Activity Report

Feasibility study of added value mechanism on conservation activity in Kabola Community, Kabola District, Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara

Kabola Community, Kabola District, Alor Regency
East Nusa Tenggara
December 10th – 16th, 2017

Authored by
Ni Made Denik Puriati
Wisnu Foundation
December 2017
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ATTACHMENT LIST

Attachment 1. Ecotourism Guide

Attachment 2. FKNK Structure
REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

I. Background
Natural resources should be giving maximum benefits for local community. Indonesia has regions which are dominated by ocean. Coastal region and marine ecosystem which is the place for many kinds of plants and animals, nowadays have given benefits from its services and extractions which happen on that region. Many policies have been applied on that region, one of them is regulation of marine area as conservation area so it would be preserved and could be useful at the future. One Marine Conservation Area (Kawasan Konservasi Perairan/ KKP) could be managed by regulation and division approach into several zones, they are core zone, protection zone, traditional fishery zone, and tourism utilization zone which each has area of:

1. Core zone area: 9,868.2 hectares
2. Sustainable fishery zone 241,351.97 hectares
3. Utilization zone (Tourism) 17,172.15 hectares
4. Others zone (Protection) 8,301 hectares

Dugong itself belongs to the core zone and protection zone.

Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Program (DSCP) Indonesia is a collaboration program in dugong and seagrass conservation which has four areas in Indonesia, which are in Bintan, Kotawaringin Barat, Alor, and Toli Toli. Alor belongs to Marine Protected Area (MPA) of Pantar Strait and its surrounding oceans which have been inaugurated since 2015 as a conservation area. The area is 276,693.38 hectares large which consists of coastal and marine area in Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara (KepMenKP No. 35/KEPMEN-KP/2015). The marine area consists of complete ecosystem distribution - coral reef ecosystem, seagrass ecosystem, and mangrove ecosystem. Several exotic animals like sea mammals: whale, dolphin and dugong, and several kinds of fish and sea reptiles which could be an attraction of this marine area. This marine area has 43 dive sites which located in Pantar Strait.

On its development, one exotic ocean biota: dugong (Dugong dugon) which is known as “duyung” by locals has become of one tourism attraction. But on the other side, its presence could be an indicator of ocean healthiness especially seagrass ecosystem, could be threatened because of uncontrollable and irresponsible tourism activity. Another threat that dugong might face on Marine Protected Area (MPA)
in Pantar Strait is the bycatch potential and hunttings to gain its tears, fangs, and bones.

There has been a collection of initial information in order to comprehend the whole condition of social-economy aspects, including the relationship between human-dugong and its habitat, also threats which their natural resources might face. However, the identification of internal potential within the village as well as existing stakeholders is a crucial thing to be done with a lot of participation, mainly from first person approach (community). Community is the first side- utmost front line of implementation, and ideally, they are also the ones who must get benefits of preserved existing habitat and marine ecosystem. On the implementation, hopefully there would also an increase of conservation and management of natural resources, especially dugong and seagrass with local community fundamentals, also in order to community earn the benefits of existing natural resources.

The observation and the presence of dugong and seagrass habitat which had been done at July 2017 showed that there were two villages as the main target of dugong conservation program. The factor that was used were biological (seagrass habitat and dugong emergence), human resources (target community, village's government supports), social (social conflict, threats), and management (access and urgency). There were to main areas, they are Kabola Village and Munaseli Village which were direct habitat of dugong, so they got the highest priority management scoring. Another priority village was Deere Beach, as a buffer area of main area (Kabola).

The collection of initial information in order to totally comprehend of the condition from social-economy aspect, as well as human-dugong relationship and its habitat, also the threats that their natural resources might face, which have been done by WWF-Indonesia Lesser Sunda Seascape and site Alor. However, the identification of internal potential within the village as well as existing stakeholders is a crucial thing to be done with a lot of participation, mainly from first person approach (community). Community is the first side- utmost front line of implementation, and ideally, they are also the ones who must get benefits of preserved existing habitat and marine ecosystem. Therefore, at the end of September 2017, there was a facilitation for local community and village's government about introduction of self potential, conversation skill, and awareness of the importance of living within a community.
On November 2017, WWF Indonesia also conducted facilitation for forming a place to regulate conservation-and-community-based tourism activity in Communication Forum of Kabola Fishermen (Forum Komunikasi Nelayan Kabola/ FKNK). The forum was made particularly for Kabola Community because the village was not obliged to have village business like another villages who were obliged to have village business in order to a sustainability of village program. The place was formed according to the will between Kabola Community, village government, also support from Alor Regency Tourism Agency to strengthen the tourism on that village. The place compiled several sectors and define main assignment and functions, they were a tour of resort-ocean megafauna-culture, conservation, monitoring, and culinary aspect. This place got supports from village's government and Tourism Agency, which in the future expects that Kabola would be a tourism village. On the next term, this place is expected to increase local people’ skill on managing their own regions and resources.

Other than Kabola, there are villages on Kabola District which were also potential to develop as an independent village of the resources ownership. If the villages near Kabola would mean to develop eco-tourism services or any other kind of business in order to manage their own natural resources, they could build Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDesa) if there was none and could be one of its business unit once the enterprise is built.

According to the facilitation result, implementation of intensive mechanism application target, it needs support from external party who has specialization on social side and community development. There needs to be further study about the rightest intensive mechanism for the three targeted villages. This mechanism is expected to fulfill every village’s main needs to be able to support its region independently, also to have sustainable funding mechanism that is suited the most, to make sure the local-community-based-monitoring activity keep going.
II. Objectives
1. Conduct a feasibility study and continuous scoring towards socio-economic-culture condition and the life of whole local community in Kabola Village
2. Identify community's potential aspect of Kabola Village that needs to be trained, strived, and increased
3. Identify business activity and/or economical activity that could be conducted together by Kabola community in order to form sustainable funding mechanism for monitoring activity of dugong and seagrass
4. Support in facilitating community of Kabola Village to be able to have business collectively and continuously
5. Giving recommendation to WWF-Indonesia team, DSCP Indonesia, and related institutions to intensive mechanism which could be created collaboratively so the benefits of preserving coastal and marine could be delivered to the community.

III. Targets
The activity is done by digging information, group discussion, as well as another approach which is done to the local community of Kabola Village, Alor District, East Nusa Tenggara.

IV. Methods and Approach
The methods to dig the information are by field visits, interviews, discussion, and literature observation. The approach is done informally and semi-formal.

V. Outcomes
1. Obtain recommendations from feasibility study result and continuous scoring of socio-economic-culture condition and condition of the whole community
2. Obtain identification of community's potential aspects that need to be trained, strived, and increased
3. Obtain identification of social enterprise activity and or economical enterprise that could be done together with community in order to form sustainable funding mechanism for monitoring activity.
4. The delivered recommendation from feasibility study to WWF-Indonesia team, DSCP Indonesia, local government, and related institutions for incentive mechanism that could be created collaboratively so the benefits from coastal and marine preservation could be delivered to the community.

V. Activity Schedule
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Involved Party</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 9th-10th 2017</td>
<td>Kalabahi and Virtual</td>
<td>Coordinate activities with WWF-LSS team</td>
<td>Ni Made Puriati (Wisnu Foundation)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>WWF LSS:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexandra Maheswari</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zakarias Atapada</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I Made Dharmajaya</td>
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<td>M Erdi Lazuardi</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>National:</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Casandra Tania</td>
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<td>Veda Sianta</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anton Wijonarno</td>
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<td><strong>Responsible Marine Tourism:</strong></td>
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<td>Indarwati Aminuddin</td>
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<td>Tardi Sarwan</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 11th-14th 2017 (4 days)</td>
<td>Kabola Village, Alor</td>
<td>Feasibility study of incentive mechanism:</td>
<td>Ni Made Puriati (Wisnu Foundation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexandra Maheswari</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I Made Dharmajaya</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Communication Forum of Kabola Fishermen (Forum Komunikasi Nelayan Kabola/ FKNK)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Ol Oho and Mail Maha Group</td>
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<td>- Village’s Government</td>
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<td>- Another tourism destination (Cultural Village: Takpala and Monbang)</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 15th-16th 2017 (2 days)</td>
<td>Kalabahi, Alor</td>
<td>Feasibility study of incentive mechanism:</td>
<td>Ni Made Puriati (Wisnu Foundation)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alexandra Maheswari</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>I Made Dharmajaya</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Mala Tour</td>
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<td>- Tourism Agency of Alor Regency</td>
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<td>- Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor Regency</td>
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**VI. Budgeting**
The funding source for this assessment coordination activity and village facility is 2.1.1 Facilitate feasibility studies for incentive mechanisms and tools for sustainable fisheries in 3 pilot sites (Alor, Tolitoli and Kotawaringin Barat) on IDOPMR024-CTTR-402.

**WORK AGENDA ARRANGEMENT AND ECOTOURISM VILLAGE GUIDE**

The activity on the beginning of December was used to arrange Agenda and Ecotourism Village Guide, to gain knowledge of one’s region condition.

Generally, this guide shows three things, they are:
- Ownership identification: Natural resources, Human resources, Social- economical-culture, Physical resources (infrastructure), Finansial resources
- Resources management: regulation and equality, mutual agreement, collaboration and sharing, obligation and rights
- Sustainability: ecosystem conservation, culture preservation, participation in conservation, waste management, regency/ village development plan

Guide and Agenda are attached.

**MARINE RESOURCE SCORING AND VISIT AND KABOLA ECOTOURISM**

The activity was conducted six days, started from December 10th to December 16th 2017:
- Visits included Kabola Village (obtain deeper information), Deere Beach, Kopidil Village, Alila Timur Village (Batu Putih Beach), Lawahing (just passed by), Alor Besar (al-quran from barks, Hula Village- weaving) and Alor Kecil- Sebanjar Beach
- Coordination was conducted with Alexa, Made Dharma
- Visit partner to the village were Alexa as WWF Alor staff, who was responsible of Feasibility Study activity and Zaka as WWF Kupang staff who has long become partner in Alor.

*Table 1. Study Activity of Natural Resources Potential and Ecotourism in Kabola Village, Alor*
<table>
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<th>Location/ Village</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Object/ Activity</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, Dec 10th 17</td>
<td>Kalabahi</td>
<td>Kalabahi</td>
<td>Culinary</td>
<td>Denpasar – Alor trip. Arrived in Alor at 13.00</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>First lunch in Alor, trip from Bandar 30 to 45 minutes</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Had a talk with Head of Mali Airport, Mr. Abdulah Wotan regarding the expansion of the airport, we were being treated for lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, Dec 11th 17</td>
<td>Home stay</td>
<td></td>
<td>Arrangement of activity plan and region’s sketch map of WWF’s work area</td>
<td>Preparation with WWF team (Alexa, Dharma and Zaka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Digging about Kabola and its surrounding, also the known potentials (village sketch map)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday, Dec 11th 17</td>
<td>Mali Beach/ Kabola</td>
<td>Kabola</td>
<td>Mali Beach Survey in the morning - Ocean condition - Coastal condition - Fishermen - Mangrove condition - Facilities on the beach</td>
<td>Clear ocean, could see the ocean floor, but there are still many plastics garbage along the offshore. Fishing tool “bubu” is interesting to be evolved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<td>08.30-14.00</td>
<td>Boiko/Paliboho Kabola</td>
<td>Natural resource survey in Kabola, Nostalgia Forest, Maimol and Mali Beach survey</td>
<td>Agriculture, livestock, and marine potential Work days, every tourism object is quiet and more not maintained</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs Martha’s House- Fish merchant Kabola</td>
<td>Interview</td>
<td>Regarding Cinta Persahabatan Group, fishermen, and conservation activity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pante Deere Village Kabola</td>
<td>Deere Beach</td>
<td>Deere Beach’s landfill above the airport and there’s burning process, white sand, suitable for relaxing. Unfortunately, seaweed is started to die because of landfill’s waste</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. One’s House Mali/Kabola</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Lunch was lack of vegetable kind and fish processing is not vary (only fry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00-18.00</td>
<td>Sika Beach and its surrounding Kabola</td>
<td>Survey/ dugong observation</td>
<td>Travelling to visit sea mammal: dugong, the view was beautiful and the sea was crystal clear so we could see through the seafloor. Dugong appeared after almost 30 minutes waiting, it was all alone.</td>
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</table>
| 20.00-       | Pak One’s Kabola                 | Had a relaxed                                 | As the new
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22.00</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>Talk before go to sleep, regarding chances of enterprise for women and housewives</td>
<td>Neighborhood association leader (RT), Pak One had intention to conduct a women empowerment program, mainly for women to have business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday, Dec 12th, 2017</td>
<td>WWF/Kalabahi Office</td>
<td>FGD about regulation making about Kabola Sea Management</td>
<td>Collaboration between parties (government, Regional People’s Representative Assembly/ DPRD, NGO, private) is a rare thing and needs to be kept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-16.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td>Had a conversation about tourism and tourism market potential with Mika</td>
<td>Noodle which is always available. The potency that could be collaborated for marketing. Having comprehension about sustainable tourism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00-21.00</td>
<td>Mrs. Headman’s (ibu lurah) house</td>
<td>Filling DWE guide</td>
<td>The wife have just been serving for 6 months, and 6 months before becoming headman’s secretary. There was no enough data about Kabola.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday, Dec 13th, 2017</td>
<td>Afengmale Beach</td>
<td>Did beach cleaning together with community</td>
<td>The trash in the sea were so scattered and so many, whereas that strait is part of the path for ocean transportation, and</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.00-15.00  Mr. One's House  FKNK meeting for work program, agreeing AD and organization structure  AD has been agreed Organization structure was still an offer  There still no jobdesc from each

15.00-18.00  Batu Putih Beach/ Ilawe  Kabola  Beach and waterfall  Batu putih beach, rough white sanf from death coral flakes, good for massage. Coral reef was still good and the ocean was crystal clear, the seafloor could be seen from above, but still there was no electricity

Thursday, Dec 14th, 2017  Cantik Homestay Kalabahi  Making presentation of temporary result  Just until the midday, because had to prepare to go to Alor Besar

14.00-18.00  Alor Besar  Northwest Alor  Legacy of an old Al- Qur'an  Digging legends and history of Kabola/Alor

19.00-21.00  Restaurant  Kalabahi  A little fancy dinner  But still haven't tasted Alor's special taste and food  Together with WWF team discussing the result of FKNK meeting and another things that needed to be completed and done

Cantik Homestay Kalabahi  Continuing making presentation  Presentation would be done at dawn.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friday, Dec 15th, 2017</td>
<td>WWF Office Kalbahai</td>
<td>Presentation of temporary result</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>The ones attended were WWF team, Kabola Headman, Regional Tourism Agency, Forestry Agency, and Mr. Deny. The others were not coming because they were busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00-17.00</td>
<td>Kopidil</td>
<td>Traditional House of Monbang/Cultural Center</td>
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<td>Just got much story from old figures of Monbang Village</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saturday, Dec 16th, 17</td>
<td>Wowal Northwest Alor</td>
<td>Visiting elementary school that's still in construction</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Zaka and Rahmawati, Volunteer of Geser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00-16.00</td>
<td>Umapura/Hula</td>
<td>Seeing and talking about weaving and its natural dye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Together with Alexa and driver, the price of the weaving is relatively cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00-20.00</td>
<td>Mali Kabola</td>
<td>Syukuran Laut Ceremony by fishermen group of Mailmaha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Every officials from regent until neighborhood association level attended with simplicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday, Dec 17th, 2017</td>
<td>On the way home trip</td>
<td>Kupang- Denpasar flight was onward for three hours (15.00-12.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday, Dec 22nd-23rd</td>
<td>Wisnu Foundation Office</td>
<td>Sorting data and documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kerobokan-Kuta Utara</td>
<td>Wisnu Foundation Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 26th</td>
<td>Wisnu Foundation Office</td>
<td>Analyzing data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kerobokan-Kuta Utara</td>
<td>Wisnu Foundation Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 27th</td>
<td>Wisnu Kerobokan-Kuta Utara</td>
<td>Report making</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:
1. Coordinator: Alexa
2. Field assistant:
   - Alexa
   - Mr. Zaka
   - Made Dharma
3. Informants:
   - Mr. Deny (Member of Regional People's Representative Assembly in Alor Regency)
   - Mr. Saga (Vice President of Provincial People's Representative Assembly in East Nusa Tenggara from Alor)
   - Mr. Mesak Blegur (Secretary of Marine and Fishery Agency)
   - Mr. Yoppy, Mr. Bungsu (Staff in Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor)
   - Mr. Polair (water police) of Alor
   - Mr. Gen (Secretary in Tourism Agency of Alor)
   - Mr. Abdullah Wotan (President of Mali Airport)
   - Mrs. Yanti (Kabola Headwoman)
   - Mrs. Yoli (Head of Empowerment Sector in Kabola Administrative Village)
   - Mrs. Yeti Lema (Head of Government Sector in Kabola Administrative Village)
   - Mr. Natan Bauki (Head of Security Sector in Kabola Administrative Village)
   - Mr. One and family (Head of FKNK)
   - Mr. Jakbes (Secretary of FKNK)
   - Mrs. Martha (Head of Conservation Division of FKNK)
   - Merchant of Fish on the street of Kabola
   - Owner of Celyn Cafe
   - Mr. Nikson (Head of Village Consultative Board (BPD) in Deere Beach)
   - Mr. Said Gogo (14th generation from Marga Gogo, keeper of ancient Alqur'an)
   - Traditional Elder in Monbang - Kopidil Village
   - Mr. Riko (Head of Cultural Center and Traditional House of Monbang)
   - Coffee seller
   - Rahmawati Kusnun (Volunteer of GESER)
   - Mrs. Masriat (Head of Natural Weaving Group in Umapura Village)
   - Mr. Putri (Fishermen and farmer of Batu Putih from buton)
   - Mr. Harun Haan (Lands owner in Batu Putih)
4. Secondary Data:
   - Regional Regulation (Perda) No 2. year 2013 about Regional Spatial Plan in Alor Regency year 2013-2033
   - RIPDA of Alor Regency year 2015-2025
   - Tourism Data and Information 2017
Overview of Natural Resources Potency and Ecotourism of Kabola Administrative Village and Its Surroundings

Information about Alor Island Regency in general could be found on Regional Spatial Area Plan in Alor Regency year 2013-2033. Particular information about potencies in Alor Regency particularly in Kabola Administrative Village and its surroundings have been known based on interview with Mr. Zaka, Alexa, Mr. One, Made Dharma, Mika, Mr. Deny and Mr. Gen, Secretary in Tourism Agency of Alor.

On an overview, here are natural resources potency and ecotourism in Kabola Administrative Village, Kabola District, Alor Regency.

Land Region Potency

1. Plants/ hard plants: coconut (kelapa), tamarind (asem), candleberry (kemiri), walnut (kenari), teak (jati), mahogany (mahoni), sengon, jackfruit (nangka), mango (manga), almond (ketapang), hibiscus (waru), banyan (beringin)
2. Agriculture: corn (jagung), cassava (singkong), nuts (kacang-kacangan), banana (pisang), pepper (merica/lada)
3. Birds:
4. Insects: dragonfly, butterfly
5. Livestock: cow, local pig (black), white pig, goat, chicken
6. Other animals: dog, cat
7. Original mango from Alor: Mangga kelapa

Notes: birds and insects are many in Nostalgia Forest/ agriculture area just above Kabola

Coastal area potency:

1. Seaweed: there has been a cultivation, but not anymore (Mali Beach Area)
2. Mangrove: Mali Beach Area and Maimol
3. Birds: white stork
4. Coastal animals: crab, shells
5. Sand, others: white sand and many people use it for buildings in Mali Beach, Maimol, Deere, Batu putih and its surroundings.

Ocean area potency
1. Coral reef: Sika Island, Pante Deere, and Batu Putih
2. Birds: seagulls, eagle
3. Fishes: tuna, cakalang, squid, octopus, lobster, sardine, coral fishes
4. Sea mammals: Dugong, Whale

Land Tourism Potency
1. Mountain/ Forest: Nostalgia Forest
2. Agriculture: Area under the people' houses (vegetables/ monthly crops), in the middle of nostalgia forest and above Kabola heads to Kopidil (seasonal and annual)
3. Cultural attraction/ art/ craft: Lego Dance, dance and sing during plantation and harvest, bamboo table and chair, making “bubu”

Coastal tourism potency
1. Mangrove: canoeing and mangrove adoption (Mali beach area, Maimol)
2. Sunrise in Mali Beach
3. Fishing
4. Harvest and plant seaweed plants in Deere Beach
5. Selfie Tourism (Pante Deere, Batu putih, Maimol, Mali)
6. Stargazing

Potensi pariwisata laut
1. Diving: Sika Island, Batu Putih and Pante Deere
2. Snorkeling in Pante Deere, Batu Putih and Pulau Sika
3. Dugong Monitoring
4. Set up “bubu”
5. Fishing

Legends/ Traditions
1. Origin story: Kabola, kingdoms in Alor, Islam entrance, Netherland entrance and baptism of first pastors in Alor
2. Artefacts: traditional house of Monbang in Kopidil, Lawahing, original tribe Kabola
3. Art: lego dance, music, lendolo and sampolo dance
5. Rituals: “sedekah laut” ceremony, “musim tanam dan panen” ceremony
6. Village culinary: “Jagung Bose” Corn (Jagung Bose), “Katemak”, Stir-fry of blossom of banana (jantung pisang) and cassava leaves, stir-fry of papaya flower and kale, Alor “Sambal” (special with lime), Sour sauce fish special from Alor
7. Traditional medicine:
8. Bamboo architecture

Note:
- Lego- lego dance is usually conducted during welcoming guest and farewell of guest, and on big events
- Thanksgiving moment or “sedekah laut” has been done for the last two years, as a grateful gesture to what ocean has given us. Thanksgiving or “sedekah laut” was initiated by Mailmaha fishermen group. Nowadays, it has been followed by any other fishermen.
- Lendolo and Sampolo, the traditional dances, usually are done by farmers when it's plantation or harvest season, when they plant while singing, and being happy together along with Alor's music.

Fig 1. Wilayah kunjungan Kabola dan Sekitar
Community Resources Potential of Kabola District and Development Alternative

Overview Alor - Kabola

Alor Regency

Alor is an island located in the easternmost of East Nusa Tenggara islands. Its area is 2,119 km² and has highest point at 1,839 m. This island is has boundaries of Flores Sea and Banda Sea at the north, Ombai Strait at the south (separating it with Timor Island), Pantar Strait at the west (separating with Pantar Island). Alor Island is one of 92 outmost islands in Indonesia because its borders directly with Timor Leste at the south. Alor Island is one of two main islands in Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. In this island there is Kalabahi Town, capital city of Alor Regency. Alor's location is on the southern of equator. This causes Alor has semi-arid (dry) climate. Temperature in Alor could reach 22.2°C to 32.2°C.

According to government regulations No. 26 year 2008 about Planning of National Spatial Area, Alor Regency is one of 112 regency/city that locates in the border, one of 183 underdeveloped regions, one of 92 small, remote, outlying, frontier islands, one of seismically active tectonic (second dangerous category) regions, and one of 26 Center of National Strategic Activity.

Meanwhile, based on clause-2 of local government (Alor Regency) regulation No. 2 year of 2013 about Planning of Neighborhood Spatial Area (RT/ RW) of Alor Regency year 2013-2022, area of neighborhood planning in Alor region consisted of 15 islands: 9 inhabited islands, they are Alor, Pantar, Pura, Ternate, Buaya, Tereweng, Kangge, Kura, and Kepa. Six of them are uninhabited islands, they are Sika, Kapas, Batang, Lapang, Rusa and Kambing with land area of approximately 2928.87 (two thousands and nine hundreds twenty eight point eighty seven) km², and ocean area of approximately 10773.62 (ten thousands and seven hundreds seventy point sixty two) km² with shoreline of 287.1 (two hundreds and eighty seven point one) from 17 administrative district regions. One of them is Kabola.

History Notes of Kabola - Alor

According to sayings from elders in Monbang, Kopidil Village, Kabola people once lived in highlands, near Kopidil and its surroundings. This village is now where the origin of Kabola people lived. Kabola was estimated coming from Kaa word, means a tree named Kaa which barks were used as traditional cloth of Kabola. Kabola means bark of Kaa.
trea which has been processed to a fabric sheet. Along with language development, as time went by, Kabola became Kabola.

According to Mr. Yopi (Staff of Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor Regency), to remember easily a region or tribes in Alor, there is a saying of 10-3-7. This “10-3-7” would be easily explained by Elders of Monbang Culture, which has now become head of cultural center of traditional house of Monbang in Kopidi. That 10-3-7 means places where tribes of Alor is located now as a form of area division. The “10” means now there are 10 tribes live in Kabola, “7” means there are 7 tribes in Pura Island and the “3” means that the other tribes live in Alor Besar and Alor Kecil, where these three are moslems. Meanwhile, the “10” and “7” tribes are Christian and Catholic.

According to the keeper of Ancient Al-Qur’an in Alor Besar, Mr. Gogo, who was the 14th descendant of Gogo clan. He told that islam entered Alor at year of 1500, which was spreaded by two brothers from Tidore Kingdom. At that time, Alor people had not yet have even one religion. Those two brothers live in a village called Bunga Bali (now it is Alor Besar). In Bunga Bali, there was a king called People Besar. It was told that that time, people had not known what “king” means, so these two brothers called the people besar as a king, because people obliged and respected him. Finally, the three people made friendship because of their supernatural power. The brothers from Tidore were given a house in Bunga Bali, to teach the people in there about religion and the king of Bunga Bali named King Nampira as a ruler of coastal area. King Nampira was the first to have Islam as his religion.

The elders of Monbang also told that Alor at first was ruled by two main authorities, they were King Nampira which ruled in coastal area and King Penelaana in highlands area.

Besides stories from the elders, there are also stories that revolve around Alor people, about history of Alor and the presence of Netherland and Portuguese in Alor that the oldest empire in Alor Regency was Abui Kingdom, within the highlands of Alor and Munaseli Kingdom at the eastmost of Pantar Island. One day, the two kingdoms were involved in a magic war. They used supernatural powers to destruct each other. Munaseli sent bees to the Abui, and Abui sent storm and fire to Munaseli. Munaseli finally won the war.

It was said that the skull of the king of Abui who led the war is now still saved in a cave in Mataru. The next kingdom built was Pandai which located near Munaseli Kingdom and Bunga Bali Kingdom, which located in Alor Besar. Munaseli who was neighbor with Pandai, finally had war which caused Munaseli to ask for help to Majapahit Kingdom.

The tragedy of delivering Majapahit soldiers to Munaseli was the cause of mentioning Galiu (Pantar) on Negarakartagama book made by Empu Prapanca which was written at the glory of Majapahit Kingdom (1367). The same book also mentioned Galiu Watang Lema or areas of coastal in beaches of islands. Galiu which was consisted of five kingdoms, Kui and Bunga Bali in Alor also Blagar, Pandai and Baranua in Pantar. Alliance
of five kingdoms on the coastal area were believed to have close relationship with each other. Even their kings have the same ancestors.

The creator of five kingdoms on the coastal area were five Mau Wolang sons from Majapahit and they were raised in Pandai. The oldest of them ruled that region. With a Lisabon Agreement in 1851, Alor Islands were given to Netherland and Atauru Island was given to Portuguese. The Portuguese people actually had never been known if they really ruled Alor, even though there were legacies from Portuguese, like a big anchor in Alor Kecil. In 1911, netherland colonial government moved main sea harbor and center of Alor government from Alor Kecil to Kalabahi. Kalabahi was chosen because it had broader land and the sea was far more shady. Kalabahi City means “kusambi” tree, which were there on the forest of this island. By moving the authority center to Kalabahi, netherland commanded Mr. Bouman as the first controller in Alor.

On the era of Mr. Bouman, some employers of netherlands were coming. Efforts of Christianization to the animism believers were believed to begin. The first baptisms was conducted in 1908 in Dulolong beach, when a German pastor, D. S. William Bach, came with a netherland ship named Canokus, which by Alor people that time was called Kapal Putih (means white ship). Between them, the first baptized was Lambertus Moata which was then becoming first indonesian pastor. The first church built was Kabalahi Church (now Pola Church). The church was built first at 1912. The woods were coming from Borneo, and the workers were Mr. Kamis and Mr. Jawas who were moslems. According to the story, that is a common thing to do in Alor when building a church is done by moslem and building a mosque is done by christians. At that time, there were five kingdoms in Alor, they were Kui, Batulolong, Kolana, Baranusa and Alor. Alor Kingdom covers all of Kabola (northern of Alor).

At 1912, there was a moving of king’s authority from Tulimau Dynasty in Alor Besar to Nampira Dynasty in Dulolong. The Netherlands preferred Nampira Bukang as a king of Alor because he had education and was good at speaking Dutch. As a compensation, the son of Tulimau was chosen as a “kapitan lembur” (now head of district). This moving caused several rebellions but it could be muted by helps from Netherlands, so indirectly this moving was the initial cause of one of dark period of Alor history by the murder of Bala Nampira.

At 1915 to 1918, Bala Nampira has become a king replacing his dad and at 1918, he died murdered in Atengmelang. The cause of the murder of the king is still being debated up until now, and sometimes it could raise rage and anger between Alor people.

It was believed that members of Galiau Watang Lema thought that the change of authority was a heavy violation in their alliance because of the humiliation of their friend and brother. Meanwhile, in Ambui there was an unsatisfied feeling between the aristocrats because the should obey the government under King Nampira. Some Galiau Watang Lema members who were unsatisfied by the moving of king’s authority promised
a high value “Moko” to a woman from Manet named Malailehi if she could kill King Nampira. This way, they intended to bring back the throne to Bunga Bali in Alor Besar.

To recover law and its government in Alor, the Netherlands, through the controller Mr. Muller used an useful strategy, by marrying Nampira son with Bunga Bali daughter and made it well because there was peace that time. At 1930, the Netherland started region development. The wives of civil servants were sent to Alor. Collaboration within five kingdoms was relatively good. Along the main way at the center of the city, employers’ houses of Netherlands were built. Some of them are still being used up until now. Roads were built through everywhere, even the drainage was built, but only for the need of hospital and netherland employers.

After being colonized by Japan on WWII, Indonesia’s indepence finally was proclaimed. Even though in Alor there were still some foreigners. In 1950 and 1960, some anti-conscription and missionaries came to Alor and worked as a pastor, nurse, even doctors. Between them there were husband and wife of dr. De Jong who worked at General Hospital of Kalabahi. On their books "Brieven aan Alor" (Letters to Alor), dr. De Jong told about their experiences of working in Alor. According to stories from Alor people, there was one doctor from Germany, dr. Kleven. Dr Kleven gave her daughter name Loni, from word “Balalonikai” on a popular “lego-lego” song, “Lendolo”.

Natural Resources Potential of Kabola Administrative Village Region and Its Surroundings

The visit was focused in Kabola Administrative Village as the main work area of WWF Indonesia. However, on its road of field visit, Kabola Administrative Village could not be separated with its surrounding villages on one connected district, spatially and socially also financially. Because of that, our main focus of the visit was broaden to district area, even though not all villages could be visited, like Lawahing, not yet been visited. Particularly for seeing natural resources potential and chance to ecology tourism development.

The visit was conducted deeply in Kabola Administrative Village, so there would be much information digged even though collected from secondary data of the village, observation result, and interview result.

According to monography/ PPL of Kabola Administrative Village year 2016, and an interview result with head of Kabola and its civil servants, there are some information as followed:
Population Information

Population information of Kabola Administrative Village according to data in year 2016 is as follows in the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Number of inhabitants:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Men</td>
<td>1,969 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Women</td>
<td>1,992 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Head of family</td>
<td>1,043 householders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Head of farmers group</td>
<td>816 householders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Head of fishermen group</td>
<td>115 householders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>People based on education level</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Kindergarten</td>
<td>345 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Early Childhood Education</td>
<td>109 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Elementary school</td>
<td>879 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Junior high school</td>
<td>438 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Senior high school</td>
<td>115 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Diploma</td>
<td>68 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Bachelor</td>
<td>96 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Farmers (owners)</td>
<td>839 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Farmers (workers)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Fishermen</td>
<td>99 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Farmers</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Handyman</td>
<td>9 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Merchants</td>
<td>132 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Civil Servants</td>
<td>180 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Retired</td>
<td>26 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Pastor</td>
<td>14 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Driver</td>
<td>33 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Soldier/ Police</td>
<td>5 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Private</td>
<td>110 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Land Area and Land Use

Area of Kabola Administrative Village based on PPL data in 2016 is 2018 hectares, and based on Kabola Administrative Village profile in 2016, the area reaches 5,069 hectares with loose and sandy type of soil in coastal area, solid clay with thin humus soil type in the middle and highland area. With climate of four wet months and eight dry months. Temperature is between 27-33°C.

Land area and land use based on data in 2016 is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Land Allocation</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Backyard/ house</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Field/ dryfield</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Moor/ plantation</td>
<td>623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Community plantation</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>People’ forest</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>State forest</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Unmanaged land</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Land Use</td>
<td>Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cultivation</td>
<td>930 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>3 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Coconut plantation</td>
<td>1155 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Office</td>
<td>5 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>3 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Green road</td>
<td>10 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Public building</td>
<td>45 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>54 km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig 3 : Land Spatial in Kabola**
Sorts and numbers of commodities in Kabola Administrative Village in 2016 are as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commodities</th>
<th>Area (hectares)</th>
<th>Production (ton)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Fruits:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>6/2.5</td>
<td>75/3 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jackfruit (PPL)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mango</td>
<td>2/1 ha</td>
<td>2.5/3 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tamarind (observation)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pinneapple (PPL)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Papaya (administrative village)</td>
<td>0.2 Ha</td>
<td>1 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Plants from Plantation (PPL/ administrative village):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coconut</td>
<td>27/1155 ha</td>
<td>10 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Candleberry tree</td>
<td>115</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cashew</td>
<td>10/2.5 ha</td>
<td>6 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Areca nut</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walnut</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>1 ha</td>
<td>1 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Food and crops (PPL/ administrative village)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rice field</td>
<td>35 / 1 ha</td>
<td>80.5 / 1 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Corn</td>
<td>85/1.5 ha</td>
<td>272/2.5 ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Product</td>
<td>Area/Ha</td>
<td>Yield/Ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cassava</td>
<td>85/0.5 ha</td>
<td>340/1.5 ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato</td>
<td>5/0.5 ha</td>
<td>22.5/0.5 ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut (PPL)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green beans (PPL)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuts (administrative village)</td>
<td>1.3 ha</td>
<td>1 ton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forest commodities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teak</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahogany</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super teak</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sengon</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery and coastal commodities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wet fish</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dry fish</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea cucumbers</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seaweed</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Lola&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Japing-japing”</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobster</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangrove</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock commodities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>7,646</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pork</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local chicken</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duck</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 4: Natural Resources Potency of Kabola Administrative Village
**Public Facility of Kabola Administrative Village**

According to observation result and sketch of map made by Mr. One, there are several public facilities in Kabola Administrative Village. There are:

1. Elementary school: 5 in Mali, Boiko, Palibo, Bujanta, Wolatang
2. Junior high school: 1 located in Boiko
3. Senior high school: 1 located in Boiko
4. Church: 3
5. Mosque: 1
6. Village office: 1
7. Early Education: 1
8. "KIR" Office: 1
9. "Pustu": 1

Almost all lands in Kabola Administrative Village are personal owned and most of them are managed personally.

Fig 5: Sketch Map of Kabola Administrative Village and Kabola District
Natural Resources Potential of Surrounding Villages
(Pante Deere, Alila Timur, Kopedil, Lawahing)

Pante Deere Village

Pante Deere Village region is the border at the west of Kabola Administrative Village, with higher lands than Kabola Administrative Village. Pante Deere could be reached by public vehicle, personal vehicle, and by motorbike. However, along the way from Kabola toward Pante Deere, it has not been seen public transportation. There is only a pick up car. Pante Deere could be reach 30 minutes from Mali and 1 hour from Kalabahi by motorbike.

At a glance, natural resources potential in Pante Deere is the same as Kabola Administrative Village, they are:
- Crops: Corn (jagung), cassava (ubi kayu), nuts (kacang-kacangan)
- Fruits: Coconut, mango, banana, tamarind
- Hard plants: Teak, mahogany
- Coastal: Seaweed and mangrove

According to what Mr. Nikson (Head of “BPD”) told, Pante Deere still has great coral reef, and it be observed from just above the ship. From Pante Deere, we could also see Sika Island.

Pante Deere has white sand with solid and smooth structure, with pandanus plant and beach hibiscus that are still many along the shoreline. According to Mr. Nikson, there are still many foreigners fishermen who bomb the sea, and there are still local people who dig the beach sand for building houses and for selling.

With regulation from government about coastal and ocean management, now Pante Deere Village has made village regulation that regulates about community activity on coastal area, they are about:
- Beach sand digging
- Coral reef
- Protected marine species

Since 2012, government has made laystall at Pante Deere Village, at private owned land that government rented. Landfill is located above Mali Airport. Landfill management is ceased now, pile of garbage is just burnt, meanwhile the tools are rotten. This landfill is suspected by people as a cause of seaweed that dies slowly since the building of the landfill.
Kopidil Village

Geographically, Kopidil Village is highlands area that has cool air. Kopidil Village located at the west of Kabola Administrative Village, it could be reached by public transportation Kalabahi-Kopidil. Kopidil Village is prior village of tribes in Kabola live, nowadays it is where the origin of Kabola tribe still last. This could be seen from various culture and traditional house that still existing.

It was named Kopidil because from empire era until netherland colonial, this village is the biggest coffee producer in Alor and had ever become Alor’s star. But as time went by, at the colonial era, there were many coffees dead, and then Netherland changed several dead coffee with hazelnut and walnut, and until nowadays, those plants dominate Kopidil area.

However, looking from hazelnut character, it is not a selfish plant. Because beneath hazelnut, there are still coffee and cocoa trees that could grow.

At glance of observation and based on cultural center keeper in Monbang, several natural resources that are the most abundant in Kopidil are:

- Crops farm: Corn, cassava, sweet potato, taro, banana, and gogo rice
- Plantation farm: Walnut, hazelnut, coconut, coffee, cocoa, mango
- Forest plantation: Teak, mahogany, endemic “KKA” trees
According to Mr. Riko, the biggest potency in Kopidil is hazelnut. Average ownership of hazelnut from every householder is 50 to 100 trees. One tree in every harvest could yield 20 to 50 kg and more, depends on age of the tree. The price of hazelnut nowadays is IDR 20,000/kg for the good ones. The broken ones is only IDR 8,000/kg. Besides hazelnut, their walnut that has higher prices with average IDR 60,000-80,000/kg. However, in Kopidil, walnut is not as many as hazelnut, one householder has only 2 to 5 walnut trees on average, and these are old trees.

Almost all of people in Kopidil live as farmer and cattleman. Distribution of house is very rare, it means people in Kopidil Village are not as many as in Kabola. From above Kopidil, we could see islands in a row in the middle of Alor Sea, like Pura Island, Ternate Island, Buaya Island, and others.
**Alila Timur Village**

Alila Timur Village is almost the same as any other villages in Kabola District. Most of the people are farmers and fishermen. People in Alila Timur are mostly moslems and part of them are coming from Sulawesi (Celebes). Even though most of them are moslems, but they live together well with christians. It is proven by a church in Alila Timur named "Jemaat Ismail". Mr. Deny (board member) and Mr. Putri said that before people from Sulawesi came to Alila Timur, exactly near Batu Putih beach, people in there still look for fishes using very simple tools, with “ketinting” on the paddle, fishing tool, and “bubu”. After some Sulawesi people came into Alila Timur region, they began to learn fishing in much more modern way, by machined “ketinting”, also using net, and as time went by, people in Batu Putih beach have made cages so they could look for fishes closer with much more yield.

Alila Timur Village, part of its area is hilly and its agriculture yield is almost the same as any other villages, there are corn, cassava, banana, coconut, and annual plant like hazelnut, coffee, and cocoa. Batu Putih beach has interesting scenery, white rock cliff that soars with white sand. Above the white sand is covered by coral reef rough shards so the name of Batu Putih (means white rocks) really fits the beach.

Alila Timur Village, exactly at Batu Putih beach, still there no electricity, even though aspalt road has been through this beach. Mr. Putri said, behind the white rock cliff there is a waterfall that is more accessible from the sea. However, until know there are not many people who know about this waterfall.

**Lawahing Village**

Lawahing Village is one of villages in Kabola District where origin tribe of Kabola still live. However, because of limited time, this village had not been visited yet. According to "RIPDA" document of Alor Regency, Lawahing Village is one of cultural tourism destination/ historical heritage. Like any other villages in Kabola District, most of the people in Lawahing Village are farmers. This village is located in southern of Kabola District.
Tourism Potential in Kabola Administrative Village and Surrounding Villages

According to “RIPDA” of Alor Regency year 2010, tourism potential in Alor Regency are:

- Historical and ancient site: Old mosque with oldest al-qur'an from barks and "moko/ nekara"
- Natural tourism object and attraction like Mali Beach, Maimol Beach, Deere Beach, Sabanjar Beach, Kepa Island, Bao Raja, Makazsar Beach with cold current, Dulubala Beach, Didi Beach, and Pasir Tiga Warna
- Cultural tourism object and attraction like traditional village of Takpala, traditional village of Monbang (Kabola Administrative Village), traditional village of Bampalola, and traditional village of Matafalang
- Particular tourism object and attraction like Uma Pura, Buaya Island, Songket Weaving Center, Bamboo Craft, also old town region in Kalabahi

According to field visit, there are some tourism potential that become popular in Kabola Administrative Village are Mali Beach, Maimol Beach, and Nostalgia Forest. Beside those tourism destinations, there is also dugong observation tourism, which just published at the beginning of 2017, there is also Sika Island which is managed personally by Mr. One. Besides in Kabola, some visits to see tourism potential also being done in Pante Deere, Ilawe/ Alila Timur Village, and Kopidil Village.

Visiting tourism destination location in land and coastal in Kabola Administrative Village is done using motorbike. The whole land and coastal tourism destinations from Mali Beach, Nostalgia Forest, Maimol Beach, to “Selamat Jalan” Park Monument could be reach in 30 to 40 minutes without stop with approximate speed 30-40 km/ hour.

Mali Beach Near Airport

First visit in the morning is done in Mali Beach near airport to enjoy morning atmosphere when the sun is still redish. Here are the observation result in Mali Beach:

- White sand beach with few mangroves
- Fishermen boat in the shore, means they have come from sailing or do not sai lat all
- Complete tools like "bubu", is interesting enough to be observed
- There are already two cafes in Mali Beach, they are Celyn Cafe and Kuning Cafe, belong to Mr. Yusuf. According to the owner of Celyn Cafe, people come to the cafe usually to wait for the plane while enjoying lunch on the shore. Besides,
many people from the city come to just enjoy the beach while drinking coffee, tea, and a bottle of two beers.

• Waste from the sea and from the land (cafe, fishermen, surrounding community) in Mali Beach, mainly plastic waste are many and there has not been regulation about it, they just burn it. In Celyn Cafe, they already reuse some of mineral bottle waste for decoration.

• Fishermen’ huts from Buaya Island are not managed and it disfigures Mali’s scenery

• While heading to the beach, we would cross the back site of Mali Airport and people’ field in Mali, filled with corn and tamarind

• We could stargaze at night

Fig 8: Mali Beach_Airport in the morning

Nostalgia Forest

After having a morning shower and drinking coffee and eating bakpao, the trip continues to Nostalgia Forest. The trip heading to Nostalgia forest is passing small road to Pustu, Elementary School and Senior High School of Kabola. The road is actually enough for 4-wheel vehicle, but there is no any, sometimes there are motorbikes, including ours. People in this road are still going on foot.

Along the road to Nostalgia Forest, we would enjoy the green of Kabola during rain season, with farmers working along the road. Big trees are still found along the road. Nostalgia Forest could be reached in 20 minutes.
Based on observation, Nostalgia Forest:

- The “welcome” board is obsolete
- Facility like gazebo, KPH office, and crocodiles captivation are also obsolete
- The crocodile inside the cage is not favorable with its thin body and very limited water
- There still are board name being nailed into the tree
- Kind of plants vary from medicine plant, craft, "living kitchen", forest wood, until endemic mango.
- Many trees that are interesting in form and size
- Clean water/ pipe water facility that flows water to Kabola many that are leaked and then wasted
- There is a huge enough water source, hearing from its swiftness within the tub and the pipes that are used
- There is still foothpath around the forest
- The forest is wide enough and there is wide area within under tamarind tree and tamarind fruit
- Birds sound, many butterflies and dragonfly
- Under supervision of “KPH”

Fig 9: Nostalgia Forest
Maimol Beach

Trip from Nostalgia Forest to Maimol Beach just takes 15 minutes by motorbike. From Nostalgia Forest, we would go down through big road Kabola-Kalabahi.

Here are observation results in Maimol Beach:

- It is seen at the road there is community work by youngsters, but the rubbish in the sea are still there, mainly drink bottle from plastic
- The beach could be seen from the main road
- There are only 2-3 merchants at the side of the road
- The beach is actually quite beautiful, we could see the island across from the fishermen’ boats on the shore
- White sand could not be seen because of sea sand digging by people, so there is only rocks
- Chairs and tables are obsolete
- The managers are working privately and in groups
- Besides Maimol Beach there are public places like a restaurant that has not been yet opened but clean enough and has beautiful building. According to locals, it is owned by private.

Fig 10 : Maimol Beach
**Welcoming Park**

From Maimol Beach to Welcome Monument in Kabola Village can be reached in 10 minutes by motor bike. In Welcome Monument, we can see many people gather to wait for public transport to East Alor to Kabola. Park condition is relatively well maintained and near to the monument we can see wet-land agriculture which is part of East Alor. Irrigation channel which is typical for Alor can be seen. Not only as a welcome monument, the monument also acts as area border between Kabola and East Alor.

Fig 11: Taman/Tugu Selamat Jalan/Selamat Datang Kecamatan Kabola

**Mali Beach – Tourism Facility**

After passing Mebung market in Alor Timur District region, we finally decide to visit Pante Deere beach, which is part of Kabola District. Visiting Takpola village which was the prior destination is finally being canceled because it is outside Kabola District. Pante Deere village could be reached within one hour with motorbike from welcoming monument of Kabola to the west of Kabola administrative village. Along the way to Pante Deere from welcoming monument, we are passing again Maimol Beach and Mali Beach which now there are tourism facilities built by Tourism Agency.

Here are the observation results in Mali Beach with its tourism facility:

- The beach looks quiet
• The beach embankment is rather tall so it complicates visitors to go down enjoying beach and sea
• There has been krib of waves breaker, but it makes the scenery seen limited
• Existing facilities are obsolete and not maintained
• There is not even one that could be asked about location regarding Mali Beach management
• Scenery access from beach to the main road is a little hindered because there is high wall
• Surrounding environment still looks chaotic

Fig 12: Mali Beach with tourism facility
Mangrove Conservation Group _ Cinta Persahabatan

After observing Mali Beach, the trip is continued to Mrs Martha group, head of mangrove conservation group named Cinta Persahabatan Group (KCP). Cinta Persahabatan Group (KCP) is one of assisted group by WWF Indonesia that works on environment preservation sector through nurseries activity, maintenance activity, and mangrove planting. Besides Cinta Persahabatan Group, WWF Indonesia has also accompanied Jikengwar Group which was also working at the same sector.

The activity conducted by KCP was admitted has given many positive contributions to keep coastal region around Kabola from abration, mainly on working area of Cinta Persahabatan Group (KCP). Mrs. Martha believed that this mangrove conservation activity would grow bigger after proving herself that mangrove plant has saved her house from waves, even there is still little of her area that has abration, made Mrs. Martha love it more, and by the accompaniment of WWF Indonesia, appeared an idea to make mangrove as a friend for every person through mangrove tourism activity.

Mrs. Martha’s persistency on nursering and keeping mangrove plant like her own child, makes Mrs. Martha visited by many people to learn, even merely buying or asking mangrove plant to be planted back and even there has been many tourist visit KCP as one of incentive for conservation fighters like Mrs. Martha to guarantee sustainability of existing conservation activity.

There are observation result in Cinta Persahabatan Group (KCP), coastal conservationist:

- Entrance through Cinta Persahabatan Group (KCP) is so natural, with dense banana plants, but they are not maintained.
- KCP area, there is an information board about KKP (Marine and Fishery Affair Ministry) area, and information about KCP, also information about mangrove.
- There is a stuck ship, it is broken because of hit of waves.
- Around the beach there are mangroves that are not so dense and are not so compact, there still wide enough area along the shoreline that has not been planted (need more checking, does along this shoreline suitable for mangrove?)
- There many mangrove seeds that are ready to plant, Mrs. Martha told that mangrove seeds belong to personal and groups.
- Nursery place looks a little obsolete because of age
- The information board in front of nursery also looks obsolete with broken lounges for relax
- Mrs. Martha’s house is clean enough, but less freshen.
Mrs. Martha is so excited telling about mangrove, but she forgets that the guest is already tired because the guest was standing too long.

Fig 13. Mrs Martha and KCP

Pante Deere
The road to Pante Deere Village is good but it’s uphill. Along the road to Pante Deere, above the height under tamarind tree, we could see Mali Airport from above with complete view the whole of airport. Nowadays, there is a dredging of white rock cliff that is meant to be Mali airport extension. Besides airport, we could also see high seas. After much enjoying the airport scenery from above, the trip is continued to Pante Deere.

Not far from observing airport from above, there is a landfill with very poor condition. When visiting, there is a smoke from plastic waste burning. Some buildings and facilities of the landfill look so obsolete and not maintained.

According to one of the community, the landfill was built year 2012, and nowadays because it’s full, temporarily it is being moved accross the existing landfill behind the grassland and dense trees. However, because of the ignition, the smoke goes high from behind the trees. On landfill area, between former plastic waste that is burnt, the land owner still planted corn in between.
After a while observing the landfill, the trip is continued, heading to Deere Beach. Here are the condition on Deere Beach based on observation:

- The atmosphere is still genuine and quite
- There is a welcoming billboard in Deere Beach that already torn and obsolete
- There is one family (father and child) sitting on the hut, and the father is the land owner where the hut is built
- There is a selfie place above the coconut tree, and there is a price for IDR 15,000 to take the photo above the tree
- Along the beach there is still pandanus and hibiscus tree that are dense, good for relax
- There is seaweed cultivation
- We could observe the land accross the beach
- The water is still clear
- According to Mr. Nikson, there are still many corals that is close by the beach
- We could enjoy coconut that is picked right from the tree
If we continue our journey following the asphalt road straight from Pante Deere, we could reach the edge of Ilawe/ Alila Timur Village, it is Batu Putih Beach. Batu Putih Beach could be reached by 4-wheels vehicle, almost one hour from Mali, because the road is rather steep. The road towards Batu Putih Beach is guided by Mr. Deny, member of Regional People’s Representative Assembly of Alor Regency. Along the way, there are many things he told about Batu Putih. Mr. Deny has an investment, it is a fish cage in Batu Putih that is now being managed by fishermen group in Batu Putih with profit sharing system. Nowadays, this business has been going for three years.

Here are the observation results in Batu Putih Beach:
- The asphalt road from Kabola- Pante Deere is only through Batu Putih
- Batu Putih Beach has white and rough beach sand on the above and white and smooth beach sand beneath
- The seawater is clear, sloping, and good for swimming
- There is a high white rock cliff wall
- Many kids play canoe in the beach to the high seas, one of interesting attraction
• We could enjoy the sunset once the sun is at the south of the earth (August September)
• There is a fish rumpon that often used as fishing place by local people
• We could enjoy coconut pick from the tree, because there is short coconut tree in here

Fig 16: Batu Putih Beach Atmosphere

Kopidil Village
Kopidil Village could be reached by 4-wheel vehicle. The road to Kopidil Village is good enough with sharp uphill, added by the trees and cliff on the right and left of the road. If you are not used to drive your own vehicle on a road like this, it could be adrenaline rush. Geographically, Kopidil Village is located on the south of Kabola Administrative Village, bordered by agriculture/plantation area.

Here are some field observation results:
• Kopidil Village has cultural center of traditional house of Monbang
• Kabola origin tribe lives in Kopidil Village
• The scenery from Kopidil traditional house is very attractive and beautiful, we could see islands in a row in the middle of the sea
• The weather in Kopidil Village is cool, it refreshes the soul.
• If the guest does not order anything first, then there will be no preparation
• Coffee mashing harvest attraction, harvest and break hazelnut, could be one of tourism attraction in Kapidil
• There are two buildings of traditional house of Monbang tribe, that are already visited by many people, local and foreign people
• Local people and keeper of traditional house of Monbang are very friendly
• There are still elders who can tell about Kabola history and kingdoms in Alor
• Traditional house presents now is built based on initiative from Tourism Agency of Alor Regency, even though there is no one lives on that house
• Crop plants like taro, sweet potato, are many in this village

Fig 17: Kopidil Village Tourism Potential
Organization

Based on interview result and discussion together with all parties and official document from Alor Regency government, there are some important notes regarding organization to give additional value sustainably, for conservation activities, the existing ones and the ones that are still plans, through ecotourism service activity.

1. Regency Level
Administratively governed, tourism development in Kabola Administrative Village and its surroundings is under management and responsibility of Tourism and Culture Agency of Alor Regency. The agency, on this matter, through discussion with Tourism and Culture Agency secretary, Mr. Gen, and based on “RIPDA” of Alor Regency, have already made views and development plans of Alor tourism that is sustainable and eco-friendly.

- Together with WWF Indonesia and all parties agree about marine tourism management, mainly for protected species observation (dugong).
- On “RIPDA” of Alor Regency year 2010, it was said that the tourism that will be developed is sustainable tourism with tourism attraction is about particular interest, like in Uma Pura, Buaya Island, Songket Weaving, Bamboo Craft, and other marine species.
- The homestay that would be developed is homestay model, owned by local people, not huge hotel, moreover if it is owned by outsiders.
- Document regarding tourism development in Alor Regency that exist is “RIPDA” that is appointed at 2010. “RIPDA” document that is already arranged needs to be translated in more detail into a master plan of tourism development in Alor Regency, but up until the report is made, there has not been found on official website of Alor Regency, and the copy of the document from Tourism Agency of Alor Regency
- There has been several people in government, Regional People's Representative Assembly, and private sectors who have thoughts and ideas about tourism management in Alor Regency that suit more with the environment and give more to the local people.

2. Administrative Village/ Village/ District
From all of four villages visited, there is only one village that is being deeply digged, it is Kabola Administrative Village, that becomes main focus from this study.

- The Kabola Headman does not know that Kabola has so many potentials
- Kabola Headman has no vision and plan of whatever regarding Kabola as one of tourism village in Alor Regency
Headman and the other administrative employers are just waiting for instructions from above, because administratively, the administrative village is not like a village that could fund its own activity from village fund.

Kabola people still do not know about tourism even though there are some tourism potentials and it has been going on.

Kabola Administrative Village has known about organization and community empowerment through activity together with WWF Indonesia foundation through coastal and sea conservation activity.

Local people still have not applied cleaning practice very well, so there still no tourism place that is free from plastic waste.

Local people and Kabola government still have no mechanism to keep food security even though culturally, by working together, the food problem still has not come to the surface.

3. Management Level (Local Organization)

There has been an initiative from local people together with WWF Indonesia formed Communication Forum of Kabola Fishermen/ Forum Komunikasi Nelayan Kabola (FKNK), which afterwards would be prepared to be ecotourism managers in Kabola.

There are seven fishermen groups that are included in FKNK.

There has been a FKNK management.

There has not been articles of association (Anggaran Dasar) of FKNK.

There has not been structure, jobdesc, and SOP from each sector.

There have not been bylaws that regulates about rights and duties from all of managers and the ones that will involve.

There has been one travel business who could support ecotourism development, it is Mala Tour as a marketing, also as a quality controller of tourism product.
Fig 18: Meeting of Regulation Arrangement of Dugong Observation and FKNK Meeting
Public Facility and Tourism Behavior in Alor Regency

According to Data and Information Center of Tourism Agency in year 2017, and Brochure from Tourism Agency of Alor Regency, there are some organizations/private party that have managed and had business in tourism sector in Alor Regency, which could be references if the travellers would visit Alor. Here are data and information about facility and the private parties that work around Alor tourism:

1. Community groups that manage tourism village:
   - Pokdarwis Air Mancur in Air Mancur Village
   - Pokdarwis Ekosari in Alor Kecil Village
   - Pokdarwis Maupelang in Alor Besar Village
   - Pokdarwis Bompalola in Bompalola Village
   - Pokdarwis Eheng Hulu in Kopidil Village
   - Pokdarwis Kuligang in Motongbang Village
   - Pokdarwis Camar in Moru Village
   - Pokdarwis Sasana Budaya Tradisi Lembur in Lembur Barat Village
   - Pokdarwis Gapura (Takpala) in Lembur Barat Village
   - Pokdarwis Kemas Tomikang in Moramam Village

2. Transportation:
   - Air transportation:
     - Wings Air with Alor-Kupang destination, 10.25-15.40
     - Nam Air with Alor-Kupang destination, 10.50-15.00
   - Sea transportation:
     - Ferry (ASDP):
       - Kupang- Kalabahi, 16 hours, every Tuesday and Saturday, every Sunday
       - Kalabahi -Kupang, 16 hours, every Wednesday and Sunday, every Sunday
       - Kalabahi-Baranusa-Lewoleba-Larantuka, 16 hours, every Sunday
       - Kalabahi-Baranusa: 4 hours
       - Baranusa- Lewoleba: 6 hours
       - Lewoleba-Larantuka, 6 hours
     - Ship (Pelni): Every two weeks
       - Surabaya-Kumai-Surabaya-Benoa-Bima-Waingapu-Ende-Rote-Sabu
       - Rote-Kupang-Larantuka-Kalabahi
       - Kalabahi-Kupang-Rote-Sabu-Ende-Waingapu-Bima-Benoa-Surabaya
     - SIRIMAU : Every two weeks
       - Semarang-Sampit-Surabaya-BatuLicin-Makasar-Bima-Labuan Bajo-
       - Larantuka-Kupang-Kalabahi-Saumlaki-Tual-Dobo-Timika-Agats
- Agats-Timika-Do-bo-Tual-Saumlaki-Kalabahi-Kupang-Larantuka-
- Labuanbajo-Bima-Makasar-Batu licin-Surabaya-Sampit-Semarang

- Land transportation:
  "Bemo"/"Mikrolet", Bus/Mini Bus, Travel Car

3. Bank
   BRI Bank ; RA. Kartini Street-Kalabahi
   BNI Bank ; Jendral Suedirman Street
   NTT Bank ; Soetomo-Kalabahi Street

4. Hospitals
   Kalabahi General Region Hospital (RSUD) ; Soetomo-Kalabahi Street
   "Puskesmas" Kanarilang : Kanarilang
   "Puskesmas" Alor Kecil : Alor Kecil
   "Puskesmas' Medbung : Mebung
   Sinar Surya Apothecary : Tongkol Kalabahi Street
   Yoleanto Apothecary : Cekalang Kalabahi Street

5. Hotel/Resort/Homestay :
   Pulau Alor Hotel 0386-21722
   Adi Dharma Hotel 0386-21280
   Nur Fitrah Hotel 081317804133
   Melati Hotel 0386-21073
   Pelangi Hotel 0386-21251
   Kenari Hotel 0386-21208
   Marlina Hotel 0386-21141
   L¿Pitete Kepa Hotel 081353709719
   Marangki Homestay 085239306708
   Cantik Homestay 081332299336
   Dinda Homestay 0386-21178
   Home Alami Alor-Wolwal 082165416273
   Nusa Kepa Kai Homestay
   Ampera Homestay
   Citra Tri Buana Homestay

6. Restaurants
   Resto Mama
   Kediri I
   Pelangi Indah Restaurant
   Pesisir Restaurant
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kediri II</th>
<th>Sentra Kuliner Beach Reklamasi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jember I</td>
<td>Bu Anto Depot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jember II</td>
<td>Nur Fitrah Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depot Glory</td>
<td>Sakato Restaurant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conservation as a concept and implementation within an activity could not stand alone and could not be separated from people’s surrounding lives. As well as a region’s development to be a tourism destination. Tourism, is a business that depends deeply on other sectors that influence people’s live, they are ideology, politics, economy, social culture, to the defense and security of one’s region. Because of that, on one of President Jokowi’s Nawacita, how to build village/region, so it could be independent towards live space, so that food security and energy security could be reached. On another word, it is not recommended to fully depend the region’s income only on tourism. The tourism should be put as an impact of region’s independence and its people’s independence on managing its live space and its resources.

According to observation result of potentials that Kabola District has, here are some recommendations to natural resources management development, mainly on agriculture, plantation/holticulture, and forestry:

A. Agriculture development, plantation/holticulture, and forestry for food security and main income source of community could be done by:

1. Crops diversification like annual crops, seasonal crops, and monthly crops
   - Annual crops like gogo rice and sorghum. It could be developed on rain-fed top agriculture land which could not do intercropping.
   - Seasonal crops like corn, cassava, and nuts, could be done by intercropping system on one agriculture land for land effectiveness below, near coastal area, because the mud sandy soil type matches palawija.
   - Monthly crops like all kinds of vegetables, except vegetable that need cool air, cassava, taro, and "living kitchen". All of it could be planted on agriculture area near by the house, mainly for cassava and taro, meanwhile vegetables and living kitchen could be developed in houses. This frontyard/backyard agriculture model could press household’s outcome, while it also could add food variation.
SORGUM

Memiliki keunggulan pada daya adaptasinya yang luas, toleran terhadap kekeringan, produktivitas tinggi, lebih tahan terhadap hama dan penyakit dibandingkan dengan tanaman pangan lainnya.

Menurut penuturan masyarakat sekitar Kabola Sorgum pernah ada di Kabupaten Alor, khususnya Kabola.

Menurut Mama Martha, anak muda Kabola sekarang sudah sedikit yang mau menjadi petani, apalagi mengerjakan lahan kering jauh dari pemukiman, sehingga produksi padi gogo turun.

Fig 18: Rice annual plant (gogo and sorghum)

Fig 19: Palawija Plant with Intercropping System
2. Plant diversification of plantation/ horticulture. Plantation/ horticulture plants that could be developed besides the existing ones are vanilla, more cocoa, pepper, and coffee on highlands, mainly in Kopidil and its surroundings. Coconut mango, arum manis mango, madu mango, and rambutan at lowland area and coastal. Clove is suitable, but it is not recommended to be planted in productive agriculture area because clove is a selfish plant. It could be planted on “sleeping” area that has not been managed.

3. Forestry Plant
   According to Kabola administrative village's profile and field observation to surrounding villages, there are still many empty lands that have not been managed by their owners, mainly at less fertile lands. These lands could be developed for forestry plants that need no intensive maintenance.
Fig 21: Plantation/ horticulture plants

Fig 22: Potential Forestry Plants to Develop
B. After-Harvest Development Business and Marketing

Problems that farmers often face in Indonesia generally are when there are yields but they could process or low price at big days.

According to field observation, there has not yet been found people’ business to manage after-harvest of agriculture yields, mainly for crops so it could be stocked longer for food savings when the climate goes bad.

According to what people told, so far, corn is just saved as whole above the kitchen, and could last for six months. Meanwhile, so far cassava is just being steamed then eaten, or mixed with rice, so it could not be for long term. People’ food security is usually last for 6-9 months, the rest 3-4 months of plantation season that they have to find out the mechanism. One of the cause is because there is no after-harvest processing toward existing food changes.

For food security, after-harvest stuffs that could be done are:

• Processing corn to be granules like rice. Corn is also good to be mixed with “galek” as rice exchange
• Cassava could be cut thin, and dried to be “Gaplek”. If the dryness of “gaplek” is enough and the storage is good, “gaplek” could last 4-6 months. This “gaplek” could also be processed to be main food as rice exchange without rice mixes.
• Cassava could also be processed to be flour so it could be processed to become some snacks
• Cassava that has been cut thin, could be processed to be a food for coffee and tea
• Taro and cassava could be used to be mash potato like but made from taro or cassava. This could be high class food when served and cooked by professionals.

Besides after-harvest top reserve food availability all year, could also be done by managing after-harvest, as one of people’ income besides selling raw products from plantation/ holticulture, like:

1. Banana: this plant could grow well in all villages that have been visited and the production is very huge, even though there has not been particular care from the owners. Banana fruit’s productivity would be better if there are maintenance and thinning on banana plant.

So far, banana is only sold raw and being processed to be fried banana.

This after-harvest activity that could be done on household scale, and does not need huge investment and could be done by housewives at their own houses are:
2. Tamarind: tamarind trees are distributed all over Alor, including in all villages of Kabola District. During observation, many tamarind fruits that scattered just like that, there were only few who picked those. Surely they just ripped the skin and put out what's inside. There has not one that process these tamarinds into ready-to-consume product. After-harvest processed products that could be done by tamarind fruit (could be house scale or factory scale):
   - Tamarind as candies
   - Tamarind fruit juice as an exchange of existing tamarind juice drinks
   - Tamarind for “rujak” seasoning with continuous processing so it could last longer

3. Hazelnut and walnut: growing well at highlands of Kabola hills, mainly in Kopidil and its surroundings. Nowadays hazelnut and walnut could only be sold in raw with its rough shell, and then being dried. Next, hazelnut could be processed toalf processed product or fully processed product so the price could be increased and work chance for processing could also be absorbed.

4. Cocoa: cocoa are relatively many, but scattered in all of villages in Kabola District. According to one person at Kopidil Village, there has not been after-harvest cocoa processing and there has not been request of cocoa commodities and maybe it has not ever been sold. Cocos were just planted in between beneath hazelnut or walnut and usually are planted near the house so the people could see if it's riped easily. Meanwhile, people only harness cocoa for its flesh to be consumed, and they throw away the seeds.

5. Coffee: many grow in highlands of Kopidil Village with robusta kind of coffee. According to local people there, coffee so far is only for personal consuming. Sometimes people sell coffee powder manually/ traditionally. People have not ever sold coffee in green bean forms. This could be a chance to be developed. Nowadays, people keep dry coffee with its skin on. This affects coffee’s smell, moreover if these are saved within wrong container or place.
C. Marketing

Business potency that could be developed besides after-harvest is marketing business. For now in marketing, farmers do depend highly on middlemen/collectors, mainly for plantation/horticulture yields. For price, quality, and numbers of production on farmer’s side could be guaranteed, government needs to collaborate with entrepreneurs/private that are expert. For example, for tamarind processing, we could collaborate with company that produces candy. For banana, we could collaborate with company that produces baby’s food like “Sun” or the one that produces snacks. For hazelnut, we could collaborate with hair oil company or cosmetics company.
Ecotourism Study of Kabola District, Alor Regency

According to I Gede Ardika, former Tourism Ministry of Indonesia during Megawati Soekarno Putri reign, that the essential of tourism is difference, that local uniqueness, if it’s culture or tradition or nature. These things cause people do travel to increase their lives’ quality. Particularly in cultural sector, UNESCO has promoted the importance of cultural diversity in the world, not cultural uniformity. Holding on to these words, Indonesia made its tourism goals by creating tourism that keeps freedom, independence, and country and region have completeness: nourishing sense of love to the country, unity, diversity, and leveling (in spatial, sectoral, and structural means): also increase community’s welfare, also increase friendship and peace. While the objectives are increasing Indonesia’s unity within diversity that strengthens country’s true self, leveling and increasing community’s welfare, also increasing understanding and friendship between countries.

Village tourism is a journey that leads to enjoying village's live atmosphere, respect and gain additional life value from culture and tradition of the local people and its nature, also increase local people’ welfare. Daily lives of local people and their environment are also tourism object and tourism attraction.

Meanwhile Wayan Griya, Professor of Anthropology in Udayana University, told that Tourism Village is a micro model that has unique charm, authentique, holistic. Basic idea of tourism village is to create creative units and organizations that balance micro and macro dimension, urban and rural, top-down and bottom-up process, regional-based and community-based representatives. Ecotourism village concept tries to fulfill basic needs of tourists holistically from accommodation, transportation, consumption, attraction, recreation, and services in unique way, exotic, and culturally, with beautiful village charm and full of dignity. Ecotourism concept also excepts to open the appearance of attraction variation, revitalize life wisdom with local genius, also subjectify and empower local community that finally leads to increasing people’ welfare fairly and sustainably.

Ecotourism village ideal character is one micro model of tourism village that has characters:

1. Has particular identity (unicum), adjusted by local potential and local condition
2. Able to balance complete development that involves body and soul, spirit and physic, idealism and professionalism
3. Develop within qualified tourism, ecofriendly, cultured, community friendly, also open in local knowledge, nationally, internationally.
4. Strong in holding independence and sustainability concept, also able to synergize public, private, and government participation
5. Strong tourism in transmigration spirit inclusive, not exclusive, and not private-supported

According to observation result to each villages in Kabola District, mainly to Kabola Administrative Village and its surroundings, it is very feasible to develop as an ecotourism village with few notes that needed to be followed up if it’s meant to be implemented.

Besides Kabola Administrative Village, each villages there in Kabola District also could be developed to ecotourism village area within one district, so it could fulfill and support between villages even in planning, also in implementation.

**Appropriateness of Ecotourism Destination Development in Kabola Administrative Village and Its Surroundings**

Here are some components that must be there in tourism service and several appropriateness notes from Kabola Administrative Village and surrounding villages in Kabola District.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Village/ Administrative Village</th>
<th>Administrative Village/ Village</th>
<th>Attraction</th>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Service and Trained Human Resources</th>
<th>Marketing</th>
<th>Infrastruc ture/ Supporter</th>
<th>Interv ention Level</th>
<th>Succ ess Rate 2-3 year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kabola</td>
<td>Kabola</td>
<td>Dugong, Maimol Beach, Mali Beach, Nostalgia Forest, Mangrove Conservation, Sika Island</td>
<td>Almost all could be reached by 4-wheels and 2-wheels vehicles, the road is quite easy, all of land potentials could be reached within 30 minutes without a stop. Meanwhile, Sika Island could be reached in 1-1.5 hours by boat, near airport</td>
<td>Dugong Observatio n, Capturing fish with “bubu”, fishing, canoeing, kanoing, adopting mangrove, stargazing, snorkeling, spiritual in Sika Island, education and etnobotan y</td>
<td>All of it should be increased: Mainly guides, F&amp;B, accommodatio n, transportati on, culture attraction/ craft. There has been organization managers wannabe, there has been conservatio n group that is ready to be visited</td>
<td>There has been a marketing through Mala Tour, especially for dugong observatio n, Sika Island, and KCP mangrove, and most of the journalists are foreigners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pante Deere</td>
<td>Pante Deere</td>
<td>Deere Beach, seaweed cultivation, mangrove, coral, turtle hatching</td>
<td>Asphalt road, with little wavy, could only be accessed by 4-wheels vehicles up to the main road. The road is a little uphill, but easy to be accessed by 2-wheels vehicle. Near by the airport</td>
<td>Canoeing, seaweed farming, snorkeling, selfie, turtle hatching observatio n, stargazing</td>
<td>All of it should be increased: Mainly guides, F&amp;B, accommodatio n, transportati on, culture attraction/ craft.</td>
<td>There's only been local guest, need collaborati on with travel or tourism person</td>
<td>There's a place for selfie for individuals. Almost all supportive structure needs to be provided and fixed.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Attractions</td>
<td>Challenges</td>
<td>Visitation Status</td>
<td>Infrastructure Needs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kopidil</td>
<td>Traditional house, Kabola scenery and part from Alor from above, coffee culture, Kaa endemic tree for traditional clothes</td>
<td>Asphalt road, could be reached by 4-wheels vehicle and 2-wheels vehicle through traditional house. The road is rather challenging, sharp uphill and there's cliff at the right and left side of the road. At least 1km from Kalabahi</td>
<td>There have been guests (local and foreigners), promoting through travel and tourism agency</td>
<td>There is traditional house, but there is no toilet. Almost all infrastructure within tourism need to be provided and fixed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Alila Timur</td>
<td>Batu Putih Beach, Waterfall, Batu Karang Putih</td>
<td>Could be reached by 4-wheels vehicle with travelling time for almost 1.5 hours from Mali with rather challenging road. Asphalt road was not flat.</td>
<td>Waterfall, fishing activity, canoeing, sunset, swimming, snorkeling, diving</td>
<td>All of tourism managers human resource should be increased and also managers group/organization</td>
<td>All supportive infrastructure should be provided and fixed. There has not been yet electricity, mainly in batu putih beach</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lawahing (has not yet been visited)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Was just visited by locals and domestics. There has not been promotion from travel or related agency.</td>
<td>All supporting infrastructure needs to be provided and fixed.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information:
1. Small/low
2. Medium/Sufficient
3. Big/High
4. Big/Tall
Ecotourism Village Packages of Kabola Administrative Village and Surrounding Villages

Kabola Administrative Village and surrounding villages within Kabola District is on development plan to become tourism village, there should be four types/models of ecotourism destination that could be developed, they are:

1. Highlands/ Forest Ecological Tourism, involving:
   - Nostalgia Forest: developing tourism icon bird watching, education tourism, etnobotany, spiritual/meditation
   - Kabola Administrative Village in highland part
   - Alila Timur/Ilawe Village with waterfall
   - Kopidil Village

2. Agriculture Ecological Tourism, involving:
   - Kabola Administrative Village at lowland part, mainly Mali region with sustainable agriculture model that unites with backyard of the house as an etalage and frontline of Alor Regency
   - Kopidil region, along the road through traditional house of Monbang
   - Pante Deere Village, Alila Timur, and Lawahing (needs to gain information more)
3. **Coastal and Marine Tourism**

As a unified room and government administrative, developing ecological tourism particularly for coastal and marine in Kabola District is better not standing alone between one village region with another. In village constitution, a village is feasible to build village area in order to reach together goal, in saving and securing water conservation area through developing ecological tourism service.

Coastal and marine tourism could be developed by:

- Diving deeper tourism inside coral island as part of aquatic preserve
- Alor Regency: Sika Island
- Capturing fish traditionally using “bubu” tourism. Attraction that could be served together with this package is creating “bubu” miniature, how to use “bubu”, setting up “bubu” in the depth of sea, and picking up “bubu”. And if you are lucky, tourist could get to know protected sea mammal: dugong. Nowadays, there is only one individual that often appeared visiting fishermen near Kabola-Sika Island water.
- Fishing tourism: this could be one package with diving in Sika Island, and it also could be done between mangroves
- Canoeing tourism: this package could be developed along the Maimol- Mali beach with mangrove tourism attraction and adopting mangrove in Cinta Persahabatan group. This place could be a stop over in canoeing package.
- Attraction tourism of planting and harvesting seaweed while canoeing could be developed along Deere Beach.
- Swimming tourism: the rightest place to do this is in Pante Deere and Batu Putih with smooth and sloping sand. In here, tourist could spoil their body with white beach smooth sand. Meanwhile, in Batu Putih beach the tourist would get smooth massage from white coral that covers this white sand beach before swim into the sea.
- Diving and snorkeling tourism: according to people’ information, appropriate, nice, and safe place to dive and snorkeling is in Pante Deere and Batu Putih area. The coral reefs on those places are still good, so the fishes could be seen clearly. If lucky, we could see turtle between swimming fishes. Turtle is often seen hatching in Pante Deere because of natural coastal habitat.

4. **Culture Tourism**

Culture tourism could be developed in Kopidil Village and Lawahing, as it is said in "RIPDA" of Alor Regency. Attraction that could be developed in Kopidil cultural
village beside existing ones are seeing traditional house, lego-lego dance, and eating “sirih pinang”.

- Attraction of the making of fabric from Kaa barks would be very attractive to storytell about Alor Regency history, especially the origin name of Kabola.
- Weaving attraction, it’s still there in Lawahing Village besides telling about traditional village in Lawahing.
- Planting and harvesting tourism by Lendoho dance is also interested to be served in event calendar.
- Another culture tourism could be visiting historical sites, mainly they who are related with Kabola name and powerful kings in Alor, mainly in Kabola.

Selfie tourism is one of attractive tourism and in great demand nowadays, it could be developed in all villages of Kabola District, mainly in Pante Deere, Batu Putih Beach, Nostalgia Forest, and Kopidil Village.

Besides selfie tourism, bike tourism is also very feasible to be developed in all villages because nature’s condition is very supporting and the road is not so dense. That way, bike tourism strengthens impression as ecotourism village.

Fig 23 : Selfie Tourism

Next are tourism packages that could be served or offered to tourists/ travel agents in the future:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Kabola Information Center</td>
<td>Welcome drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:30</td>
<td>Kabola Information Center</td>
<td>Stories about “FKNK” and Kabola District</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Kabola Information Center</td>
<td>Stories about Mali Beach</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Day 1: Mali Beach Exploration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>Kabola Information Center</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30</td>
<td>Muara Mali Beach</td>
<td>Set up “bubu”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Muara Mali Beach</td>
<td>Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Muara Mali Beach</td>
<td>Back to homestay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Mali Homestay</td>
<td>Resting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Kabola Information Center</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:00</td>
<td>Mali Homestay</td>
<td>Resting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig 24: Mali Beach Exploration**

---

### Day II: Spiritual Tourism in Sika Island

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Mali Homestay</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Sika Island</td>
<td>Welcome drink, fruit syrup and mangrove snack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>Sika Island</td>
<td>Sika history and cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Activity</td>
<td>Details</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Sika Island</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Homestay Sika</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00</td>
<td>Homestay Sika</td>
<td>Snorkeling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Homestay Sika</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Sika Island</td>
<td>Trekking in grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Homestay Sika</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Homestay Sika</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 20:00 | Homestay Sika                      | Campfire and Stargazing      

**Fig 25: Sika Island**

Day III : Exploring Fusion of Coastal_Land Kabola
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Homestay Sika</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Sika Island</td>
<td>Heading to Mali Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:30</td>
<td>Dugong habitat</td>
<td>Observing dugong, maximum 30 minutes according to SOP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00</td>
<td>KCP Mangrove Planting</td>
<td>Heading to Cinta Persahabatan Group (KCP), Maimol Beach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>KCP Mangrove Planting</td>
<td>Explanation of mangrove planting activity, mangrove adoption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>KCP Mangrove Planting</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Nostalgia Forest</td>
<td>Forest trekking, learning ethnobotany, identify medicine plants and wood plants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>Kopidil Village Homestay</td>
<td>Snack and local coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Kopidil Village Homestay</td>
<td>Dinner and community activity at the house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 26: Fusion of Coastal_Land Kabola

Day IV: Exploring Culture and Activity in Kopidil
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Kopidil Village Homestay</td>
<td>Breakfast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Kopidil Village</td>
<td>History of village and plant species in plantation and forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Kopidil Village</td>
<td>Welcoming guest in a traditional way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Kopidil Village</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Kopidil Village</td>
<td>Coffee processing from picking to brewing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Kopidil Village</td>
<td>Enjoying coffee and traditional snack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:30</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Kopidil Village</td>
<td>Down the hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Kalabahi Homestay</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fig 27: Exploring Culture and Activity in Kopidil**
Day V: Enjoying Old Town of Kalabahi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Kalabahi Homestay</td>
<td>Alor’s history and culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Moko Museum</td>
<td>Alor’s history and culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Kadelang Market</td>
<td>Buying fabrics, traditional cakes, local fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00</td>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Pante Deere</td>
<td>Seeing airport, landfill, and forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Pante Deere</td>
<td>Swimming, snorkeling, selfie, canoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Pante Deere</td>
<td>Seaweed: planting, cleaning, harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Pante Deere Homestay</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:00</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Pante Deere Homestay</td>
<td>Dinner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 28: Enjoying Old Town of Kalabahi

![Image of Old Town of Kalabahi]

- Moko Museum
- Kadelang Market
- Pante Deere
Day VI: Exploring the Greatness of Waterfall Combined with Batu Putih Beach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Mana Waterfall, Ilawe</td>
<td>Trekking and showering in waterfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Mana Waterfall, Ilawe</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00</td>
<td>Forest</td>
<td>Lawahing Village to Alila Timur</td>
<td>Travelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Batu Putih Beach</td>
<td>Beach tourism: swimming, snorkeling, selfie, canoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17:00</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Batu Putih Beach</td>
<td>Sunset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00</td>
<td>beach</td>
<td>Batu Putih Beach</td>
<td>Camping and campfire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 29: Waterfall with Batu Putih Beach
On ecotourism village development, there are things that should be noticed by Kabola Administrative Village- Kabola District- Alor, based on weakness, chance, and challenges.

**Weakness**

1. **Regency level**
   - There has not been complete and deep comprehension about ecotourism as natural tourism, and community involvement just as far as providing homestay
   - The potency has not yet been digged and managed optimum, the tourism that has been going is just a tourism object
   - There are still views that tourists are white people/ foreign people only (in fact it’s not)
   - There has not been formal agreement for Kabola tourism promotion, particularly Alor in general
   - There has not been planning and regulation/ masterplan of ecotourism development
   - The visits number still becoming “RIPDA” of Alor Regency’s main focus

2. **Village/ Object Level**
   - Village/ administrative village involvement on managing existing “tourism object” is still lacking
   - The “tourism object” are many developed by groups, personal, even private
   - Tourism facility presence that government built in Mali Beach, Maimol Beach, and Nostalgia Beach are not functioning well and are not maintained well.
   - There has not been waste management mechanism, there has not been village involvement on managing it
   - There has not yet been formal organization relationship between tourism activity that is conducted with its village or the government above
   - There has not been official relationship and collaboration mechanism between village/ managers with travels that are in Alor Regency regarding visit to existing “tourism object”
   - Infrastructure or tourism facility of ecotourism at each village are not sufficient
   - Culture of clean living and preserving environment is still lacking
3. Managers level (local organization: FKNK)
   - Managers organization candidate is still very new
   - Managers organization candidate consisted of some fishermen groups, not individuals
   - People within the organization candidate now are still dominated by old people, less youngsters
   - The managers nowadays are still lack of comprehension on position and roles of FKNK
   - Human resources capacity to manage business is still lacking, mainly in managing tourism services

Opportunities

- Sustainable tourism and giving benefits for local people become one of development plan within “RIPDA” and Alor Regency’s neighborhood (RT/ RW)
- Alor Regency, especially Sika Island as a frontline of Indonesia, border directly with Timor Leste
- Kabola Administrative Village, Kabola District, as a frontliner and etalage of Alor Regency
- Ecotourism / ecological tourism becomes tren within tourists nowadays
- One of Nawacita program of President Jokowi is prioritize development and managing small islands and country’s border area.

Challenges

- Beauty and potency of natural resources in Alor Regency, mainly Kabola District invites attraction and willing of outsiders to buy lands, like what already happened
- Preference to develop massive tourism, like what happens now: outsiders like local government and travel directly bring guest to the location without any coordination with village authority
- Alor is a small island, the carrying capacity is very limited, one island one management concept needs to be considered to be implemented.
NEEDS AND RECOMMENDATION

Regarding ecotourism development plan in Kabola District in particular and Alor Regency in general, there are some things that need to be done, even generally and based on ecological standard, also particularly for Kabola District case.

Ecological Tourism Standards

There are three things that need to be done to prepare and develop ecotourism on none region, they are prior identification, management system, and sustainability concept.

1. Conducting ownership identification through mapping regency and village areas:
   - Regional data obtaining (administrative - geography) and demography
   - Identify potentials of plants, agriculture, birds, insects, livestocks, culture, and art
   - Energy usage
   - Tradition digging, like origin story, myths, artefacts, games, rituals, culinary, traditional medicine, astronomy, architecture
   - Position and role of cultural organization/ religion and government
   - Public facility presence and supports
   - Presence of village’s financial institution and helps from outside

2. Making rules and natural resource management through management agreement:
   - Organization rules in regency/ village level and ecological tourism management
   - Concerning gender’s equality
   - Decision making process, activity and financial report
   - Increasing community’s capacity and fulfilling main/ basic needs
   - Processing and harnessing local product
   - Communication and information strategy
   - Selection and limitation of tourists
   - Interaction between local people and tourists
   - Accommodation convenience and enjoyable culinary

3. Assigning sustainability concept through conservation activities:
   - Assigning conservation regulation and program: land, coastal, and marine
   - Providing healthy product and ecofriendly product
   - Utilization surface water consumption and alternative energy development
• Comprehension of culture and tradition
• Preserving artefacts and archeologics
• Community’s and tourist’s involvement in conservation
• Garbage, liquid and B3 waste, greenhouse gases reduction, and disaster system management
• Planning document availability in regency/ village level, and ecotourism managers level

Kabola Administrative Village, Kabola District, Alor Regency

According to visiting result, there are two importance things we gained, they are:
1. Alor Islands Regency, particularly Kabola Administrative Village and its surrounding villages, Kabola District has outstanding potentials, even in the land, coastal, sea, even in social cultural like friendly, religious, and organized people through church organization and groups
2. Alor Regency, particularly in Sika Island, in Kabola Administrative Village, border rightly with Timor Leste and is the frontliner of Indonesia that should be kept and managed well. On Spatial Area Plan of Alor Regency, Sika Island is assigned as a preserve area

That way, area management through ecological tourism as one whole complete system from any life aspects is very important to be appointed.

Regency Level

Activities that need to be conducted on regency level:
• Implement standard condition of ecological tourism development, including making institution regulation within and ecological tourism management, to keep sustainability. If the ecological tourism standards are really implemented and accompanied by supportive regulations, the pressure towards natural resources in Kabola Administrative Village and its surrounding villages even in land and sea, particularly on sea mammal (dugong) could be controlled.
• Giving and increasing deep comprehension about ecological tourism, starting from local government to wide range of community
• Creating information and publication system of ecological tourism product, based on potential identification result, which before has been packed in ecological tourism package form. Because of high distance and price to get through Alor, package that could be developed includes minimum one week stay to visit and live in several villages
• Creating networking between villages that would be implemented ecological tourism
• Building ecological village tourism area within one district
• Regarding richness in agriculture sector, local government needs to make authorization/ networks between villages that act as collectors of village’s agricultural yields
• Collaborating with Ministry of Home Affairs regarding effort to strengthen frontline area of Indonesia

Village/ Administrative Village/ District Level

In general, village/ administrative village/ district is almost the same as regency level, implement standard conditions of ecological tourism development, including within sustainability principles application. However, it’s more particular on each village’s area, like:
• Developing tourism suitable to potentials and attraction of each villages
• Preparing stop over or a resting post with local and natural materials
• Making rules to bring back any waste and prohibition for streaking any existing trees and facilities, in this case through optimizing village’s role and local guide
• Making and preparing supporting facility like information board, receptionist, stop over
• Managing and preparing village tourism packages
• Preparing human resources as managers on every villages
• Preparing guide book
• Find out another icon besides dugong as an icon and relate it with people’ life activity with clear regulations
Managers Level (Local Authorization) Special for Kabola Administrative Village

Local authorization candidate as ecological tourism managers are FKNK:

- Strengthen institutional FKNK and arranging organization membership mechanism within FKNK group, remembering that FKNK group members are representatives of group, not individuals
- Giving comprehension about ecological tourism to the managers and board members of FKNK
- Creating accompaniment system of institutional management and ecological tourism to managers of FKNK

WWF Indonesia Level

One of the prior objectives of this study is to identify business potential aspects and community resources that need to be trained, fought for, and increased. As a national level institution that has been focusing on biodiversity and initiating preserving and managing sustainably through conservation and local institution empowerment, there are some things that WWF Indonesia need to pay attention to:

- Identify and strengthen local accompaniment institution that is expected to accompany FKNK group and villages on developing business potential, even natural resource commodities and ecological tourism service
- WWF, who has been working since 2010 in Alor, needs to make sure the strengthen to community group/ local institution could push independency in continuing program that is just like WWF mission
- Review and manage program/ activity that has been developing and on going in Alor Regency, particularly in Kabola District, so the focus of activity is not merely in coastal and marine conservation, but also start to count conservaion on land. With community’s character that prefers more agricultural issue, so WWF program in Alor and Kabola would be relevant to small island management issue in whole, so that it would not merely be coastal and marine issue only, so the community’s participation would be more inclusive.
- Building collaboration mechanism with Mala Tour as potential partner in promoting and as a quality controller in ecological tourism product in Kabola District in particular and Alor in general. This collaboration mechanism needs to
be written on a MoU or Collaboration Agreement that gives rights and duties bond which pushing capacity strengthen between two parties.

- Identify relevant collaboration partner and has capacity to work on agriculture and plantation commodities issue and create collaboration mechanism right after that, so that the community's business that have source on the land could be increased. Hopefully, with business growing on agriculture/plantation/horticulture and forestry sectors, it could reduce the community's pressure on coastal and marine.

- Creating communication and collaboration with important parties, even on village/ administrative village level, district, regency, and provincial level, even until center level so it could strengthen the activity/ effort that has been done and would be done and would support it with regulations. By that, role sharing together with local institution in building communication and advocation of this regulation need to be built so when the time comes, WWF could focus on regulation at regency and provincial level only, meanwhile at local level (village, administrative village), it could be done by partner or existing local institution.

- Increasing local institution’s capacity as a candidate for village/ groups accompaniment mainly at sectors:
  - Organization, facilitation, mapping
  - Regulation, mainly at village constitution’s implementation and derivative regulations
  - Organization management (administration and financial) and technical skills that are strongly related with community and institution’s continuity
  - Program Inovasi Desa (inovasi.desa.or.id) from Village Ministry, PDT, and transmigration should be done again to be integrated with WWF programs in Alor

- Identify and agree together targets between FKNK group, local and regional operator, to build ecotourism business that need to be written on together program document that could be measured and feasible in business way. Accompanying is still being done, even by WWF even though by another partner, in order to fulfill that target

- Here are several steps that need to be done on developing ecological tourism in Kabola Administrative in particular and surrounding villages:
1. Forming of Badan Pengelola Ekowisata (Ecoutourism Manager Group) for other villages beside Kabola

2. Increasing organization capacity (FKNK and others):
   - Ecological village tourism/ ecotourism village comprehension
   - Management training (power and governance)
     - Regulations (AD/ART)
     - SOP
     - Position description

3. Increasing tourism sector capacity (FKNK and surrounding villages):
   - Ecotourism tour package arrangement
   - Interpreter training and storyline making
   - Guide training
   - Culinary process training
   - Accomodation and sanitation training
   - Crafting for souvenirs making training
   - Business plan making and training

4. Increasing support’s capacity:
   - Training for art/ culture/ craft/ souvenir group
   - Waste/ integrated waste management training

5. fixing/ providing supporting infrastructure
   - Information center/ guest receptionist/ stop over
   - Waste management provider/ depo/ waste bank

- Increasing community’s capacity on agriculture, plantation, forestry commodities sector:
  - skill of after-harvesting processing
  - monthly agriculture skill
  - sustainable agriculture skill

Notes:
Steps number 2-3 Steps number 4 point 1 and number 5 point 1 are priorities to be conducted in Kabola Administrative Village soon
Attachment List

Attachment 1: Ecotourism Guide (attached)

Attachment 2: FKNK Structure_if in forum form
FKNK Structure_if in BUMDesa (BH Koperasi) form
FKNK Structure_if in BUMDes (Village Constitution)
Sample of Bumdes in Village Model (attached)

Attachment 3: Position Description and SOP (attached)

Attachment 4: "AD/ART DWE Nyambu” Sample
Closure

This report was made based on field observation, interview, government document, and WWF Indonesia's existing documents, as a responsibility duty in this feasibility study. Of course what were written on the report are still far from perfection and there should be insight from experts on each sector, mainly WWF team in Kupang and Alor so the study could be really used as a fundamental planning by many parties. In this report is more focused on how to develop Village/ Administrative Village in Kabola District so it could take part in developing Alor Regency tourism development that starts to rise. The development potential is very open with clear regulation: Village Constitution (UU Desa).

Finally, with all humility, I want to say huge thanks for WWF Indonesia, mainly for Alexa, Made Dharma and Om Zaka who have accompanied during survey and preparing all logistics. Also thanks to Mr. One, Mrs. Martha, Headwoman, Mrs. Yoli, Ms. Mika, Mr. Deny, Mr. Meisak, Mr. Gen, and all of people that I can not mention one by one who have given information regarding feasibility study and information about Alor in general.

Lastly, for all of my imperfection in data mining in the field and in making this report, also for my words and my attitudes during this feasibility study, with all of my modesty, please forgive me for these. Hopefully this report could be useful, mainly for WWF Indonesia, related government, and people in Kabola District.

Denpasar, January 2018
Regards

Ni Made Denik Puriati