REPORT

TRAINING ON MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUE IN KABOLA VILLAGE
ALOR REGENCY, EAST NUSA TENGGARA

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PREFACE

Praise and gratitude team of *Participative Monitoring and Supervising Training for POKMASWAS* say to the God of Almighty because of His grace, the training held by June 5-8th, 2018 underwent well. We realized that within this training still lack in many things, from time, participant comprehension, and the tools used. We hope in the future there would be another training like this to increase POKMASWAS skill about seagrass participative monitoring technique.

With all modesty, author expects critics, recommendation and insight that's constructive for the next training.

Kalabahi, June 2018

Author

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CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Marine Protected Area is an area that is managed with zonation system to keep balance between utilizing marine area with marine resource protection within that area with main objective for community welfare within the area and outside the area. Based on ministry decree (Permen KP) number 47 year 2016 about Marine Protected Area Utilization, there are four kind of utilization that could be done within the conservation area, they are: Fish capture, aquaculture, marine nature tourism, and research & education.

Marine Protected Area of Pantar Strait, Alor Regency, has been determined by Marine and Fishery Affair Ministry on June 16th, 2015 through Marine and Fishery Affair Ministry Decree number 35 year 2015 with area of 276.693,38 hectares. The aim of this MPA is to manage and protect ecosystems of coral reef, seagrass, mangrove, sustainable fishery, and protected animals like turtle, sharks, and manta ray, also sea mammals like whale, dolphin, and dugong. Pantar Strait MPA is one of conservation area that is blessed with dugong presence.

Duyung or in english called dugong/ sea cow and in latin language is called *Dugong dugon* is a sea mammal that eats plants (herbivore), it's seagrass. Dugong is a marine species that is endangered and its presence is protected by law in Indonesia based on Government Law number 7 year 1999. Internationally, dugong status is listed within red list by *International Union on Conservation of Nature* (IUCN) as an animal that is "vulnerable to extinction". Dugong is also included within Appendix I by *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora* (CITES).

Dugong's threats are triggered by hunting for its meat, bones, and fangs, dugong bycatch by fishermen occasion, habitat degradation/ destruction of dugong habitat (seagrass) and tourism threat for dugong that is uncontrollable/ mass tourism/ dugong tourism without any regulation.

Community comprehension that is still lacking toward dugong protection and there still no national policy about dugong protection in regional level has become main challenge of dugong protection in Pantar Strait MPA, Alor Regency.

In Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project – DSCP program in Alor Regency, coastal community is still one upfront aspect that is pushed to be able to preserve their coastal area. DSCP through WWF- Indonesia along with Marine and Fishery Agency of East Nusa

Tenggara Province and Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor Regency did strengthen pokmaswas organization and push village/ administrative village role along with conservation community groups, seaweed cultivation and tourism group to support that effort. Some of POKMASWAS that is village-based, have participated in conservation effort like Cinta Lingkungan Pokmaswas in Pante Deere Village, Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas in Kabola Administrative Village, and Tanjung Muna Pokmaswas in Munaseli Village.

Remembering Constitution of Indonesia Republic number 1 year 2014 about Changing of Constitution number 27 year 2007 about Coastal Area and Small Islands Management (WP3K) and Constitution of Indonesia Republic number 31 year 2004 about Fishery, in effort to increase governance aspect in WP3K management particularny within Pantar Strait MPA of KKPD Area also sustainable fishery governance, it needs increase in law enforcement aspect and controlling on those two aspects. With effectiveness of patrol system, monitoring, and law enforcement, it is expected to increase coastal community welfare particularly in KKPD area and its surroundings.

Patrol, monitoring, and law enforcement within WP3K area also in fishery area is a mandatory given by constitution toward government in managing fishery and WP3K. In that effort, participation aspect, support, and involvement of community is pretty important. According to Ministry Regulation (PerMenKP) number KEP. 58/MEN/ 2001 about Procedures of Implementation of Community Monitoring System in Marine and Fishery Resources Management and Utilization, said that Community Based Monitoring (SISWASMAS) system is a monitoring system that involves active role from community in monitoring and controlling management and utilization of marine and fishery resource responsibly, so there would be sustainable benefits. Sustainable benefits are when its management is done by not destruct marine biota and watching existing ecosystem in the marine.

POKMASWAS is formed by community's initiative that's coordinated by one of them, POKMASWAS is government's partner that has roles in monitoring to help government in managing coastal area and small islands, along with sustainable fishery activity to increase community welfare.

POKMASWAS is the spearhead of monitoring that is conducted by government toward utilization of coastal area and small islands, along with other fishery activity, so there needs to be training of patrol mechanism and community based monitoring to increase POKMASWAS capacity, mainly patrol technique, procedures of writing and reporting the patrol and monitoring activity.

Kabola Administrative Village is an area within Kabola District, East Nusa Tenggara Province. This village has coastal ecosystem that is complete, from mangrove, seagrass, and coral reef. Seeing complete coastal ecosystem, so Kabola Administrative Village has many protected fish species and sea mammals, including dugong and turle. Dugong and turtle presence during survey by WWF-Indonesia in 2017, precisely at Sikka Island, this island belongs to Kabola Administrative Village in Kabola District, Alor Regency.

Seeing how important dugong and turle as protected sea mammals and their ecosystems in Kabola Administrative Village, there needs monitoring and preservation of habitat, feeding ground, and nursery place so this mammal could be preserved. Therefore, seeing how important coastal ecosystem and unique species to be present in Kabola Administrative Village, there needs participation from local community mainly from POKMASWAS.

Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS in Kabola Administrative Village participation in preserving coastal ecosystem is monitoring activity together to monitor and or patrol coastal ecosystem condition and species in region where they present, but seeing POKMASWAS ability in monitoring coastal ecosystem that is still lacking, it is important to conduct training about participative monitoring technique so that group could conduct monitoring independently. By seeing problems described at background point, so WWF conduct Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project – DSCP, conducting the participative monitoring of coastal ecosystem and species within toward POKMASWAS in Kabola Administrative Village in Kabola District, Alor Regency.

An effort for strengthen POKMASWAS organization in Kabola Administrative Village particularly member's ability in participative monitoring through training is an urgent need to be done to preserve dugong presence in Pantar Strait MPA, Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province.

1.2. Objectives

The objective of participative monitoring by POKMASWAS is to increase capacity of POKMASWAS, KKPD unit staff, and law apparatus so monitoring WP3K and utilizing fishery resources in Kabola Administrative Village and its surrounding participatively.

1.3. Result

The results that want to be achieved in conducting this training are:

1. Pokmaswas has enough capacity in conducting community-based monitoring technique, writing and reporting of all of the occasion occured.
2. Pokmaswas has right and responsible monitoring reports.
3. Forming good report system toward government, so there would be good collaboration between POKMASWAS and government in conducting participative monitoring.

CHAPTER II. IMPLEMENTATION

2.1. Preface

2.1.1 Time and Location

Participative monitoring and supervising training for POKMASWAS held at 5-8th June, 2018. With opening and material presentation held at 5th in Hall of Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor. Meanwhile, the field practice was conducted in marine area of Kabola Admistrative Village in 8th June, 2018.

2.2 Opening

The opening of participative monitoring and supervising training for POKMASWAS was held in Kabola Admistrative Village in 8th June, 2018 assisted by head of POKMASWAS Kabola Admistrative Village.

2.3.Training Material Presentation

The material was given in form of technical guide module of participative supervision and monitoring by POKMASWAS, interview guide draft, writing tools (pen, pencil, book, and pencil sharpener).

2.4. Initial Evaluation of Training Participant's Comprehension

After training opening, there was an initial evaluation for participant's comprehension regarding participative supervision and monitoring. The objective of the evaluation is to become guide for trainers in giving materials. Besides, it also could measure impact of this training, particularly to find out participant's increase knowledge. The initial evaluation is using question-answer method with visual aids and after that using worksheet in form of question-answer and statements.

2.5. Giving fundamental competency material

Fundamental competency material was given in June 5th, 2018. The material given were:

1. KKPD of Pantar Strait MPA and POKMASWAS role in supporting coastal area and small islands monitoring
2. Law enforcement in marine area

3. Participative monitoring by POKMASWAS
4. Understanding about monitoring tools;
5. Understanding in using *Global Positioning System* (GPS);
6. Creating map of patrol road by POKMASWAS in village/ administrative village

2.6. Land Simulation

Fundamental competency material besides given through class presentation was also done through land simulation. Land simulation practice was given at May 8th 2018 before field practice. The given land simulation material were:

1. GPS using technique;
2. Interview technique;
3. Filling worksheet information technique.

2.7. Field Practice

Field practice of coral reef participative monitoring was given in July 8th 2018, at 08.00-14.00 (Central Indonesia Time/ WITA). The practice was conducted within Kabola Administrative Village (Mali Tourism Beach) of Pantar Strait MPA and its surroundings within Alor Regency. The practice material given include the whole participative monitoring, they were:

1. Creating groups

2. Dividing assignments;

3. Determining participative monitoring location;

4. Preparing participative monitoring logistics;

5. Using GPS;

6. Filling field interview form;

2.8. Discussion

After field practice, there was mini presentation and discussion regarding:

1. Data result from monitoring;

2. Problems that participants might face during monitoring;

3. Continuous plan from participative monitoring activity.

2.9. Final evaluation of participant's skill

Final skill evaluation and participant's comprehension about participative monitoring by POKMASWAS conducted to measure knowledge development from training participants and becoming insights for committee and trainers in designing the next training. This evaluation is conducted through filling questions that have been prepared by trainers team.

2.10. Closing

Closing was conducted in June 8th 2018 in Mali Tourism Beach, Kabola Administrative Village. The training was closed by PMD and KESOS of Kabola Administrative Village.

CHAPTER III. TRAINING RESULTS

3.1. Participative Monitoring Procedures

Basically, in making procedures or regulations in conducting participative monitroing needs some to prepare some things as followed:

a. Coordination

This coordination is conducted between all elements that joined within patrol team, they are Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS, law enforcement apparatus, and managers of Marine Protected Area. This coordination is conducted with correspondence administration between institutions/ organizations that are within patrol team.

From coordination result, it forms patrol team and choosing head of implementation and number of team members. Head of patrol team is led by head of Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS that is located within Kabola Administrative Village, Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara, then decided time, place, and strategic for participative patrol and calculate the operation cost estimation needed during patrol.

b. Patrol Implementation

Things that should be noticed during patrol are:

a) Head of patrol team who leads the patrol;

b) Heaf of patrol team does briefing of patrol plans and dividing roles based on capacity of each member. (Interviewer, writing field form, GPS user, boat driver and the one takes documentation);

c) Checking patrol team member, checking logistics and patrol completeness.

d) Head of patrol team always communicate regularly toward land teams that are within monitoring post through communication radio;

e) Implementation technique and filling patrol data according to participative monitoring guideline;

f) After patrol ends, head of patrol team checks on member presence, patrol team, and making news event of patrol;

g) Patrol is prioritized for law enforcement persuasively but not rule out of the possibility that it could be conducted repressively according to patrol strategic agreed on preparation stage;

c. Tools and Materials

Tools and materials used in participative monitoring by Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS of Pantar Strait MPA are as followed:

1. *Global Positioning System* (GPS),
2. Binoculars
3. Data sheet form during suvery
4. Digital Camera
5. Motor Boat
6. Compass
7. Pen
8. Book
9. Uniform
10. Handy Talky

3.2. Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS in Kabola Administrative Village

Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS is a group of coastal and marine monitoring community that live in Kabola Administrative Village, Kabola District, Alor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara have roles in monitoring coastal and marine around Kabola Administrative Village within KKPD Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas. Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS has ten members.

Fig 1. Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas

Participative monitoring training conducted by Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS are consisted of:

1. Using GPS

One of important tools during monitoring/ participative patrol is GPS. Marking area utilization location, patrol route tracking, star and finish point of patrol route, and marking other important locations could be done using GPS. Using GPS during participative patrol should notice several things as followed:

Fig 2. Marking Coordinate Point

1. In every finding and taking data of every person who utilizes marine conservation area.

2. A stop in monitoring shelters found along the patrol route.

3. Locations that are affected with fish capture using illegal tools.

4. Locations where threats and violations are.

5. Locations where protected fish found.

6. Depature location and end location when the ship leans.

2. Writing data and information

Data and information written in patrol activity of Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas is a utilization of marine conservation area for fish capture and utilizing environment service (tourism). Besides area utilization, they also write social-economy information of the people who did utilize. Writing the data is done within field form that has been prepared. Information wrriten are as followed:

Fig 3. Writing data and respondent information

1) Implementation ID of participative patrol

2) Number

3) Date

4) Time (Start and Finish patrol)

5) Patrol Location/ Waypoint information/ position/ GPS point

6) Kind of area utilization found (capture fishery/ tourism)

7) Information about people who do utilize that are found (boat name, captain name, number of crew, kind of boat, his/her origin, his/ her activities, fishing tools used, target fish obtained, number and weight of target fish obtained)

8) Social information about knowledge level of area utilization towards marine conservation area along with regulations within, level of support of people who do utilize and their level of participation toward marine conservation area management.

9) Information about sort and number of violation found. This information could be a measurement in monitoring level of obedience of the people who utilize marine conservation area toward existing regulations.

3. **Activity Documentation**
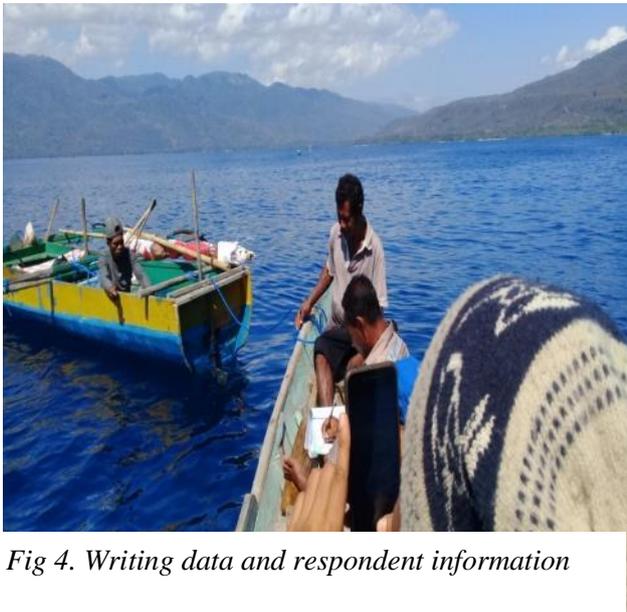
Fig 4. Writing data and respondent information

Documenting activity is very important especially in law enforcement persuasively and repressively. Documentation in photos and videos could be made evidence in violation action. So that there needs a team member who has the competency of activity documentation well, in photo and video form. Besides, there needs underwater documentation. Documenting done by Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas are fishery capture and tourism utilization in Alor Regency.

4. **Interview**

Good and effective interview technique is needed to gain complete and accurate data by minimizing data taking time. Besides, there needs good communication to avoid arrogant impression from patrol team when taking data.

Interview conducted by Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas team when patrol is interviewing directly with respondent (fisherman or tourist, the things asked were personal identity, activity conducted, introducing location/ marine area where they are and giving explanation/ socialization toward fisherman/ tourist.

5. **Patrol Team**

According to agreement with Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas at June 5th 2018 in Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor Regency Hall, decided to conduct patrol in every one month, at the first week every Saturday.

6. Patrol Route

Monitoring patrol team of Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas conducted in Kabola Administrative Village with six people of POKMASWAS member present. Patrol practice is done from 08.00 WITA until 14.00 WITA, precisely in Mali Tourism Beach, Kabola Administrative Village, Kabola District, Alor Regency. The patrol starts at the departure point (Mali Tourism Beach) until end point (in front of Sikka Island) with patrol distance 5,84 km. The distance is measured using GPS. Patrol route is available on Fig 5.
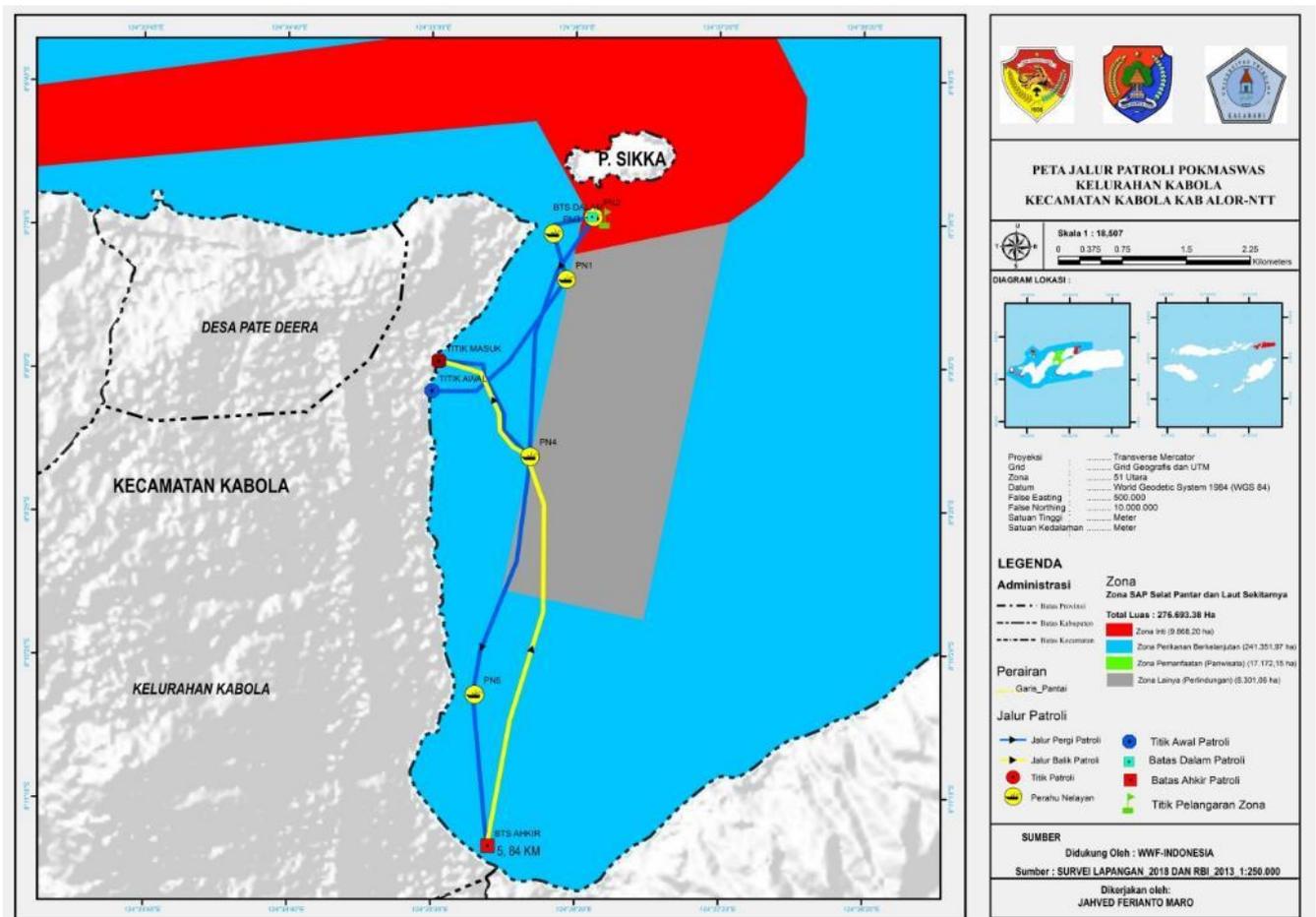
Fig 5. Patrol Route Map in Kabola Administrative Village

It could be seen from map above when doing participative monitoring patrol that there were five fishermen respondents who did fishery capture were from Kabola Administrative Village, two of them, PN2 & PN3 did fish within Main Zone of KKPD Pantar Strait MPA and its surrounding seas, precisely in Sikka Island. This is fathomed happened because of the lack of community knowledge about zonation placement in Main Zone of KKPD Pantar Strait MPA, because when they conducted interview, they did not know the zonation

location. There needs to be participative approach toward local community about zonation location also giving clear marks in zona boundary so it would ease the fishermen to find out.

7. **Patrol Cost**

According to agreement at June 5th 2018, Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas, patrol route consists two routes. Short route and long route with details: Rp. 600.000,- for short route cost and Rp. 700.000,- for long route cost. The cost details are at Table 1.

Table 1. Details of Operational Cost of Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas Patrol

I	SHORT ROUTE		
NO	Description and Patrol Route	Volume	Total (Rp.)
A	**Fuel**		
1	Fuel (solar)	30 litre	200,000
2	Fuel (oil)	1 package	200,000
	Total		400,000
B	**MEALS**		
1	Snack and foods	1 package	50,000
2	Drinks	1 package	50,000
3	Coffee and tea	1 package	100,000
	Total		200,000
	Total Short Route Patrol		600,000
II	**LONG ROUTE**		
A	Fuel		
1	Fuel (solar)	1 package	250,000
2	Fuel (oil)	1 package	250,000
	Total		500,000
B	**CONSUMPTION**		
1	Snack and foods	1 package	50,000
2	Drinks	1 package	50,000
3	Coffee and tea	1 package	100,000
	Total		200,000
	Total Short Route Patrol		700,000

3.3. Evaluation of Pokmaswas Comprehension about Participative Supervising and Monitoring

A. Questionnaire Result Analysis of Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS, Kabola Administrative Village

Coastal area participative monitoring training is an important factor that needs to be delivered to community group in coastal area. Expected output from that training is community comprehension (POKMASWAS) about monitoring and managing coastal area sustainably. Training material given toward POKMASWAS consist of integrated coastal management, Kawasan Konservasi Laut Daerah Suaka Alam Perairan (KKLD SAP) Selat Pantar/ Marine Conservation area of Pantar Strait Marine Protected Area, coastal resource management that is community-based, also participative monitoring.

Comprehension evaluation for member of Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS is conducted through questionnaire given before and after training. Statements are arranged in questionnaire form and are representatives of submain discussion of training material. Each question has different range of score with different weight rating between 0-100. Comprehension criteria consists of some categories: 0-35% (very less), 36-50% (less), 51-75% (sufficient), and 76-100% (good). Weight rate for every question could be seen at Table 2.

Table 2. Weight rate for every question

Question number	Weight rate				
	Very Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Very Agree
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	100	75	50	35	0
2.	100	75	50	35	0
3.	0	35	50	75	100
4.	0	35	50	75	100
5.	100	75	50	35	0
6.	0	35	50	75	100
7.	100	75	50	35	0
8.	0	35	50	75	100
9.	0	35	50	75	100
10.	100	75	50	35	0

Next, weight rate from every member of Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS before training could be seen at Table 3.

Table 3. Weight rate for every member before training

Statement Number	Respondent Number										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1	75	100	35	100	100	100	75	100	100	100	885
2	100	75	0	75	75	75	75	75	75	35	660
3	75	100	100	75	100	100	75	75	75	35	810
4	100	75	75	75	100	75	100	75	100	35	810
5	100	75	35	75	100	75	75	75	50	100	760
6	75	75	75	100	100	75	100	75	75	35	785
7	100	75	75	35	100	75	75	75	50	100	760
8	100	75	75	75	100	100	75	75	75	100	850
9	100	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	75	800
10	75	100	75	50	100	75	75	100	50	100	800
Total	900	825	620	735	975	825	800	800	725	715	
Percentage	90	83	62	74	98	83	80	80	73	72	

Evaluation result of training material comprehension toward Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS member is known that the members' comprehension is good enough with level of comprehension above 50%. Level of comprehension data before and after training could be explained as followed:

a). Level of Comprehension Before Training

Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS member, Kabola Administrative Village, who attended training and filled initial evaluation were 10 people. Evaluation result could be seen at Table 4.

Table 4. Level of Comprehension of POKMASWAS member, in Kabola Administrative Village

Question Comprehension	Good	Enough	Good	Good	Good	Enough	Good	Good	Good	Good
Skor	88,50	66	81	81	76	78,50	76	85	80	80
No. Soal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

According to table above, the graph could be made as followed (Fig 6).
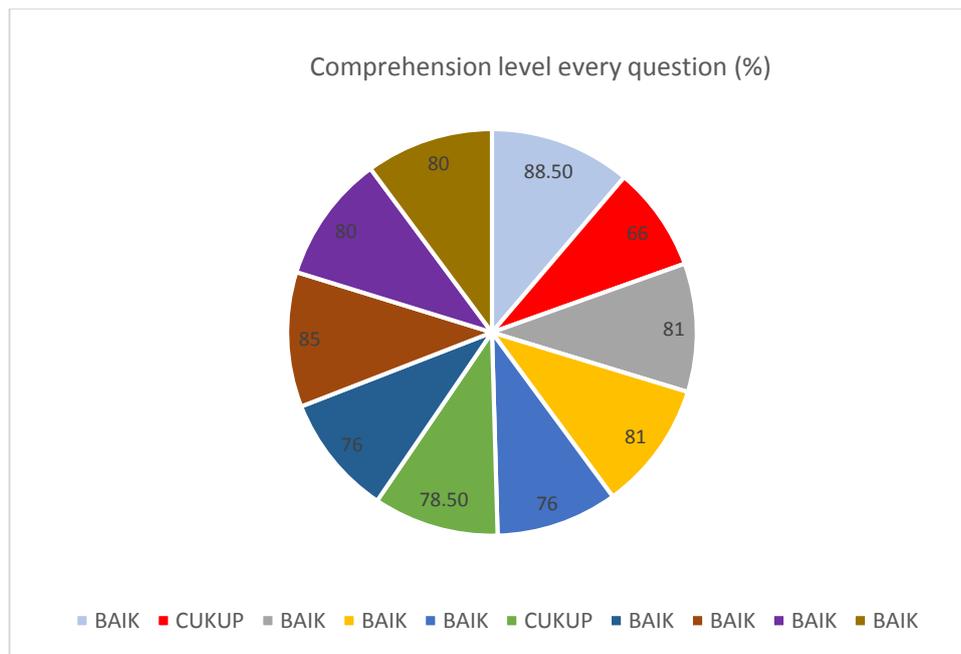
Fig 6. Graph of Level of Comprehension of POKMASWAS member, in Kabola Administrative Village

Level of comprehension percentage of POKMASWAS member, in Kabola Administrative Village for each variable is as followed:

1. Comprehension about integrated coastal area management
   a. Basic comprehension about prohibition to use bomb, poison, "potas", also coral digging in Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas is 88,50 % (good);
   b. Comprehension about role and responsibility of POKMAMSWAS for the destruction of coastal ecosystem is 66 % (enough).
2. Comprehension about KKLD SAP (Marine Conservation area of Pantar Strait Marine Protected Area) consists of dugong, shark, whale, turtle, mangrove, coral reef, and seagrass is 81% (good).
3. Comprehension about community-based of coastal resource management is 81% (good).
4. Participative supervising and monitoring
   a. Comprehension about the importance of coastal area monitoring by POKMASWAS is 76 % (good);
   b. Comprehension about using GPS in monitoring coastal and marine resources is 78,50% (good);
   c. Comprehension about the coordination between POKMASWAS with law enforcement apparatus and conservation area management in monitoring planning is 76% (good);

d. Comprehension about the importance of writing every occasion during monitoring is 85% (good);

e. Comprehension about the need to report after patrol is 80% (good);

f. Comprehension about patrol tools (communication tools, boat patrol, GPS, map, compass) during monitoring is 80% (good).

b). Level of Comprehension After Training

Weight rate from each POKMASWAS member after training could be seen at Table 5.

Table 5. Weight rate for every member after training

Question Number	Number of Respondents						Total
	1	2	3	5	6	9	
1	100	100	75	100	100	100	575
2	75	100	75	100	75	50	475
3	75	100	75	100	100	75	525
4	100	75	75	100	75	100	525
5	75	75	35	0	75	75	335
6	75	75	75	100	100	75	500
7	75	75	75	100	75	50	450
8	100	100	100	100	100	75	575
9	75	75	75	75	75	75	450
10	100	75	75	100	75	50	475
Total	850	850	735	875	850	725	
Percentage	85	85	74	88	85	73	

Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS member, Kabola Administrative Village who attended in patrol activity and filling evaluation questionnaire were 6 people. The evaluation result could be seen at Table 6.

Tabel 6. Tingkat pemahaman anggota POKMASWAS Kelurahan Kabola

Question Comprehension	Good	Good	Good	Good	Enough	Good	Enough	Good	Enough	Good
Score	95,83	79	87,50	88	56	83,33	75	96	75	79
Question Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

According to the table above, the graph is made as followed (Fig 7).
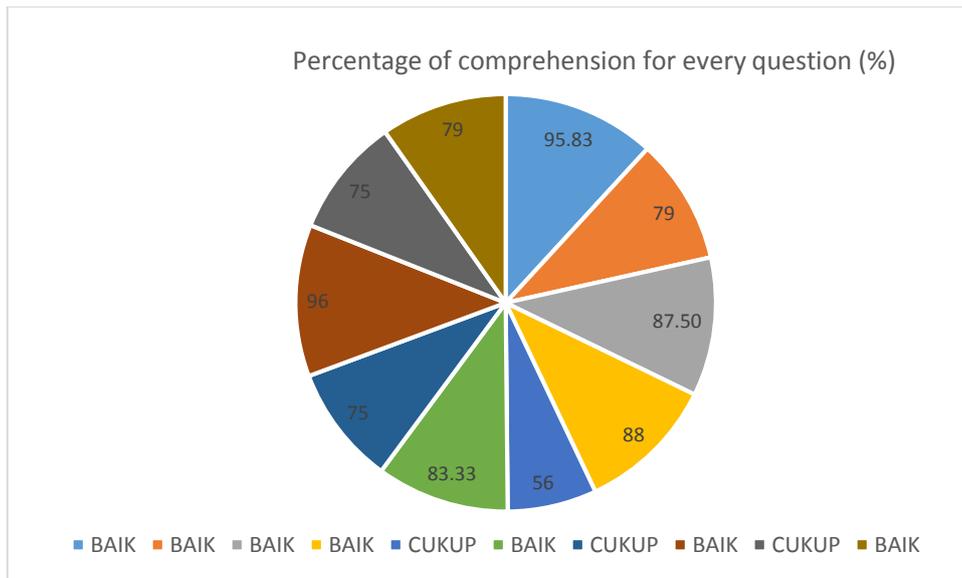
Fig 7. Graph of Level of Comprehension of POKMASWAS member, in
Kabola Administrative Village Kabola

Level of comprehension percentage of Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS member for each
variable is as followed:

1. Comprehension about integrated coastal area management

   a. Basic comprehension about prohibition to use bomb, poison, "potas", also coral
   digging in Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas is 95,83 % (good);

   b. Comprehension about role and responsibility of POKMAMSWAS for the destruction
   of coastal ecosystem is 79 % (baik).

2. Comprehension about KKLD SAP (Marine Conservation area of Pantar Strait Marine
   Protected Area) consists of dugong, shark, whale, turtle, mangrove, coral reef, and
   seagrass is 87,50 % (baik)

3. Comprehension about community-based of coastal resource management is 88 % (good)

4. Participative supervising and monitoring

   a. Comprehension about the importance of coastal area monitoring by POKMASWAS is
   56 % (enough);

   b. Comprehension about using GPS in monitoring coastal and marine resources is
   83,33% (baik);

   c. Comprehension about the coordination between POKMASWAS with law
   enforcement apparatus and conservation area management in monitoring planning is
   75% (cukup);

   d. Comprehension about the importance of writing every occasion during monitoring is
   96% (baik);

e. Comprehension about the need to report after patrol is 75% (cukup);

f. Comprehension about patrol tools (communication tools, boat patrol, GPS, map, compass) during monitoring is 79 % (baik).

c) Increase Level of Comprehension Before and After Training

Increase level of comprehension from Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS member, before and after training could be seen at Fig 8.
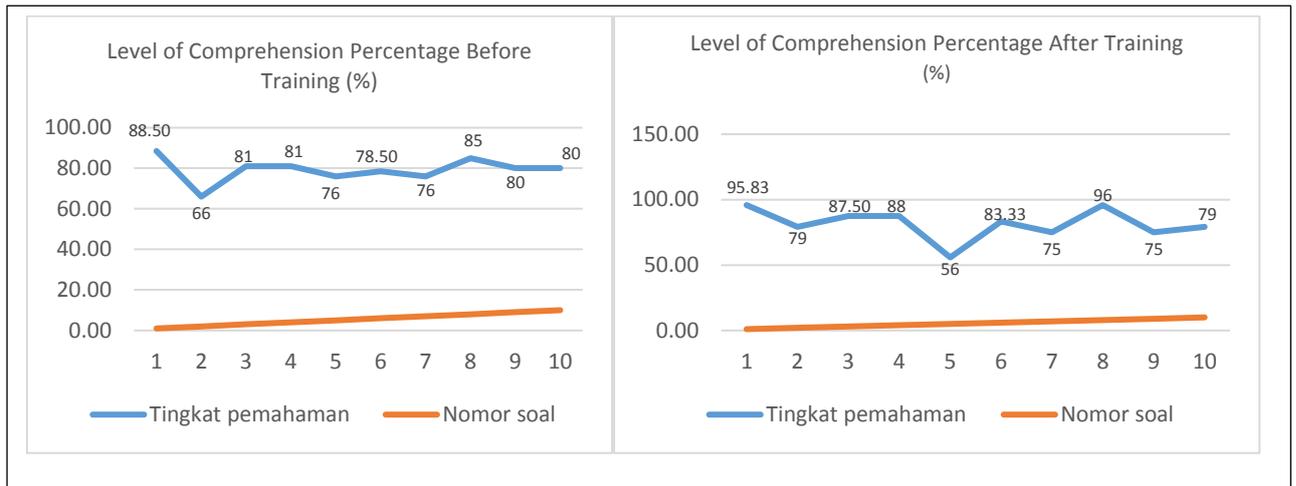
Fig 8. Increase level of comprehension from Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS member

According to graph above, there is an increase level of comprehension for each variable with good category. The analysis result shows that before training, average level of comprehension is 79%, then increased to 81% after training.

CHAPTER IV. CLOSURE

4.1 Conclusion

The conclusion from training result are as followed:

1. Participative Monitoring and Supervising Training in KKPD of Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas precisely in marine area within Kabola Administrative Village (seeing from evaluation result and way of obtaining data and interview, GPS, writing technique) has been done well by Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS;

2. There are still fishing activity within Main Zone of Sikka Island;

3. There are still sand digging at coastal area of Kabola Administrative Village and its surrounding;

4. There are still lack of patrol facility by Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS in patrol fleet, from patrol boat and patrol tools used in conducting patrol.

4.2 Recommendation

Recommendation given in this report are:

1. There needs collaborative monitoring from government and Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS in experience and knowledge;

2. It's better if POKMASWAS member are chosen from younger ages, so they would understand more of training material and practice in using technology of seagrass monitoring in Kabola Administrative Village.

3. There needs marking and showing map of KKPD of Pantar Strait MPA and surrounding seas in coastal area of Kabola Administrative Village so they would know clearly about zonation placement in Kabola Administrative Village marine area.

4. There needs training for using snorkeling tools in participative monitoring and supervising.

ATTACHMENTS

Agenda of Seagrass Participative Monitoring Training of Munaseli, Pante Deere, and Kabola POKMASWAS from June 5th- 8th 2018

Date	Time	Agenda	PIC
Tuesday, June 5th 2018 Location Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor Hall	08.30 – 09.00	Registration	Committee
	09.00 – 10.00	Opening: • Direction from Marine and Fishery Agency of Alor • Greetings from WWF • Prayers	Committee
	10.00 – 10.30	Coffee Break	Committee
	10.30 – 11.00	Presentation from Marine and Fishery Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province about KKPD Pantar Strait MPA Management	Marine and Fishery Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province
	11.00 – 11.30	Presentation from Marine and Fishery Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province, Pokmaswas role in supporting coastal area and small islands monitoring	Marine and Fishery Agency of East Nusa Tenggara Province
	11.30 – 12.00	Presentation from Satpolair Resort Police of Alor: law enforcement in marine area	Satpolair Polres Alor
	12.00 – 12.30	Discussion	
	12.30 – 14.00	Break	Committee
	14.00 – 15.00	Presentation of Training Material Day 1	WWF
	15.00 – 16.00	Discussion of procedure arrangement schedule and plan for field practice	WWF

Wednesday, June 6th 2018 Munaseli	09.00 – 11.30	Land practice of participative monitoring in Munaseli	WWF
	11.30 – 13.30	Lunch break.	Committee
	13.30 – 15.30	Sea practice of participative monitoring in Munaseli	WWF
Thursday, June 7th 2018 Pante Deere	09.00 – 11.30	Land practice of participative monitoring in Pante Deere	WWF
	11.30 – 13.30	Lunch break.	
	13.30 – 15.30	Sea practice of participative monitoring in Pante Deere.	WWF
Friday, June 8th 2018 Kabola	09.00 – 11.30	Land practice of participative monitoring in Kabola.	WWF
	11.30 – 13.30	Lunch break..	
	13.30 – 15.30	Sea practice of participative monitoring in Kabola.	WWF

DOCUMENT AND FORM PARTICIPATIVE PATROL

News
Number:

On day ……………….. Date ……. Month ……………………. Year ………………. Approximate time …………….. WITA. I ………………………………. (Position) ………………………. After having done activity to make occassion news as followed:

Me who was helped by patrol team: …………………………………… have done patroling at date …….. month …………….. year …………….. reporting that :

Social Economy Aspect:

    a.   Respondents who know KKPD are ……………………….

    b.   Respondents who know zonation are ……………………..

    c.   Respondents who support zonation are ……………………..

Area resource utilization:

    a.   Number of area utilized for tourism is …………………………….

    b.   Number of area utilized for fishery is …………………………….

Violation:

    a.   Amount of violation is ………………………………

    b.   Activity chronology ………………………………

    c.   Action taken ………………………………

Thus the news event of this incident observation I made truly with justified truth.

Ascertain,	News Event Making
Head of POKMASWAS	Team coordinator

(……………………………..)   (………………………………..)

Note :

Participant Form of Participative Patrol

Photo/ Evidence

Date   :
Departure :
Arrival   :
Fleet   :

No	Name	Institution	Function within team	Signature

Field Form 1 PARTICIPATIVE PATROL

Date		:	Speedboat	:
Team Leader		:	Captain Name	:
Activity Number		:	Crew Name	:

Team Members

1 _____   4 _____
  Function : _____   Function : _____
2 _____   5 _____
  Function : _____   Function : _____
3 _____   6 _____
  Function : _____   Function : _____

Observer/ Guest:

No.	Hour:Minutes	GPS Coordinate		Activity		Violation	
		Latitude	Longitude	Fishery (P)	Tourism (W)	Yes	No

Assignment Letter

Number:

The one who signs below, Head of Pokmaswas…………………………………………Village …………………………. District …………………………. is giving assignment to:

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

To follow an event ………………………………… which will be held in ………………………. On Date …………………………………

Thus this letter is given so the assignment could be conducted responsibly and after the activity please send the news event.

…………., …... ..……… 2018

Head of
Pokmaswas……………………

(...)

Statement Letter

Number:

I, the one who signs below:

Name   : ……………………………………

Gender   : ……………………………………

Place/ Date of Birth   : ……………………………………

ID Number   :……………………………………

Addres   :……………………………………

thus stated that I am able to ……………………………………. and on the day I broke the statement, I am ready to be given sanctions according to applicable rules.

Thus this letter I made truly and based on my own will without any force from anyone.

                                  …………………., …… …………… 2018

                                  Statement author

                                  Materai 6000

                                  (   )

I.

Jumlah hasil	Berat Kering (kg)																								
	Berat Basah (kg)																								
Jenis Hasil	4. Lainnya																								
	3. Ikan Dilindungi																								
	2. Ikan Karang																								
	1. Ikan Pelagis																								
Jenis Alat Tangkap	lainnya																								
	Jaring																								
	Pancing																								
Partisipasi	2. Tidak Pernah Ikut rapat/pelatihan KKPD																								
	1. Pernah ikut rapat/pelatihan KKPD																								
Dukungan	2. Tidak Mendukung																								
	1. Mendukung																								
	2. Tidak Tahu Zonasi																								

QUESTIONNAIRE ATTACHMENTS

1. QUESTIONNAIRE BEFORE TRAINING

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

WWF

Nama Anggota : Kabela
Desa/Kelurahan : Jertius Bandang
14-4-1966

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

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

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

WWF

Nama Anggota : SUNARIO OUHANA
Desa/Kelurahan : KAROLA

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

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

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

WWF

POKMASWAS
TERPADU

Nama Anggota : SYUKUR. SIRI
Desa/Kelurahan : Kabola

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS
PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

WWF

POKMASWAS
TERPADU

Nama Anggota : MUSA SERANG
Desa/Kelurahan : KABOLA

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : PERIS, DOUHANI
Desa/Kelurahan : 1994 KABOLAH

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

No	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut					√
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		√			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan				√	
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli	√				

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : Yakob manapi
Desa/Kelurahan : Kel. kabola

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

No	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut				√	
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		√			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan				√	
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli	√				

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

WWF

Nama Anggota : SERDIN LOTANG
Desa/Kelurahan : Kabola

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

NO	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut				√	
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan			√		
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan				√	
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli			√		

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF

POKMASWAS TERPADU

WWF

Nama Anggota : BERNABAS SOARES
Desa/Kelurahan : 52 (Kabola)

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

NO	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut			√		
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		√			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					√
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli	√				

2. QUESTIONNAIRE AFTER TRAINING

WWF

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : Jackius Bambbay
Desa/Kelurahan : KABOLA

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

1. Umur: 18-64 tahun 1966
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
   (1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/ sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
   (1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

NO	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut				V	
7	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan	V				
8	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					V
9	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				V	
10	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli	V				

WWF

KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF	POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : SYUKUR BER)
Desa/Kelurahan : KABOLA-PALIBOO

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

I. IDENTITAS ANGGOTA POKMASWAS

1. Umur: 45 tahun
2. Pendidikan Terakhir:
   (1) Tidak tamat SD/sederajat (2) SD/sederajat (3) SMP/MTS (4) SMA/SMK
3. Pekerjaan:
   (1) Petani (2) Pedagang (3) Nelayan (4) Lainnya

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

NO	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut	V				V
7	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan	V				
8	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					V
9	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				V	
10	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli	V				

Top Form

WWF — KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF — POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : Musa Serang o
Desa/Kelurahan : KABOLA

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

(Continuation — right column)

NO	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut	X				√
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan		√			
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					√
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli				√	
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli		√			

Bottom Form

WWF — KUESIONER PEMAHAMAN ANGGOTA POKMASWAS PENGAWASAN PARTISIPATIF — POKMASWAS TERPADU

Nama Anggota : SARBIN Lebereng
Desa/Kelurahan : Ka Bo La

Petunjuk Pengisian kuesioner:

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

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

II. SOAL PEMAHAMAN

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

(Continuation — right column)

NO	PERNYATAAN	1	2	3	4	5
6.	Global Positioning System (GPS) merupakan salah satu alat yang sangat penting dalam kegiatan pengawasan sumber daya pesisir dan laut					√
7.	Dalam perencanaan pengawasan, POKMASWAS tidak perlu berkoordinasi dengan aparat penegak hukum dan pengelola kawasan konservasi perairan				√	
8.	POKMASWAS harus memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam melakukan pengawasan serta mencatat setiap kejadian yang ditemukan					√
9.	Kegiatan pelaporan perlu dilakukan setiap selesai melakukan patroli					√
10.	Peralatan komunikasi, kapal patrol, GPS, peta, dan kompas merupakan sarana yang tidak diperlukan dalam kegiatan patroli				√	

TRAINING DOCUMENTATION

1. OPENING

June 5th 2018

1. Direction from Head of DKP Alor and opening ceremony

June 5th 2018

2. Direction from WWF-Indonesia

June 5th 2018

3. Opening

June 5th 2018

4. Taking pictures together

2. MATERIAL PRESENTATION

5. Material Presentation from Coordinator Area of Provincial DKP

6. Material Presentation from Head of Unit in Marine-Police in Alor

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

1. Material Presentation from Tribuana University, Kalabahi as WWF-Indonesia representative

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

2. Material Presentation from member of NTB Pokmaswas

1. DISCUSSION

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

1. Recommendation and Questions from Sinar Kabola and Pate Deere Pokmaswas

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

3. Recommendation and Questions from Pate Deere Pokmaswas and member of National Search and Rescue Agency of Alor

1. CREATING PATROL MAP AND PATROL BUDGET

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

1. Creating Patrol Map and Patrol Budget
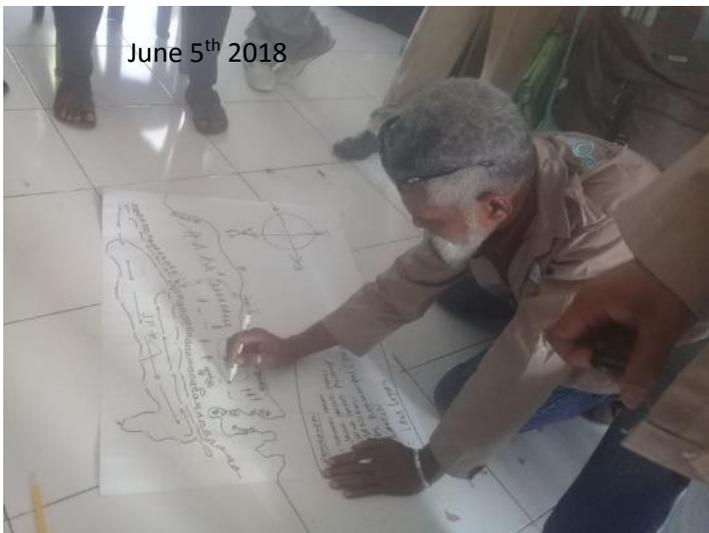
3. Creating Patrol Map and Patrol Budget

2. Taking Pictures Together with Assistants in Map Making

4. PRESENTATION OF PATROL PATH MAPPING

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

June 5th 2018

4. Presentation and Direction from WWf-INDONESIA team

3. FIELD PRACTICE OF PARTICIPATIVE MONITORING SINAR KABOLA POKMASWAS
a. LAND SIMULATION

1. Giving guides how to use monitoring patrol form and interview

2. Giving guides how to use GPS from making waypoints and taking distance

b. Participative Monitoring Patrol Preparation

1. Taking initiate patrol point and preparation to patrol location

2. People target interview using binoculars

June 8th 2018

June 8th 2018

4. First respondent (1) fishermen who fish coral fishes

June 8th 2018

June 8th 2018

5. Interview and Obtaining Data

June 8th 2018

June 8th 2018

6. Second Respondent (2) fisherman who shoot fishes (within "Zona Inti")

7. Interview, obtaining data, giving understanding about "zona inti"

8. Third respondent (3) fishermen who capture pelagic fishes using net within "zona Inti"

9. Fourth respondent (4) Fishermen who capture coral fishes using Long Line

10. Conducting interview and giving explanation about monitoring

11 Fifth respondent (5) fishermen who capture coral fishes using longline, interviewing and explaining about monitoring

**12 Taking coordinates using GPS where respondent found**

13. Final evaluation of patrol activity by Sinar Kabola POKMASWAS, Kabola Administrative Village

14. Taking Pictures Together with Trainers Team and Sinar Kabola Pokmaswas
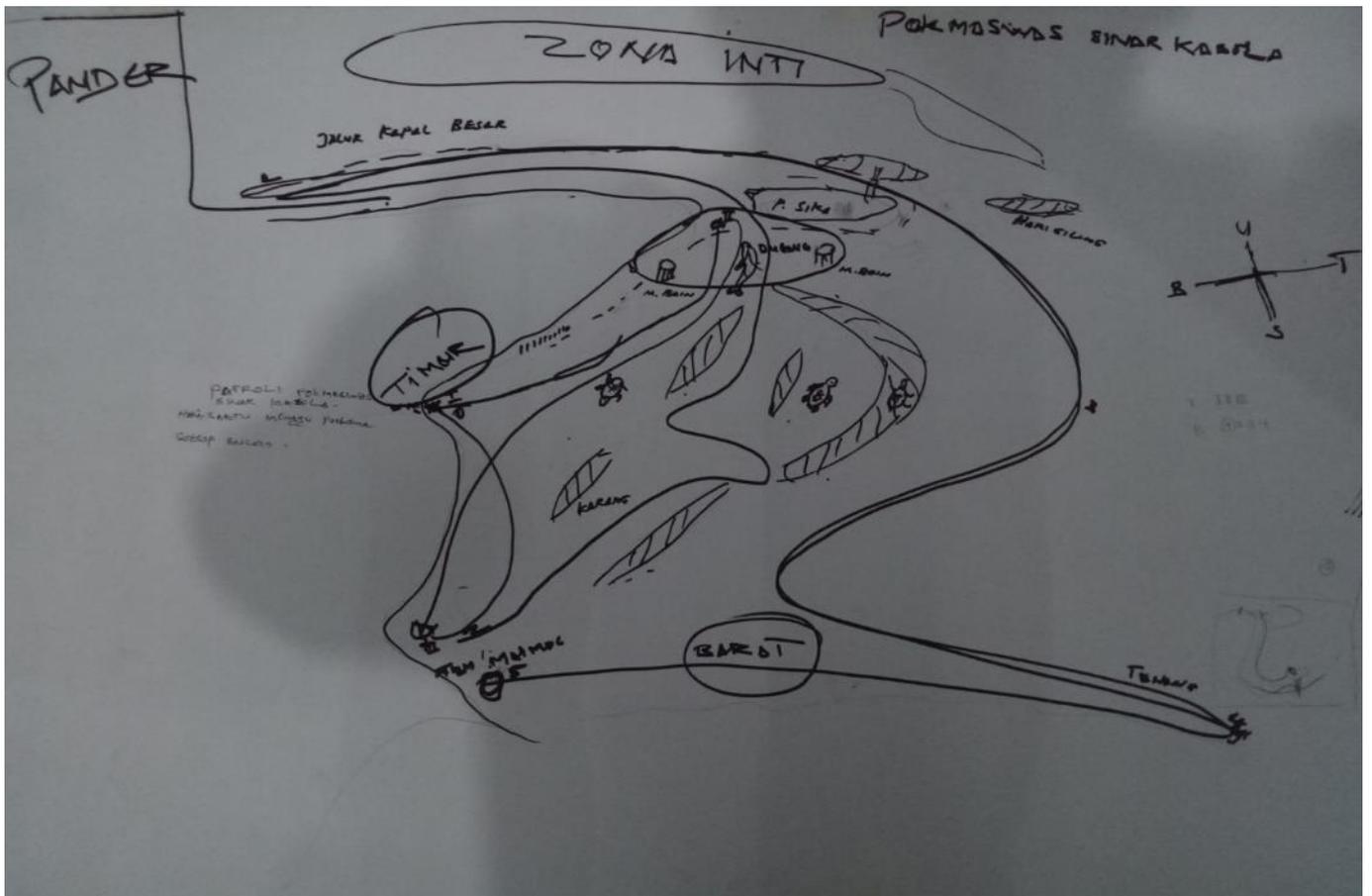
PATROL MAPPING OF PARTICIPATIVE MONITORING, KABOLA ADMINISTRATIVE VILLAGE