

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 1  | • Background   |
| 2  | • Research approach                                  |
| 3  | • A desk research on illegal immigrants to Australia |
| 4  | • Respondents' description                           |
| 5  | • Village profiles                                   |
| 6  | • Life as a fisherman                                |
| 7  | • The local government and local authorities         |
| 8  | • Rules and regulations                              |
| 9  | • Awareness of people smuggling (PS)                 |
| 10 | • Experience people smuggling                        |
| 11 | • Attitude towards existence of foreigners           |
| 12 | • Conclusions and recommendations                    |



# Background

- In June 2012 a study was commissioned to investigate the best way to help prevent asylum seekers from risking their lives journeying to Australia by boat
- The government accepted the study and will instigate a communication program to raise awareness of the dangers of these maritime journeys. This will try to shift the incentives of migrants to regular and established pathways with established international protection
- Indonesia has become a key base for the smuggling of people to Australia because of its proximity to Australia and extensive archipelagic zones. Thus it will be a central location for carrying out communication activities and trying to change perceptions
- Australian Custom and Border Protection Service commissioned the project to Ipsos Indonesia in order to find solutions to reduce or diminish people smuggling activities coming from Indonesia
- This document outlines the research results of fieldwork that was conducted between 2 May – 28 May 2013 by Ipsos Indonesia

### Assess the communication platforms in terms of:

- **Developmental**

- Explore the level of awareness and understanding of the issue
- Attitudes towards and barriers to receiving information
- Key messages that will enhance the Government policy
- Involvement in and knowledge of smuggling activities

- **Evaluation**

- What messages would be most impactful
- Which audience is most impacted by the communication platform
- Which method is best to reach target audience



# Objectives

# Research Approach

- This research used both a quantitative and qualitative approach. This method allowed us to both understand specific targets such as village heads/leaders as well as understand attitudes to people smuggling from a more general perspective of the local population
- Qualitative interviews provided depth, while quantitative research provided statistically significant results into understanding people smuggling in Indonesia and people's attitude towards it in the key areas
- The 2 main objectives were answered by a mix of the above, specifically:
  - Development: Statistically significant direction from quant, depth into why, from the qualitative
  - Evaluation: Both the qualitative and the quantitative study will input into answering the objectives.



## Area of coverage of this research:

- Rote, Kupang, East Java (Palabuhan Ratu area) and Kendari. Research was conducted in 3-4 villages in each region

## Respondents criteria:

- Men and women
- Age 18 – 55 years old
- Living in the above areas
- Based around 4 key segments:
  1. Residents / crews in fisheries-dependent communities in people smuggling hotspots (This would include residents that work in the industry such as boat builders, suppliers, etc.)
  2. Locally elected, traditional heads, business and/or religious leaders
  3. Men aged 18-25 years who would be willing to crew a boat in the future
  4. Women aged 35-50 married to a person in the fishing industry (e.g. fisherman, deck hand, boat builder, etc.) – some should have sons aged 18-25 living in the village

## Qualitative Research Methodology and Sample

- We conducted a mix of both focus group discussions (FGDs with N=6 people per group) and in depth interviews (IDIs)
  - FGDs (lasting approximately 2.5 hours) allowed us to attain richer and deeper understanding of the key informational areas and potential evaluation of the communication
    - These were an effective method of exploring and comparing views and attitudes
    - It encouraged spontaneous and free-flowing exchange of opinions and ideas among the respondents
  - IDIs were completed amongst leaders and certain residents/crew people in certain hotspots
    - With IDIs, it allowed us to discuss issues in a more intimate, relaxed and comfortable ambiance for respondents to talk about personal opinions.
  - A combination of both FGDs and IDIs allowed us to cover a number of key issues BUT more importantly talk to a wider range of potential respondents

## Qualitative Research Sample

| Criteria per Village       | Residents / crews | Leaders      | Men aged 18-25 | Women aged 35-50 married |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| IDIs                       | 3                 | 1            | -              | -                        |
| FGDs                       | -                 | -            | 1              | 1                        |
| <b>Total per village</b>   | <b>3 IDIs</b>     | <b>1 IDI</b> | <b>1 FGD</b>   | <b>1 FGD</b>             |
| <b>TOTAL n=14 Villages</b> | <b>42</b>         | <b>14</b>    | <b>14</b>      | <b>14</b>                |

- Essentially we talked to approximately 16 respondents per village (4 IDIs and 2 groups (N=6 people per group)).

## Quantitative Research Sample (1/2)

### Area of coverage of this research:

- Rote, Kupang, Pelabuhan Ratu and Kendari with research was conducted in 3-4 villages in each region, 14 villages in total.
- Random sampling

### Respondents criteria:

- Men and women (50%/50%)
- Age 18 – 55 years old (working age)
- Living in the above areas
- Based around 2 main segments:
  1. Residents / crews in fisheries-dependent communities in people smuggling hotspots (This included residents that work in the industry such as boat builders, suppliers, etc.)
  2. Women aged 25-50 married to a person in the fishing industry (e.g. fisherman, deck hand, boat builder, etc.)

## Quantitative Research Sample (2/2)

- Sample Size: n=861 (@60 respondents per village)
- Door to door random sampling, using a pen and paper interview (PAPI) method
- Respondent's Criteria
  - Men → 18 – 50 years old; working in maritime and fishery sector
  - Women → 25 – 50 years old; currently married; has husband who works in maritime and fishing sector
- This sample size was selected as it allows for detailed understanding at a village level (N=60 per village), as well as direction for sub samples at the village level. Regional level can be sub-divided to all segments
- This sample allowed for a confidence level of 95% the margin of error at total level would be: +/-3.3%

# Illegal Immigrants to Australia

## Brief Overview

A Desk Research



## The History 1/2

- Since early 1945, more than 7 million people have come to Australia as new settlers. The trigger for a large-scale migration program was the end of World War II. Agreements were reached with Britain, some European countries and with the International Refugee Organization to encourage migration, including displaced people from war-torn Europe. Approximately 1.6 million migrants arrived between October 1945 and 30 June 1960, compared to about 1.3 million in the 1960s, about 960,000 in the 1970s, about 1.1 million in the 1980s, over 900,000 in the 1990s and over 900,000 since the year 2000
- The highest number of settlers to arrive in any one year since World War II was 185,099 in 1969–70. The lowest number in any one year was 52,752 in 1975–76
- Net overseas migration increased from 30,042 in 1992–93 to 177,600 in 2006–07. The largest components of immigration are the skills migration and family re-union programs. In recent years the mandatory detention of unauthorised arrivals by boat has generated great levels of controversy
- Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration\\_to\\_Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_Australia)



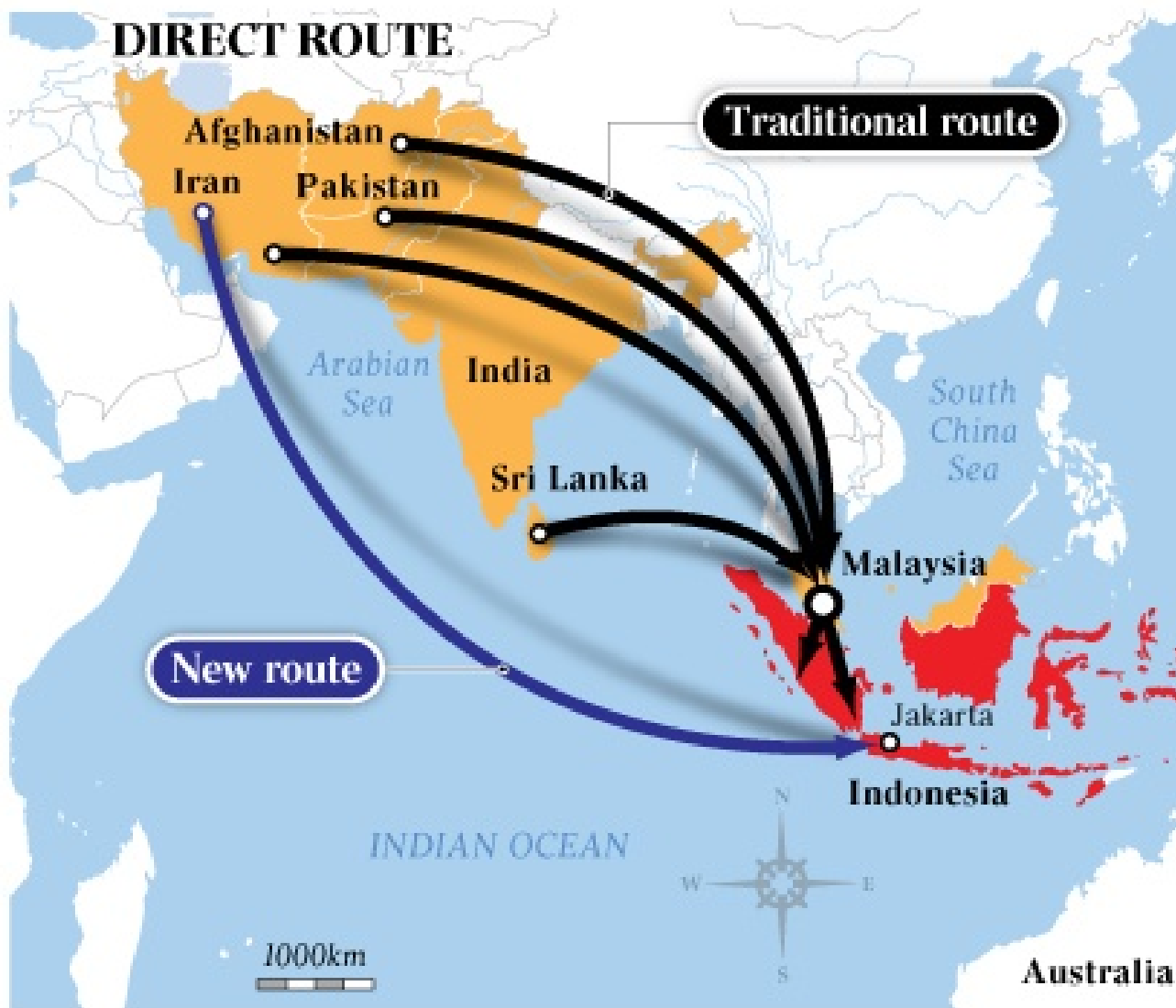


- The 2011 Census showed that over one in four of Australia's 22 million people were born overseas. The number of settlers arriving in Australia from more than 200 countries between July 2008 and June 2009 totalled 158,021. Most were born in New Zealand (16.2 per cent), the United Kingdom (13.6 per cent), India (10.9 per cent), China (10.0 per cent) and South Africa (4.6 per cent)
- The term 'boat people' entered the Australian vernacular in the 1970s with the arrival of the first wave of boats carrying people seeking asylum from the aftermath of the Vietnam War. Over half the Vietnamese population was displaced in these years and, while most fled to neighbouring Asian countries, some embarked on the voyage by boat to Australia
- The first boat arrived in Darwin in April 1976 carrying five Indochinese men. Over the next five years there were 2059 Vietnamese boat arrivals with the last arriving in August 1981. The arrival of 27 Indochinese asylum seekers in November 1989 heralded the beginning of the second wave. Over the following nine years, boats arrived at the rate of about 300 people per annum—mostly from Cambodia, Vietnam and southern China. In 1999, a third wave of asylum seekers, predominantly from the Middle East, began to arrive—often in larger numbers than previous arrivals and usually with the assistance of 'people smugglers'
- Source:  
[http://www.aph.gov.au/About\\_Parliament/Parliamentary\\_Departments/Parliamentary\\_Library/pubs/BN/2011-2012/BoatArrivals#\\_Toc285178598](http://www.aph.gov.au/About_Parliament/Parliamentary_Departments/Parliamentary_Library/pubs/BN/2011-2012/BoatArrivals#_Toc285178598)

## Australia as Illegal Immigrants' Destination

- Australia as one of the countries that signed UN Refugee Convention recognized people who came through Indonesia via boat were not 'Illegal Immigrants', they are classified as 'Asylum Seekers'
- Australian and international law make these allowances because it is not always safe or practicable for asylum seekers to obtain travel documents or travel through authorized channels
- Source: <http://www.sbs.com.au/goback/about/factsheets/4/are-asylum-seekers-who-arrive-by-boat-illegal-immigrants>
- Australia as a developed country, has a long history of accepting refugees or resettlements, since October 1945, there were more than 7.2 million people have migrated to Australia
- Source: <http://www.immi.gov.au/media/fact-sheets/02key.htm>
- Australia has never refused any refugee or asylum seeker coming to the country, this was one of the reasons for these immigrants tried to find their way to Australia. Especially for Asian refugees, Australia was the nearest 'friendly' developed country

## The Known Route



- The routes on the left was the known route(s)
- Today, it seems the route(s) have some varieties

# New Routes from Indonesia



Source: Ipsos 2013 P.Sailormoon qualitative survey

## Illegal Migrants' Destinations

- Immigrants or refugees came from various countries around Asia going to Australia
- Indonesia was supposed to be the gate for them to go to Australia, since many of them came through the sea
- Currently, from various sources we found in this study, these immigrants had various points of entries and exits
- They first came to Indonesia via air – which was easy for them to come since Indonesia had visa on arrival policy
- From the international airports, they then travel to different cities either by air, land or boat
- However, the southern part of Indonesia would be the exit points, which are plentiful







# Detailed Findings

# Respondent's Description

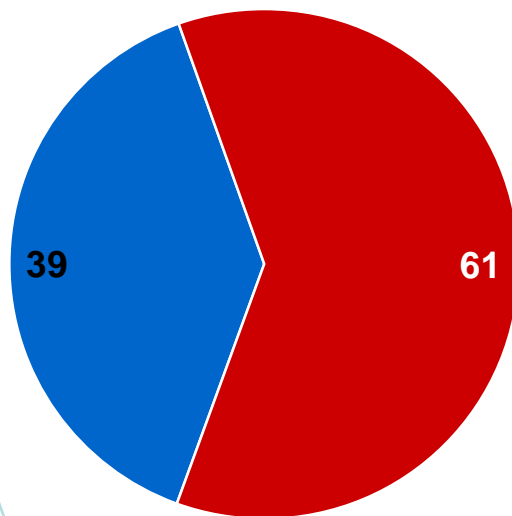
# Respondent Profile

|                  |                                       | Total | Area           |         |        |      |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|----------------|---------|--------|------|
|                  |                                       |       | Palabuhan Ratu | Kendari | Kupang | Rote |
| Base             |                                       | 861   | 244            | 186     | 186    | 245  |
| Gender           | Male                                  | 50    | 49             | 51      | 50     | 50   |
|                  | Female                                | 50    | 51             | 49      | 50     | 50   |
| Marriage Status  | Single                                | 7     | 5              | 9       | 8      | 7    |
|                  | Married without kids                  | 5     | 3              | 4       | 8      | 7    |
|                  | Married with kids                     | 87    | 91             | 86      | 84     | 87   |
|                  | Divorced                              | 0     | 0              | 1       | 0      | 0    |
| Age Group        | 18-19                                 | 1     | 0              | 1       | 3      | 1    |
|                  | 20-24                                 | 5     | 4              | 4       | 6      | 5    |
|                  | 25-29                                 | 19    | 16             | 20      | 16     | 23   |
|                  | 30-34                                 | 17    | 11             | 18      | 20     | 19   |
|                  | 35-39                                 | 17    | 20             | 19      | 15     | 15   |
|                  | 40-44                                 | 18    | 20             | 16      | 17     | 16   |
|                  | 45-50                                 | 24    | 29             | 22      | 23     | 20   |
| SES              | A                                     | 2     | 3              | 1       | 1      | 2    |
|                  | B                                     | 4     | 9              | 1       | 4      | 2    |
|                  | C1                                    | 13    | 20             | 12      | 15     | 5    |
|                  | C2                                    | 31    | 48             | 35      | 19     | 20   |
|                  | D                                     | 39    | 18             | 44      | 42     | 53   |
|                  | E                                     | 11    | 2              | 7       | 20     | 17   |
| Education Status | No formal education                   | 3     | 0              | 5       | 3      | 4    |
|                  | Not graduated from elementary school  | 20    | 33             | 11      | 14     | 20   |
|                  | Elementary school                     | 38    | 50             | 23      | 24     | 48   |
|                  | Not graduated from junior high school | 4     | 4              | 6       | 6      | 1    |
|                  | Junior High School                    | 18    | 9              | 25      | 27     | 16   |
|                  | Not graduated from high school        | 4     | 1              | 9       | 5      | 3    |
|                  | Graduated high school                 | 11    | 2              | 20      | 19     | 7    |
|                  | University/college                    | 0     | 0              | 2       | 1      | 0    |
|                  | Graduated from university/college     | 0     | 0              | 1       | 1      | 0    |
|                  | Post graduate studies of any type     | 0     | 0              | 0       | 0      | 0    |

Poverty is much greater in Kupang compared to other villages, over half required a loan for basic needs at least twice a month.

## Total

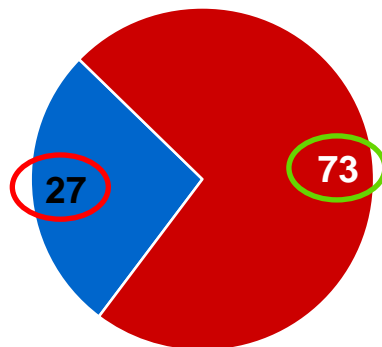
■ Yes, I loaned ■ No, I didn't loan



2 times a month

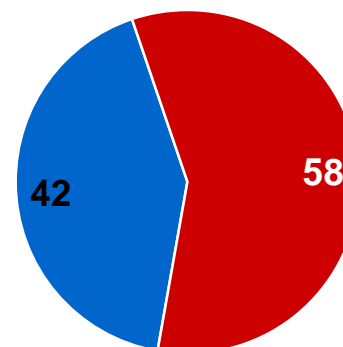
by Area

## Palabuhan Ratu



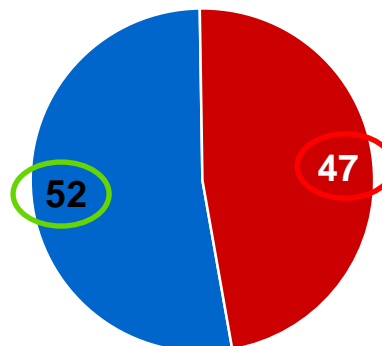
2 times a month  
n = 244

## Kendari



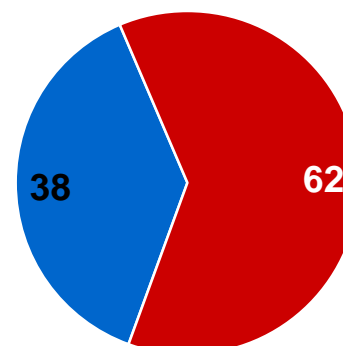
1 times a month  
n = 186

## Kupang



2 times a month  
n = 186

## Rote



2 times a month  
n = 245

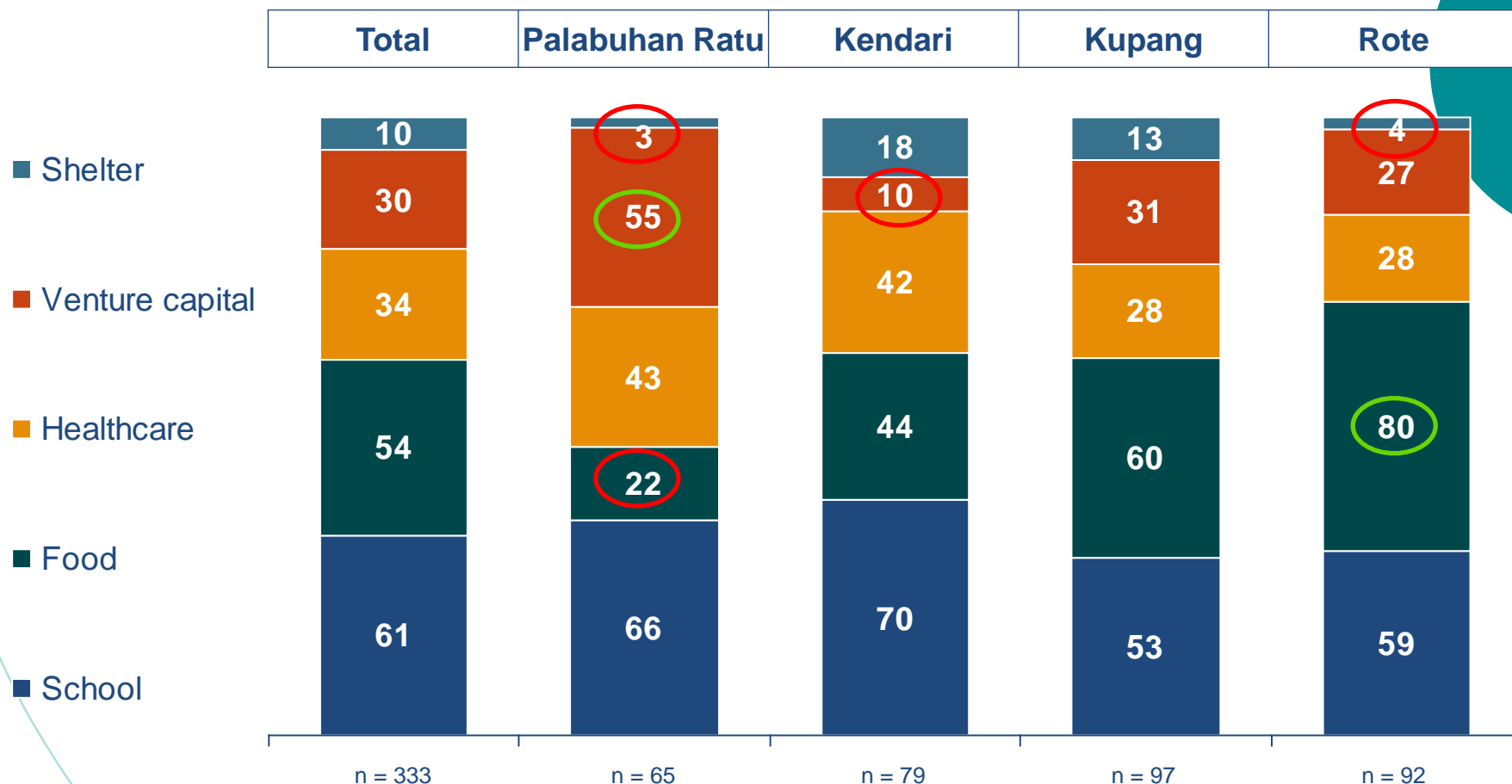
Base:  
Q24:

All Respondents  
In the last three months have you ever had to borrow money to meet your basic needs? How many times, please think carefully about this.

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level

# Needs of Loan

Among those who borrowed some money within the past 3 months, over three-in-five people loaned money for school fees. In Rote, food is the main reason for them to borrow money. In contrast, over half of the borrowers in Palabuhan Ratu did so to open a business, or to build a boat.



Base:  
Q25:

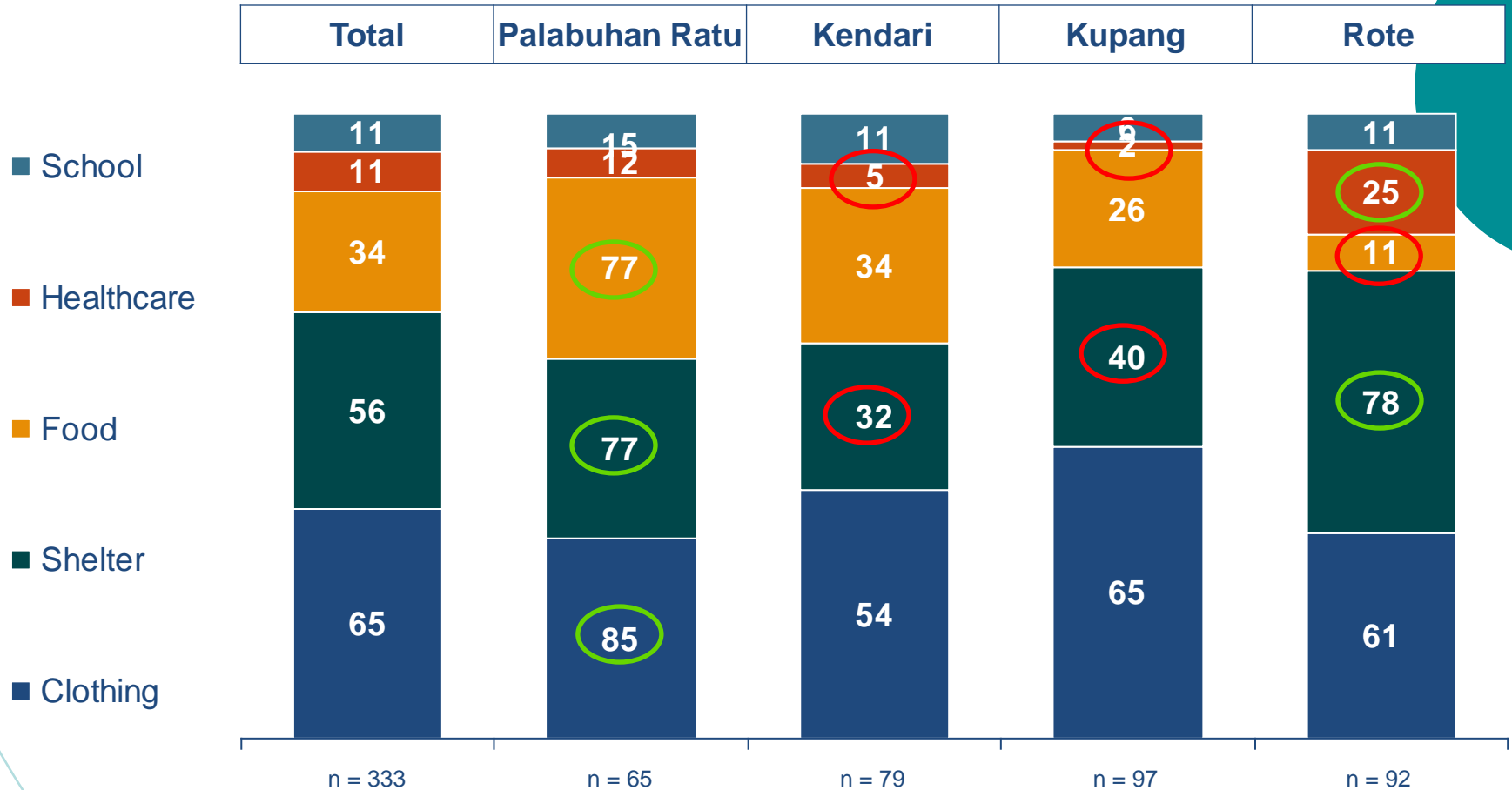
Respondents who has loaned money within past 3 months  
From the following list, which of your two basic needs did you need to borrow money for the most?

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



## Does Not Need to Loan...

Clothing needs are covered in each area, Palabuhan Ratu residents have no issue with food, but residents in other cities do sometimes require help in purchasing food items.



Base:  
Q26:

Respondents who has loaned money within past 3 months  
Are there any of the basic needs on this list that you never need to borrow money?

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



## Reasons for Taking Loans

### Palabuhan Ratu

- Limited or no income – usually during the summer monsoon season
- Their savings has been depleted
- To pay outstanding debts:
  - Diesel bills
  - Debts to other people (some loan from others to pay other outstanding loans)
  - Debts at shops (e.g. groceries, fishing needs, etc.)

### Kupang

- No income – usually over the summer monsoon season
- Have little or no savings and need money for everyday expenses

### Kendari

- Their savings has been used up
- No income – usually over the summer monsoon season

### Rote

- Ran out of savings or had no savings
- No income
  - Either over summer monsoon season or eastern monsoon (specific to Papela)
- Did not achieve a good catch of fish so no money is available



## Forms of Loans

### Palabuhan Ratu

- Money
- Gold → borrowed from their neighbour and placed it in a pawn shop
- Pawned their valuables (e.g., jewellery, vehicles, etc.)
- Sources of loans:
  - Neighbour
  - Loan shark (e.g., *Bank Keliling*, moneylender)
  - Bank
  - Pawn shops

### Kupang

- Money
- Sources of loans:
  - *Koperasi\** at their neighbourhood

*\*Koperasi is a business organisation that is operated by a person for mutual benefit of the local society where the Koperasi operates. Koperasi is based on people's economy and family-hood principle*

### Kendari

- Money
- Sources of loans:
  - Family, neighbours

### Rote

- The sense of belonging was very strong, villagers helped each other (*baku-bantu*). The concept of loans is less applicable here
- Instead villagers use each other for: money, daily needs, ingredients, etc. They may or may not pay the money back
- Life is more collectivist by nature
- Sources of loans:
  - Family, neighbours
  - Shops



## Quotes – Poverty Level

*“Terutama seperti yang tidak punya suami itu janda-janda itu yang merasa sulit, kasihan. Jadi kalau tidak ada bantuan-bantuan dari pada ketua KK nya yang ada suaminya itu, berarti susah sekali, kasihan” / “Especially the widows who have no husbands and they feel difficult, if there is no help from the other villagers who still have husbands, their life is really hard, it’s a pity” - Fisherman, Papela, Rote*

*“Tantangannya adalah kalau tidak ada ikan yang susah, kayak kalau musim hujan, karena kita benar – benar Cuma mengandalkan alam” / “The challenge is when there are no fish, like during the rainy season, because we on nature” – FGD Female, Cikaipur, Palabuhan Ratu*

*“Ketika tidak bisa melaut di musim barat, tidak ada penghasilan sama sekali. Kadang-kadang harus meminjam ke tetangga” / “When the rainy season comes, we cannot go fishing. At this time, there is no income at all. We need to borrow money from our neighbors” – Fisherman, Bolok – Kupang*

*“Kadangkala kita dapat makan, kadangkala kita sulit, istilah gali lobang tutup lobang juga cukup, yang penting istri anak makan” / “Sometimes we can eat, but sometimes we cannot. We borrow money to pay our debts it’s common, the most important is our wife and kids can eat” – Boat builder, Tunganamo, Rote*



**Observation: In Palabuhan Ratu fisherman are more likely to own their own small boat (eating their own catch and/or selling direct to the market). In Kupang and Rote the fisherman are more likely to crew larger vessels they do not own, and share the proceeds.**

# Village Profiles





# Palabuhan Ratu



# Map of Palabuhan Ratu – West Java





## General Findings of Palabuhan Ratu

- Most of the villages were reasonably well-developed, most houses were made of brick walls, public facilities available either in the village or near their village, and the road access was in a good condition
- However, in Ciwaru, the remotest village in the Palabuhan Ratu sample, its road access condition was execrable and had no or very limited public facilities such as: schools, healthcare, ice makers, market, etc.
- Most of the fishermen we met, aspire to own a boat. Currently, most of them used other people's boats (profit sharing with the boat owner)

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- Most of these villages celebrated 'Fisherman's Day' (happened between April – May) → fishermen were quite superstitious, they gave offerings to the sea for a good catch and protections
  - Each village celebrated at different times and in turn with other villages → everyone was invited to celebrate together (neighbouring villages visit each other)
  - In this celebration, they had live music, competitions (motorbike races, boat races, etc.)



# Life as a fisherman at Palabuhan Ratu

## Fishing Methods



*'Bagang'*



Net line-  
fishing



Common net



*Pancing Tonda –  
used real bait  
(Cipatuburan)*



## Some of the fish they caught



*Teri (Anchovies)*



*Layur (Beltfish)*



*Kembung  
(Mackerel)*



*Tongkol (Tuna  
Mackerel)*



*Kakap Merah (Red  
snapper)*

- **Daily income (max. 6 months):** approximately IDR 50,000 – 100,000
- **Challenges:** in summer monsoon period, they cannot fish because of the dangerous sea conditions – i.e. no income from the sea
- **Fish trade:** Fish were commonly sold to fish collectors – they were the ones who sold it to the fish market or fish auctions



## Facilities related to fishing at Palabuhan Ratu



The main Fish auction



The main port

## Fish market



Ice-makers



# CIWARU VILLAGE



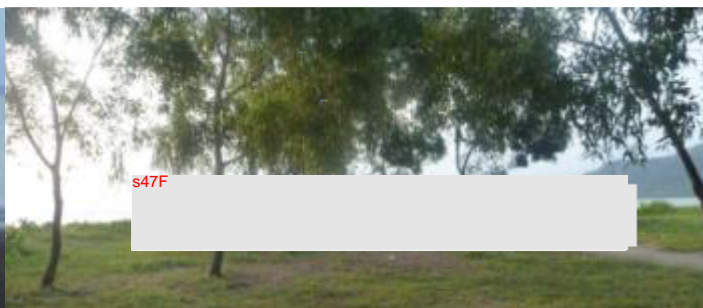
## A glimpse of CIWARU village



The road access that connected the village with Palabuhan Ratu centre was heavily damaged and poorly maintained. This had become an obstacle in the village's development –few people would come to the village.



The typical houses at Ciwaru village



The youth of the village would come to the beach and put on or watch motorbike performances until the evening



## Life in Ciwaru village

| Parameters                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 6,000 people  |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Farming</li> <li>• Others (e.g. a few shop owners, boat owners, fishing equipment sellers, house builders, and small husbandries)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tended to be married at very young age (13 years old for women, 16 years for men)</li> <li>• Men were the main breadwinners, most women had no job</li> <li>• Only had a market available once or twice a week → some vendors would visit from other villages</li> <li>• Main recreation activity: use of the beach</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village entertainment</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motorbike races</li> <li>• Fisherman's day</li> <li>• Weddings</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School up to high school was available</li> <li>• Government clinic (<i>Puskesmas</i>) was available</li> <li>• Fish market / fish auction available – small</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freezer → to keep their catch</li> <li>• Ice maker → to maintain fish freshness</li> <li>• Better road access</li> </ul>   |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Ciwaru



## Role

Tradition leader (*tetua adat*)  
He managed and implemented the village's traditional event  
He was the voice of the villagers

## Assuming role

He took the role after Ciwaru villagers elected him (they had yearly election) – he had been a traditional leader for several years in a row

## Tasks

His main task was to implement the Fisherman's Day event – raise funds, design event programs, etc.

## Influences

He was well-connected and was the bridge between Ciwaru and other villages.  
As a traditional leader, he was also looked up to by the villagers and perceived as the key man of influence – he seemed to have connections with local government and other authorities



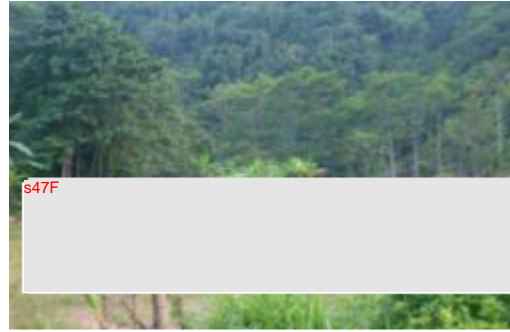
# CIBUTUN VILLAGE



## A glimpse of CIBUTUN village



Fishing was a major part of their lives (Picture: fishing net in front of their house)



Soccer – A preferred recreational activity for younger people



Some of the houses



Surrounding the village were plenty of paddy fields and a Buddhist temples



An Islamic school in the village



## Life in Cibutun village

| Parameters                     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>              | > 1,600 families   |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Farming</li> <li>• Others (e.g. a few shop owners, boat owners, fishing equipment sellers, house builders, and small husbandries)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The village was more open to differences (e.g. race, religion, etc.)</li> <li>• The fishermen were older people – the younger people were sent to school and would pursue other careers</li> <li>• It seemed that the village began to shift their way of life since fishing did not provide enough money</li> <li>• Main recreational activities included: the beach and playing soccer</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitement</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soccer games</li> <li>• Fisherman's Day</li> <li>• Weddings</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School up to Junior High school was available</li> <li>• Did not have clinics – had to go more than an hour to get medical care</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public facilities: clean water, high school, and clinics</li> <li>• Better and larger roads – they wanted to attract tourists to attain additional income for themselves</li> <li>• Fish auction or large fish collector</li> </ul>   |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Cibutun



## Role

Neighborhood chief  
He managed the day-to-day neighborhood administration needs

## Assuming role

He was elected by the villagers to be the neighborhood's chief since they respected him as one of the elders of the village

## Tasks

His main task was to manage the neighborhood's administrative needs, such as ID card registration, family card registration, recommendation letters, etc.

## Influence

He was respected for his knowledge and experience as a seaman - the sea was the village's main source of income

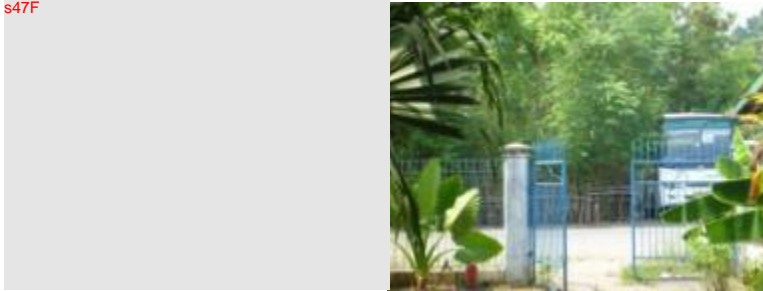


# CIPATUBURAN VILLAGE



## A glimpse of CIPATUBURAN village

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A house in the village with a rather busy road in front of the house



The power plant that was believed to drive away fish from their village area



A beach and boat near the village – port to keep boats



Recreational site "*Gua Lalay*" (Bat Cave), near the village



## Life in Cibutun village

| Parameters              |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Population              | NA   |
| Income sources          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 60% of the villagers were fishermen</li> <li>• Other jobs: motorbike taxi, construction workers, or other odd jobs</li> </ul>   |
| Village characteristics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing was not their only option to make money – with the new power plant it opened new hope and possibilities for other types of work</li> <li>• They used '<i>Pancing Tonda</i>' (used real bait and without fishing rod)</li> <li>• Married at a young age – around 17 years old</li> <li>• Plenty of opportunities and chances for a living – busy roads and many foreign fish buyers (especially from Korea)</li> </ul> |
| Village excitements     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisherman's Day</li> <li>• Wedding parties</li> <li>• National and religious celebrations: led, Independence day, new years, etc.</li> </ul>  |
| Village facilities      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Up to high school was available</li> <li>• Near the main city, thus other needs such as fish auction, healthcare, etc. were easily available</li> <li>• Very good road access, although narrow at some parts</li> </ul>   |
| Village needs           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourist facilities: Hotel, attractions, etc. → to improve their economy</li> <li>• Better fishing equipment → they had to go further to find fish</li> </ul>  |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Cipatuburan



## Role

Neighbourhood chief  
He managed the day-to-day neighborhood's administrative needs

## Assuming Role

He was elected by the villagers to be the neighborhood chief since he earned their respect as a person who put community needs ahead of everything else

## Tasks

His main task was to manage the neighborhood's administrative needs, such as ID card registration, family card registration, recommendation letters, etc.  
However, people came to him for advice on: fishing, daily life issues, personal challenges, etc.

## Influence

He had a very strong influence in the village due to his integrity.  
He became the bridge between the villagers and local government



# CIKAHURIPAN VILLAGE

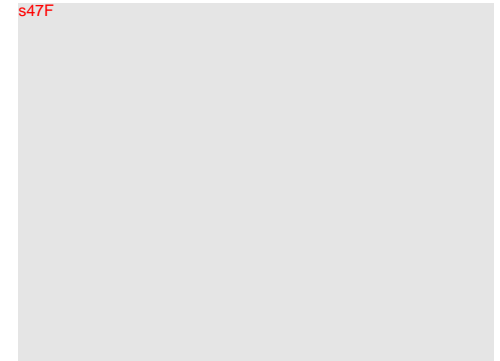


## A glimpse of CIKAHURIPAN village



Areas surrounding the village

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One of several luxury houses



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Small shop and fish curing  
business



A restaurant run by a  
villager



## Life in Cikahuripan village

| Parameters                     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 1,680 families   |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing was the main source of income</li> <li>• Other jobs included: motorcycle taxi, salted fish producer, civil servants, farmers</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The village seemed to prosper, there were plenty of well-built houses and some were of a reasonably high standard</li> <li>• <i>Compared to other villages, this village was significantly better</i> – the houses and appliances were far more advanced and complete</li> <li>• There were indications that they fish around or at Christmas island</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fisherman's Day</li> <li>• Wedding parties</li> <li>• National and religious celebrations: led, Independence day, new years, etc.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were two sailing schools in the area</li> <li>• Healthcare and clean water were available</li> <li>• The road was good and very well-connected to the main city</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ports to secure their boats</li> <li>• Ice maker machine to keep their fish fresh</li> </ul>  |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Cikahuripan



## Role

Neighborhood chief  
Aside from administrative needs, he also maintained the general village's welfare

## Assuming role

He was well respected, thus he was elected as the neighborhood chief of the area

## Task

In maintaining the village's welfare: put forth healthcare and education plans for the village  
Administrative needs: ID cards, family cards, recommendation letters, etc.

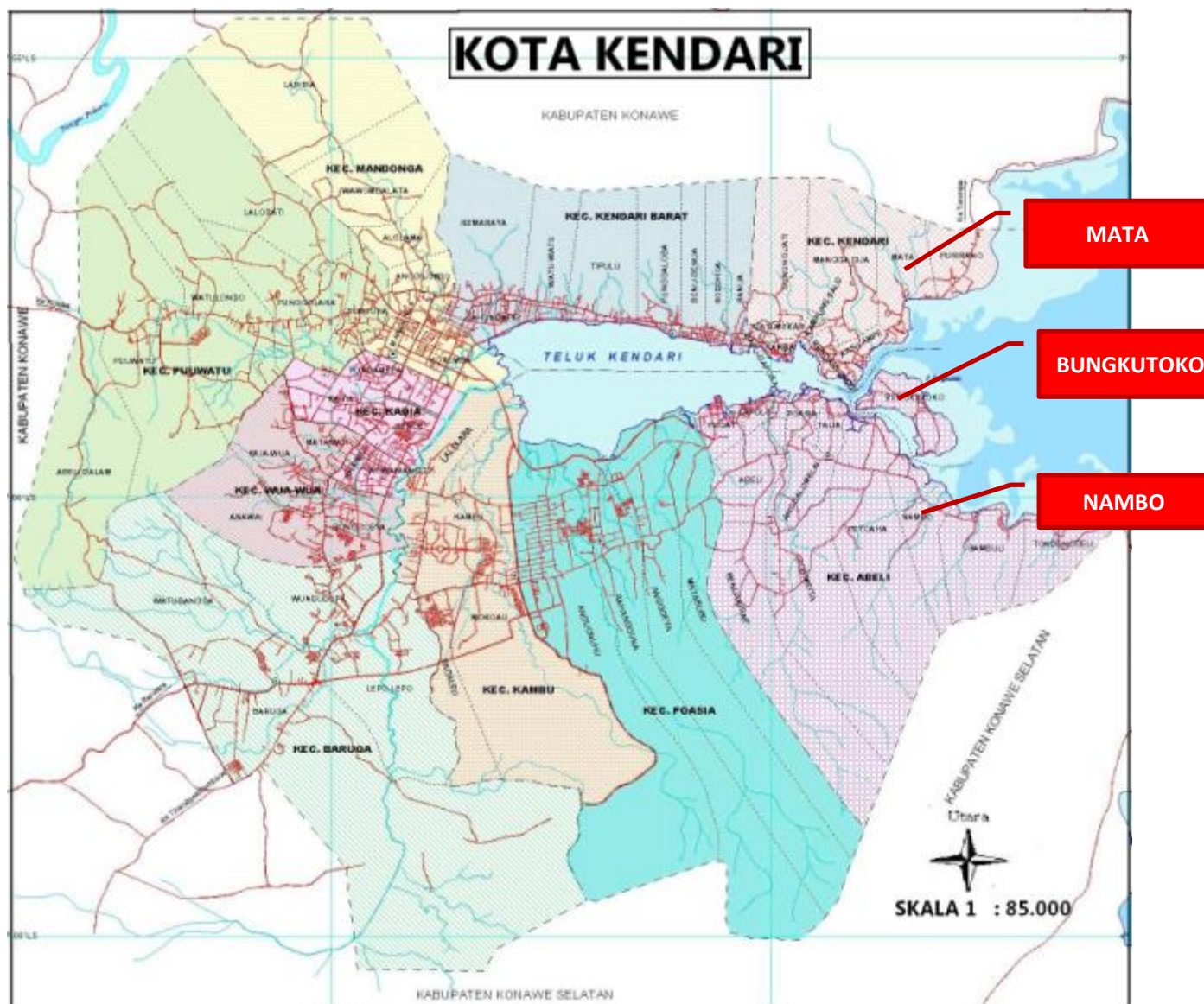
## Influence

He was a man of influence, he had connections and good relationships with the local governments and other authorities



# Kendari

## Map of Kendari





## General findings of Kendari

- Overall, the villages were well-developed → each village was easily accessed and had public facilities (schools, government clinic, and fish auction). Local government played a very important role in building the area
- There were new settlers in the village (usually from Makassar) who were the experienced fishermen → they taught the local people fishing techniques (e.g., how to use a net, *bagang*, *rompong* (see next slide), etc.). They usually used larger boats and had more advanced fishing tools
- The locals aspired to own their own boat and even more advanced fishing tools → needed to compete with the new settlers
- The women aspired to have more useable skills to help the family economically, e.g., making fish floss
- Most fishermen in Kendari fish with nets, however Mata village cultivate fish at sea (*Keramba*)
  - Costly to setup, but required less effort. Theft was an issue, often they made floating houses to keep their *Keramba* safe
- Points of interest around Kendari:
  - The beauty of Nambo beach was well-known around Kendari – many neighboring villagers came to visit
  - Lulo dance, folk dances that involved many people in the dance (they danced in a circle) → often done at special events

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# Life as fisherman at Kendari

## Fishing Method and Equipment



*Keramba*



*Net line-fishing*



*Bagang/Rompong*



## Sample of the fish caught



*Kepiting (Crab)*



*Kembung (Mackerel)*



*Kakap Merah (Red snapper)*



*Kerapu (Grouper)*

- **Monthly income (max. 6 months):** approximately IDR 500,000-1,000,000
- **Challenges:** Summer monsoon season, caused disruption in their economy – as they cannot fish over this period. In Mata and Nambo, the fishermen sought other income alternatives
- **Fish trade:** Fish were commonly sold to fish auctions 'Jayanti' – managed by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



# NAMBO VILLAGE



## A glimpse of Nambo Village



*Most of the villagers already had good housing – made of brick.*



*Although clean water was provided by the government, it was not available daily. Hence, some families shared water-wells.*



*Boats were made at the buyer's house*



*There was no fish auction in Nambo. They used to sell fish to Jayanti (fish auction which was managed by fisheries department). It was only 15 minutes from Nambo. After fishing, the fisherman went to Jayanti to sell and park their boats since there was no suitable deck in Nambo*



*Sea crews made 'Bagang' before they sailed to the sea*



## Life in Nambo Village

| Parameters                     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 1,100 people   |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main income)</li> <li>• Others (e.g., motorbike taxi driver, construction worker, carpenters, stock-farmers, civil servants, boat makers, and fish collector)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Men were the main breadwinner whilst most women had no jobs</li> <li>• The people were somewhat open to new settlers → they often meet different people who came to their famous beach</li> </ul>                                 |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wedding parties</li> <li>• Recreation on Nambo beach</li> <li>• Inter-village football matches (male youth)</li> <li>• <i>Lulo</i> dance (traditional dance, done in a circle)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Education:</b> Up to high school was available</li> <li>• <b>Healthcare:</b> Government clinic (<i>Puskesmas</i>) was available</li> <li>• <b>Market:</b> There was no market, however vegetable vendors came daily</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Boats for local Kendari people – most boats were owned by the new settlers</li> <li>• Home industry businesses – utilization of the female work force and improve family income</li> </ul>  |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Nambo



## Role

Village elder  
An advisor for religious matters

## Assuming role

He was automatically elected as the previous elder who was too old to carry his duty

## Tasks

Taught Arabic and preached at the mosque  
Led any religious related event or ceremony

## Influences

People looked up to him when it came to religious matters, and he was respected as a man of faith



# BUNGKUTOKO VILLAGE



## A glimpse of Bungkutoko Village



*The main road was reasonably good (made of asphalt), but the village roads were made of conblocks. Some of the houses were brick, some were wooden*



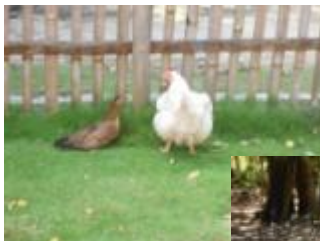
*Traditional latrine made of wood (Picture), installed over the water at the beach*



*Net-line fishing was the common fishing equipment*



*Local people used small boats to fish, whereas new settlers used larger boats with advanced equipment*



*Aside from fishing, chicken and (some) goat farming were another source of income*





## Life in Bungkutoko Village

| Parameters                     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 36 household / neighbourhoods  |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main income)</li> <li>• Others (e.g., civil servant, construction workers, fish collector, motorbike taxi driver, stock-farmer)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formerly, Bungkutoko was a small island, separated from Kendari mainland</li> <li>• Bungkutoko was divided into 3 area:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ East – mostly were civil servant</li> <li>◦ West – mostly farmer, only few were fisherman</li> <li>◦ South – majority are fisherman</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In the last two years, the government built a bridge to connect Bungkutoko with Kendari mainland</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weddings</li> <li>• Recreation on the Nambo beach</li> <li>• Playing dominos (young boys only)</li> <li>• Doing <i>Lulo</i> dance (traditional dance which was done together in a circle)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary school was available, for higher levels they needed to go to another village</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paved alleys</li> <li>• More boats and advanced fishing equipment</li> </ul>  |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Bungkutoko



## Role

Community leader (*tokoh masyarakat*)  
He gave advice to the villagers when there was issues within households or between neighbors

## Assuming role

Acknowledged by villagers since he was a knowledgeable person – he used to be a teacher

## Tasks

Helped villagers to convey their needs and aspirations to the government  
Distributed aid from the government to assigned villagers

## Influences

He has power related to daily/family life but less power with financial problems



# MATA VILLAGE



## A glimpse of Mata Village



*Mata used to be the city centre of Kendari and it was near the largest harbor in Kendari.*

*High population can be seen by the density of the houses – almost no spaces between houses.*

*Another legacy from being former city centre was transportation availability.*



*Children enjoy playing football in the afternoon. Whilst teenage boys tend to help their parents fish after school.*



*Different with other villages, most of fisherman cultivated 'keramba'. This method was felt more effective since the number of fish decreased from time to time. Few fisherman still used net-line fishing*



## Life in Mata Village

| Parameters                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 380 households  |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main source of income)</li> <li>• Others (e.g., civil servant, shop owner, stock-farmer, mechanic, drivers, construction workers, greengrocer, and mechanic)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Highly developed village – complete public facilities and various job options</li> <li>• Had more advanced fishing techniques (<i>Keramba</i>)</li> </ul>                        |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weddings</li> <li>• ‘<i>Syukuran</i>’ (Blessing celebrations)</li> <li>• Fisherman Day celebrations</li> <li>• Independence day</li> </ul>                                       |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schooling up to high school were available</li> <li>• Public facilities were available</li> <li>• Clean water was easy to find – two sources (government and private)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needed more capital to expand <i>keramba</i> cultivation</li> <li>• Needed more training about <i>keramba</i> cultivation</li> </ul>   |

# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Mata



## Role

Village elder / respected figure (*tokoh masyarakat*)  
Mediator between the village and government  
The village's advisor

## Assuming role

He was appointed as the village elder by villagers due to his experiences and previous success as the village chief

## Tasks

He gave guidance to villagers and listened to the village's aspirations and did his best to convey this to the local government.  
He also mediated feuds between villagers.

## Influences

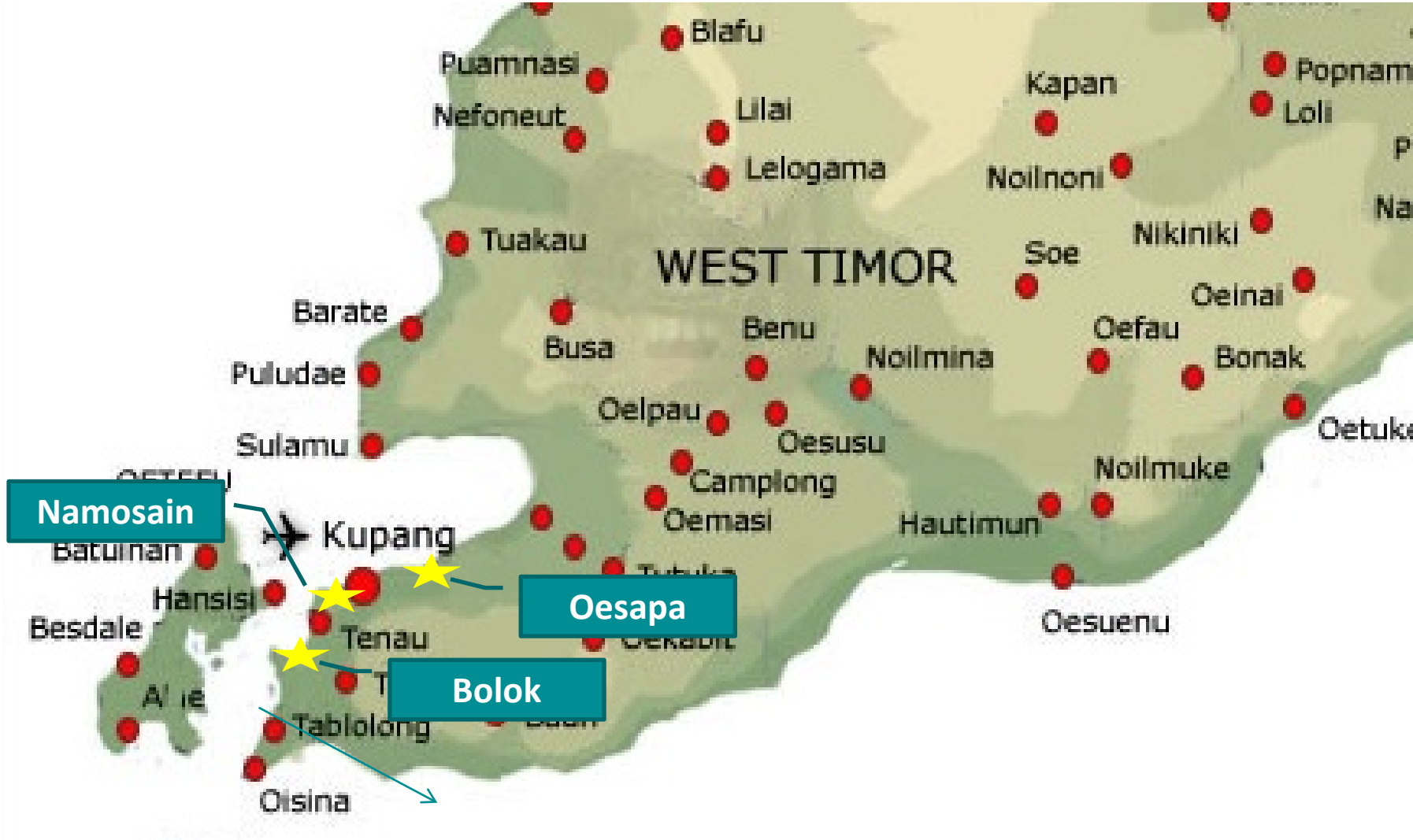
He has strong influence in the village, people looked up to him and respect his advice.  
As an ex-village chief, he had some influence in the local government – people knew and respected him



# Kupang



# Map Of Kupang





## General findings of Kupang

- Easy access to all villages (good road conditions) and easy access to the city centre. Public facilities are also easily available – school, market, hospital or clinics. Nevertheless, clean water was scarce, especially over the dry season – government rotated water distribution twice a week to each village
- Houses were varied, richer or respected people usually had brick houses, commoners usually had combined wood and brick homes
- In Kupang, people got married after they were 20 (if the person had high education, they generally marry later). It was common for two or more families to occupy 1 house (parents and their married children), each family had their own income and expenditures – may share the basic household's expenditures (e.g., electricity)
- Education was a challenge, for economic reasons, many never finished their schooling
- Oesapa village had another income aside from fishing, they cured fish – which they were well-known for. Often they needed to purchase fish from other villages to fulfill the salted fish demands



# Life as fisherman at Kupang

## Fishing Methods



*Compressor*



*Net fishing*

## Some of the fish they caught



*Layur (Beltfish)*



*Kembung  
(Mackerel)*



*Marlin*



*Kerapu (Grouper)*



- **Monthly income (max. 6 months):** approximately IDR 500,000-1,000,000
- **Challenge:** over the summer monsoon season, they cannot fish since the sea conditions made fishing dangerous – They used to look for alternative jobs or loan from 'Koperasi'
- **Fish trade:** The fisherman sold their fish to fish collectors



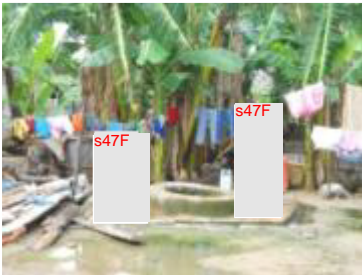
# OESAPA VILLAGE



## A glimpse of Oesapa Village



*Some of the houses were made of brick, partially brick and others made of wood*



*Shared bath – there was limited clean water*

*CARE, an NGO, once came to aid them with the water issues*



*Oesapa is known as the main producer of salted fish in Kupang*



*Fishing nets and 'Lampara' boats were used to catch fish*



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*Most of the respondents claimed that Oesapa used to be the centre of illegal migrant activities, before IOM came and rectified this issue.*

*The villagers came to realization that the consequences were too dire, especially for their family – lose income when they were imprisoned and no one to take care of their family*



## Life in Oesapa Village

| Parameters                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 129 households / neighbourhoods   |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main income)</li> <li>• Others (e.g., civil servant, construction worker, few military, and haberdasher)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many new settlers in Oesapa. Particularly, college students who studied in Universities near Oesapa. This made villagers were more open to strangers</li> <li>• Well known as a fish curing area in Kupang – fish from other area around Kupang were sent to Oesapa to be cured</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wedding parties</li> <li>• Picnics at Lasiana Beach</li> <li>• Valentines celebrations and soccer matches (youth only)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schools up to university level were available</li> <li>• Government clinic was available</li> <li>• Market was approximately 5 minutes away from the village, and vegetable vendors came daily</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Funds to develop new home industry (fish floss)</li> <li>• Clean water</li> <li>• Place to build boats (mentioned by a boat maker)</li> </ul>  |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Oesapa



## Role

Village elder  
He serves as a spiritual advisor

## Assuming role

He was selected by local government to handle religious activities in Oesapa

## Tasks

He focused on religious activities e.g., preaching or teaching Koran. Besides, he also gave some advice to other villagers related to spiritual life so was not solely working in the one village.

## Influences

His influence was limited to spiritual activities. Moreover, he used to go to other areas for preaching. Therefore, he did not spend much time with other villagers



# BOLOK VILLAGE



## A glimpse of Bolok Village



*Mostly houses were made from stone. Formerly the villagers lived very close to the harbor. But the government displaced them by giving compensation. Therefore, they could build more permanent homes*



*This village was near marine police office – they communicated the areas that were permitted to catch fish (Some fisherman even had maps of the area). Hence, the fisherman were well educated about the sea*



*The main road was made of asphalt*



*They always fish with compressors and spears – claimed as a legacy fishing method (perceived as more effective and easier to get fish but of high risk)*



*The Bolok harbor – some villagers worked as a porter in this harbor*



## Life in Bolok Village

| Parameters                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 4000 people   |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Others (e.g., drivers, porters, few civil servants, haberdasher, and construction workers)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bolok was divided into five territories</li> <li>• Physically, there were large distances between houses → hence people did not know each other as well</li> <li>• Instead of fishing, some villagers did seaweed farming</li> <li>• The drop out rate was high due to the high cost of schooling</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For leisure, they prefer resting since they were tired after fishing</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School up to high school was available. They also had a fishery school</li> <li>• Public transportation available – but rare</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean water</li> <li>• Scholarship for children of fishermen</li> <li>• Safer fishing equipment</li> <li>• 'Koperasi'</li> </ul>   |

# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Bolok



## Role

Village head (*kepada desa*)  
He served as mediator between villagers and local government

## Assuming role

He was elected by the villagers

## Tasks

Conveyed new regulations from government to villagers  
Daily advisor to maintain the harmony among villagers

## Influences

He was well-connected with local government – usually invited for meetings managed by government. Therefore, villagers used to deliver their needs and aspirations to him



# NAMOSAIN VILLAGE



## A glimpse of Namosain Village



*The houses were varied, some were made from brick while others were mixed wood and brick*



*Aside from fishing, some fishermen also bred ducks*



*Toilets were built separately to keep the houses hygienic (ie an under-developed sanitation system)*

*The net line-fishing that usually used by fisherman*





## Life in Namosain Village

| Parameters                     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 10 ,300 people (based latest election participants)  |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Others (e.g., civil servants, porters, construction workers, security, and haberdasher)</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There were many boat owners here, since the government gave it to them</li> <li>• The school's drop out rate was high</li> <li>• Fellow villagers knew each other since they have lived in Namosain for a long time</li> <li>• Most women did not work</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weddings</li> <li>• Soccer matches</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schools up to high school were available</li> <li>• Government clinics and hospitals were available</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean water</li> <li>• Scholarships</li> <li>• Fish auctions</li> <li>• Job opportunities for fisherman's wives</li> </ul>  |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Namosain



## Role

Village head (*kepala desa*)  
Mediator between government/NGOs and villagers

## Assuming role

He was elected by the villagers

## Tasks

Conveyed villagers' needs to the government/NGO who wanted to develop this village  
Gave advice related to living together  
Talked to young people who had issues with alcohol

## Influences

Has a large influence particularly when solving problems that happened in their village such as: young people and their activities  
His suggestion was also required while discussing things that related with the village daily life



# Rote

# Map Of Rote





## General Findings on Rote

- Throughout Rote, there was only one main road which was in good condition (recently repaired). The road connected the villages and eased trade around the island
- Most of the villages were under-developed, some houses were made from palm stalks and leaves, public facilities were not easily accessible/unavailable, such as: schools, healthcare, clean water, market, etc. They did not have a gas stations (gasoline was sold on sidewalk)
- Interestingly, Oelaba was the most developed village we saw, most of the houses were made of brick and well-maintained. Public facilities were quite complete – healthcare, water, schools (school was available at different neighborhood)
- Limited source of income was one of the biggest issues in Rote, the island was quite remote (only a few boats transported per day, and on poor weather days, there would be no boats) and few people went to the island
- Food cultivation was not easy since there limited arable land, often villages barter their produce (e.g. 1 kg of rice = 1 medium/big size fish)
- The main religion of the island was Christianity, however the fishermen and people in their village (coastline villages) were Muslims
  - The genuine Rote people lived a bit farther from the coastline – called mountain people
  - The new settlers, were Bugis people – they first came to fish and then settled and married local people



# Life as fisherman at Rote

## Fishermen Methods



**Traditional Fishermen  
equipment**



**Net line-  
Fishermen**

## Some of the fish they caught



**Sharks**



**Dolphins**



**Sea cucumber**



**Tuna**



**Snapper**



- **Daily income (max. 6 months):** approximately IDR 20,000 – 50,000
- **Challenge:** during the summer monsoon period, they cannot fish since sea conditions would be dangerous – no income from the sea
- **Fish trade:** Sea cucumbers and sharks was commonly sold to specific collectors, while other fish commonly sold to villagers or traded to rice



# PAPELA VILLAGE



## A glimpse of PAPELA village



Most of houses used bricks with iron sheeting for the roof, whilst a few were wooden traditional houses

Limited source of income, plenty of the fishermen's wives and widows sold fish on sidewalk



Small mom and pop stores – sold daily needs and fishing needs



Boat making process



## Life in Papela village

| Parameters                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 400 people  |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main)</li> <li>• Limited other sources of income: Fish sellers, shop owners, boat makers, ice seller</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the villagers were from Sulawesi (Bugis people)</li> <li>• Some women became fish sellers – they often were widows, selling fish was their source of income for the family (the husbands were either lost or died at sea)</li> <li>• Ashmore Reef was common fishing area – they caught shark, dolphins and sea cucumbers</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weddings</li> <li>• Eid</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sidewalk fish markets</li> <li>• Elementary school</li> <li>• Public bathroom/toilet (recently built by the government)</li> <li>• Public clinic <i>Posyandu</i> (<i>Pos Layanan Terpadu</i> / Integrated Healthcare Post)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More public toilets</li> <li>• Boat engines</li> <li>• Market → the nearest available market was 7 Km away</li> <li>• Port</li> </ul>  |

# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Papela



## Role

Tradition leader (*tetua adat*)  
He managed the needs of the fisherman in Rote

## Assuming role

He was acknowledged, then he got elected by the villagers – villagers perceived that he was a responsible person

## Tasks

His main task was to monitor the needs of the fisherman, he would check what fisherman needs are and tried to assist in fulfilling that need, such as: better housing

## Influences

He was perceived to be able to gather villagers to help one another  
Villagers also asked for his guidance related to a fishermen's issues



# TUNGGANAMO VILLAGE



## A glimpse of TUNGGANAMO village



Some houses were made of brick and some were still traditional wooden houses – most believed wooden homes were cooler in the summer

Other sources of income: boat maker, honey harvesting and seaweed collector



Some public facilities included: mosque, clean water and public toilets



## Life in Tunggano village

| Parameters                     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 1,000 people   |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main)</li> <li>• Other sources of income: fish seller, honey harvester, seaweed farmer, salt makers</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the villagers were from Buton or Wanci Island – Sulawesi</li> <li>• 100 % Moslem</li> <li>• Many elders lived in the traditional wooden houses – very traditional appliances</li> <li>• Many women became fish sellers to help the family's income</li> <li>• Limited clean water – one water pipe for the whole village</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weddings</li> <li>• Eid</li> <li>• Soccer and dancing for youth</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mosque</li> <li>• Public toilets – in very poor condition</li> <li>• School – elementary school only</li> <li>• One water pipe</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engines for boats</li> <li>• Advanced fishing equipment</li> <li>• Other options for work – especially over the summer monsoon season</li> <li>• Better infrastructure: Water, schooling, public toilets</li> </ul>   |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Tungg'anamo



## Role

Village elder, gave spiritual guidance and was the representative for local inter-faith committee (>10 years)

## Assuming role

The role was acknowledged by villagers – there were no official elections. People looked up to him out of respect, especially in relation to religion

## Tasks

As the Muslim leader, his main task was to take care of the Mosque, as the source of Islamic knowledge and wisdom. He also rectified issues within the village, often related to government rules and regulations

## Influences

As a man of faith, the villagers looked to him and often asked for blessings prior to going to sea.  
As a representative of Islamic community, he had friends in the government that could help him convey the village's aspirations and needs



# OELABA VILLAGE



## A glimpse of OELABA village



Houses, public facilities and road access



There were plenty of large boats in Oelaba which mainly used sails (non engine boats), some medium and small boats around the port (the port was quite large)



## Life in Oelaba village

| Parameters                     |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 3,227 people  |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main)</li> <li>• Other sources of income: fish sellers, cookie sellers, gasoline seller, husbandry, and mom &amp; pop stores</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The village was quite developed and advanced in many aspects compared to other villages – plenty of large boats, asphalt roads, modern houses, healthcare and education were easily available</li> <li>• A few sent their children to study in Kupang</li> <li>• Most of the fishermen went to Ashmore Reef to gather sea cucumber only</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wedding parties</li> <li>• Eids</li> <li>• Soccer and dancing –youth</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• School – up to junior high school</li> <li>• Government clinics in every neighbourhood</li> <li>• Market – daily</li> <li>• Field – for playing soccer or ceremonial matters</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better port</li> <li>• Fish market</li> </ul>  |

# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Oelaba



## Role

Neighborhood chief  
He took care the village's welfare

## Assuming role

He was youth leader before he was elected as the neighborhood's chief

## Tasks

Maintained village's welfare: assisted the neighborhood for any aid or help  
Took care of widows (of fishermen)  
Gave guidance for villagers for their daily problems and issues

## Influences

He had good connections with the local government and ensured the village received aid from the government



# TASILO VILLAGE



## A glimpse of TASILO village



Traditional house and  
wood fences

Fishing equipment



Seaweed  
farming

Clean water





## Life in Tasilo village

| Parameters                     |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>Population</b>              | Approximately 70 houses  |
| <b>Income sources</b>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fishing (main)</li> <li>• Seaweed farmers (alternative)</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Village characteristics</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quite isolated</li> <li>• Under-developed</li> <li>• Most houses were wooden and the distance between houses tended to be quite far</li> <li>• Limited transportation – barrier to get connected to other surrounding villages</li> </ul> |
| <b>Village excitements</b>     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weddings</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village facilities</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Schools – only elementary school</li> <li>• Church</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Village needs</b>           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean water</li> <li>• Doctors or nurses – they had a small clinic without any medical staff</li> <li>• Affordable gasoline</li> <li>• Market</li> </ul>  |



# The Role of Leaders and Elders in Tasilo



## Role

Village head (*kepala desa*)  
He served as mediator between local government and the villagers

## Assuming role

He was appointed directly by local government

## Tasks

Communicated the village's needs to local government  
Provided advice for the villagers – daily life problems and issues  
Attended to community ceremonies e.g., wedding party

## Influences

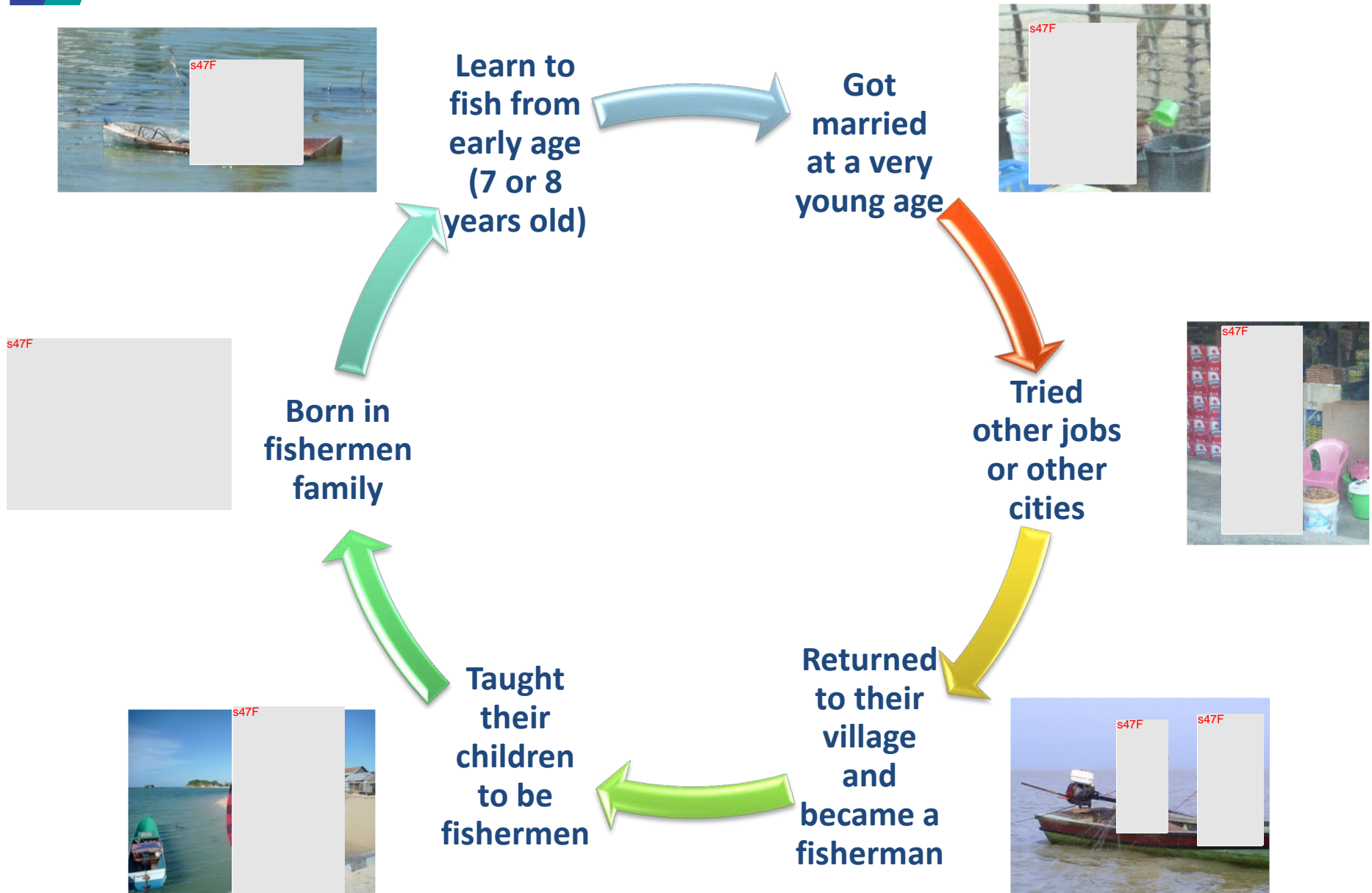
Since he had good connections with government, the villagers trusted their needs to him  
He passed laws on seaweed theft (seaweed was a valuable commodity of their village, thefts often happened)



# Life of Fisherman



# History of Fishermen



# Sources of Knowledge of the Sea

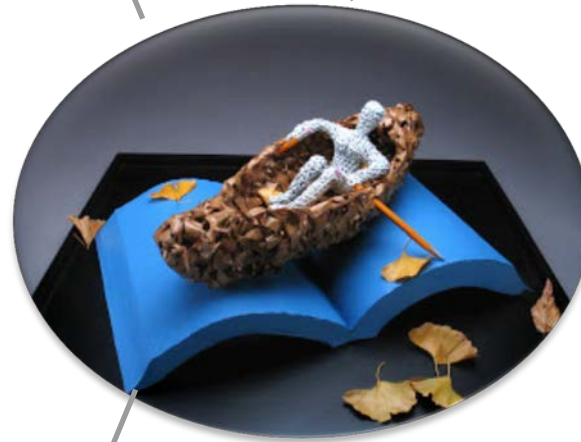
## Main Knowledge

### ☉ Parents – from generation to generation

- ↳ The first source for fishing techniques
- ↳ Folklores and myths e.g. Kendari people believed that there were a squid that ruled the sea

### ☉ Community and other fishermen

- ↳ New fishing areas
- ↳ Weather or sea condition updates



### ☉ Local government → through village leaders and local authorities:

- ↳ Australian border → restrictions to cross
- ↳ Fishing license importance (for larger sized boats) → small boat fishermen may not aware
- ↳ Age limits to go to sea, specifically in Kupang (above 17 years old)
- ↳ The types of fishing equipment allowed
- ↳ Types of fish allowed to be caught
- ↳ Illegal Immigrant regulations
- ↳ Specifically in Papela – Rote, fishing area map was distributed

# The Fishing Routes

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## Palabuhan Ratu

- ⦿ Did not fish too far – limited boat capability  
↳ Most were traditional fishermen
- ⦿ No one can or would state the distance of their travels – as sailing to Christmas Island could get them in trouble
- ⦿ Some of their prized catches were: tuna, lobster, grouper, and snapper
  - ⦿ Some sold to foreign countries, such as: Korea and Japan
- ⦿ Profit sharing with the boat owner



## Kendari

Different villages went fishing in different areas:

- ⦿ Nambo – sailed up to 100 mil around Kendari sea
- ⦿ Bungkutoko – sailed to Kupang. (A few lived in Kupang for a few months)
- ⦿ Mata – Sailed around Kendari bay. Some preferred to use '*rompong*' and '*sero*' (around the seashore). Some others chose to be boat crews at fishing companies (Indonesia or non Indonesia) – tuna fishing and sold it to Japan



## Life as a Fisherman

- The brotherhood of fishermen at sea was very strong, no one would refuse to aid anyone in distress at sea
  - In their village, the family was also strong. They lived together and suffered together
    - It would be less likely for a villager to turn against their village
    - Any progress by one of the villagers, was perceived as progress for the entire village
- “...kalo ada yang dapat uang kan satu desa juga merasakan...” / “...when one of the villagers get money, the whole village will get the benefit as well..”* Village Elder, Tunganamo – Rote

## The Fishing Routes – Kupang and Rote



### Kupang

- ◎ Most of the fishermen in Kupang went to Rote and Ashmore Reef for fishing – dependent on their boats capability
  - ↳ In these two areas, they were able to catch highly prized items, e.g. sea cucumber, lobster, etc.
- ◎ Some fishermen who used '*sampan*', fish around Kupang area such as: *Semau* Island or *Kera* Island



### Rote

- ◎ There were 2 types of fishermen in Rote:
  - ↳ Fished at Ashmore Reef
  - ↳ Fished around their villages
- ◎ Papela and Oelaba fishermen openly admitted that they fish at Ashmore Reef
  - ↳ Their common catch : shark, sea cucumbers, and (a few) dolphins
- ◎ Tunganamo and Tasilo fishermen claimed that they only fish around the coastlines – limited capability boats and equipments



# Life of Boat Makers



## Who are they?

- ◎ Most perceived that the best boat makers were from Sulawesi (Bugis and Makassar)
- ◎ Even people in Kendari, Kupang, and Rote learned from them:
  - ↳ Went to Makassar
  - ↳ Learned from Sulawesi people who settled in their area
- ◎ **Downside**
  - ↳ They only made wooden boats → currently fiber glass boats were more desirable due to their capabilities
  - ↳ Boat orders did not come often
  - ↳ Lacked space to make proper boats

## Sources of boat

- ◎ Most large boats came from Sulawesi
  - ↳ Limited people in Kupang and Rote that can made large boats
  - ↳ Cheaper price compared to local boats – e.g. in Kupang a boat would be expensive due to the high cost of materials
- ◎ A few bought boats from Kalimantan – better wood quality (high durability, up to 30 years), but higher price
  - ↳ Kalimantan perceived to have better woodsmen





## Type of Boat – Big Size



- Took approximately 3 months to build a large boat
- Cost approximately IDR 350,000,000
- Can hold 11 – 15 crews ( $\pm$  2000kg fish)
- Power:
  - ↳ (Some) used diesel engines
  - ↳ (Some) used sails
- The boat was usually used for long fishing periods (1 – 3 months)
- These types of boats were capable to catch tuna, shark, sea cucumber, and (few) dolphins
- These were also the types of boats used to smuggle people

## Type of Boat – Medium and Small Size

### Medium boat



- ⦿ Took approximately 1 month to build
  - ↳ Costs approximately IDR 20,000,000 – 30,000,000
  - ↳ The price varied depending on the size and where it was built
- ⦿ Can hold 5 - 6 crews
- ⦿ Power:
  - ↳ The engine could be permanent or detached from the boat
- ⦿ Fishing duration: maximum 1 week

### Small boat



- ⦿ Took approximately 3 days – 1 week to build
- ⦿ Cost approximately IDR 3,000,000 – 5,000,000
  - ↳ The price varied dependent on the size and where it was built
- ⦿ Can hold 1 - 2 crew
- ⦿ Used oars and the range maximum is 5 Km
- ⦿ Fishing duration: 3 – 12 hours
  - ↳ Can only catch a maximum of 20+ fish

## Life as the Sea Crews

- Most believed that Rote and Bugis people were the best seamen
  - Historically, they were renowned Indonesian sailors
  - Some claimed that they were able to sail anywhere – with compass or GPS and boat
- Bugis people were scattered around Indonesia's coastlines, such as Kendari, Kupang, and Rote
  - They first came to catch fish and then they settled in that area as fishermen, merchants and boat makers
  - Some traded fish with local people for: corn, peas, palm sugar, etc. to sell to Sulawesi
- The common income was approximately IDR 600,000 – 1,000,000/ month during the fishing season (this was mainly for large boat crews and fishing for more than 1 month)
  - Medium – small boats fishermen will not get as much. On bad days, they are only able to catch fish for the day's meal
  - In Kendari, the crews got additional benefits aside from fish income – e.g., cigarette money

## Summer Monsoon or Eastern Monsoon for Fishermen

For most fishermen, Summer Monsoon (or Eastern Monsoon) was a difficult time for them. They cannot fish at this time and had to find odd jobs or other income sources to fulfill their daily needs, some of the jobs they did...

### Common odd jobs at Palabuhan Ratu, Kupang and Kendari

Motorbike  
taxi

Construction  
worker

Farmer

### Common additional income at Rote

Palm sugar  
grower

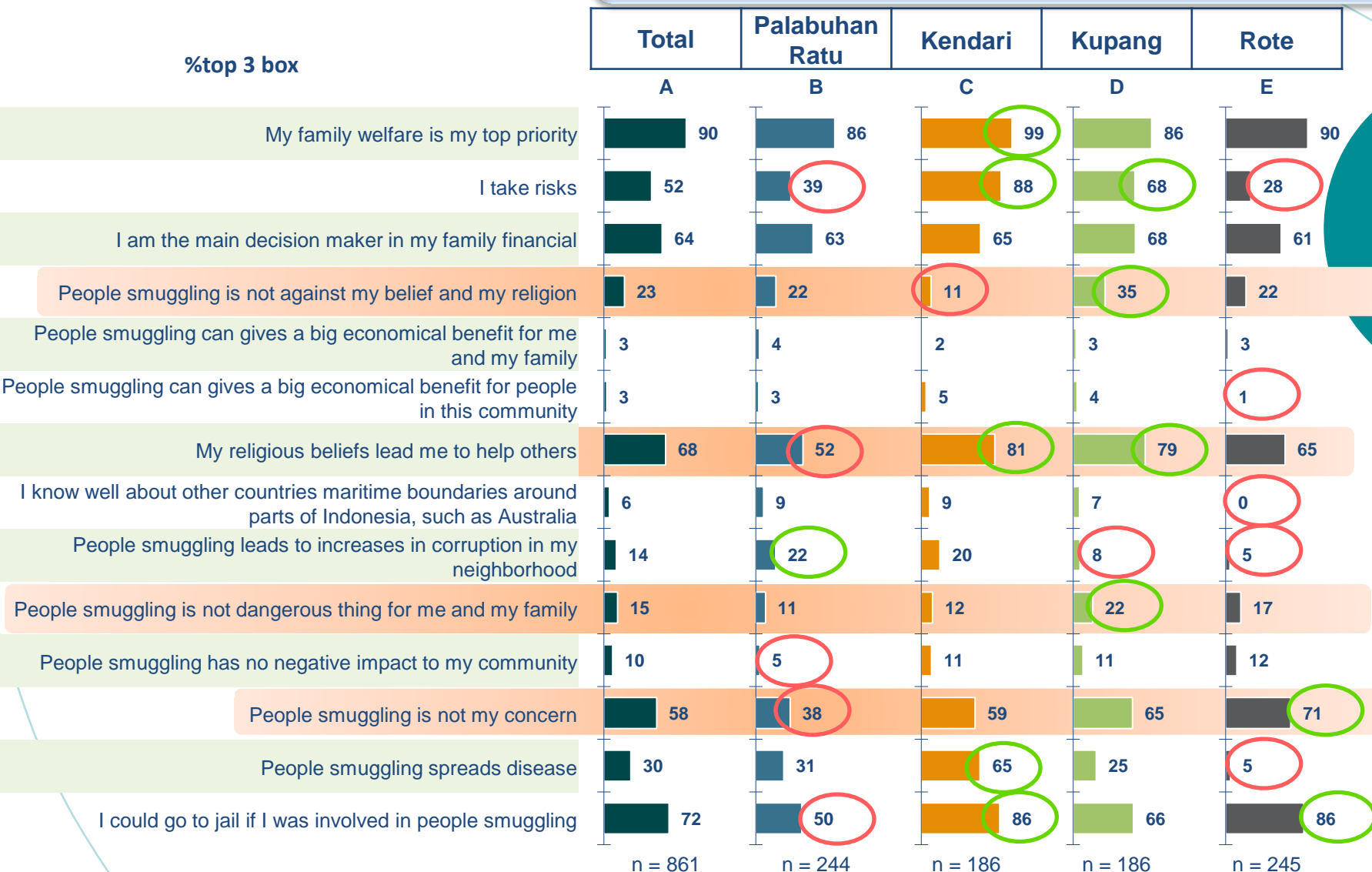
Honey  
collector

Mechanics

# Attitude & Behavior (Total)

High agreement for Kupang residents in some attributes, such as 'PS isn't against my belief and religion', 'not dangerous thing for me and my family', and 'my religious beliefs leads me to help others'.

%top 3 box



Base:  
Q12:

All Respondents  
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level

# Attitude & Behavior (Total) – Male vs. Female

Comparing men vs. women, we can see that men are more risk takers, know about borders around Indonesia, and also think that PS has no negative impact to my community.



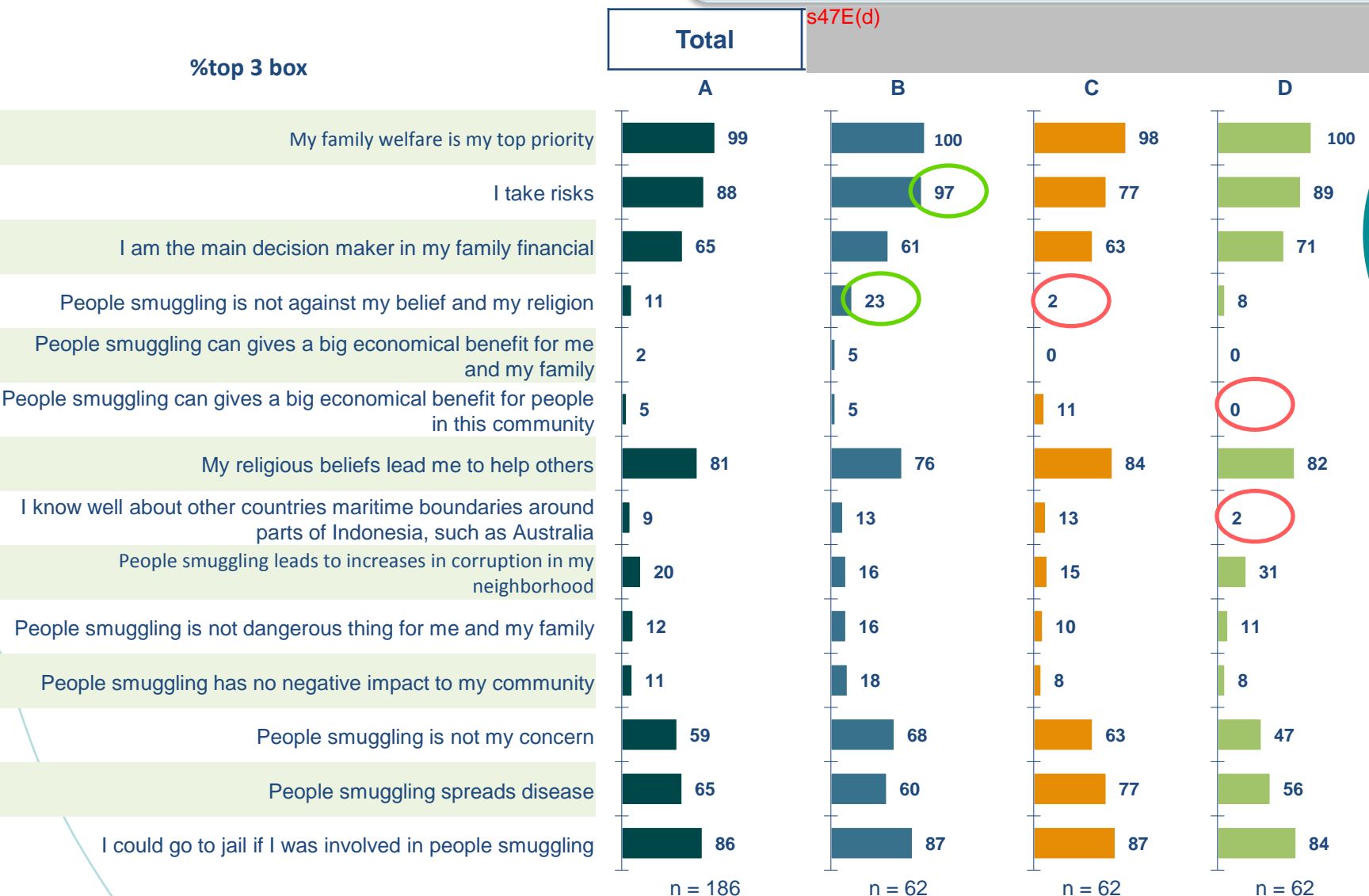
Base:  
Q12:

All Respondents  
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Male at the 95% confidence interval level

# Attitude & Behavior (Kendari)

People in Bungkutoko are risk-takers with a significant difference compared to other villages. They also perceived that "PS is not against my belief and religion".



Base:  
Q12:

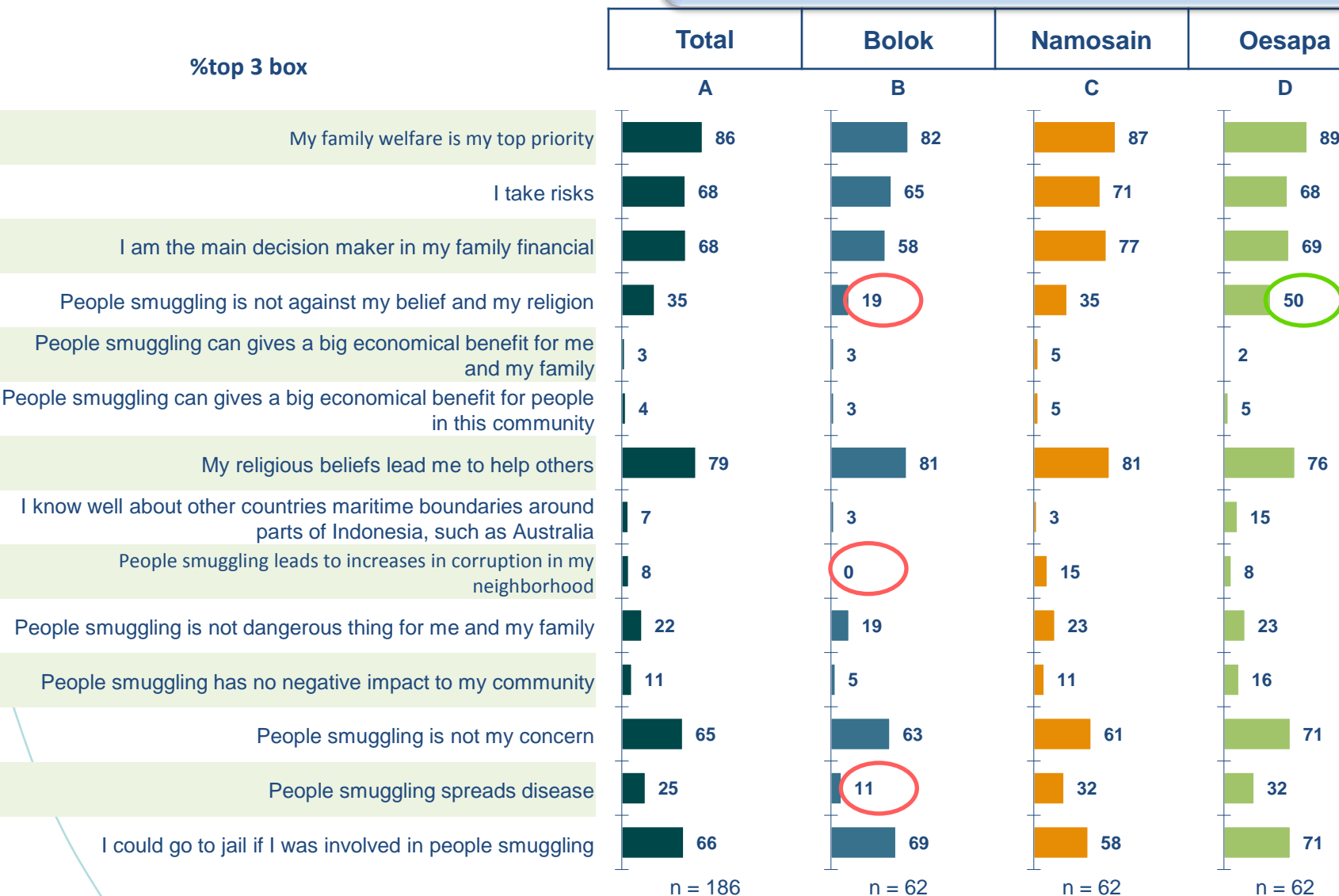
All Respondents  
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level

# Attitude & Behavior (Kupang)

High scores in some attributes seems to be fairly spread among the villages in Kupang. However, people in Oesapa perceived that "PS is not against my belief and religion" higher.

%top 3 box



Base:  
Q12:

All Respondents

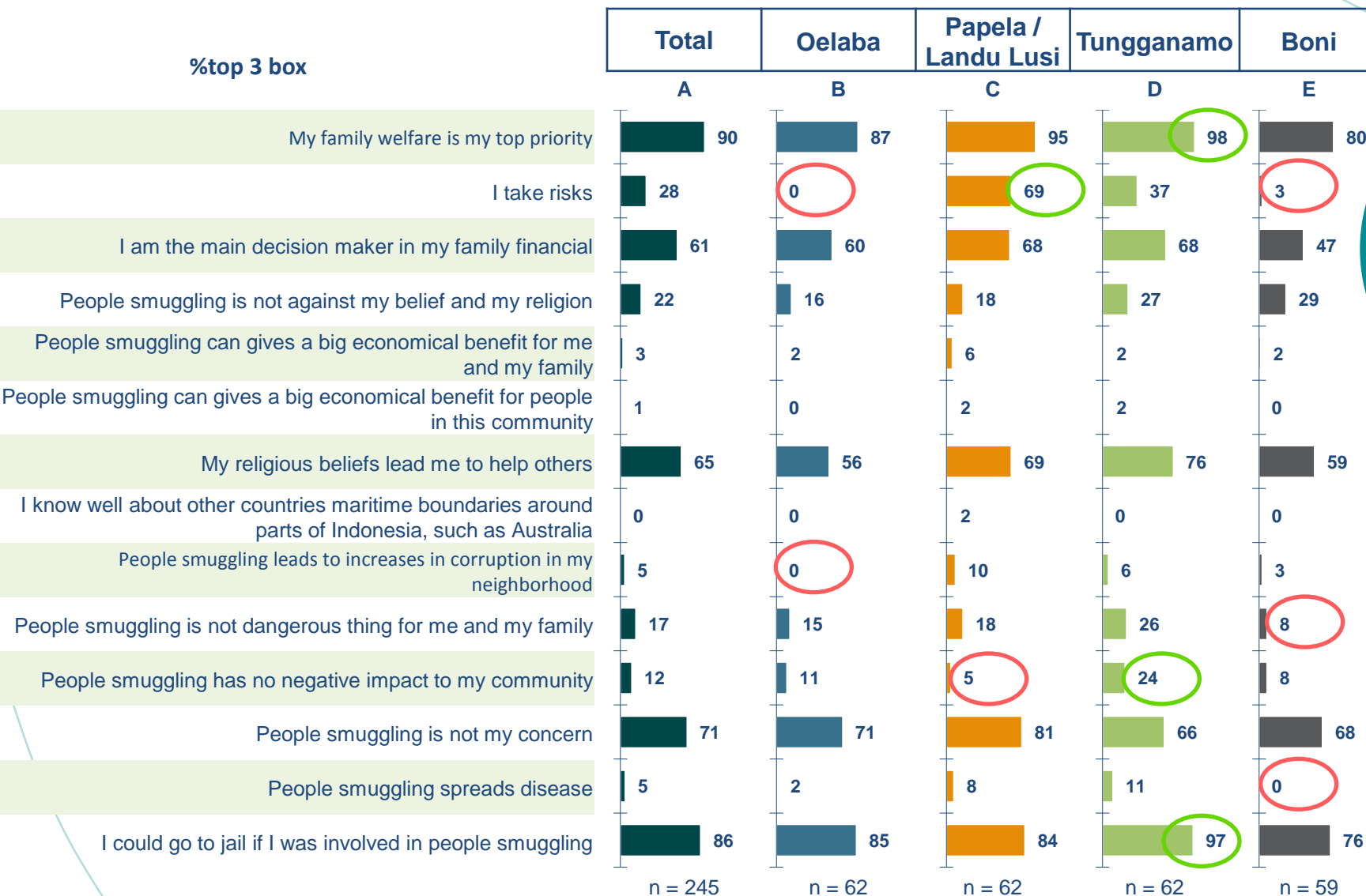
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level

# Attitude & Behavior (Rote)

People in Rote prioritize their family welfare, and it's spotted best in Tungganamo. Meanwhile, People in Papela perceived highest in 'I take risks'.

%top 3 box



Base:  
Q12:

All Respondents

Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level

## Key Learning

- Most start fishing or learn to fish at a very young age (approximately 7 years old), fishing becomes their way of life and all they know
  - Fishing is not only a job, it is a way of life for them
  - There are limited options for them to change professions, and most lack the skills required to do anything else
  - Though some have tried other kinds of work, they feel comfortable doing what they know best at the place they are most familiar
- Many fishermen know and understand the rules and regulations when it comes to the types of fish they can catch (but do not always obey these rules), however only some admit that they know about rules and regulations of the borders
  - *Implication: undereducated or less communication from government may cause this knowledge gap. Constant and consistent communication may be needed to improve awareness of border issues*
- Fishing time is limited, some of them attempt to save money over the fishing season, and this saving would be used for their family's needs
- Fishermen would need another source of income over the summer monsoon (or eastern monsoon) season. Other jobs are needed to supplement their income, often this is not enough
  - Lack of financial planning and management causes poverty to be high

# **The Local Government and Authorities**

## Perceived Local Authorities and Government roles

### Community Leader (tradition leader, village leader, village elder)

- Government administrative work: ID card registration, recommendation letters, etc.
- Gave guidance for those people in the neighbourhood
- Lead ceremonies at community activities
- As a bridge between villagers and local government or other bodies → proposal for village's aid, spokesperson, etc.

### Local Government (formal leader)

- Provided aid:
  - Financial aid
  - Non financial aid: boat, net, 9 basic needs, public facilities
- The connector between villages
- The representative of villagers' voice
- The bridge to central government

### Law Enforcement (marine police)

- Informed the importance of fishing license and Indonesian borders
- Gave counsel for IM and other sea rules and regulations
- Regulated laws and regulations, especially related to sea life
  - Made arrests of smugglers

















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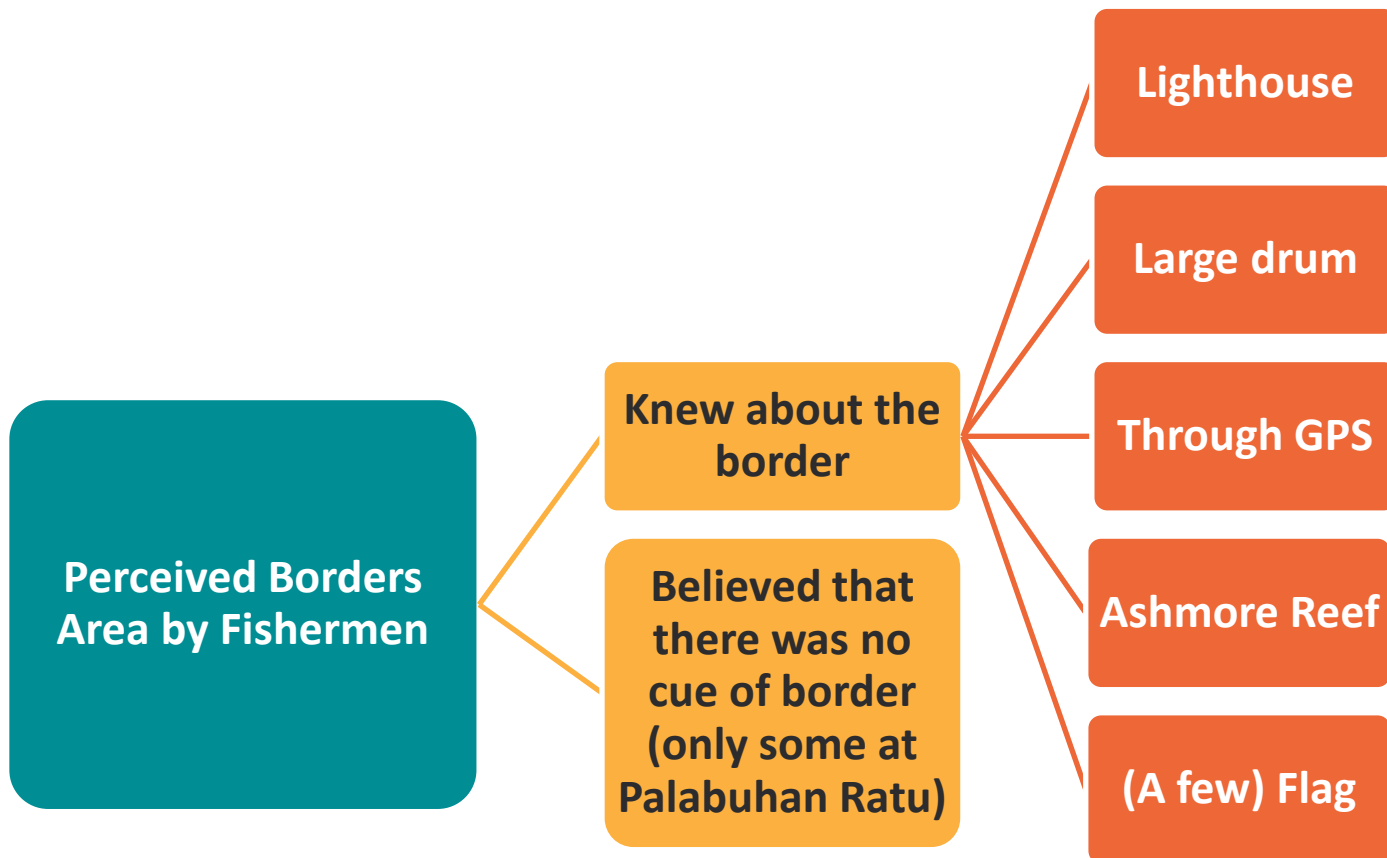
- Emotional assistance is also highly appreciated by these villagers → part of their support system
  - The whole village is a huge collectivist society that assist each other
  - They take care of widows and families of fishermen who went to sea and never returned or were jailed for smuggling people

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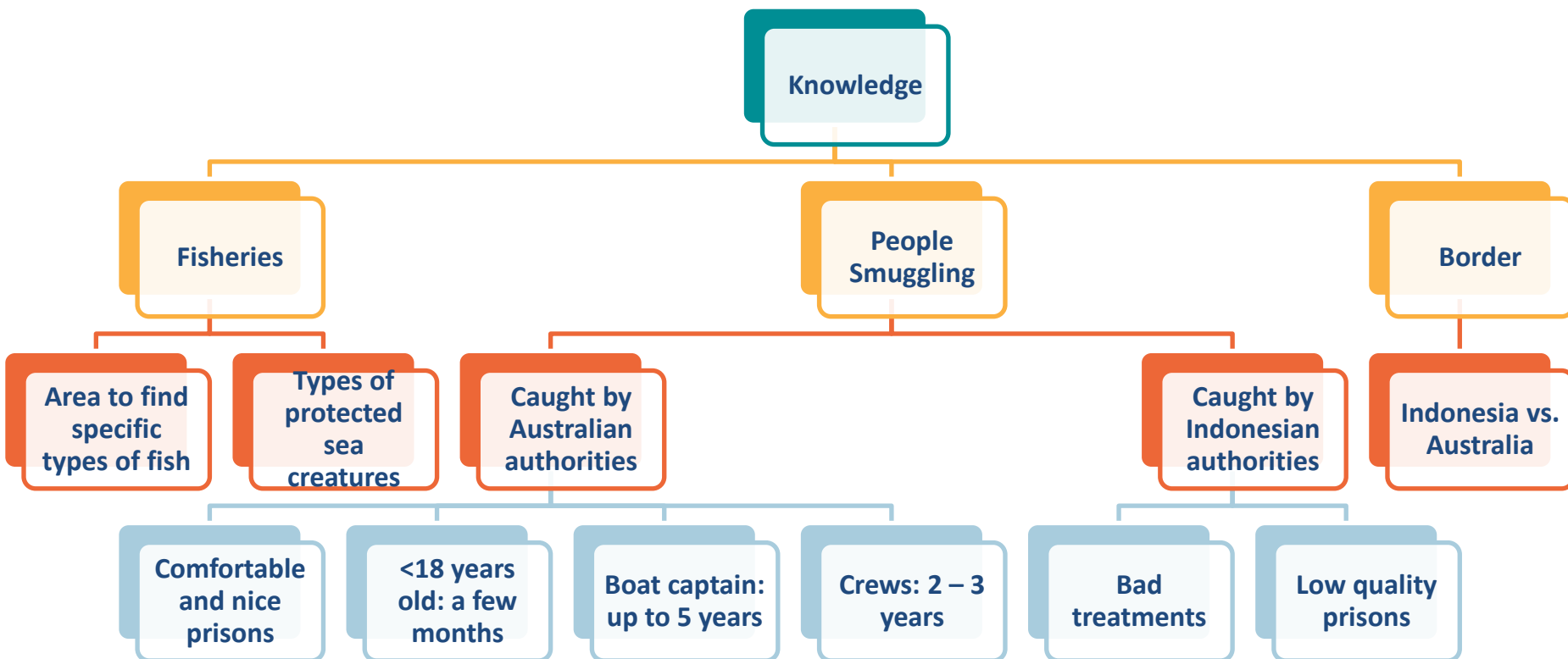
# Rules and Regulations

## Perceived Border

There are mixed perceptions of the signs of the Australian border, most claim that they do not have a specific idea of the border. Yet, they know that Australian water has better fishing



# Water Rules and Regulations Knowledge



Most have a basic knowledge of the rules and regulations, especially when it comes to borders and people smuggling. Apparently, being arrested by Australian authorities was perceived “lucky” and better than being arrested by Indonesian border control

**Implication: the humane treatment given by the Australian government is seen as a positive by the smugglers**

## Source of Water Rules and Regulations Knowledge

Both Indonesia and Australia take part in conveying water rules and regulations, however it is not spread evenly across all areas.

*Implication: Fishermen may cross the border because of limited knowledge*

### Indonesia



Authorities



Other fishermen



Local government

### Australia



Border patrol (came onboard and played a tape of sea rules and regulations)



(Kupang) Australian government came to their village

## Border knowledge

**Apparently, knowledge of border is more known to bigger boat fishermen. While the smaller boat fishermen may never need to know – the capacity of their boat does not allow them to travel as far.**

**Large boat fishermen knew better about the borders → they often went near or in Australian water to fish**

- These fishermen usually had fishing licenses
- The boats also had registration number

### Cues of borders

- There was little or no physical cues
- Knew that they had crossed the border when Australian patrol boats or helicopters came to them
- Intercepted by Indonesian border patrol
- Had reached Ashmore reef
- GPS Reading

**Small – medium boat fishermen had less knowledge of the border**

- They did not sail far from the coastline

## Quotes – Border Knowledge

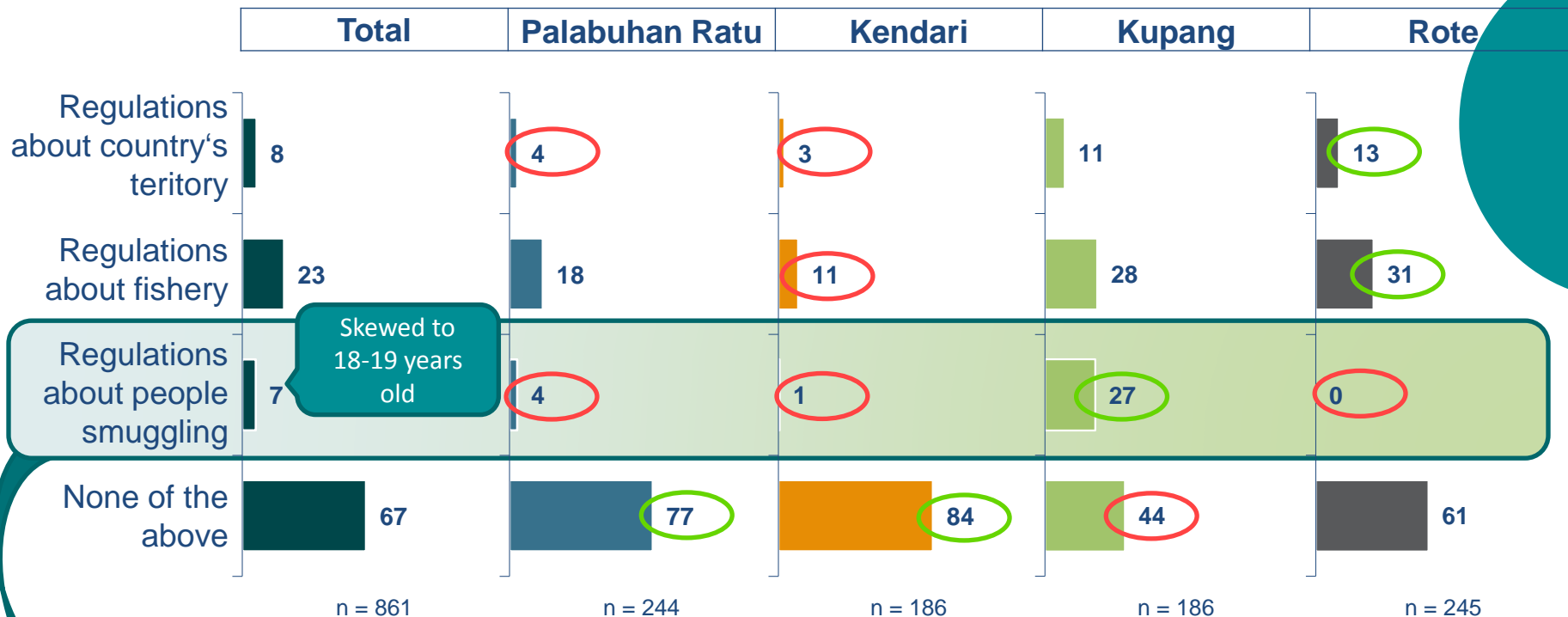
*“Kalau mancing itu sampai perbatasan laut Australia, biasanya liat dari GPS” / “We usually fish on the Australian border, usually we look at the GPS”* – FGD Male, Oelaba, Rote

*“Ya gak ada lagi selain pulau jawa ini, di luar pulau jawa ini gak ada pulau walaupun pulau – pulau kecil, ya adanya pulau jawa aja, itu ke NTB itu masuk itu Timor Leste itu paling dekat” / “There is no other islands outside Java island, even small islands, there is only Java island, or there is NTB part of Timor Leste, that is the nearest”* – Leader, Cikutun, Palabuhan Ratu

*“Ada beberapa kapal nelayan yang menangkap teripang hingga perbatasan Australia. Beberapa dari mereka ada yang ditangkap” / “There are some fishing boats that catch sea cucumber near Australian borders, some of them were arrested”* – Fisherman, Oesapa, Kupang

# Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Total)

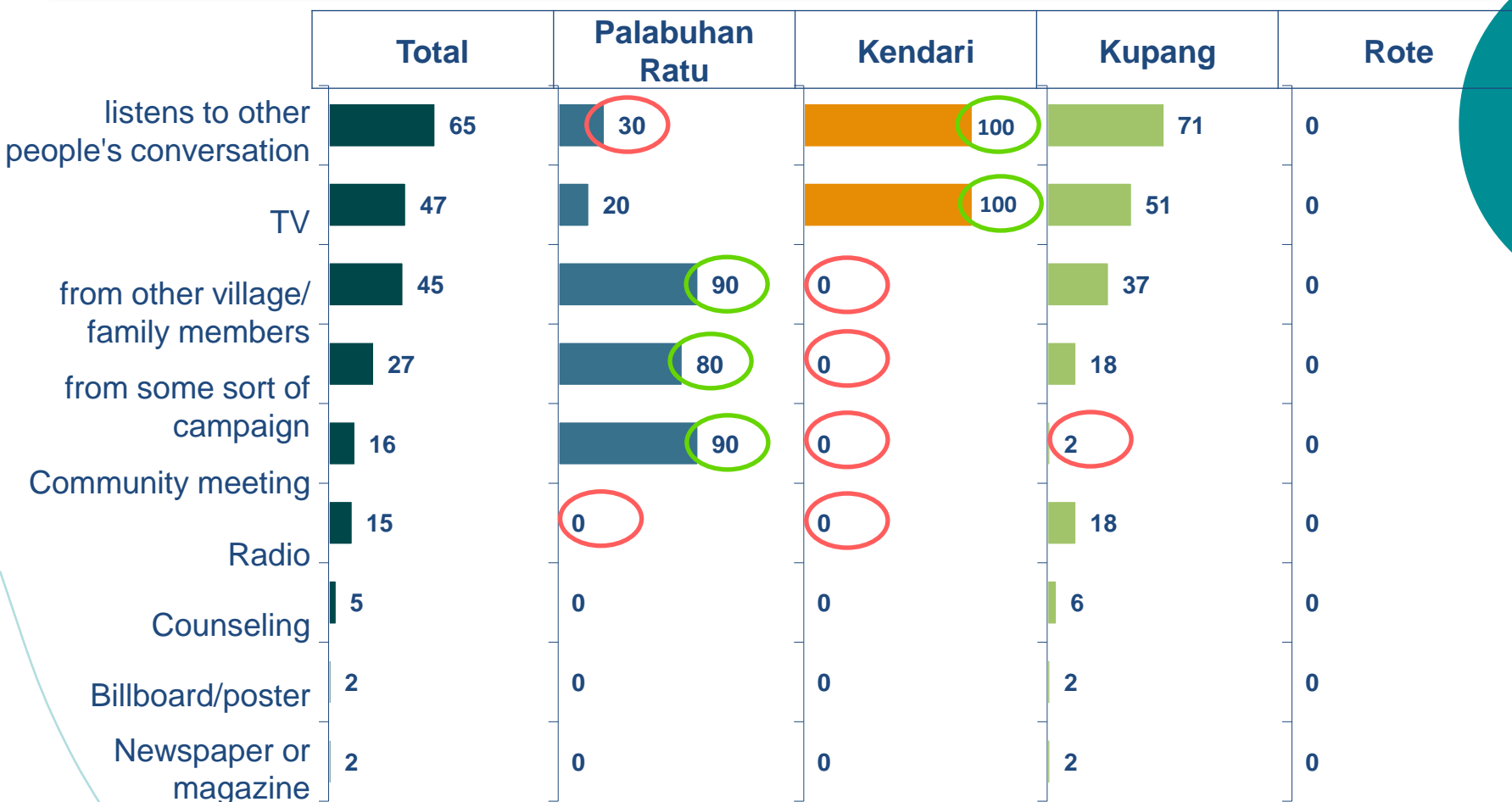
Are they aware of Indonesia's rules and regulations? Overall, only 7% of residents are aware of the regulations about PS. These people are mostly from Kupang.



What do they understand about regulations of People Smuggling?  
*"Villagers who smuggled some illegal immigrants are going to be imprisoned"*

# Source of Information about Rules and Regulation of PS in Indonesia (Total)

Those who know about the rules and regulations of PS in Indonesia, attained the information from other people's conversations and TV. Meanwhile in Palabuhan Ratu, a strong campaign impacted on this.



Base: Q16  
 Respondents that aware of PS issue  
 How did you know about the rule? What else?

n = 62

n = 10

n = 1

n = 51

n = 0

○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level