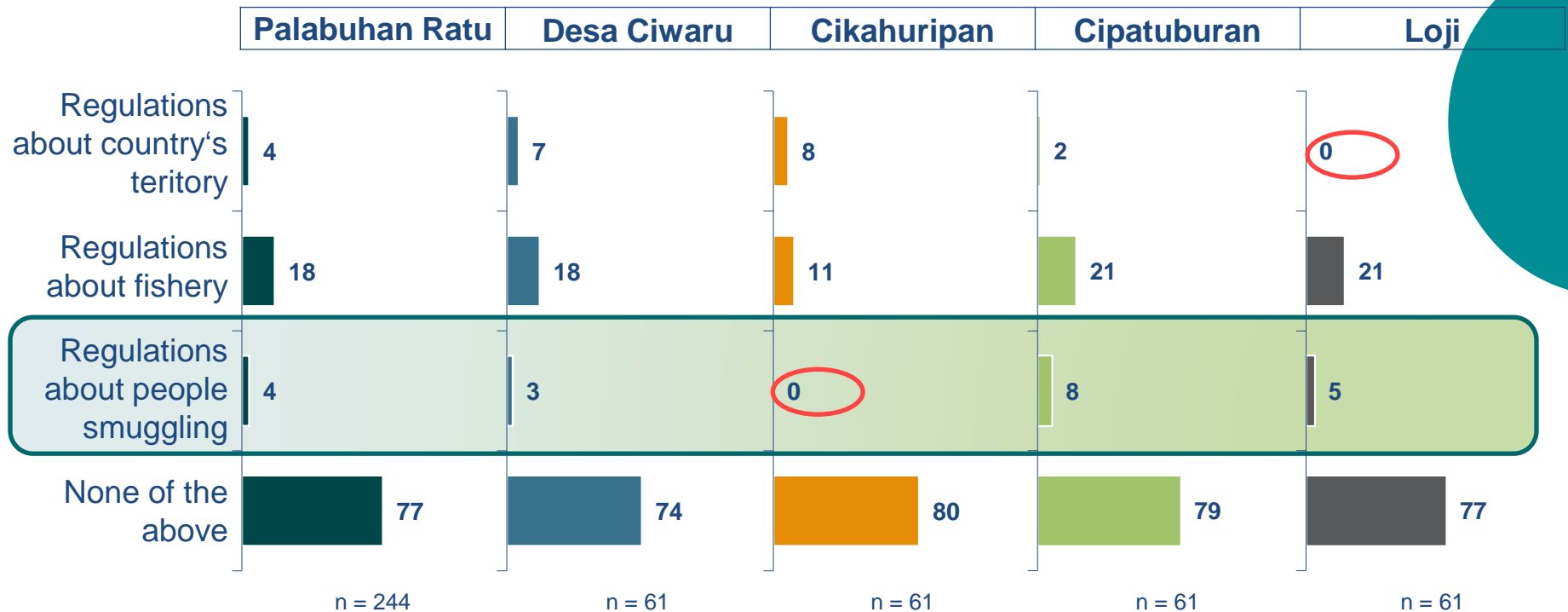


Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Palabuhan Ratu)

Meanwhile, low level of awareness is spotted in Palabuhan Ratu.



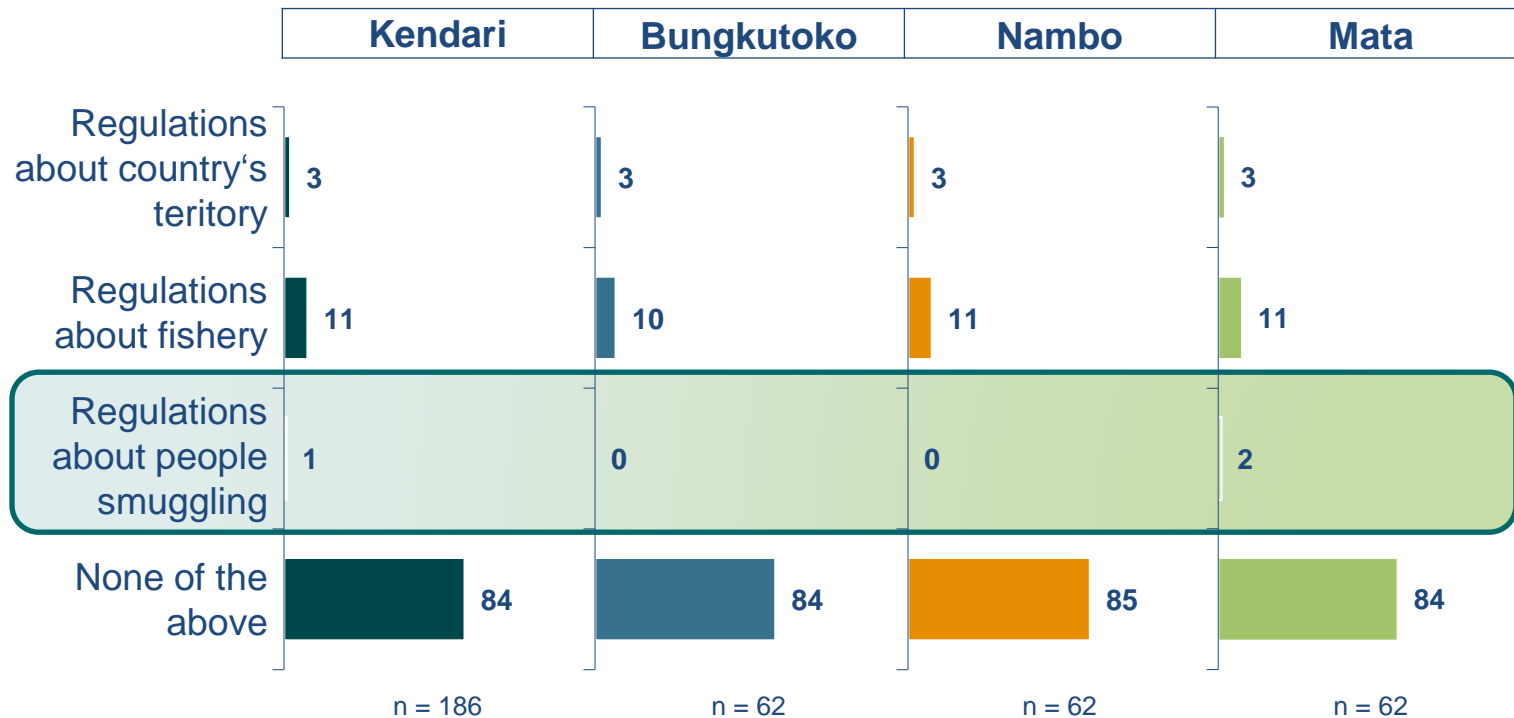
Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Palabuhan Ratu)

"Untuk di Palabuhan Ratu tidak ada peraturan, ambil ikan apa saja bebas, dan kemana saja bebas, namanya juga laut Allah" / "There is no rule in Palabuhan Ratu, it is free to take any kind of fish, and we can go anywhere we want, it is God's sea after all" – IDI Male, Cipatuburan, Palabuhan Ratu

"Kita tidak boleh menangkap ikan dengan menggunakan potasium." / "We cannot catch fish using potassium" – Fisherman, Ciwaru, Palabuhan Ratu

Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Kendari)

...and also in Kendari.



Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Kendari)

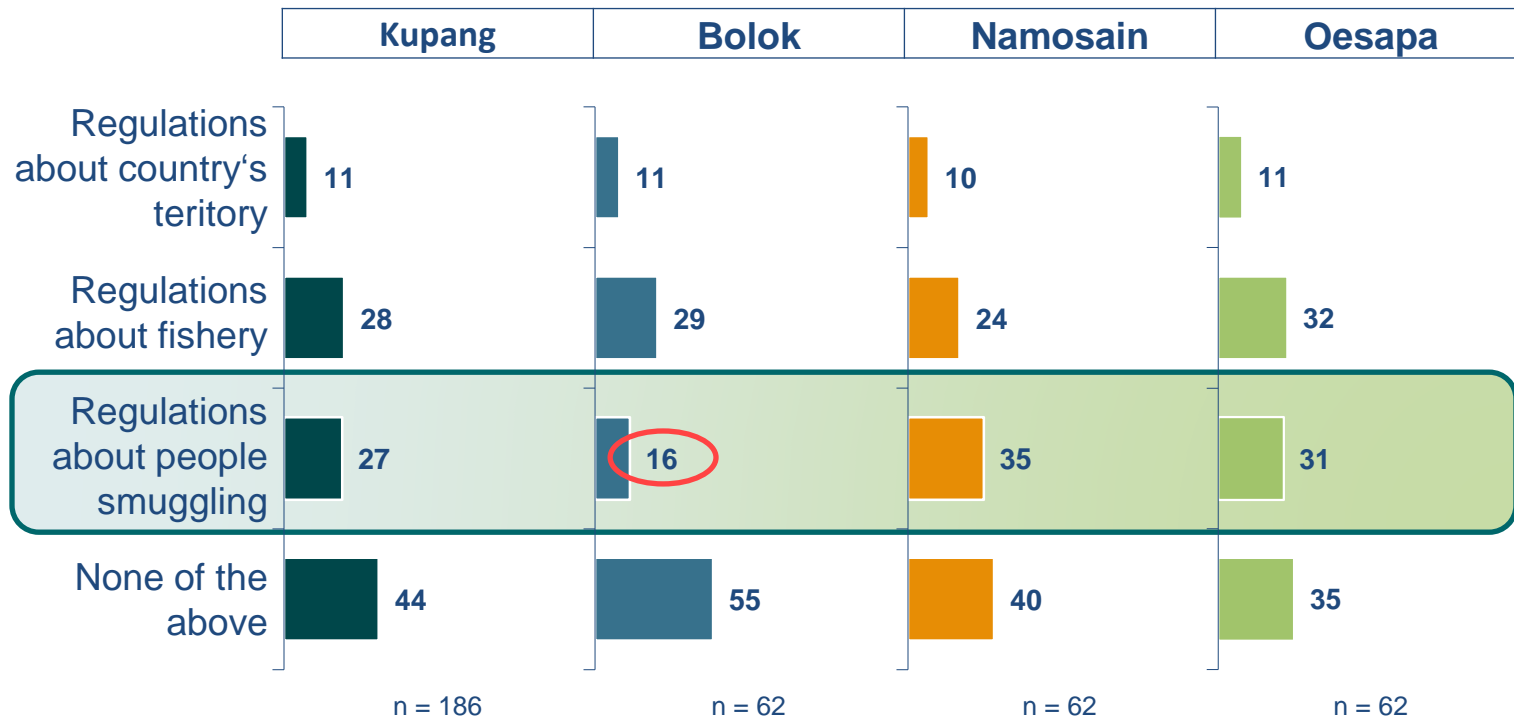
"Setahu saya, untuk melaut itu harus ada ijinnya. Kalau tidak punya surat ijin akan ditahan. Kita juga harus lapor semua barang-barang dan jumlah orang yang ada di kapal" / *"What I know, we need to have a fishing license. If I don't have it, we will be arrested. Besides, we also have to inform the kind of goods and number of people in our boat"* – Leader, Mata - Kendari

"Kalau nelayan perahu kayu bisa kemana saja karena jaraknya pun tidak bisa jauh-jauh. Kecuali perahu-perahu besar (diatas GT 17) harus ada SK dan jarak sampai 60mil" / *"Wooden boat (small boat) fishermen cannot sail far out to sea, except big boats (above GT17), they need to have SK (license) and the distance is up to 60 miles"* – Boat maker, Bungkutoko - Kendari

"...harus melapor ke pihak perikanan di daerah lain (kabupaten) jika kita mau melaut disana, kalau tidak bisa didenda" / *"...(we) have to report to the local fisheries department (Regency) when we want to fish there, if we don't (do it), we will be fined"* – Fisherman, Nambo - Kendari

Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

A quarter of the people in Kupang were aware of regulations about PS. However this level of awareness came mainly from Namosain and Oesapa...



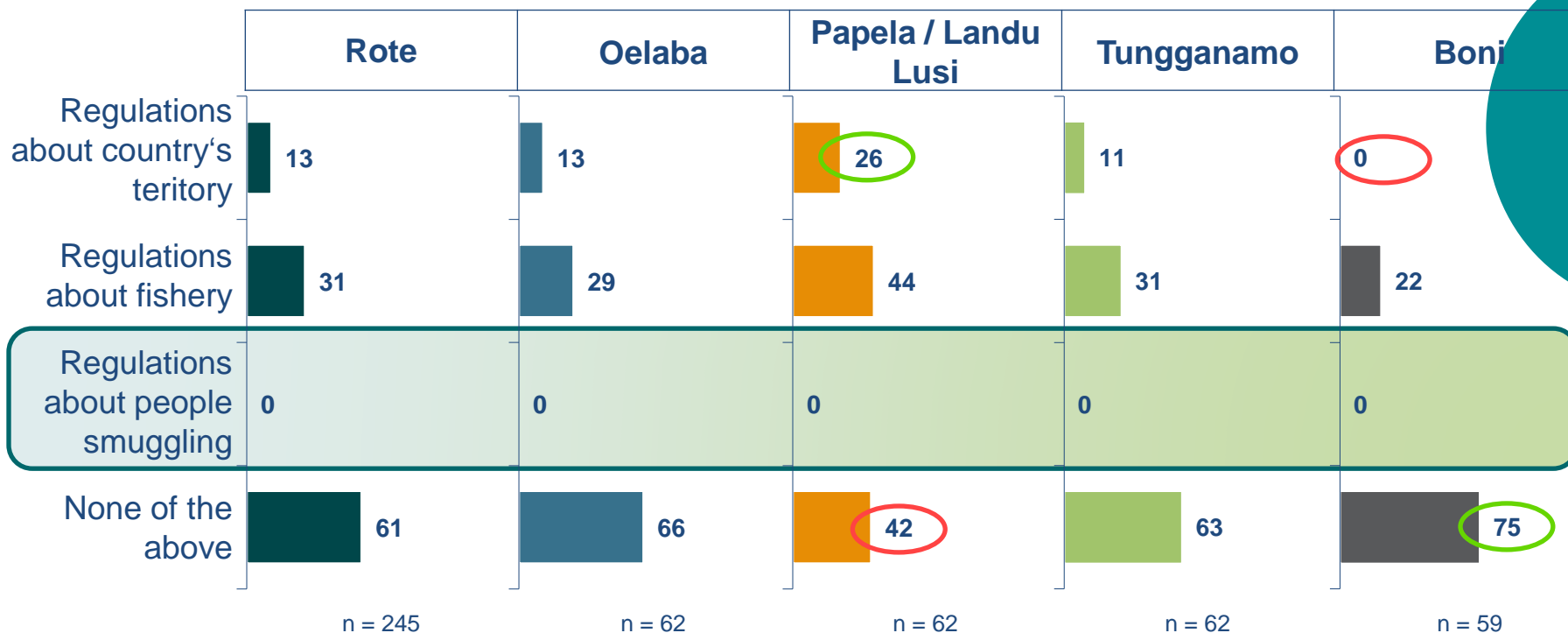
Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

"Kami diberi tahu oleh pemerintah lokal tidak boleh melewati batas perairan Australia dan menangkap lumba-lumba dan penyu" / "We've been informed by local authorities that we cannot pass Australian waters and fish dolphins and turtles" – Fish collector, Namosain – Kupang

"Nelayan dilarang menangkap ikan menggunakan bom dan bius ikan" / "The fisherman were forbidden to use bombs and tranquilizers for fishing" – Fisherman, Oesapa – Kupang

Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Rote)

...while no resident of Rote were aware of any regulations.



Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Rote)

"Iya, kan sekarang ada peraturan yang semacam kalau nelayan bawa kapal ukuran kecil, batas wilayah layarnya hanya 60 mil ke atas, itu kan ada ijasahnya." / "Yes, now there is a rule for fisherman that use small boats, they can only sail up to 60 miles, there is a license for that " - FGD Male, Tungganamo, Rote

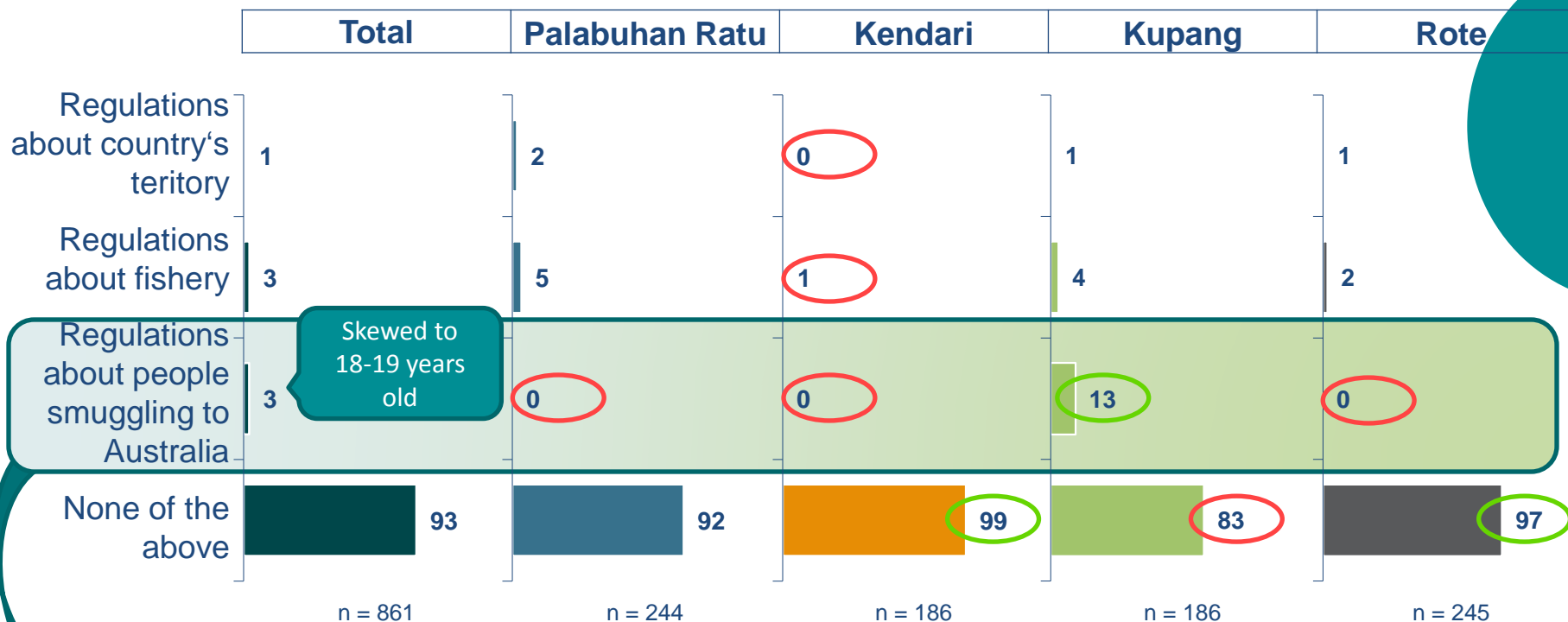
"Kita mah menangkap ikan apa saja, tidak bisa jauh – jauh juga, secara Cuma dengan sampan" / "We usually catch any kind of fish, we cannot go far, since we only go with sampan" – Fisherman, Loji, Rote

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Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Total)

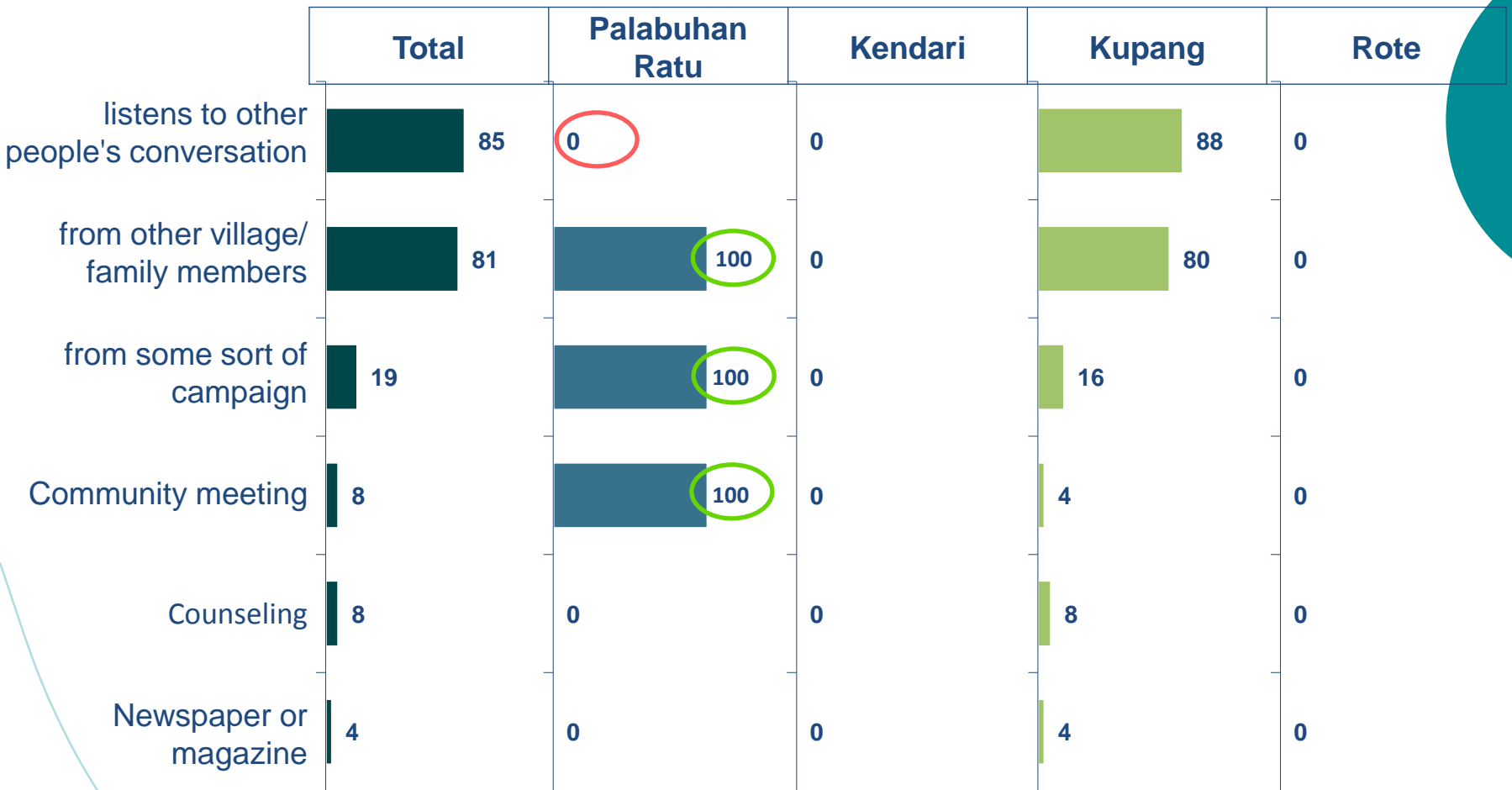
Similar results with Indonesia's, Kupang is the only area that knows about regulation of PS in Australia. However, it is only around 13%.



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 Australia (Total)

And most of them know about it from other people's conversation and other villagers.



Base: Q19
 Respondents that aware of PS issue n = 26
 How did you know about the rule? What else?

n = 1

n = 0

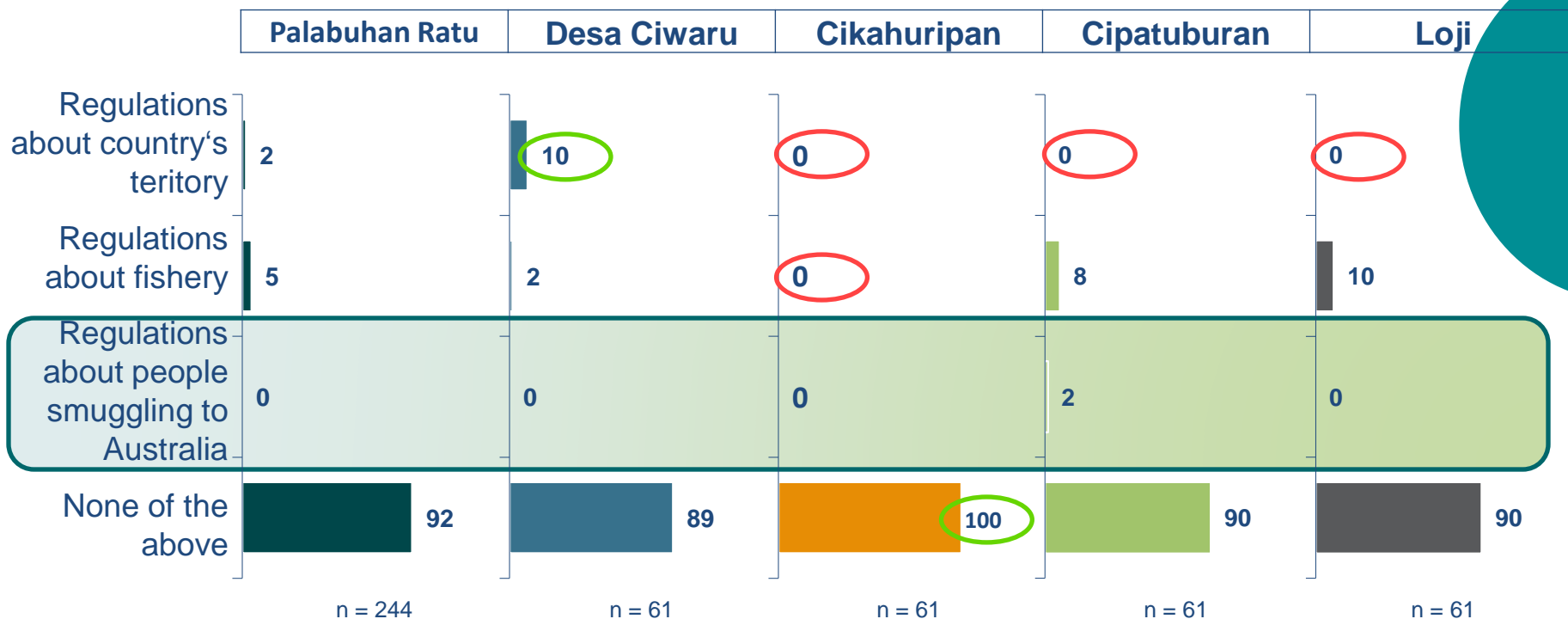
n = 25

n = 0

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

Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Palabuhan Ratu)

Awareness about PS regulation was mostly spotted from Ciwaru village.



Quotes – Awareness about Australia’s Rules and Regulation (Palabuhan Ratu)

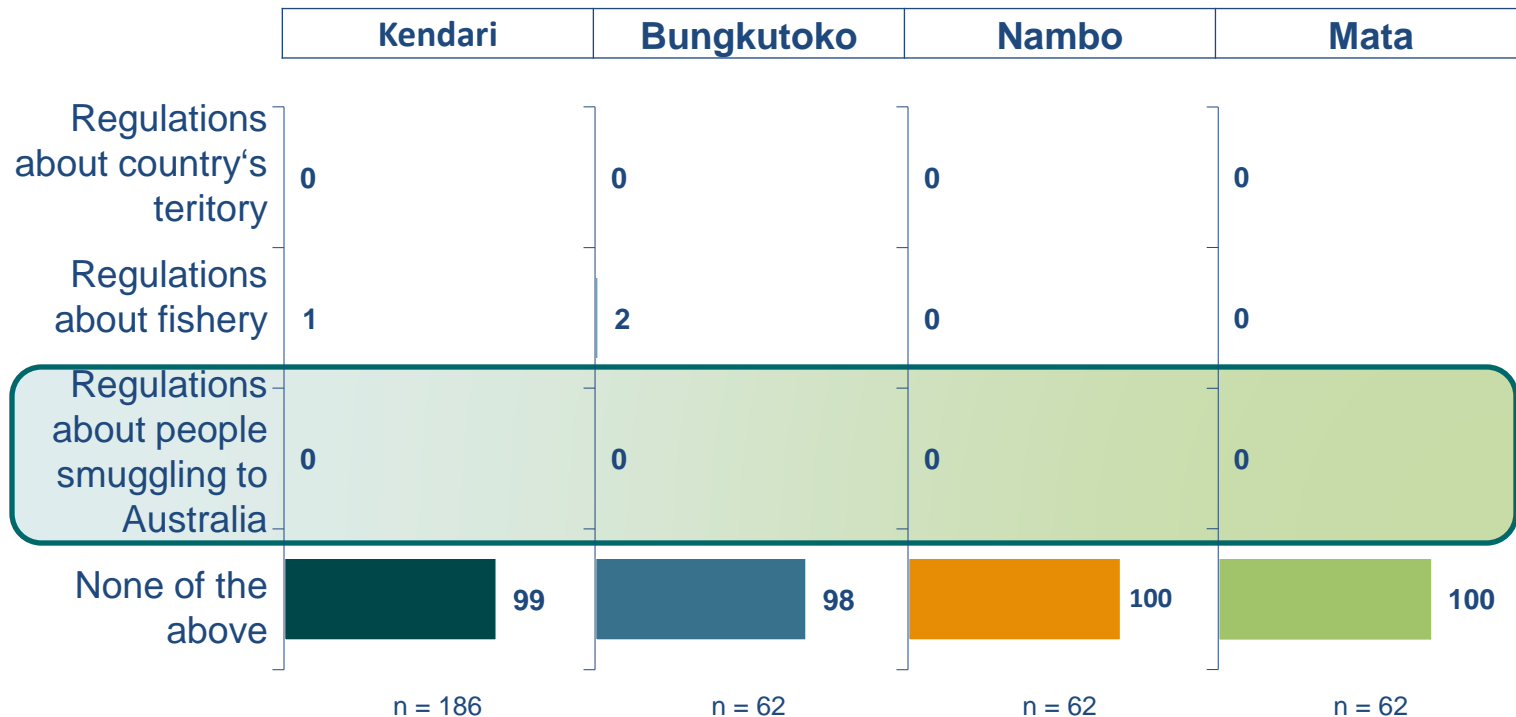
“Kalau di Australia tidak boleh mengambil penyu” / “We cannot catch sea turtles in Australia” - FGD Male, Loji, Palabuhan Ratu

“Kayaknya nelayan Indonesia kalau malam – malam berlayar harus pakai bendera, kalau nyebrang ke Australia ditangkap” / “It seems that if Indonesian fishermen go fishing at night time they have to use the Indonesian flag, and if they cross over to Australia they will be arrested” – Fisherman, Ciwaru, Palabuhan Ratu

“Ada aturan dan sudah disosialisasikan oleh IOM mengenai pengungsi” / “There is a rule and already socialized by IOM about the refugees” – Leader, Cikahuripan, Palabuhan Ratu

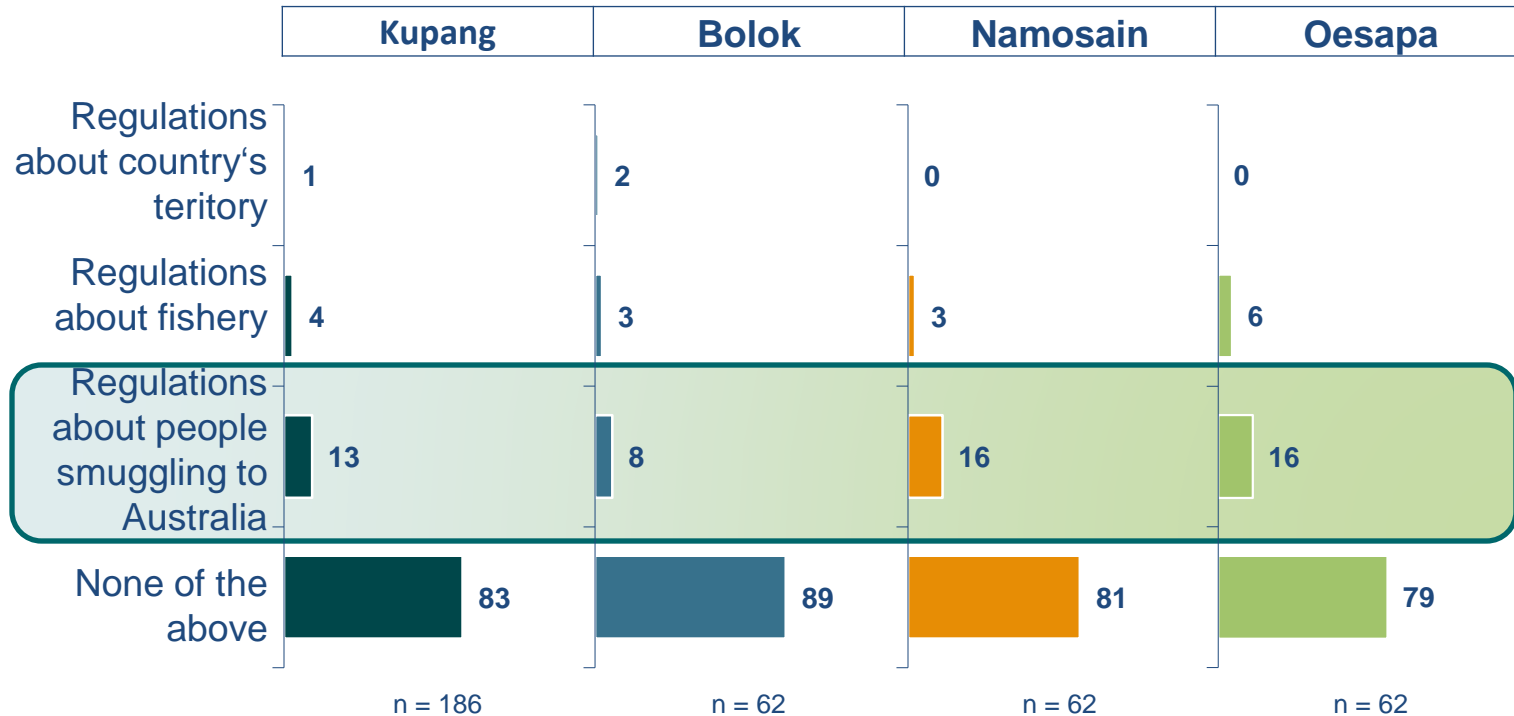
Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Kendari)

None of Kendari people claimed to know about PS rules and regulations.



Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

Similar with Indonesia's, most awareness level in Kupang were observed in Namosain and Oesapa.



Quotes – Awareness about Australia’s Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

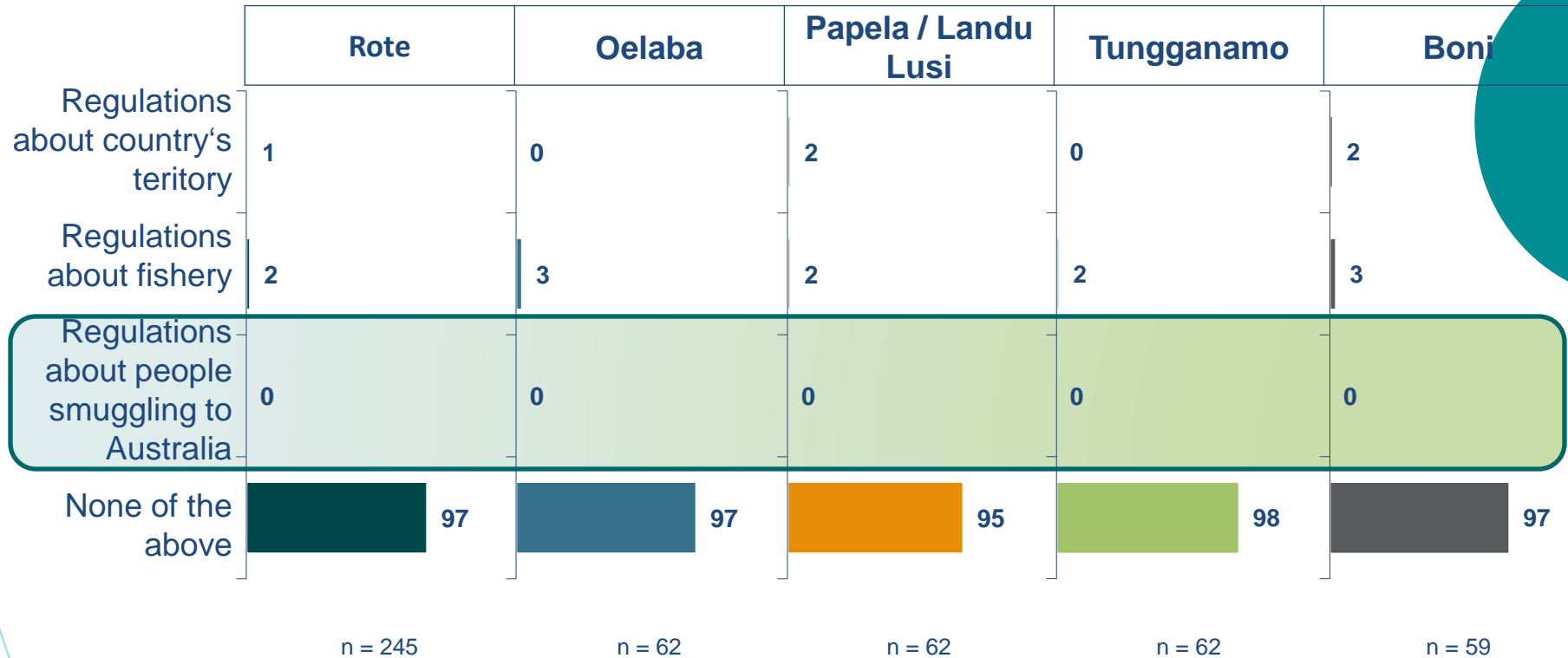
“Iya. Jadi saya pernah terdampar di Australia karena mesin kapal rusak. Jadi terpaksa masuk ke Australia untuk minta pertolongan. Kemudian diproses selama 2 minggu sebelum dipulangkan” / “Yes, I have been stranded in Australia due to the damage of boat engine. Therefore, I have to enter Australian land, looking for help. Then, it took 2 weeks before I can go back to Indonesia “ – Fisherman, Bolok – Kupang

“Jadi, tidak diperbolehkan menangkap teripang di Australia. Kalau ketahuan, kapal akan dihancurkan dan bisa masuk penjara” / “We cannot catch sea cucumber in Australia. If they catch us, our boat will be destroyed and we will be arrested” – Fisherman, Oesapa – Kupang

“Saya pernah ikut penyuluhan tentang peraturan penangkapan ikan. Sebenarnya nelayan diperbolehkan mencari ikan ke Pulau Pasir asal tidak menggunakan perahu layar” / “I have participated on fishing regulation counseling. Actually, fisherman could fish in Ashmore Reef as long as they did not use a sail boat” – Leader, Bolok – Kupang

Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Rote)

...while Rote people don't know about this.



Quotes – Awareness about Australia’s Rules and Regulation (Rote)

“Ada Pulau Dato, itu pulau yang diijinkan pemerintah Australia kepada nelayan Indonesia tapi khusus untuk nelayan tradisional ya” / “There is Dato Island, island which is allowed by Australian government for Indonesian fishermen, but it is specifically for traditional fishermen ” – IDI Leader, Oelaba, Rote

“Saya tidak tahu ada aturan – aturan apa, saya juga melautnya hanya dengan menggunakan sampan” / “I do not know whether there is a rule or not, I only go fishing with sampan” – IDI Male, Boni, Rote

“Tergantung dari diri masing-masing soalnya kan sudah ada peraturannya dan kita sudah tahu peraturannya kalau menyelundupkan orang-orang asing ke negara lain itu melanggar peraturan, tapi itu kan kita masih tetap lakukan hal seperti itu dan ini tergantung dari pribadi masing-masing” / “It depends on each person, we know that there is a rule if we smuggle foreigners to another country it means breaking the rule, but we still keep doing it, it depends on each person, ” - FGD Male, Tunganamo, Rote

**Observation: Rules are not well known,
and thus cannot be closely followed.
Residents need to be educated about
the regulations and the implications of
breaking them.**



Dealing with Border Patrols – Australian border patrols

- Many fishermen from Palabuhan Ratu (Cikahuripan), Rote (Oelaba and Papela), and Kupang (Namosain) had encountered Australian border patrols
- Some fishermen claimed that Australian border patrol were lenient:
 - Allowed non engine, non compressor boats to catch sea cucumber (Oelaba) as long as they do not go to land
 - *The village leader also claimed that there was an island called Dato Island that was permitted by the Australian government, though they did not have visa*
 - Checked and gave instructions for violators to throw back the fish they caught and asked them to turn back to Indonesia territory
- Others had differing experiences with the Australian border patrol
 - *Other villages in Rote stated that Australian territory was totally off limits to them*
 - *Some in Papela admitted that many of the fishermen in the village had been arrested and sent to prison in Australia for fishing*
- The Australian border patrol was very strict when it came to people smuggling
 - Immediate arrests and they destroyed the boat on the spot
- Many fishermen admitted that they preferred to be arrested by Australian authorities → as they received more humane treatment and better prison conditions compared to their Indonesian counterparts

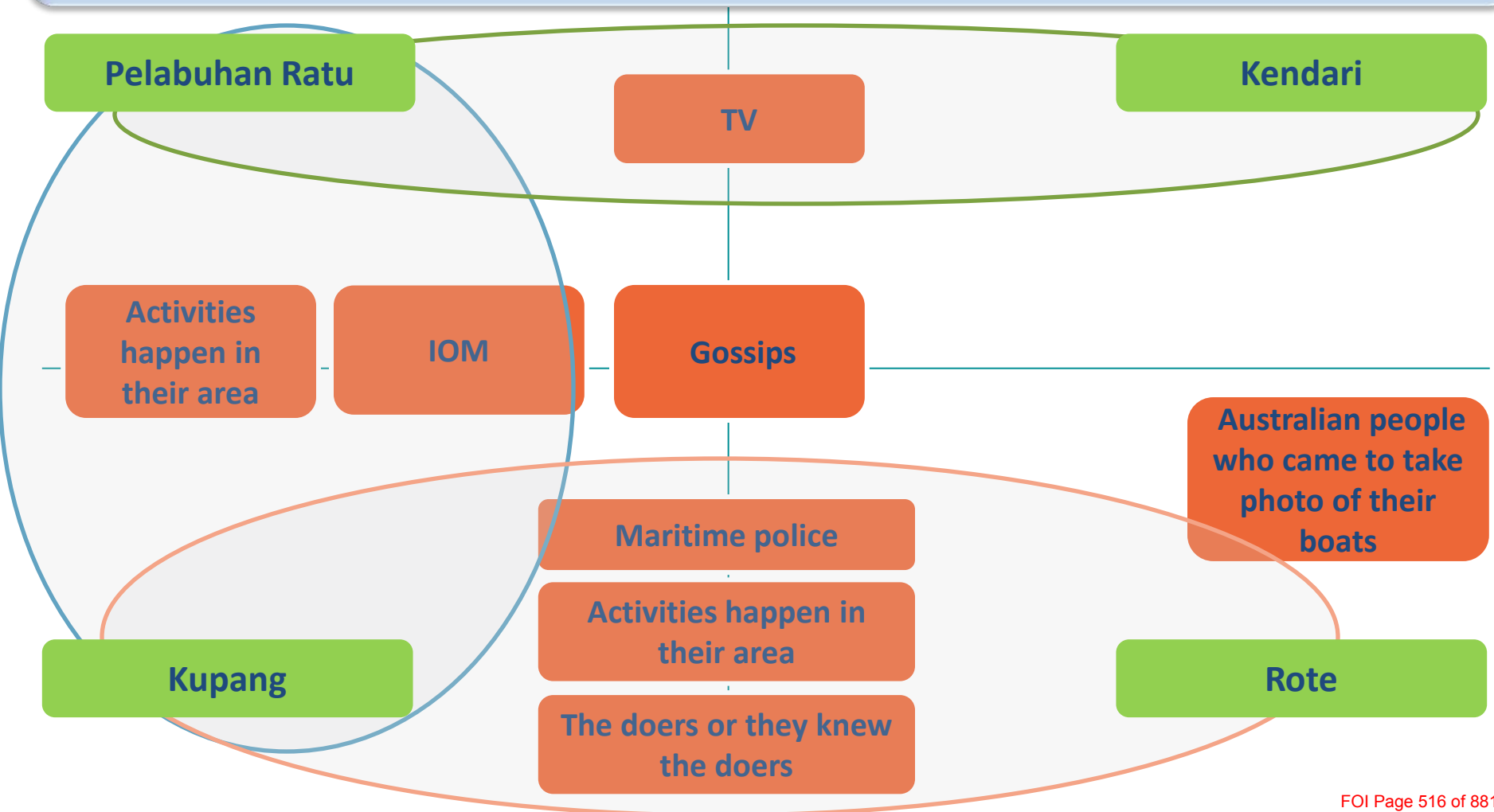
- Those who have large boats and sail far from the coastline were usually more aware of the rules and regulations of border
- It seems that many of these fishermen have crossed the border and there are some indications that many were at some stage arrested
- Unfortunately, even though Australian border patrol is quite strict, and they have been arrested and jailed in Australia, most would still go to Australian waters because there is:
 - Better fish
 - The prized catches are easier to find there

Awareness Section

Sources of Information on Illegal Immigrants Activities

Gossip or Word of Mouth is the common source of information – it reached to all of the areas we targeted

Implication: WOM will play a key part of any information conveyed about IM information



Quotes – Awareness of IMs

“Banyak itu orang yang terdampar di sini yang pengen ke Australia, biasanya dari Iran, India itu baru kemarin tanggal 8 Mei” / “There are a lot of people like that, stranded and wanting to go to Australia, usually they come from Iran, someone from India just happened yesterday on May 8th” – FGD Male, Papela, Rote

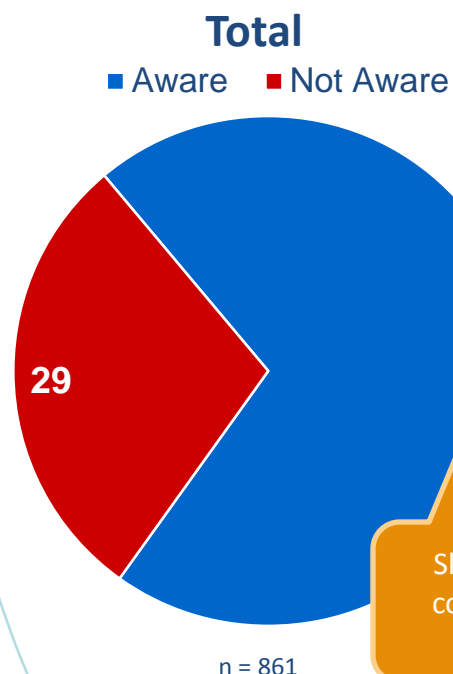
“Sering terjadi imigran gelap bu disini, Cuma nggak lolos sering ketangkepnya juga bukan sama orang-orang yang berkaitan, seringnya juga sama masyarakat” / “The illegal migrant comes here often, but they rarely get away, often they get arrested not by local authorities, but by the villagers” – Leader, Ciwaru, Palabuhan Ratu

“Memang ada beberapa nelayan yang mengantarkan IM ke Australia” / “There are some fisherman that directly escort the IM to Australia” - FGD Female, Namosain, Kupang

“Kalau penjara Australia di gaji, minum pakai susu, tidur pakai spring bed, makan steril, disana kalau ada penyakit disembuhkan” / “They get a salary when jailed in Australia, consume milk, sleep on a springboard, get hygienic food, and if they are sick, they will be cured” – Fisherman’s wife, Oesapa – Kupang

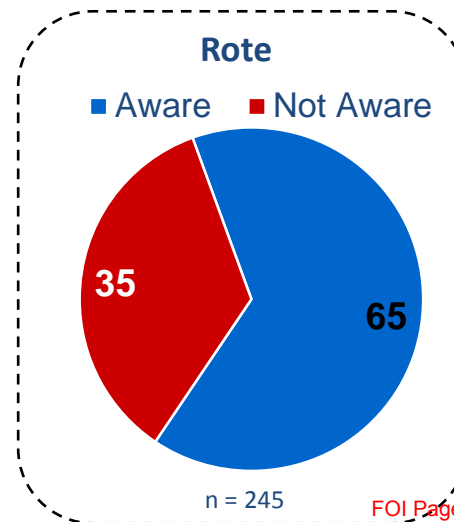
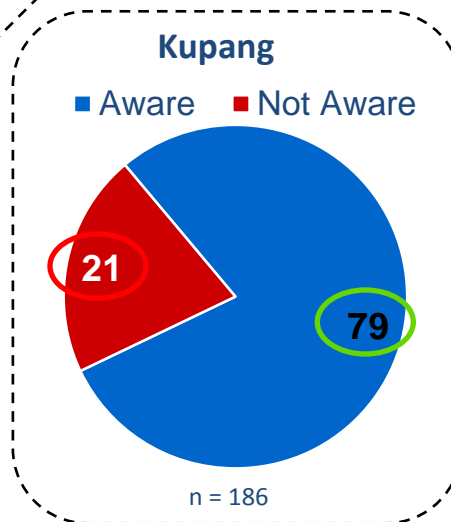
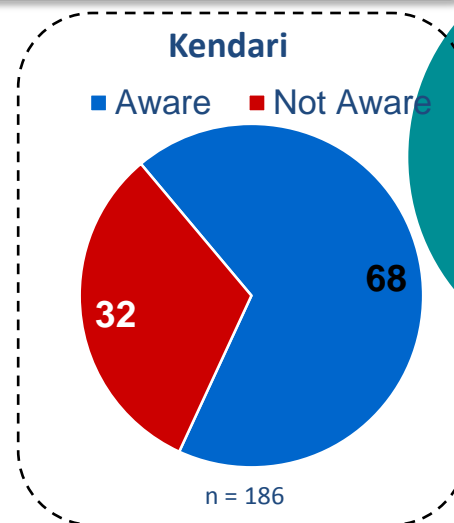
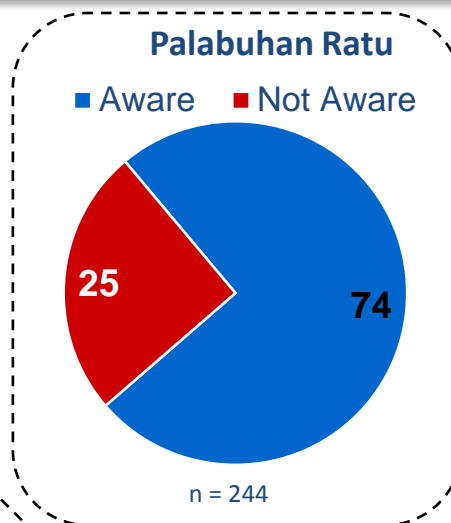
Awareness of PS Issue (Total)

The PS issue is very prominent with 7 in ten respondents aware of it, and the more educated are more aware. Further, more people in Kupang are aware of the issue compared to other villages.



Skewed to those completed some education

by Area



Base:
Q9:

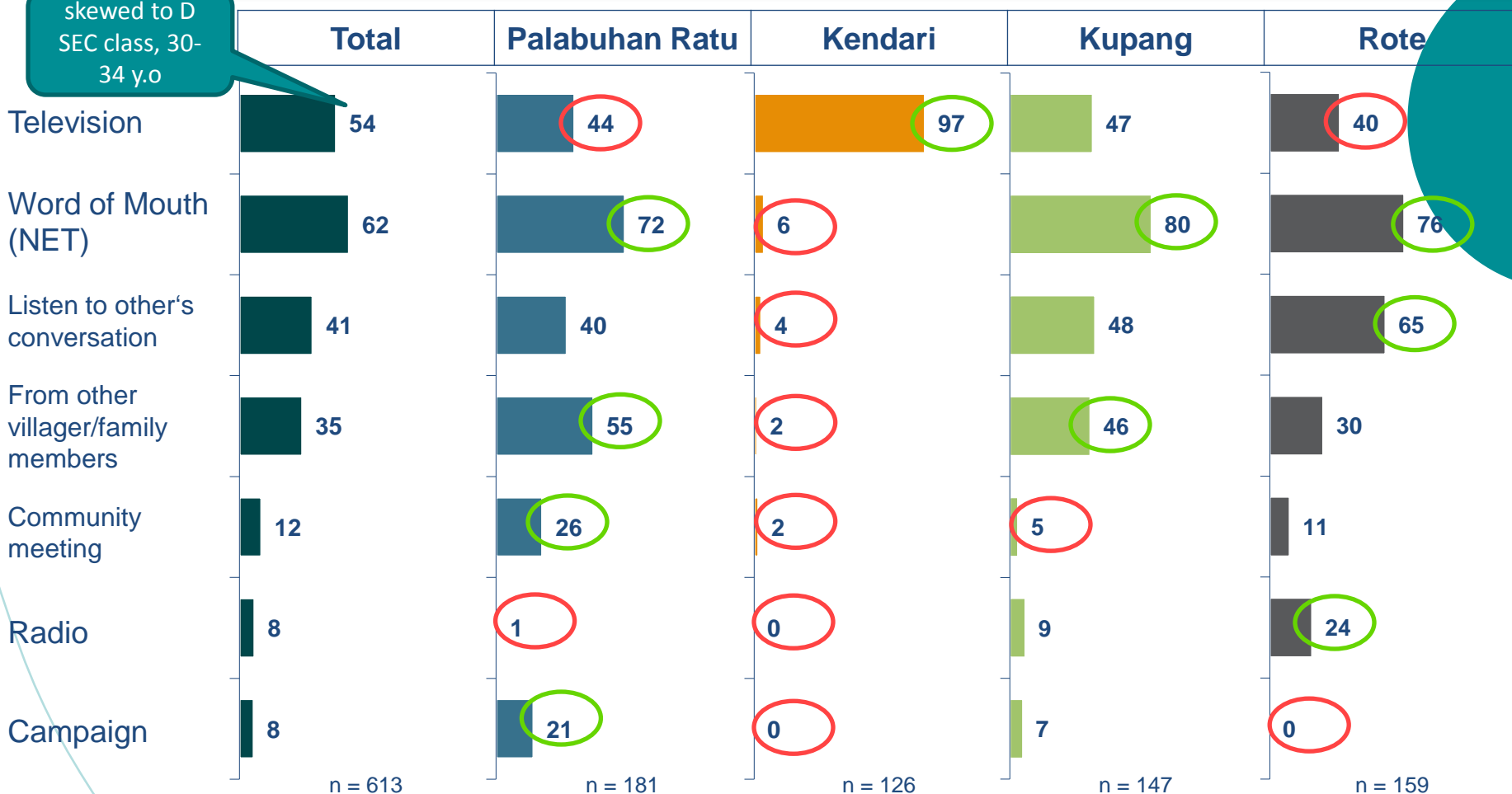
All respondents
Recently, there has been some news in various medias, about people smuggling. By people smuggling we mean migrants passing through Indonesia on their way to Australia. Are you aware of this issue?

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

Source of Information about PS Issue (Total)

Word of mouth plays the most important role to gain high awareness of PS. Around three-in-five people across all areas, mentioned it as their source of information. However, television also played an important role, and significantly so in Kendari.

skewed to D
SEC class, 30-
34 y.o

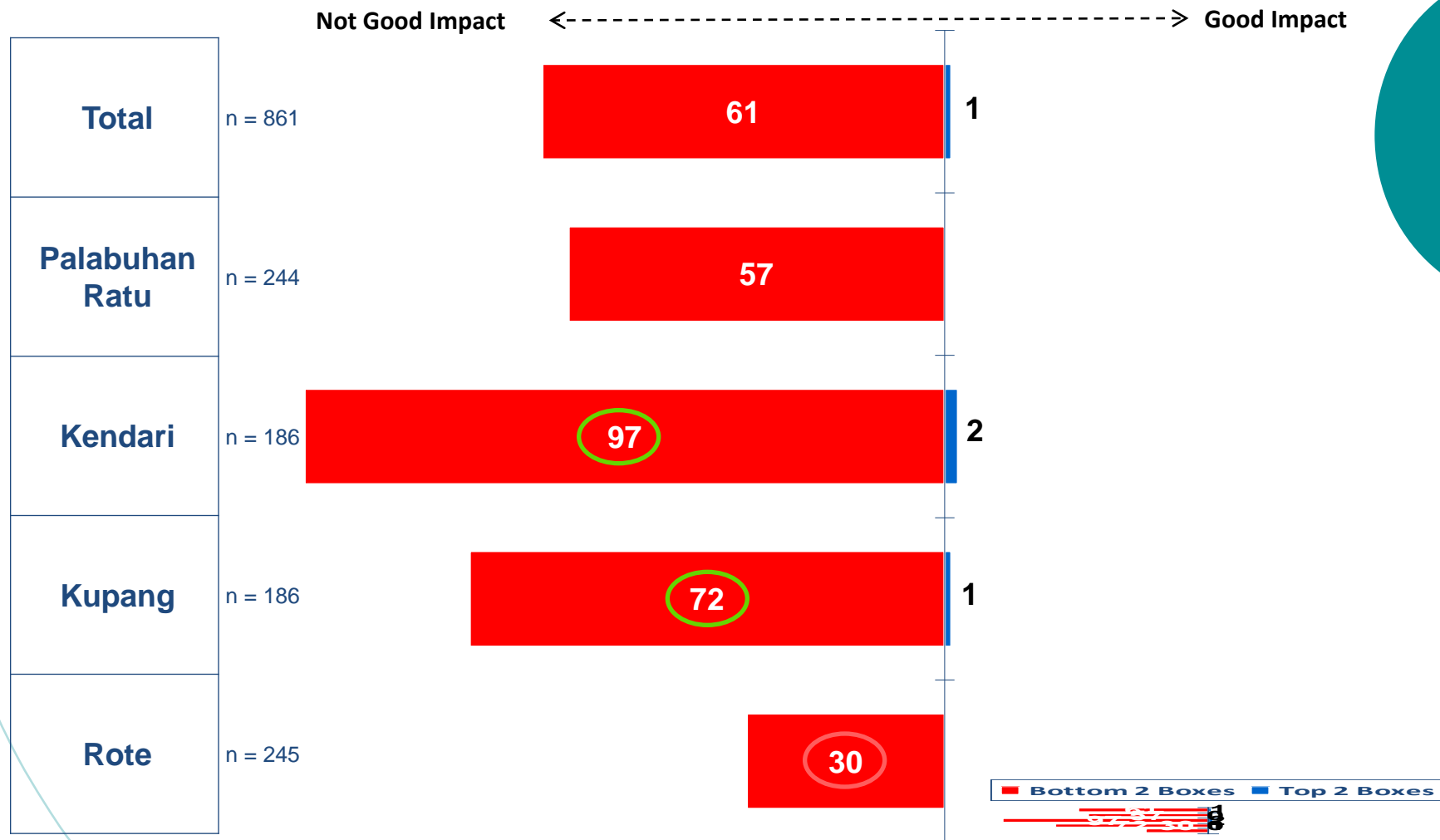


Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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

Impact of People Smuggling (Total)

Most people think that PS gives a negative impact, this feeling is much stronger in Kendari and Kupang.

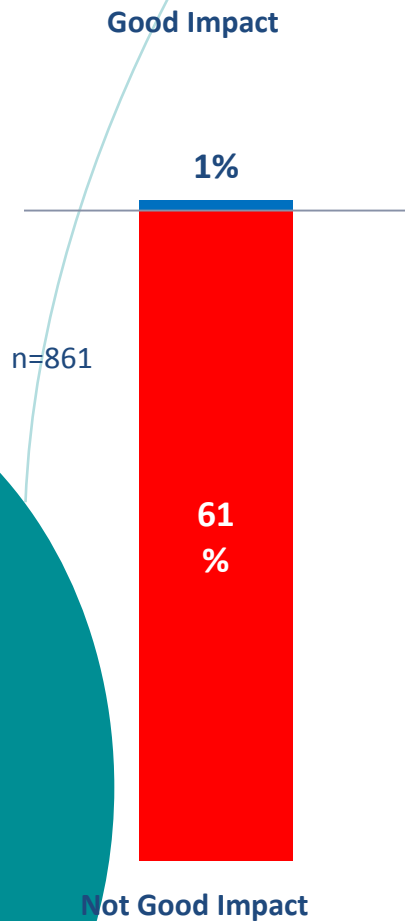


Base: All Respondents
Q10: Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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

Description About Impact of People Smuggling (Total)

61% of total respondents explained that the negative impact of PS was criminality, encouraging terrorism, and drug taking. Meanwhile people in Kupang also worry about government interference and corruption on local people.



Positive Impact of People Smuggling	Total	by Area			
		Palabuh n Ratu	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
Base	6*	0	4*	1*	1*
Money	50	0	25	100	100
Cultural exchange	50	0	75	0	0
Not arrogant	33	0	50	0	0
Local revenue	17	0	25	0	0

*) low base

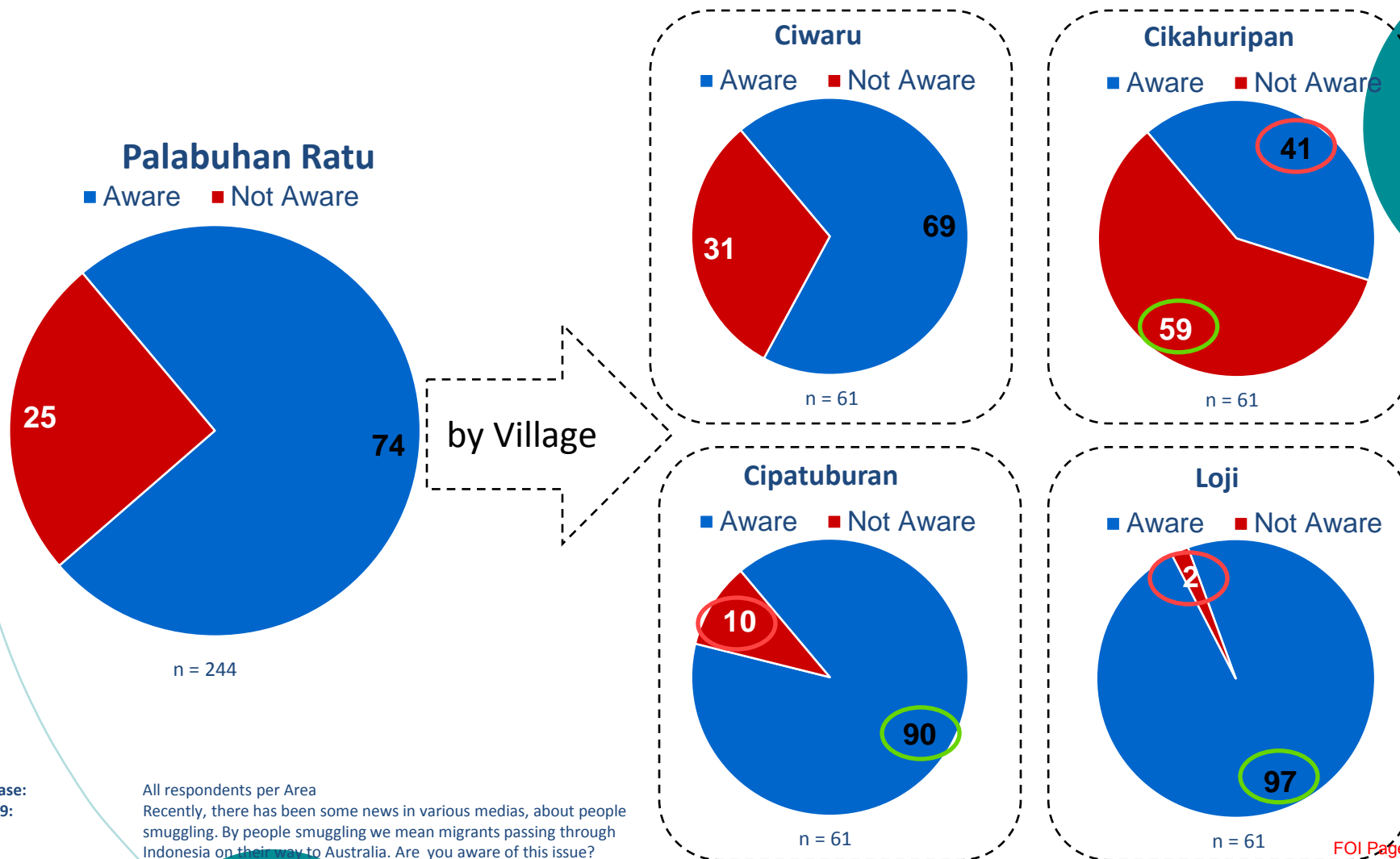
Negative Impact of People Smuggling	Total	by Area			
		Palabuh n Ratu	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
Base	527	140	180	133	74
Criminality	53	63	37	58	62
Encourage terrorism	26	31	36	5	28
Encourage drug taking	18	14	31	6	16
Government interference	14	12	3	32	12
Corruption on local people	11	14	0	20	18
Bring Disease	10	10	4	15	12
Disrespectful to local customs	9	11	12	1	18
Illegal	3	5	3	2	0
Disturbing peace on the neighbourhood	2	8	0	0	0
Worry the villagers	2	8	0	0	0

Base:
Q11a:
Q11b:

All Respondents
What kind of good impact do you, or your village get from their presence?
What kind of not good impact do you, or your village get from their presence?

Awareness of PS Issue (Palabuhan Ratu)

With villages in Palabuhan Ratu, it is noted that the PS issue is pertinent in Cipatuburan and Loji. Contrarily, Cikahuripan possesses the lowest level of awareness.



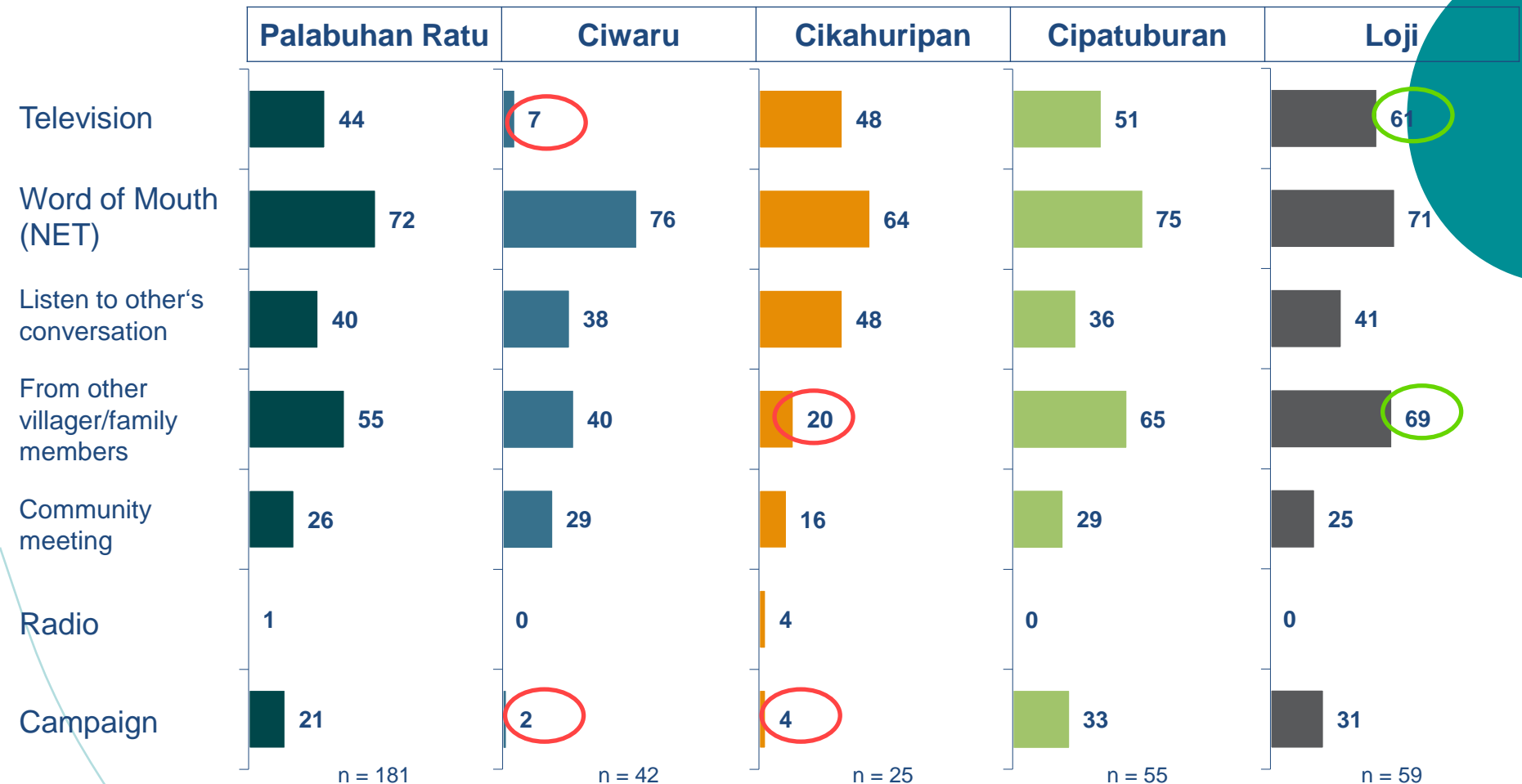
Base:
Q9:

All respondents per Area
Recently, there has been some news in various medias, about people smuggling. By people smuggling we mean migrants passing through Indonesia on their way to Australia. Are you aware of this issue?

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

Source of Information about PS Issue (Palabuhan Ratu)

Word of mouth was the main source of information, while TV was the 2nd highest. TV takes an important role in delivering awareness in Loji.

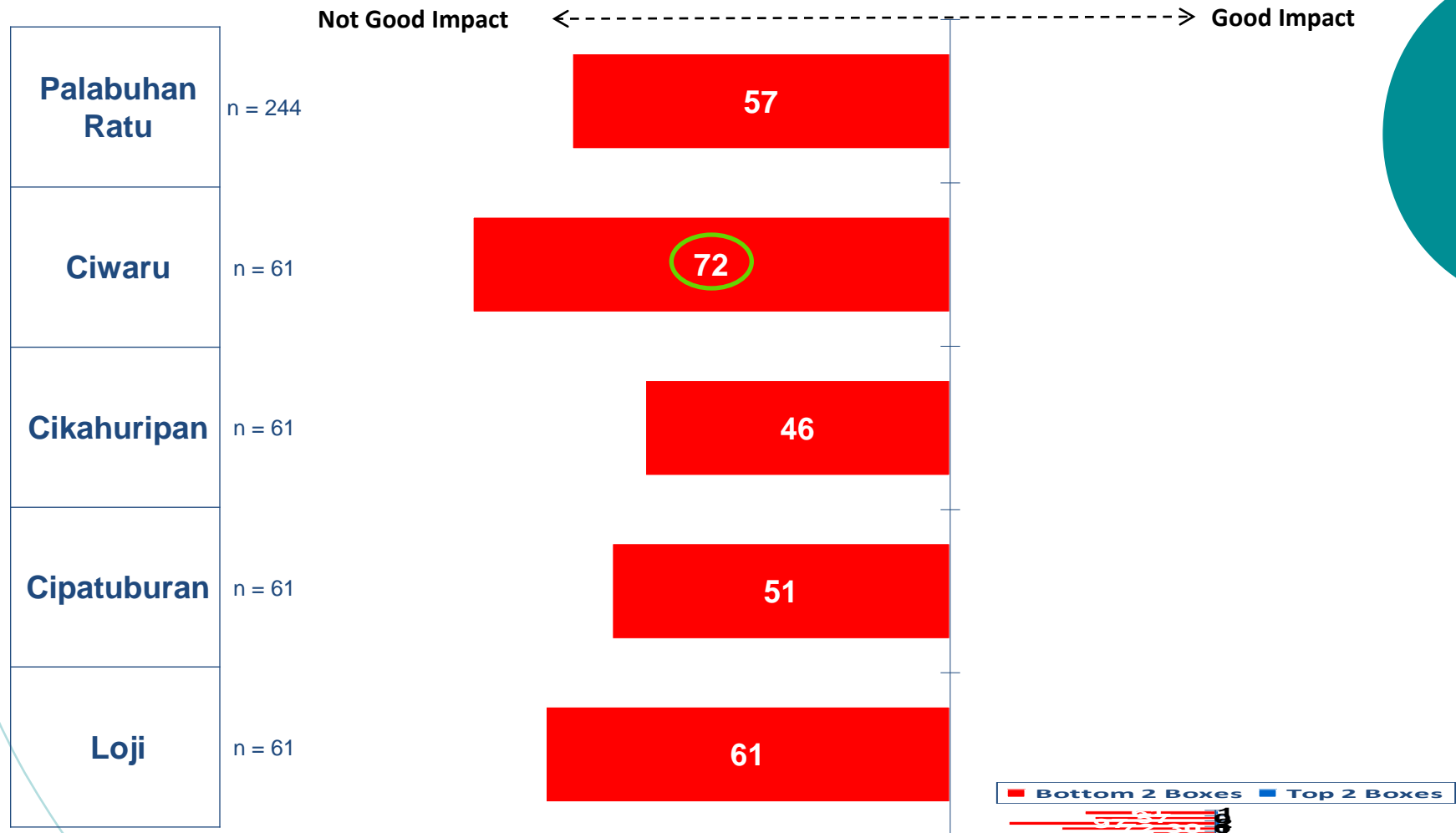


Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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

Impact of People Smuggling (Palabuhan Ratu)

Ciwaru had the highest rejection of PS, with around three quarters who mention that PS brings a negative impact.



Base:
Q10:

All Respondents
Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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

Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Palabuhan Ratu)

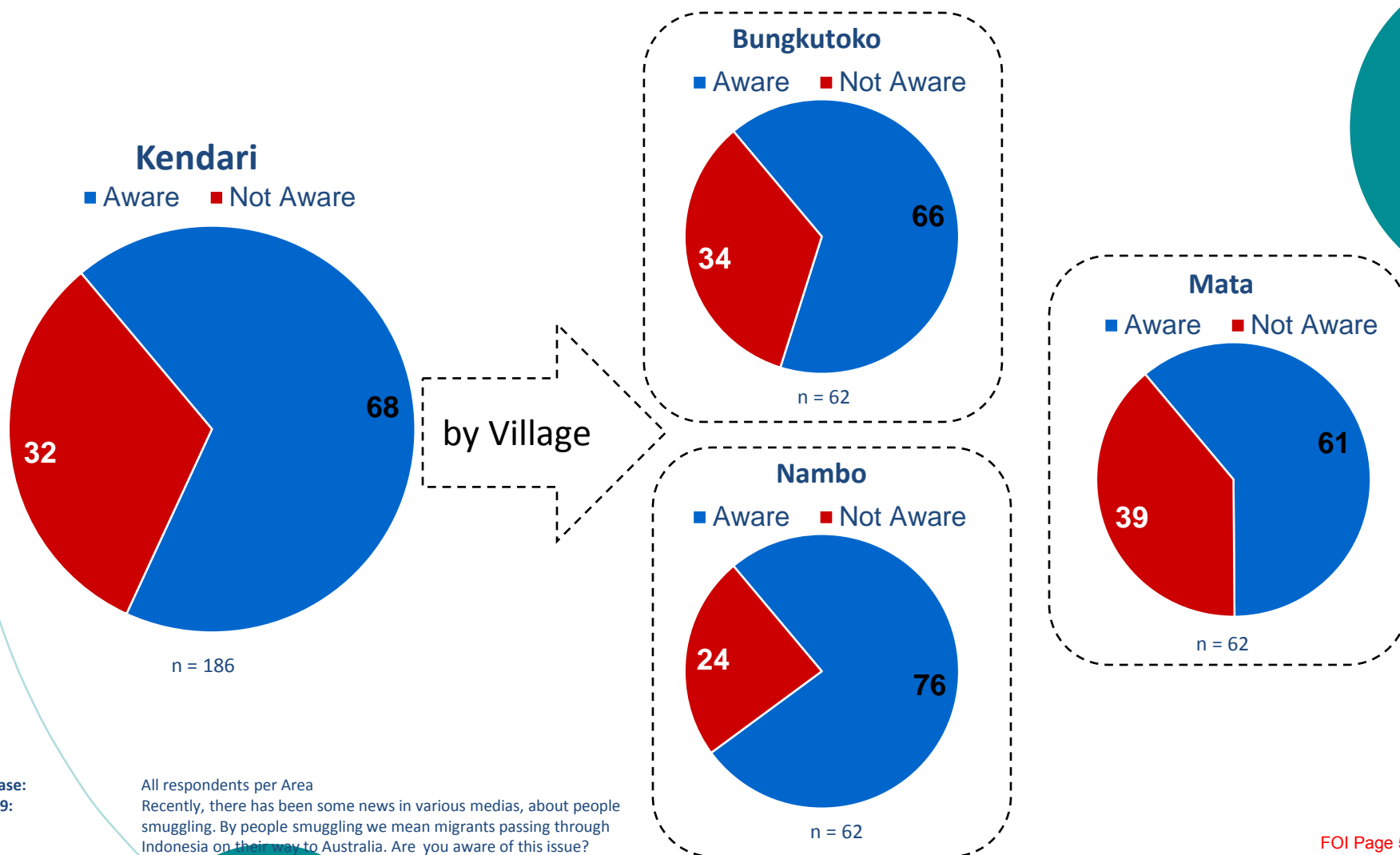
“IOM mensosialisasikan kepada masyarakat, kalau orang tersebut harus dilaporkan kepada polisi, tidak boleh dibantu” / “IOM socialized with the villagers, IM have to be reported to police, we must not help them” – Leader, Cikahuripan, Palabuhan Ratu

“Kalau untuk warga diuntungkan, yang biasanya nyewa kapal IDR 200,000 per hari, kalau ada mereka bisa IDR 2,000,000 hanya untuk mengantar ke tengah laut” / “It is beneficial for villagers, usually people rent a boat for IDR 200,000 per day, but they (IMs) are willing to pay IDR 2,000,000 just to take to the sea” – Leader, Cikahuripan, Palabuhan Ratu

“Setahu saya kalau mengantarkan itu dikasih IDR 30,000,000 dibagi sekian orang” / “As far as I know, if they escort them, they will get IDR 30,000,000, but it is shared with some people” – Leader, Ciwaru, Palabuhan Ratu

Awareness of PS Issue (Kendari)

Meanwhile, in Kendari, there is an even spread level of awareness among the villages. Around two-in-three people know about this issue.



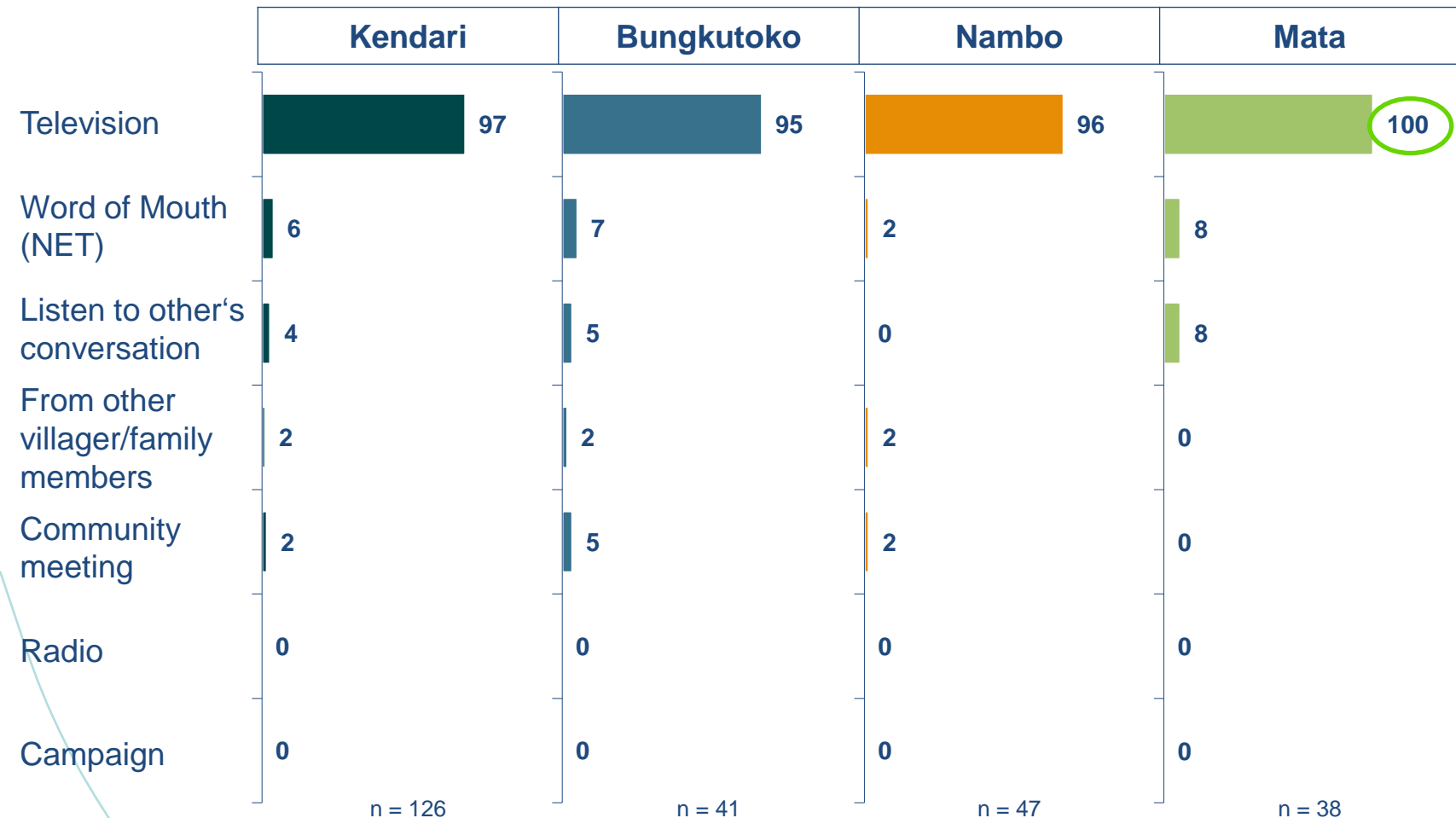
Base:
Q9:

All respondents per Area
Recently, there has been some news in various medias, about people smuggling. By people smuggling we mean migrants passing through Indonesia on their way to Australia. Are you aware of this issue?

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

Source of Information about PS Issue (Kendari)

And interestingly, compared to other areas, TV is the most important source of information here. Almost everyone knows the issue from TV...

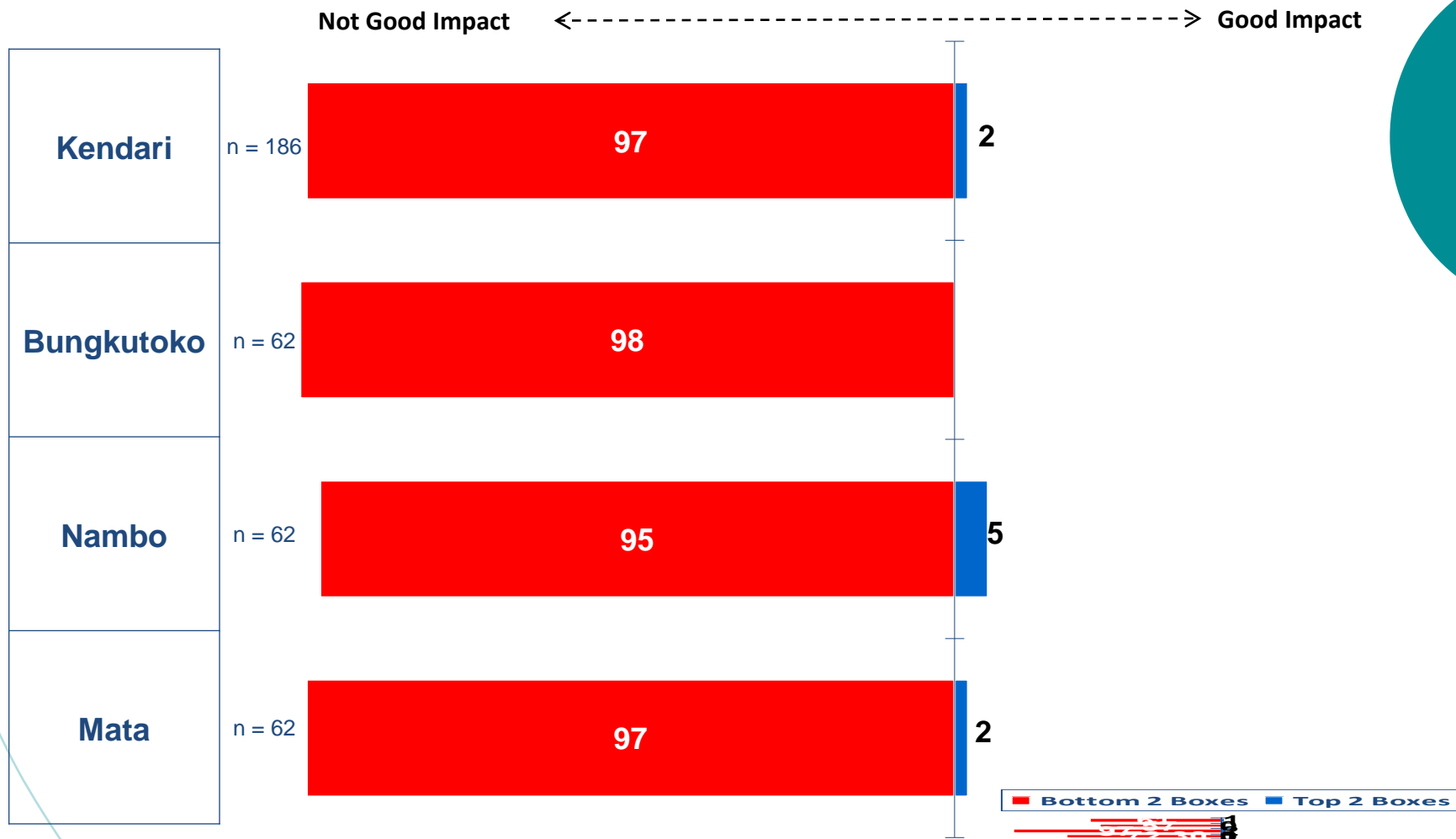


Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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

Impact of People Smuggling (Kendari)

...and according to them, this issue brings a negative impact.



Base:
Q10:

All Respondents
Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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

Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Kendari)

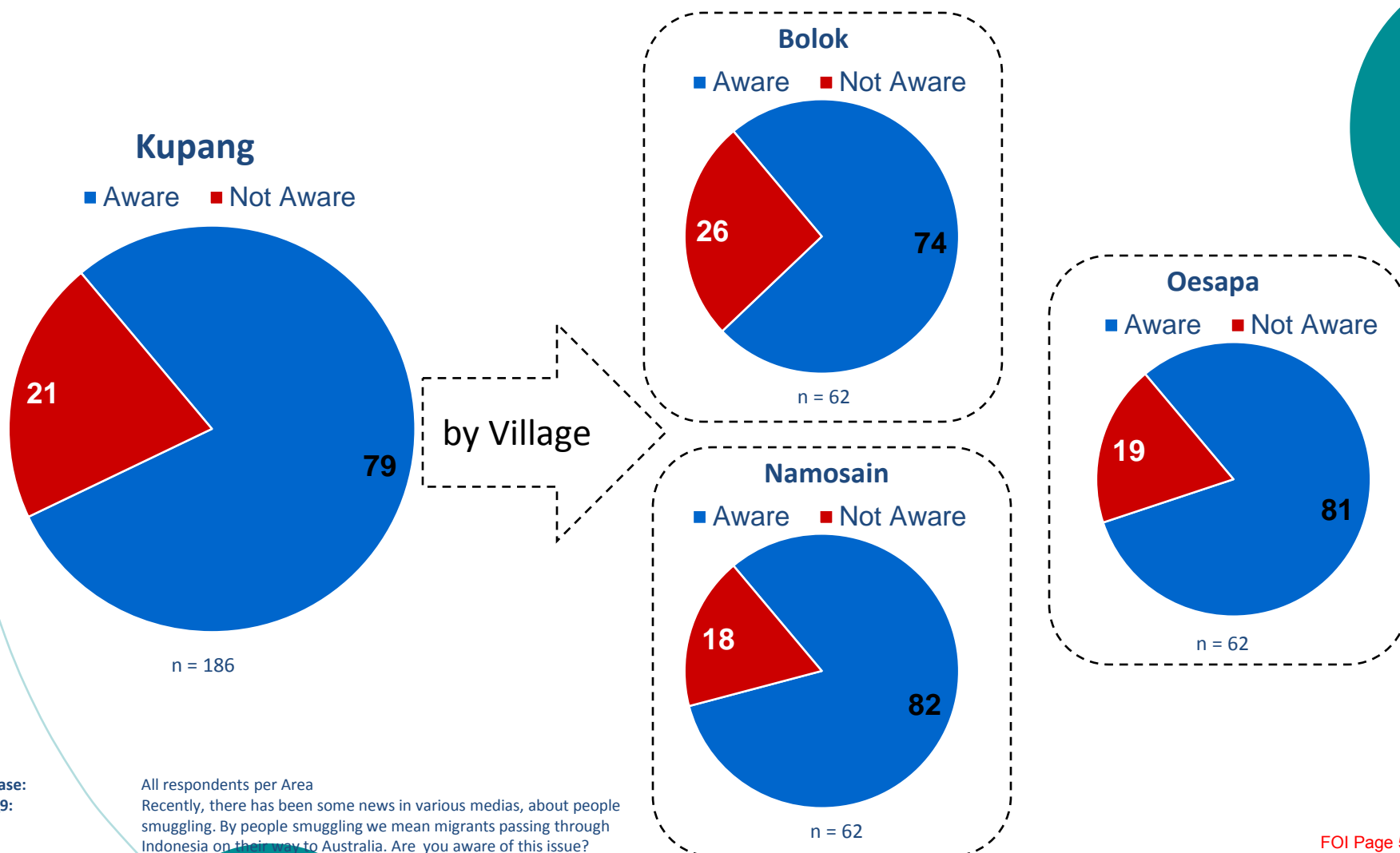
“Tiga bulan yang lalu ada orang Afganistan dan Pakistan yang tertangkap. Saya tau karena ipar saya kerja di kejaksaan” / “Three months a go, there was an Afghan and a Pakistani caught. I knew it from my brother in law who works in an attorneys office” – Fisherman’s wife, Mata – Kendari

“Pernah dengar isu-isu imigran di televisi to? Tapi ndak pernah dengar apakah di Kendari ada atau tidak” / “I have heard about immigrants on television, isn’t it? But I did not know, if these activities happened or not in Kendari” – Fisherman, Bungkutoko – Kendari

“Saya tidak pernah dengar tentang penyelundupan orang. Yang banyak itu ya penyelundupan gading atau rotan dari Indonesia” / “I never heard about people smuggling. What I know is commodity smuggling such as ivory and rattan from Indonesia” – Leader, Nambo - Kendari

Awareness of PS Issue (Kupang)

Similar with Kendari, a well-spread distribution of awareness is also spotted in Kupang, with around eight-in-ten people knowing about this issue.



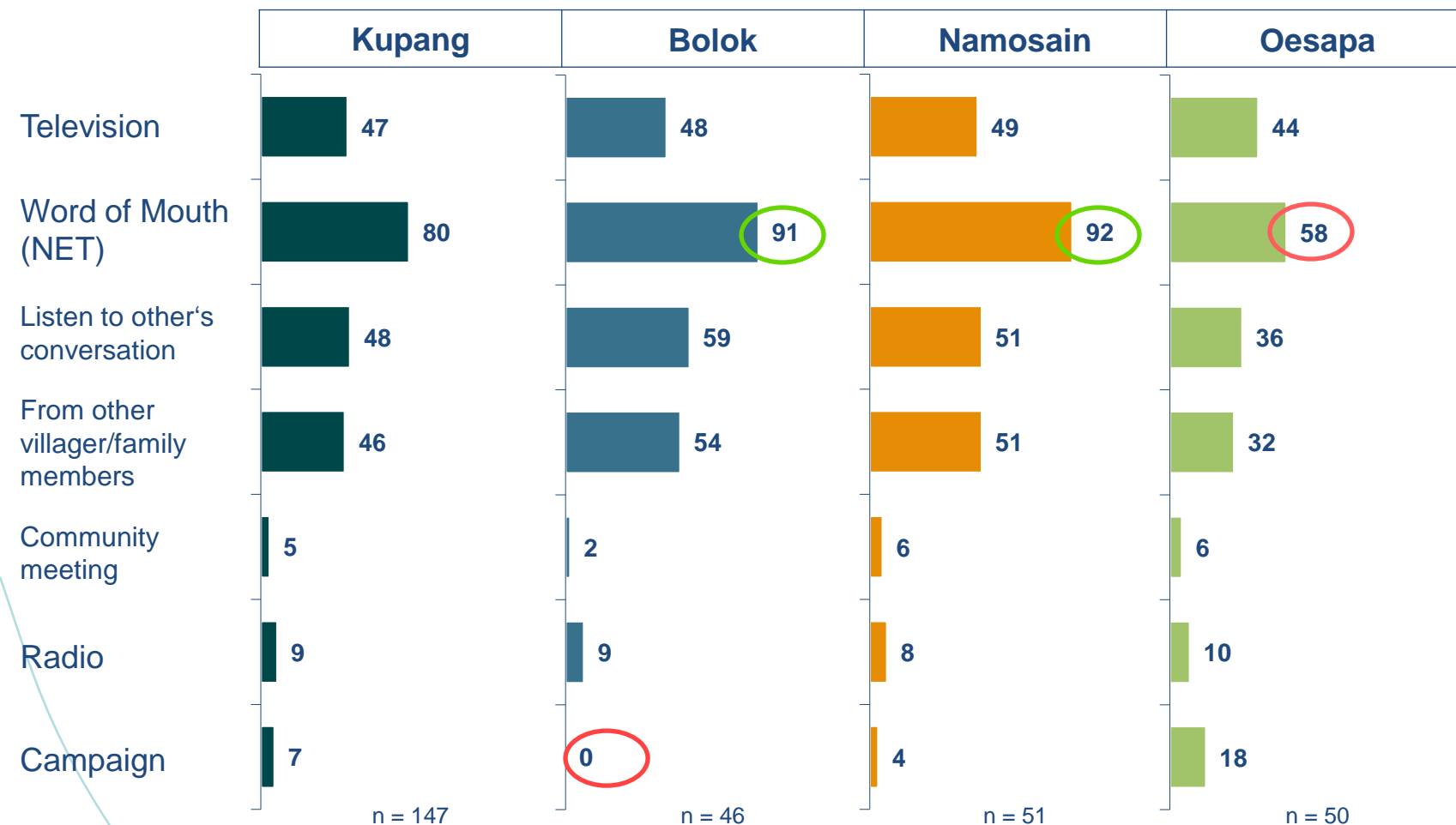
Base:
Q9:

All respondents per Area
Recently, there has been some news in various medias, about people smuggling. By people smuggling we mean migrants passing through Indonesia on their way to Australia. Are you aware of this issue?

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

Source of Information about PS Issue (Kupang)

...and word of mouth takes the most important role here. But WOM seems most effective in Bolok and Namosain.

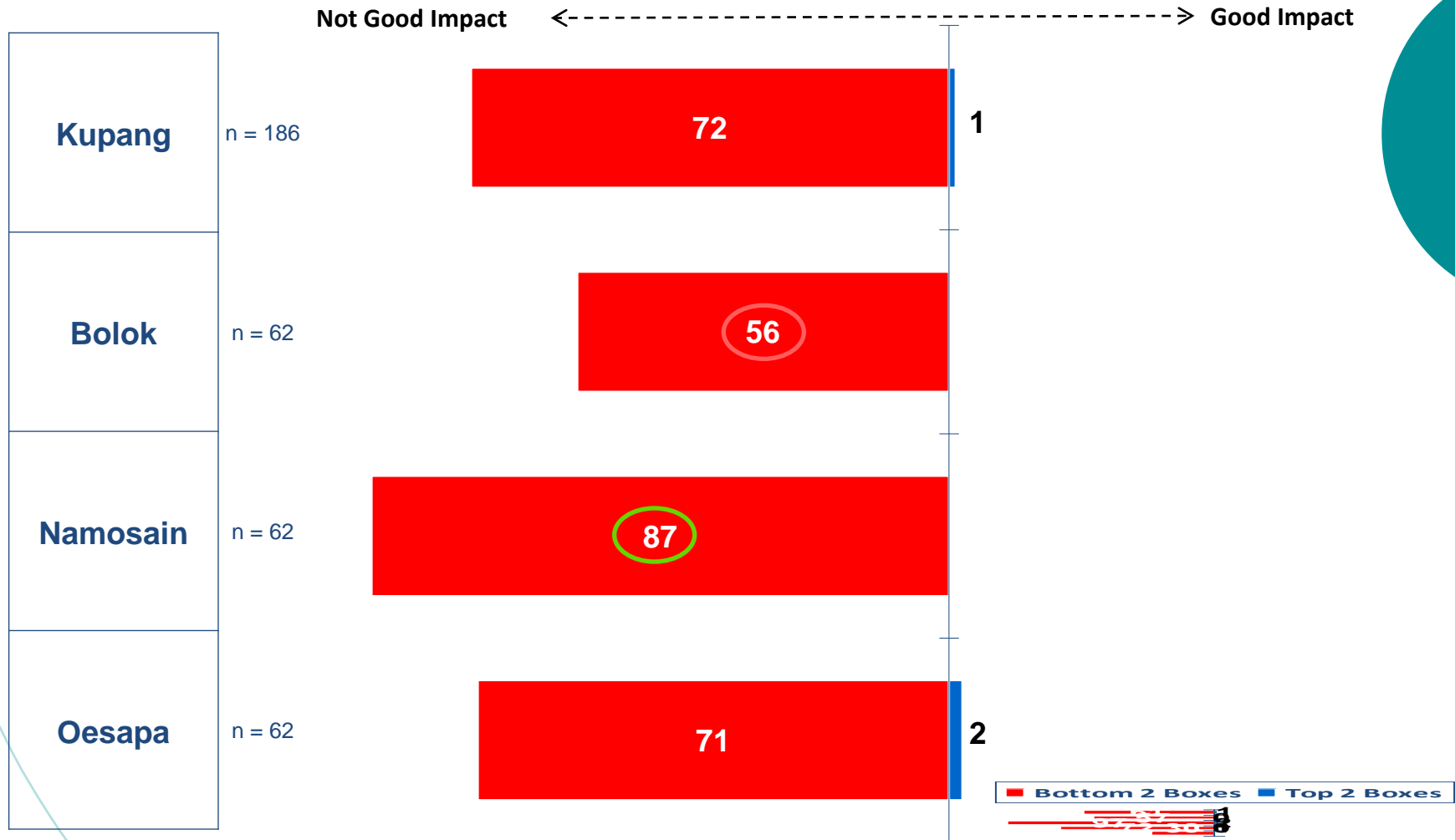


Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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

Impact of People Smuggling - Kupang

People in Kupang claimed that PS brings a negative impact. And further, this score mostly comes from Namosain.



Base: All Respondents
Q10: Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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

Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Kupang)

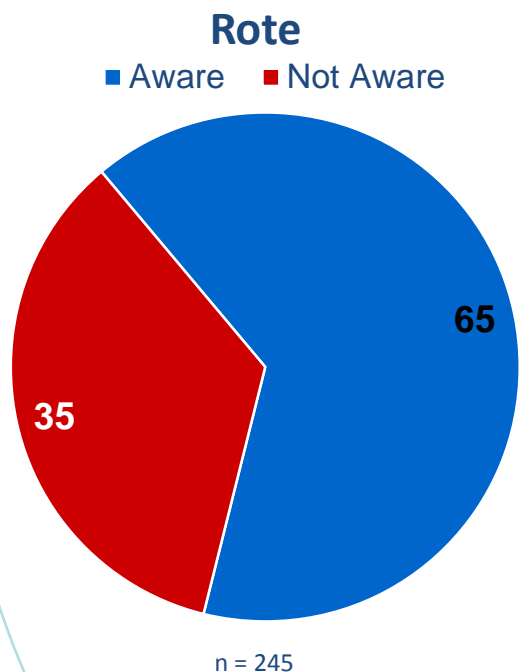
“Kalau imigran kenyataan itu kak. mereka datang kan nginap setelah itu cari perahu, mereka nginap di hotel atau kos-kosan, makanya banyak yang punya kos-kosan disini” / *“Immigrants were real. They used to come looking for a boat, then stayed in a hotel or boarding house. Therefore, many people have boarding houses here”* – Boat maker, Oesapa – Kupang

“Angkut imigran itu uangnya besar kak. ABK bisa dapat 30 juta sekali jalan. Juragan bisa dapat 40-45 juta. Jadi lebih menguntungkan daripada menangkap ikan” / *“Transporting immigrants makes a lot of money. The boat crew could get 30 million per transaction and the captain could get 40-45 million. It was more beneficial than going to sea”* – Leader, Namosain – Kupang

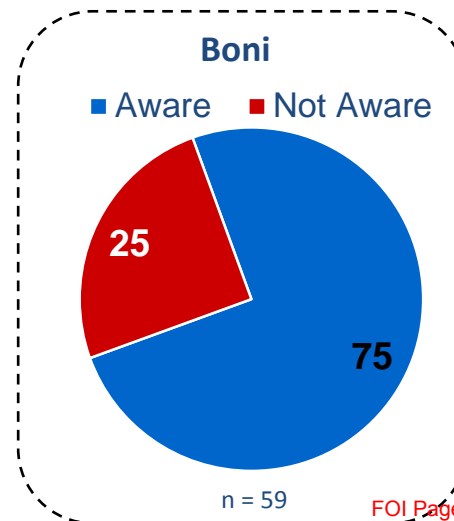
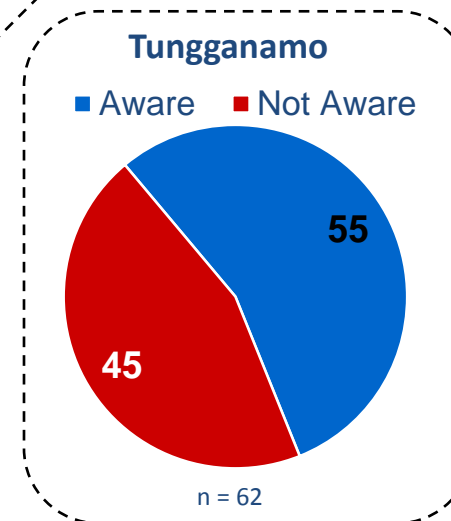
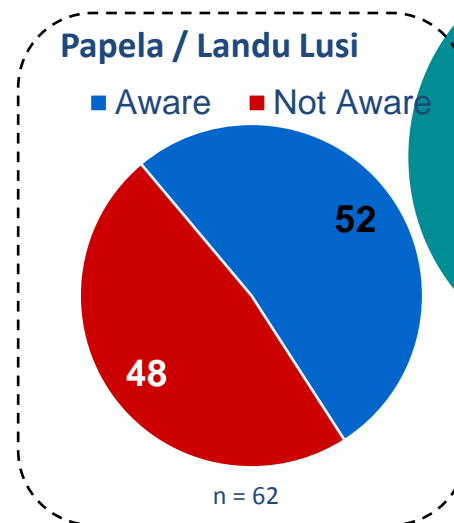
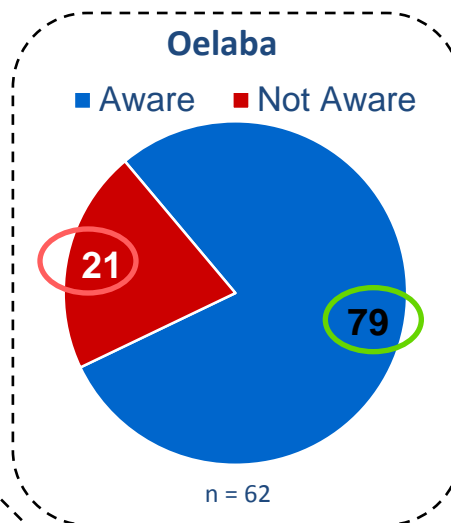
“Oesapa ini kan dulu markas. Banyak yang pernah antar imigran ke Australia. Ada 1 orang yang baru pulang dari Australia setelah dipenjara disana. Tapi penjara di sana enak kak. Beda dengan penjara Indonesia. Pulang-pulang badan gemuk semua” / *“Oesapa used to be the centre of these activities. Many people have transported IM to Australia. Currently, there was one villager who has come back from Australia after being imprisoned there. But the Australian prison was good. It was different with here. They looked prosperous when they came back here”* – Fisherman’s wife, Oesapa – Kupang

Awareness of PS Issue (Rote)

Oelaba was the village with greatest awareness in Rote, with only around one-in-five people not knowing about this issue.



by Village



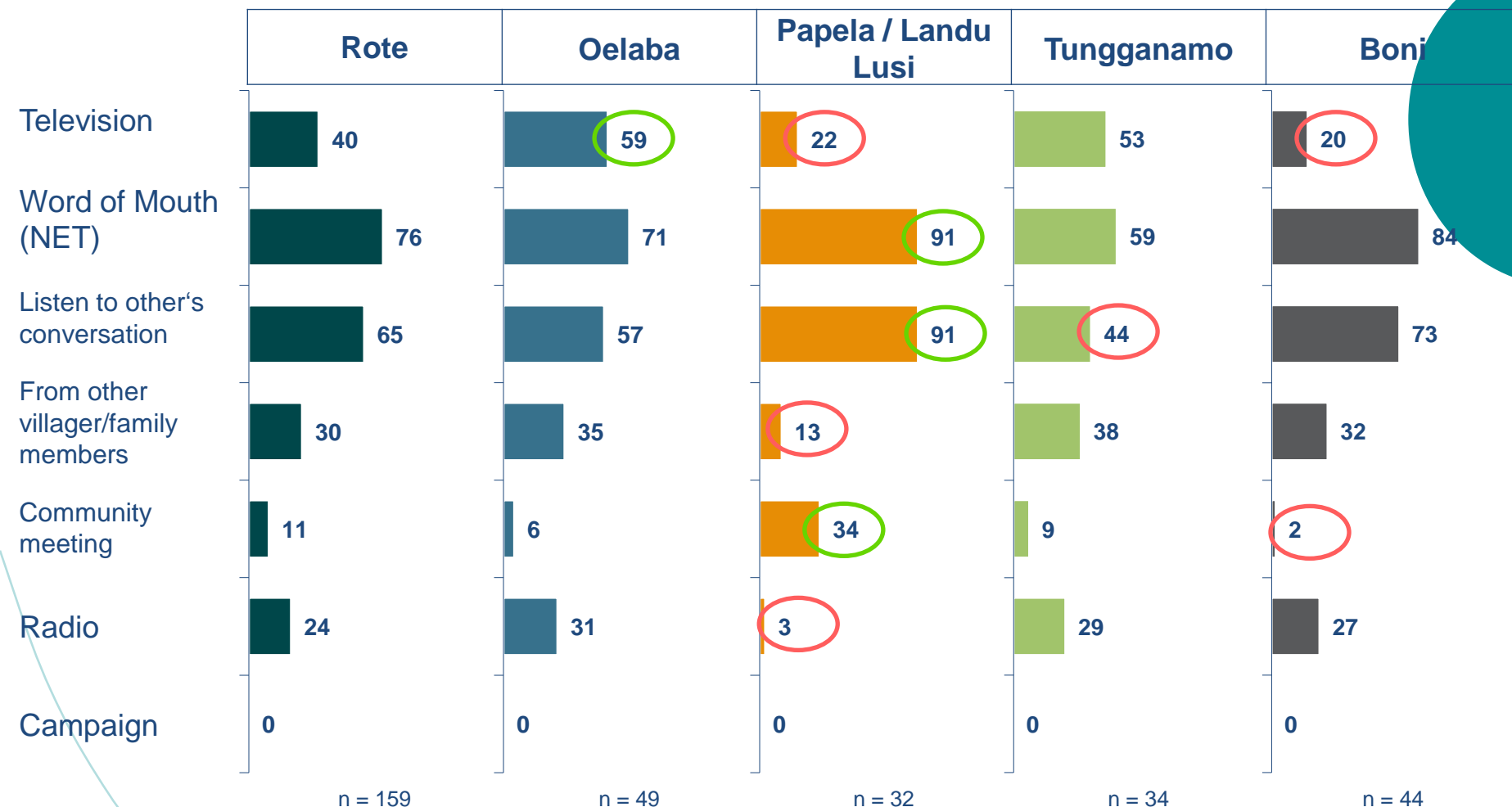
Base:
Q9:

All respondents per Area
Recently, there has been some news in various medias, about people smuggling. By people smuggling we mean migrants passing through Indonesia on their way to Australia. Are you aware of this issue?

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

Source of Information about PS Issue (Rote)

TV played an important role in Oelaba, while it was not as effective in Papela and Boni. Meanwhile WOM seems to be more important in Papela (and also community meeting).

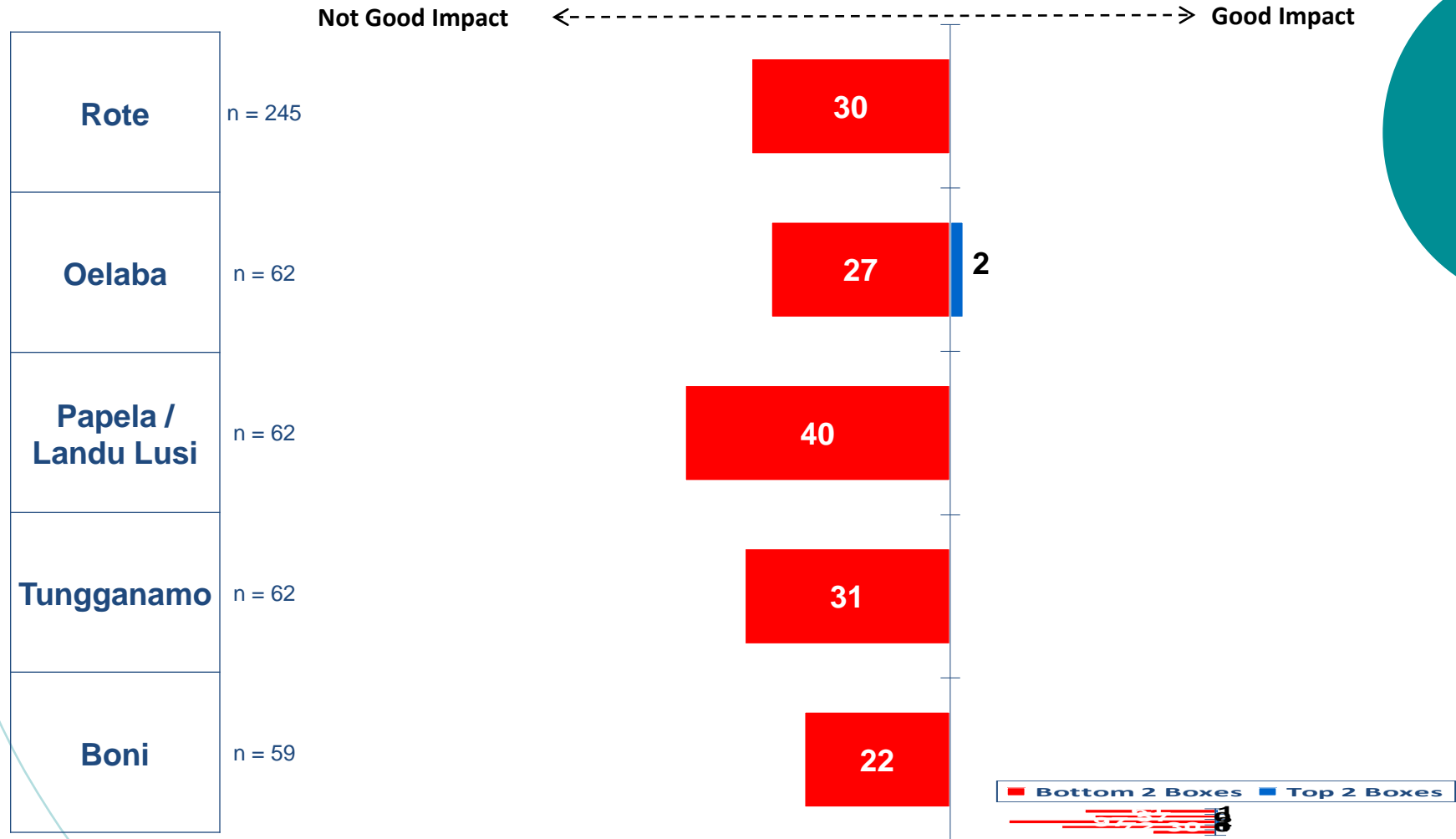


Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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

Impact of People Smuggling (Rote)

Most people in Rote tend to be in the neutral zone (middle zone). Only 30% of them think that PS brings a negative impact, while none think that it brings a positive impact.



Base: All Respondents
Q10: Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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

Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Rote)

“Banyak orang yang muat di sana yang ilegal, tiba – tiba kita dengar ada yang pulang dari sana, ada yang di penjara di sana” / “There are a lot of people taking illegal migrants, suddenly we hear that people come back from there, there are some people that are imprisoned there” – Fish collector, Tunganamo, Rote

“Kita dengar – dengar saja banyak orang yang ingin pergi ke Australia” / “We just hear that many people want to go to Australia” – Boat service, Rote

“Sebenarnya sasaran utamanya melakukan itu disini itu banyak terpengaruh dalam hidup ya makanya pemikirannya itu demi hidup, disinikan semata mata hanya nelayan” / “Actually, the main reason for doing it here is because of life, all of them thinking about how to keep living, they only can become fisherman here” – Boat builders, Papela, Rote

Observation: Awareness and discussion of the issue is pervasive, discouragement messages will reach most people from TV, and will spread through word of mouth.

Observation: Kupang and Rote need to be the target area for any discouragement campaign. These areas are the main points that experience PS. Creating a moral message is important in discouraging helping in PS.

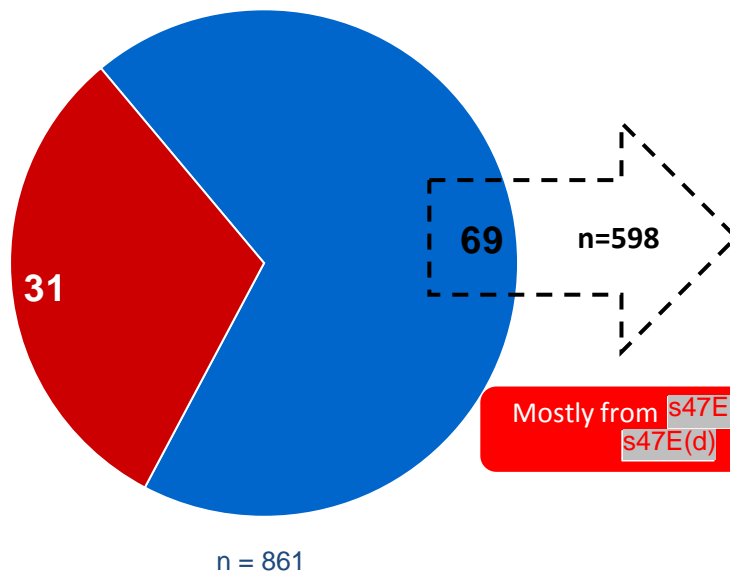
Attitude Towards Existence of Foreigners

Foreigners Around Their Neighborhood...

The existence of foreigners in these communities tends to be quite common. Only 30% of them claimed that they don't regularly see any foreigners. Most of them claim they are Australian, who are on vacation. However, 3% of respondents spontaneously mention "transiting/passing through/on their way to Australia".

Regularly see foreigners

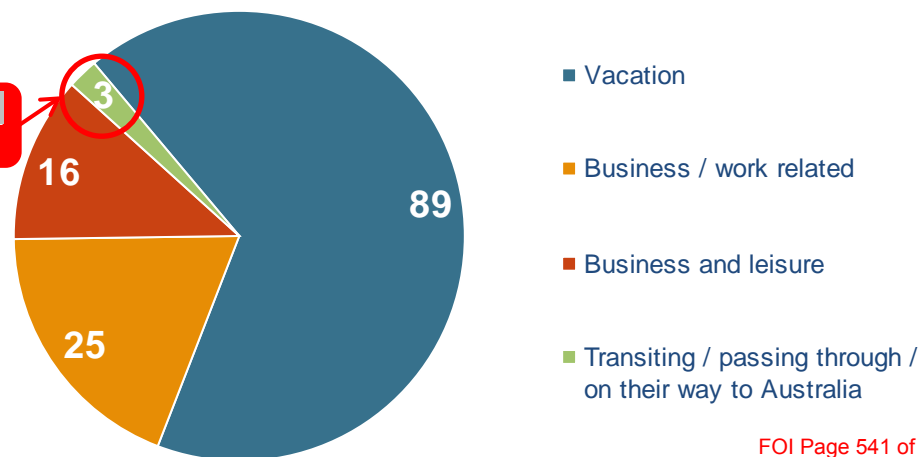
■ Yes ■ No



Where do they come from?

Country / Race	Total (%)
Australia	59
Java, Indonesia	21
America	21
China	18
Kupang, Indonesia	6
Pakistan	5
England	4
Japan	4
Korea	4
Netherland	4

Reasons to stay

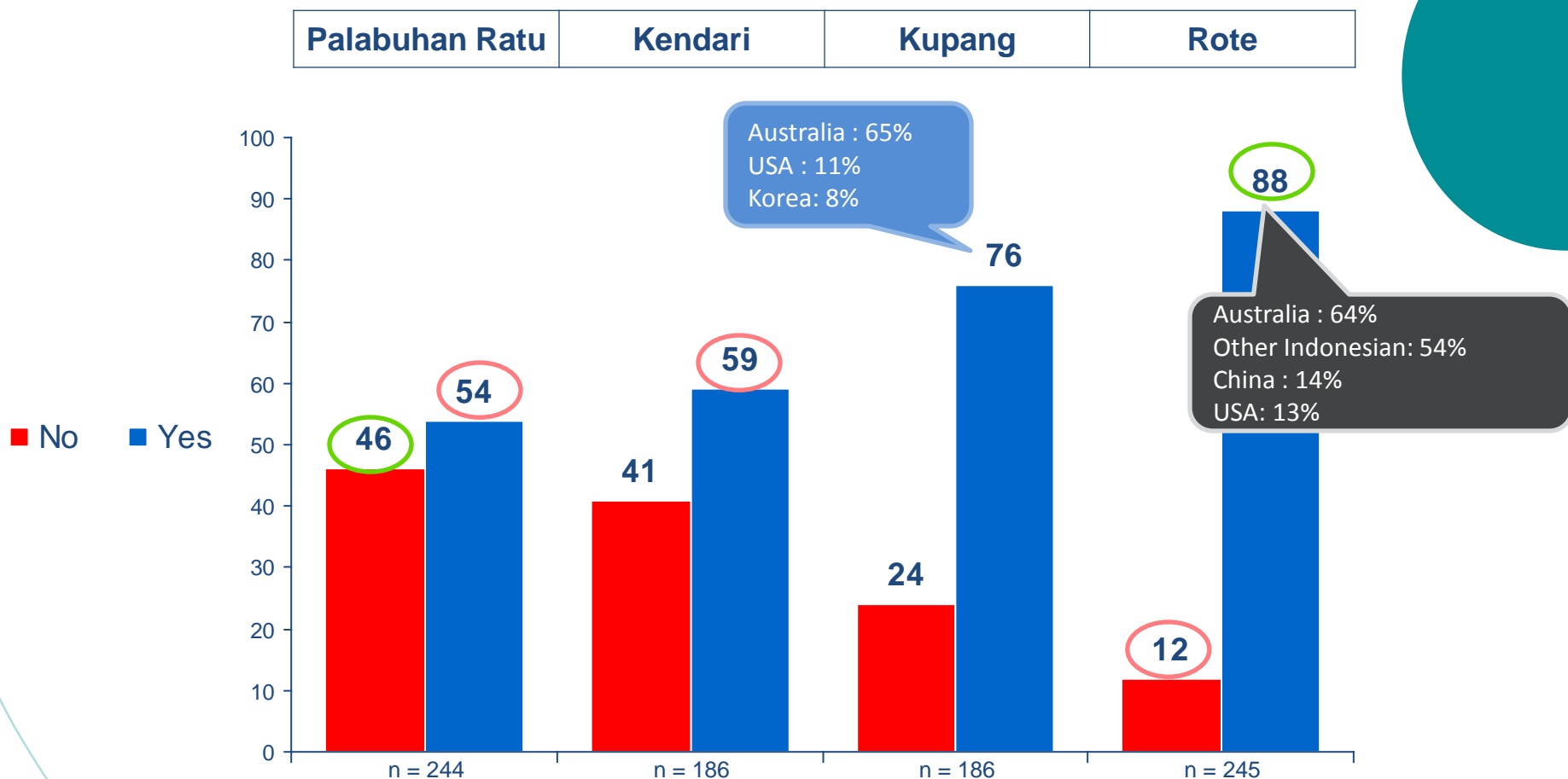


Mostly from s47E(d)
s47E(d)

Base: All respondents per Area
 Q1: Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
 Q2: Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?
 Q3: What do they do here?

Regularly see foreigners (Total)

Kupang and Rote are very accustomed to the existence of foreigners. However, most of them claim that the foreigners are from Australia, USA, China, and Korea.



Base:
Q1:
Q2

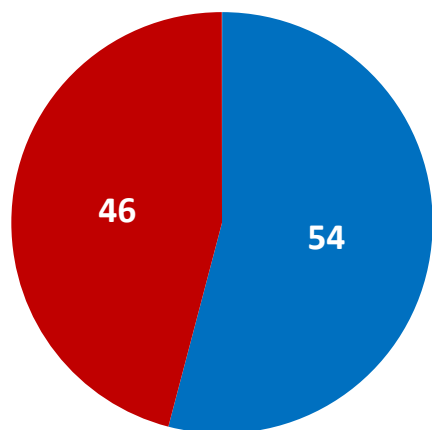
All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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

Regularly see foreigners (Palabuhan Ratu)

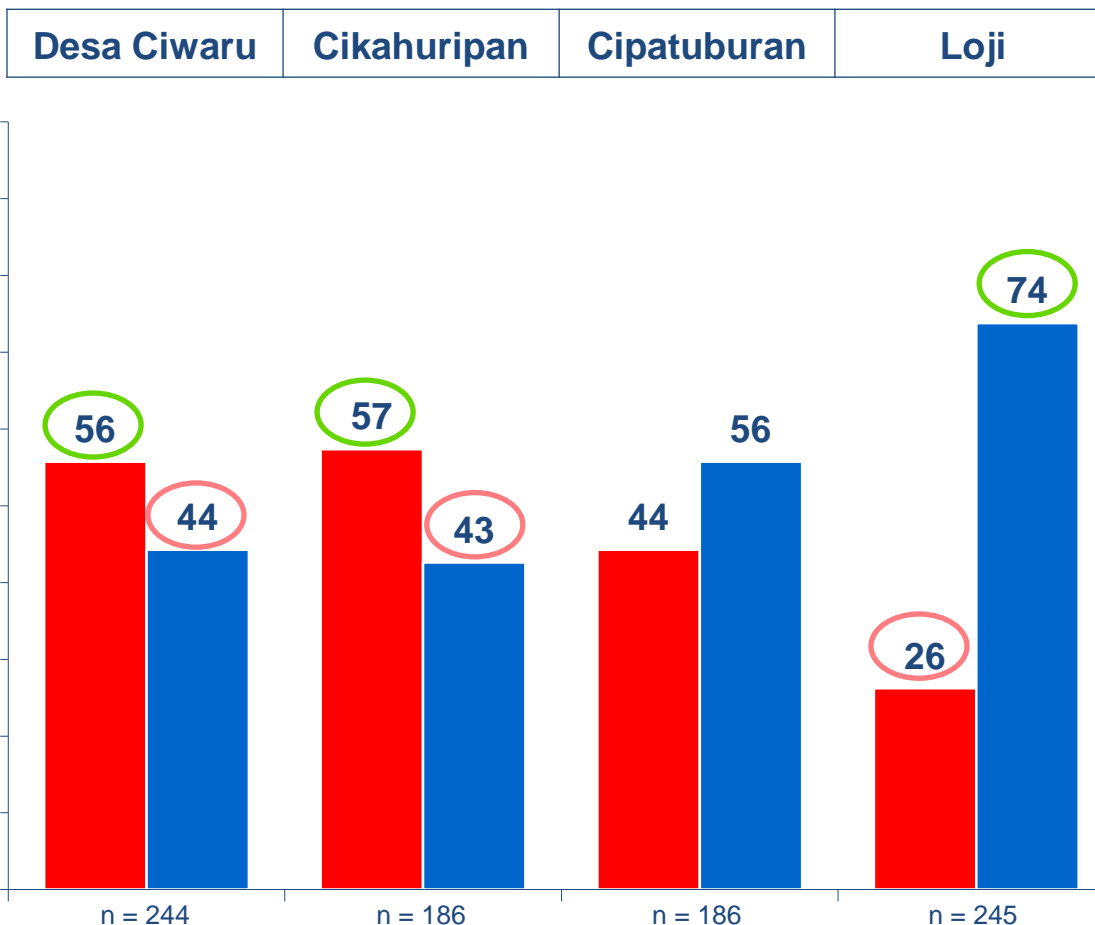
Looking to Palabuhan Ratu, Loji were the most accustomed to the existence of foreigners.

Palabuhan Ratu



n = 244

■ No ■ Yes



Base:
Q1:
Q2

All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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

Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Palabuhan Ratu)

“Ada, banyak orang Barat biasa ke sini untuk liburan, biasanya kalau ketemu kita paling Cuma yes no yes no aja” / “There are a lot of westerners, usually they come here for holiday, usually when we meet them we only say yes, no, yes, no” – FGD Female, Cikahuripan, Palabuhan Ratu

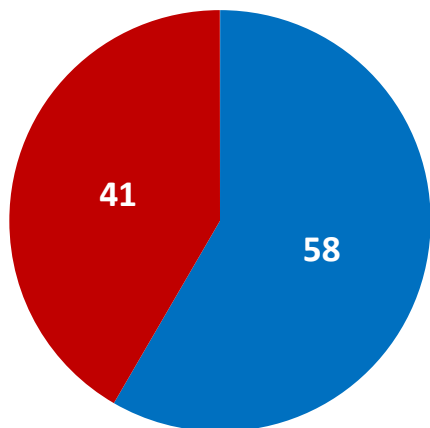
“Mereka biasa datang untuk main – main sky itu, waktu ombaknya jelek mereka baru main sky gitu” / “They usually come for playing, when the waves are bad, they come out and play” – Fisherman, Loji, Palabuhan Ratu

“Waktu itu pernah orang Pakistan di sini, waktu itu saya kurang tau, tapi kebanyakan orang pada lari – lari ke pantai, bawa tas, kan orang sini pada curiga tuh, orang apa gitu orang mana, ketika ditanya mereka gak ngerti ngomong sini, terus panggil polisi” / “There is a time that Pakistani’s came here, they ran to the beach, brought their bags. They didn’t seem to know what they were doing, so the villagers became suspicious, when the villagers asked them, they did not understand our language, then we called the police” – FGD Male, Cipatuburan, Palabuhan Ratu

Regularly see foreigners (Kendari)

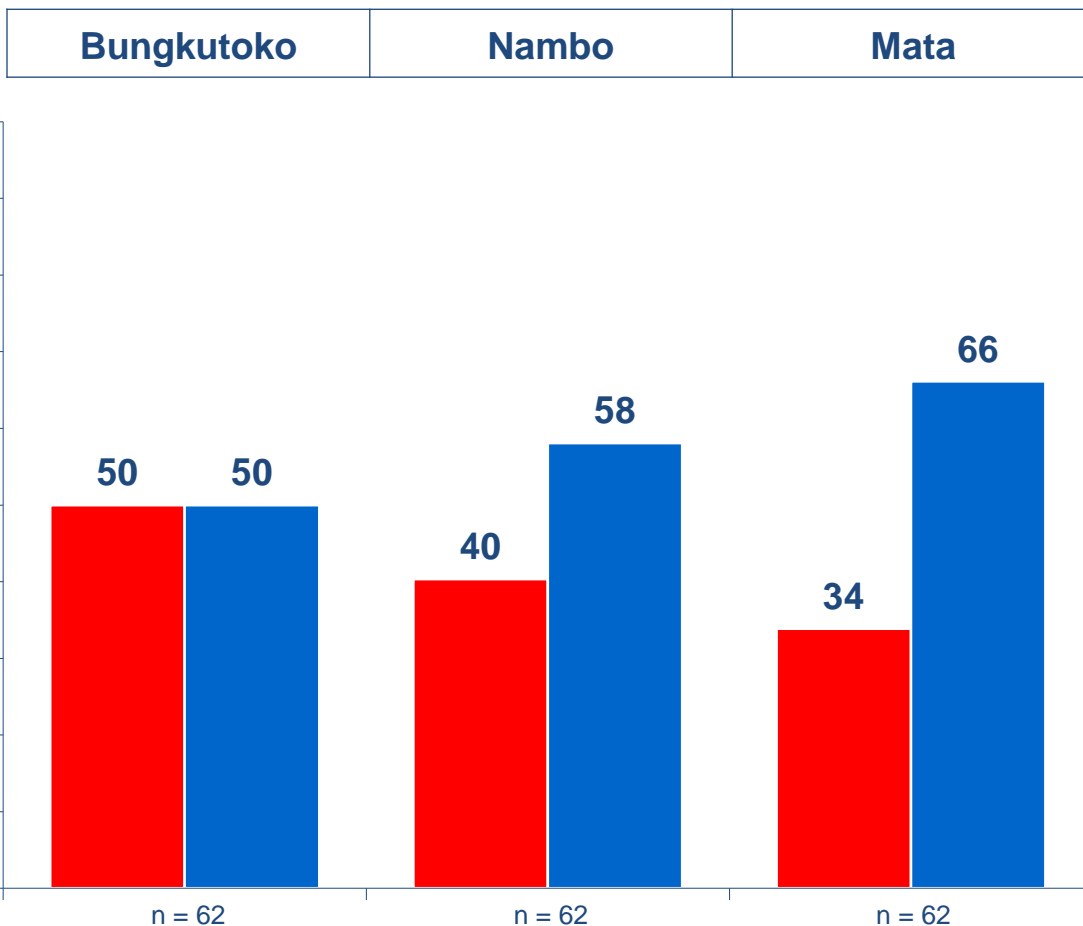
A similar pattern was observed in Kendari, with around half of residents regularly seeing foreigners around their neighborhood.

Kendari



n = 186

■ No ■ Yes



Base:
Q1:
Q2

All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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

Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Kendari)

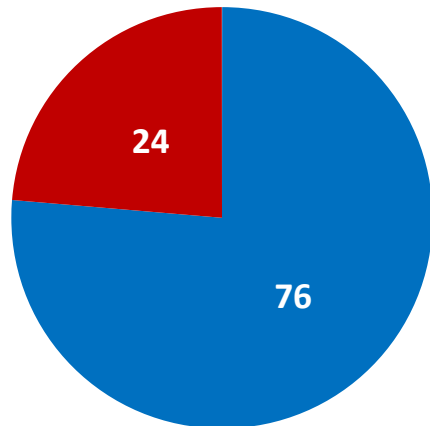
“Kehadiran orang asing adalah sesuatu hal yg menarik, karena bisa menjadi hiburan. Dengan bahasa dan kebudayaan yang berbeda” / *“The presence of a stranger was something interesting since it could entertain them by knowing different languages and culture”* – Leader, Nambo – Kendari

“Ada banyak bule yang datang kesini untuk menyewa kapal. Biasanya mereka pergi ke Pulau Hari atau pulau wisata lainnya” / *“There were some tourists that came here to rent a boat. They used to go to Hari Island or other Islands ”* – Fisherman, Mata – Kendari

Regularly see foreigners (Kupang)

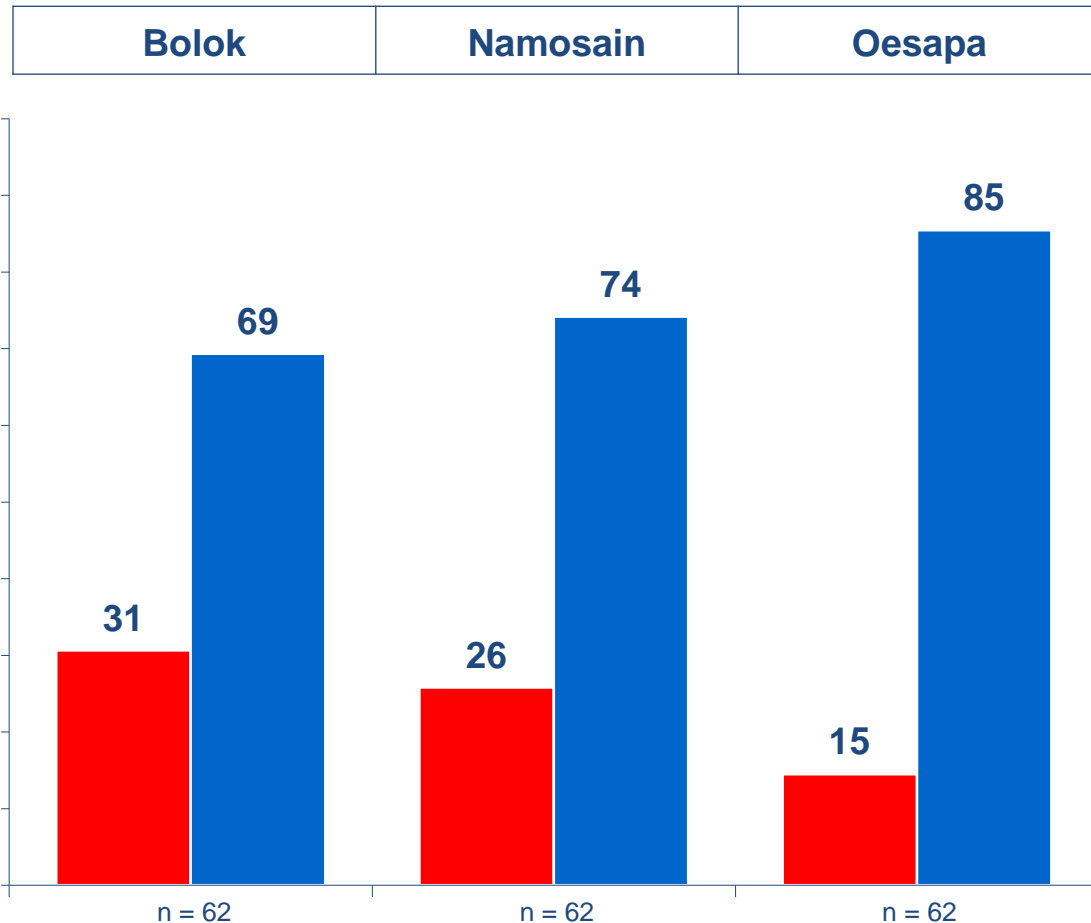
In Kupang, most of the villagers were also accustomed to the existence of foreigners around their neighborhood. Only a quarter of people in Kupang do not regularly see foreigners.

Kupang



n = 186

■ No ■ Yes



Base:
Q1:
Q2:

All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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

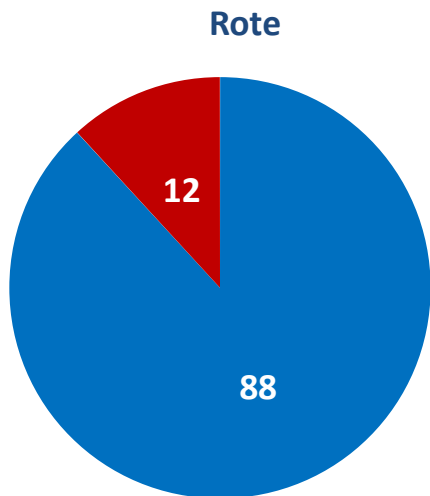
Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Kupang)

“Ya, kadang-kadang memang ada turis yang datang kesini. Ada yang minta diantar memancing tapi ada juga yang minta diantar ke Pulau Kera atau Alor” / *“Sure, sometimes there were some tourists that came here. They used to come for fishing or asking to be taken across to Kera Island or Alor”* - Fisherman, Namosain – Kupang

“Kadang memang ada nelayan yang mengantarkan turis ke Pulau Kera atau Pantai Lasiana” / *“Sometimes there were some fishermen accompanying tourists to Kera Island or Lasiana Beach”* – Fisherman’s wife, Oesapa – Kupang

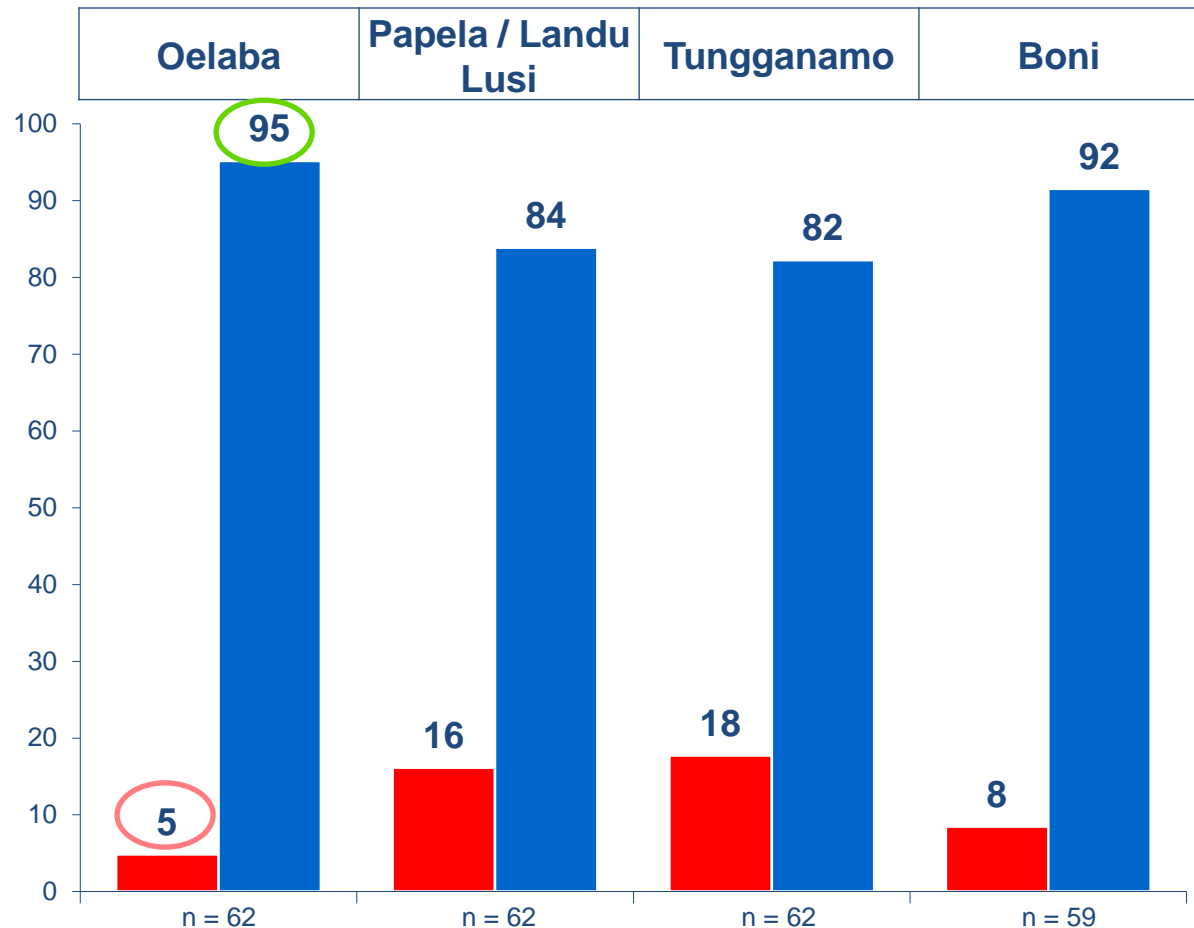
Regularly see foreigners (Rote)

Most of people in Rote regularly see foreigners. It is observed higher in Oelaba compared to other villages.



n = 245

■ No ■ Yes



Base:
Q1:
Q2

All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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

Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Rote)

“Kalau orang asing paling datang kemari hanya untuk foto - foto.” / “Foreigners usually come only to take pictures” - Fisherman, Tunganamo, Rote

“Tidak pernah datang kemari, biasanya ke Nembrala, kecuali orang – orang besar punya teman, mereka datang paling Cuma untuk melihat – lihat dan foto, biasanya 1 jam terus pulang” / “Never come here, usually they go to Nembrala, unless they are friends of important people, they usually come to look at the area and take a picture, then they go home” - FGD Male, Papela, Rote

“Waktu itu pernah ada orang Australia, tinggal di rumah warga yang kosong, waktu itu sampai 1 tahun” / “There was a time that an Australian came and stayed here in a villager’s empty house, for 1 year” - FGD Male, Oelaba, Rote

Experience in People Smuggling

Involvement in People Smuggling Activities 1/2

- Most claimed that they had never been involved in IM activities, however some from Palabuhan Ratu and Kupang admitted that they had some involvement:
 - **Palabuhan Ratu**
 - Cibusun:
 - They became the motorbike taxi of these IMs – took them to Ujung Genteng area (for each transport, they got IDR 100,000 per person/ride)
 - Gave shelter to IMs when they were chased by the authorities – claimed that they reported the IMs to the neighbourhood chief
 - Cikahuripan: they transport IMs to the middle of the sea where a larger boat waited for them – they received both a boat (could consist up to 10 passengers) and money (IDR 10 millions or IDR 1 million/passenger)
 - These ‘transporters’ did not want to be too involved. They only transport IMs and made as little contact as possible with anyone they met
 - **Kupang**
 - Oesapa:
 - Some villagers said they only recently came home from Australia after being jailed for transporting IMs
 - Some villagers indicated that Rote people, specifically Oelaba and Papela were the key transporters of IMs

Involvement in People Smuggling Activities 2/2

– Kupang

- Namosain:

- The leader of the village admitted that one of his villagers was a fugitive as he was suspected to be one of the agents for IMs (they had two suspects, but the other one had escaped)

- Most claimed that they had never been involved in IM activities, however some from Palabuhan Ratu and Kupang admitted that they had some involvement:

– Rote

- Tunganamo:

- The village leader admitted that there were many crews of IMs transport came from his village since they were known as brave men of the sea and knew the route very well

- Oelaba:

- The village leader claimed that Papela people were the transporter of IMs

- Papela:

- The boat builder of Papela admitted that the people in Papela often became the crew of IMs boat → the boat came from South East Tenggara, but they took the crew from Papela

Experience in People Smuggling

No one claimed that they have experience in helping people to go to Australia. However, 10% of them mentioned that they are aware of others in their village who have helped in PS. Most of them are from Kupang and Rote. And looking further, 2% of each Namosain and Oesapa has been involved in this activity.

Have any experience in helping PS? (Total)



	Total	Palabuhan Ratu	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Base</i>	861	244	186	186	245
Yes, I have	0	0	0	1	0
No, but I am aware of others in this village that have	10	2	1	26	13
Never/don't know	90	98	99	73	87

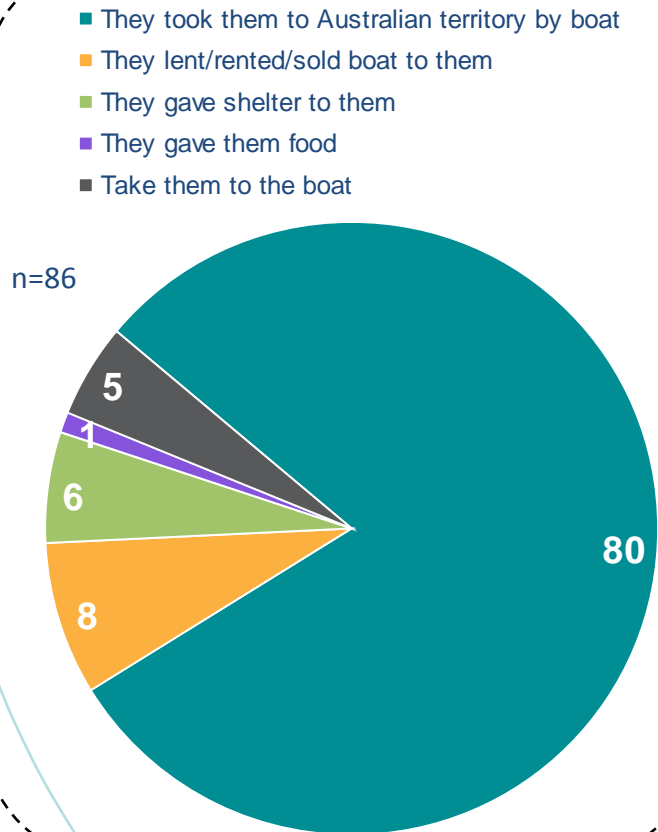
	Bolok	Kupang Namosain	Oesapa	Oelaba	Papela	Tungganamo	Boni
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Base</i>	62	62	62	62	62	62	59
Yes, I have	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
No, but I am aware of others in this village that have	15	50	15	16	18	11	5
Never/don't know	85	48	84	84	82	89	95

Motivated by Financial Reason

How Other Villagers Helped in People Smuggling?

Most of the helpers are taking the IM to Australian territory by boat. But in Kupang and Rote there was also some renting/selling of boats and providing shelter in Rote.

Total



By Area

	Palabuh an Ratu	Kendari	Kupang	Rote	
	Base	4*	2*	49	31
They took them to Australian territory by boat	0	0	90	81	
They lent/rented/sold boat to them	0	0	10	6	
They gave shelter to them	0	100	0	10	
They gave them food	0	0	0	3	
Take them to the boat	100	0	0	0	

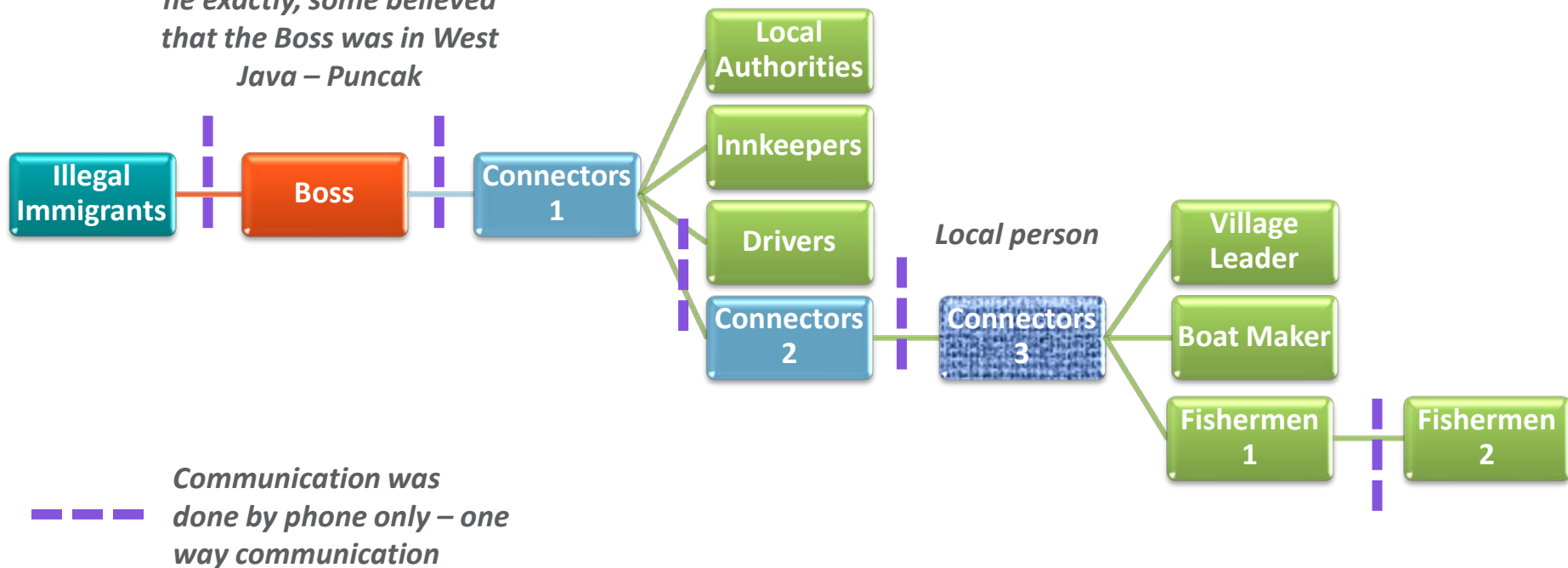
*) small base



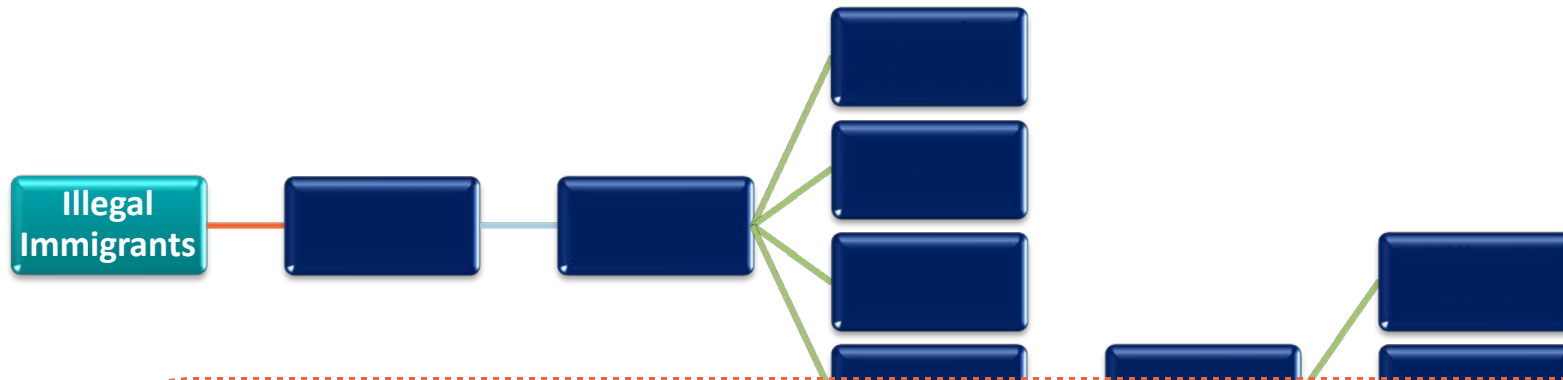
ESTIMATION:

A possible indication of how people are involved in IMs transportation based on interviews conducted

Most did not know who is he exactly, some believed that the Boss was in West Java – Puncak

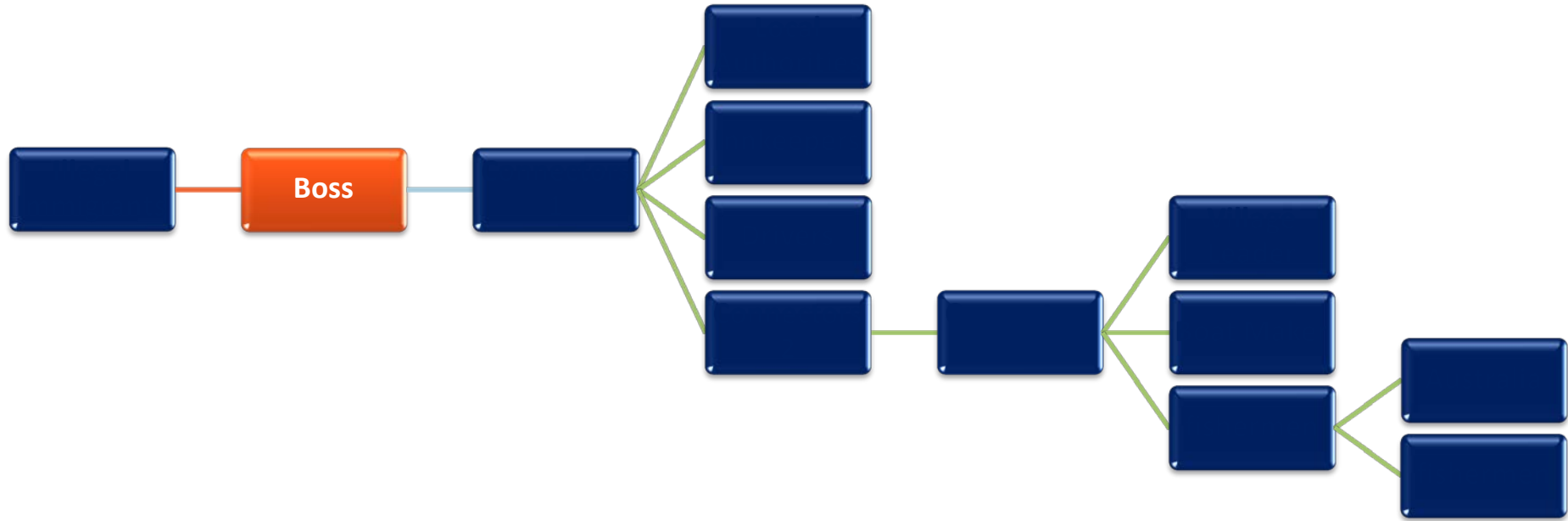


Who are the illegal immigrants?



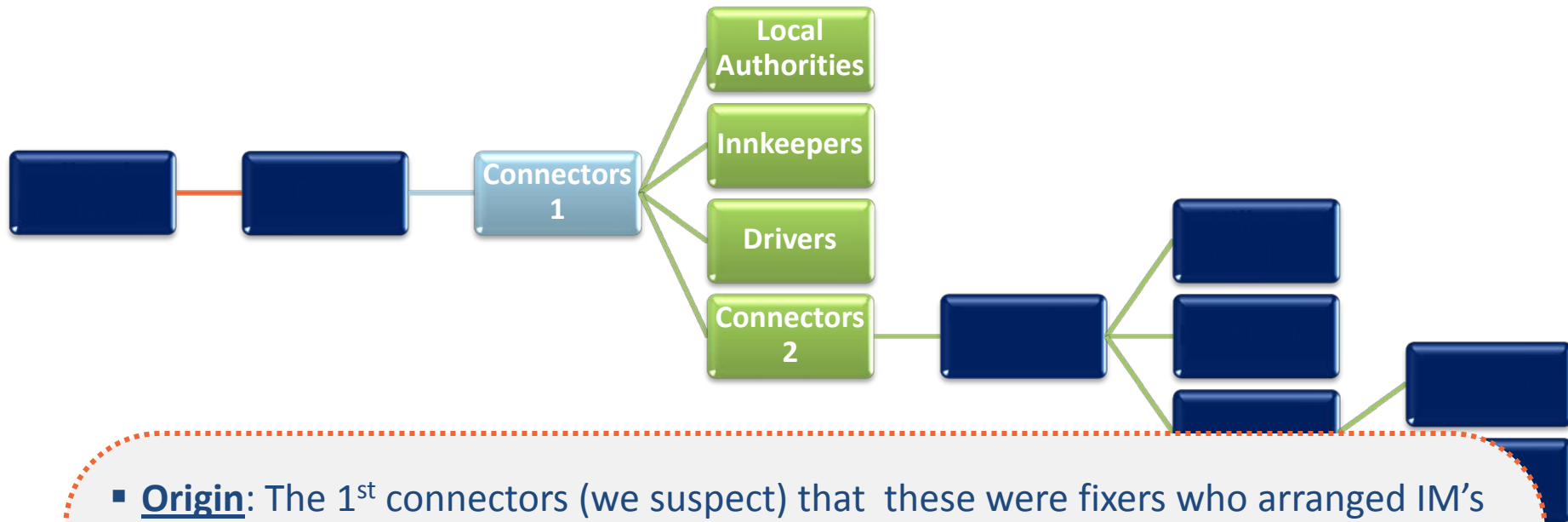
- **Origin**: IMs came from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Myanmar, and Vietnam
- IMs were commonly sets of families (father, mother and children)
 - ✦ Some in Palabuhan Ratu stated that IMs sold everything they owned in their country in order to come to Australia
 - ✦ Some in Kupang said that IMs were very desperate to get to Australia, they did not care about the weather and sea conditions
- These IMs came to Indonesia through legal channels (via air) –attained a visa on arrival in Indonesia
 - ✦ When they were on the boat to Australia, they threw away all of their documents
 - ✦ Interestingly, a few could speak Bahasa Indonesia (we suspected that they used Bahasa Malaysia) – Kupang respondent

Who are the bosses?



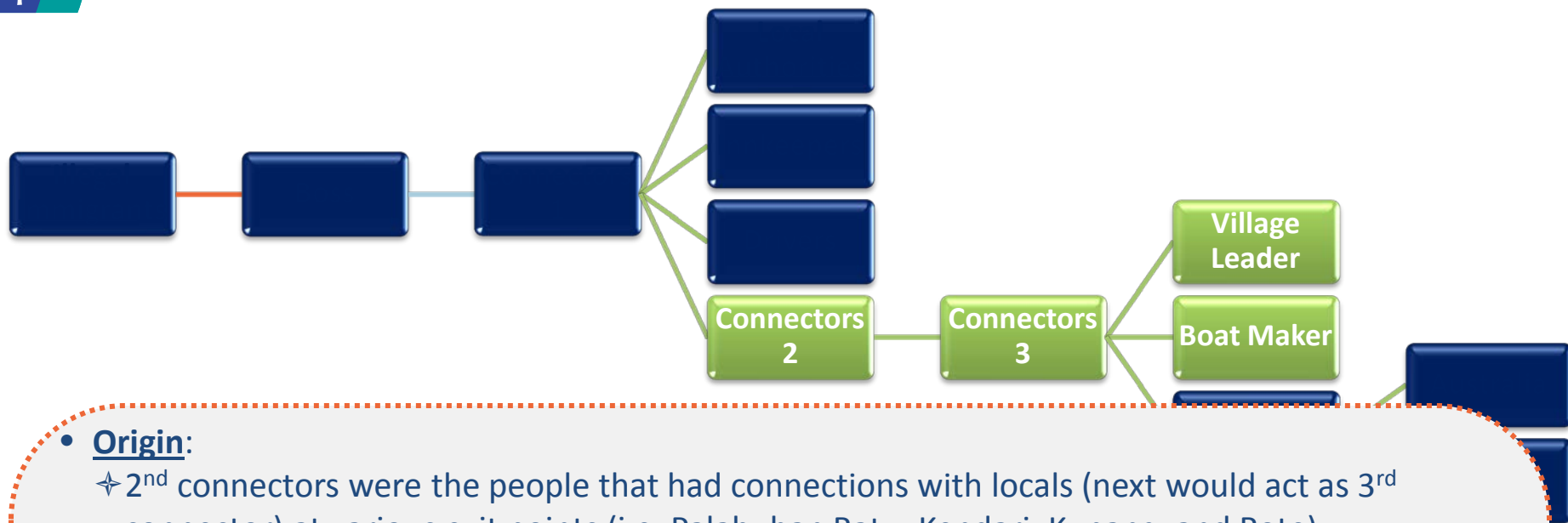
s47E(d)

Who are the connectors 1?



- **Origin**: The 1st connectors (we suspect) that these were fixers who arranged IM's accommodation and transport when they first arrived in Indonesia
- **Their roles** were:
 - ✦ Arranged pick up of IMs at the airport (few mentioned in Palabuhan Ratu)
 - ✦ Arranged accommodation (inn/hotel around Puncak or Jakarta area) for IMs before going to the next stop → they could move these IMs several times to various places in Indonesia (moved to different cities and islands)
 - ✦ Had access to 2nd connectors at various places (i.e. Palabuhan Ratu, Bali, Kupang, and Rote)
- **Profit**: The 1st connectors were perceived to receive IDR 100,000,000/ IM

Who are the connectors 2?



- **Origin:**

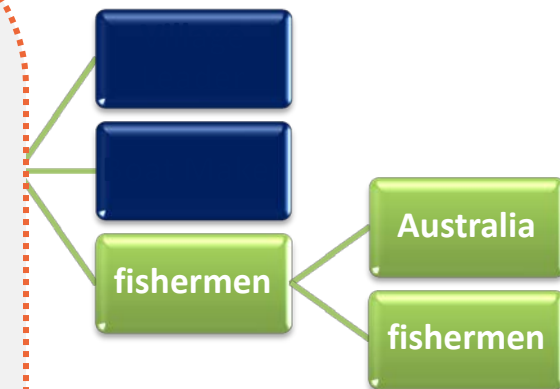
- ✦ 2nd connectors were the people that had connections with locals (next would act as 3rd connector) at various exit points (i.e. Palabuhan Ratu, Kendari, Kupang, and Rote)
- ✦ 3rd connectors were local people who provided the resources at the exit points – accommodation, crews, boats, etc.

- **Their roles** were:

- ✦ Sought safe exit points around their areas
- ✦ Provided knowledge of the area – habits, secluded places, service providers, etc.
- ✦ Purchased the boat and logistics → either for local transport or to deliver these IMs to Australia
- ✦ Recruited the smugglers (captain and crews) → each one was claimed to be individually approached at the beach and immediately got a money offer
- ✦ Arranged payment to fishermen after successfully delivering IM to Australia. The money would be paid fully after they deliver the IMs to Australia – if the fishermen were caught by the authorities, the money would be paid to their family

Who are the end transporter?

- **Origin:** local villagers (boat captain and crew) – those who had experience and knowledge of sea going to and around Christmas Island and Ashmore reef
- **Their roles** were:
 - ✦ Transport IMs to Christmas Island and Ashmore reef
 - ✦ A few in Palabuhan Ratu admitted that they had transported IMs from the seashore to somewhere in the middle of the sea – a larger boat waited for them to take these IMs
- **Transporting scenarios:**
 - ✦ **Successful:** transported IMs and able to go back to the village, they received full payment and the boat
 - ✦ **Failed 1:** caught by Australian authorities the boat would be destroyed and they were arrested – the IMs were usually granted asylum. The payment made to their family
 - ✦ **Failed 2:** caught by Indonesian authority, the boat would be abandoned or destroyed, s47E(d) and the IMs would be deported to their country. No payment received
- **Profit:**
 - ✦ Boat captain → IDR 40,000,000 – 50,000,000
 - ✦ Boat crew → IDR 15,000,000 – 30,000,000

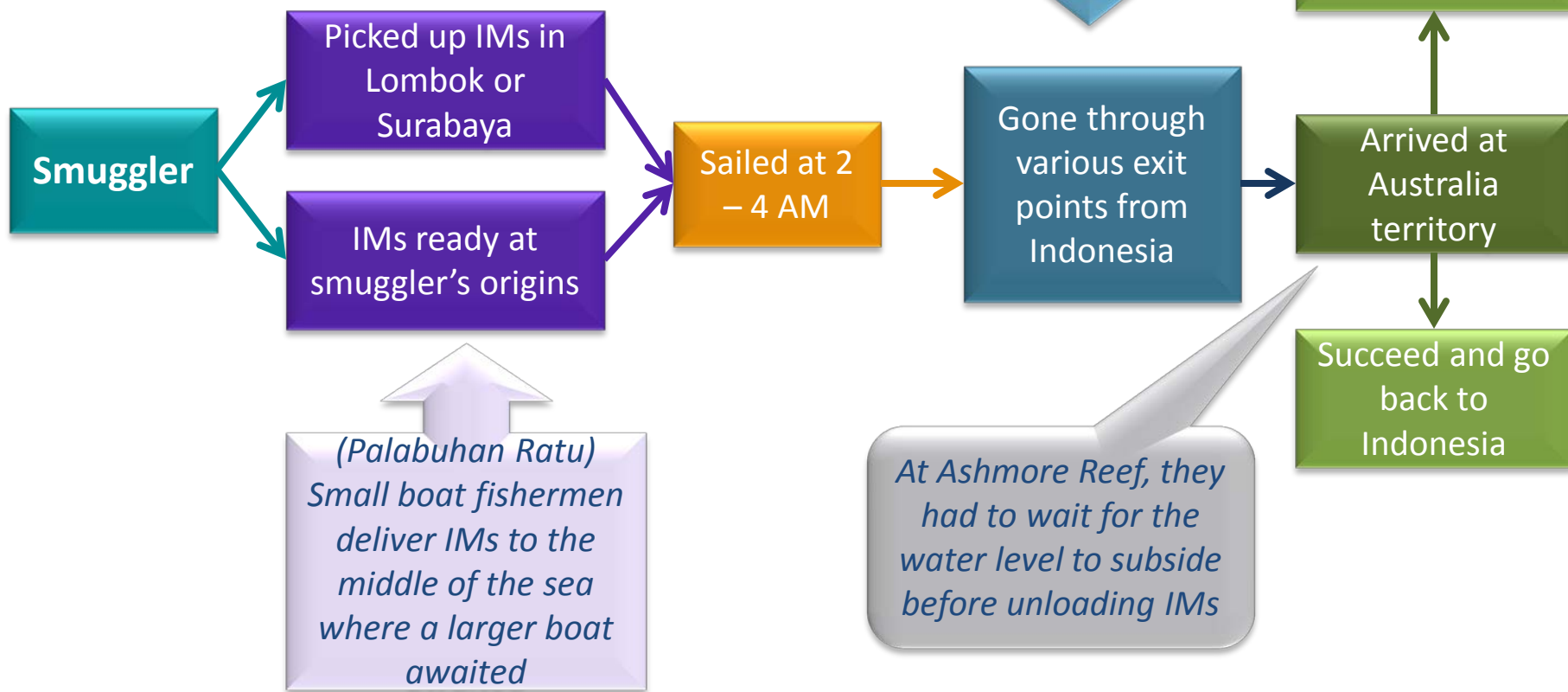


An Example of IMs' Transporting Process (from a Rote Smuggler, unofficial interview)

Whether these fishermen jailed or succeed in transporting IMs, many of them expected to be contacted by the 'agents' for more delivery orders. Interestingly, those who were caught by Indonesian authorities claimed that they would NOT repeat

The challenge: caught by Indonesian border patrol

s47E(d)



Reasons for Smuggling People

Improved economy condition

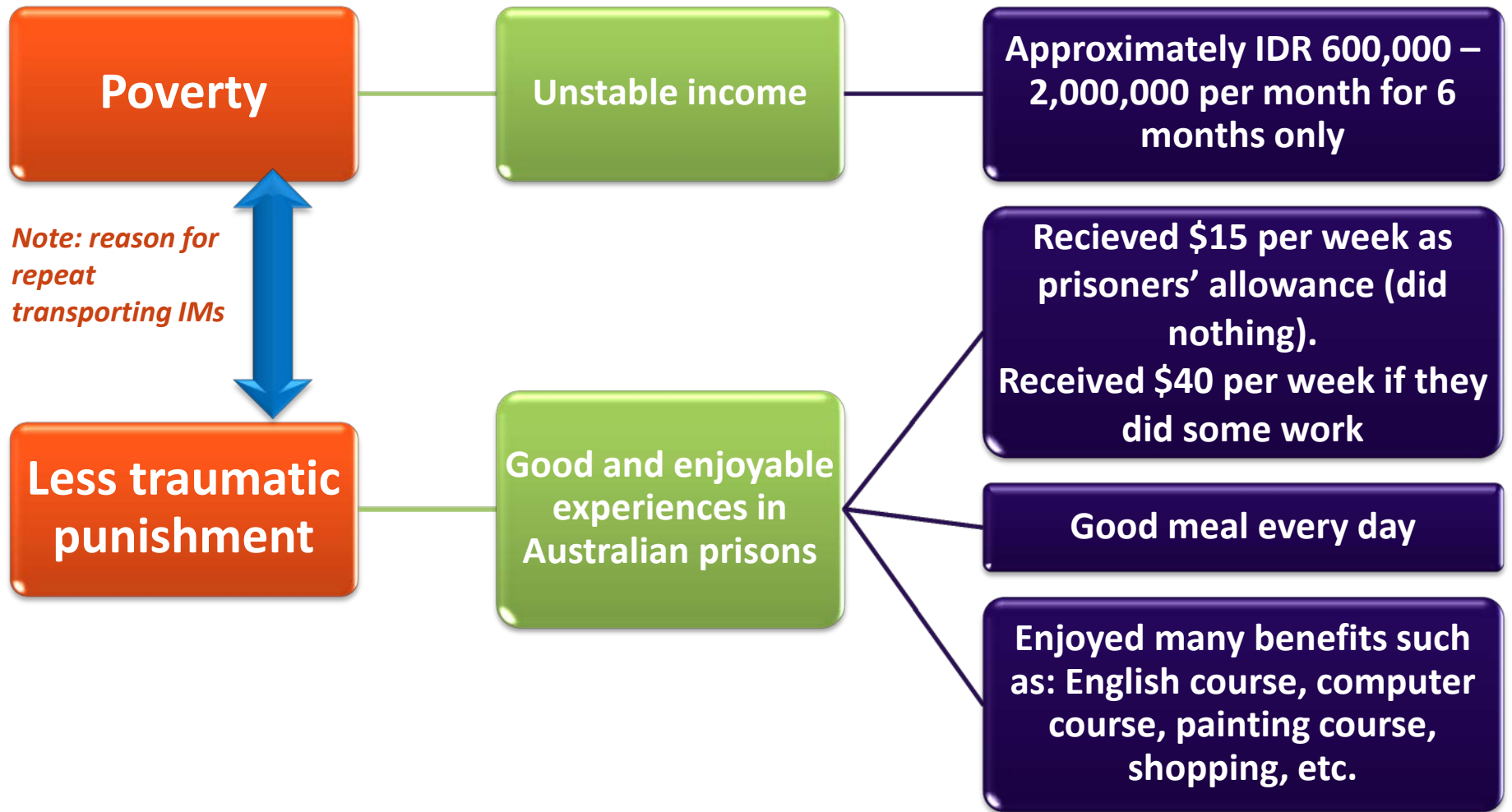
- Poverty drove these fishermen to take extreme measures
 - A persons welfare would affect the whole village
- Limited options and resources to improve economic well being and livelihood
- Growing their own food was a huge challenge –in some areas the soil and geographic area were impossible
- Lack control and stability of income → depended mainly on Mother Nature (can only fish at certain times in a year)

Limited access to their villages

- Their villages were located in some remote areas, thus limited access (some almost had no road access)
 - Gave higher chance to smuggle people
 - Had limited options to improve and develop their village

s47E(d)

Reasons for Repeat Transporting IM



Reasons for Not Being Involved in IM activities

s47E(d)

Dangers at sea

- Fear of the violence from IMs
- Fear of harsh sea condition – they may not made it to Australia or back to Indonesia

Terrorism

- A few were reluctant to assist IMs → they suspected that the IMs were potential terrorists

Advantages and Disadvantages to be A Smuggler



ADVANTAGES

- Significant increased income → more than what they could get in one year
 - They could support their family
 - Build a house, buy daily groceries, pay for education
 - Receive a boat as their asset
- Younger smugglers (below 18) → will only jailed for a few months (claimed: 3 months) when caught in Australia

"Ya untunglah, kita bisa menghidupi keluarga sehari – hari" / "It is beneficial for us, we could make a daily living for our family" – fishermen, Cikahuripan, Palabuhan Ratu



DISADVANTAGES

- Older smuggler (above 18) → jailed for 1.5 years – 5 years
 - Unable to support their family
- Dangerous sea conditions → risked their life

s47E(d)

"Enakkan ketangkap di penjara Australia, kalau di Indonesia ketemunya Cuma tangan sama kaki" / "It is better to get caught in Australia, s47E(d) – fishermen, Papela, Rote

Reasons of Intention

When asked about the reason for their negative intention, mostly scared of the punishment (being imprisoned) is mentioned. Also, it is against their moral understanding, and in Kupang they fear for their family.

Negative intention

	Total	Area			
		Palabuhan Ratu	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
Base	641	163	174	123	181
Fear of being imprisoned	23	16	18	34	27
Moral duty	20	33	9	13	23
Fear of being caught by police	14	23	9	1	22
Afraid because of the violation of borders, against the law	13	25	21	0	4
Do not want to take a risk	10	2	6	0	29
Protect them from the authorities / police	6	21	3	0	0
Family welfare	5	1	1	24	0
There are a lot of things that more important	5	0	7	15	0
Pressures from others in this village	4	12	1	0	2

Positive intention

	Total	Area			
		Palabuhan Ratu	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
Base	10*	3*	3*	2*	2*
Moral duty	40	33	33	50	50
Financial reason	30	33	0	50	50
Family welfare	20	67	0	0	0
Do not want to deal with the security forces	10	0	33	0	0
Fear of being imprisoned	10	0	33	0	0

*) small base

Base: Respondents who never helped in PS
Q23: Why did you give that answer? (from Q22)

Quotes – Reason of Intention

“Ya takutkan, banyakan kalau di TV – TV itu juga kan apa yang naro bom” / “Yes, I am afraid, from the TV, it shows that they carry a bomb” – Fishing equipment seller, Loji, Palabuhan Ratu

“Kalau orang sini tuh penakut, nelayan kalau berurusan dengan orang pemerintahan tu takut” / “Villagers here are afraid, fishermen here are afraid if they have to deal with government people” – Fisherman, Papela, Rote

“Di sini juga ditangkap masuk penjara, jadi orang pada takut ketangkap juga” / “Here, people are afraid to be in prison, so people are afraid if they get caught” – Fish collectors, Namosain, Kupang

Conclusion and Recommendation

Conclusion

- Many of the fishermen we met lived below the poverty line, those who lived in better living condition are suspected to be involved in smuggling activities (e.g., those in Oelaba and Cikahuripan)
- There are little or limited options for fishermen to improve their life and economic position, especially during the non fishing season
- The economic gap between a pure fishermen and smugglers means fishermen soon learn that there are ways to improve their living standard
→ they know this either through WOM or invitations from others

s47E(d)



Conclusion

- Unfortunately, being arrested and jailed by the Australian authorities repeatedly does not reduce their involvement in smuggling activities because:
 - The prison conditions are seen as very comfortable
 - They still make money when they are in prison – the Australian government gives allowance for prisoners
 - They are treated very humanely (for some it is better than their home life)
- In contrast, being arrested or captured by Indonesian authorities can severely deter future attempts in smuggling people. s47E(d)

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s47E(d)

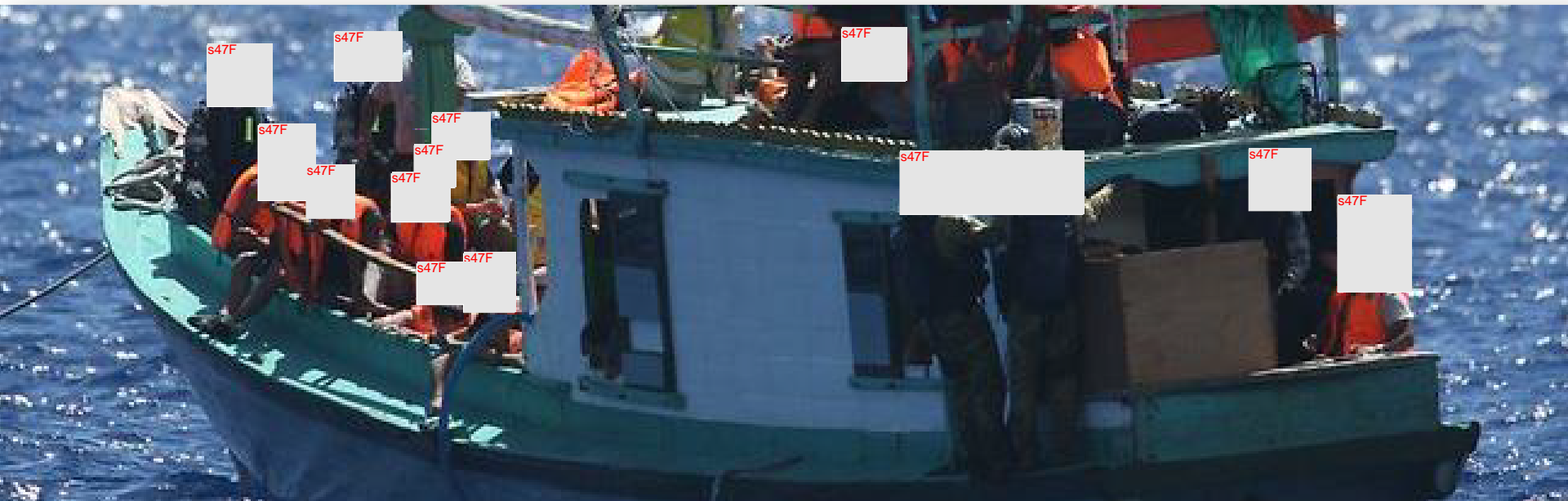






82173 – Project Sailormoon

Quantitative Final Report



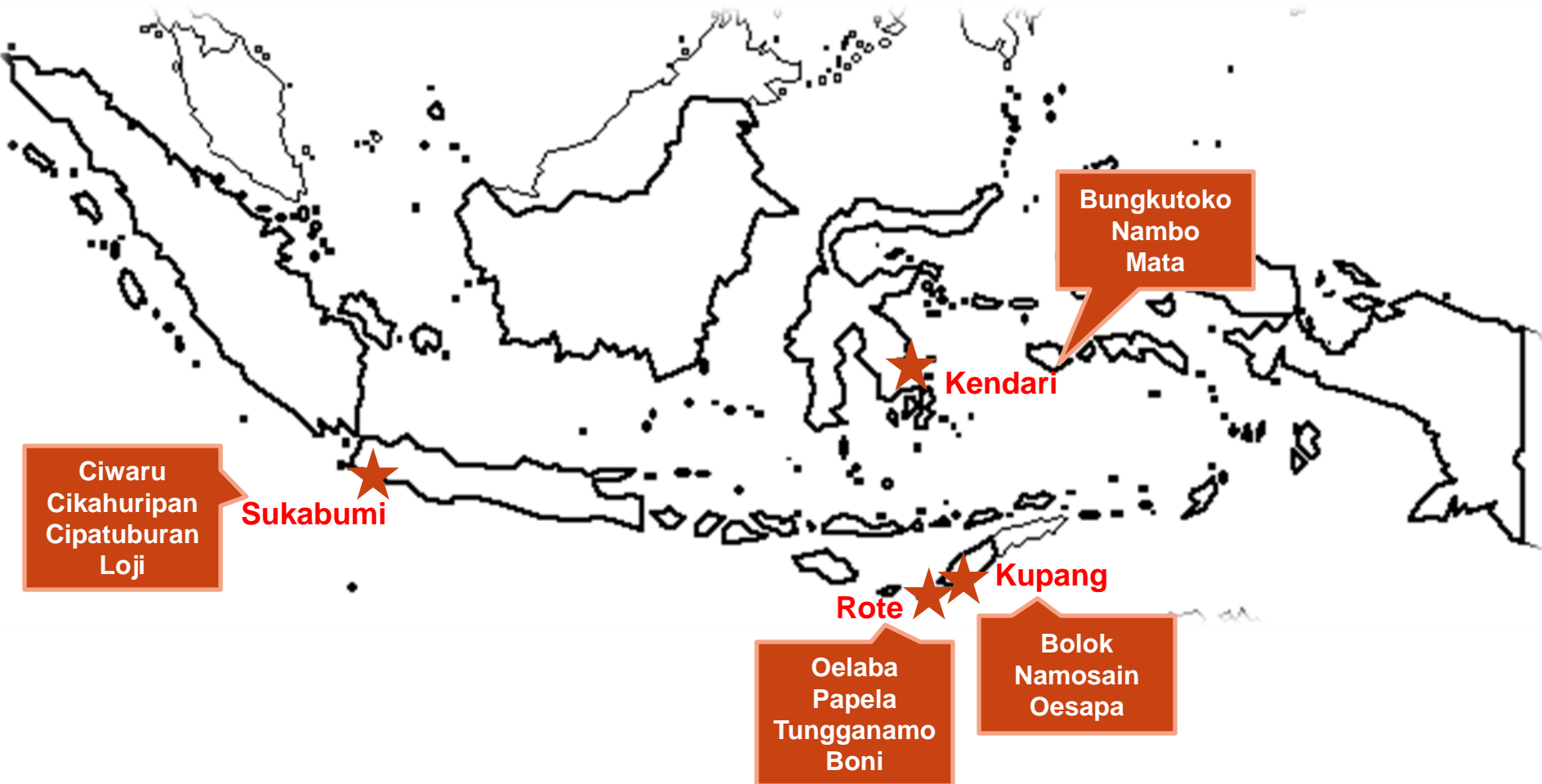
Contents

- Research Methodology
- Summary of Key Findings
- Detailed Charts :
 - Respondent Profile
 - Experience in People Smuggling
 - Attitude Towards Existence of Foreigners
 - Awareness Section
 - Awareness of People Smuggling Issue
 - Awareness of Rules and Regulation
 - Attitude and Behavior
- Appendix

Research Methodology

- Sample Size: n=860 (60 respondents per village)
- Door to door random sampling, Pen and Paper
- 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 fishery sector

Area Coverage



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



The History 2/2



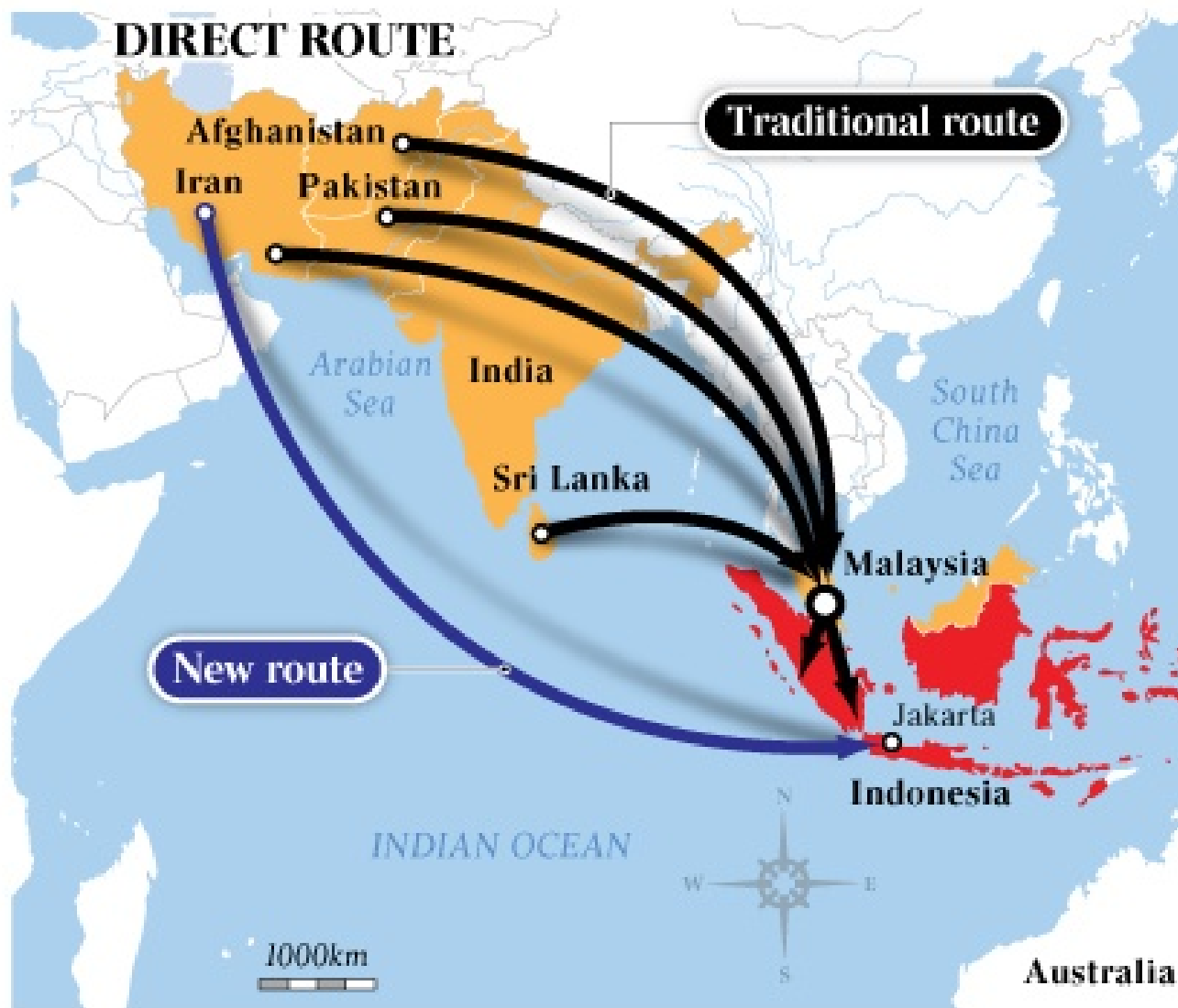
- The 2011 Census showed that over one in four of Australia's 22 million people were born overseas. The number of settlers arriving in Australia from more than 200 countries between July 2008 and June 2009 totalled 158,021. Most were born in New Zealand (16.2 per cent), the United Kingdom (13.6 per cent), 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

Australia as Illegal Immigrants' Destination

- Australia as one of the countries that signed UN Refugee Convention recognised 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 authorised 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

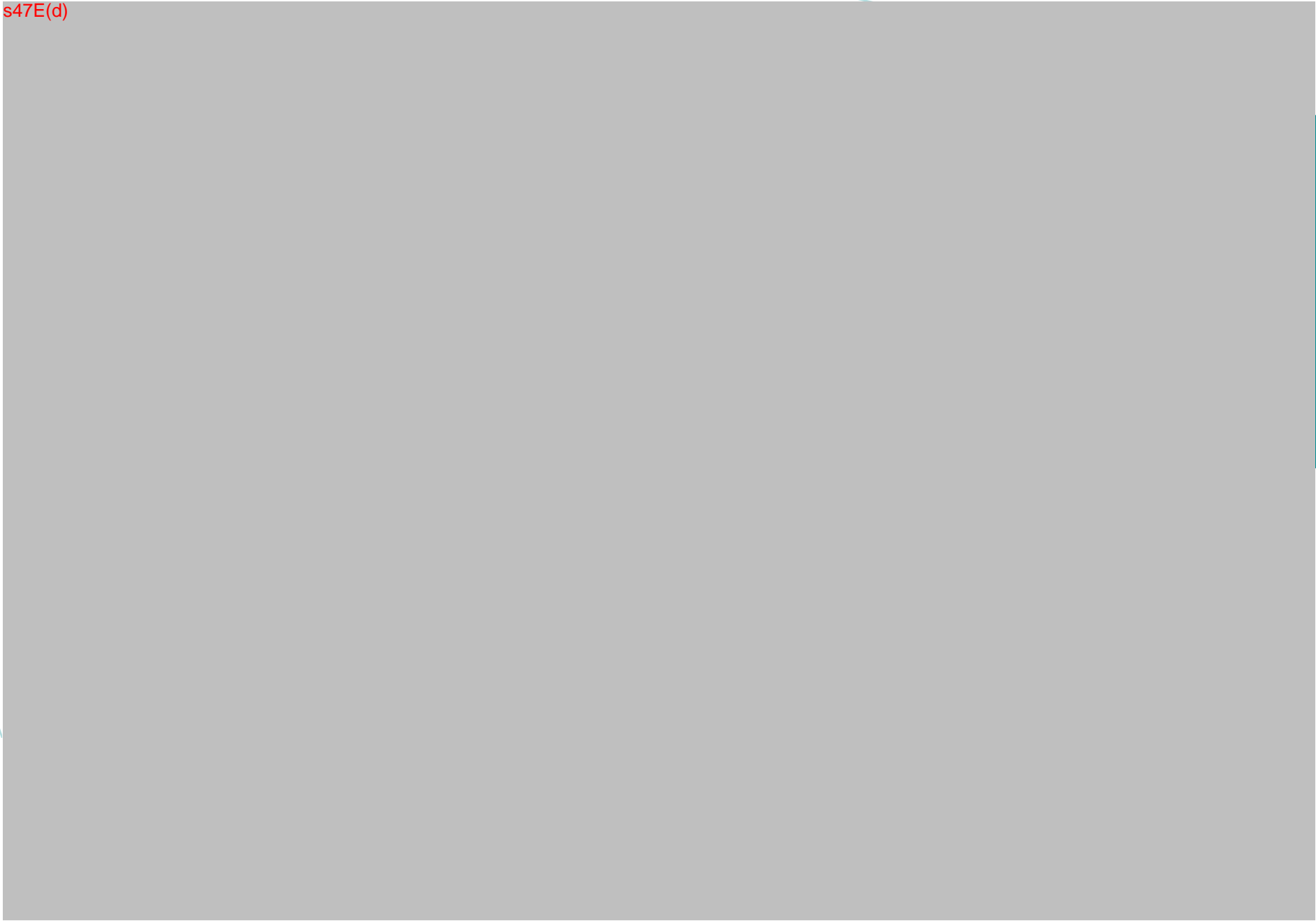


Source: Ipsos 2013 P.Sailormoon qualitative survey

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





Summary of Key Findings

Summary of Key Findings (1)

- Overall, residents in all 4 areas are accustomed to the existence of foreigners in their neighborhood.
 - Kupang and Rote residents come into contact with foreigners most often;
 - They claim that most foreigners come from Australia, USA, China, etc and are tourists; however...
 - There are also some spontaneous claims that foreigners come to Kupang and Rote for transiting to go to Australia.

- *Are they aware about PS issue?* Yes. 71% of them claim to be aware about this issue.
 - They obtain the information from word of mouth (WOM) and Television; further...
 - They give a negative perception about PS; which is driven by...
 - Perception that PS can bring criminality, terrorism, drug taking, and government interference.

Summary of Key Findings (2)

- *How about their involvement on PS?* Most residents claim that they haven't personally been involved in PS. However, some of them claim that they are aware about others in their village who are involved. And...
 - This is mainly observed in Kupang and Rote; and...
 - Mostly help by taking the IM by boats to Australian territory or selling/renting/lending their boats to the IM;

- *Are they aware about Indonesia's or Australian's rules and regulations about PS?* Only small numbers are aware about specific rules and regulations.
 - Mainly driven by people in Kupang (Namosain and Oesapa);
 - Their source of information is WOM and Television;
 - Lack of government communication on details of rules and regulations;
 - They know about illegal fishing regulations better than people smuggling

Summary of Key Findings (3)

- Moral duty and family welfare are the potential reasons for them helping PS in the future. Notable indicators in some attributes...
 - Their religion teaches them to help others (especially people in need);
 - They prioritize their family welfare; and...
 - They are risks-takers

- Also, financial problems were spotted in some areas (with an indication of money loans within the past 3 months).
 - Overall, around one-in-three people borrowed some money twice within the past 3 months;
 - Basic needs to cover with the loans are school fees, food, healthcare, and venture capital; further...
 - People in Kupang and Rote are more concerned about food, while people in Sukabumi are one step ahead, that they need to loan for venture capital (build a boat, etc).

Conclusions

- The issue of people smuggling is very prominent in the minds of residents of all the villages included in this study. However, only a small amount are aware of those that actually support this activity. Indicating that collusion is confined to small groups of people rather than affecting the society as a whole.
- There are strong regional variations in knowledge of actual activities to help in people smuggling, those areas nearest Australia, Kupang and Rote, have much more experience and knowledge of the problem. Activities to discourage supporting PS need to focus here.
- Current knowledge of the issue is strong, but knowledge of the rules and regulations are not. Fishermen need to be educated in what they should / shouldn't be doing.
- Connecting via community meetings can help spread the message around the village. TV is also visible, direct media exposure can help change perceptions.
- Villagers are influenced by their morality, the positioning of PS as immoral can assist in encouraging them against assisting. However, while their financial situation remains perilous there will always be motivation to assist in PS to support themselves and their family.
- While fear of punishment does exist, experience has proven to be less frightening, therefore shock tactics are not likely to be discouraging. Family shame for doing wrong is likely to be more impactful in terms of peoples behaviour.

Respondent's Description

Respondent Profile

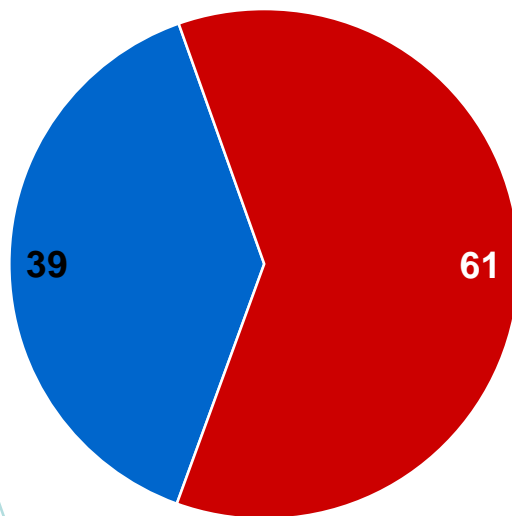
		Total	Area			
			Sukabumi	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
Base		861	244	186	186	245
Gender	Male	50	49	51	50	50
	Female	50	51	49	50	50
Marriage Status	Single	7	5	9	8	7
	Married without kids	5	3	4	8	7
	Married with kids	87	91	86	84	87
	Divorced	0	0	1	0	0
Age Group	18-19	1	0	1	3	1
	20-24	5	4	4	6	5
	25-29	19	16	20	16	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 Level

Poverty is much greater in Kupang compared to other villages, but still nearly 4 in 10 respondents required a loan for basic needs at least twice a month.

Total

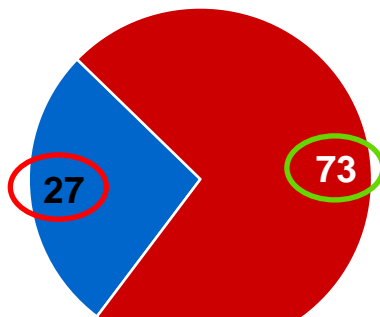
■ Yes, I loaned ■ No, I didn't loan



2 times a month

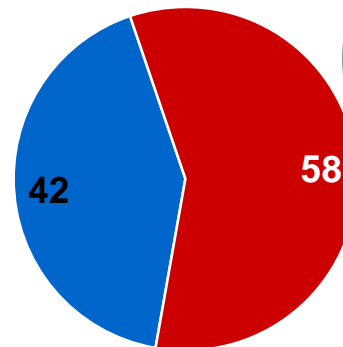
by Area

Sukabumi



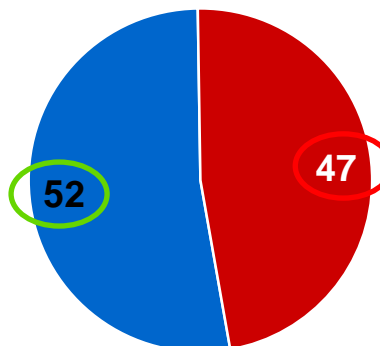
2 times a month
n = 244

Kendari



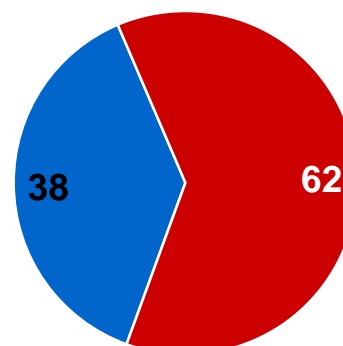
1 times a month
n = 186

Kupang



2 times a month
n = 186

Rote



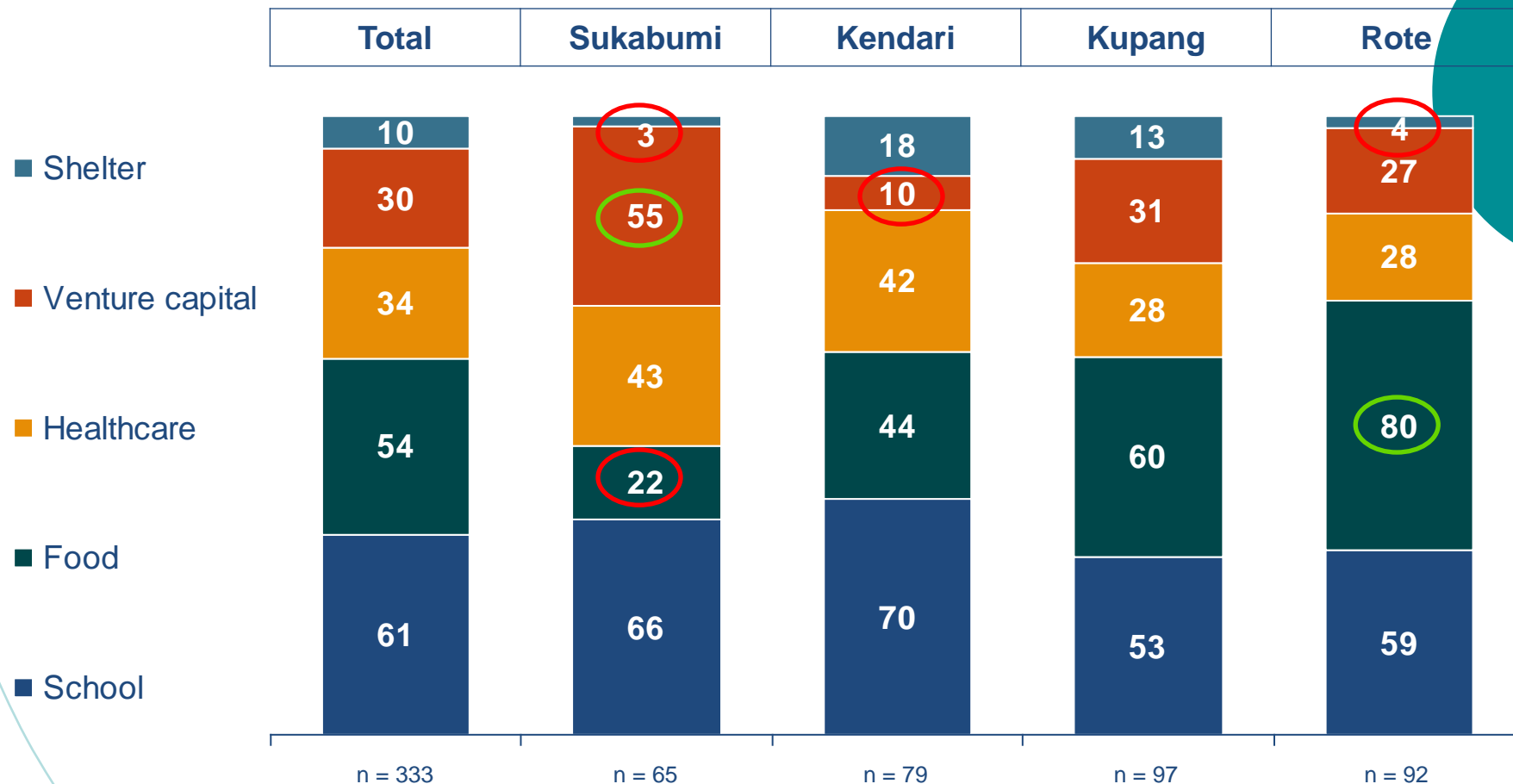
2 times a month
n = 245

Base: All Respondents
Q24: 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, around three-in-five people loaned it for school fees. In Rote, food is the main reason for them to borrow money. On the contrary, around half of borrowers in Sukabumi did so to open a business, or to build a boat.



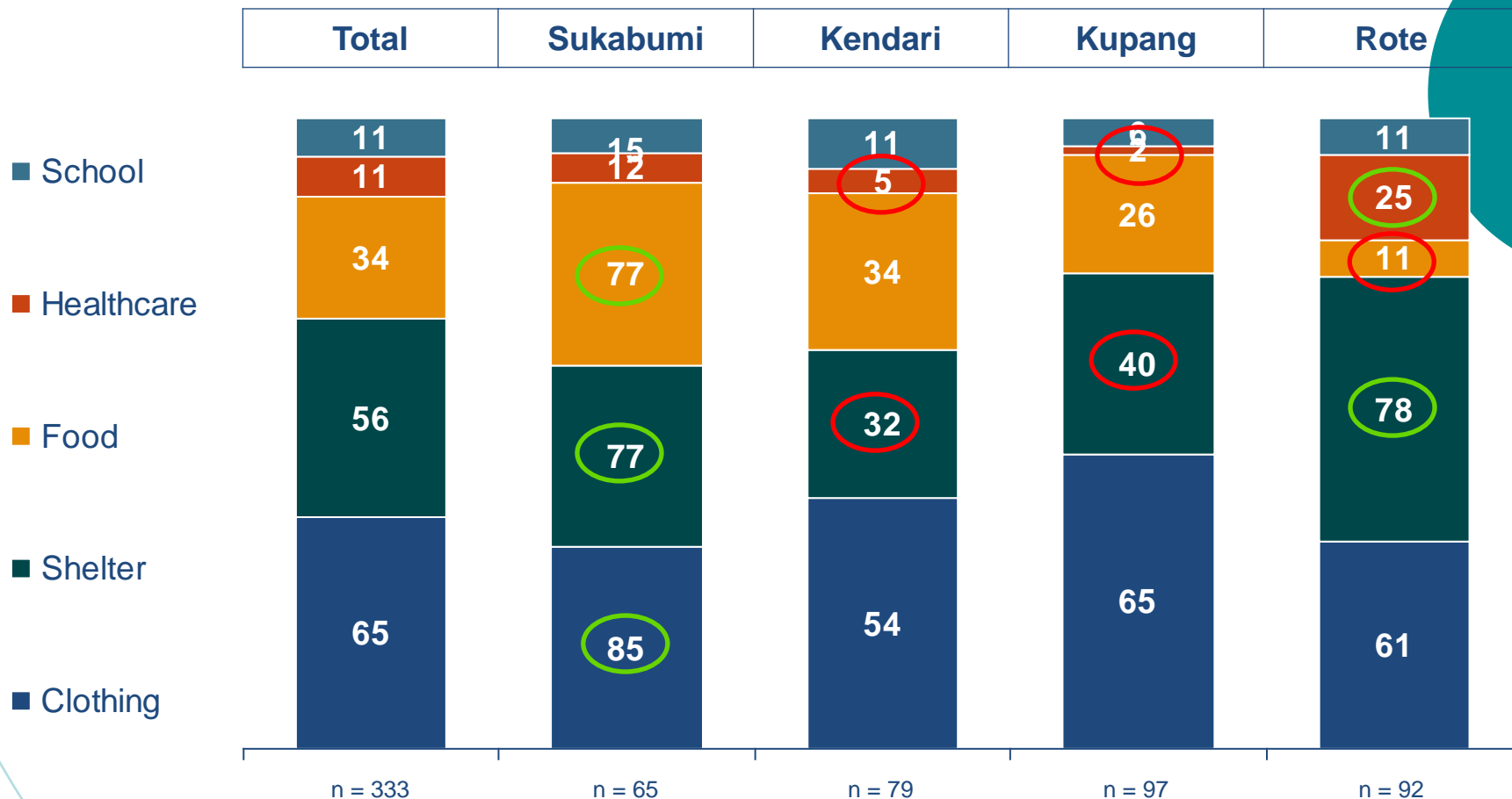
Base:
Q25:

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

Doesn't Need to Loan...

Clothing needs are covered in each area, Sukabumi residents have no issue with food, but residents in other cities do sometimes require help in being well fed.



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

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, if there is not any help from the villagers that 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 rainy season, because we only depend on nature” – FGD Female, Cikahuripan, Sukabumi

“Ketika tidak bisa melaut di musim barat, tidak ada penghasilan sama sekali. Kadang-kadang harus meminjam ke tetangga” / “When 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, the term of we borrow money to pay our debts is common, the most important is for our wife and kids to eat” – Boat builder, Tunganamo, Rote

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

Experience in People Smuggling

Experience in People Smuggling

No one claimed that they have experience in helping people to go to Australia. However, 10% of them mentioned that they are aware of others in their village who have helped in PS. Most of them are from Kupang and Rote. And looking further, 2% of each Namosain and Oesapa has been involved in this activity.

Have any experience in helping PS? (Total)



	Total	Sukabumi	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Base</i>	861	244	186	186	245
Yes, I have	0	0	0	1	0
No, but I am aware of others in this village that have	10	2	1	26	13
Never/don't know	90	98	99	73	87

	Kupang			Rote			
	Bolok	Namosain	Oesapa	Oelaba	Papela	Tungganamo	Boni
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Base</i>	62	62	62	62	62	62	59
Yes, I have	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
No, but I am aware of others in this village that have	15	50	15	16	18	11	5
Never/don't know	85	48	84	84	82	89	95

Motivated by Financial Reason

Base: All Respondents
Q20: Have you personally ever helped people to go to Australia through the sea?

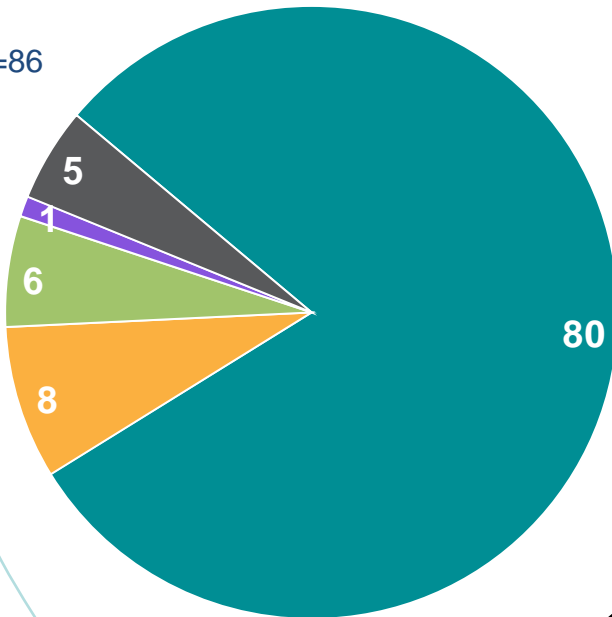
How Other Villagers Helped in People Smuggling?

Most of the helpers are taking the IM to Australian territory by boat. But in Kupang and Rote there is also some renting/selling of boats and providing shelter in Rote.

Total

- They took them to Australian territory by boat
- They lent/rented/sold boat to them
- They gave shelter to them
- They gave them food
- Take them to the boat

n=86



By Area

- They took them to Australian territory by boat
- They lent/rented/sold boat to them
- They gave shelter to them
- They gave them food
- Take them to the boat

	Sukabumi	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
Base	4*	2*	49	31
They took them to Australian territory by boat	0	0	90	81
They lent/rented/sold boat to them	0	0	10	6
They gave shelter to them	0	100	0	10
They gave them food	0	0	0	3
Take them to the boat	100	0	0	0

*) small base



Base: Respondents who aware about others in the village that helped PS.
Q20A: You mentioned that you are aware of others helping people travel to Australia. Can you tell me in what way they helped?

Quotes – Awareness of IMs

“Banyak itu orang yang terdampar di sini yang pengen ke Australia, biasanya dari Iran, India itu baru kemarin tanggal 8 Mei” / “There are a lot of people like that, stranded and wanting to go to Australia, usually they come from Iran, someone from India just happened yesterday on May 8th” – FGD Male, Papela, Rote

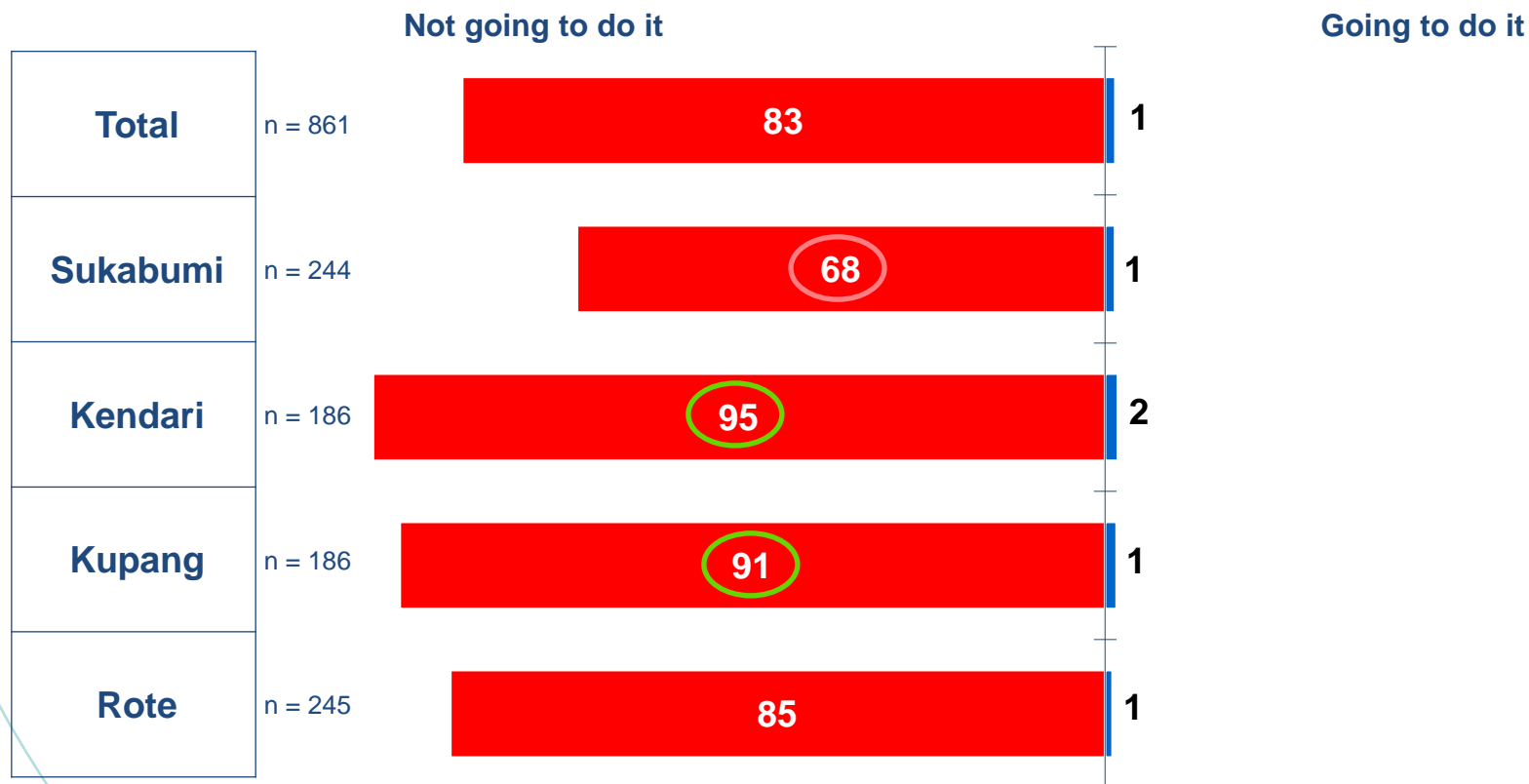
“Sering terjadi imigran gelap bu disini, Cuma nggak lolos sering ketangkepnya juga bukan sama orang-orang yang berkaitan, seringnya juga sama masyarakat” / “The illegal migrant comes here often, but they rarely get away, often they get arrested not by local authorities, but by the villagers” – Leader, Ciwaru, Sukabumi

“Memang ada beberapa nelayan yang mengantarkan IM ke Australia” / “There are some fisherman that directly escort the IM to Australia” - FGD Female, Namosain, Kupang

“Kalau penjara Australia di gaji, minum pakai susu, tidur pakai spring bed, makan steril, disana kalau ada penyakit disembuhkan” / “They get a salary when jailed in Australia, consume milk, sleep on the springboard, get hygienic food, and if they are sick, they will be cured” – Fisherman’s wife, Oesapa – Kupang

Future Intention to help People Smuggling

Overall, around four-in-five people claimed that they don't want to do PS.



Base:
Q22:

Respondents who never helped in PS

If in the future you have a chance to do that, will you be interested in helping people to go to Australia through the sea?

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

Reasons of Intention

When asked about the reason for their negative intention, mostly scared of the punishment (being imprisoned) is mentioned. Also, it is against their moral understanding, and in Kupang they fear for their family.

Negative intention

	Total	Area			
		Sukabumi	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Base</i>	641	163	174	123	181
Fear of being imprisoned	23	16	18	34	27
Moral duty	20	33	9	13	23
Fear of being caught by police	14	23	9	1	22
Afraid because of the violation of borders, against the law	13	25	21	0	4
Do not want to take a risk	10	2	6	0	29
Protect them from the authorities / police	6	21	3	0	0
Family welfare	5	1	1	24	0
There are a lot of things that more important	5	0	7	15	0
Pressures from others in this village	4	12	1	0	2

Positive intention

	Total	Area			
		Sukabumi	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
<i>Base</i>	10*	3*	3*	2*	2*
Moral duty	40	33	33	50	50
Financial reason	30	33	0	50	50
Family welfare	20	67	0	0	0
Do not want to deal with the security forces	10	0	33	0	0
Fear of being imprisoned	10	0	33	0	0

*) small base

Base: Respondents who never helped in PS
Q23: Why did you give that answer? (from Q22)

Quotes – Reason of Intention

“Ya takutkan, banyak kalau di TV – TV itu juga kan apa yang naro bom” / “Yes, I am afraid, from the TV, it shows that they carry a bomb” – Fishing equipment seller, Loji, Sukabumi

“Kalau orang sini tuh penakut, nelayan kalau berurusan dengan orang pemerintahan tu takut” / “Villagers here are cowards, fishermen here are cowards if we have to deal with government people” – Fisherman, Papela, Rote

“Di sini juga ditangkap masuk penjara, jadi orang pada takut ketangkap juga” / “Here, people are afraid to be in prison, so people are afraid if they get caught” – Fish collectors, Namosain, Kupang



Observation: Kupang and Rote need to be the target area for any discouragement campaign. These areas are the main points that experience PS. Creating a moral message is important in discouraging helping in PS.

Attitude Towards Existence of Foreigners

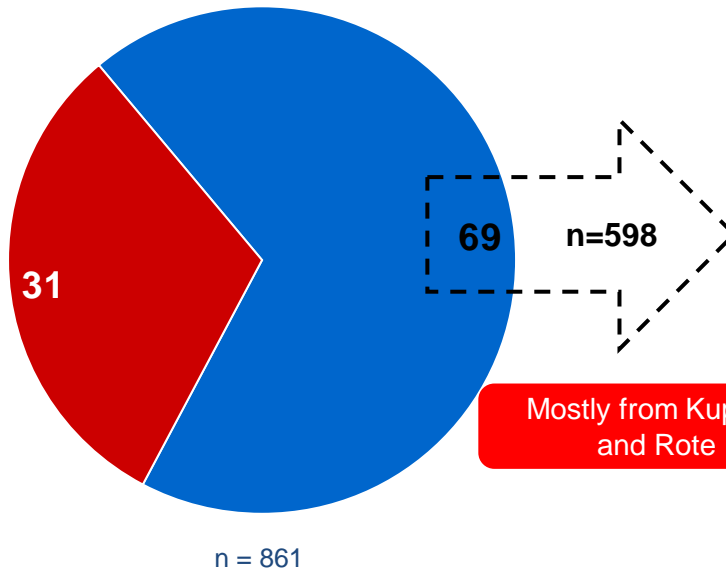


Foreigners Around Their Neighborhood...

The existence of foreigners in these communities is common. Only 30% of them claimed that they don't regularly see any foreigners. And most of them claim they are Australian, who are on vacation. However, 3% of respondents spontaneously mention "transiting/passing through/on their way to Australia".

Regularly see foreigners

■ Yes ■ No

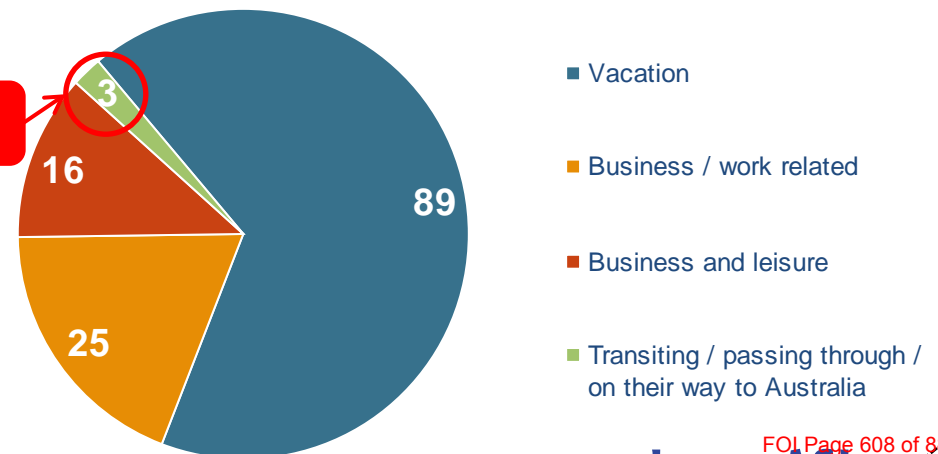


Mostly from Kupang
and Rote

Where do they come from?

Country / Race	Total (%)
Australia	59
Java, Indonesia	21
Amerika	21
Cina	18
Kupang, Indonesia	6
Pakistan	5
England	4
Japan	4
Korea	4
Netherland	4

Reasons to stay

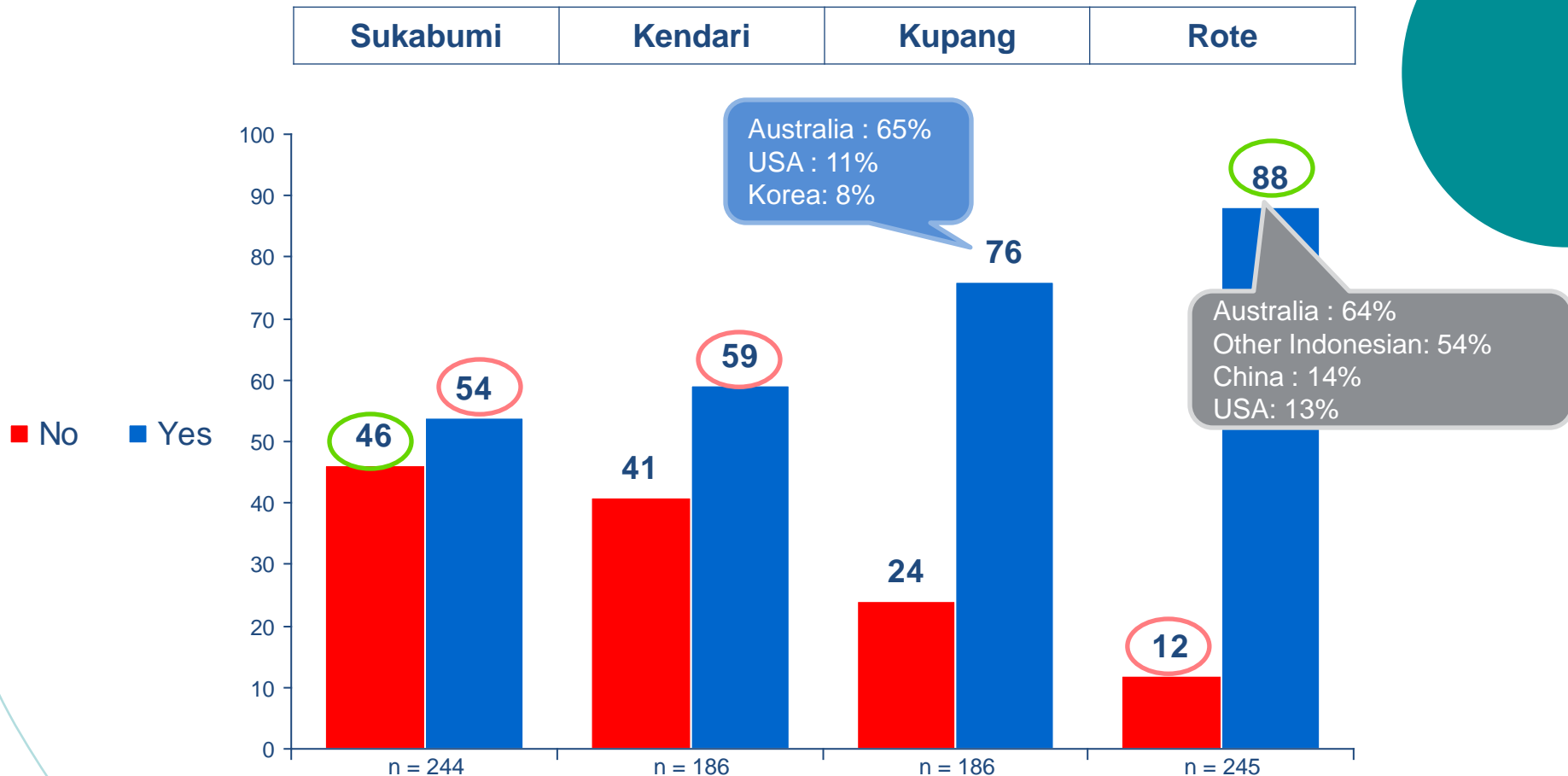


Base:
Q1: All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Q2: Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?
Q3: What do they do here?



Regularly see foreigners (Total)

Kupang and Rote are very accustomed to the existence of foreigners. However, most of them claim that the foreigners are from Australia, USA, China, and Korea.



Base:
Q1:
Q2

All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

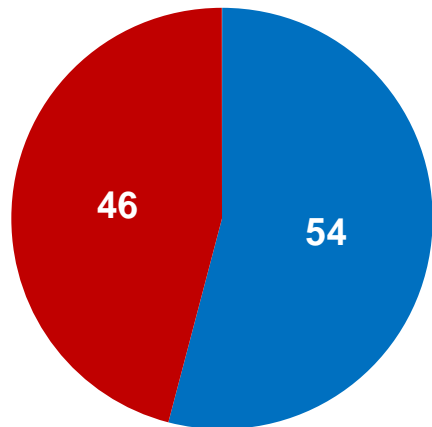
○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



Regularly see foreigners (Sukabumi)

Looking to Sukabumi, Loji is the most accustomed to the existence of foreigners.

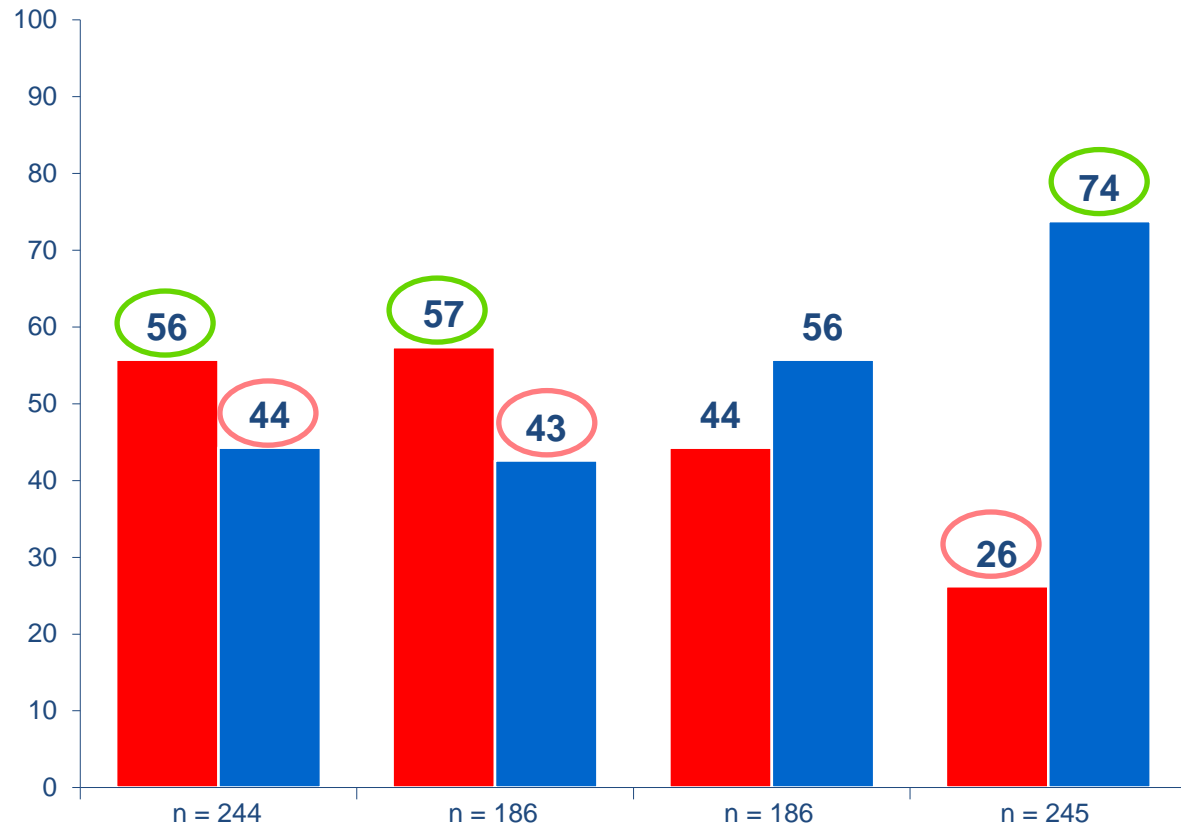
Sukabumi



n = 244

■ No ■ Yes

Desa Ciwaru	Cikahuripan	Cipatuburan	Loji
-------------	-------------	-------------	------



Base:
Q1:
Q2

All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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



Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Sukabumi)

“Ada, banyak orang Barat biasa ke sini untuk liburan, biasanya kalau ketemu kita paling Cuma yes no yes no aja” / “There are a lot of westerners, usually they come here for holiday, usually when we meet them we only say yes, no, yes, no” – FGD Female, Cikaipur, Sukabumi

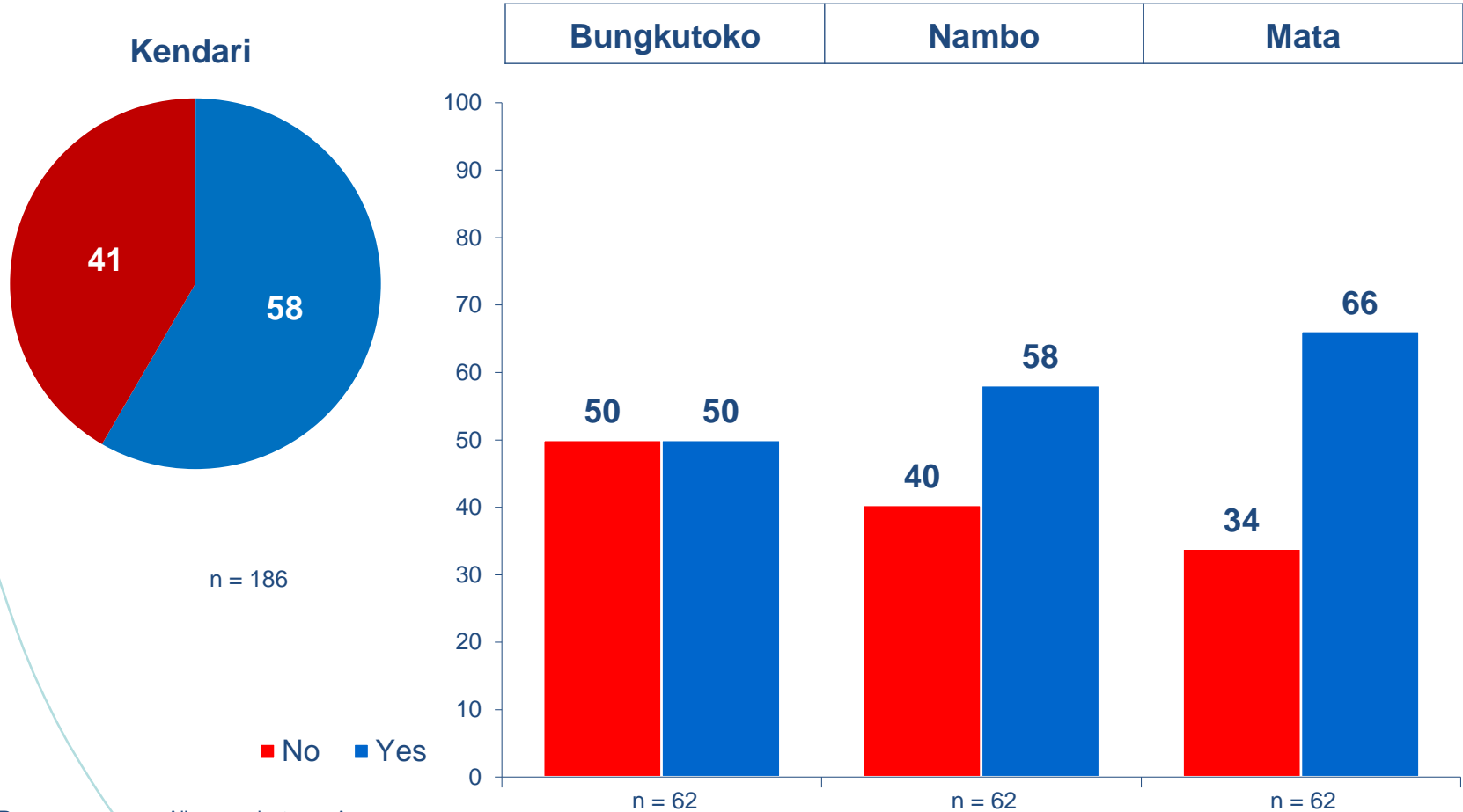
“Mereka biasa datang untuk main – main sky itu, waktu ombaknya jelek mereka baru main sky gitu” / “They usually come for playing, when the waves are bad, they come out and play” – Fisherman, Loji, Sukabumi

“Waktu itu pernah orang Pakistan di sini, waktu itu saya kurang tau, tapi kebanyakan orang pada lari – lari ke pantai, bawa tas, kan orang sini pada curiga tuh, orang apa gitu orang mana, ketika ditanya mereka gak ngerti ngomong sini, terus panggil polisi” / “There is a time that Pakistani’s came here, they ran to the beach, brought their bags. They didn’t seem to know what they were doing, so the villagers became suspicious, when the villagers asked them, they did not understand our language, then we called the police” – FGD Male, Cipatuburan, Sukabumi



Regularly see foreigners (Kendari)

While similar pattern was observed in Kendari, with around half of residents regularly seeing foreigners around their neighborhood.



Base: All respondents per Area
Q1: Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Q2: Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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



Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Kendari)

“Kehadiran orang asing adalah sesuatu hal yg menarik, karena bisa menjadi hiburan. Dengan bahasa dan kebudayaan yang berbeda” / *“The presence of a stranger was something interesting since it could entertain them by knowing different language and culture”* – Leader, Nambo – Kendari

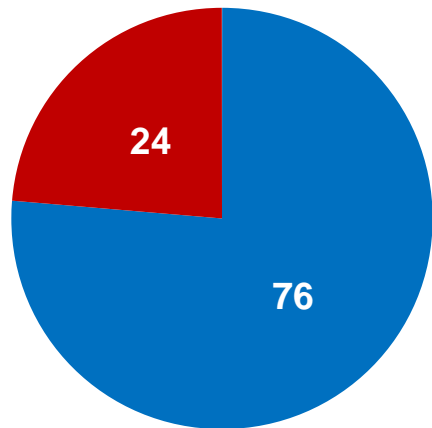
“Ada banyak bule yang datang kesini untuk menyewa kapal. Biasanya mereka pergi ke Pulau Hari atau pulau wisata lainnya” / *“There were some tourists that came here to rent a boat. They used to go to Hari Island or other Islands ”* – Fisherman, Mata – Kendari



Regularly see foreigners (Kupang)

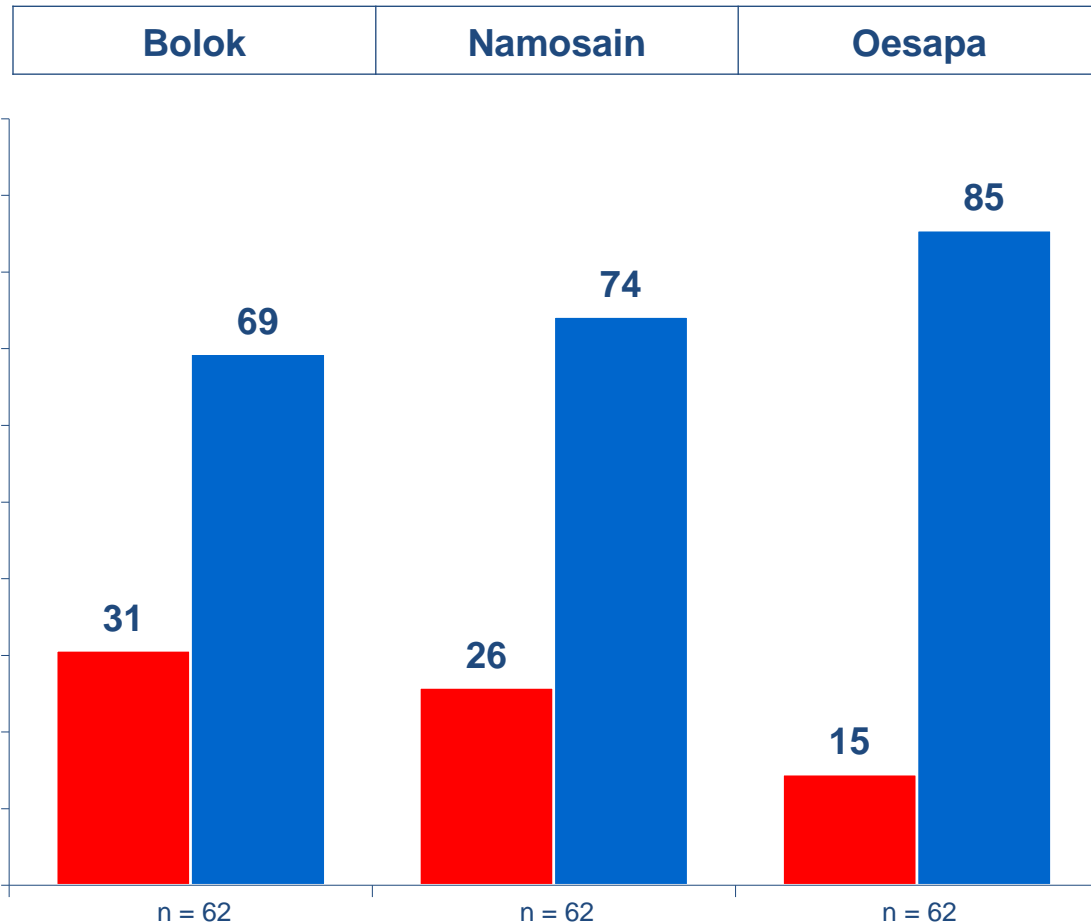
In Kupang, most of the villagers also accustomed to the existence of foreigners around their neighborhood. Only a quarter of people in Kupang don't regularly see foreigners.

Kupang



n = 186

■ No ■ Yes



Base:
Q1:
Q2

All respondents per Area

Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?

Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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



Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Kupang)

“Ya, kadang-kadang memang ada turis yang datang kesini. Ada yang minta diantar memancing tapi ada juga yang minta diantar ke Pulau Kera atau Alor” / *“Sure, sometimes there were some tourists that came here. They used to come for fishing or asking to be taken across to Kera Island or Alor”* - Fisherman, Namosain – Kupang

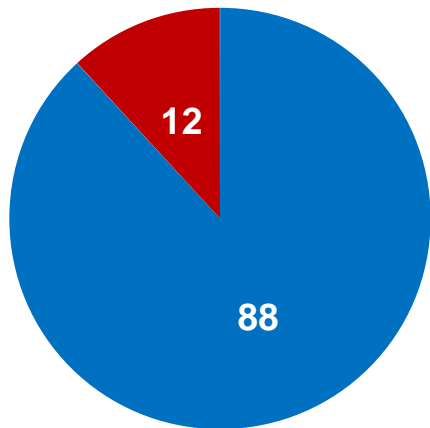
“Kadang memang ada nelayan yang mengantarkan turis ke Pulau Kera atau Pantai Lasiana” / *“Sometimes there were some fishermen accompanying tourists to Kera Island or Lasiana Beach”* – Fisherman’s wife, Oesapa – Kupang



Regularly see foreigners (Rote)

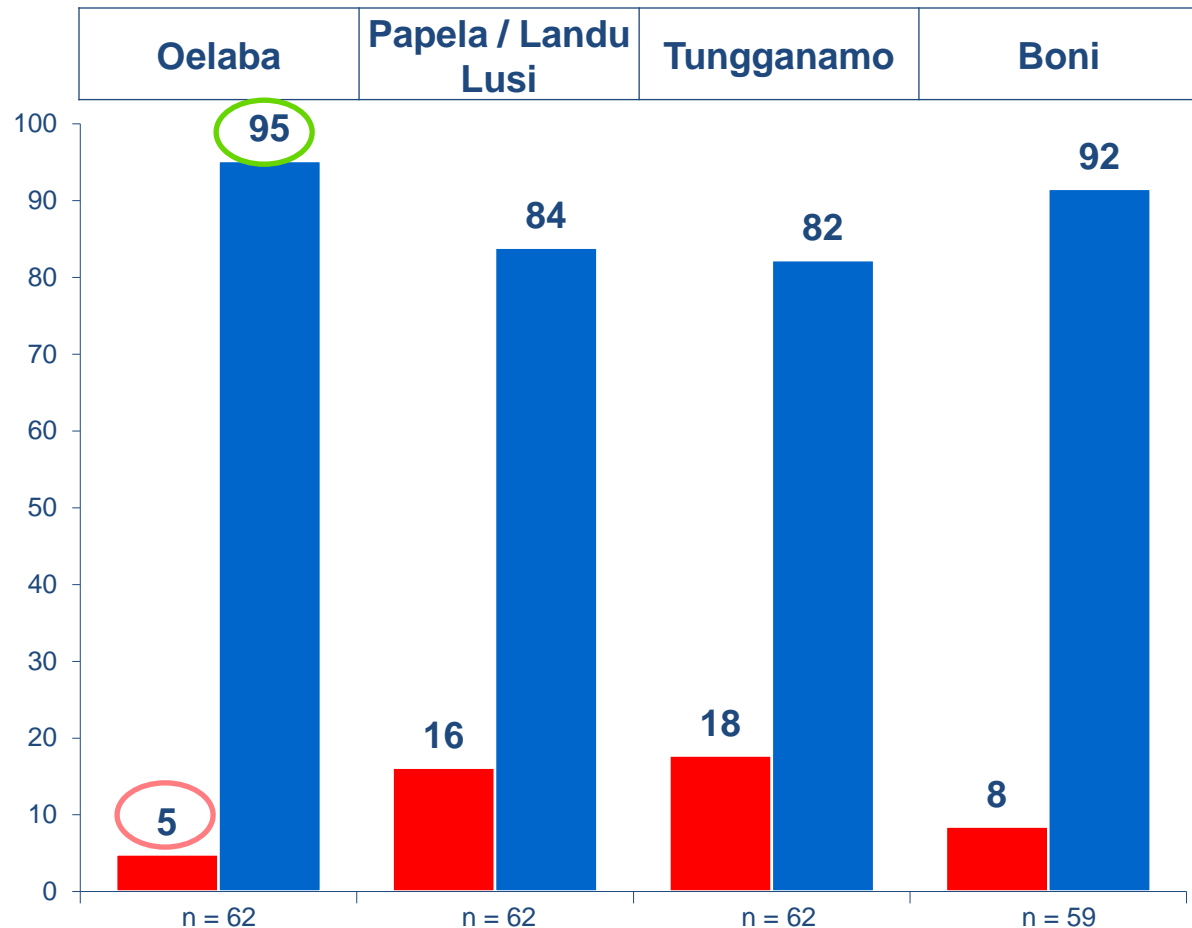
Most of people in Rote regularly see foreigners. However, it is observed higher in Oelaba compared to other villages.

Rote



n = 245

■ No ■ Yes



Base:
Q1:
Q2

All respondents per Area
Do you regularly see any tourists or foreigners (non-local) around your neighborhood?
Based on your observation, what race or nationalities are you aware of that come through this village?

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

Quotes – Regularly see foreigners (Rote)

“Kalau orang asing paling datang kemari hanya untuk foto - foto.” / “Foreigners usually come only to take pictures” - Fisherman, Tunganamo, Rote

“Tidak pernah datang kemari, biasanya ke Nembrala, kecuali orang – orang besar punya teman, mereka datang paling Cuma untuk melihat – lihat dan foto, biasanya 1 jam terus pulang” / “Never come here, usually they go to Nembrala, unless they are friends of important people, they usually come to look at the area and take a picture, then they go home” - FGD Male, Papela, Rote

“Waktu itu pernah ada orang Australia, tinggal di rumah warga yang kosong, waktu itu sampai 1 tahun” / “There was a time that an Australian came and stayed here in the villager’s empty house, for 1 year” - FGD Male, Oelaba, Rote

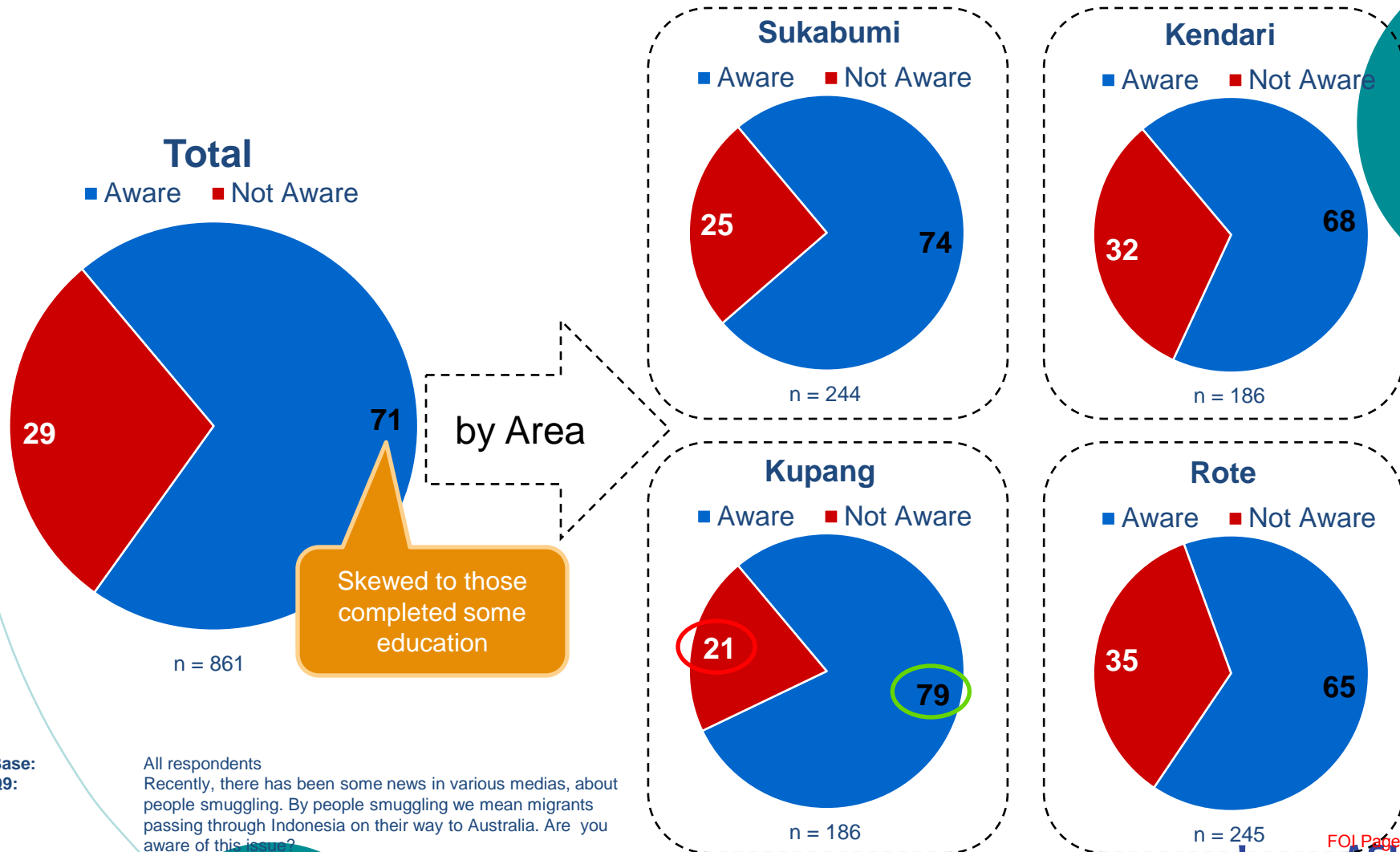
Awareness Section

Awareness of PS Issue
Awareness of Rules & Regulation



Awareness of PS Issue (Total)

The PS issue is very prominent with 7 in ten respondents aware of it, and the more educated are more greatly aware. Further, more people in Kupang are aware of the issue compared to other villages.



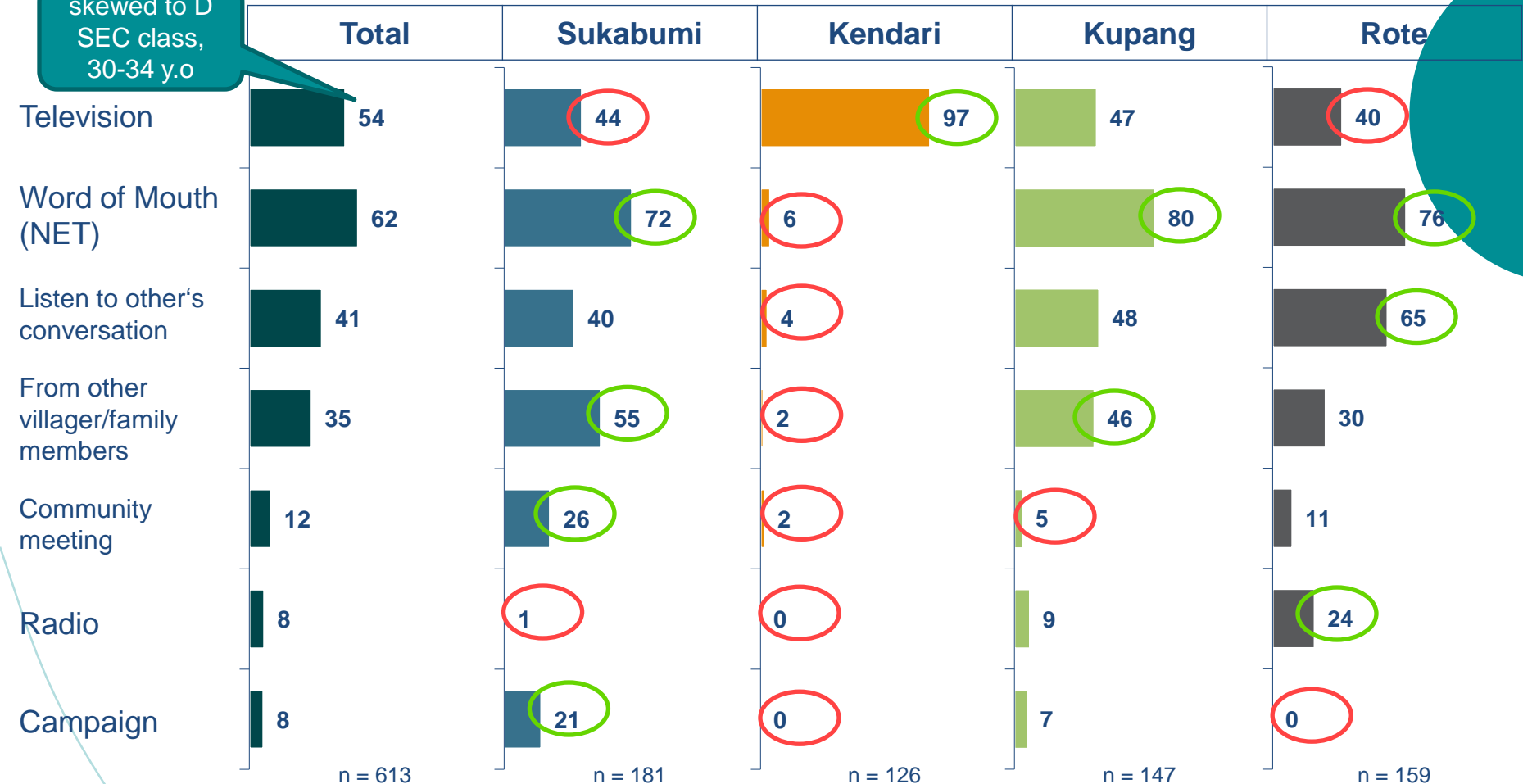
○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



Source of Information about PS Issue (Total)

Word of mouth plays the most important role to gain high awareness of PS. Around three-in-five people across all areas, mentioned it as their source of information. However, television also played an important role, and significantly so in Kendari.

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SEC class,
30-34 y.o



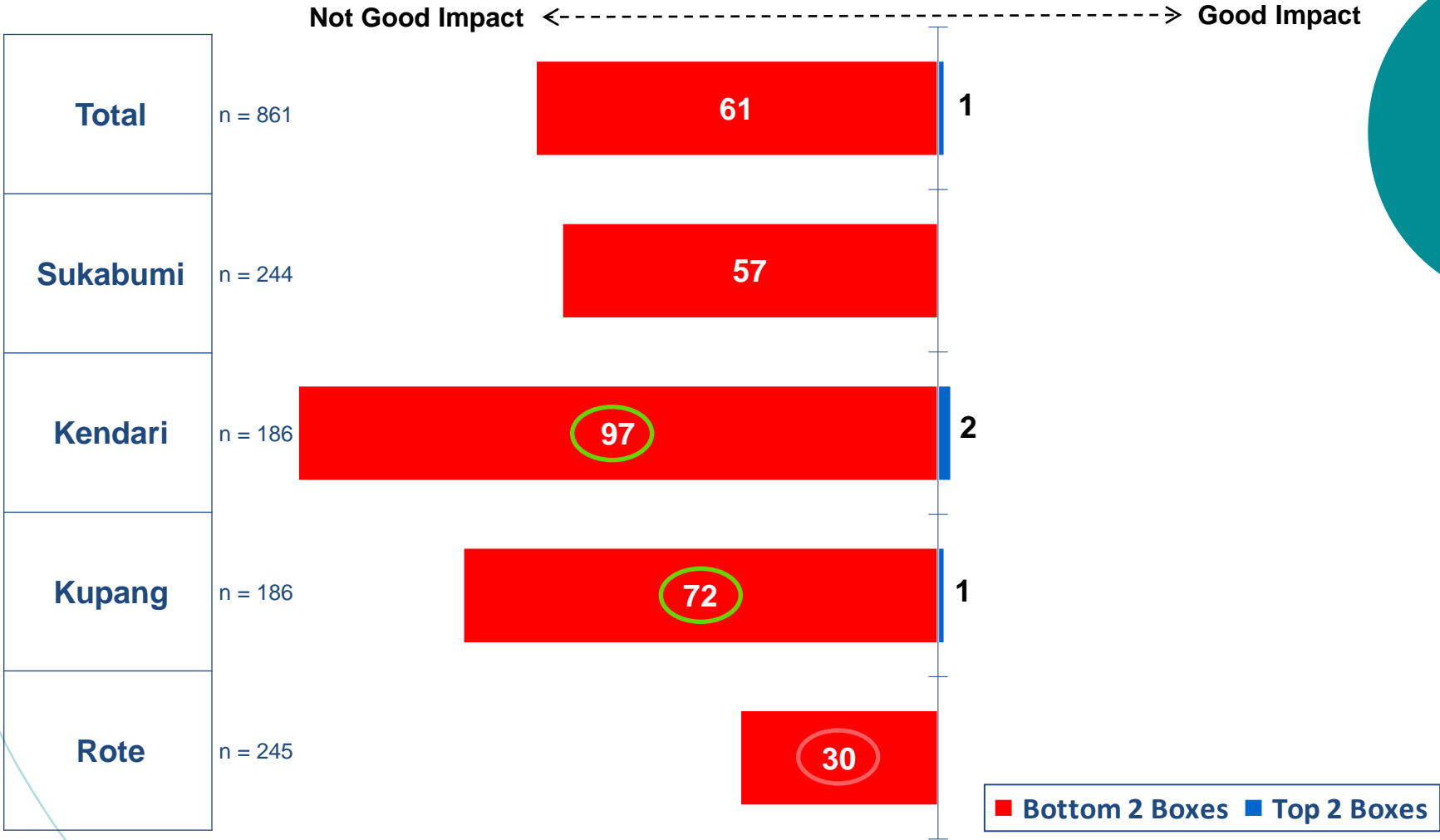
Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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



Impact of People Smuggling (Total)

Most people think that PS gives a negative impact, this feeling is much stronger in Kendari and Kupang.



Base: All Respondents
Q10: Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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



Description About Impact of People Smuggling (Total)

61% of total respondents explained that the negative impact of PS are criminality, encouraging terrorism, and drug taking. Meanwhile people in Kupang also worry about government interference and corruption on local people.

Good Impact

1%

n=861

61%

Not Good Impact

Positive Impact of People Smuggling	Total	by Area			
		Sukabumi	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
Base	6*	0	4*	1*	1*
Money	50	0	25	100	100
Cultural exchange	50	0	75	0	0
Not arrogant	33	0	50	0	0
Local revenue	17	0	25	0	0

*) low base

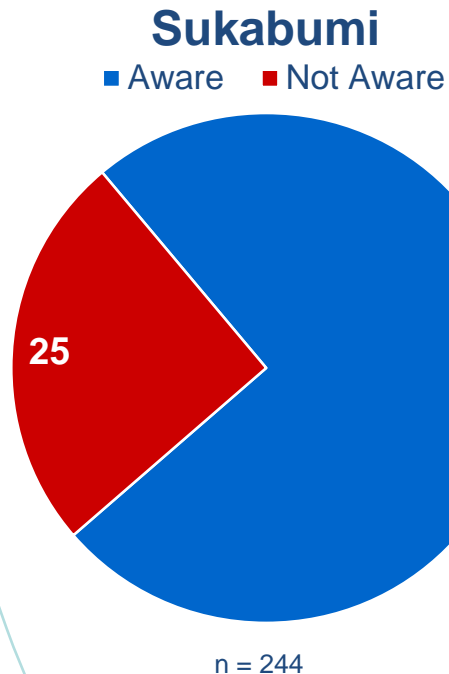
Negative Impact of People Smuggling	Total	by Area			
		Sukabumi	Kendari	Kupang	Rote
	%	%	%	%	%
Base	527	140	180	133	74
Criminality	53	63	37	58	62
Encourage terrorism	26	31	36	5	28
Encourage drug taking	18	14	31	6	16
Government interference	14	12	3	32	12
Corruption on local people	11	14	0	20	18
Bring Disease	10	10	4	15	12
Disrespectful to local customs	9	11	12	1	18
Illegal	3	5	3	2	0
Disturbing peace on the neighbourhood	2	8	0	0	0
Worry the villagers	2	8	0	0	0

Base: All Respondents
 Q11a: What kind of good impact do you, or your village get from their presence?
 Q11b: What kind of not good impact do you, or your village get from their presence?

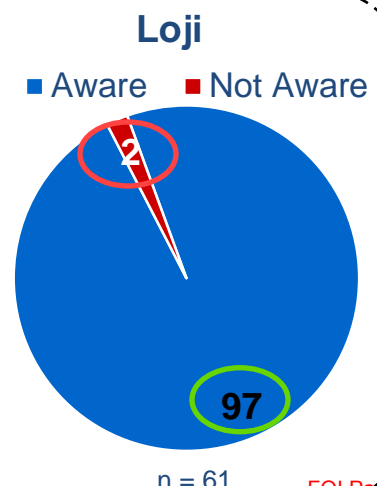
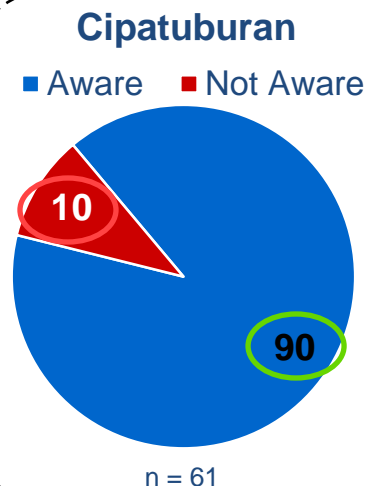
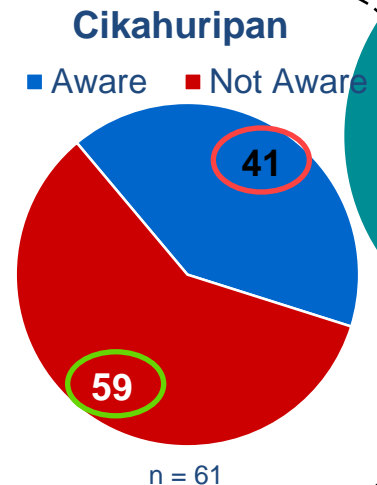
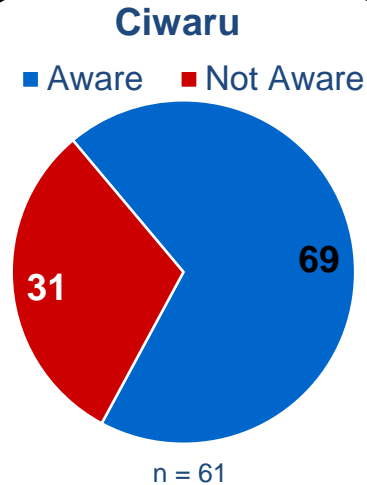


Awareness of PS Issue (Sukabumi)

Zooming to villages in Sukabumi, it is noted that the PS issue is pertinent in Cipatuburan and Loji. Contrarily, Cikahuripan possesses the lowest level of awareness.



by
Village



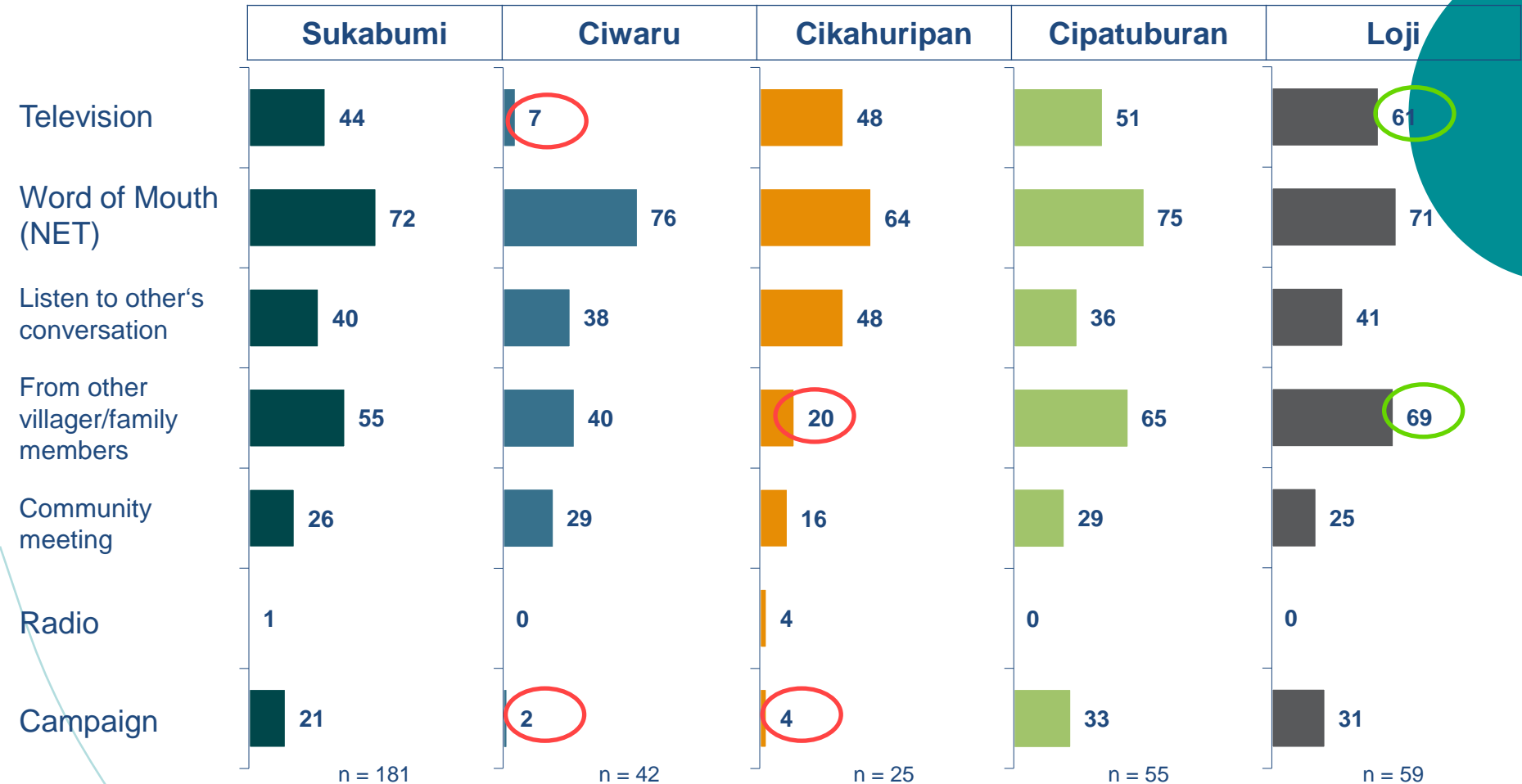
Base:
Q9: All respondents per Area
Recently, there has been some news in various medias, about people smuggling. By people smuggling we mean migrants passing through Indonesia on their way to Australia. Are you aware of this issue?

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



Source of Information about PS Issue (Sukabumi)

Word of mouth is the main source of information, while TV becomes the 2nd highest. TV takes an important role in delivering a good number of awareness in Loji.



Base:
Q9a

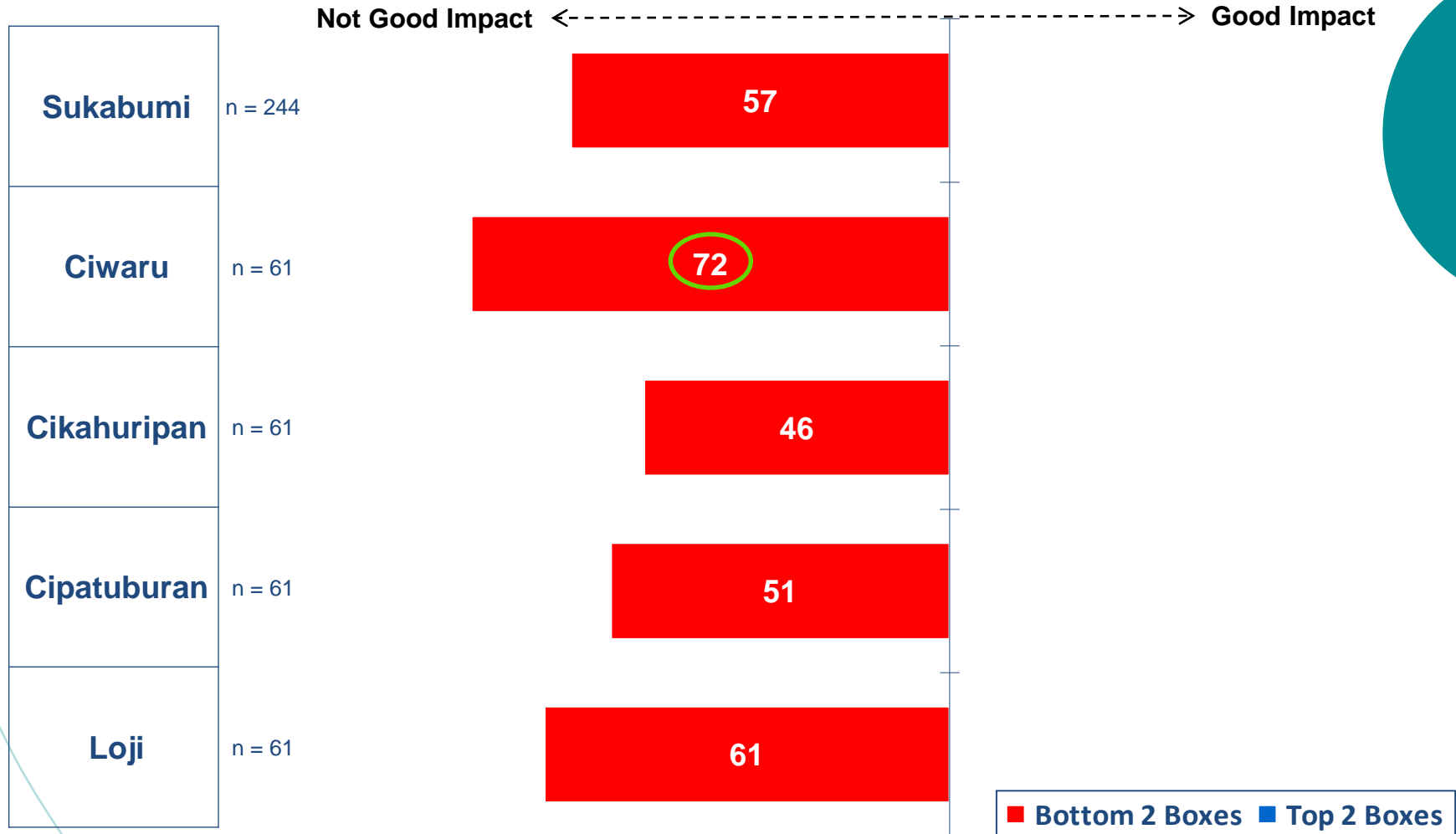
Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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



Impact of People Smuggling (Sukabumi)

Ciwaru had become the highest rejector of PS, with around three quarters of them mentioning that PS brings a negative impact.



Base:
Q10:

All Respondents
Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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



Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Sukabumi)

“IOM mensosialisasikan kepada masyarakat, kalau orang tersebut harus dilaporkan kepada polisi, tidak boleh dibantu” / “IOM socialized with the villagers, IM have to be reported to policeman, we must not help them” – Leader, Cikahuripan, Sukabumi

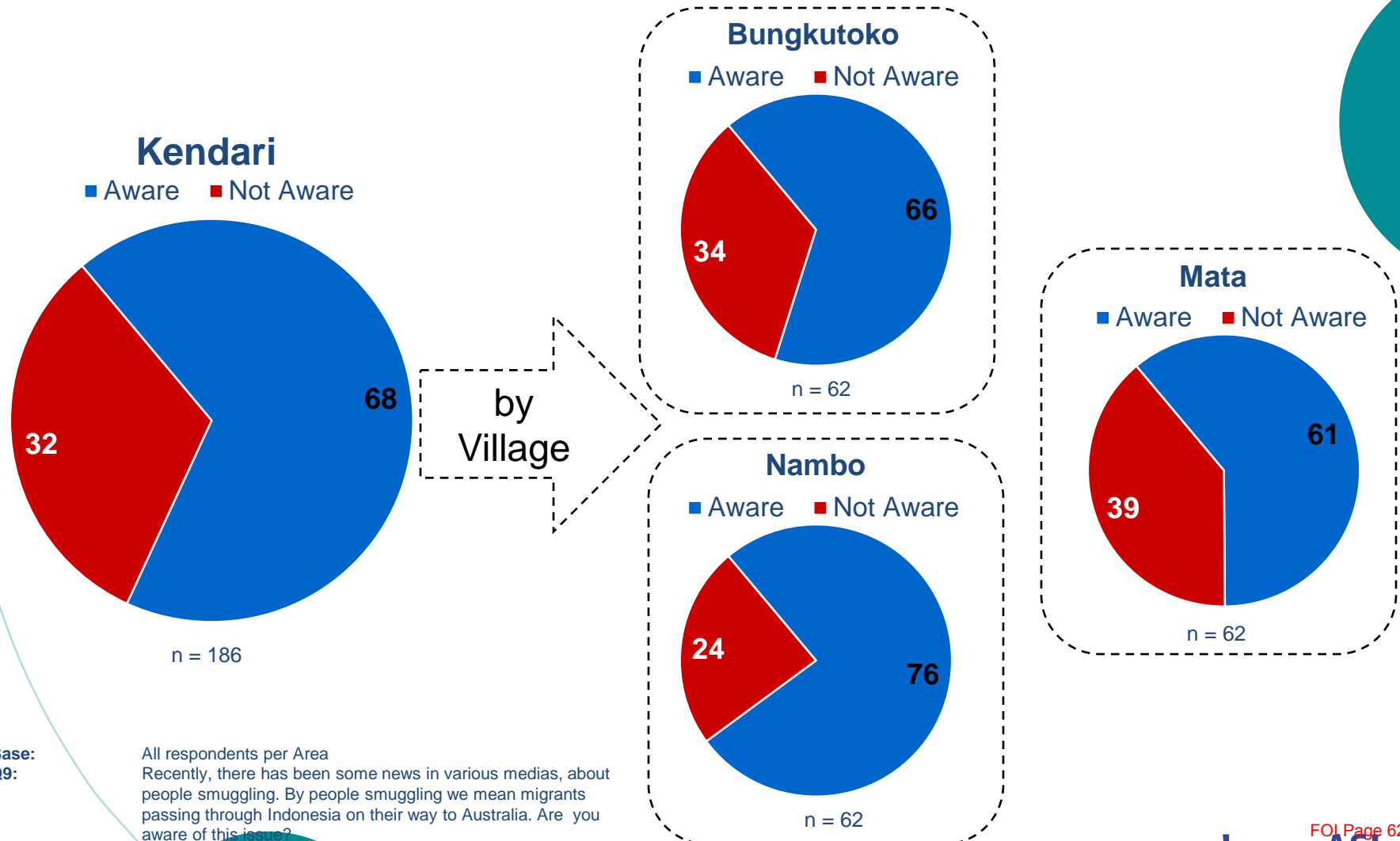
“Kalau untuk warga diuntungkan, yang biasanya nyewa kapal IDR 200,000 per hari, kalau ada mereka bisa IDR 2,000,000 hanya untuk mengantar ke tengah laut” / “It is beneficial for villagers, usually people rent a boat for IDR 200,000 per day, but they (IMs) are willing to pay IDR 2,000,000 just to take to the sea” – Leader, Cikahuripan, Sukabumi

“Setahu saya kalau mengantarkan itu dikasih IDR 30,000,000 dibagi sekian orang” / “As far as I know, if they escort them, they will get IDR 30,000,000, but it is shared with some people” – Leader, Ciwaru, Sukabumi



Awareness of PS Issue (Kendari)

Meanwhile, in Kendari, there is an even spread level of awareness among the villages. Around two-in-three people know about this issue.

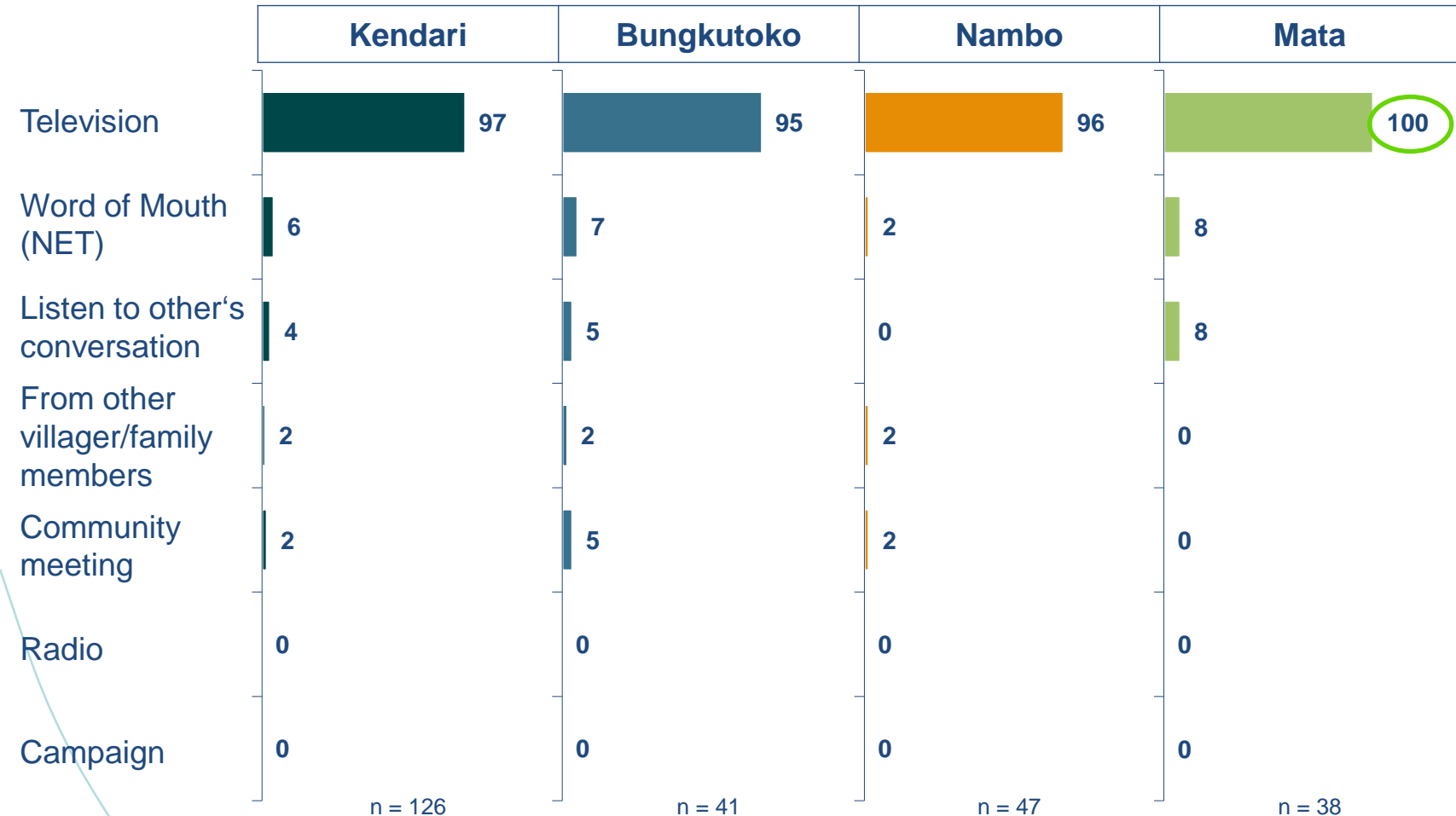


○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



Source of Information about PS Issue (Kendari)

And interestingly, compared to other areas, TV is the most important source of information here. Almost everyone knows the issue from TV...



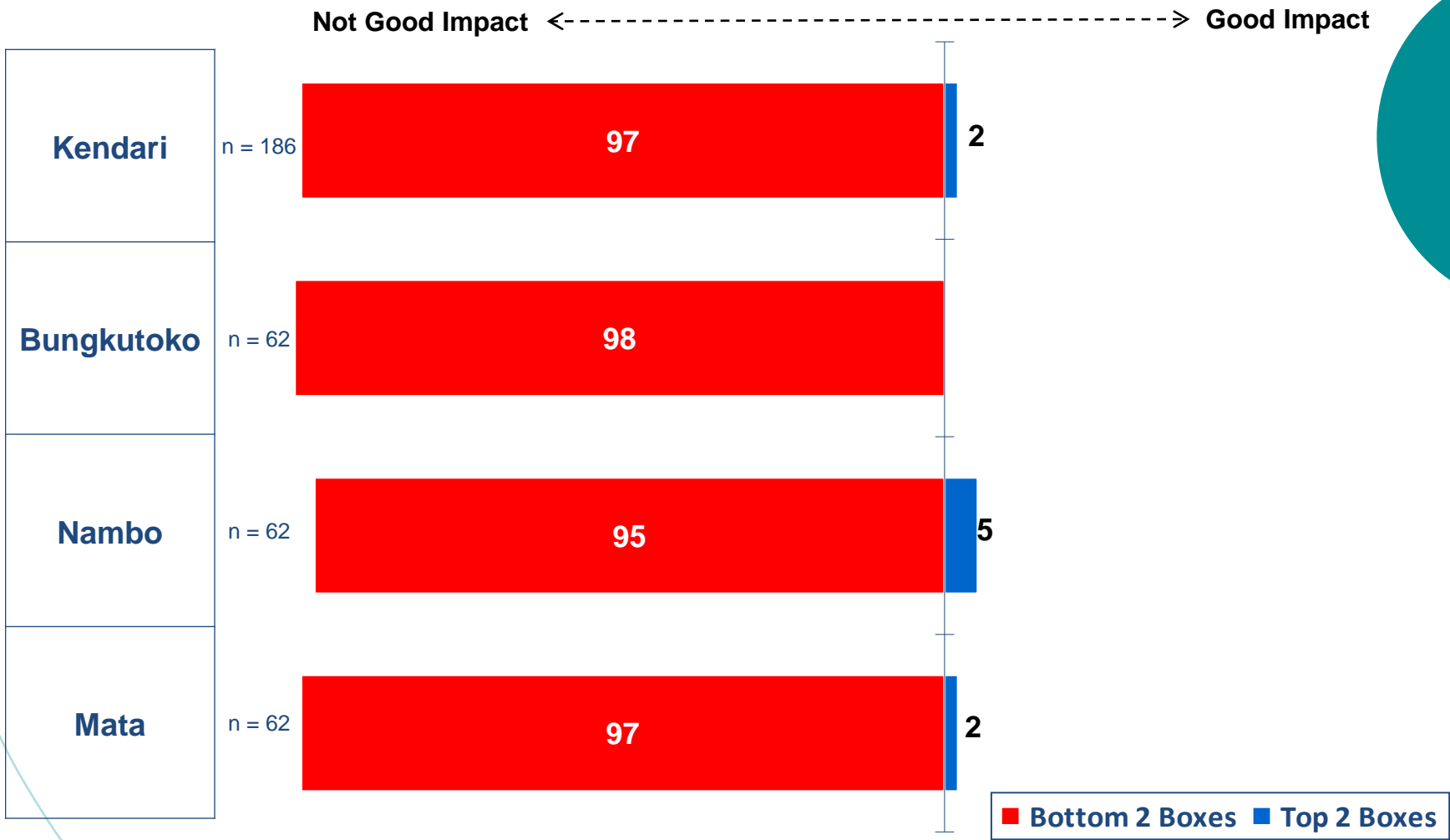
Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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



Impact of People Smuggling (Kendari)

...and according to them, this issue brings a negative impact.



Base: All Respondents
Q10: Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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



Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Kendari)

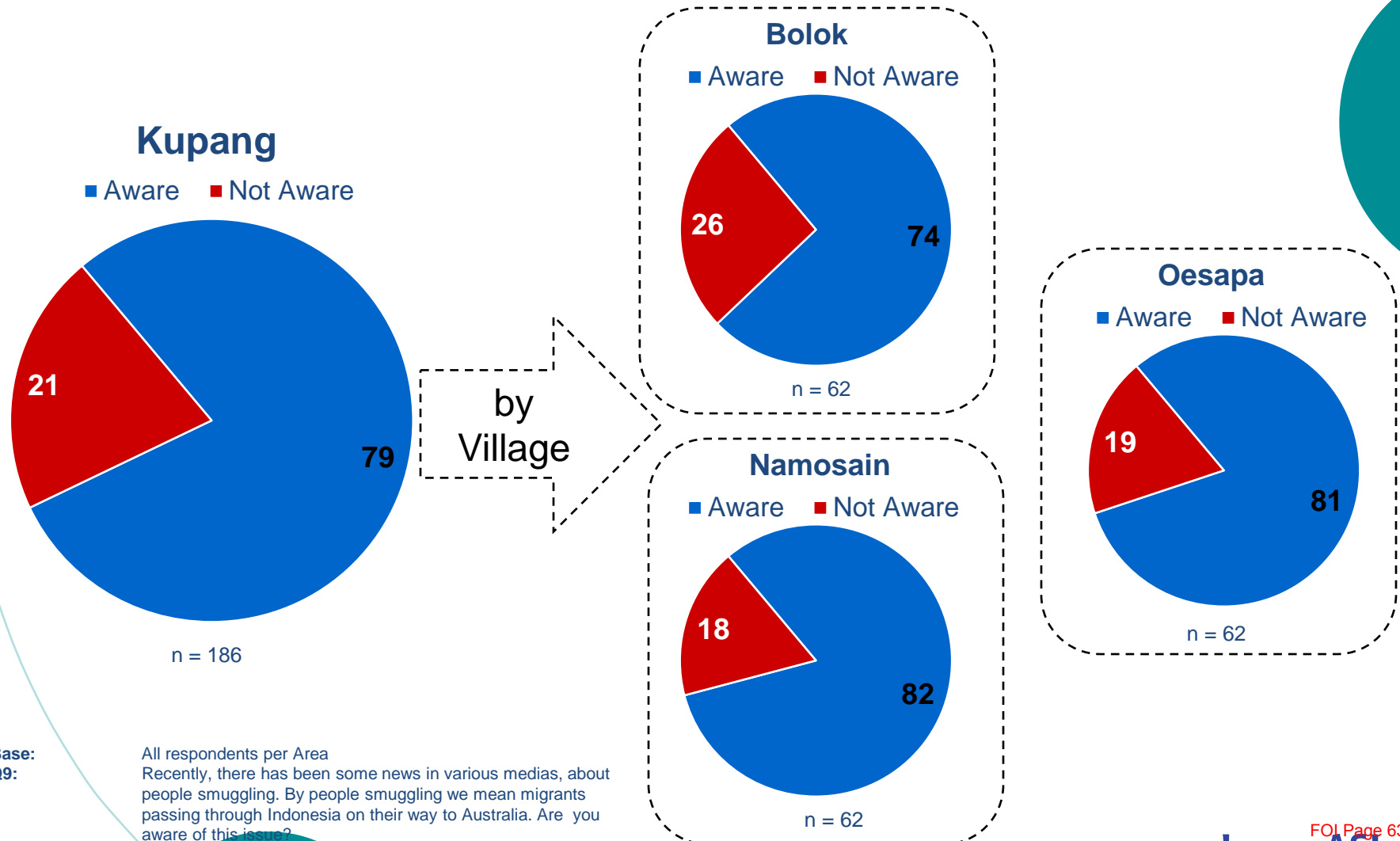
“Tiga bulan yang lalu ada orang Afganistan dan Pakistan yang tertangkap. Saya tau karena ipar saya kerja di kejaksaan” / “Three months a go, there was an Afgan and a Pakistani caught. I knew it from my brother in law who works in an attorneys office” – Fisherman’s wife, Mata – Kendari

“Pernah dengar isu-isu imigran di televisi to? Tapi ndak pernah dengar apakah di Kendari ada atau tidak” / “I have ever heard about immigrants on television, isn’t it? But I did not know, if these activities happened or not in Kendari” – Fisherman, Bungkutoko – Kendari

“Saya tidak pernah dengar tentang penyelundupan orang. Yang banyak itu ya penyelundupan gading atau rotan dari Indonesia” / “I never heard about people smuggling. What I knew is commodity smuggling such as ivory and rattan from Indonesia” – Leader, Nambo - Kendari

Awareness of PS Issue (Kupang)

Similar with Kendari, a well-spread distribution of awareness is also spotted in Kupang, with around eight-in-ten people knowing about this issue.

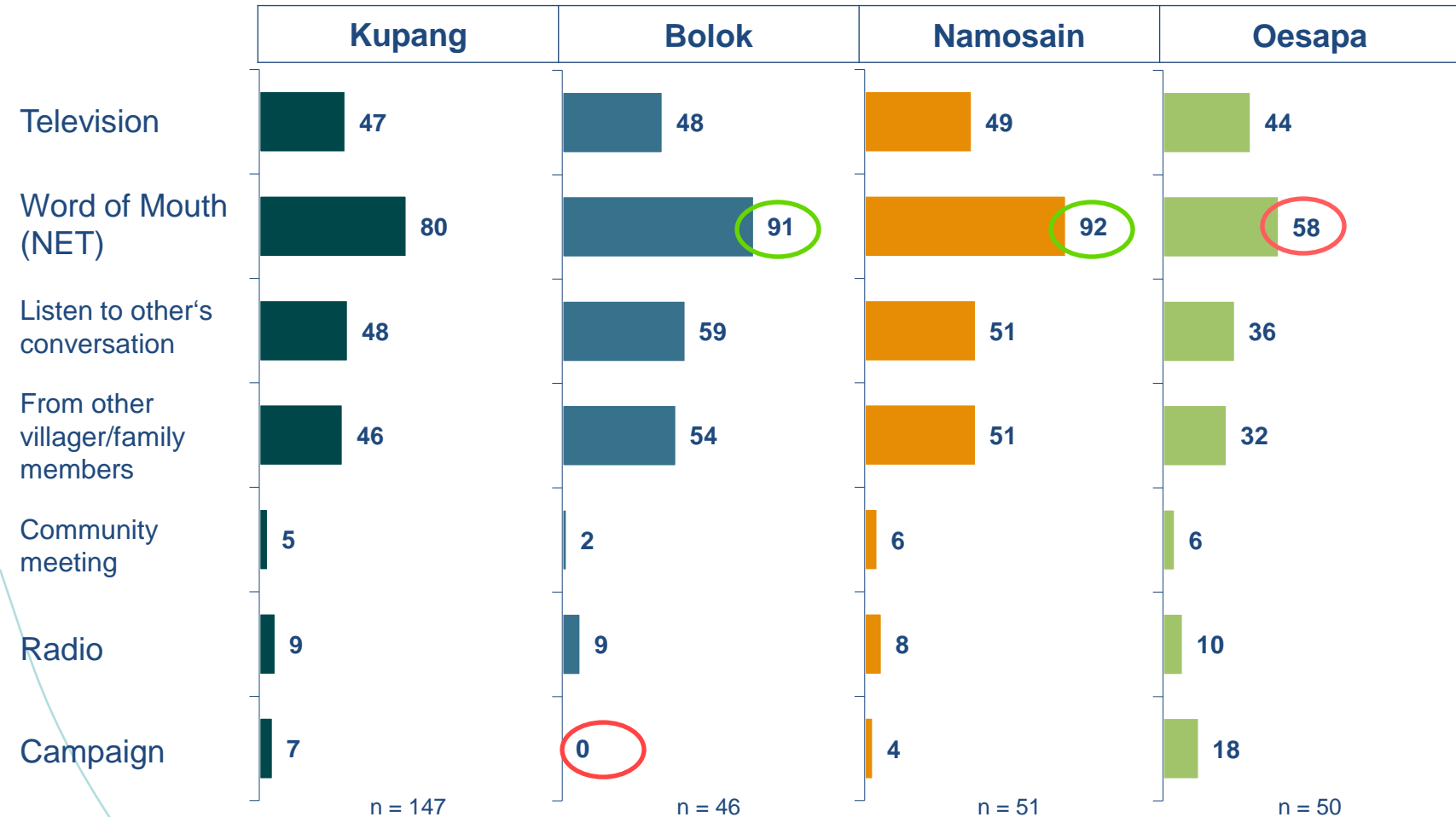


○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



Source of Information about PS Issue (Kupang)

...and word of mouth takes the most important role here. But WOM seems most effective in Bolok and Namosain.



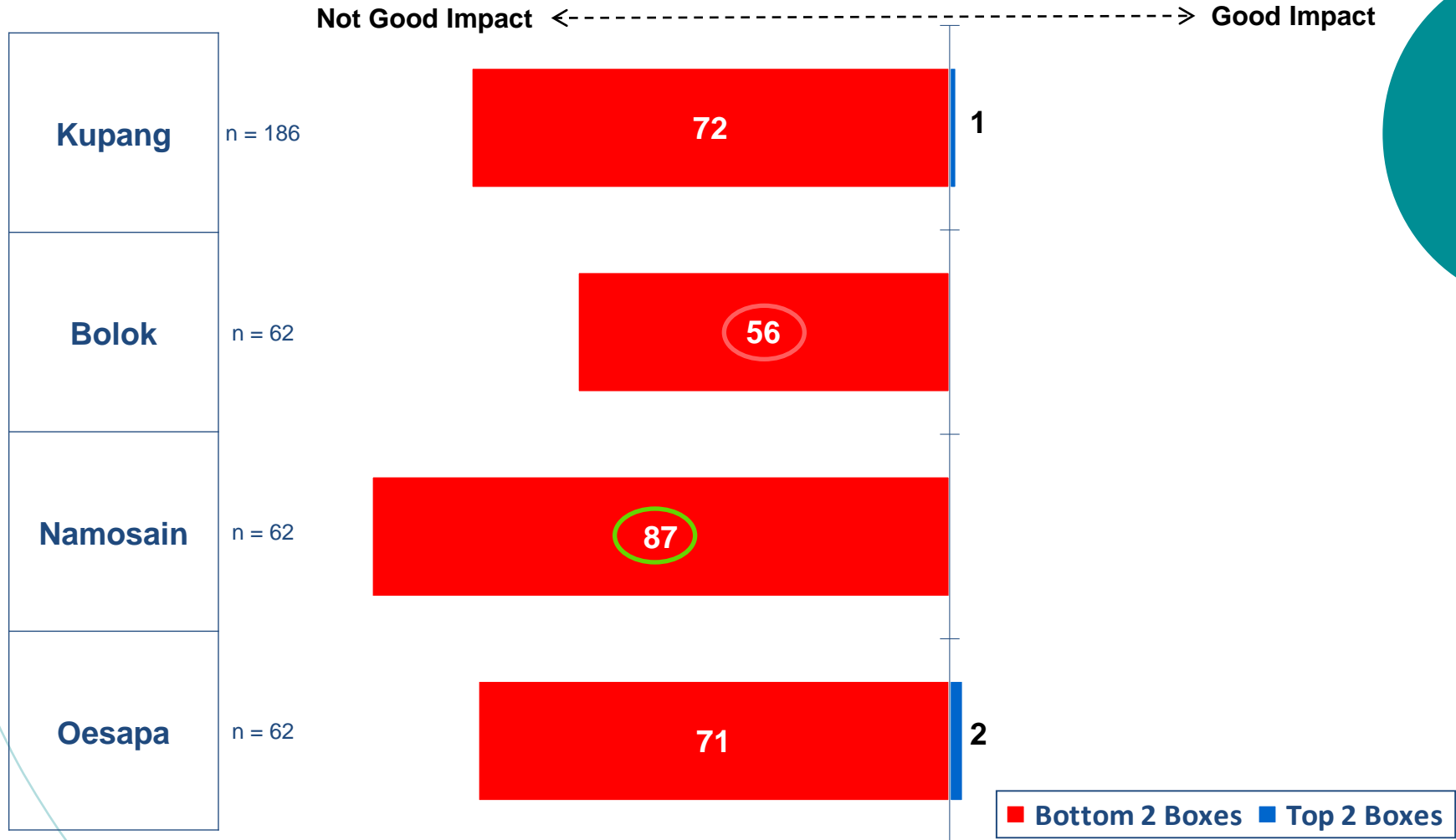
Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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



Impact of People Smuggling - Kupang

People in Kupang claimed that PS brings a negative impact. And further, this score mostly comes from Namosain.



Base:
Q10:

All Respondents
Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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



Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Kupang)

“Kalau imigran kenyataan itu kak. mereka datang kan nginap setelah itu cari perahu, mereka nginap di hotel atau kos-kosan, makanya banyak yang punya kos-kosan disini” / *“Immigrants were real. They used to come looking for a boat, then stayed in a hotel or boarding house. Therefore, many people have boarding houses here”* – Boat maker, Oesapa – Kupang

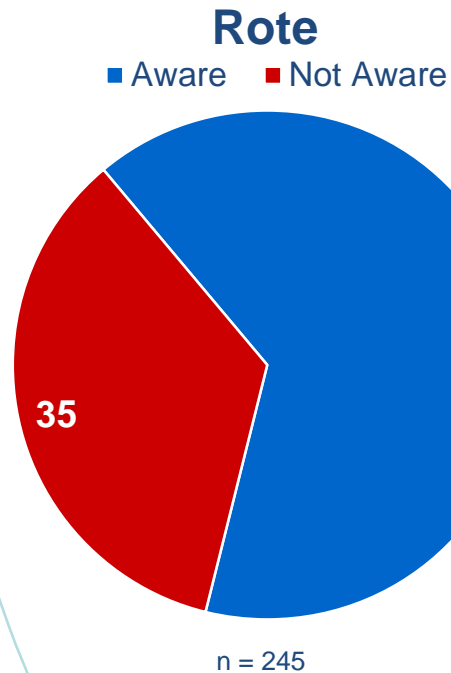
“Angkut imigran itu uangnya besar kak. ABK bisa dapat 30 juta sekali jalan. Juragan bisa dapat 40-45 juta. Jadi lebih menguntungkan daripada menangkap ikan” / *“Transporting immigrants makes a lot of money. The boat crew could get 30 million per transaction and the captain could get 40-45 million. It was more beneficial than going to sea”* – Leader, Namosain – Kupang

“Oesapa ini kan dulu markas. Banyak yang pernah antar imigran ke Australia. Ada 1 orang yang baru pulang dari Australia setelah dipenjara disana. Tapi penjara di sana enak kak. Beda dengan penjara Indonesia. Pulang-pulang badan gemuk semua” / *“Oesapa used to be the centre of these activities. Many people have transported IM to Australia. Currently, there was one villager who has come back from Australia after being imprisoned there. But the Australian prison was good. It was different with here. They looked prosperous when they came back here”* – Fisherman’s wife, Oesapa – Kupang

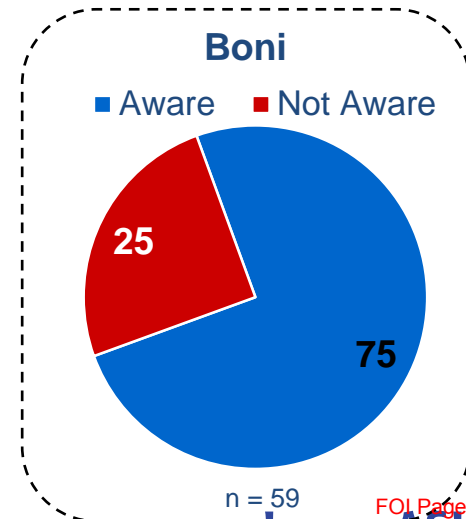
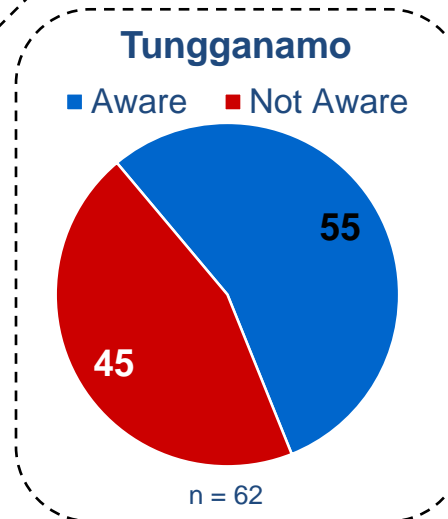
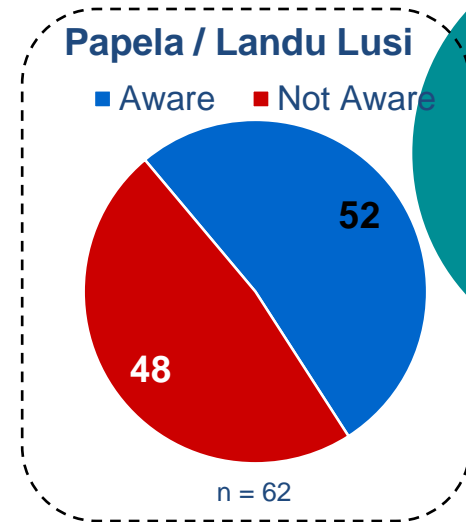
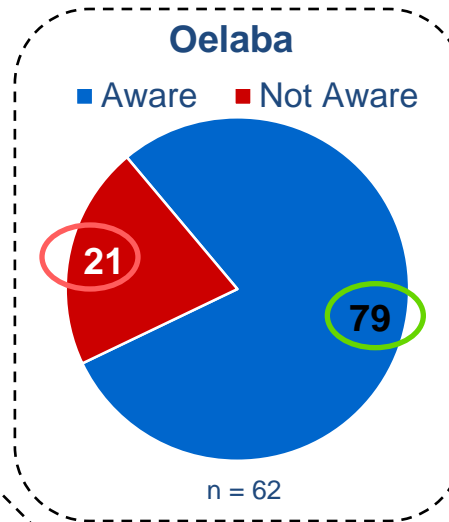


Awareness of PS Issue (Rote)

Oelaba is the village with greatest awareness in Rote, with only around one-in-five people not knowing about this issue.



by
Village



Base:
Q9:

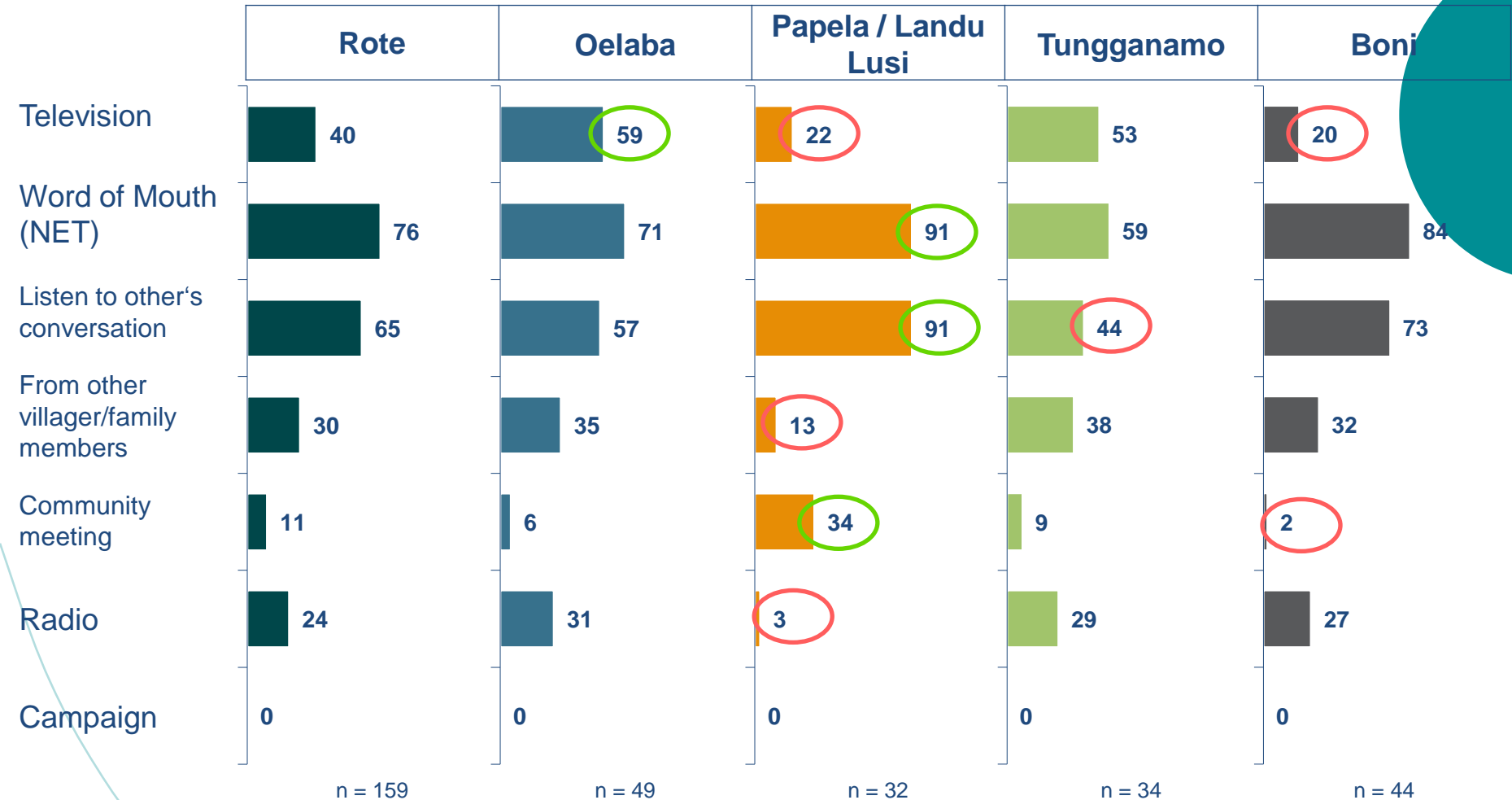
All respondents per Area
Recently, there has been some news in various medias, about people smuggling. By people smuggling we mean migrants passing through Indonesia on their way to Australia. Are you aware of this issue?

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



Source of Information about PS Issue (Rote)

TV played an important role in Oelaba, while it's not as effective in Papela and Boni. Meanwhile WOM seems to be more important in Papela (and also community meeting).



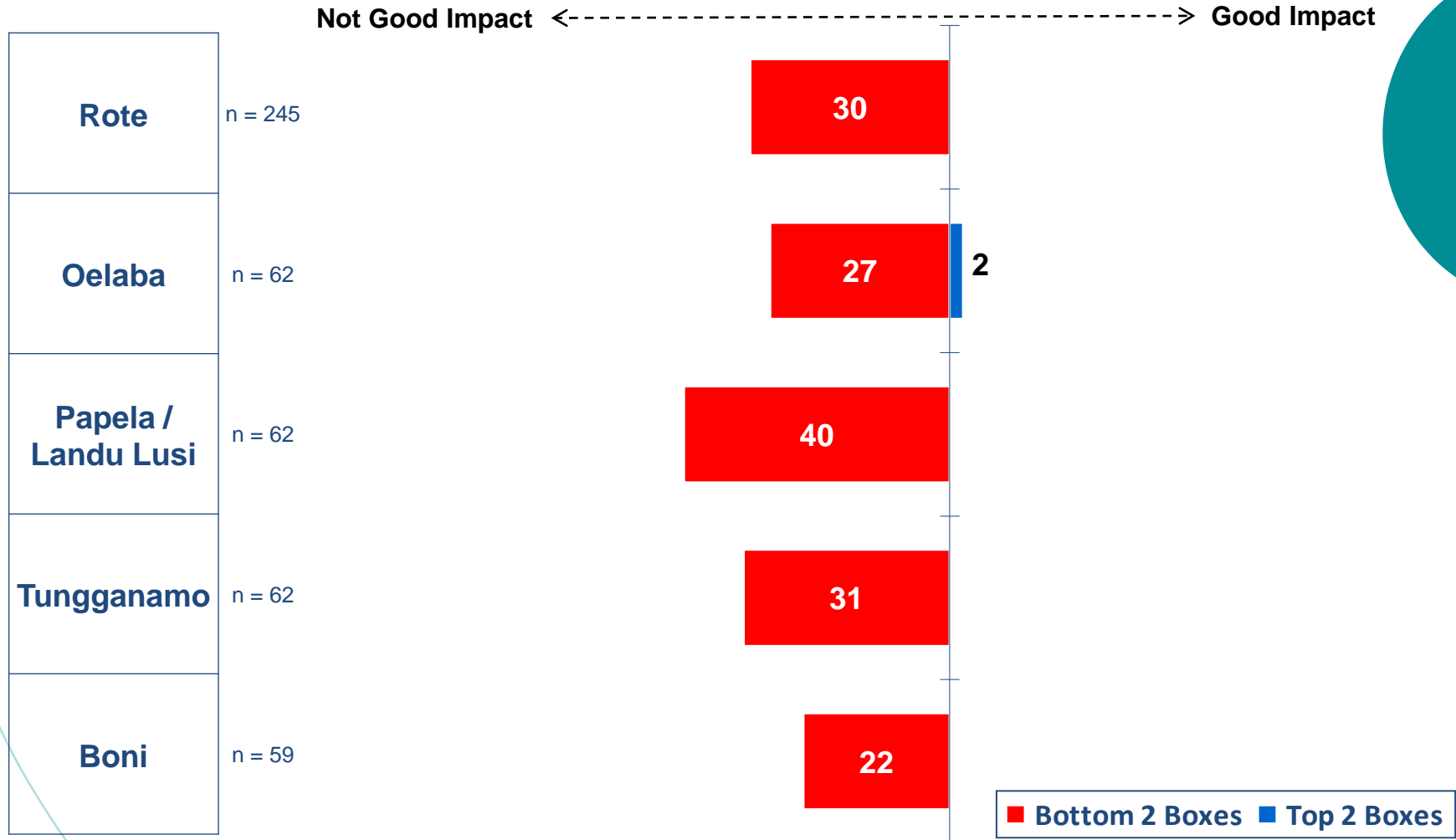
Base: Respondents that aware of PS Issue
Q9a Where do you know the issue from? What else?

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



Impact of People Smuggling (Rote)

Interestingly, most people in Rote tend to be in the neutral zone (middle zone). Only 30% of them think that PS brings a negative impact, while none think that it brings a positive impact.



Base:
Q10:

All Respondents
Do you think that people smuggling would have a good or not good impact on your village?

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



Quotes – Awareness, Impact, and Source of Information about PS (Rote)

“Banyak orang yang muat di sana yang ilegal, tiba – tiba kita dengar ada yang pulang dari sana, ada yang di penjara di sana” / “There are a lot of people taking illegal migrants, suddenly we hear that people come back from there, there are some people that are imprisoned there” – Fish collector, Tunganamo, Rote

“Kita dengar – dengar saja banyak orang yang ingin pergi ke Australia” / “We just hear that many people want to go to Australia” – Boat service, Rote

“Sebenarnya sasaran utamanya melakukan itu disini itu banyak terpengaruh dalam hidup ya makanya pemikirannya itu demi hidup, disinikan semata mata hanya nelayan” / “Actually, the main reason for doing it here is because of life, all of them thinking about how to keep living, they only can become fisherman here” – Boat builders, Papela, Rote



Observation: Awareness and discussion of the issue is pervasive, discouragement messages will reach most people from TV, and will spread through word of mouth.

Awareness Section

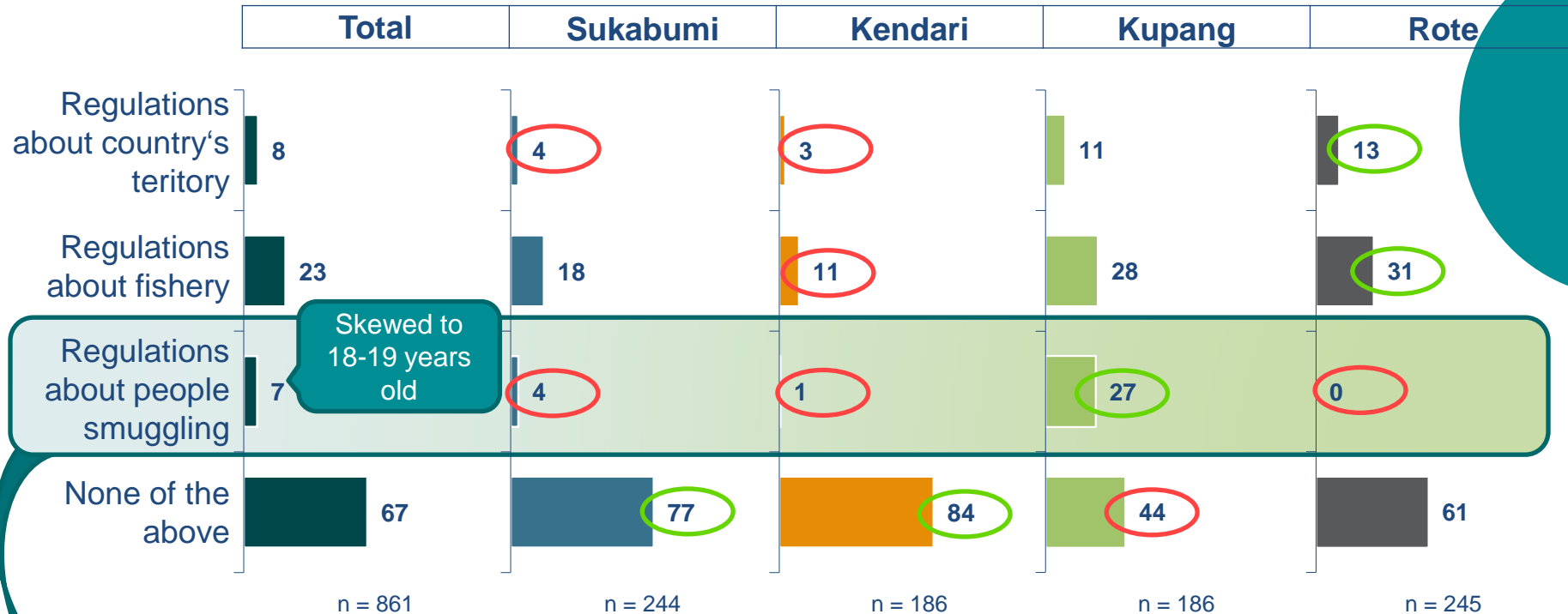
Awareness of PS Issue

Awareness of Rules & Regulation



Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Total)

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

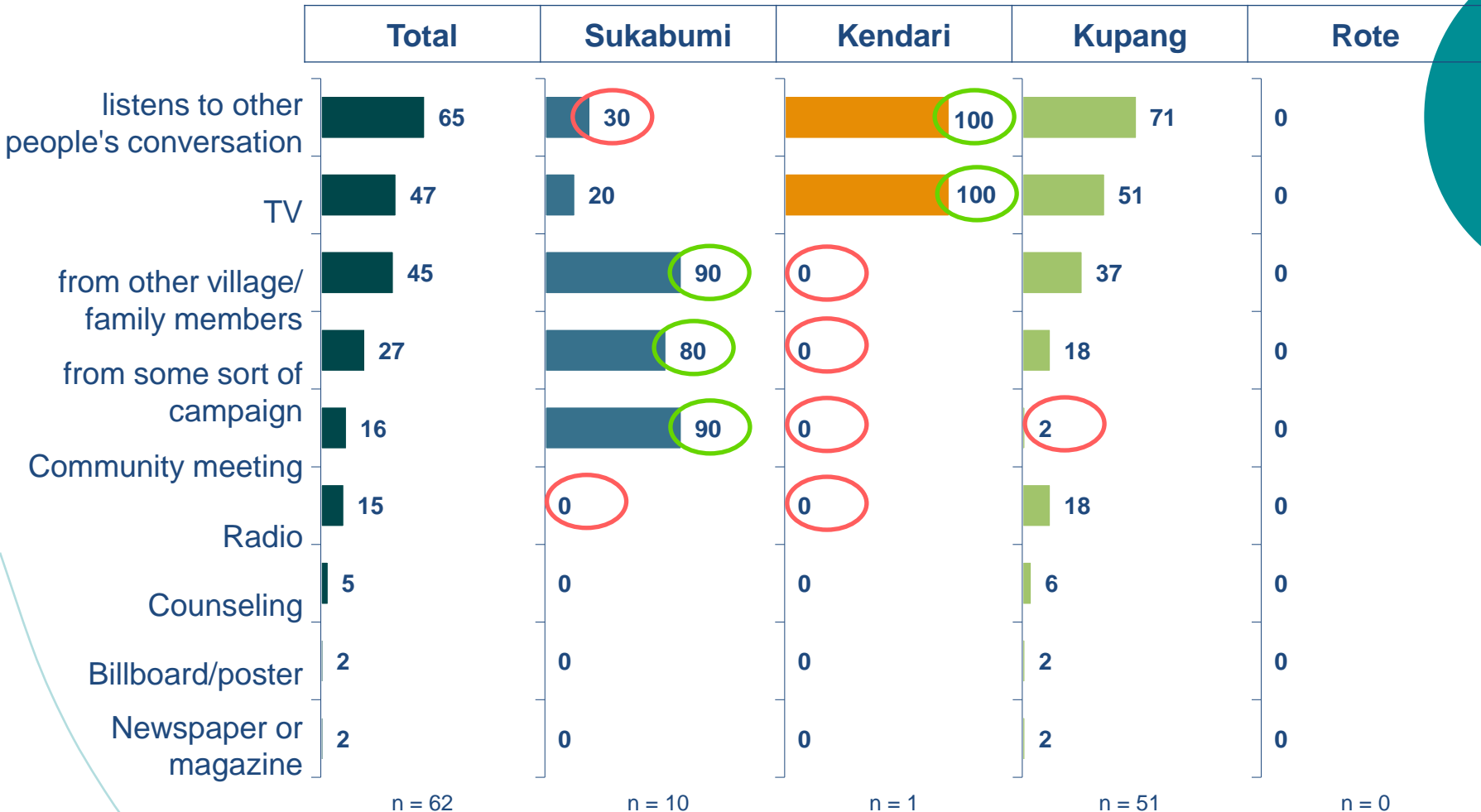


What do they understand about regulations of People Smuggling?
"Villagers who smuggled some illegal immigrants are going to be imprisoned"



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

Those who know about the rules and regulations of PS in Indonesia, grabbed the information from other people's conversation and TV. Meanwhile in Sukabumi, strong campaign took impact on this.

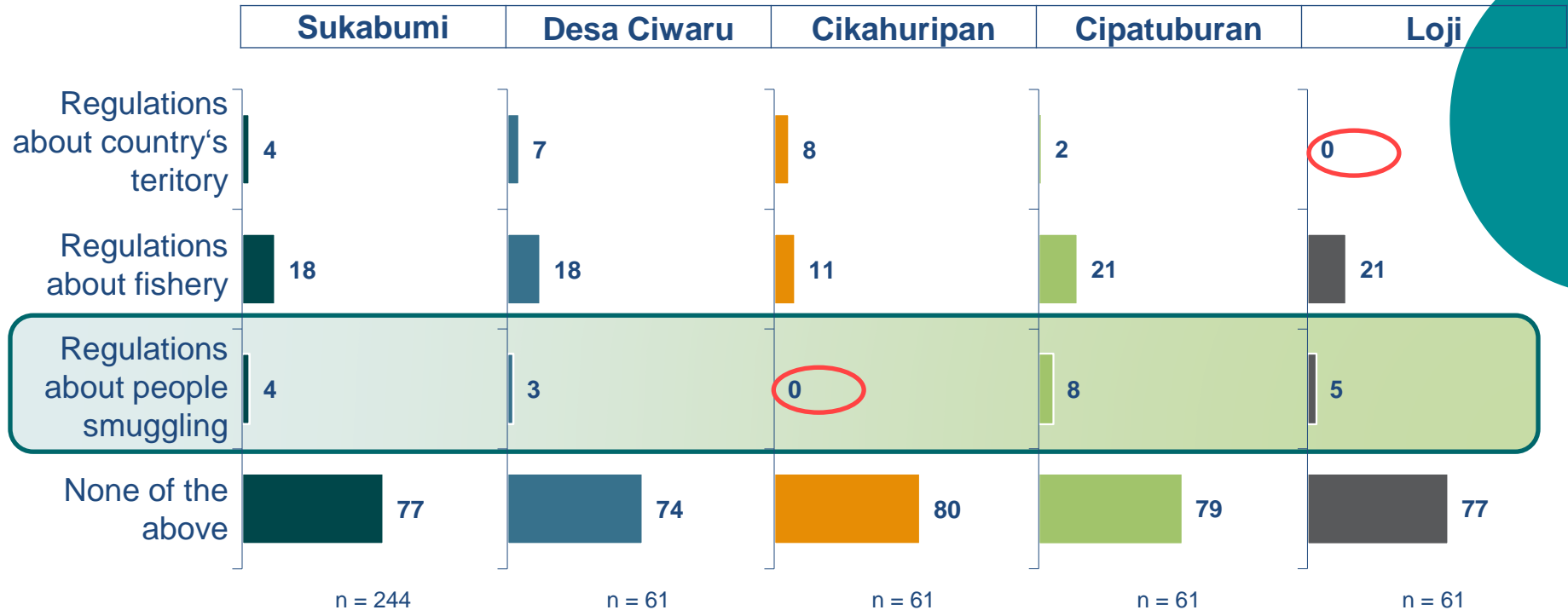


○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Sukabumi)

Meanwhile, low level of awareness is spotted in Sukabumi.



Base:
Q14

All Respondents
Here are the lists of regulations in INDONESIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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



Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Sukabumi)

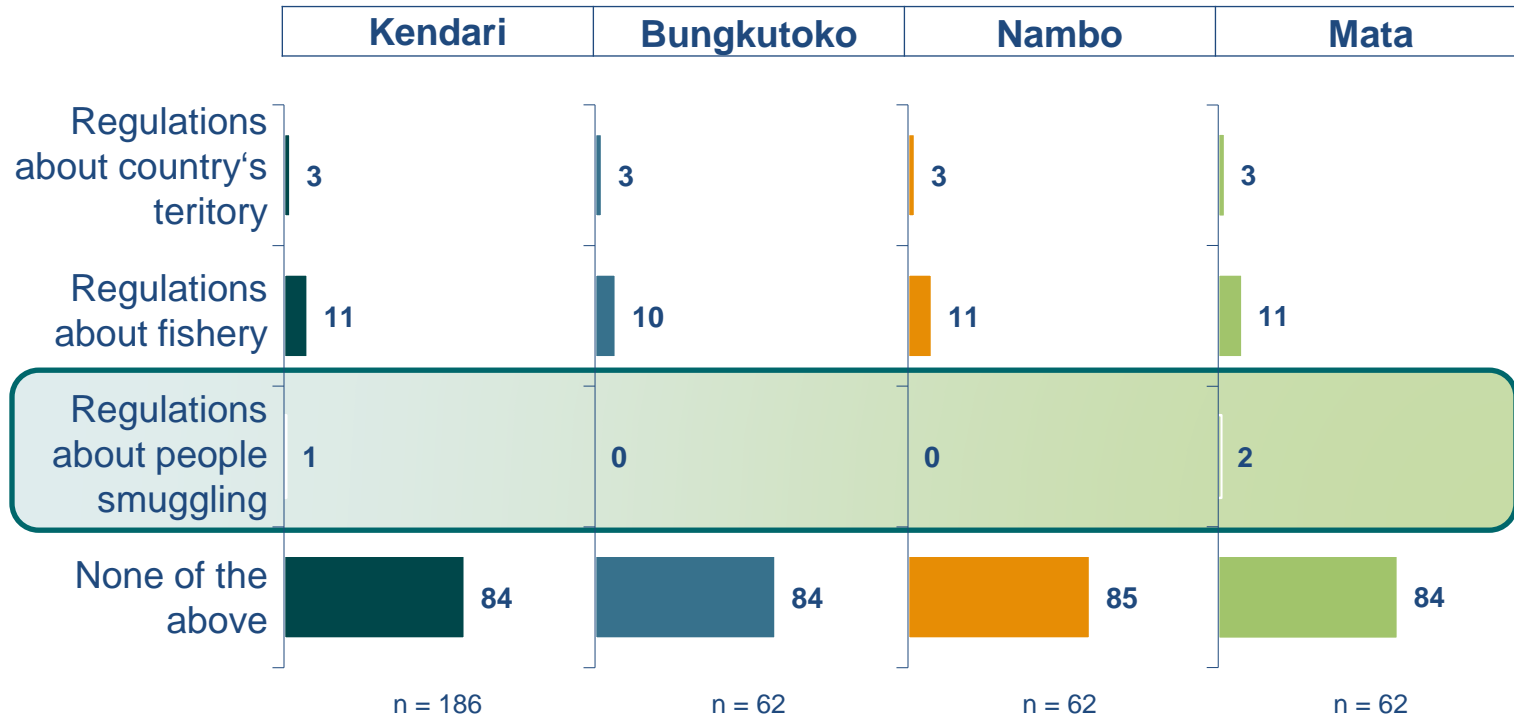
"Untuk di Palabuhan Ratu tidak ada peraturan, ambil ikan apa saja bebas, dan kemana saja bebas, namanya juga laut Allah" / "There is no rule in Palabuhan Ratu, it is free to take any kind of fish, and we can go anywhere we want, it is God's sea after all" – IDI Male, Cipatuburan, Sukabumi

"Kita tidak boleh menangkap ikan dengan menggunakan potasium." / "We cannot catch fish using potassium" – Fisherman, Ciwaru, Sukabumi



Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Kendari)

...and also in Kendari.



Base:
Q14

All Respondents
Here are the lists of regulations in INDONESIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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

Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation

s47E(d)

“Setahu saya, untuk melaut itu harus ada ijinnya. Kalau tidak punya surat ijin akan ditahan. Kita juga harus lapor semua barang-barang dan jumlah orang yang ada di kapal” / *“What I knew, we needed to have fishing license. If don't have it, we will be arrested. Besides, we also have to inform the kind of goods and number of people in our boat”* – Leader, Mata - Kendari

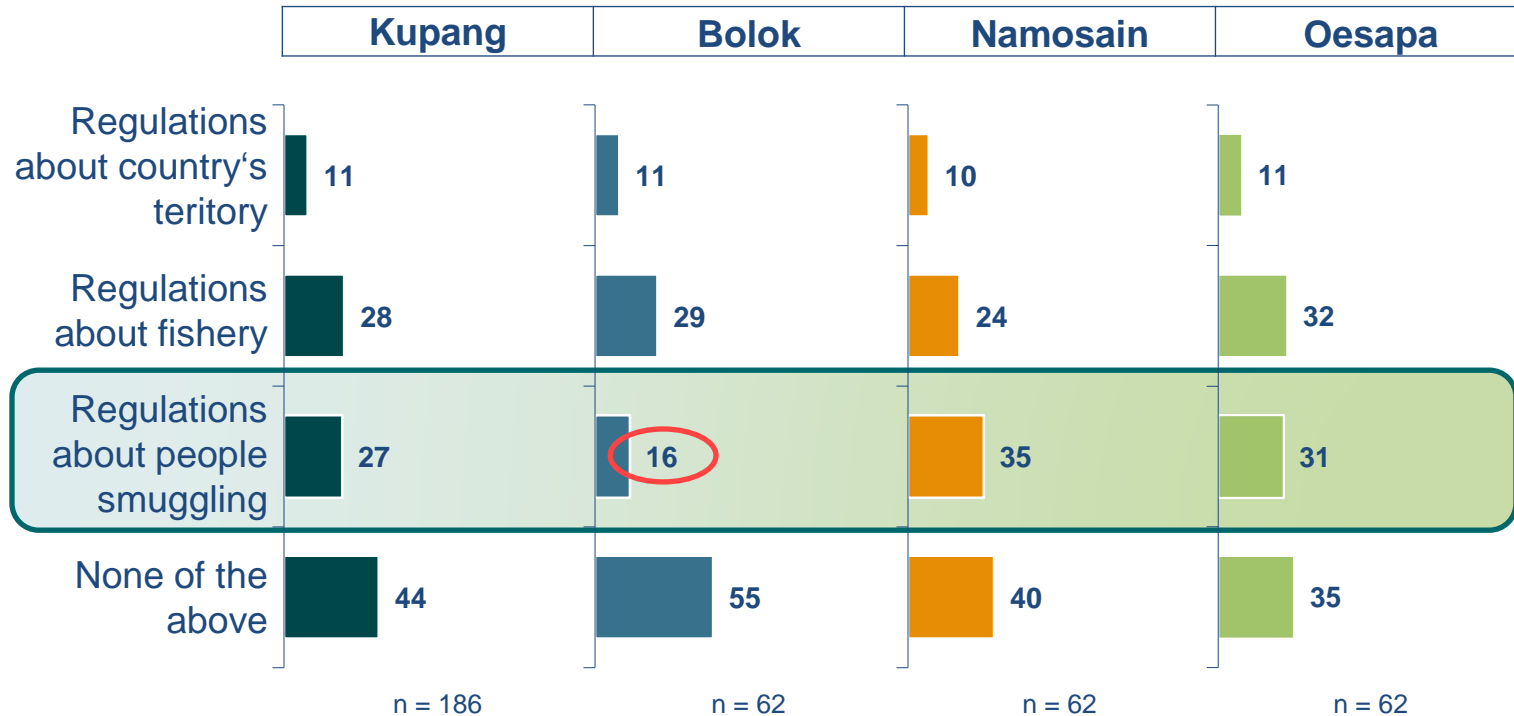
“Kalau nelayan perahu kayu bisa kemana saja karena jaraknya pun tidak bisa jauh-jauh. Kecuali perahu-perahu besar (diatas GT 17) harus ada SK dan jarak sampai 60mil” / *“Fisherman who has small boat could fish anywhere since they cannot go far. However, for big boat, they need to have fishing license. Usually they could go until 60 mil”* – Boat maker, Bungkutoko - Kendari

“Harus melapor ke pihak perikanan di daerah lain (kabupaten) jika kita mau melaut disana, kalau tidak bisa didenda” / *“If we want to fish in other areas, we need to inform the local fisheries department. If not, we could be fined”* – Fisherman, Nambo - Kendari



Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

A quarter of people in Kupang are aware of regulations about PS. However this level of awareness came mainly from Namosain and Oesapa...



Base:
Q14

All Respondents
Here are the lists of regulations in INDONESIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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



Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

"Iya. Jadi saya pernah terdampar di Australia karena mesin kapal rusak. Jadi terpaksa masuk ke Australia untuk minta pertolongan. Kemudian diproses selama 2 minggu sebelum dipulangkan" / "Yes, I have been stranded in Australia due to damage of the boat engine. Therefore, I have to enter Australian land, looking for help. Then, it took 2 weeks before I can go back to Indonesia " – Fisherman, Bolok – Kupang

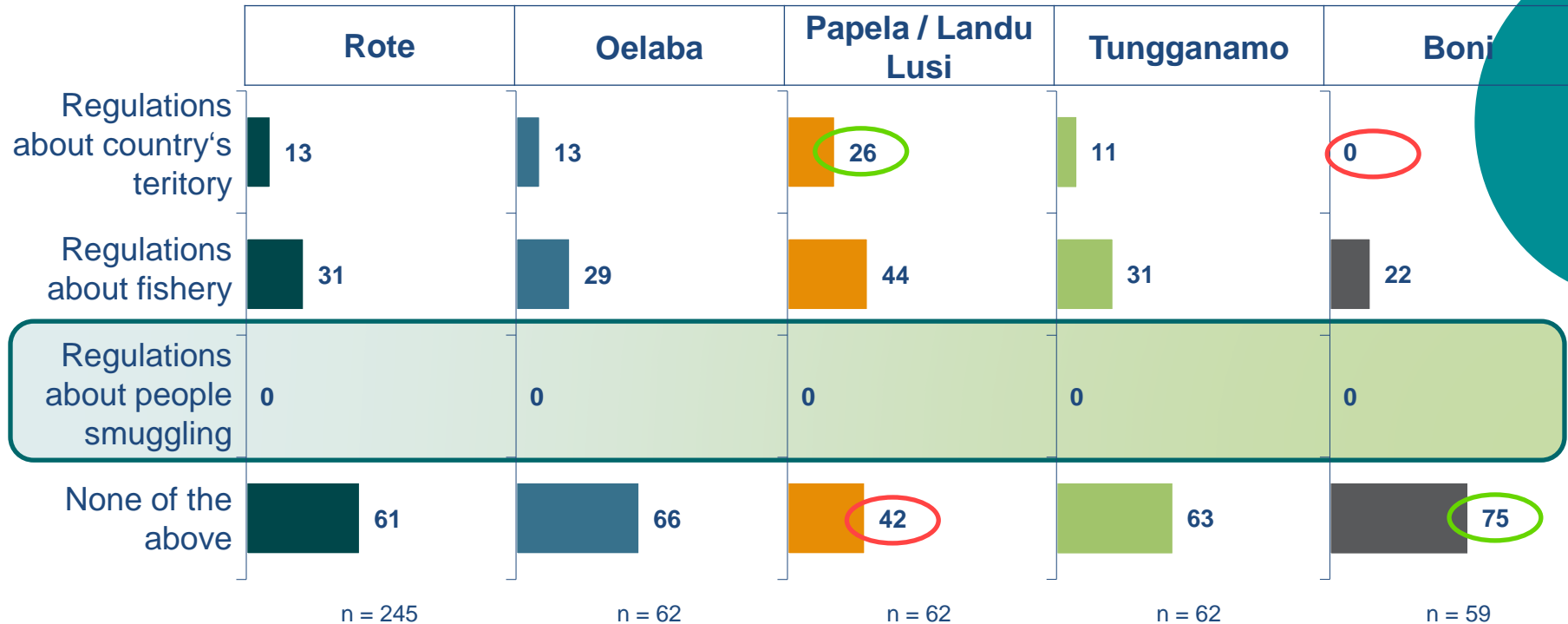
"Tidak boleh melewati batas perairan Australia dan menangkap lumba-lumba dan penyu" / "We cannot pass Australian water and fishing dolphins and turtles" – Fish collector, Namosain – Kupang

"Nelayan dilarang menangkap ikan menggunakan bom dan bius ikan" / "The fisherman was forbidden using bombs and stun for fishing " – Fisherman, Oesapa – Kupang



Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Rote)

...while no resident of Rote were aware of any regulations.



Base:
Q14

All Respondents
Here are the lists of regulations in INDONESIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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



Quotes – Awareness about Indonesia's Rules and Regulation (Rote)

"Iya, kan sekarang ada peraturan yang semacam kalau nelayan bawa kapal ukuran kecil, batas wilayah layarnya hanya 60 mil ke atas, itu kan ada ijasahnya." / "Yes, now there is a rule for fisherman that use small boat, they can only sail up to 60 miles, there is a license for that" - FGD Male, Tunganamo, Rote

"Kita mah menangkap ikan apa saja, tidak bisa jauh – jauh juga, secara Cuma dengan sampan" / "We usually catch any kind of fish, we cannot go far, since we only go with sampan" – Fisherman, Loji, Rote

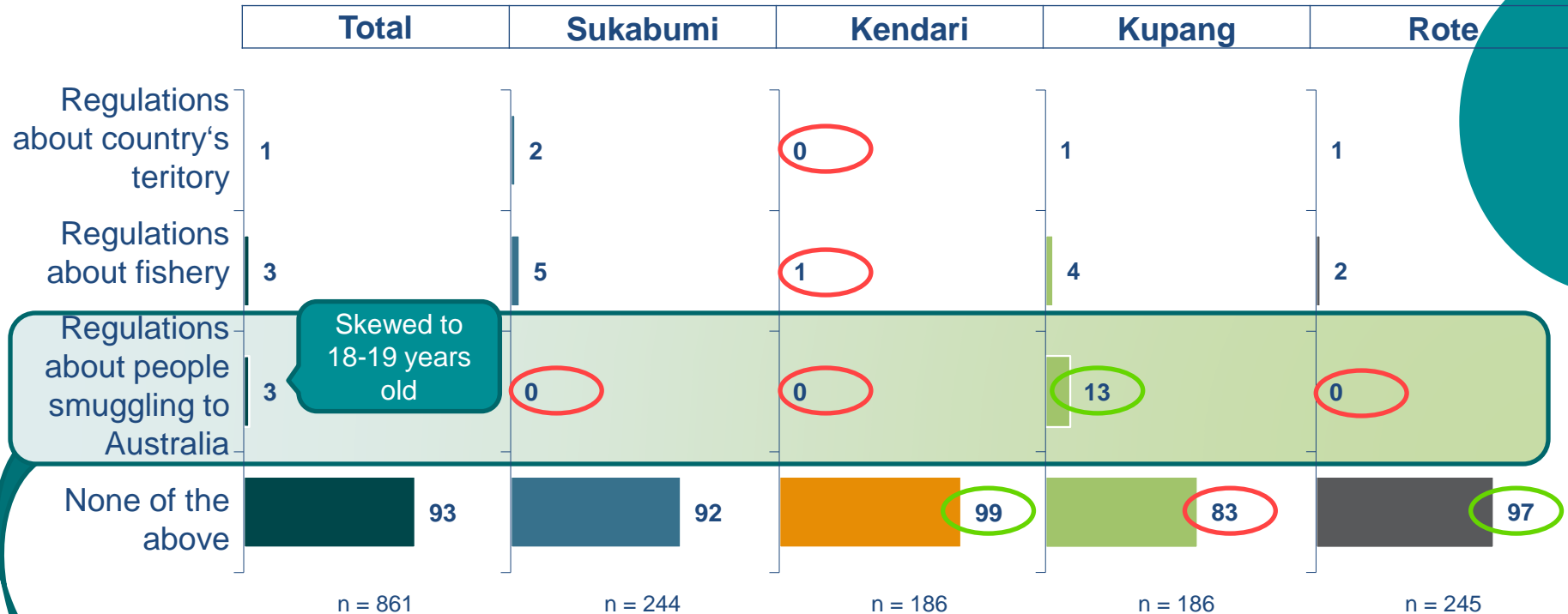
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Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Total)

Similar results with Indonesia's, Kupang is the only area that knows about regulation of PS in Australia. However, it is only around 13%.

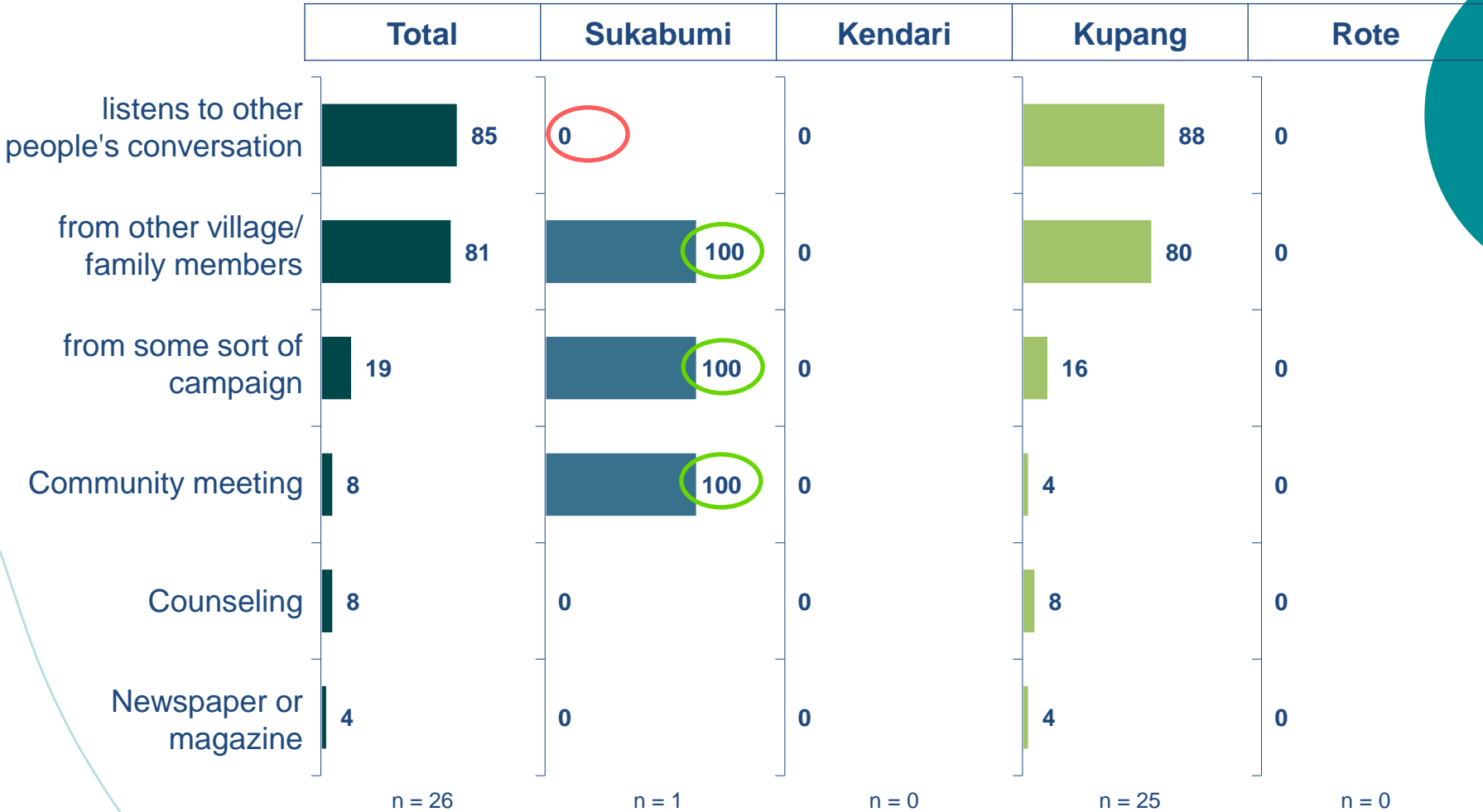


What do they understand about regulations of People Smuggling?
"Villagers who smuggled some illegal immigrants are going to be imprisoned"



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

And most of them know about it from other people’s conversation and other villagers.



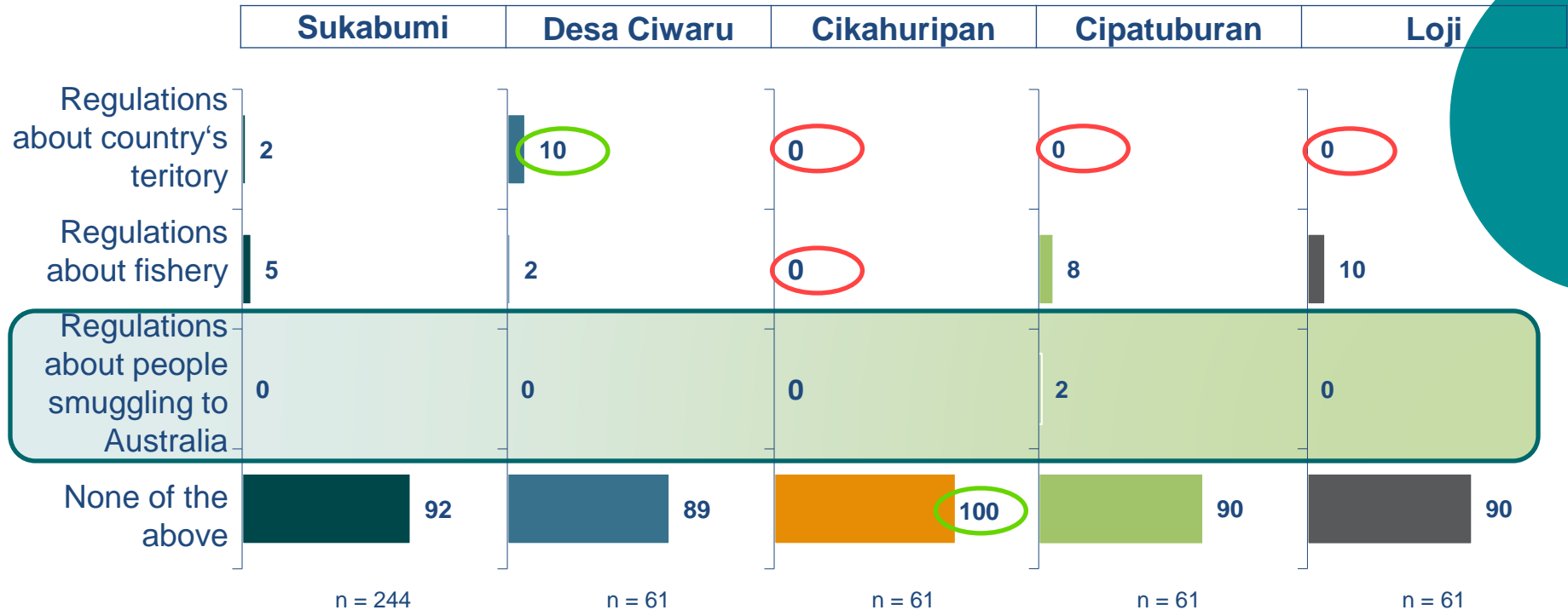
Base: Q19 Respondents that aware of PS Issue
How did you know about the rule? What else?

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



Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Sukabumi)

Awareness about PS regulation is mostly spotted from Ciwaru village.



Base:
Q17

All Respondents
Here are the lists of regulations in AUSTRALIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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



Quotes – Awareness about Australia’s Rules and Regulation (Sukabumi)

“Kalau di Australia tidak boleh mengambil penyu” / “We cannot catch sea turtles in Australia” - FGD Male, Loji, Sukabumi

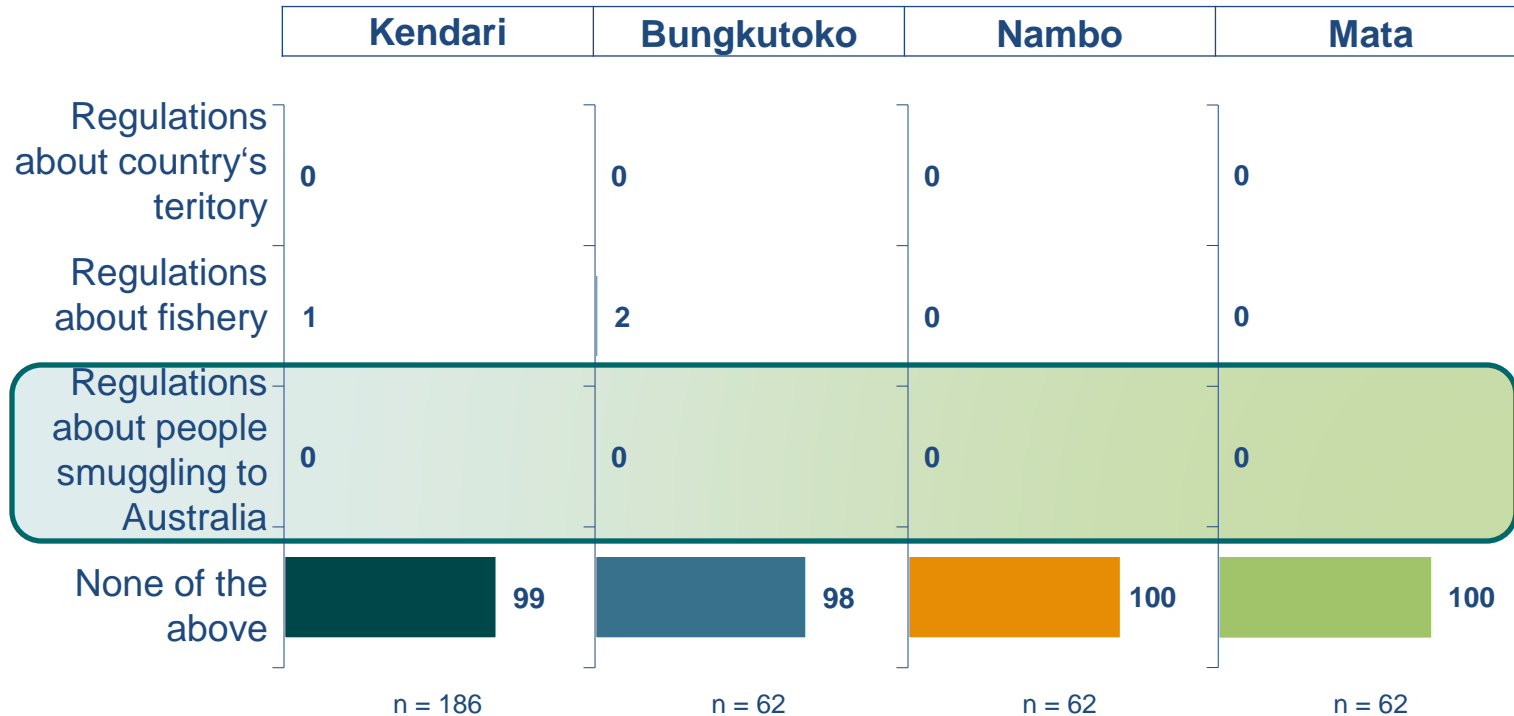
“Kayaknya nelayan Indonesia kalau malam – malam berlayar harus pakai bendera, kalau nyebrang ke Australia ditangkap” / “It seems that if Indonesian fishermen go fishing at night time they have to use the Indonesian flag, and if they cross over to Australia they will be arrested” – Fisherman, Ciwaru, Sukabumi

“Ada aturan dan sudah disosialisasikan oleh IOM mengenai pengungsi” / “There is a rule and already socialized by IOM about the refugees” – Leader, Cikahuripan, Sukabumi



Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Kendari)

None of Kendari people know about PS rules and regulations.



Base:
Q17

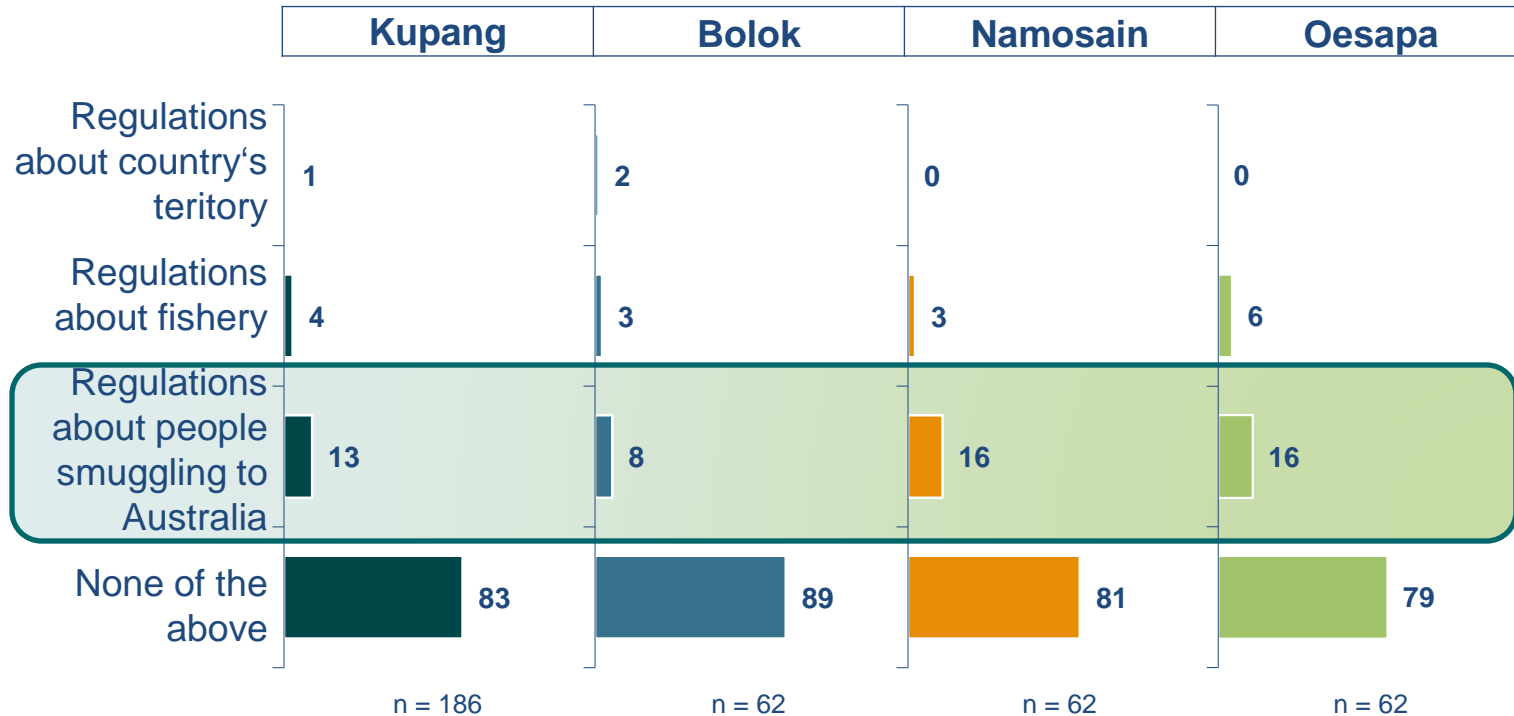
All Respondents
Here are the lists of regulations in AUSTRALIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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



Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

Similar with Indonesia's, most awareness level in Kupang were observed in Namosain and Oesapa.



Base:
Q17

All Respondents
Here are the lists of regulations in AUSTRALIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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



Quotes – Awareness about Australia’s Rules and Regulation (Kupang)

“Iya. Jadi saya pernah terdampar di Australia karena mesin kapal rusak. Jadi terpaksa masuk ke Australia untuk minta pertolongan. Kemudian diproses selama 2 minggu sebelum dipulangkan” / *“Yes, I have been stranded in Australia due to the damage of boat engine. Therefore, I have to enter Australian land, looking for help. Then, it took 2 weeks before I can go back to Indonesia “* – Fisherman, Bolok – Kupang

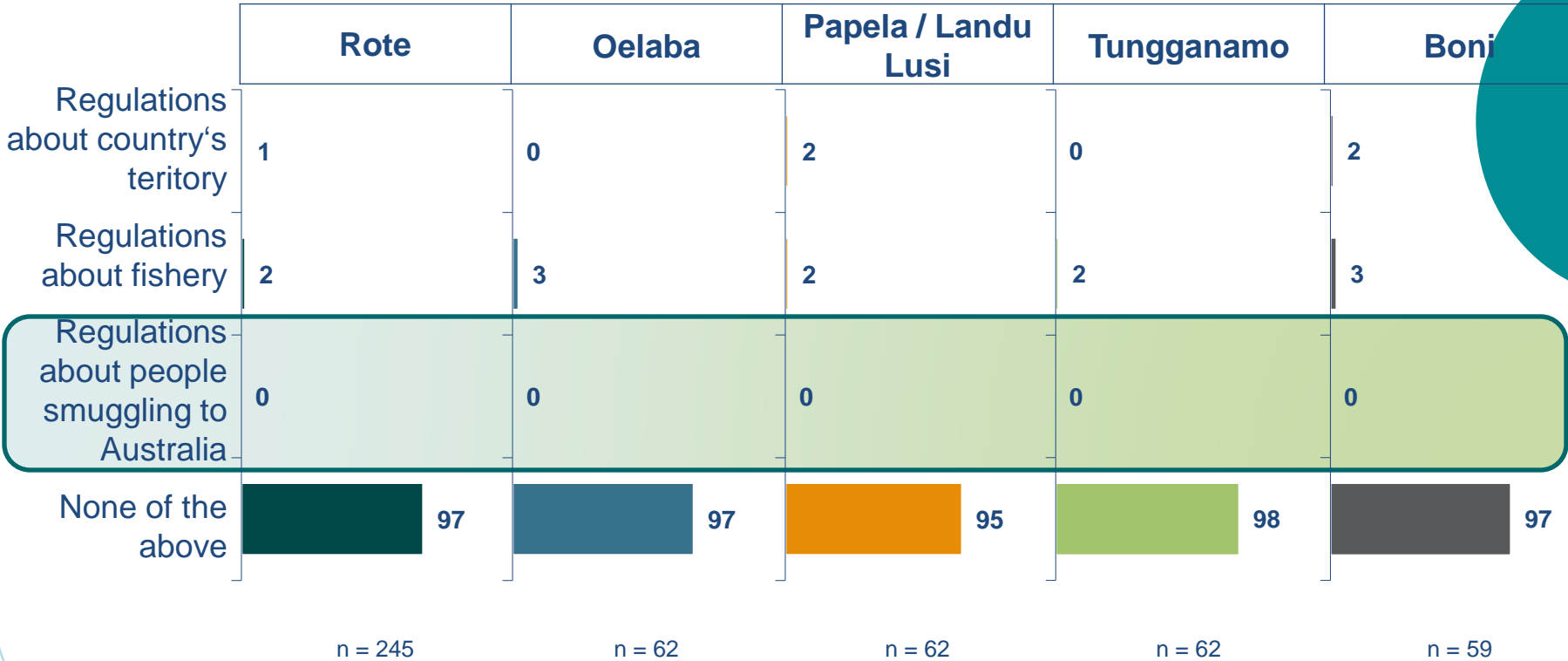
“Jadi, tidak diperbolehkan menangkap teripang di Australia. Kalau ketahuan, kapal akan dihancurkan dan bisa masuk penjara” / *“We cannot catch sea cucumber in Australia. If they catch us, our boat will be destroyed and we will be arrested”* – Fisherman, Oesapa – Kupang

“Saya pernah ikut penyuluhan tentang peraturan penangkapan ikan. Sebenarnya nelayan diperbolehkan mencari ikan ke Pulau Pasir asal tidak menggunakan perahu layar” / *“I have participated on fishing regulation counseling. Actually, fisherman could fish in Ashmore Reef as long as they did not use sail boat”* – Leader, Bolok – Kupang



Awareness about Australia's Rules and Regulation (Rote)

...while Rote people don't know about this.



Base: All Respondents
Q17 Here are the lists of regulations in AUSTRALIA. From this list, which regulations are you aware of?

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



Quotes – Awareness about Australia’s Rules and Regulation (Rote)

“Ada Pulau Dato, itu pulau yang diijinkan pemerintah Australia kepada nelayan Indonesia tapi khusus untuk nelayan tradisional ya” / “There is Dato Island, island which is allowed by Australian government for Indonesian fishermen, but it is specifically for traditional fishermen ” –
IDI Leader, Oelaba, Rote

“Saya tidak tahu ada aturan – aturan apa, saya juga melautnya hanya dengan menggunakan sampan” / “I do not know whether there is a rule or not, I only go fishing with sampan” – IDI Male, Boni, Rote

“Tergantung dari diri masing-masing soalnya kan sudah ada peraturannya dan kita sudah tahu peraturannya kalau menyelundupkan orang-orang asing ke negara lain itu melanggar peraturan, tapi itu kan kita masih tetap lakukan hal seperti itu dan ini tergantung dari pribadi masing-masing” / “It depends on each person, we know that there is a rule if we smuggle foreigners to another country means breaking the rule, but we still keep doing it, it depends on each person, ” - FGD Male, Tunganamo, Rote

Observation: Rules are not well known, and thus cannot be closely followed. Residents need to be educated about the regulations and the implications of breaking them.



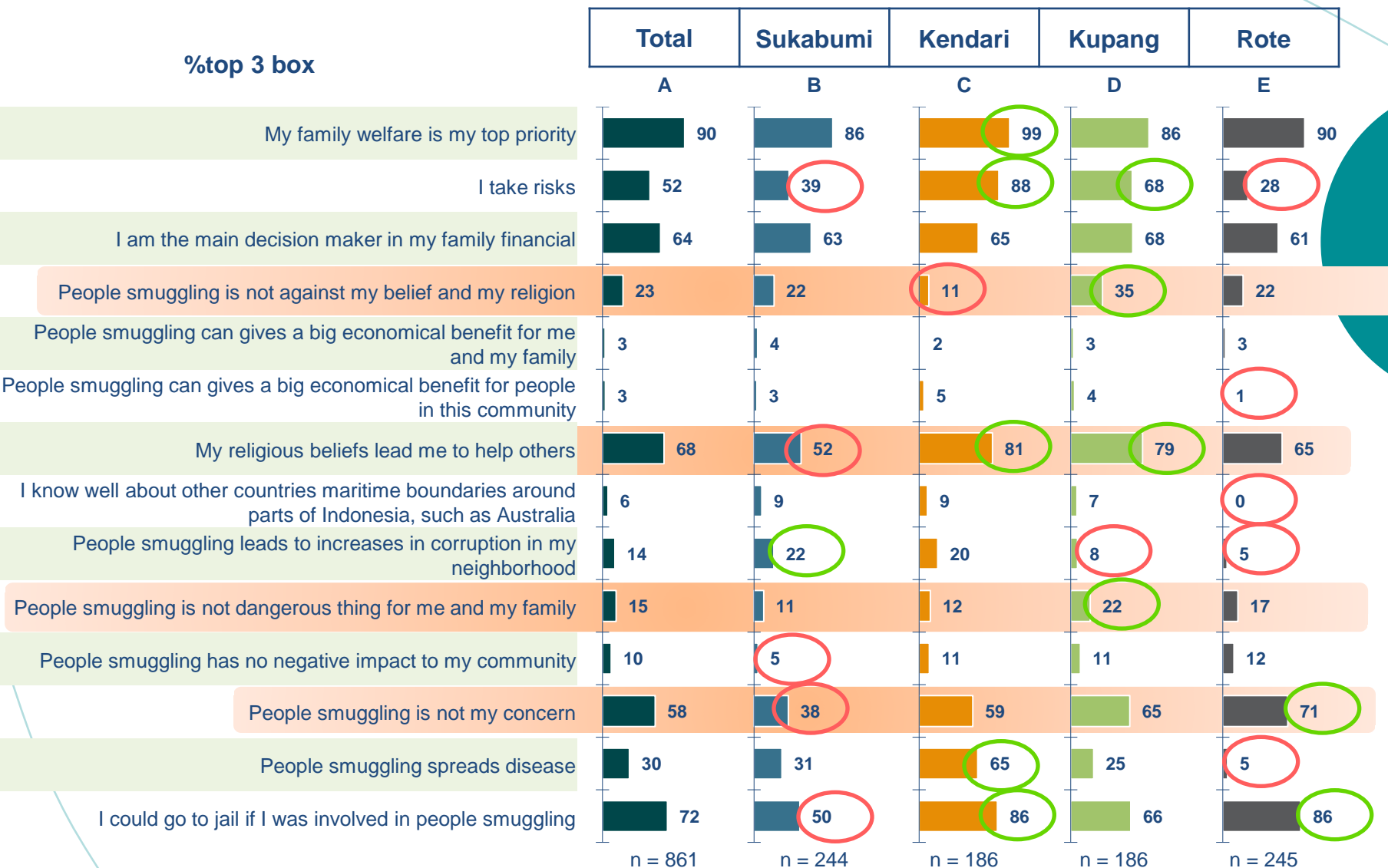
Attitude and Behavior



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

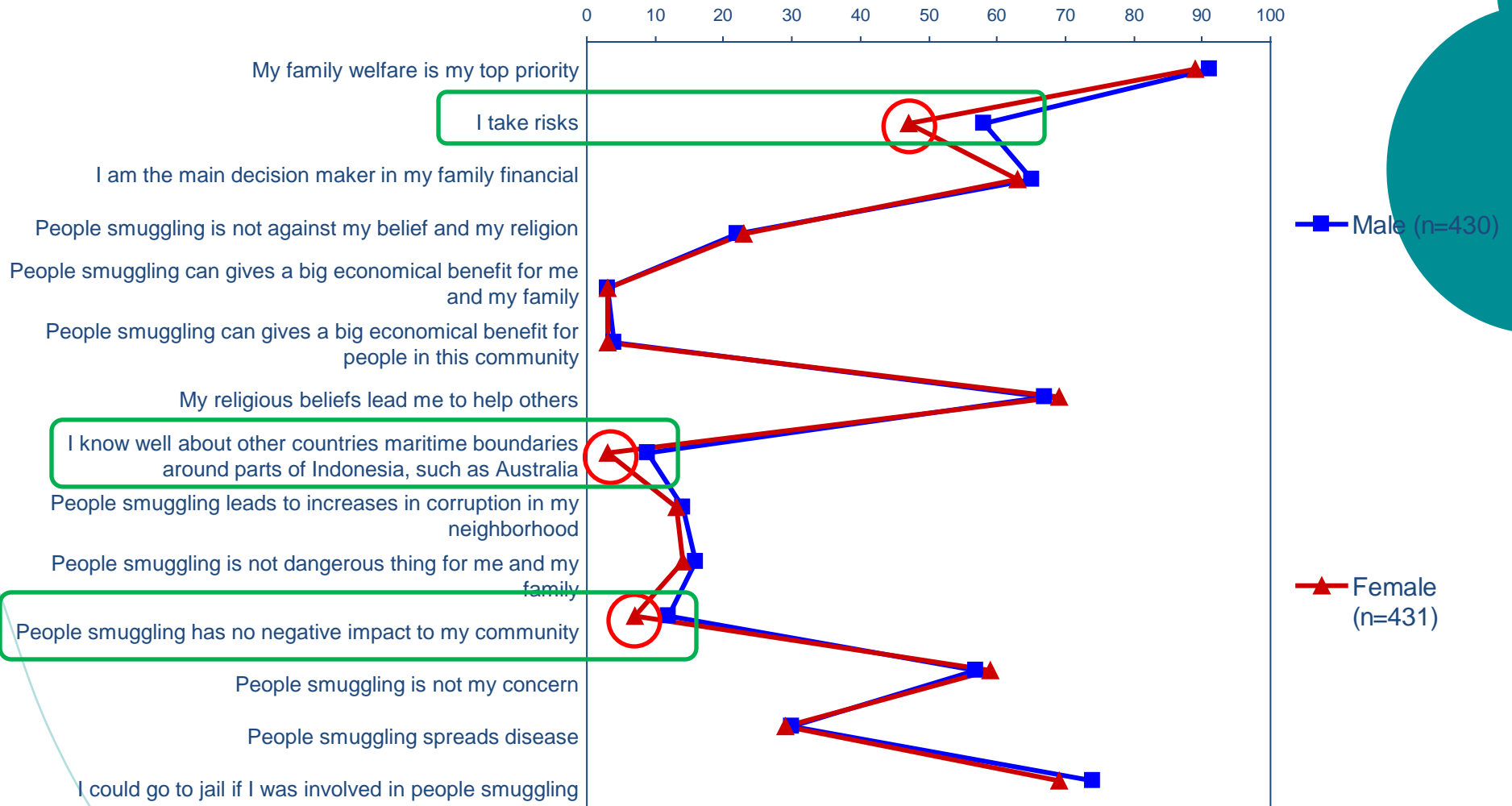
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

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



Attitude & Behavior (Total) – Male vs. Female

Comparing male vs. female, we can see that male is more risk taker, know about border around Indonesia, and also think that PS has no negative impact to my community.



Base:
Q12:

All Respondents

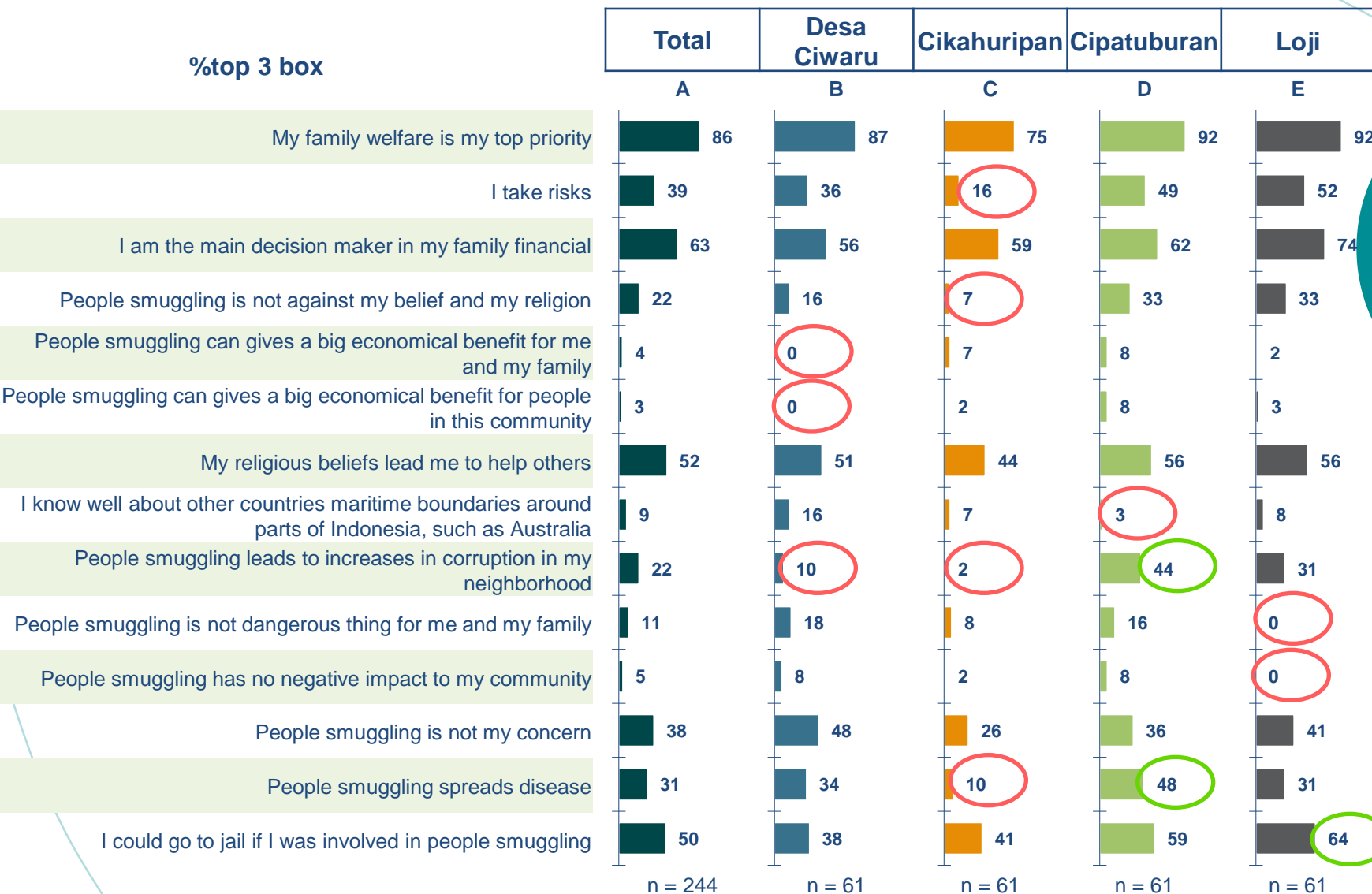
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

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



Attitude & Behavior (Sukabumi)

Sukabumi possesses the highest score in 'people smuggling leads to increases in corruption in my neighborhood', and it appears to be driven by Cipatuburan. Meanwhile Loji (which has the highest awareness of PS issue) concern about 'going to jail if involved in PS'



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

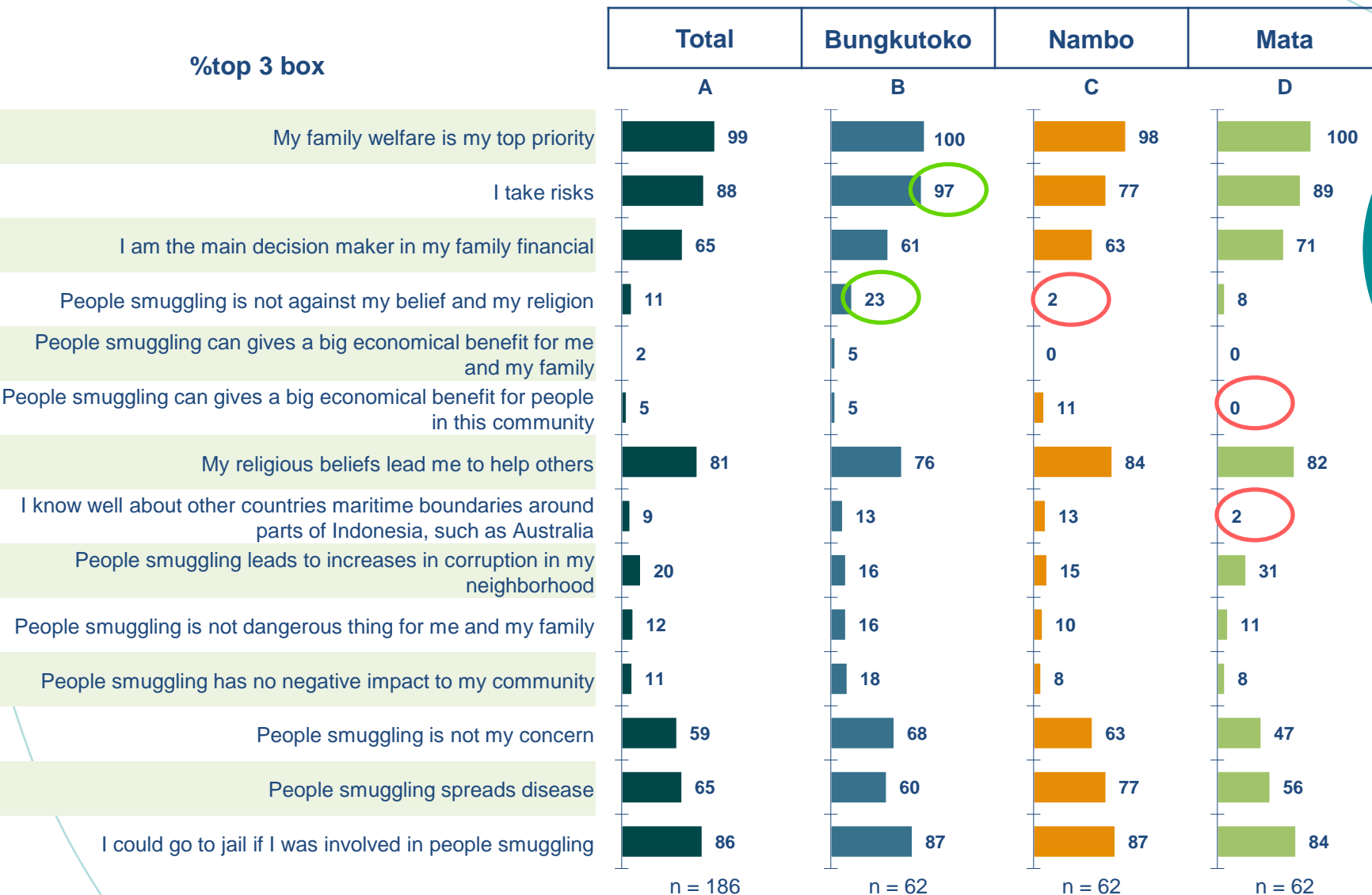
○ ○ = significantly higher/lower than Total at the 95% confidence interval level



Attitude & Behavior (Kendari)

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

%top 3 box



Base:
Q12:

All Respondents

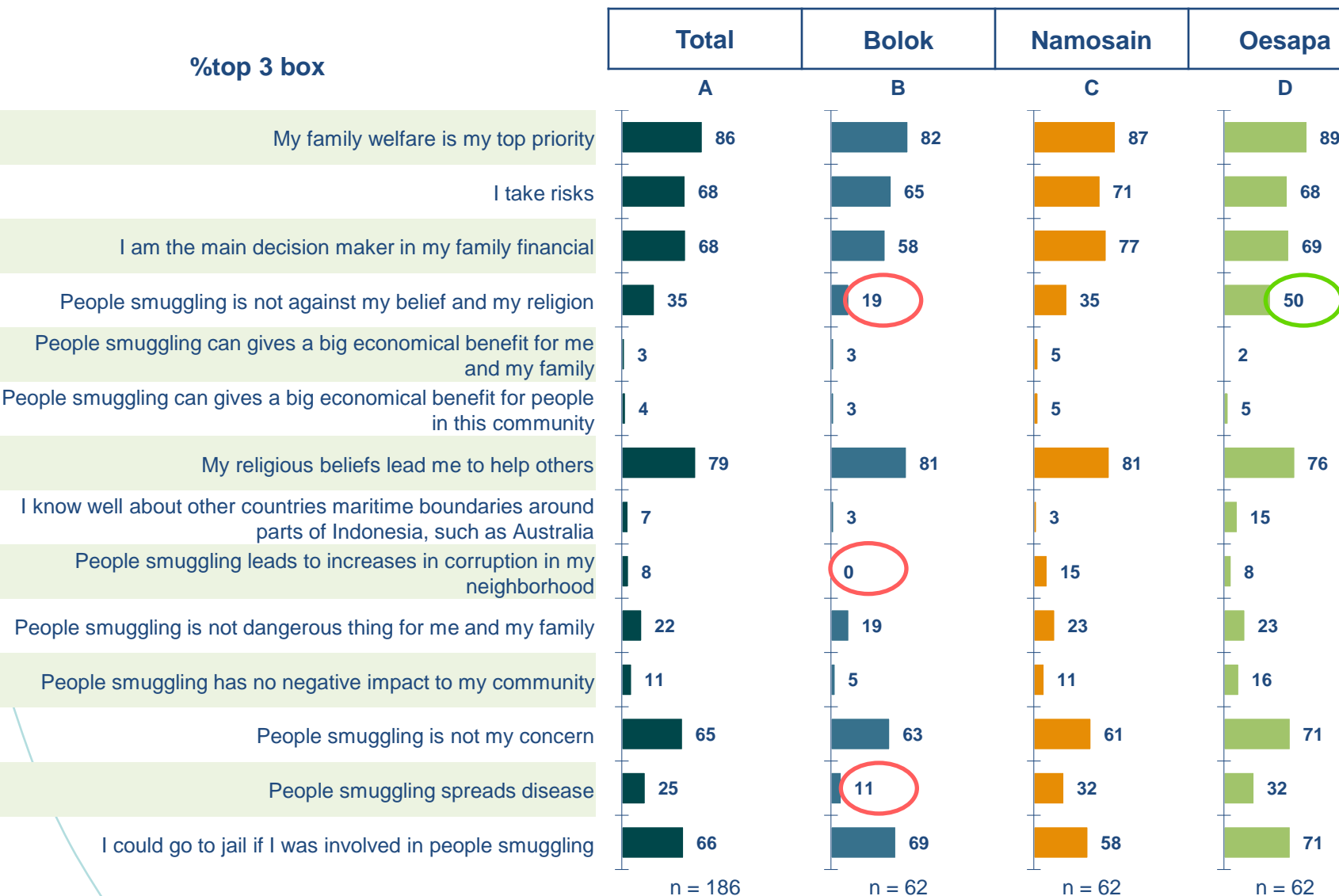
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

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



Attitude & Behavior (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.



Base:
Q12:

All Respondents

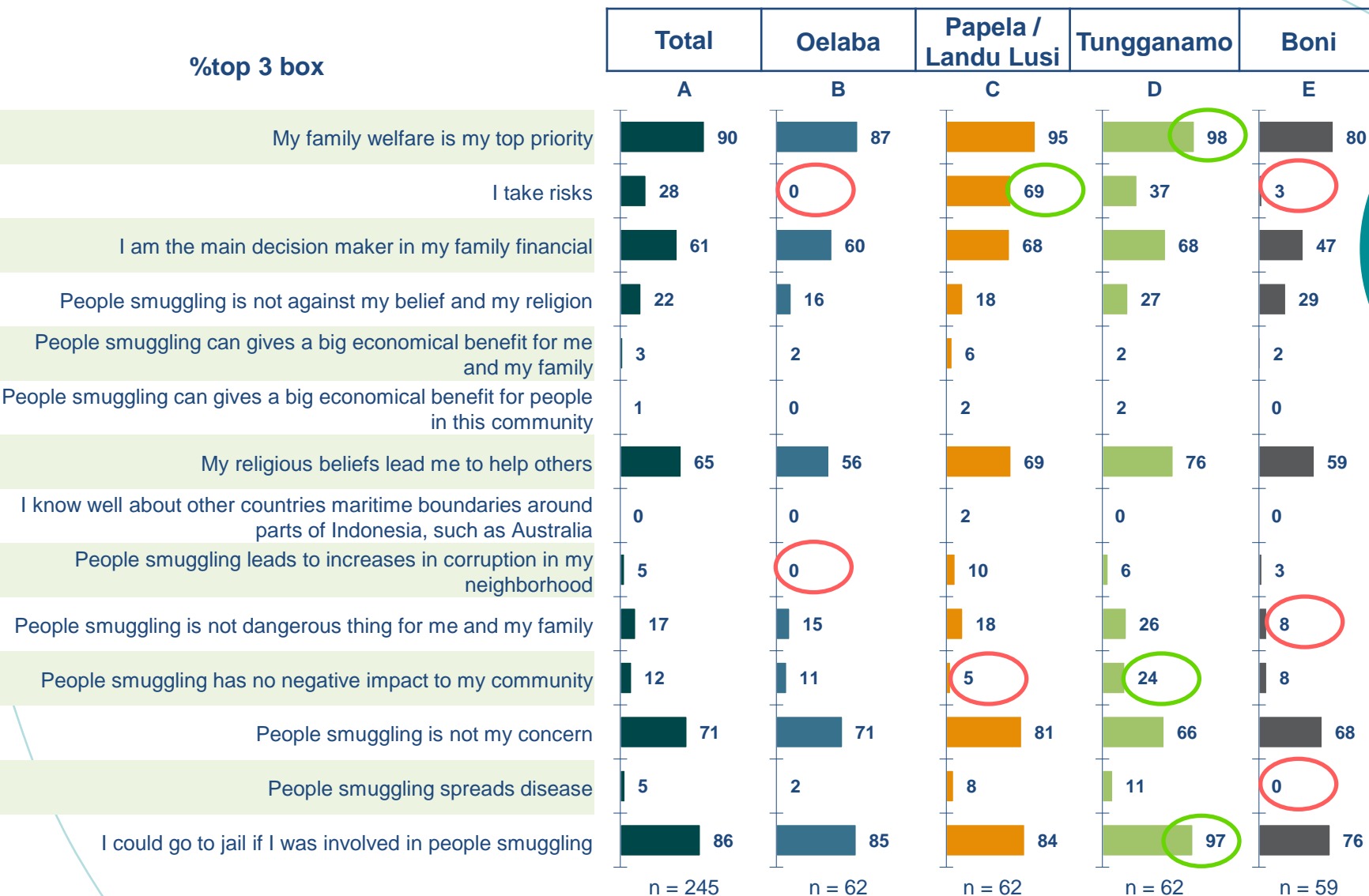
Using a scale from 1 to 10, please tell me how much you agree or disagree with each of the following. The more you agree, score closer to 10. The less you agree, score closer to 1

○ ○ = 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 Tunganamo. Meanwhile, People in Papela perceived highest in 'I take risks'.



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



Conclusion: Communication to convince people against assisting in PS should leverage the immorality of the criminal offence and negative impacts it can have on communities and thus families. This needs to include emotional factors such as shame on their family.

Village Profiles

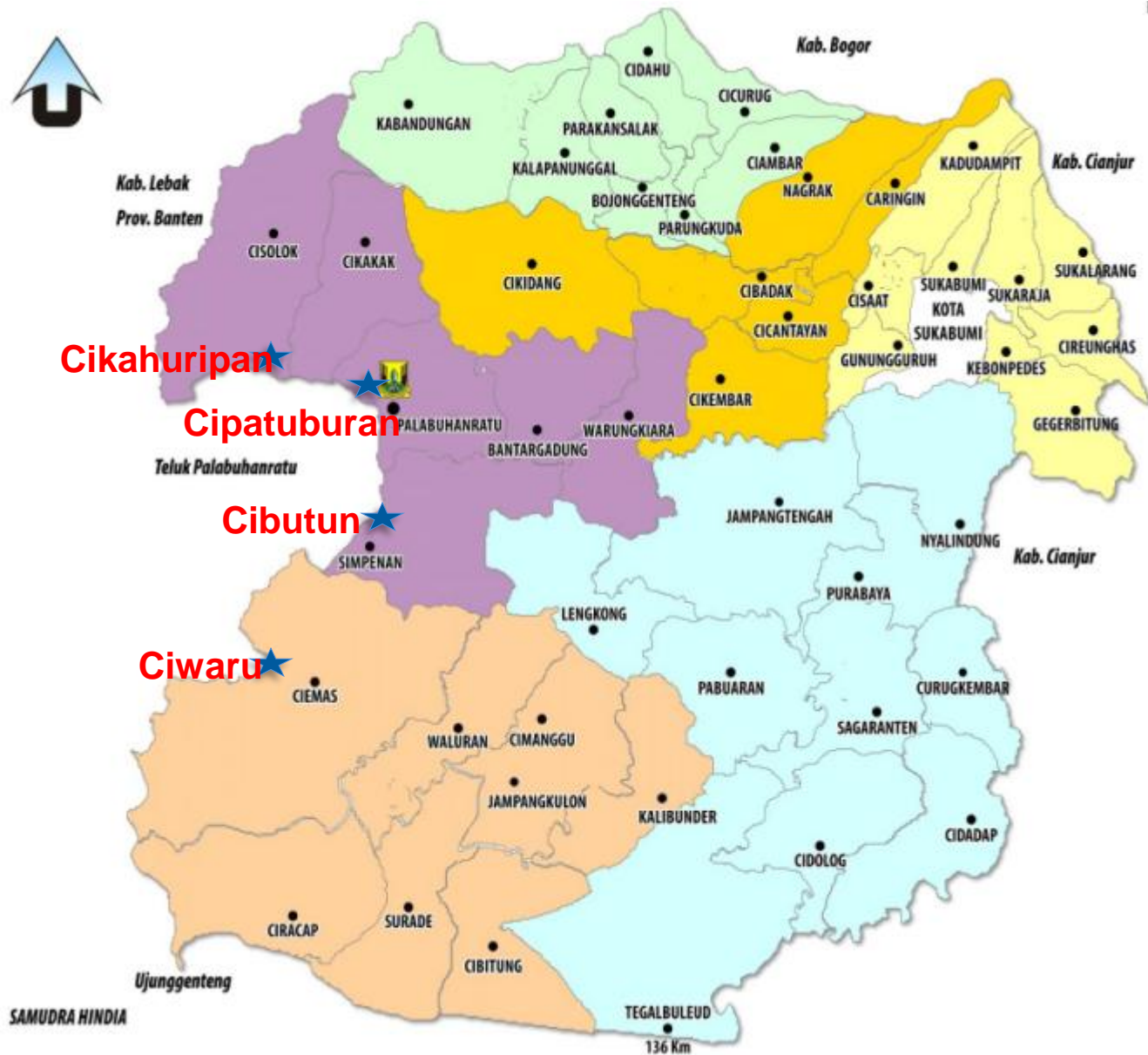




Palabuhan Ratu



Map of Palabuhan Ratu – West Java





General Findings of Palabuhan Ratu

- Most of the villages were well-developed, most houses were made of brick walls, public facilities available either at the villager or near their village, and the road access was at good condition
- Only at Ciwaru, the remotest village in the Palabuhan Ratu sample, the road access condition was execrable and limited public facilities such as: schools, healthcare, ice makers, market, etc.
- Most of the fishermen we met, aspire to own a boat. Currently, they used other people's boat with profit sharing of their catch

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- Most of these villages celebrated 'Fisherman's Day' that happened between April – May → tujuannya??
 - Each village celebrated at different time and in turns with other villages → everyone was invited to celebrate it together (neighbouring villages visit each others)
 - In this celebration, they had live music, competitions (motorbike race, boat race, etc.)

Life as fisherman at Palabuhan Ratu

Fishing Methods



'Bagang'

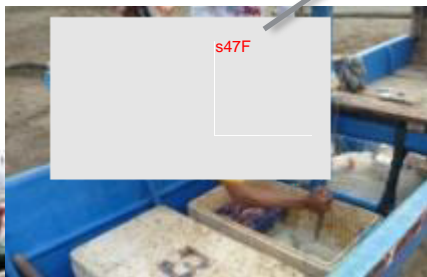
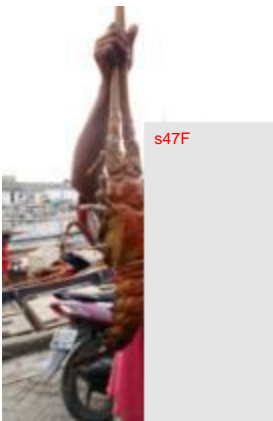


Net line-fishing



Common net

Pancing Tonda (Cipatuburan)



Some of the fish they



Teri (Anchovies)



Layur (Beltfish)



Kembung (Mackerel)



Tongkol (Tuna Mackerel)



Kakap Merah (Red snapper)

- **Daily income (max. 6 months):** approximately IDR 50,000 – 100,000
- **Challenge:** on summer monsoon, they cannot fish since the sea condition would be dangerous – no income from the sea
- **Fish trade:** Fish were commonly sold to fish collectors – they were the one who sold it to 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

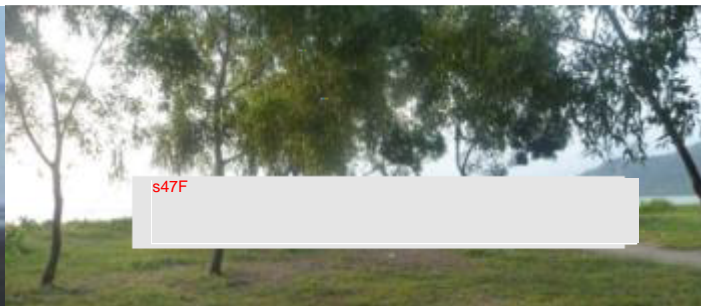
A glimpse of CIWARU village



The road access that connected the village with Palabuhan Ratu centre was heavily damaged and poorly maintained. These had become obstacle in the village's development – not many people would come to the village.



The houses at Ciwaru village



The youth of the village would come to the beach and put up or watch motorbike performances until the sun was set



Life in Ciwaru village

Parameters	
Population	Approximately 6,000 people
Income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Farming • Others (e.g. a few shop owners, boat owners, fishing equipment sellers, house builders, and small husbandries)
Village characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tended to be married at very young age (13 years old for females, 16 years for males) • Males were the main breadwinners, most females had no job • Only had market every once or twice a week → vendors came from other villages • Main recreation activity: hanged out at the beach
Village excitements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motorbike race • Fisherman's day • Wedding parties
Village facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School up to highschool was available • Government clinic (<i>Puskesmas</i>) was available • Fish market / fish auction available – small
Village needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Freezer → to keep their catch • Ice maker → to maintain fish freshness • Better road access



The Role of Leaders and Elders in Ciwaru



Role

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

Assuming role

The role was assumed after he got elected by the villagers – he had been a tradition leader for several years in the row

Tasks

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

Influences

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

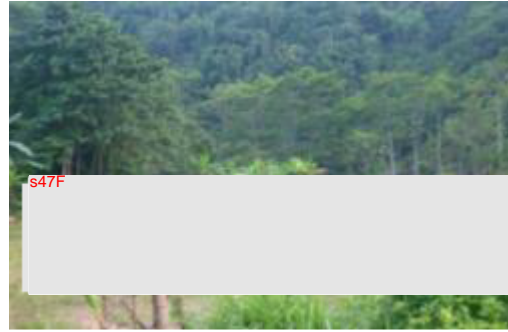


CIBUTUN VILLAGE

A glimpse of CIBUTUN village



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



Soccer – youths' favourite recreational activity



Some of the houses



The surrounding of the village – plenty of paddy field and a Buddhist temple



Islamic school in the village



Life in Cibutun village

Parameters	
Population	> 1,600 families
Income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing • Farming • Others (e.g. a few shop owners, boat owners, fishing equipment sellers, house builders, and small husbandries)
Village characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The village was more open to differences (race, religion, etc.) • The fishermen were the older people – the younger were sent to school and pursue other careers • It seemed that the village began to shift their way of life since fishing did not provide enough nowadays • Main recreation activity: hanged out at the beach and played soccer
Village excitements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soccer games • Fisherman's Day • Wedding parties
Village facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School up to Junior Highschool was available • Did not have clinics – had to go more than an hour to get medical care
Village needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public facilities: clean water, high school, and clinics • Better and bigger roads – they wanted to attract tourists to give additional income for them • Fish auction or big fish collector



The Role of Leaders and Elders in Cibutun



Role

Neighborhood chief
He managed the day-to-day neighborhood's administrative 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 registrations, family card registrations, recommendation letter, etc.

Influence

He was respected for his knowledge and experiences as seaman, which the sea was the village's main source of income

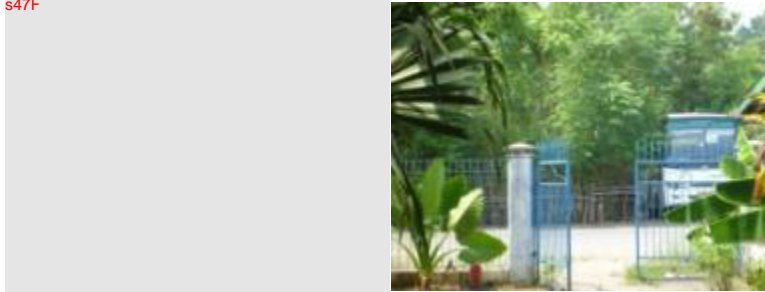


CIPATUBURAN VILLAGE



A glimpse of CIPATUBURAN village

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A house at Cipatuburan village and rather busy road in front of the house



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



A beach and boat near Cipatuburan village



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



Life in Cibun village

Parameters	
Population	NA
Income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of the villagers were fishermen • Other jobs: motorbike taxi, construction workers, or other odd jobs
Village characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing was not their only option to make money – with the new power plant it opened new hope and possibilities for other type of works • They used '<i>Pancing Tonda</i>' • Married at rather young age – around 17 years old • Plenty of opportunities and chances for a living – busy roads and many foreign fish buyers (especially from Korea)
Village excitements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fisherman's Day • Wedding parties • National and religious celebrations: led, Independence day, new years, etc.
Village facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Up to high school was available • Near the main city, thus other needs such as fish auction, healthcare, etc. were easily available • Very good road access, although narrow at some points
Village needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourist facilities: Hotel, attractions, etc. → to improve their economy • Better fishing equipments → they had to go farther to find fish

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's chief since he earned their respect as a person who put community needs ahead

Tasks

His main task was to manage the neighborhood's administrative needs, such as ID card registrations, family card registrations, recommendation letter, etc.
However, people came to him for advices on: fishing, daily life's 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



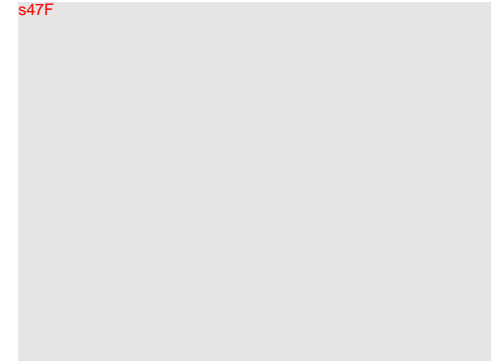
CIKAHURIPAN VILLAGE

A glimpse of CIKAHURIPAN village



Areas surrounding Cikahuripan village

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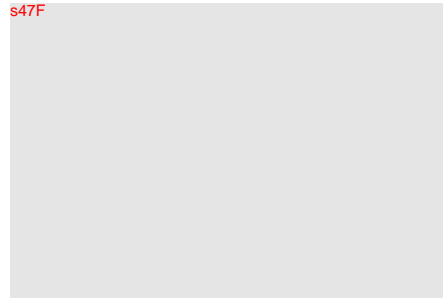
One of luxury houses at
Cikahuripan



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Small shop and fish
curing business

s47F



Interviewing the
neighbourhood chief



A restaurant ran by a
villager



Life in Cikahuripan village

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



The Role of Leaders and Elders in Cikahuripan



Role

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

Assuming role

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

Task

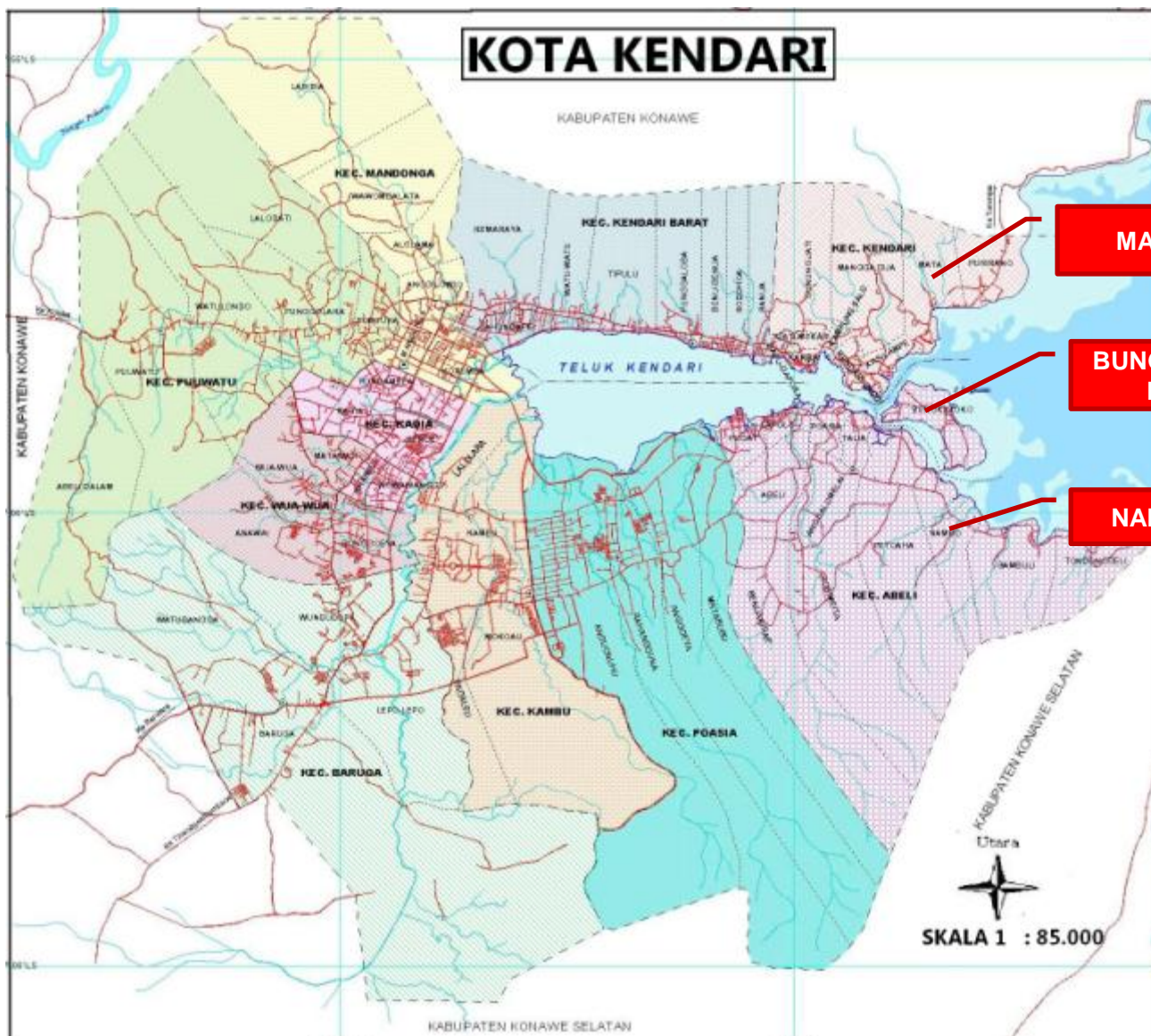
In maintaining the village's welfare: put forth healthcare and education in the village
Administrative needs: ID card, family card, recommendation letter, etc.

Influence

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



Kendari





General findings of Kendari

- Overall, the villages were well-developed → each village was easily accessed and public facilities (schools, government clinic, and fish auction) were available. Local government played an important role to build the villages and the facilities
- There were many comers settled in Kendari, they used bigger boats and advanced fishing equipments. Local people accepted them and learned from the comers of new fishing techniques and methods e.g., net fishing, *bagang*, *rompong*, etc.
- Most of the fishermen we met, aspired to have their own boat and advanced fishing equipments – able to compete to the comers. Whilst the females, aspired to get training and capital to build home industry businesses, e.g. fish floss
- Most fisherman in Kendari used net for fishing, however Mata village was rather different
 - Fisherman in Mata used to cultivate *keramba* due to more effective result. However it was costly in beginning and sometimes there were some fish thieves. Therefore, fisherman made small floating house near the *keramba* to avoid theft
- Nambo beach was quite well-known due to its' beauty, people from other villages came to hangout at the beach. Another common activity that was widely enjoyed in Kendari is *Lulo* dance, a local group dance – people danced in one big circle, especially at special events

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Life as fisherman at Kendari

Fishing Method and Equipment



Keramba



Net line-fishing

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
- **Challenge:** Summer monsoon, caused disruption in their economy – cannot catch fish. In Mata and Nambo, the fishermen sought other income alternatives
- **Fish trade:** Fish were commonly sold to fish auction 'Jayanti' – managed by Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries



NAMBO VILLAGE

A glimpse of Nambo Village



Most of the villager already had good house – made of brick wall.



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 boat since there was no suitable deck in Nambo



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



Life in Nambo Village

Parameters	
Population	Approximately 1,100 people
Income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing (main income) • Others (e.g., motorbike taxi driver, construction worker, carpenter, stock-farmer, civil servant, boat maker, and fish collector)
Village characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Male was the main breadwinner whilst most females had no jobs • The people were somewhat quite open to newcomers → they often met different people who came to their famous beach
Village excitements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wedding parties • Recreation on the Nambo beach • Inter-village football match (male youth) • <i>Lulo</i> dance (traditional dance, done in one circle)
Village facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education: Up to high school was available • Healthcare: Government clinic (<i>Puskesmas</i>) was available • Market: There were no market, however vegetable vendor would come daily
Village needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boats for local Kendari people – most boats were owned by the comers • Home industry businesses – utilized the female force and improve family economy



The Role of Leaders and Elders in Nambo



Role

Islamic religious leader (*Ustad*)
An advisor for religious matters

Assuming role

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

Tasks

Taught Arabic and gave preach at the mosque
Led any religion related events and ceremonies

Influences

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



BUNGKUTOKO VILLAGE