Investment Opportunity in Sumbawa Regency”** ini. Juga terima kasih kepada **Pusat Informasi dan Data Investasi Indonesia (PIDII)** dan semua pihak yang telah membantu penyusunan, penerbitan dan pendistribusian buku ini.

Semoga bermanfaat !!

All types of licensing are non-levies (IDR 0), except for retribution of IMB, disturbance permits, route permits, fisheries business licenses and IMTA extension fees. DPMPSTSP is ready to serve with CAKAP (fast, accurate, communicative, safe and sure).

Thank you to the Regent of Sumbawa for giving us the confidence to compile the book entitled **“Potential and Investment Opportunity in Sumbawa Regency”**. Also thanks to **the Center for Indonesian Investment Data and Information (PIDII)** and all those who have helped to compile, publish and distribute the book.

May be useful to all !!



PROSPEK CERAH BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA

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VISI DAN MISI

Visi:

Pelaksanaan pembangunan di Kabupaten Sumbawa dalam tahapan ke-tiga Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah, berpedoman pada Visi dan Misi yang tertuang dalam RPJMD Kabupaten Sumbawa Tahun 2016–2021 yaitu:

“Terwujudnya Masyarakat Sumbawa yang Berdaya Saing, Mandiri, dan Berkepribadian Berlandaskan Semangat Gotong Royong”.

Misi:

1. Meningkatkan Kualitas Sumberdaya Manusia melalui peningkatan kualitas pendidikan dan peningkatan derajat kesehatan masyarakat.
2. Mewujudkan birokrasi yang bersih, handal dan professional sehingga mampu menjalankan pemerintahan

VISION AND MISSION

Vision:

The implementation of development in Sumbawa Regency in the third stage of the Long-Term Regional Development, guided by the Vision and Mission contained in the Medium-Term Regional Development (RPJMD) of Sumbawa Regency for 2016-2021, namely:

“Realization of the Competitive, Independent, and Personality Sumbawa Community based on the Spirit of Mutual Cooperation”.

Mission:

1. Improving the Quality of Human Resources through improving education quality and increasing degrees of public health.
2. Realizing a clean, reliable and professional bureaucracy so as to be able to run the government in



sesuai dengan prinsip tata pemerintahan yang baik (*good governance*).

3. Mewujudkan percepatan pembangunan infrastruktur dengan membangun sinergi yang kuat dengan Pemerintah Pusat dan Pemerintah Provinsi.
4. Mengembangkan potensi unggulan daerah dan meningkatkan produktivitas usaha masyarakat demi terwujudnya kesejahteraan masyarakat, penurunan angka kemiskinan dan perluasan lapangan kerja.
5. Mewujudkan pengelolaan sumberdaya alam dan lingkungan hidup yang berkelanjutan.
6. Mewujudkan masyarakat yang religius dan memelihara toleransi antar umat beragama.
7. Memelihara dan mengembangkan potensi budaya dan kearifan lokal.

accordance with it the principle of good governance.

3. Realizing the acceleration of infrastructure development with build strong synergies with the Central and Provincial Governments.
4. Developing regional superior potential and increase community business productivity for the sake of the realization of community welfare, decreasing numbers of poverty and expansion of employment.
5. Realizing management of natural resources and the environment sustainable life.
6. Creating a religious and nurturing society tolerance between religious people.
7. Maintaining and developing cultural potential and local wisdom.



GAMBARAN UMUM GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGION

Letak, Luas dan Batas Wilayah

Wilayah Kabupaten Sumbawa secara geografis terletak pada posisi $116^{\circ}42'$ – $118^{\circ}22'$ Bujur Timur dan $8^{\circ}8'$ – $9^{\circ}7'$ Lintang Selatan, dengan luas wilayah 11.556,44 Km², terdiri dari daratan seluas 6.643,98 Km² dan lautan seluas 4.912,46 Km², merupakan kabupaten terluas dari sepuluh Kabupaten/Kota yang ada di Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB) dengan persentase sebesar 32,97% dari total luas wilayah Provinsi NTB. Secara administratif Kabupaten Sumbawa berbatasan dengan Laut Flores di sebelah Utara; Kabupaten Dompu di sebelah Timur; Samudera Indonesia di sebelah Selatan; dan Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat dan Selat Alas di sebelah Barat. Kabupaten Sumbawa terdiri dari 24 Kecamatan terbagi atas 8 Kelurahan, 157 Desa, 632 Dusun dan 28 Lingkungan.

Location, Area and Borders

The area of Sumbawa Regency is geographically located at position of $116^{\circ}42'$ - $118^{\circ}22'$ East Longitude and $8^{\circ}8'$ - $9^{\circ}7'$ South Latitude, with an area of 11,556.44 Km², consists of land area of 6,643.98 Km² and ocean covering 4,912.46 Km², is the largest regency out of ten regencies/municipalities in West Nusa Tenggara Province (NTB) with a percentage of 32.97% of the total area of the NTB Province. Administratively, Sumbawa Regency is bordered by the Flores Sea in the North; Dompu Regency in the East; the Indonesian Ocean in the South; and West Sumbawa Regency and Alas Strait in the West. Sumbawa Regency consists of 24 Districts divided into 8 sub-districts, 157 villages, 632 hamlets and 28 neighborhoods.



Topografi dan Iklim

Berdasarkan karakteristik topografi, daratan Kabupaten Sumbawa cenderung berbukit-bukit dengan ketinggian antara 0 - 1.730 m diatas permukaan laut (dpl). Ketinggian 0-100 m dpl mencapai luas 26,51%; 100-500 m dpl seluas 42,31%; 500-1.000 m dpl seluas 27,69% dan > 1.000 m dpl seluas 3,49%. Demikian pula dengan kemiringan lahan 0-2% seluas 33,79%; kemiringan 2-15% seluas 27,96%; kemiringan 15-40% seluas 49,49% dan kemiringan >40% seluas 54,03%. Kondisi topografi ini sangat berpengaruh terhadap penyediaan infrastruktur dan fasilitas publik, karena wilayah yang didominasi kemiringan lahannya >40% berdampak terhadap rendahnya aksesibilitas masyarakat di wilayah tersebut dibandingkan dengan wilayah lainnya di Kabupaten Sumbawa seperti di Kecamatan Batulanteh, Lantung, Ropang, Lenangguar dan Orong Telu.

Kependudukan dan Tenaga Kerja

Jumlah penduduk pada tahun 2017 adalah sebesar 449.680 jiwa, dengan rata-rata laju pertumbuhan sebesar 1,01% per tahun. Berdasarkan jenis kelamin penduduk Kabupaten Sumbawa pada tahun 2017, terdiri dari 229.367 laki-laki (51,01%) dan 220.313 wanita (48,99%),

Topography and Climate

Based on topographic characteristics, the mainland of Sumbawa Regency tends to be hilly with a height between 0 and 1,730 m above sea level (ASL). The altitude of 0-100 m ASL reaches an area of 26.51%; 100-500 m ASL as wide as 42.31%; 500-1,000 m asl is about 27.69% and >1,000m asl is about 3.49%. Similarly, the slope of the land is 0-2% covering an area of 33.79%; 2-15% slope covering an area of 27.96%; slope of 15-40% covering an area of 49.49% and slope >40% covering an area of 54.03%. The topographic condition is very influential on the provision of infrastructure and public facilities, because the area with a slope of >40% dominates the low accessibility of people in the area compared to other areas in Sumbawa Regency such as Batulanteh, Lantung, Ropang, Lenangguar and Orong Telu Districts.

Population and Labor

The population in 2017 was 449,680 people, with an average growth rate of 1.01% per year. Based on the gender of the population of Sumbawa Regency in 2017, it consisted of 229,367 men (51.01%) and 220,313 women (48.99%),



dengan sex ratio sebesar 104. Kepadatan penduduk mencapai 68 orang/km². Penduduk Kabupaten ini merupakan etnis dengan karakteristik heterogen, terdiri dari 8 kelompok etnis besar yaitu Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompu, Bima, Jawa, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/ Makassar, dan etnis lainnya. Pada tahun 2017 jumlah penduduk usia kerja Kabupaten Sumbawa sebanyak 320.719 orang terdiri dari Angkatan Kerja sebanyak 214.194 orang (bekerja: 205.672 orang; pengangguran: 8.522 orang) dan bukan Angkatan Kerja sebanyak 106.525 orang (sekolah: 20.223 orang; mengurus rumah tangga: 73.919 orang dan lainnya: 12.383 orang). Untuk melihat besarnya persentase penduduk usia kerja yang aktif secara ekonomi disuatu wilayah dapat dilihat dari Tingkat Partisipasi Angkatan Kerja (TPAK). TPAK Kabupaten Sumbawa pada tahun 2017 sebesar 66,79% dan Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka (TPT) sebesar 3,98%.

with a sex-ratio of 104. Population density reached 68 people/km². The population of the Regency is an ethnic with heterogeneous characteristics, consisting of 8 major ethnic groups namely Sumbawa, Sasak, Dompu, Bima, Java, Bali, Sunda, Bugis/Makassar, and other ethnicities. In 2017 the working age population in Sumbawa Regency was 320,719 people consisting of the Labor Force of about 214,194 people (working: 205,672 people; unemployment: 8,522 people) and not the Labor Force as many as 106,525 people (attending school: 20,223 people; taking care of households: 73,919 people and others: 12,383 people). To see the large percentage of the economically active working age population in an area can be seen from the Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK). TPAK of Sumbawa Regency in 2017 was 66.79% and the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) was 3.98%.





Produk Domestik Regional Bruto

Penyumbang PDRB terbesar di Kabupaten Sumbawa (2017) adalah Sektor Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan (39,28%), diikuti oleh Sektor Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran, Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor (15,65%), kemudian Sektor Konstruksi (12,77%), sedangkan 14 kategori lapangan usaha lainnya tidak lebih dari 7% untuk tiap kategorinya. Laju Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Tahun 2017 mencapai 6,79%.

Gross Regional Domestic Product

The biggest contribution of GRDP of Sumbawa Regency (2017) was the Sector of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (39.28%), followed by the Sector of Wholesale and Retail, Car and Motorcycle Repair (15.65%), then the Construction Sector (12.77%), while 14 other business field categories were not more than 7% for each category. Economic Growth Rate in 2017 reached 6.79%.

EDUCATION	625 Al-Qur'an Educational Places; 368 Elementary Schools (SD); 105 Junior High Schools (SLTP); 27 Senior High Schools (SMA); 17 Vocational High Schools (SMK); and 2 Special Schools with 32 teaching staff.
HEALTH	2 Regional General Hospitals; 3 Maternity Hospitals; 25 Main Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas), 93 Sub-PHC (Pustu), 42 Mobile PHC; 713 Integrated Service Posts (Posyandu); 57 Rural Health Posts (Poskesdes); 40 Rural Maternity Posts (Polindes); 52 Doctor Practices; 3 Medical Centers/Clinics; 20 Traditional Medicine Practices; a Pharmacy Warehouse; 38 Pharmacies; a Health Laboratory; and 19 Drug Stores. The Health Personnel were (2017): 11 Masters in Health; 39 Doctors; 13 Dentists; 7 Bachelor of Nursing; 34 Bachelor of Public Health; 117 Midwives; 192 Nurses; and 192 other Medical Personnel and 83 Non-Medical Personnel.
RELIGION	536 Mosques, 432 Mosques, 6 Churches, 40 Temples and a Monastery.

POTENTIAL OF NATURAL RESOURCES

1 AGRICULTURE: a. Food Crops b. Horticulture	Data of 201 7 showed wetland paddy harvested area: 91,003 ha with a production of 445,440 tons (48.95 productivity qu./ha); Maize (96,667 ha; 621,405 tons; 64.28 qu./ha); Cassava (173 ha; 4,657 tons; 269.18 qu/ ha); sweet potato (10 ha; 151 tons; 152.73 qu./ha); Soybean (2,256 ha; 2,589 tons; 11.47 qu./ha); Mungbean (8,255 ha; 6,996 tons; 8.47 qu./ha); and peanuts (2,339 ha; 2,672 tons; 11.42 qu/ ha). Vegetables produced by local people include: Chinese cabbage/ mustard greens, shallots, tomatoes, spinach, melons, watermelons, cantaloupe, long beans, red pepper, eggplant, chili, water cabbage and cabbage. Fruits grown in the Regency are: mangoes (44,302.99 tons); sapodilla (8,972.32 tons); durian (413.48 tons); Siamese orange (1,090.16 tons); pomelo (83 tons); mangosteen (21.69 tons); pineapple (0.746 tons); snake-skin fruit (6.78 tons); jackfruit (15,768.99 tons); papaya (429.22 tons); banana (5,113.99 tons); rambutan (508.67 tons); breadfruit (80.04 tons); soursop (369.62 tons); avocado (101.33 tons); star fruit (154.57 tons); guava (2,375.56 tons) and rose apple (130.64 tons).
2. PLANTATION	Coconut (5,210.05 ha; 4,028 tons), Coffee (4,568.99 ha; 1,696.68 tons), Tamarind (717.95 ha; 513.25 tons), Candle-nut (969.47 ha; 452.24 tons), Physic nut (1,107.30 ha; 449.88 tons), Tobacco (234 ha; 311.10 tons), Kapok (440 ha; 161.06 tons), Areca nut (106.17 ha; 46.64 tons), Cashew nut (5,266.39 ha; 13.02 tons), Sugarcane (35.55 ha; 172.98 tons), Palmyra palm (43.25 ha; 29.21 tons) and Sesame (2 ha; 1.50 tons).
3. FORESTRY	Protection Forest (171,853.62 ha); Conservation Area (28,638.40 ha); Buru Park Forest (22,537.90 ha) and Natural Tourism Forests (100.50 ha) and Marine Park (6,000 ha); Production Forests (197,616.33 ha); Permanent Production Forests (53,691.88 ha) and Limited Production Forests (135,491.45 ha). Non-wood production: Honey, Acid, Bamboo, Charcoal, Rattan, Lonto Liana etc.

4. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Pasture reaches an area of 26,470 ha spread throughout the Regency area; Number of livestock: 1,697 horses; 228,814 Bali cows; 38,706 Sumbawa buffaloes; 6,826 Sumbawa cows; 37,649 Goats; 1,553 Sheep; 12,669 Pigs; 1,022,923 Domestic Chicken; 576,054 Broilers; 7,415 Layers; 13,636 Ducks; and 8,919 Manila ducks.
5. MARINE / FISHERIES	Production of Marine Capture Fishery: 53,114.20 tons (from Potential: 259,043 tons/year); General waters: 2,329.60 tons (Potential: 2,561.47 tons/year); Freshwater Aquaculture: 2,863.22 tons (Potential: 7,066.20 tons/year); Brackish Water Pond: 93,579.83 tons (Potential: 140,000 tons/year); Marine waters: 598,571.84 tons (Potential: 912,093.40 tons/year). The amount of Fisheries Resource Production (2017) reaches: 750,458.69 tons (with an area of 1,391,738.70 ha) of Potential of 1,320,764.07 tons/year (area: 9,014,127.51 ha).
6. INDUSTRY/ TRADE	168 Industrial Centers; 1,833 business units; and 4,247 workers. Investment Value: IDR. 52,255,024,000 and Production Value: IDR. 51,236,388,000. In 2017 there are 13,442 micro businesses; 6,764 small businesses; 362 medium businesses; and 19 large businesses as well as 398 cooperatives. The number of Commercial Banks reached 12 units with 28 offices and People's Credit Banks (BPR) reaching 12 units with 21 offices.
7. MINING AND ENERGY	Sand-stone: 793,000 m ³ ; Building stone: 269,227,708 m ³ ; Pile-up soil: 4,577,666.70 m ³ ; Clay: 5,925,500 m ³ ; Kaolin: not yet mined; Gypsum: not yet mined; Limestone: 274,292,343.75 m ³ ; Marble: 43,062,500 m ³ ; Chrysopass: not yet mined; Silica: excavated for building materials; Chalcedony: not yet mined; Gold: will be mined (Ropang) and not mined (Lunyuk); Silver: being explored (Ropang) and not yet mined (Batu Lanteh); Copper: being explored; Iron sand: not yet mined (Utan Rhee) and partially mined (394.50 ha in Lunyuk).
8. TOURISM	Tourist visits recorded 77,556 people. Travel Destinations: Old Palace (Dalam Loka); Wisma Praja /Wisma Daerah (Bala Puti); Yellow Bala Building ; Moyo Island/ Amanwana Resort; Moyo Festival; Bungin Island etc.



SARANA DAN PRASARANA PENDUKUNG INVESTASI

INVESTMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Pekerjaan Umum: Panjang jalan di Kabupaten ini mencapai 1.580,60 km (221,91 km Jalan Nasional; 407,18 km Jalan Provinsi; dan 951,51 km Jalan Kabupaten). Jumlah jembatan mencapai 453 unit dengan bentangan 6.143,01 meter.

Perhubungan:

Darat: 1 buah terminal tipe B melayani Angkutan Kota Antar Provinsi (AKAP) dan Angkutan Kota Dalam Provinsi (AKDP) serta keberadaan 12 unit shelter. Kendaraan umum sebanyak 993 unit, yaitu: 4 AKAP; 28 Angkot; Angkutan Pedesaan (52 bus, 53 pick-up dan 20 mikrolet); 86 AKDP; dan 750 Angkutan Tradisional.

Laut: Pelabuhan Laut Badas (Pelabuhan Pengumpul) dan Pelabuhan Alas (Pelabuhan Pengumpul Lokal). Pelabuhan Badas juga melayani penumpang rute: Teluk Benoa-Badas-Labuhan Bajo pp.

Udara: Bandara Sultan Muhammad Kaharuddin III dengan volume penumpang 59.842 orang yang datang dan 66.109 penumpang berangkat, dilayani oleh Garuda Indonesia dan Wings Air.

Public Works: The length of roads in the Regency (2017) reached 1,580.60 km (221.91 km of National Road; 407.18 km of Provincial Road; and 951.51 km of Regency Road). The number of bridges reached 453 units with a stretch of 6,143.01 meters.

Transportation:

Ground: a type B Terminal serves the Inter-Provincial City Transportation (AKAP) and the Urban Transportation in the Province (AKDP) as well as the existence of 12 Shelters. Public vehicles were 993 units (2017), namely: 4 AKAP; 28 Urban Public Transportation; Rural Transportation (52 buses, 53 pick-ups and 20 micro-buses); 86 AKDP; and 750 Traditional Transportation.

Marine: Badas Sea Port (Collecting Port) and Alas Port (Local Collecting Port). Badas Port also serves passengers with routes of: Teluk Benoa-Badas-Labuhan Bajo vv.

Air: Sultan Muhammad Kaharuddin III Airport with volume of 59,842 arrived passengers and 66,109 departed ones, served by Garuda Indonesia and Wings Air.



Listrik dan Air Bersih:

Listrik: Pada tahun 2017 tingkat pelayanan energi listrik di Kabupaten Sumbawa terdistribusi pada pelanggan berdasarkan kategori daya sambungannya seperti: rumah tangga 117.022.000 VA, kategori bisnis 22.398.500 VA, kategori industri 18.273.650 VA, kategori public 6.453.800 VA, kategori sosial 5.183.750 VA, kategori multiguna 72.600 VA. Jumlah pelanggan listrik adalah sebanyak 144.493 pelanggan.

Electricity and Clean Water:

Electricity: In 2017 the level of electrical energy services in Sumbawa distributed to customers based on the category of connected power: 117,022,000 VA for households, business category: 22,398,500 VA, industrial category: 18,273,650 VA, public category: 6,453,800 VA, social category: 5,183,750 VA, multipurpose category: 72,600 VA. The number of electricity customers were (2017) 144,493 subscribers.

Air Bersih: Air bersih dan sehat yang selama ini dikelola oleh PDAM sangat berarti bagi penduduk di Kabupaten Sumbawa. Berdasarkan data PDAM, bahwa terjadi peningkatan jumlah pelanggan sebanyak 19.734 pelanggan. Adapun jumlah air minum yang disalurkan pada tahun 2017 sebesar 3.822.156 m³.

Pos, Telekomunikasi dan Informatika:

Di Kabupaten Sumbawa sampai dengan Tahun 2017 terdapat sebanyak 13 unit yang tidak terbatas hanya dalam dunia perposan, tetapi juga dalam dunia keuangan. Fasilitas yang bisa dinikmati pelanggannya yaitu transfer uang, pembayaran tagihan listrik, air dan telepon. Kemudahan yang ditawarkan Kantor Pos merupakan suatu strategi yang diambil untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pelanggannya.

Untuk jasa telekomunikasi sampai dengan tahun 2017 terdapat kapasitas sentral sebanyak 9.560 SST dengan pelanggan telpon sebanyak 4.210 SST. Adapun pertumbuhan pelanggan telpon ini relatif kecil, sehingga tidak seimbang dengan pertumbuhan penduduk, hal ini seiring dengan

Clean Water: The clean and healthy water that has been managed by the Drinking Water Regional Company (PDAM) is very meaningful for the people in Sumbawa Regency. Based on PDAM data, there was an increase in the number of customers by 19,734 customers. The amount of drinking water distributed in 2017 was 3,822,156 m³.

Post, Telecommunications and Informatics:

In Sumbawa Regency until 2017 there were as many as 13 units which were not limited to the postal world, but also in the world of finance. The facilities that can be enjoyed by customers are transfer of money, payment of electricity bills, water and telephone. The convenience offered by the Post Office is a strategy taken to meet the needs of its customers.

For telecommunications services up to 2017 there was a central capacity of 9,560 SST (telephone lines) with 4,210 telephone customers. The growth of telephone subscribers is relatively small, so it is not balanced with population growth. This is in line with the increasing



meningkatnya penggunaan telepon seluler yang dari tahun ke tahun semakin bervariasi dengan harga yang terjangkau.

Bank

Bank yang beroperasi di Kabupaten ini adalah: Bank Pemerintah (BNI 46, BNI Syariah, BRI, Bank NTB, Bank NTB Syariah, Bank Mandiri, dan BTN); Bank Swasta (Bank Danamon Indonesia, Bank Mega, Bank Syariah Mandiri, BTPN, dan Bank Dinar); BPR (Pemda: BPR NTB Sumbawa dengan 9 Cabang; Swasta: BPR Kabalong Abdi Swadaya; BPR Lopok Ganda; dan BPR Samawa Kencana).

usage of cellphones which from year to year are increasingly varied at affordable prices.

Bank

Banks operating in the Regency are: Government Banks (BNI 46, BNI Syariah, BRI, Bank NTB, Bank NTB Syariah, Bank Mandiri, and BTN); Private Bank (Bank Danamon Indonesia, Bank Mega, Bank Syariah Mandiri, BTPN, and Bank Dinar); Credit Banks (Local Government: BPR NTB Sumbawa with 9 Branches; Private: BPR Kabalong Abdi Swadaya; BPR Lopok Ganda; and BPR Samawa Kencana).

MENGAPA BERINVESTASI DI KABUPATEN SUMBAWA?

Jaminan Keamanan

Penegakan Hukum, Ketenteraman dan Ketertiban merupakan hal utama untuk dilaksanakan, sehingga gangguan-gangguan yang disebabkan oleh konflik berbasis SARA, anarkisme bahkan separatisme tidak terjadi di Wilayah Kabupaten Sumbawa. Kondisi yang kondusif ini dapat terjaga karena adanya koordinasi dan

WHY INVEST IN SUMBAWA DISTRICT?

Security Guarantee

Law Enforcement, Peace and Order are the main things to do, so that the disturbances caused by SARA-based (ethnicity, religion, races) conflicts, anarchism and even separatism do not occur in Sumbawa Regency. The conducive condition can be maintained because of the coordination and communication/cooperation with



jalinan komunikasi/kerjasama dengan aparat keamanan seperti Kepolisian Resort Sumbawa, Komando Distrik Militer (KODIM) Kabupaten Sumbawa dan jajaran terkait lainnya serta daya dukung masyarakat dalam menciptakan rasa aman dan nyaman.

POTENSI PENGEMBANGAN Kota Terpadu

Potensi

- Meliputi Kecamatan : Labangka, Lunyuk, Orong Telu, Ropang Timur, Ropang dan Moyo Hulu.
- Produksi pertanian tanaman industri.
- Pengembangan wilayah transmigrasi.
- Kawasan pertambangan.

Peluang Investasi

- Budidaya tanaman industri.
- Perdagangan umum.
- Industri eksploitasi dan pengolahan.

Kabupaten Sumbawa menyimpan kekayaan sumberdaya alam kelautan dan perikanan yang sangat beranekaragam, diantaranya adalah pulau-pulau kecil sebanyak 63 buah, dengan 6 pulau yang telah berpenghuni, yaitu Pulau Bungin yang merupakan kawasan cagar budaya karena merupakan pulau terpadat di dunia, Pulau Moyo yang merupakan pulau tujuan wisata dunia, Pulau Kaung, Pulau Medang, Pulau Ngali, dan Pulau Tapang (Gili Tapang), sementara pulau lainnya yang tidak berpenghuni seperti kawasan pulau Kramat, Bedil dan Temudong merupakan pulau-pulau yang menyimpan keindahan bawah laut, demikian pula dengan pulau-pulau lainnya.

security forces such as the Sumbawa Resort Police, the Sumbawa District Military Command (KODIM) and other relevant ranks and the carrying capacity of the community in creating a sense of security and comfort.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

Integrated City

Potency

- Includes the Districts of: Labangka, Lunyuk, Orong Telu, East Ropang, Ropang and Moyo Hulu.
- Industrial agricultural production.
- Transmigration area development.
- Mining area.

Investment Opportunities

- Industrial plant cultivation.
- General trading.
- Industry of exploitation and processing.

Sumbawa Regency has a rich diversity of marine and fisheries natural resources, including 63 small islands, with 6 inhabited islands, namely Bungin Island which is a cultural heritage area because it is the most populous island in the world; Moyo Island which is a destination island of world tourism; the Islands of Kaung, Medang, Ngali and Tapang (Gili Tapang); while other uninhabited islands such as the Islands of Kramat, Bedil and Temudong are islands that hold underwater beauty, as well as other islands.



OBJEK WISATA TOURISM OBJECT

Sebagai salah satu daerah tujuan wisata di Indonesia, Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat khususnya Kabupaten Sumbawa melengkapi diri dengan berbagai fasilitas. Salah satunya adalah fasilitas penginapan seperti hotel atau sarana akomodasi lainnya disamping berbagai fasilitas penunjang yang berupa sarana transportasi, komunikasi dan lain-lain. Kabupaten Sumbawa memiliki 33 hotel dan akomodasi lainnya yang menyebar di tujuh kecamatan, yaitu Kecamatan Alas, Sumbawa, Labuhan Badas, Unter Iwes, Moyo Utara, Plampang dan Empang dengan jumlah terbanyak di Kecamatan Sumbawa sebanyak 18 hotel.

WISATA BUDAYA

Dalam loka (The Old Palace)

Istana kuno ini terbuat dari kayu yang dibangun pada masa Sultan Muhammad Jalaluddin Syah III. Saat ini digunakan/ dimanfaatkan sebagai "Museum Daerah Sumbawa" tempat penyimpanan benda-benda sejarah Kabupaten Sumbawa.

As one of the tourism destinations in Indonesia, NTB Province, especially Sumbawa Regency, equips itself with various facilities. One of which is lodging facilities such as hotels or other accommodation facilities besides various supporting facilities in the form of means of transportation, communication and others. Sumbawa Regency has 33 hotels and other accommodations that spread in seven Districts, namely the Districts of Alas, Sumbawa, Labuhan Badas, Unter Iwes, North Moyo, Plampang and Empang with the highest number at Sumbawa District, as many as 18 hotel.

CULTURAL TOURISM

Dalam Loka (The Old Palace)

The ancient palace was made of wood which was built during the time of Sultan Muhammad Jalaluddin Shah III (about 1885 AD). Currently it is used as a "Sumbawa Regional Museum", a place for storing historical objects in Sumbawa Regency.



Wisma Praja/Wisma Daerah (Government House)

Istana bangunan Belanda pada tahun 1932, sebagai kediaman terakhir Sultan Kaharuddin III melakukan kegiatan pemerintahan.

Bala Kuning (The Yellow House)

Disini dapat dijumpai benda-benda magis kerajaan, seperti: Bodong, Sarpedang, Payung Kamutar, Tear (tombak/lembing), Keris, Qur'an tulisan tangan oleh Muhammad Ibnu Abdullah Al-Jawi (sekitar tahun 1784) pada saat Pemerintahan Sultan Harrunnurasyid II (1770 - 1790), yang selalu terpelihara dengan baik.

Dusun Pamulung

sebuah dusun yang termasuk dalam Wilayah Desa Karang Dima Kecamatan Labuan Badas, terletak sekitar 8 km dari kota Sumbawa Besar. Dusun ini merupakan desa wisata, karena di desa tersebut dapat kita jumpai dan saksikan berbagai atraksi budaya daerah, seperti Karaci, Barapan Kebo, Tari-tarian tradisional serta musik tradisional.

Desa Tepal

Desa tradisional yang terletak + 37 km dari pusat kota, masuk dalam wilayah Kecamatan Batu Lanteh.

Wisma Praja/Wisma Daerah (Government House)

Dutch building Palace in 1932, as the last residence of Sultan Kaharuddin III conducted government activities.

Bala Kuning (The Yellow House)

Here the visitors can find a lot of royal magical objects, such as: Bodong, Sarpedang, Payung Kamutar, Tear (spear/javelin), Kris, and handwritten Qur'an by Muhammad Ibn Abdullah Al-Jawi (about 1784) at the time of Government of Sultan Harrunnurasyid II (1770 - 1790), which is always well maintained.

Pamulung Hamlet

A hamlet which is included in Karang Dima Village Area of Labuan Badas District, located about 8 km from Sumbawa Besar City. The hamlet is a tourism village, because in the village the visitors can meet and witness the various attractions of regional culture, such as Karaci, Barapan Kebo, traditional dances and traditional music.

Tepal Village

The traditional village located at about 37 km from the city center, is included in the Batu Lanteh District area.



Desa Poto

Salah satu desa di Kabupaten Sumbawa yang tetap memelihara kelestarian budaya daerah seperti tenunan tradisional, pembuatan gerabah dan atraksi permainan rakyat seperti pacuan kuda, karapan kerbau.

Liang Petang

Goa gelap yang mempunyai stalaktit dan stalakmit, di dalamnya dijumpai ukiran-ukiran batu berornamenkan orang berkepala hewan, orang yang sedang menenun dan banyak lagi ornamen lainnya.

Desun Talwa

Merupakan Dusun Pandai Besi yang tetap mempertahankan sifat tradisionalnya yang kental dalam pembuatan pisau, parang, cangkul, tembilang, dan sebagainya. Dusun Talwa yang oleh para wisatawan dijuluki sebagai Blingin Jermanini terletak di Kecamatan Moyo Hulu, berjarak 14 km dari kota Sumbawa Besar.

WISATA ALAM

Pulau Bungin

Lazimnya disebut sebagai pulau terpadat di dunia, karena kepadatan penduduknya sekitar 14.000 jiwa/km. Di pulau ini tidak akan ditemui lahan pertanian, perkebunan

Poto Village

This is one of the villages in Sumbawa Regency that maintains local cultural preservation such as traditional weaving, pottery making and attractions of folk games like horse and buffalo racing.

Liang Petang

Dark cave that has stalactite and stalagmite has stone carvings ornamented with people with animal heads, people who are weaving and many other ornaments.

Talwa Hamlet

It is the Hamlet of Blacksmith that still maintains its thick traditional nature in making knives, machetes, hoes, spears, and so on. Talwa Hamlet which the tourists dubbed as Blingin Jerman is located in Moyo Hulu District, 14 km from Sumbawa Besar City.

NATURAL TOURISM

Bungin Island

Commonly referred to as the most populous island in the world, because the population density is around 14,000 people/km². On the island it will not be found



maupun peternakan. Lahan-lahan yang ada dimanfaatkan untuk membangun rumah tinggal. Untuk membangun rumah baru, mereka harus bergotong royong dengan cara menyusun batu karang yang telah dikumpulkan sebelumnya. Ketiadaan lahan di atas membawa keunikan tersendiri, karena ternak (kambing) penduduk pulau ini tidak hanya memakan dedaunan, tetapi juga kertas, ikan laut, dan kain-kain baju yang telah robek.

Pulau Kaung (Kaung Island)

Sebuah pulau yang merupakan perkampungan nelayan letaknya tidak terlalu jauh dari pulau Bungin.

Pantai Sili dan Maci

Obyek Wisata berselancar yang terkenal dengan konsistensi ombaknya terletak di Pantai Maci dan Pantai Sili, kedua pantai ini dapat ditempuh melalui darat dengan perjalanan kira-kira 6 jam dari kota Sumbawa Besar atau dengan penerbangan ke kota Bima ditambah 1 jam dengan kendaraan. Kedua pantai ini sangat terkenal sebagai tempat berselancar dan setiap tahunnya bersama-sama dengan Kabupaten Dompu mengadakan perlombaan berselancar tingkat Dunia di Pantai Hu'u.

agricultural, plantation or animal husbandry land. The existing land is used to build houses. To build a new house, they have to work together in a way to arrange the rocks that have been collected previously. The absence of land above brings its own uniqueness, because the livestock (goats) of the island's inhabitants not only eat leaves, but also paper, sea fish, and torn clothing fabrics.

Kaung Island

An island which is a fisher village is located not too far from Bungin Island.

Sili And Macibeaches

Wave Surfing Destinations which are famous for their consistent of waves are located in Sili and Maci Beaches. The beach can be reached by road by traveling approximately 6 hours from Sumbawa Besar City or with flights to Bima City plus an hour by car. These two beaches are very well-known as wave surfing spots and every year together with Dompu Regency hold a World-level Surfing Competition on Hu'u Beach.





Pantai Saliper Ate

Saliper berarti pelipur/penenang/penyejuk. Ate berarti hati. Sesuai dengan namanya pantai Saliper Ate berarti pantai yang dapat menenangkan/ menyejukkan hati pengunjungnya.

Saliper Ate Beach

Saliper means solace/soothing/conditioning; Ate means heart. As the name implies Saliper Ate Beach means the beach to soothe/cool visitors.

Pantai Kencana

Pantai Kencana yang jaraknya sekitar 11 Km dari Kota Sumbawa Besar merupakan pantai yang cukup menawan. Dengan bentuk pantai yang melengkung dan di kedua ujung lengkungannya masing-masing mempunyai rona tersendiri. Di sekitar pantai juga tersedia fasilitas-fasilitas wisata berupa cottage dengan bentuk bangunan khas daerah Sumbawa.

Kencana Beach

Kencana Beach, which is about 11 Km from Sumbawa Besar City, is a pretty charming beach. With a curved beach shape and on each end of each curve has its own hue. In around the beach, tourism facilities are also available in the form of cottages with typical Sumbawa forms of building.

Samongkat

Obyek wisata alam pegunungan ini berada pada ketinggian sekitar 450 meter di atas permukaan air laut, jaraknya 17 km dari kota Sumbawa Besar.

Samongkat

The mountain natural tourism object is at an altitude of about 450 meters at sea level. The distance is 17 km from Sumbawa Besar City.



Pulau Moyo

Terletak sebelah Utara Sumbawa dan di mulut Teluk Saleh dengan luas + 30 Ha. Pulau Moyo mempunyai obyek wisata darat dan laut. Hutan tropis pulau Moyo merupakan habitat kawanan rusa, sapi liar, babi hutan dan burung gosong (megapodius) yang dilindungi, juga terdapat air terjun bertingkat Mata Jitu. Wisata baharinya menyediakan panorama bawah laut yang indah untuk kegiatan menyelam (Snorkling dan Skuba diving), bahkan mulai dari dermaga Pulau Moyo sudah dapat dilihat ribuan ikan kecil. Lady Diana dari kerajaan Inggris dan Prince William dari kerajaan Belanda pernah datang berlibur ke Pulau Moyo.

Pantai Ai Manis

Terletak di daratan pulau Moyo yang berpasir putih dan pemandangan bawah laut dengan terumbu karang dan ikan tropisnya yang menawan serta hutan tropis yang ada di sekitarnya menjadikan Ai Manis sangat cocok bagi kegiatan camping, Snorkling, dan sebagainya.

Moyo Island

Located in the North of Sumbawa and in the mouth of Saleh Bay, it has an area of about 30 Ha. Moyo Island has land and marinetourism objects. The tropical forest of Moyo Island is a habitat for protected herds of deer, wild cows, wild boars and sandbar (megapodius) birds and there is also a multi-storey Mata Jitu Waterfall. Its Marine Tourism provides a beautiful underwater-world panorama for diving (snorkeling and Scuba diving), even from the Moyo Island Dock, thousands of small fish can be seen. The late Lady Diana from the British Kingdom and Prince William from the Kingdom of the Netherlands had come on vacation to Moyo Island.

Ai Manis Beach

Located on the mainland of Moyo island it has a white sand and underwater scenery with charming tropical coral reefs and fish as well as tropical forests around, make Ai Manis Beach very suitable for activities of camping, Snorkeling, and so on.



Teluk Saleh (Saleh Bay)

Merupakan gugusan berpasir putih dengan koralnya yang indah dan beranekan ragam ikan hias dengan airnya yang tenang, sangat cocok sebagai tempat berenang, dan menyelam untuk melihat pemandangan bawah laut. Teluk Saleh merupakan perairan yang kaya dengan aneka ikan laut seperti ikan kerapu yang hasilnya telah diekspor ke berbagai negara antara lain Jepang, Hongkong dan Singapura.

Saleh Bay

It is a group of white sand with beautiful coral and an array of ornamental fish with calm water, very suitable as a place to swim, and dive to see the underwater-world scenery. Saleh Bay is waters rich in various marine fish such as groupers whose results have been exported to various countries including Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

SITUS BERSEJARAH

Benda Cagar Budaya Tak Bergerak

- **Makam Sampar**

Letaknya tidak jauh dari kota Sumbawa besar, sekitar 1 km arah timur Dalam Loka. Dengan mendaki bukit setinggi 100 m dari Ai-Awak maupun Keban-Lapan Kelurahan Seketeng, Sumbawa Besar.

- **Makam Karongkeng**

Karongkeng adalah sebuah dusun yang berjarak 6 km dari Empang ibu kota Kecamatan Empang (107 km dari Sumbawa Besar).

- **Situs Ai Renung**

Situs ai renung adalah situs pertama yang ditemukan di Kabupaten Sumbawa. Pada penelitian pertama ditemukan hanya tiga buah sarkopagus, lalu setelah dilakukan penelitian yang berkelanjutan, sampai saat ini sudah ditemukan tujuh buah sarkopagus (kuburan batu).

HISTORICAL SITE

Immoving Cultural Object

- **Sampar Tomb**

The location is not far from Sumbawa Besar City, about 1 km eastern direction of Loka Dalam. By climbing a hill as high as 100 m from Ai-Awak and Keban-Lapan of Keteng Sub-district in Sumbawa Besar.

- **Karongkeng Tomb**

Karongkeng is a hamlet located 6 km from Empang, the capital of Empang District (107 km from Sumbawa Besar).

- **Ai Renung Site**

Ai Renung Site is the first site found in Sumbawa Regency. In the first study it was found only three pieces of the sarcophagus, then after ongoing research, up to the present it has discovered seven sarcophagus (stone-graves).





- **Situs Lutuk Peti**

Dinamakan lutuk batu peti karena ada batu seperti peti (sarkopagus) yang terletak di atas sebelah ujung bukit. Ujung atas bukit tersebutlah yang disebut oleh masyarakat sebagai Lutuk Batu Peti. Letaknya berada di sebelah Barat Laut dari Dusun Kuang-Amo Desa Sempe Kecamatan Moyohulu.

- **Lutuk Batu Peti Site**

It is named Lutuk Batu Peti because there is a stone like a box (sarcophagus) which is located at the top of the hill. It is the tip of the hill that is called by the community as Lutuk Batu Peti. It is located in the northwest of Kuang-Amo Hamlet of Sempe Village in Moyo Hulu District.

- **Situs Tarakin**
- **Situs Raboran**
- **Situs Temang Dogan**
- **Situs Batu Tata**

- **Tarakin Site**
- **Raboran Site**
- **Temang Dongan Site**
- **Batu Tata site**

SENI BUDAYA

Balawas

Balawas atau menembangkan lawas dilakukan secara beramai-ramai atau seorang diri. Secara beramai-ramai pria wanita menembangkan lawas dalam rangkaian upacara perkawinan atau sunat rasul. Disaat musim panen atau musim memetik hasil kacang hijau balawas ini sering kita dengar.



ART AND CULTURE

Balawas

Balawas or to sing lawas (Lawas is a kind of typical Sumbawa traditional poetry, generally consisting of three lines, usually pronounced at certain ceremonies)

is done in a rollicking or alone. In a rollicking, men and women sing lawas in a series of wedding ceremonies or apostle circumcision. When the harvest season or season of picking the harvest of mungbeans, balawas is often heard.

Sakeco

Sakeco ini dilakukan oleh para lelaki (dua pria disatu pihak dan dua pria dipihak lainnya) menembangkan lawas sambil membunyikan rebana. Lawas yang ditembangkan berisi cinta kasih pemujaan, kepatriotan, perjuangan yang penuh heroik, mengedepankan masalah pembangunan dan perjuangan hidup yang dikaitkan dengan gotong royong yang berazaskan kekeluargaan.

Saketa

Saketa adalah pernyataan kegirangan dari sekelompok penduduk pedesaan kala kerja gotong royong atau ketika melaksanakan permainan rakyat. Tampil seorang pria yang fasih lidahnya mengumandangkan lawas. Disela-sela lengkingan suara merdu itu anggota rombongan lainnya serempak menyambut dengan suara : ho-ham-ho-ham-ho-ham dan seterusnya.

Sakeco

Sakeco is usually carried out by men (two men on one side and two men on the other side) singing lawas while ringing tambourines. Lawas which is sung contained love of worship, heroic patriotism struggles, prioritized the problems of development and the struggle for life which is associated with mutual cooperation based on kinship;

Saketa

Saketa is a statement of delight from a group of villagers when working together in mutual cooperation or when carrying out folk games. Appearing a man who is fluent in his tongue sings lawas. On the sidelines of the melodious sound of the other members of the group simultaneously greet with a voice: ho-ham-ho-ham-ho-ham and so on.





Ngumang

Ngumang ini kita jumpai disaat orang melaksanakan keramaian karapan kerbau atau ketika menyelenggarakan permainan berempuk dalam sawah yang diatur sedemikian rupa.

Ngumang

Ngumang can be seen when people carry out crowds of buffalo racing or when they play barempuk in paddy fields arranged in such a way.

Langko

Dua pria dan dua wanita (muda-mudi) bersoal jawab dengan lawas. Yang memegang peranan dalam langko ini mereka yang benar-benar menguasai lawas. Bagi yang kurang mampu menyatakan isi hatinya lewat lawas segera diambil alih oleh orang lain untuk melanjutkan langko.

Langko

Two men and two women make question-and-answer through lawas. Those who play a role in thelangko are those who really master lawas. For those who are less able to express their feeling through lawas, they are immediately taken over by others to continue the langko.

Basual

Basual jawab dengan lawas. Jelasnya seorang mengemukakan sampiran lawas dan seorang lagi menjawab dengan isi lawas. (Basual = menyampaikan soal). Acara ini bisa kita jumpai disaat membuat atap rumah, ketika memotong padi di sawah atau di tempat orang meninggal.

Basual

Basual through lawas. One person clearly delivers cauda and another answered with contents of lawas. (Basualmeans conveying questions). The event can be met when making a roof of a house, when cutting paddy in the fields or where people die.

Barapan Kebo

Barapan kebo adalah event tradisional para sandro, Joki dan Kerbau terbagus saat tiba musim tanam sumbawa. Tradisi Barapan Kebo tidak hanya diselenggarakan di Pamulung akan tetapi eksis juga di Desa Moyo Hulu, Desa Senampar, Desa Poto, Desa Lengas, Desa Batu Bangka, Desa Maronge hingga Desa Utan sebagai event budaya khas Sumbawa. Barapan Kebo atau Karapan Kerbau ala Sumbawa ini diselenggarakan pada awal musim tanam padi. Lokasi atau arena Barapan Kebo adalah sawah yang telah basah atau sudah digenangi air sebatas lutut.

Maen Jaran

Maen Jaran atau pacuan kuda adalah merupakan permainan yang sangat digemari oleh penduduk Kabupaten Sumbawa, selain menjadi atraksi hiburan, juga menjadi ajang meningkatkan harga jual

Barapan Kebo

Barapan kebo is the traditional event of the best sandro, jockeys and buffaloes when the Sumbawa planting season arrives. The Barapan Kebo tradition is not only held at Pamulung but also exists in the Villages of Moyo Hulu, Senampar, Poto, Lengas, Batu Bangka, and Maronge to Utan Village as a typical Sumbawa cultural event. Barapan Kebo or Sumbawa-style Karapan Kerbau (Buffalo Racing) is held at the beginning of the paddy planting season. The location or arena of Barapan Kebo is a paddy field that has been wet or has been flooded by the knee length.

Maen Jaran

Maen Jaran or Horse Racing is a game that is very popular with Sumbawa Regency residents, besides being an entertainment attraction; it is also a place to increase the selling price of horses,



kuda, karena kuda yang biasanya menjadi pemenang harga jualnya tinggi. Harganya bisa mencapai ratusan juta rupiah.

Barempuk

Permainan barempuk juga disebut permainan baranak bawi. Barempuk berarti saling rempek atau saling memukul antara dua orang laki-laki yang besar dan kekuatannya berimbang dengan masing-masing mengepalkan tangkai bulir padi yang telah di potong di sawah. Permainan ini biasanya dilakukan di dalam sawah pada waktu para petani sedang memanen padinya dengan mengundang orang banyak.

Gentao

Pencak Silat merupakan kesenian tradisional khas Indonesia. Di Kabupaten Sumbawa seni beladiri ini dikenal dengan nama "Gentao".

because the horse that is usually the winner, the selling price is higher. The price can reach hundreds of millions of rupiah.

Barempuk

The barempuk game is also called baranak bawi game. Barempuk means clashing or hitting each other between two large men and their strength is balanced with each clenching the stalks of paddy grains that have been cut in the fields. The game is usually done in the fields when the farmers are harvesting their paddy by inviting many people.

GENTAO

Pencak Silat is a traditional Indonesian art, as one of the martial arts. In Sumbawa Regency the martial art is known as "Gentao".



Cerita Rakyat

Kisah Cinta Datu Musing dan Mipa Deapati; Jompong Suar; Paruma Ero; Kari Mongkong; Batu Tongkok; Meke Serep; Ai Mangkung; Lala Buntar (Lala Bunte); Bakat Loka dan Buir.

FOLKLORE

Love Story of Datu Musing and Mipa Deapati; Jompong Suar; Paruma Ero; Kari Mongkong; Batu Tongkok; Meke Serep; Ai Mangkung; Lala Buntar (Lala Bunte); Bakat Loka and Buir.

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Setelah berubah nama dari KPPT menjadi Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu (DPMPTSP) Kabupaten Sumbawa, tugas dan kewenangannya pun kian bertambah. Izin yang dulunya berada pada beberapa Organisasi Perangkat Daerah (OPD) dan harus ditandatangani langsung Bupati, kini sudah bisa diurus dan dilayani di DPMPTSP tersebut. Bupati telah melimpahkan kewenangan tersebut kepada Dinas yang dipimpin oleh Kepala Dinas sesuai Perbup nomor 83 tahun 2006. Khusus IUJK, kini boleh ditandatangani oleh Kepala Dinas atau pejabat setingkat di bawahnya yakni Sekretaris Dinas. Dalam proses pelayanan perizinan tersebut ada izin yang non verifikasi yang bisa

THE ONE-STOP OFFICE OF INTEGRATED INVESTMENT AND LICENSING SERVICES

After changing the name of the KPPT to the One-Stop Office of Integrated Investment and Licensing Services (PMPTSP), the duties and authority were also increasing. The license, which was once in several Regional Work Units (SKPD) and must be signed directly by the Regent, can now be managed and served in the Office. The Regent has delegated the authority to the Head of the Office in accordance with the Regent Regulation No. 83 of 2006. Especially for the Construction Service Business License (IUJK), it can now be signed by the Head of the Office or an official below his level such as the Office Secretary. There is a non-verification License that can be completed for 60 minutes, such as the Trading Business License (SIUP) and the Company



diselesaikan selama 60 menit, seperti SIUP dan TDP jika berkasnya sudah dinyatakan lengkap. Berbeda dengan jenis izin yang harus diverifikasi membutuhkan waktu 5 hari normal untuk proses penyelesaiannya. Pemerintah Kabupaten Sumbawa melalui DPMPSTSP terus memberikan kemudahan pelayanan dan informasi bagi masyarakat yang ingin mengurus izin dalam kegiatan usahanya. Hal ini dilakukan agar masyarakat tidak terjebak calo, disamping kesadaran masyarakat dalam mengurus kepentingannya secara mandiri. Padahal jajaran DPMPSTSP sangat gencar melakukan sosialisasi. Berdasarkan Perbup No. 90 Tahun 2018 tentang Pelimpahan Sebagian Kewenangan Perizinan dan Non Perizinan, terdapat 64 jenis pelayanan perizinan yang menjadi kewenangan DPMPSTSP Sumbawa. Jenis-jenis perizinan tersebut meliputi:

A. Usaha

1. Layanan Izin Bidang Penanaman Modal, terdiri dari :
 - a. Izin Usaha Penanaman Modal (untuk berbagai sektor usaha, perluasan dan perubahan)
2. Layanan Izin Bidang Pariwisata, terdiri dari :
 - a. Tanda Daftar Usaha Pariwisata (TDUP)
3. Layanan Izin Bidang Industri dan Perdagangan, terdiri dari :
 - a. Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan (SIUP) dengan nilai investasi diatas Rp. 50.000.000,-

Registration Certificate (TDP) if the file has been declared complete. Different from the type of License that must be verified, it takes 5 normal days for the completion process. The Regional Government of Sumbawa Regency through the One-Stop Office of Integrated Investment and License Services (DPMPSTSP) continues to provide services and information to the people who want to take care of Licenses in their business activities. This is done so that people are not trapped by brokers, in addition to public awareness in managing their interests independently. Usually people are reluctant to do this because they do not know the procedures or types of licensing services at the local service. Even though, the DPMPSTSP ranks are very active in conducting socialization. Based on the Regent Regulation No. 90 of 2018 on the Delegation of Partial Authorities of Licensing and Non-Licensing, there are 64 types of licensing services which are under the authority of Sumbawa DPMPSTSP. The types of licensing include:

A. BUSINESS

1. Investment Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:
 - a. Investment Business License (for various business sectors, expansion and change)
2. Tourism Licensing Services, consisting of:
 - a. Tourism Business Registration Certificate (TDUP)
3. Industry and Trade Licensing Services, consisting of:
 - a. Trading Business License (SIUP) with an investment value above IDR 50,000,000

- b. Surat Izin Usaha Perdagangan (SIUP) Minuman Beralkohol
 - c. Tanda Daftar Perusahaan (TDP)
 - d. Tanda Daftar Gudang (TDG)
 - e. Izin Usaha Industri Kecil
 - f. Izin Usaha Industri Menengah
 - g. Penutupan Perusahaan
 - h. Pembukaan Cabang
 - i. Izin Usaha Pengelolaan Pasar Rakyat, Izin Usaha Pusat Perbelanjaan dan Izin Usaha Toko Swalayan
 - j. Izin Usaha Pengelolaan dan Budidaya sarang Burung Walet
4. Layanan Izin Bidang Perhubungan, terdiri dari :
- a. Izin Trayek
 - b. Izin Usaha Angkutan Barang
5. Layanan Izin Bidang Kesehatan, terdiri dari :
- a. Izin Usaha Praktek Dokter Umum
 - b. Izin Usaha Praktek Dokter Gigi
 - c. Izin Usaha Praktek Bidan
 - d. Izin Usaha Praktek Perawat
 - e. Izin Usaha Klinik
 - f. Izin Rumah Sakit Umum (Tipe C dan Tipe D)
 - g. Izin Operasional Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat (Puskesmas)
 - h. Izin Usaha Klinik Kecantikan
 - i. Izin Usaha Apotek
 - j. Izin Penyelenggaraan Laboratorium Medis (Laboratorium Klinik)
 - k. Izin Penyelenggaraan Optikal
 - l. Izin Usaha Toko Obat
 - m. Izin Penyelenggaraan Laboratorium Gigi
- b. Alcoholic Beverage Trading Business License (SIUP)
 - c. Company Registration Certificate (TDP)
 - d. Warehouse Registration (TDG)
 - e. Small Industry Business License
 - f. Medium Industry Business License
 - g. Company Closure
 - h. Branch Opening
 - i. Business Licenses for People's Market Management, Shopping Center and Supermarkets
 - j. Business License for Management and Cultivation of Swallow Bird Nests
4. Transportation Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:
- a. Route License
 - b. Goods Transport Business License
5. Health Sector Licensing Services, consisting of:
- a. General Practitioner Business License
 - b. Dental Practice Business License
 - c. Midwife Practice Business License
 - d. Nursing Practice Business License
 - e. Clinical Business License
 - f. General Hospital Permit (Type C and Type D)
 - g. Operating License for Public Health Centers (PHC/Puskesmas)
 - h. Beauty Clinic Business License
 - i. Pharmacy Business License
 - j. Permit for Organizing Medical Laboratories (Clinical Laboratories)
 - k. Optical Implementation License
 - l. Drug Store Business License
 - m. License for Dental Labs
 - n. Business License for Traditional Medicine (Battrra)

- n. Izin Usaha Pengobatan Tradisional (Batra)
 - o. Izin Operasional Usaha Pest Control
 - p. Izin Industri Rumah Tangga Makanan dan Minuman
 - q. Izin Usaha Praktek Dokter Bersama
 - r. Izin Praktek Dokter Umum
 - s. Izin Praktek Dokter Gigi
 - t. Izin Praktek Dokter Bersama
 - u. Izin Praktek Bidan
 - v. Izin Praktek Perawat
 - w. Izin Praktek Fisioterapis
6. Layanan Izin Bidang Pertanian, terdiri dari :
- a. Izin Usaha Penggilingan Padi, Huller dan Penyosohan Beras
 - b. Izin Usaha Perkebunan (IUP)
 - c. Izin Usaha Perkebunan untuk Budidaya (IUP-B)
 - d. Izin Usaha Perkebunan untuk Pengolahan (IUP-P)
7. Layanan Izin Bidang Pendidikan, terdiri dari :
- a. Izin Pendirian, Perubahan dan Penutupan Satuan Pendidikan Dasar
 - o. Operational License for Pest Control Business
 - p. Food and Beverage Household Industry License
 - q. Joint Medical Practice Business License
 - r. General Practitioner's Practice License
 - s. Dental Practice License
 - t. Joint Medical Practice License
 - u. Midwife Practice License
 - v. Nursing Practice License
 - w. Practice License for Physiotherapist
6. Agricultural Licensing Service, consisting of:
- a. Business License for Paddy Milling, Huller and Rice Pouring-out
 - b. Plantation Business License (IUP)
 - c. Plantation Business License for Cultivation (IUP-B)
 - d. Plantation Business License for Processing (IUP-P)
7. Education Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:
- a. License for Establishment, Changing and Closing of Elementary Education Unit



- b. Izin Pendirian, Perubahan dan Penutupan Satuan Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini dan Pendidikan Non Formal
- c. Izin Lembaga Pelatihan Kerja Swasta
- 8. Layanan Izin Bidang Peternakan, terdiri dari :
 - a. Izin Usaha Peternakan Unggas
 - b. Izin Usaha Peternakan Kambing/ Domba
 - c. Izin Usaha Peternakan Sapi dan Kerbau Potong
 - d. Izin Usaha Peternakan Sapi, Kerbau dan Kuda Perah
 - e. Izin Usaha Peternakan Kuda
 - f. Izin Usaha Peternakan Sapi, Kerbau dan Kuda Bibit
 - g. Izin Usaha Pengiriman Ternak dan atau Bahan Asal Ternak Antar Pulau
 - h. Izin Usaha Pemotongan Hewan
 - i. Izin Usaha Toko Obat Hewan
- 9. Layanan Izin Bidang Usaha Perikanan, terdiri dari :
 - a. Izin Usaha Budidaya Perikanan
- 10. Layanan Izin Bidang Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang, terdiri dari :
 - a. Izin Usaha Jasa Konstruksi (IUJK)
- b. License for Establishment, Changing and Closing of Early Childhood Education Unit and Non Formal Education
- c. License for Private Employment Training Institutions
- 8. Animal Husbandry Licensing Service, consisting of:
 - a. Poultry Farm Business License
 - b. Goat/Sheep Farm Business License
 - c. Beef Cattle and Buffalo Farm Business Licenses
 - d. Business License for Dairy Cattle, Buffalo and Horses
 - e. Horse Ranch Business License
 - f. Business License for Cattle, Buffalo and Horse Seed Breeding Farms
 - g. Business License for Inter-Island Delivery of Livestock and/or Materials of Animal Origin
 - h. Slaughterhouse Business License
 - i. Business License for Animal Medicine Stores
- 9. Fisheries Business Licensing Service, consisting of:
 - a. Fisheries Aquaculture Business License
- 10. Licensing Services for Public Works and Spatial Planning, consisting of:
 - a. Construction Services Business License (IUJK).

B. Non Usaha

- 1. Layanan Izin Bidang Ketenagakerjaan, terdiri dari :
 - a. Perpanjangan Izin Memperkerjakan Tenaga Kerja Asing (IMTA)
- 2. Layanan Izin Bidang Perumahan Rakyat dan Kawasan Pemukiman, terdiri dari :

B. NON BUSINESS

- 1. Employment Sector Licensing Service, consisting of:
 - a. Extension to Hire Foreign Workers (IMTA) License
- 2. Licensing Services for Public Housing and Settlement Areas, consisting of:

- a. Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB)
- b. Sertipikat Laik Fungsi (SLF) Bangunan
- c. Izin Pemasangan Reklame
3. Layanan Izin Bidang Lingkungan Hidup, terdiri dari :
 - a. Izin Lingkungan
 - b. Izin Penyimpanan Limbah B3
4. Layanan Izin Pertanahan, terdiri dari :
 - a. Izin Perubahan Penggunaan Tanah (IPPT)
 - b. Izin Lokasi
5. Layanan Izin Sosial, terdiri dari :
 - a. Izin Operasional Panti

NON PERIZINAN

Layanan Non Perizinan, terdiri dari :

1. Surat Pengantar dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Kabupaten Sumbawa tentang Masuknya Saham Asing Dalam Perusahaan Penanaman Modal Dalam Negeri
2. Layanan Informasi
3. Layanan Pengaduan
4. Rekomendasi yang diperlukan perusahaan penanaman modal dalam negeri dalam urusan administrasi perizinan yang menjadi kewenangan Pemerintah Kabupaten Sumbawa

Semua jenis perizinan ini non retribusi (Rp 0), kecuali retribusi IMB, izin trayek, izin usaha perikanan dan retribusi perpanjangan IMTA. DPMPTSP siap melayani dengan CAKAP (cepat, akurat, komunikatif, aman dan pasti).

- a. Building Construction License (IMB)
- b. Certificate of Building Worthiness (SLF)
- c. Advertising Installation License
3. Environmental Licensing Services, consisting of:
 - a. Environmental License
 - b. B3 Waste Storage License
4. Land Licensing Service, consisting of:
 - a. License to Change Land Usage (IPPT)
 - b. Location License
5. Social Licensing Service, consisting of:
 - a. Institution Operational License.

NON LICENSING

Non-Licensing Services, consisting of:

1. Covering Letter from the One-Stop Office of Investment and Integrated Services of Sumbawa Regency on the Entry of Foreign Stocks in Domestic Investment Companies
2. Information Services
3. Complaint Service
4. Recommendations needed by Domestic Investment Companies in licensing administration matters that are under the authority of the Regional Government of Sumbawa Regency.

All types of licensing are non-levies (IDR. 0), except retribution for IMB, Route License, Fisheries Business Licenses and IMTA extension. DPMPTSP is ready to serve with CAKAP (Fast, Accurate, Communicative, Safe and Certainly).

DATA TABULATION
POTENTIAL AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR ACTIVITIES OF
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI/PMA) AND DOMESTIC INVESTMENT
(DI/PMD) SUMBAWA REGENCY

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	LOCATION	ACTIVITY	OWNERSHIP STATUS
1.	AGRICULTURE	Sumbawa Regency	Improvement on Production and Productivity of Food Crop; Area Expansion and Management; Management Improvement.	Community
2.	PLANTATION	Sumbawa Regency	Production Improvement of plantation crops by expanding land and providing superior seeds, especially coconut, coffee, kapok, cotton and candlenut; Processing and Marketing of Plantation Products.	Community
3.	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	Sumbawa Regency	Development of specific local superior commodities (Bali Cows; Sumbawa Cows, Horses and Buffaloes) with extensification and semi-intensive patterns in exploration, breeding and development of livestock and patterns of livestock intensification for agribusiness purposes.	Community
4.	FISHERY/ MARINE	Sumbawa Regency	The arrangement of facilities and infrastructure to increase production and productivity through fostering fishing communities and cultivators in the context of intensification, extensification, rehabilitation, and business diversification, as well as improving the system and efforts to safeguard territorial waters through the activation and growth of a group of supervisors.	Community and Regency Government

NO	SECTOR (SUB SECTOR)	LOCATION	ACTIVITY	OWNERSHIP STATUS
5.	FORESTRY	Forestry Area Sumbawa Regency	Reforestation by planting wood as industrial plantations (Siamese senna, teak and mahogany).	Community
6.	INDUSTRY	Sumbawa Regency	Silk Thread Spinning Industry; Silk Thread Weaving Industry; and Development of Brown Sugar Production and Marketing.	Community
7.	MINING AND ENERGY	Sumbawa Regency	Utilization of non-metallic minerals and rocks; utilization of wind energy; Additions to electricity and clean water networks and distribution.	Regency Government
8.	TOURISM	Sumbawa Regency	a. Development of Transportation Facilities and Infrastructure; b. Construction of Public and Social Facilities in the Tourism Destinations; c. Hotel/Inn construction in certain tourism destinations; d. Restaurants/Souvenir Shops/ Worship places; e. Preparing Tourism Package; f. Guidance/Maintenance; g. Training for Tour Guides; and h. Tour & Travel Bureau.	Regency Government and Community



Peta Kabupaten Sumbawa Map of Sumbawa Regency



Kontak Investasi :



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN SUMBAWA
DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU
SATU PINTU KABUPATEN SUMBAWA**

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