REPORT

MUNASELI VILLAGE POKMASWAS MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE TRAINING

ALOR REGENCY, NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR

AUTHORS

JAHVED F MARO, S.PI.,M.SI & YULIYANTO TELL, S.PI.,M.SI

This Project is executed by the Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, with financing from the GEF, implementation support by UNEP and technical support from the CMS Dugong MoU Secretariat.

PREFACE

The praise and gratitude of the authors of the ***POKMASWAS Parcipatory Monitoring and Surveillance Training*** team pray to the presence of the Almighty God, because of the grace and wisdom given to the team so that the training activities held on 05 - 07 June 2018 could go well. The team realized that in this training there are still many shortcomings experienced both in terms of time, participants' understanding and also the equipments. The team hopes that in the future there will always be such training in order to increase the POKMASWAS ability on participatory monitoring and supervision by POKMASWAS. With humility the team of authors expect constructive criticism, suggestions and inputs for subsequent training activities.

Kalabahi, May 2018

Authors

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BAB I. PREFACE

1.1. Background

Water Conservation Area is a zonation-managed area to maintain a balance between the use of marine areas with the protection of marine resources contained in the area, with the main objective is the welfare of communities that exist within and outside the region. Based on Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fishery number 47 of 2016 (PerMen KP No. 47 tahun 2016) on Utilization of Water Conservation Area, there are 4 types of utilization that can be done in conservation area that is: Fishing, fish cultivation, marine nature tourism, and research and education.

Water Conservation Area in Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Pantar Strait of Alor Regency has been determined by the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries on 16 June 2015 through the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries number 35 of 2015 (Kepmen KP No. 35 tahun 2015). With an area of 276,693.38 hectares. The objectives of this MPA establishment are the management and protection of coral reef ecosystems, seagrass beds, mangroves, sustainable fisheries, and protected biota such as turtles, sharks and manta rays, as well as marine mammals including whales, dolphins and dugongs. Pantar Strait MPA is one of the conservation areas that is gifted with the existence of Dugong.

Duyung or in English is often referred as Dugong/Sea cow and in Latin called *Dugong dugon* is a type of marine mammal-eating plants (herbivore), namely seagrass plants. Dugong is an endangered marine biota and is protected by law in Indonesia under Government Regulation No. 7 of 1999 (Permen No. 7 Tahun 1999). Internationally the status of dugong has been included in the World Red List by the International Union on Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as a "vulnerable animal against extinction". Other than that, dugong is also included in Appendix I by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).

Dugong's vulnerability is triggered by the level of dugong hunting for meat, bones and fangs, accidentally caught by fisherman (bycatch), habitat degradation/destruction of dugong habitat (seagrass beds) and threat of uncontrolled dugong tourism / dugong tourism that run without regulation.

The low level of community comprehension of dugong protection and the lack of national policy derivation on Dugong protection at the local level has been a major challenge in the management of Dugong in the Pantar Straits MPA of Alor Regency.

In the Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project (DSCP) conservation program conducted in Alor Regency, coastal communities are one of the leading aspects that are encouraged to be able to maintain their coastal areas. DSCP through WWF-Indonesia together with the NTT Province Marine and Fisheries Service, and Marine and Fisheries Office of Alor Regency conducted institutional strengthening of Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) and encouraged the participation of villages/kelurahan as well as community conservation, seaweed cultivation groups and tourism groups to support the effort. Several village-based community surveillance groups (POKMASWAS) have participated in conservation efforts such as POKMASWAS Cinta Lingkungan of Pante Deere Village, POKMASWAS Sinar Kabola of Kelurahan Kabola and POKMASWAS Tanjung Muna of Munaseli Village.

Recalling the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2014) concerning Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 (Undang-Undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2007) about Management of Coastal and Small Islands (WP3K) and Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 2009 (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 45 Tahun 2009) concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 In 2004 (Undang-Undang Nomor 31 Tahun 2004) about Fisheries, then in an effort to improve governance aspects in the management of WP3K, especially in the Pantar Strait MPA Regional Water Conservation Area (KKPD) and sustainable fisheries management, it is necessary to improve aspects of law enforcement and control in these two aspects. With the effective patrol system, surveillance and law enforcement, it is expected that fisheries management and WP3K, especially Marine conservation areas, can be carried out and can improve the welfare of coastal communities, especially those found in the KKPD and surrounding areas.

Patrol, supervision and law enforcement in WP3K as well as in fishery area is mandate given by Law to the government in managing fishery and WP3K. In this effort the aspects of community participation, support and involvement are very important. Based on Based on Regulation of Minister of Marine Affairs and Fishery Number 58 of 2001 (PerMen KP no KEP. 58 / MEN / 2001) concerning Procedures for Implementation of Community Oversight System in Management and Utilization of Marine and Fishery Resources states that the Community Based Monitoring System (SISWASMAS) is a surveillance system involving the active role of the community in supervising and controlling the management and utilization of marine and fishery resources responsibly, in order to obtain benefits in a sustainable manner. Sustainable benefit in question is the utilization of fishery and marine resources in its

management does not do the destruction or extinction of aquatic biota and pay attention to the existing ecosystems in marine waters.

The Community Surveillance Group (POKMASWAS) is formed by a community initiative coordinated by a member of the society, POKMASWAS is a government partner that plays a role in supervising to assist the government in carrying out the management of Coastal Zone and Small Islands (WP3K) and sustainable fisheries activities to improve the welfare of the society .

POKMASWAS is the spearhead of the supervision carried out by the government on the utilization of the Coastal Zone and Small Islands and other Fisheries Activities. Therefore, so that it is necessary to train community based patrol and supervision mechanisms to improve POKMASWAS capacity, especially patrol techniques, procedures for recording and reporting of patrol activities and supervision.

The waters area of the Munaseli Village still have potential threats to dugong through the occurrence of bycatch activities. In December 2016, there was information about the caught of this mammal by a tidal net known as a sero trawl (pukat sero). This net is installed by local fishermen at the "door" or overdrafts found at the transition between deep waters, coral reefs in the edge of sea cliff, with shallow waters dominated by seagrasses and sand.

Munaseli Village is one of the areas in Pantar Strait MPA and the Surrounding Sea which several times there are bycatch events. **The occurrence of bycatch** happens because there are local fishermen who install sero trawls, nets that are mounted transversely and inhibit fish entering the tidal transition waters, at one of the dugong entrances to the seagrass ecosystem. But until now, there is still limited data and information about the condition. Therefore, further research is needed regarding the locations indicated by the existence of dugong.

In order to maintain the sustainability of dugongs and their habitat, the Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project (DSCP) Indonesia program took the initiative to take part in dugong protection efforts in several regions in Indonesia, including Alor Regency, Nusa Tenggara Timur (NTT) Province. These efforts are carried out through strengthening aspects of surveillance and management of the dugong which includes regulation and institutions among the local community. Preliminary studies of dugong and seagrass in Munaseli Village were carried out as part of the DSCP program to gather various information related to population, morphometry, behavior, habitat, ecology, frequency of dugong sounds; as well as threats and information related to the social culture of local communities.

Further information and studies may serve as the basis for the protection and management of such biota and its habitat. By understanding dugong bio-ecological information and conditions deeply, it can support the preparation of a joint management work plan between the community and the local government.

Seeing the importance of dugongs as protected marine mammals and sea turtles as well as coastal ecosystems in Munaseli Village, it is necessary to monitor and preserve dwellings, places to look for food and dugong spawning area so that these mammals can be preserved. Therefore, seeing from the importance of coastal ecosystems and unique species that are in the waters of Munaseli Village, there participation from the local community is necessary, especially POKMASWAS in conducting monitoring and surveillance.

The participation of POKMASWAS in Munaseli Village in safeguarding coastal ecosystems is a joint monitoring activity to monitor and or supervise/patrol the condition of coastal ecosystems and species found in the area where they are located, but acknowledge from the POKMASWAS capability in monitoring the coastal ecosystem that is still minimal, it is considered important to conduct training on participatory monitoring and surveillance techniques so that the group can conduct independent monitoring. By looking at the problems described in the background above, WWF through the Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project (DSCP) program carried out participatory monitoring of coastal and species ecosystem monitoring for POKMASWAS in Munaseli Village, Pantar Subdistrict, Alor Regency.

Efforts to strengthen POKMASWAS institutions in Munaseli Village, especially the ability of members to carry out participatory supervision through training activities are very urgent needs to be carried out to maintain the presence of Dugong and coastal ecosystems in Pantar Strait MPA, Alor Regency, Nusa Tenggara Timur Province to remain sustainable.

1.2. Objective

The objective of participatory monitoring and surveillancepervision by POKMASWAS in Munaseli Village is to improve capacity, staff of KKPD management unit and law enforcement apparatus so that supervision of WP3K and Fishery Utilization in waters of Kelurahan Kabola and its surrounding is participative.

1.3. Outcomes

The results to be achieved in the implementation of this training activity are:

1. Pokmaswas have adequate capacity in carrying out community-based surveillance techniques, recording and reporting on any incidents found.
2. Pokmaswas have a proper and accountable supervision record.
3. The establishment of a good reporting system to the government apparatus, resulting in good cooperation between POKMASWAS and Government Apparatus in conducting participative supervision.

BAB II. ACTIVITY IMPLEMENTATION

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1 Time and Place

Participatory monitoring and surveillance training activities conducted by POKMASWAS were held on 5 - 8 June 2018. The inauguration and completion of the materials was held on the 5th at the Marine and Fishery Service Office Hall of Alor Regency. While field practice was conducted in Pate Deere Village Waters on 07 June 2018.

2.2 Inauguration

The inauguration of participatory monitoring and surveillance training of POKMASWAS in Pante Deere Village was conducted on 05 June 2018 located in Marine and Fishery Service Office Hall of Alor Regency opened by Head of Marine and Fisheries Office of Alor Regency.

2.3. Training Materials Distribution

Distribution of training materials in the form of instruction modules on participatory monitoring and surveillance training of POKMASWAS, draft for interview instructions and patrol as well as stationery - writing pens, pencils, notebooks and pencil blades.

2.4. Initial Evaluation of Participants' Comprehension

After the opening of the training, an initial evaluation of participants' comprehension of participatory monitoring and surveillance training was carried out. The purpose of this evaluation is to determine the level of understanding of the participants before the training is carried out so that it can be a guide of the trainer in the provision of material. In addition, it is also useful to measure the impact of this training, especially to find out the increased knowledge of participants. Initial Evaluation uses questioning methods with visual aids and afterwards uses worksheets in the form of questions and statements.

2.5. Provision of Basic Competency Material

Basic competency materials are given on June 5, 2018, the basic competencies are:

1. Management of Pantar Strait MPA KKPD and Role of POKMASWAS in supporting Surveillance of Coastal Waters and Small Islands
2. Law Enforcement in the Waters Area
3. Participatory Monitoring & Surveillance of POKMASWAS

4. Understanding of monitoring and surveillance equipment;
5. Comprehension of the technique of using Global Positioning System (GPS);
6. Draw a patrol track map by POKMASWAS in Village/Kelurahan

2.6. Land Simulation

Basic competency materials other than provided through class presentations are also conducted with ground simulation practice. Land simulation practice is given on May 6, 2018 before field practice. The given ground simulation materials are:

1. GPS usage techniques;
2. Interview techniques;
3. Technique of filling the field data in information sheet.

2.7. Field Practice

Participatory of reef monitoring field practices were given on June 6, 2018, at 08.00 WITA - 14.00 WITA. The practice is carried out in the waters of Munaseli Village (Munaseli Village Port) Pantar Strait MPA and the Surrounding Sea of Alor Regency. The given practice materials cover the whole stages of participatory monitoring and surveillance, among others:

1. Group formation
2. Assignment of duties;
3. Determining the location of participatory monitoring and surveillance;
4. Preparation of participatory monitoring and surveillance logistics;
5. Use of GPS;
6. Completion of field data interview form;

2.8. Disscusion

After doing field practice, small presentations and discussions conducted related to:

1. Data of monitoring and surveillance results in the field;
2. Problems faced by the participants in conducting monitoring and supervision patrols;
3. Follow-up plan of of participatory monitoring and surveillance activities.

2.9. Final Evaluation of Participants' Comprehension

A final evaluation of participants' ability and comprehension of of participatory monitoring and surveillance of POKMASWAS is conducted to measure the knowledge development of trainees and provide inputs for committees and trainers in designing the next training. This evaluation is done by filling the questions provided by the Trainer Team.

2.10. Training Closing Ceremony

The closing of the training was conducted on 07 June 2018 at the Coastal of Pante Deere Beach. The training was closed by the representative of Munaseli Village Apparatus.

BAB III. TRAINING RESULTS

3.1. Results of Analysis and Evaluation

3.2. Protocol of Participatory Supervision

Basically doing protocol/regulation in supervisioning participatively is necessary to prepare several things including:

a. Coordination

Coordination activities are conducted among all elements of the patrol team, namely Munaseli Village POKMASWAS, Law Enforcement Apparatus and Water Conservation Area Administrator. Coordination activities conducted with the administration of correspondence carry out between agencies/institutions who are members of the Patrol Team.

From the result of coordination patrol team formed and also the determination of the team leader and the number of team members. The head of the patrol team led by the head of POKMASWAS of Munaseli Village located in Munaseli Village, Kabola Sub-District, Alor Regency, NTT Province, then determines the time, place and strategy of participatory patrol implementation and calculate the estimated operational cost of the patrol needed during the patrol.

b. Patrol Activity

Things to consider in the implementation of patrol activities are:

a) Chief of the patrol team leads the course of patrol activities;
b) The team leader gives briefing about the patrol plan and divides the role of patrol members based on the competencies held by each individual member. (Interviewer, field form filler, GPS holder, ship driver and documentation person);
c) Checking members of the patrol team, checking logistics and patrol equipment.
d) The Chief of the Patrol Team always communicates regularly to the ground team at the monitoring post via radio communications;
e) Technical implementation and charging of patrol data shall be conducted in accordance with participative patrol guidelines/instruction;
f) After the patrol ends, the chief checks the completeness of the members, patrol equipments and makes a report of the patrol implementation;

g) Patrol activities are prioritized for preventive and persuasive law enforcement, but do not rule out repressive law enforcement in accordance with the agreed patrol implementation strategy at the preparatory stage;

c. Tools and Materials

Tools and materials used in participatory monitoring and supervision by Munaseli Village POKMASWAS in Pantar Strait MPA KKPD and the Surrounding Sea are:

1. Global Positioning System (GPS),
2. Binocular,
3. Fom Data collection at the time of survey,
4. Digital Camera
5. Motor Boat
6. Compass
7. Pen
8. Notebooks
9. Uniform
10. HT (Handy Talky)

3.3 POKMASWAS of Munaseli Village

Gambar 1. Pokmaswas of Munaseli Village

Munaseli Village POKMASWAS is a group of coastal and marine control community located in Munaseli Village, Kabola Sub-district, Alor Regency, NTT Province, has a role in patrolling and monitoring of coastal and marine surrounding Munaseli Village located in Pantar Strait MPA KKPD and the Surrounding Sea. Munaseli Village POKMASWAS has 10 members.

Participatory monitoring and surveillance training activities conducted at Munaseli Village POKMASWAS include:

1. Use of GPS

One of the most important tools in participative surveillance/patrol is a geo-positioning marking device (GPS). Marking location of area beneficiaries, tracking patrol route, starting and final point of patrol route and marking other important locations is done by using GPS. The use of GPS in participative patrol need to pay attention to several things that is:

Gambar 2. Pengambilan Titik Koordinat

1. Everytime find and record the utilization of marine conservation area resources.
2. Dismissal at monitoring shelters along the specified patrol path.
3. Locations that affected by the result of fishing by illegal fishing gear.
4. Locations where threats and violations occur.
5. Locations where protected species of fish are found.
6. Starting location of departure and final location when boat is docked.

Gambar 3. Pencatatan data dan Informasi Respondent

2. Records of data and information

The data and information recorded in the Munaseli Village POKMASWAS Patrol Activity is about the utilization of the water conservation area both for fishing activities and the activity of the environmental services utilization (Tourism). In addition to the the utilization activities of the area, the recording of social economic information benefiting the region is also conducted. Recording the data done by using the field form sheet that has been provided. Informations that are recorded are:

1) The ID of Parciticipatory Patrol Implementation
2) Number
3) Date
4) Time (start and end of the patrol)
5) Patrol location/ waypoint information/ position/ GPS point
6) Types of area utilization encountered (capture fisheries/tourism)
7) Information on the utilization area encountered (the name of the ship, the name of the captain, the number of crew, the type of vessel, the origin of the area beneficiaries, the occurrence of the fishing gear, the type of fishing gear used, the target fish species obtained, the number and weight of the target fish obtained)

8) Social information is the level of knowledge of the area beneficiaries of the marine conservation area and the rules contained therein, the level of support of the utilization area and the level of participation of the beneficiaries area for the management of the marine conservation area.
9) Information on the type and number of violations found. This information can be used as a measure in monitoring the level of compliance of marine conservation area users to the existing rules.

3. Activity Documentation

Documenting activities is very important especially in law enforcement both persuasive and repressive. Documentation of photographs and videos may serve as evidence in the act of infringement. For that, it is required to have a team members who competence in documentation activities both in the form of video and photos. It also requires underwater documentation capabilities. Taking documentation done by Munaseli Village POKMASWAS such as fishing activities and tourism utilization that is in the waters surround Munaseli Village, Pantar Sub-District, Alor Regency.

Gambar 4. Dokumentasi Kegiatan

4. Interview

Good and effective interview techniques are required to obtain a complete and accurate data by minimizing the time of data collection. In addition it requires good communication skills to avoid the arrogant impression of the patrol team at the time of data collection.

Interview by POKMASWAS team of Munaseli Village when conducting direct interview patrol with the respondent (Fisherman or Tourist) asked about are self identity, activity conducted, introduction of location/waters where they are and give explanation/socialization to fisherman/tourists while they doing their activity.

5. Patrol Time

In accordance with the agreement with Munaseli Village POKMASWAS on June 5, 2018 in the hall of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Office of Alor Regency set time to patrol every 1 month in the second week, on Thursday.

6. Patrol Track

Patrol monitoring and surveillance of Marine Conservation Area of Pantar Strait MPA and the Surrounding Sea is conducted in the Munaseli Village with the number of members of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS who attended as many as 6 people. Patrol practice is done at 08.00 WITA to 14.00 WITA, precisely at the Motor Ship Port Munaseli Village, Pantar Sub-District, Alor Regency. Patrol activity starts from the starting point of departure (Port) to the final point patrol (Village Boundaries), with a distance of 2.81 km patrol distance is measured using GPS. The patrol lane is shown in Figure 5.

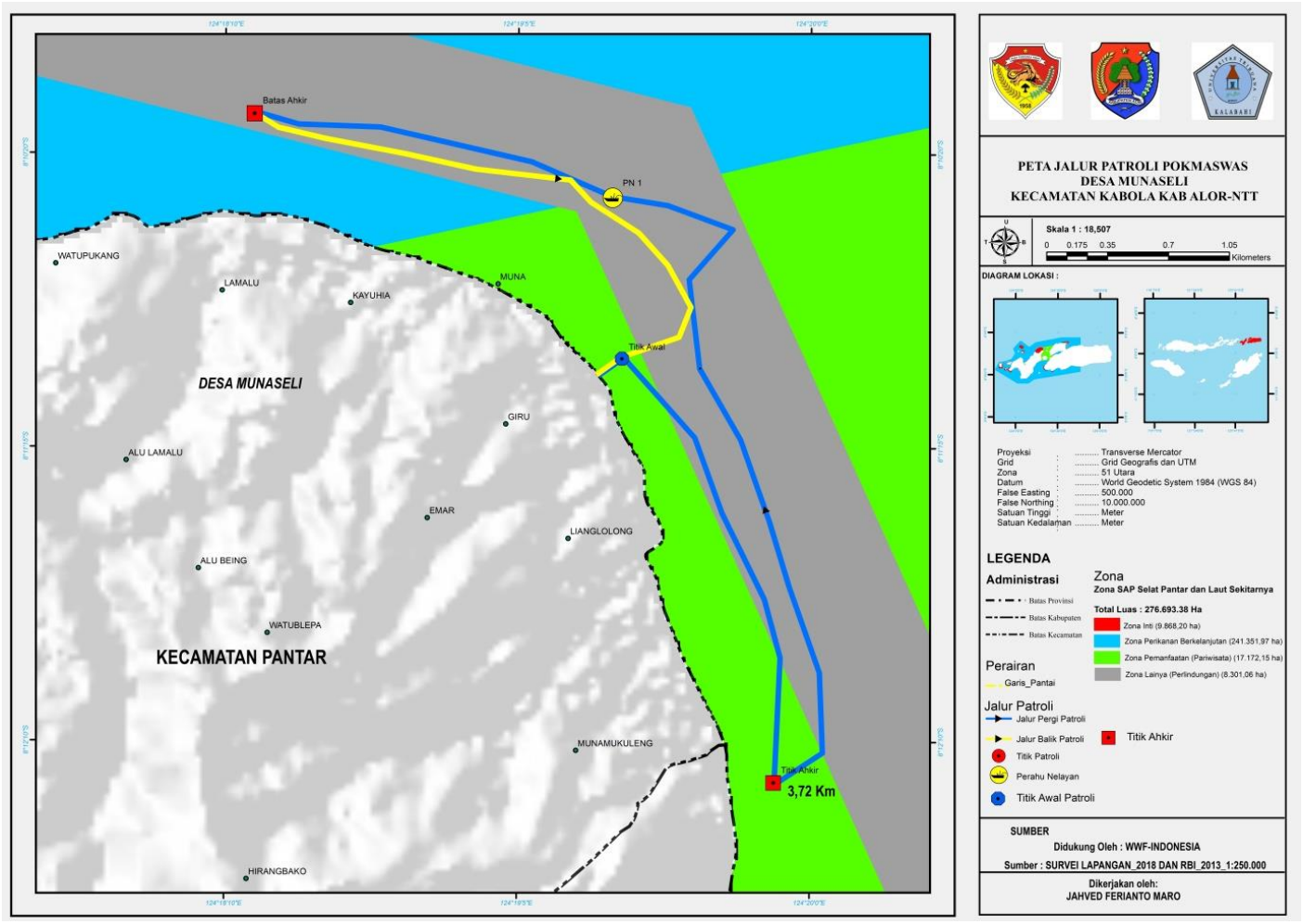

Figure 5. Map of Patrol Track, Kelurahan Kabola

Seen on the map above when conducting surveillance and monitoring patrols found 1 respondent of fishermen who do activities in the waters around Munaseli Village, the respondents can not be interviewed because at the time of patrolling waters around Munaseli Village experienced a high wave. However, there are other indications that may be suspected, this is because when the fisherman saw the patrol boat Munaseli Village POKMASWAS passing by, the fisherman was sad to escape, so it can be suspected that there is another

purpose of the fisherman. Therefore it is necessary to conduct a routine patrol so that the activities of fishermen conducted in the waters of Munaseli Village can be known clearly.

7. Patrol Budget

According to the results of the agreement on June 5, 2018 Munaseli Village POKMASWAS once patrolled with the budget of Rp 540,000,-. Cost details are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Operational Cost Details of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS Patrol

Number	Description	Volume	QUANTITY (Rp)
	Oil Fuel		
1	Bahan bakar (solar)	30 liter	Rp 150,000
2	Bahan bakar (oli)	1 pack	Rp 240,000
	Amount		**Rp 390,000**
	Food Consumption		
1	Snack and lunch	10 persons	Rp 50,000
2	Mineral Water (Aqua)	1 Gallon	Rp 50,000
3	Tea and Coffee	1 pack	Rp 50,000
	Amount		**Rp 150,000**
Total			**Rp 540,000**

3.3. Evaluation of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS Comprehension on Participatory Monitoring and Surveillance

A. Results of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS Questionnaire Analysis

Participatory coastal surveillance training is one of the important factors that need to be addressed to coastal communities. The expected output of the training activities is community understanding (POKMASWAS) on the supervision and management of coastal areas in a sustainable manner. Training materials provided to POKMASWAS members include integrated coastal management, Marine Protected Areas (MPA KKLD) Pantar Strait, community-based coastal resource management, and participatory monitoring and supervision.

Evaluation of comprehension level of POKMASWAS members is done through questionnaire given before and after training. The statements prepared in the form of

questionnaires are representative to sub-topics of the training materials. Each item of statement has a range of values that differ from the weight of judgments between 0 and 100. The comprehension criteria consist of several categories, that is: 0 - 35% (very less), 36 - 50% (less), 51 - 75% and 76 - 100% (good). The weight of each statement can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. The weight of each statement.

NUMBER OF STATEMENT	BOBOT PENILAIAN				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	100	75	50	35	0
2.	100	75	50	35	0
3.	0	35	50	75	100
4.	0	35	50	75	100
5.	100	75	50	35	0
6.	0	35	50	75	100
7.	100	75	50	35	0
8.	0	35	50	75	100
9.	0	35	50	75	100
10.	100	75	50	35	0

Further weight assessment from each POKMASWAS member before the training can be seen in table 3.

Table 3. The weight of each POKMASWAS members before training.

NUMBER OF STATEMENT	Participants's Number						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2	100	50	75	75	75	75	450
3	75	35	100	100	100	100	510
4	100	0	75	35	100	35	345
5	100	100	75	75	35	100	485
6	100	0	75	75	100	50	400
7	75	50	75	75	100	100	475
8	75	0	100	100	100	100	475
9	75	0	75	75	100	100	425
10	100	50	75	75	100	100	500
Total	900	385	825	785	910	860	
Percentage (%)	90	39	83	79	91	86	

Evaluation result of understanding the training material to POKMASWAS member from Munaseli Village is known that POKMASWAS understanding is good enough with comprehension level above 50%. The level of comprehension of POKMASWAS members from Munaseli Village before and after training can be explained as follows:

A. Comprehension Level Before Training

Members of POKMASWAS Desa Munaseli who attended the training and filled out the initial evaluation questionnaire amounted to 6 people. The result of evaluation of comprehension level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Comprehension level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member.

Comprehension of Problems	**Good**	**Sufficient**	**Good**	**Sufficient**	**Good**	**Sufficient**	**Good**	**Good**	**Sufficient**	**Good**
Score	100	75	85	57,50	80,83	66,67	79,17	79,17	70,83	83,33
Number of Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Based on the table above, a graph of understanding level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member can be made as shown in Figure 6.

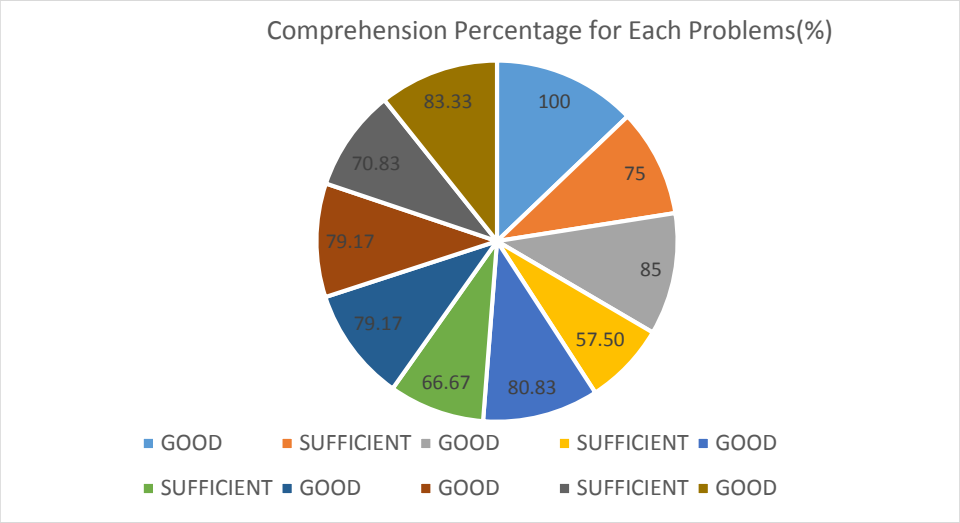

Figure 6. Graphic about comprehension level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member.

The percentage comprehension level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member for each variable is as follows:

1. An understanding of integrated coastal zone management

a. Basic understanding about the prohibition of bomb, poison, potassium, and coral mining in Pantar Strait MPA and the Surrounding Sea is 100% (good)

b. Understanding of POKMASWAS role and responsibility for coastal ecosystem damage by 75% (Sufficient)

2. Understanding of Pantar Strait Marine Conservation Area of Marine Protected Area (KKLD MPA)

   Understanding of the main focus of protection of Pantar Strait MPA area includes dugong, shark, whale, sea turtle, mangrove, coral reef, and seagrass is 85% (good)

3. Understanding of coastal resource management

   An understanding of community-based coastal resource management principles is 57.50% (sufficient)

4. Participatory monitoring and surveillance

   a. Understanding about the importance of coastal surveillance by POKMASWAS is 80.83% (good)

   b. Understanding of the using GPS in the supervision of coastal and marine resources is 66.67% (sufficient)

   c. Understanding about the need for coordination of POKMASWAS with law enforcement officers and conservation area managers in surveillance planning is 79.17% (good)

   d. Understanding about the importance of recording each incident found in supervision area is 79.17% (good)

   e. Understanding of the need to deliver report after each patrol by 70.83% (enough)

   f. Understanding of patrol equipment (communication tool, patrol boat, GPS, map, compass) in surveillance activity is 83,33% (good)

B. Comprehension Level After Training

The assessment weight of each POKMASWAS member after the training can be seen in table 5.

Table 5. The assessment weight of each POKMASWAS member after training.

Number of Statement	Participants' Number						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	600
2	100	75	75	75	75	75	475

3	100	75	100	100	100	100	575
4	100	50	75	75	100	75	475
5	100	100	75	75	75	100	525
6	100	100	100	75	100	75	550
7	100	75	75	75	100	100	525
8	75	75	100	100	100	100	550
9	75	75	75	75	100	100	500
10	100	100	100	75	100	100	575
TOTAL	950	825	875	825	950	925	
PERCENTAGE (%)	95	83	88	83	95	93	

Munaseli Village POKMASWAS members who attended the patrol activity and filled the final evaluation questionnaire amounted to 6 people. The result of evaluation of comprehension level of POKMASWAS member of Munaseli Village can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Comprehension level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS members.

Comprehension of Problems	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**	**Good**
Score	100	79	95,83	79,17	87,50	91,67	87,50	91,67	83,33	95,83
Number of Problems	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Based on the table above, a graph of understanding level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member can be made as shown in Figure 2.

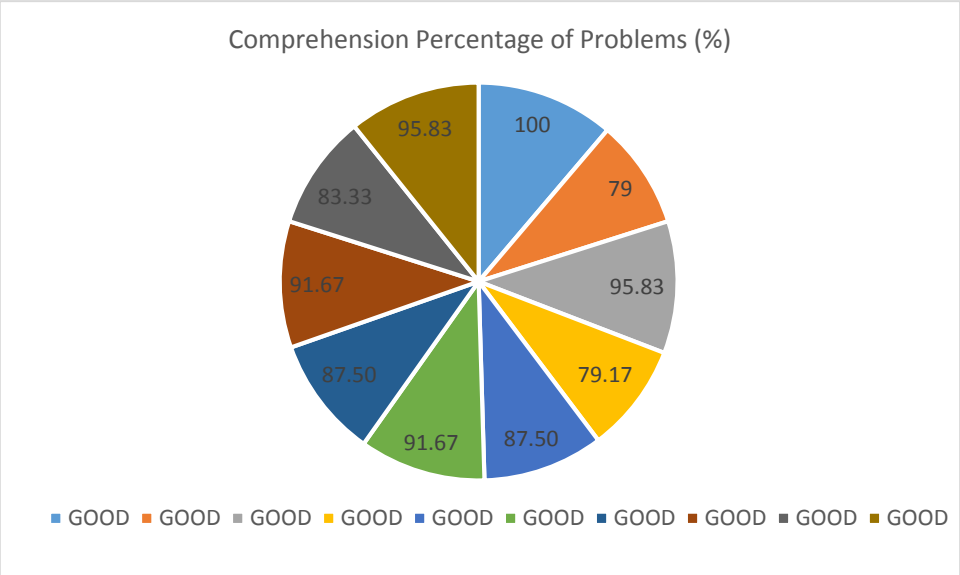

Figure 2. Graphic about comprehension level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member.

The percentage level of comprehension of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member for each variable is as follows:

1. Understanding of integrated coastal zone management

   c. Basic understanding about the prohibition of bomb, poison, potassium, and coral mining in Pantar Strait MPA and the Surrounding Sea is 100% (good)

   d. Understanding of POKMASWAS role and responsibility for coastal ecosystem damage by 79 % (good)

2. Understanding of Pantar Strait Marine Conservation Area of Marine Protected Area (KKLD MPA)

   Understanding of the main focus of protection of Pantar Strait MPA area includes dugong, shark, whale, sea turtle, mangrove, coral reef, and seagrass is 95,83 % (good)

3. Understanding of coastal resource management

   An understanding of community-based coastal resource management principles is 79,17 % (good)

4. Participatory monitoring and surveillance

   a. Understanding about the importance of coastal surveillance by POKMASWAS is 87,50 % (good)

   b. Understanding of the using GPS in the supervision of coastal and marine resources is 91,67 % (good)

   c. Understanding about the need for coordination of POKMASWAS with law enforcement officers and conservation area managers in surveillance planning is 87,50 % (good)

   d. Understanding about the importance of recording each incident found in supervision area is 91,67 % (good)

   e. Understanding of the need to deliver report after each patrol by 83,33 % (enough)

f. Understanding of patrol equipment (communication tool, patrol boat, GPS, map, compass) in surveillance activity is 95,83 % (good)

C. Comprehension Enhancement Before and After Training

Comprehension improvement of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member before and after training can be seen in Figure 3.

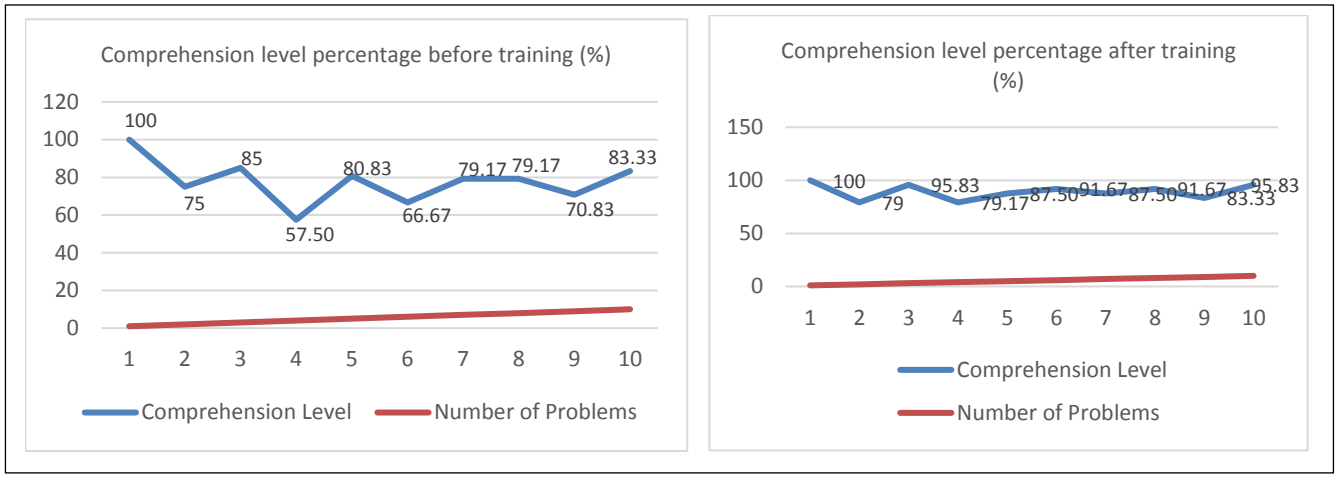

Figure 3. Comprehension improvement of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member.

Based on the graph above, it can be seen that there are improvement comprehension of of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member in every variable with good category. The result of the analysis shows that at the time before the training, the average comprehension level of Munaseli Village POKMASWAS member by 78% then increased to 89% after training.

BAB IV. CLOSING

1.1. Conclusion

Conclusions from the results of participatory monitoring and surveillance pokmaswas training by Munaseli Village POKMASWAS can be concluded that:

1. Parcipatory Monitoring and Surveillance Training in the Pantar Strait KKPD MPA and the Surrounding Sea, precisely in the waters around Munaseli Village can be seen from the evaluation and field practice results which including interview data retrieval techniques, GPS usage, and writing techniques are broadly understood well and correctly by Cinta Lingkungan POKMASWAS of Pante Deere Village;
2. No suspicious fishing activity found in the Munaseli Village Water Protection Zone;
3. People who do sand mining is still found on the coastal area of Munaseli Village;
4. Patrol facilities is still lacking by Munaseli Village POKMASWAS in terms of fleet petrol in the form of patrol boats and patrol equipments that used for conducting patrol.

1.2. Advice

The suggestions submitted in this report are:

1. A joint monitoring and surveillance of the government and Munaseli Village POKMASWAS is required so that in terms of experience and knowledge will be increasing,
2. It would be nice if POKMASWAS members are selected from relatively younger aged communities, so they can more easily understand the training materials and practicum in terms of technology use in participatory monitoring and surveillance;
3. There is a need for training in the use of snorkeling equipment in participatory monitoring and surveillance.

ATTACHMENTS

Training Agenda of Sea Grass Monitoring in Participative way of Pokmaswas Munaseli Village, Pate Deere Village and District Kabola from date of 05 - 08 June2018

Date	Time	Agenda	PIC
Tuesday, 5 June 2018 Location Hall of DKP Alor	08.30 – 09.00	Regristration	Panitia
	09.00 – 10.00	Inaguration : • Referals of the Head of Department of Marine and Fisheries Alor District • Greetings from WWF • Chanting Prayss	Panitia
	10.00 – 10.30	Coffe Break	Panitia
	10.30 – 11.00	Presentaion from DKP of NTT Province Managing KKPD SAP Pantar Strait	DKP of NTT Province
	11.00 – 11.30	Presentation of DKP of NTT Province, The role of Pokmaswas in supporting monitoring of the coastal area and small islands.	DKP of NTT Province
	11.30 – 12.00	Presentation from Satpolair Polres Alor: Law enforcement in the coastal arean.	Satpolair Polres Alor
	12.00 – 12.30	Discussion	
	12.30 – 14.00	Break for pray and lunch	Committee
	14.00 – 15.00	Presentation of Training Material of Partisipative Monitoring day 1	WWF
	15.00 – 16.00	Discussion of schedule and arranging protocol and field practice	WWF

Wednesday, 6 June 2018 Munaseli	09.00 – 11.30	Land Practice of participatory surveilance in Munaseli village	WWF
	11.30 – 13.30	Lunch Break	Panitia
	13.30 – 15.30	Marine practice of participatory surveilance	WWF
Thursday 7 June 2018 Pante Deere	09.00 – 11.30	Land practice of participatory surveillance in Pante Deere village.	WWF
	11.30 – 13.30	Lunch break	
	13.30 – 15.30	Marine practice of participatory surveillance in Pante Deere village.	WWF
Friday 8 June 2018 Kabola	09.00 – 11.30	Land practice of participatory surveillance in Kabola region	WWF
	11.30 – 13.30	Lunch break	
	13.30 – 15.30	Marine practice of participatory surveillance in Kabola village.	WWF

DOCUMENT AND PARTICIPATIVE PATROL FORM

News event
Number :

In days …….. Date ……. Moon …….. Year ……. around …….. WITA. I am ……. Position …… After the activity of making the event in details of:

Helped with the patrol team of: …… just did the patrol activity in Date…….. Moon …….. Year…….. Reporting that:

Social Economy Aspect:

a. Total respondent that knew KKPD is …….
b. Total respondent that knew the zonation is ……..
c. Total respondent that support the zonation is ……..

Utilization of the area resource:

a. Total utilization of the area for the tourism …….
b. Total utilization of the area for fisheries is …….

Violation:

a. Total violation is ……
b. Event cronologic ……
c. Action taken ……

Thus the news event of this incident inspection that I made with the truth and can be justified.

Knowing, creating the event report
Chairman POKMASWAS Team Coordinator

(……..) (……..)

Note :

Form of the Participative Patrol Participant

Photo/Evidence

Dates :
Time of Departure :
Time of Arrival :

Vessels :

No	Name	Instancy	Role in the team	Signature

Field Form 1 PARTICIPATORY PATROL

Date		:	Speedboat	:
Team Leader		:	Capten Name	:
Activity number		:	Crew Name	:

Team Member

1 _____ Role : _____

2 _____ Role: _____

3 _____ Role: _____

4 _____ Role: _____

5 _____ Role: _____

6 _____ Role: _____

Observer/Guest :

No.	Hour:Minute	GPS Coordinate		Activity		Violation	
		Latitute	Longitude	Fisheries (F)	Tourism (T)	Yes	No

Duty Letter

Numberr :

The one who undersigned below, Head of Pokmaswas……Village ……. District ……. Giving task to :

1. ……..
2. ……..
3. ……..
4. ……..
5. Etc.

To participate in the event…… that will happen in …….

At date ……

Thus the letter of assignment is given to be carried out with full responsibility and after completion of the activity in please to deliver the minutes of the event.

……., ….. ..…… 2018

Chairman
Pokmaswas……

(.....)

Statement Letter

Number:

I, the undersigned below:

Name : ……

Sex : ……

Place/date of birth : ……

KTP number :…….

Address :…….

With this I hereby declare to be able to …… And then later I broke this letter of statement, so I am willing to be given sanctions based on the rules and local laws (awig-awig) that apply.

Thus this statement I make with the truth and on my own will without any coercion from any party.

……., …… …… 2018

Statement Maker

Stamps 6000

( )

Form Patroli Kawasan Konservasi Perairan I

Nama Pencatat :

No.	Tgl/Bln/Thn	Waktu (Jam : Menit)	Koordinat GPS	Nama Lokasi	Pemanfaat								Kegiatan								Jenis Kapal					Nama Kapten	Nama Kapal	Asal	Jumlah ABK	Pengetahuan		Zonasi		Dukungan		Partisipasi		Jenis Alat Tangkap				Jenis Hasil				Jumlah hasil	
					Nelayan	Wisata Selam	Wisata Mancing	Kapal Transportasi Wisata	Wisata Snorkling	Kapal Niaga	Kerja	Jalan	Istirahat	Nama kapal	Nama kapten	Jumlah Awak Kapal	1. Mesin Dalam	2. Mesin tempel besar	3. Mesin tempel ketinting	4.Tanpa Mesin	5. Tanpa Kapal								1. Tahu KKPD	2. Tidak Tahu KKPD	1. Tahu Zonasi	2. Tidak Tahu Zonasi	1. Mendukung	2. Tidak Mendukung	1. Pernah ikut rapat/pelatihan KKPD	2. Tidak Pernah Ikut rapat/pelatihan KKPD	Pancing	Jaring	lainnya	1. Ikan Pelagis	2. Ikan Karang	3. Ikan Dilindungi	4. Lainnya	Berat Basah (kg)	Berat Kering (kg)	
1																																													
2																																													
3																																													
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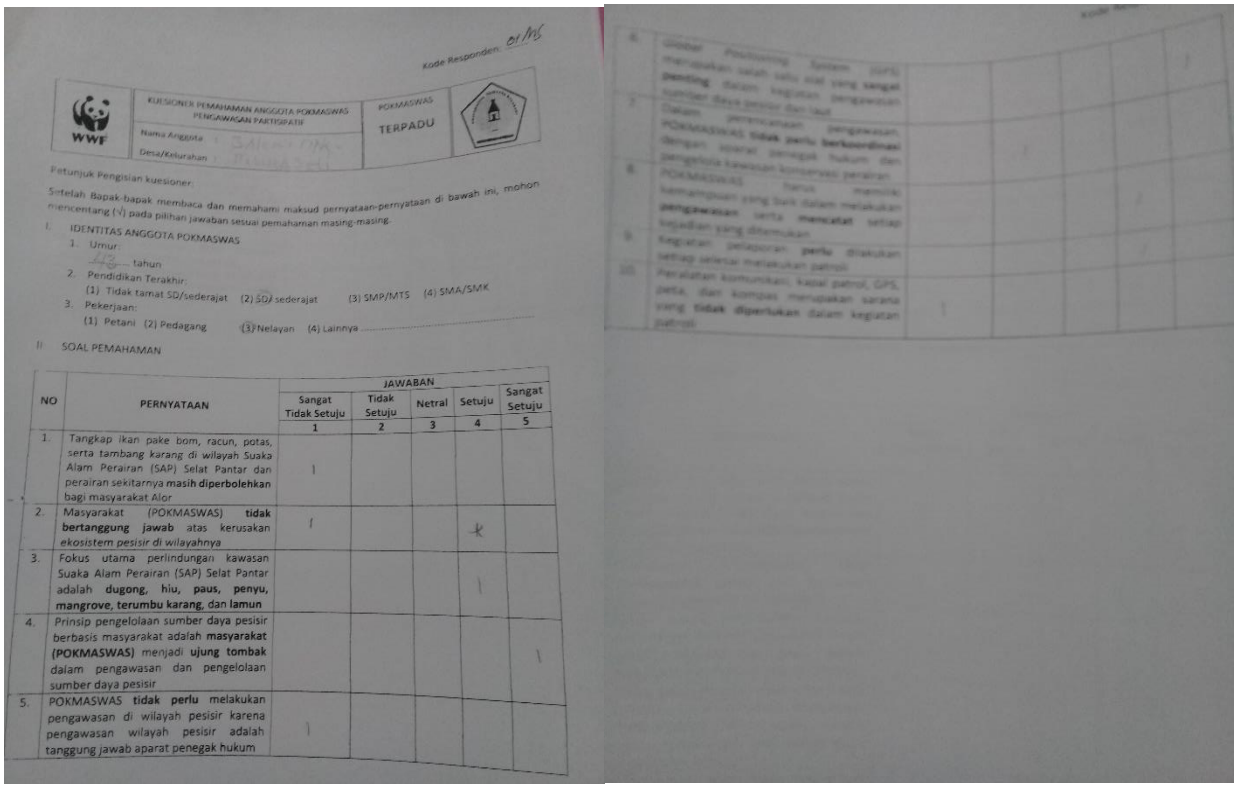
ATTACHMENT OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE TRAINING



Kode Responden: 01 MS

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS TERPADU
Nama Anggota : [illegible]	
Desa/Kelurahan : [illegible]	

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

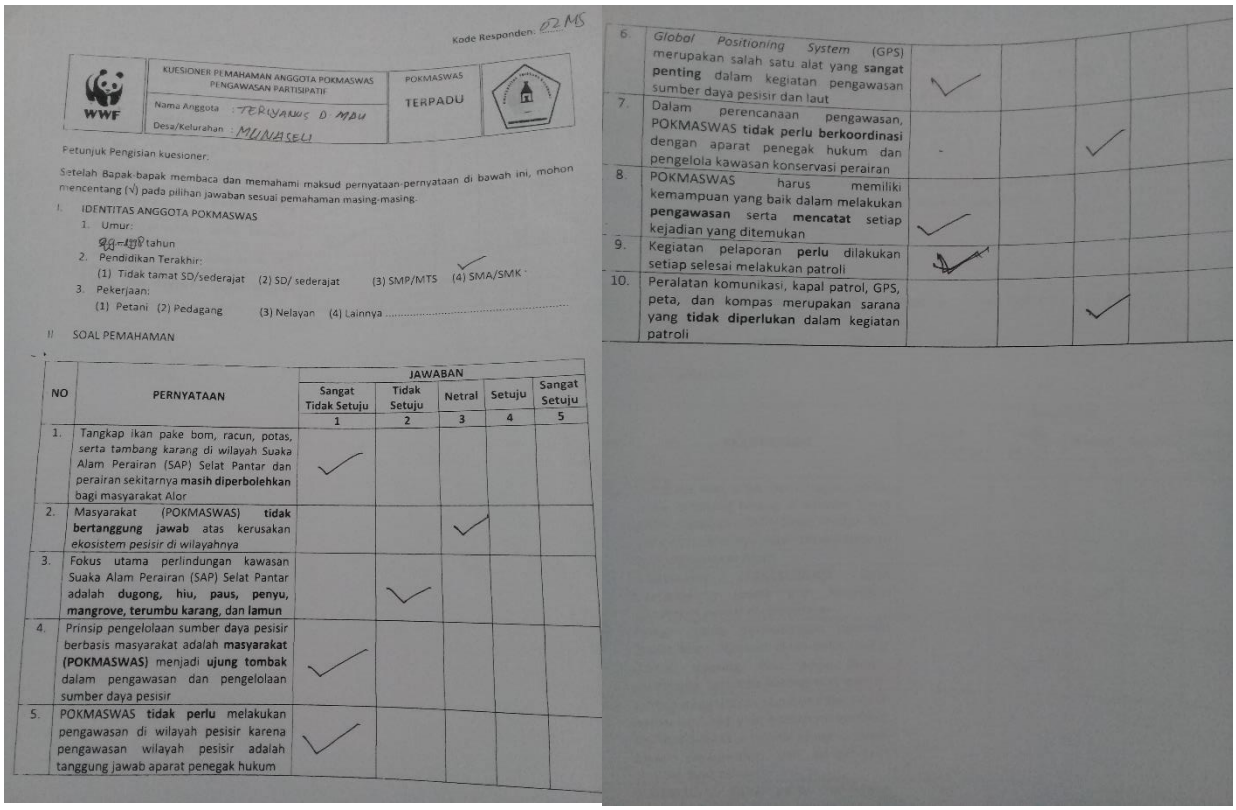
Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
1. Umur: [illegible] tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	1				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*	1			*	
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**				1	
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir					1
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum	1				

6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut				
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan				
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan				
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli				



Kode Responden: 02 MS

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS TERPADU
Nama Anggota : YERIANUS D MAU	
Desa/Kelurahan : MUNASELI	

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
1. Umur:
49-[illegible] tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK √
3. Pekerjaan:
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*			√		
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**		√			
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir	√				
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum	√				

6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut	√			
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan			√	
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan	√			
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli	√			
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli			√	

Kode Responden: 03/MS

	KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS
WWF	Nama Anggota : YOSEP LADAMA	TERPADU
	Desa/Kelurahan : MUNASELI	

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
1. Umur:
20 tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya ..... POKMASWAS .....

II SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		√			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**					√
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir				√	
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum		√			
6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut				√	
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		√			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					√
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli		√			

Kode Responden: 04/MS

	KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS
WWF	Nama Anggota : YOSEP LADAMA	TERPADU
	Desa/Kelurahan : MUNASELI	

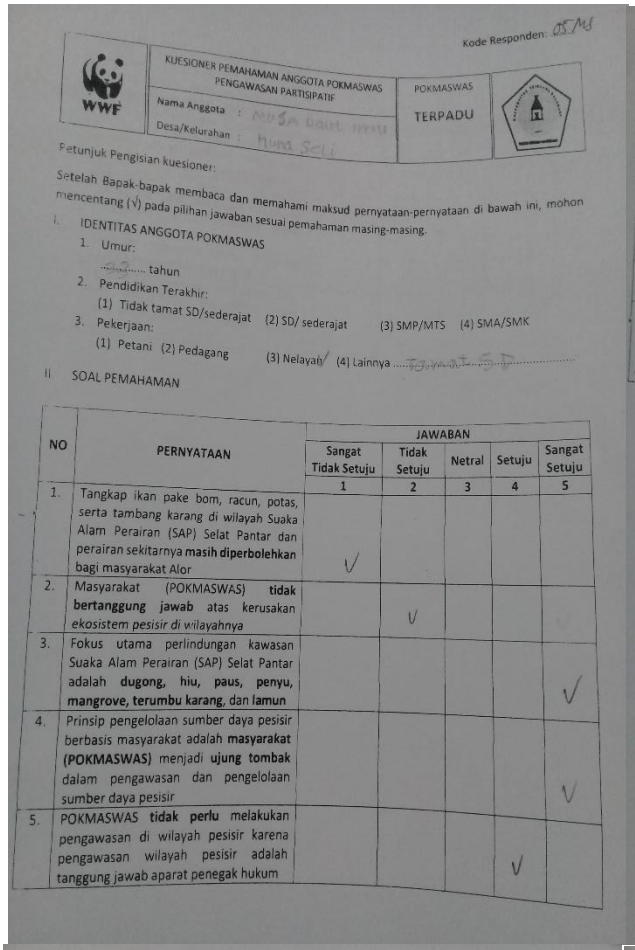
Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
1. Umur:
42 tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya ..... POKMASWAS .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		√			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**					√
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir		√			
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum		√			
6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut				√	
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		√			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					√
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli		√			



Kode Responden: 05 MS

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS
Nama Anggota : MUSA BAUT IMMU	TERPADU
Desa/Kelurahan : HUMA SELI	

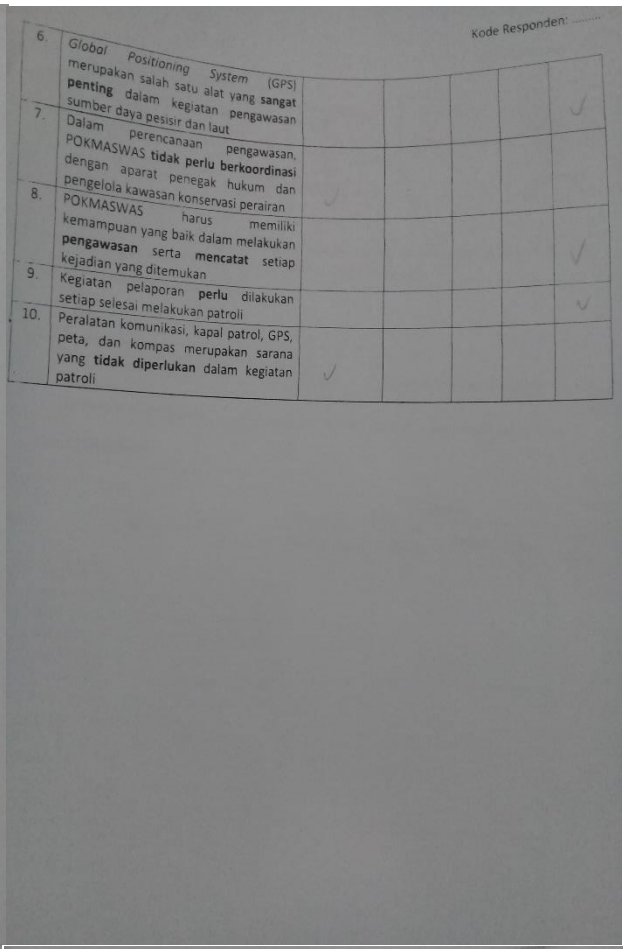
Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
1. Umur:
..... tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

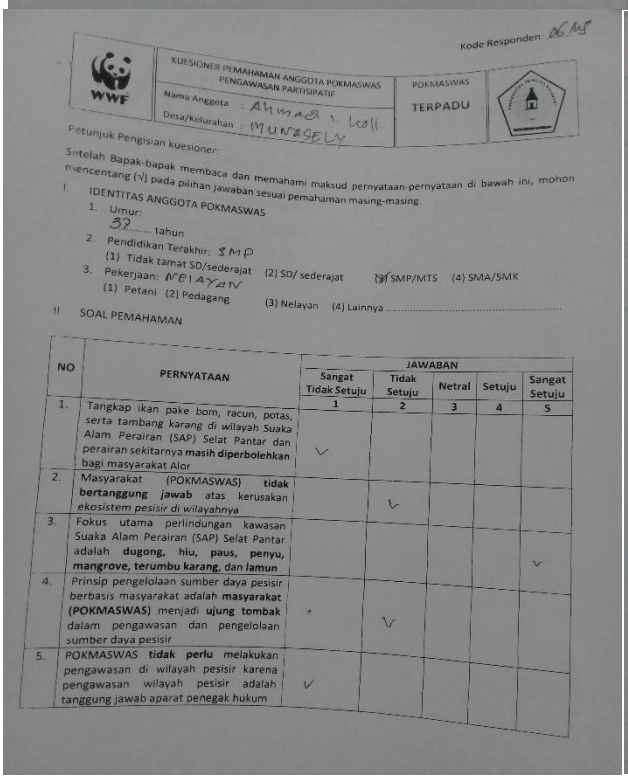
II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		√			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**					√
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir					√
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum				√	



Kode Responden: .....

6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut					√
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan	√				
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					√
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli					√
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli	√				



Kode Responden: 06 MS

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS
Nama Anggota : AHMAD . Koli	TERPADU
Desa/Kelurahan : MUNASELA	

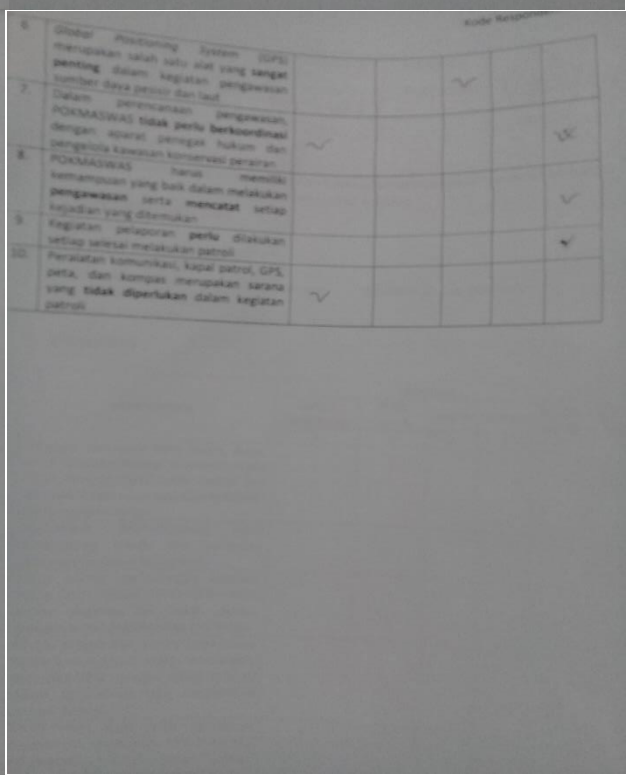
Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

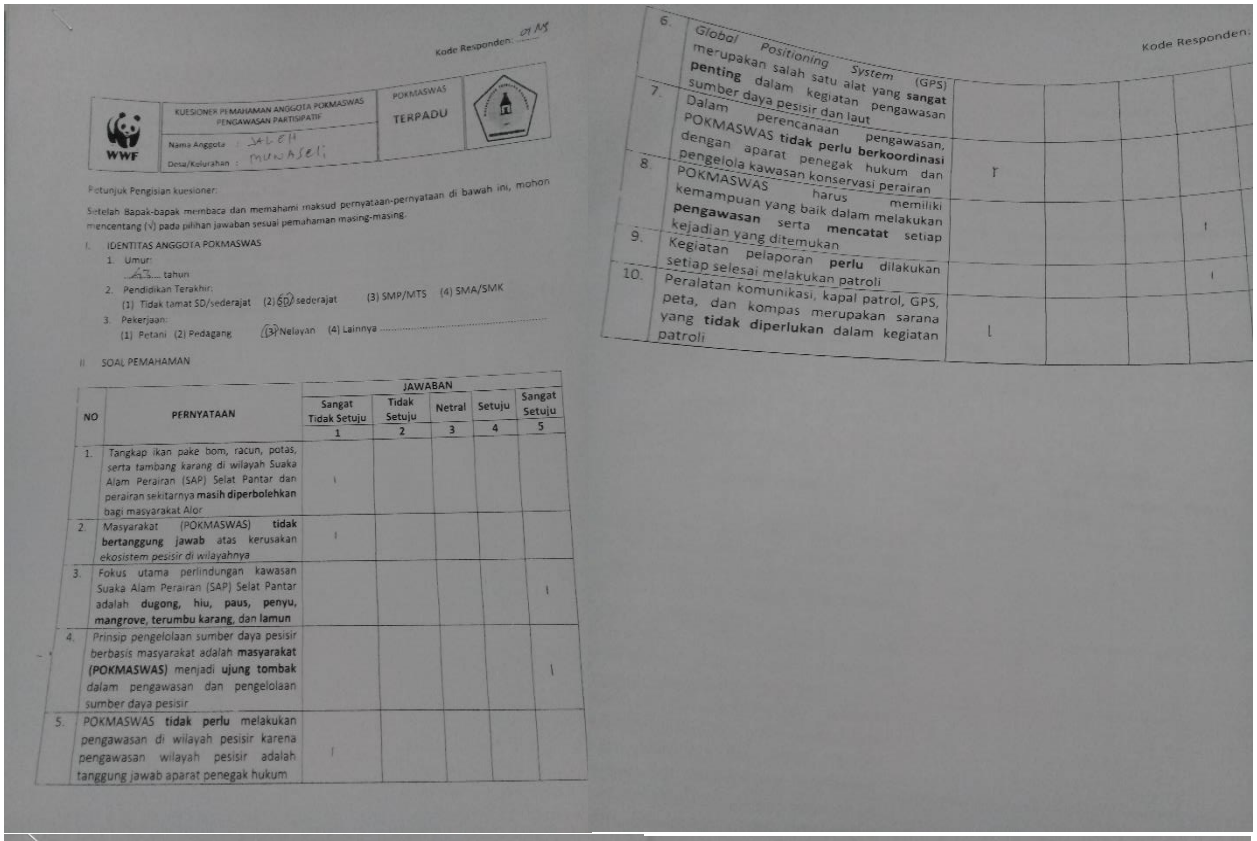
I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
1. Umur:
32 tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir: SMP
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan: NELAYAN
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		√			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**					√
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir		√			
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum	√				



2. QUESTIONNAIRE AFTER TRAINING



Kode Responden: 01 MS

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : SALEH

Desa/Kelurahan : MUNAseli

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

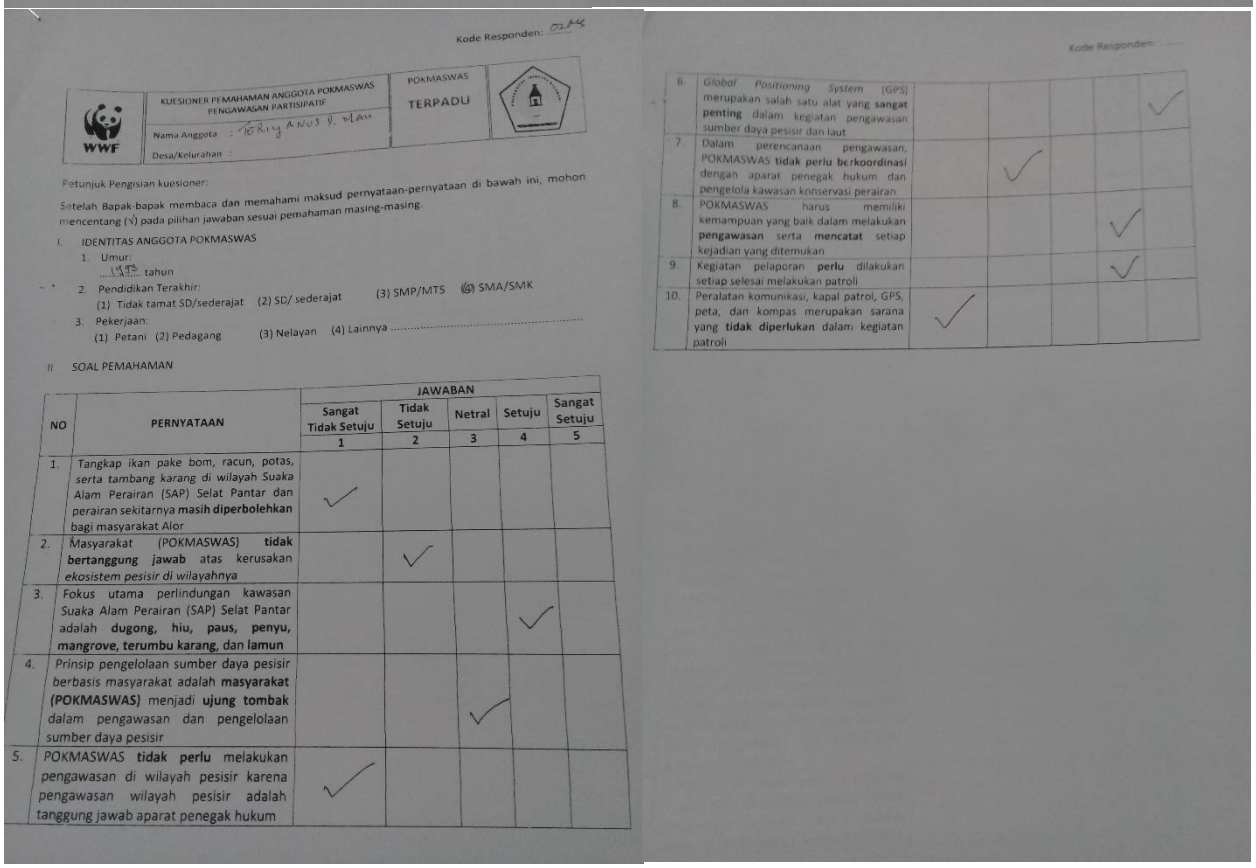
Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

1. Umur: ...43... tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir: (1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) (SD) sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan: (1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor					
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*					
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**					
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir					
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum					
6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut					
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan					
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli					
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli					



Kode Responden: 02 MS

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : YERIYANUS Y. MAU

Desa/Kelurahan :

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

1. Umur: ...1975... tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir: (1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan: (1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		√			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang**, dan **lamun**				√	
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir			√		
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum	√				
6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut					√
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		√			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan				√	
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli	√				

Kode Responden: 03 MY

	KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS TERPADU
WWF	Nama Anggota : DOEP LADAHAY Desa/Kelurahan : MUNAKELI	

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (V) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

1. Umur:
   ...20... tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
   (1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
   (1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	V				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		V			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang, dan lamun**					V
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir				V	
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum		V			

Kode Responden: .....

6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut					V
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		V			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					V
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				V	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli	V				

Kode Responden: 04 MY

	KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS TERPADU
WWF	Nama Anggota : SEP TOLANG Desa/Kelurahan : MUNAKELI	

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (V) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

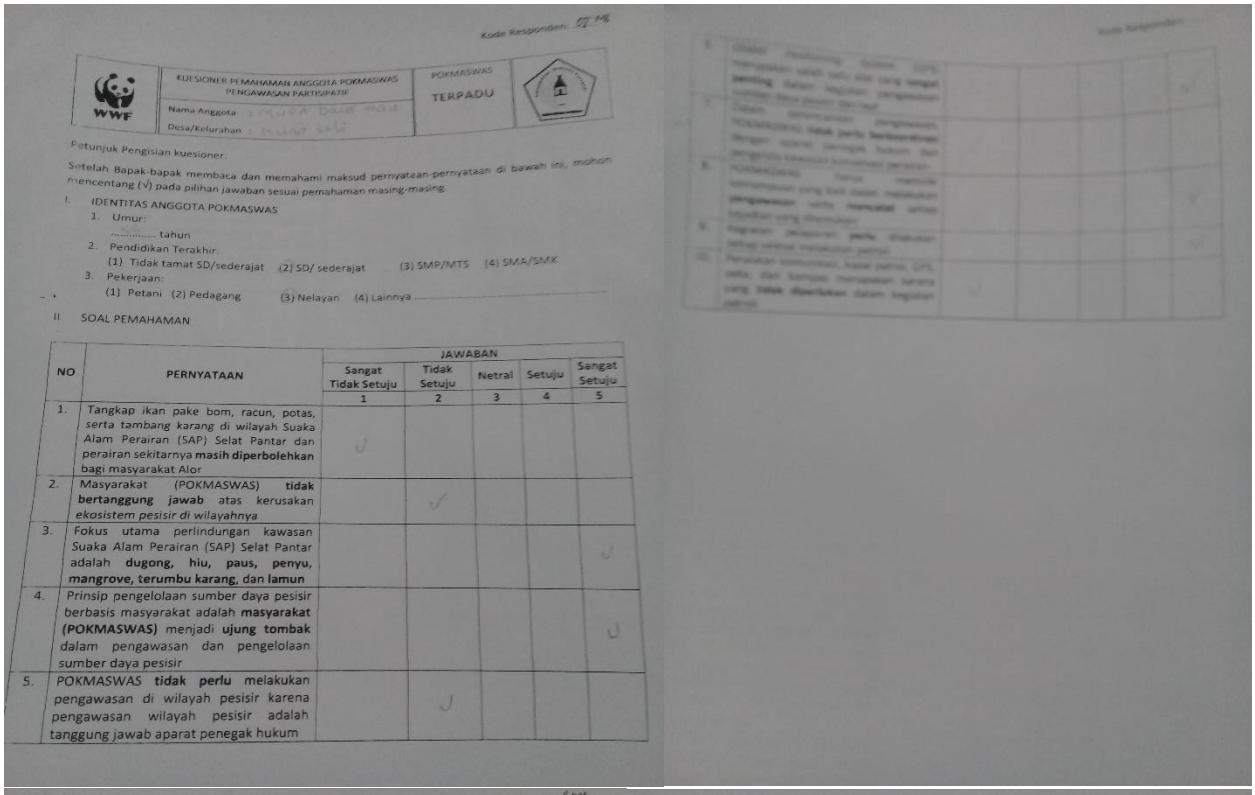
1. Umur:
   ...61... tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
   (1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
   (1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	V				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		V			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang, dan lamun**					V
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir				V	
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum		V			

Kode Responden: .....

6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut					V
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		V			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					V
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				V	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli	V				



Kode Responden: 01 PK

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : MUHAMAD ISMAIL

Desa/Kelurahan : MAMALI SELO

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

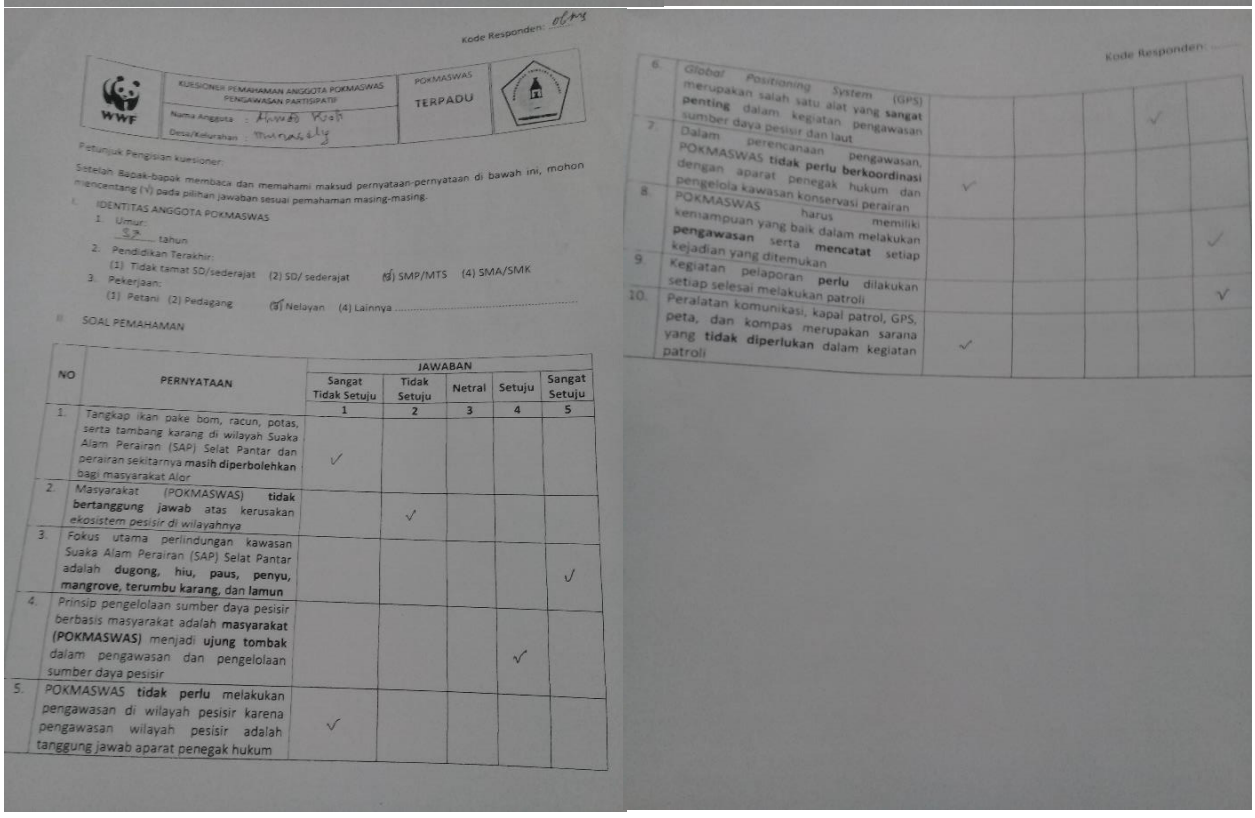
Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

1. Umur:
..... tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		√			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang,** dan **lamun**					√
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir					√
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum		√			



Kode Responden: 06 MS

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : Ahmad Yosh

Desa/Kelurahan : Mamali

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

Setelah Bapak-bapak membaca dan memahami maksud pernyataan-pernyataan di bawah ini, mohon mencentang (√) pada pilihan jawaban sesuai pemahaman masing-masing.

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

1. Umur:
..... tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
(1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
(1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya .....

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

NO	PERNYATAAN	JAWABAN				
		Sangat Tidak Setuju	Tidak Setuju	Netral	Setuju	Sangat Setuju
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tangkap ikan pake bom, racun, potas, serta tambang karang di wilayah Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar dan perairan sekitarnya **masih diperbolehkan** bagi masyarakat Alor	√				
2.	Masyarakat (POKMASWAS) **tidak bertanggung jawab** atas kerusakan *ekosistem pesisir di wilayahnya*		√			
3.	Fokus utama perlindungan kawasan Suaka Alam Perairan (SAP) Selat Pantar adalah **dugong, hiu, paus, penyu, mangrove, terumbu karang,** dan **lamun**					√
4.	Prinsip pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir berbasis masyarakat adalah **masyarakat (POKMASWAS)** menjadi **ujung tombak** dalam pengawasan dan pengelolaan sumber daya pesisir				√	
5.	POKMASWAS **tidak perlu** melakukan pengawasan di wilayah pesisir karena pengawasan wilayah pesisir adalah tanggung jawab aparat penegak hukum	√				

Kode Responden:

6.	*Global Positioning System* (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang **sangat penting** dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut				√	
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS **tidak perlu berkoordinasi** dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan	√				
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan **pengawasan** serta **mencatat** setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					√
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan **perlu** dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli					√
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang **tidak diperlukan** dalam kegiatan patroli	√				

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

1. OPENING

1. Referrals from KADIS DKP Alor regency and Opening

2. Referrals from WWF-Indonesia

3. Inaguration

4. Group Photo

2. TOPIC PRESENTATION

5. Material Presentation from Korwil DKP Province

6. Material Presentation Kasat Pol Air-Alor

1. Material Presentation from Untrib Kalabahi representing WWF-Indonesia

2. Materials Provisiong from the member of Pokmaswas NTB

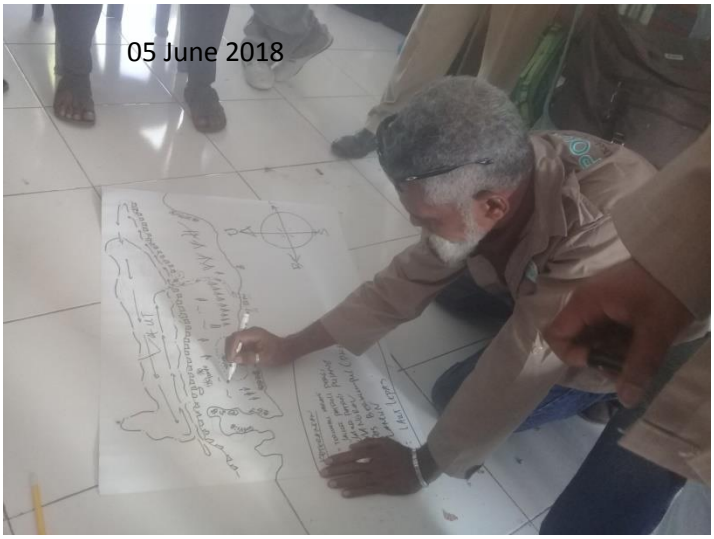
1. Discussions and Question & Answer

1. Suggestion and question from Pokmaswas Sinar Kabola and Pokmaswas Pate Deere

3. Suggestions and Question from Pokmaswas Sinar Pate Deere and the member of Basarnas Alor regency

1. MAPPING OF THE PATROL ROUTE AND DETERMINATION OF PATROLI COSTING

1. Mapping of patroli route and calculation of the patrol cost



2. Mapping of the patrol route and calculation of the patrol cost.

3. Group photo with the supervisor in drawing the map

4. PATROL ROUTE PRESENTATION

5. PRESENTATION AND SUGGESTION FROM WWf-INDONESIA TEAM

FIELD PRACTICE IN PARTICIPATIVE WAY OF MONITORING AND CONTROL
POKMASWAS VILLAGE MUNASELI

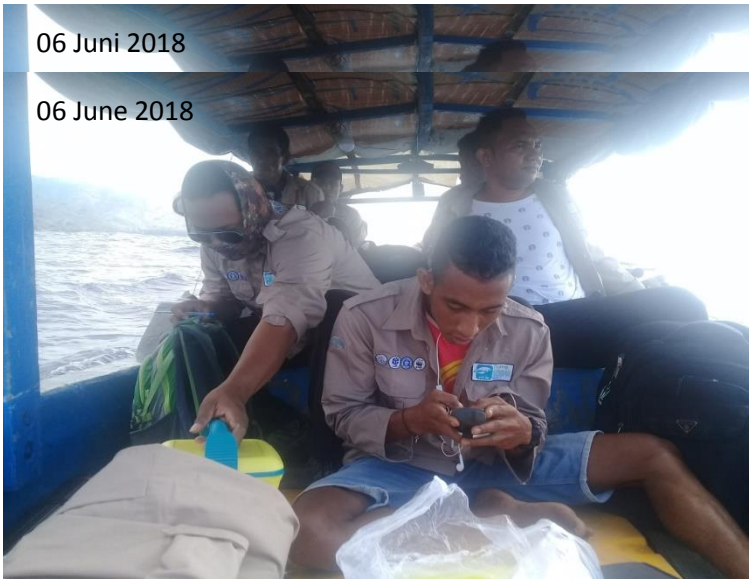
FIELD SIMULATION

1. Field simulation Patroli format filling, interview and using GPS.

Practice of Monitoring and Control in Munaseli Village

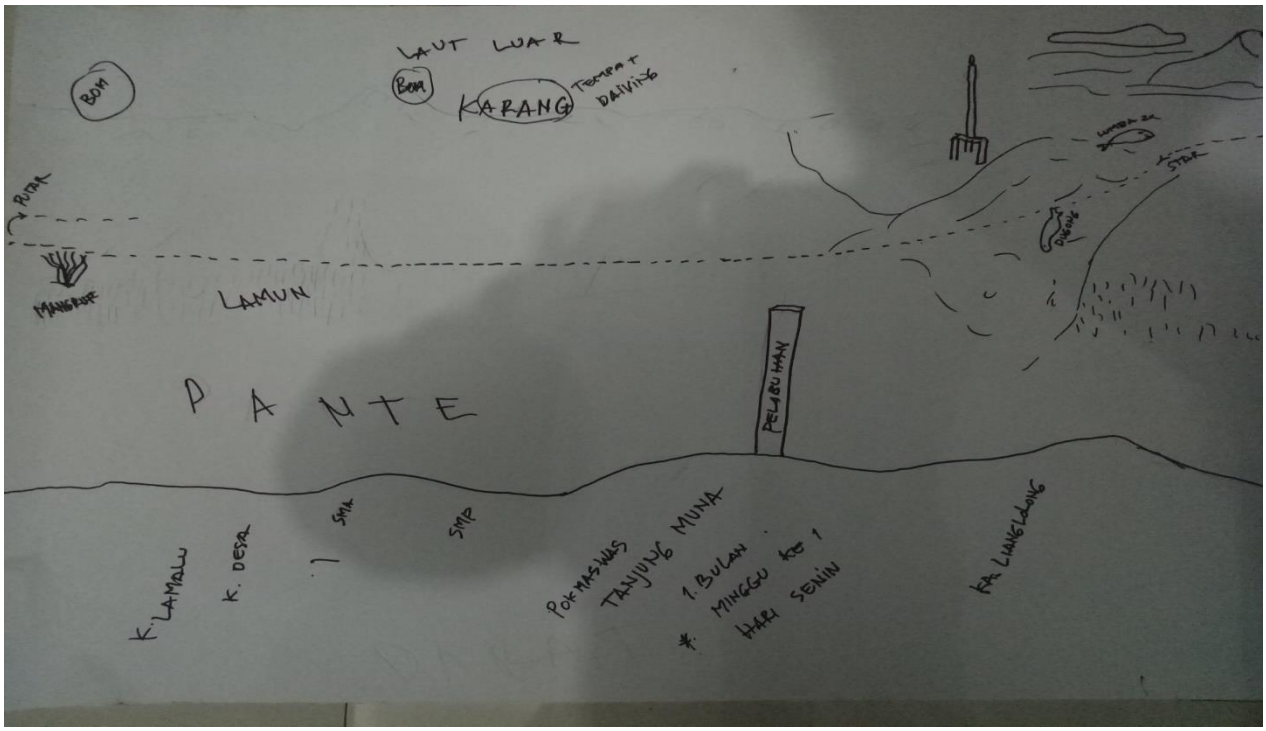
1. Patroling in Tanjung Muna Munaseli Village Pantar District

2. Using Binoculars to monitor fishing boats and finding fisherman boat, but cannot be approached by the wave.



3. Collecting the point coordinat from fisherman boat that located in the Protection Zone

4. Group Picture of training team and POKMASWAS Munaseli village



4. Patrol Map of Patrol route of POKMASWAS Munaseli Village, Picture result from POKMASWAS Munaseli Village