Abstract

The following paper describes the relation between rainfall patterns and distribution, water availability, agriculture activities, food stock at household level and their relation to food access, food consumptions and nutrition status of villagers in Kualin subdistrict of Timor Tengah Selatan District in West Timor. It was found that contrast to the occurrence in Pollen sub-district, there was no direct relation between water availability and rainfall occurrence in Kualin Subdistrict; but whatever the relation, dry seasons reduced farmer foodstock and in worst condition causes the reduction in food consumptions and nutritious status of the villagers. Efforts have been made by villagers/household to make multiple harvests of different crops, mix-farming especially crops-livestock, and various basic needs coping mechanisms. External interventions (village suprastructure government, NGOs and local Church) by providing foodstuffs at the correct time and targets helped villagers avoiding the worst effect of food shortages. Strengthen the villagers with appropriate technologies to combats biophysical limitations, improving their resilience and skills to dry seasons and water shortages, and outlook strategies to explore economic growth surrounding the areas should help the developments of the villages in Kualin subdistrict and TTS in general.