



REPORT

ASSISTED VILLAGE PROFILE ON ID3 IMPLEMENTATION

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INTRODUCTION

Background

On dugong and seagrass conservation (Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project - DSCP) which is conducted in Alor Regency, coastal community is one of the utmost front line who are pushed to keep their coastal regions. On its development, it is identified that there are three target villages, they are Kabola Village, Pante Deere Village, and Munaseli Village. The difference condition on every village has caused different approach that should be done to actualize effective conservation.

Objectives

Translating village's condition and profile is done with an objective to identify existing condition of the village, so there could be recommendation to increase the effective progression on village accompaniment on ID3 program implementation.

RESULT

Village profile is presented according to data that has been collected during observation activity towards community, but the information is different on each village. Information available is conducted based on interview, also based on secondary data collected from related party.

1. Kabola Village Profile

Access and Location



Kabola Village located in Kabola District and on the northeast of Alor Island head bird. This village is an entrance to Alor Regency because it where Mali Airport located. Kabola Village is located about 17 km from the center of the capital Alor Regency, Kalabahi. There are sufficient facilities for this village, mainly from road access, electricity, and clean water.

Community and Organization

Kabola Village (based on current data) now has 3,467 inhabitants. There are 1,021 householders (Kepala Keluarga/ KK) which consisted of 9 (nine) *Rukun Tetangga (RT)* and 4 (four) *Rukun Warga (RW)*. Generally, people live in Kabola Village are dominated by farmers (65% of productive ages) and 7% of fishermen (from total of 1.289 listed inhabitants).

	Category	Numbers
1	Population	3,467 inhabitants
	- Male	1,707 inhabitants
	- Female	1,760 inhabitants
	- Householder	1,021 householders
	- Farmer householder	816 householders

	- Fishermen householder	115 householders
2	Population based on education level	
	- Not yet school age	603
	- Not graduated from elementary school	263
	- Graduated elementary school	715
	- Graduated from junior high school	905
	- Graduated from senior high school	641
	- Has diploma degree	222
	- Has bachelor degree	118
3	Occupation	
	- Owner farmer	839
	- Fishermen	99
	- Handyman	9
	- Retired	26
	- Pastor	14
	- Driver	33
	- Entrepreneur	128
	- Civil servant	180
	- Military/ Police officer	5
	- Private	110
	- Total	1289

There are several community groups in this village, they are farmers group, fishermen group, environmentalists group, and religious group (church and mosque).

Land Use

The size of Kabola Village region is 2,018 hectares with friable sandy soil on coastal area, solid with thin humus in the middle and in the hill area. The climate has 4 (four) wet months and 8

(eight) dry months, and average temperature of 27-33 degrees celcius. Land area and its usage based on 2016 data are as follows:

No.	Land Use	Area (hectares)
1	Yard	510
2	Field/ Huma	217
3	Moor/ Garden	623
4	Community's Garden	188
5	Private Forest	5
6	State Forest	15
7	Un-managed land	375
8	Others	247
	Total	2.018

History and Culture

The tribe that inhabits this region is Kabola Tribe, in which it was part of Kabola Empire. This empire, according to an interview with one of traditional elders – Onesimus Laa, covers Kabola District to Watatuku towards Kalabihi. This tribe still has heritage, it is a custom home “Gudang” which was rebuilt within traditional village region which is located near Kupidil Village, Kabola District. Traditional dance and clothes of Kabola Tribe that is made of barks is still being used on cultural event and when welcoming visitors.

Fishery Community Activity

Part of people in Kabola Village already have awareness and sense of belongings toward their coastal regions and their gardens. Fishermen community use fishing tool like net (pukat) and handline. Part of people have known the protected species like dolphins, turtles, and whales. However, there is still hammerhead sharks capture in Buiko region and sand digging at several collected points.

2. Pante Deere Village Profile

Access and Location



Pante Deere Village located in Kabola District and at the northeast of Alor Island head bird. This village is adjoined directly with Mali Airport and Landfill of Kabola Village. There are enough facilities in this village, there are clean water and roads in village area, but the road heading to the village is rather steep and rocky. This village has no access to phone signal but has access towards information that is caught by parabola.

Community and Organization

Total number of people in Pante Deere village is 727 inhabitants. People that live in Pante Deere region is generally farmers and the others are entrepreneur, pastor, and fishermen. There are several community groups in this village, they are farmers group, fishermen group, environmentalists group, and religious group (Church and Mosque).

Land Use

Village is generally consisted of white sand beach that is overgrown by vegetations like coconut, trees and gradens, which there is no sufficient and reliable data about land use.

History and Culture

This region is inhabited by Kabola Tribe and Deere Tribe. Right before it becomes a village that live on coastal area, the people of the village live on hill area at first (kampong lama) of Deere Village. This thing that caused most of Pante Deere people are farmers.

Fishery Community Condition

Part of people from Pante Deere Village already have awareness and sense of belonging toward their coastal regions and their gardens. Fishermen community use fishing tool like net (pukat) and handline, meanwhile seaweed culture is conducted using longline methods and stakes basis. However, there is still information of the using of potassium and tuba root, and also there are some sand digging at several spots.

3. Munaseli Village Profile

Access and Location



Munaseli Village is located at the northeast of Pantar Island, Pantar District, Alor Regency. This village could be reach by daily ship taxi from Alor Kecil Harbor. The road and transportation access are within enough category and are still dominated by rocky road. Munaseli in general has access to clean water, but there are two small villages that have no equal facilities from clean water, electricity, and phone signal.

Community and Organization

Total number of village's population is 1,991 inhabitants. Majority of Munaseli people have main jobs as farmers, fishermen, and seaweed farmer, also entrepreneur. There are several community groups in this village, they are seaweed farmers group, fishermen group, farmers group, and religious group (Church and Mosque).

Land Use

In general, the village areas are consisted of white sand beach that is overgrown by vegetations: coconut, trees, pecan garden, walnut, and corn. Most of the region in Small Village 1 has seaweed culture whose ownership is personal and private (PT Rote Karagenan Nusantara). There has not been sufficient data about land use.

History and Culture

There's a history record in Munaseli Village, it is Munaseli Empire that is the biggest empire in Alor Island, meanwhile the biggest empire in Alor Island is Abui Empire. Munaseli had ever involved in war with Pandai Empire and asked help from Majapahit Empire. According to story from local figure, Munaseli and Majapahit were lost in the battle and Majapahit's ship turned into a rock, nowadays called Jawatoda. They said, Munaseli Empire was known for its walnut commodity during colonial period.

Fishery community condition

Part of people in Munaseli village have lowest awareness compared to the other two villages. Fishermen community use fishing tool like net (pukat) and handline, meanwhile seaweed culture is conducted using longline methods and stakes basis. Shark net and trawl sero are discovered. There is a report that for the past four years, there is a dugong bycatch in process (2014 and 2016). Dugong was then taken for its meat and being skinned, so that they could sell its fangs and bones to the collectors in Kabir and its blood to the collectors in Timor Leste.

CLOSURE

According to profile that is informed about community's condition about the three majority villages which their people have occupation as farmers and have land that are planted with corn, hazelnut, and walnut. Another people' occupation are entrepreneur and fishermen. Generally, access to the location is good enough, but there still need improvement and support from the government. Community's understanding about protected marine species is vary. That becomes the fundamental for fixing in the future by increasing local community's welfare.