



SATYA  
BUMI



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## PULAU KABAENA DALAM ANGKA

“Dinamika Sosial,  
Ekonomi dan Lingkungan  
Masyarakat dalam Pusaran  
Pertambangan Nikel”

## KABAENA ISLAND IN FIGURES

*“Social, Economic and  
Environmental Dynamics of  
Communities Amid Nickel  
Mining Activities”*

KABAENA

# **PULAU KABAENA DALAM ANGKA**

“Dinamika Sosial, Ekonomi dan Lingkungan Masyarakat  
dalam Pusaran Pertambangan Nikel”


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## ***KABAENA ISLAND IN FIGURES***

*“Social, Economic and Environmental Dynamics of  
Communities Amid Nickel Mining Activities”*

Wiko Saputra  
Dhany Alfalah

**Satya Bumi  
2026**



Di satu sisi, pertambangan memberikan kontribusi terhadap perekonomian makro. Namun di sisi lain, masyarakat di sekitar wilayah tambang masih menghadapi keterbatasan akses terhadap layanan dasar, penurunan mata pencaharian tradisional, serta risiko kesehatan akibat pencemaran lingkungan.

## PENGANTAR DIREKTUR EKSEKUTIF SATYA BUMI

Pulau Kabaena hari ini berada pada situasi dilema, antara kepentingan agenda pembangunan ekonomi nasional dengan kehidupan masyarakat lokal dan kelestarian alam. Sebagai wilayah pulau kecil yang kaya akan sumber daya nikel, Kabaena menjadi salah satu bagian dari arus besar hilirisasi industri di Indonesia. Akan tetapi, realitas di lapangan menunjukkan tekanan serius terhadap daya dukung lingkungan dan kualitas hidup masyarakat.

Laporan ini disusun sebagai upaya untuk menghadirkan gambaran empiris mengenai kondisi tersebut. Dengan melakukan pendekatan berbasis data, laporan ini menyoroti bagaimana ekspansi pertambangan yang masif telah berimplikasi pada perubahan struktur ekonomi lokal, degradasi lingkungan, serta meningkatnya kerentanan sosial dan kesehatan masyarakat.

Temuan dalam laporan ini memperlihatkan adanya kesenjangan antara intensitas investasi di sektor ekstraktif dengan peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Di satu sisi, pertambangan memberikan kontribusi terhadap perekonomian makro. Namun di sisi lain, masyarakat di sekitar wilayah tambang masih menghadapi keterbatasan akses terhadap layanan dasar, penurunan mata pencaharian tradisional, serta risiko kesehatan akibat pencemaran lingkungan. Kondisi ini menunjukkan bahwa tata kelola sumber daya alam, khususnya di wilayah pulau kecil, memerlukan perhatian dan pembenahan yang lebih serius.

Satya Bumi memandang bahwa pengelolaan sumber daya alam harus berlandaskan pada prinsip keadilan, keberlanjutan, dan penghormatan terhadap hak-hak masyarakat. Oleh karena itu, laporan ini tidak hanya menyajikan data, tetapi juga diharapkan dapat menjadi dasar refleksi bagi para pengambil kebijakan untuk memperkuat tata kelola pertambangan, memastikan kepatuhan terhadap regulasi lingkungan, serta mendorong model pembangunan yang lebih inklusif dan berkelanjutan.

Kami berharap laporan ini dapat menjadi rujukan yang konstruktif bagi pemerintah, pelaku usaha, dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya dalam merumuskan kebijakan yang lebih responsif terhadap kondisi di lapangan. Upaya perbaikan tata kelola yang berbasis bukti menjadi kunci untuk memastikan bahwa pemanfaatan sumber daya alam benar-benar memberikan manfaat yang adil bagi masyarakat, tanpa mengorbankan keberlanjutan lingkungan.

Akhir kata, kami menyampaikan apresiasi kepada seluruh pihak yang telah berkontribusi dalam penyusunan laporan ini, khususnya masyarakat Pulau Kabaena yang telah berbagi pengalaman dan pengetahuan. Semoga laporan ini dapat mendorong langkah nyata menuju tata kelola sumber daya alam yang lebih bertanggung jawab.

Andi Muttaqien

**Direktur Eksekutif Satya Bumi**

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## FOREWORD FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SATYA BUMI

*K*abaena Island currently stands at a crossroads, caught between the imperatives of national economic development and the survival of local communities and the natural environment. As a small island rich in nickel reserves, Kabaena has become a focal point of Indonesia's industrial down-streaming strategy. However, reality on the ground reveals severe pressure on the island's ecological carrying capacity and the quality of life for its inhabitants.

*This report was developed to provide an empirical overview of these conditions. Utilizing a data-driven approach, we highlight how massive mining expansion has triggered structural shifts in the local economy, environmental degradation, and heightened social and public health vulnerabilities.*

*Our findings reveal a stark disparity between the intensity of extractive investment and the actual improvement of community welfare. While mining contributes to the macro-economy, communities surrounding these sites continue to face limited access to basic services, the erosion of traditional livelihoods, and health risks stemming from environmental pollution. These conditions underscore that natural resource governance—particularly on small islands—requires urgent attention and comprehensive reform.*

*Satya Bumi maintains that natural resource management must be rooted in the principles of justice, sustainability, and respect for community rights. Consequently, this report serves as more than just a data compilation; it is intended as a foundation for reflection for policymakers to strengthen mining governance, ensure rigorous compliance with environmental regulations, and promote a more inclusive and sustainable development model.*

*We hope this report serves as a constructive reference for the government, industry players, and other stakeholders in formulating policies that are more responsive to field conditions. Evidence-based governance reform is key to ensuring that the utilization of natural resources yields equitable benefits for the people without compromising environmental integrity.*

*Finally, we express our deepest appreciation to all parties who contributed to this report, especially the people of Kabaena Island for sharing their experiences and knowledge. We hope this document catalyzes concrete action toward more responsible natural resource governance.*

*Andi Muttaqien*

**Executive Director, Satya Bumi**

## RINGKASAN EKSEKUTIF

Selama 20 tahun terakhir, Pulau Kabaena, yang secara historis dikenal sebagai wilayah agraris dan maritim yang subur, mengalami tekanan ekologis dan sosial yang serius akibat ekspansi pertambangan nikel. Laporan ini, berdasarkan survei terhadap 618 rumah tangga di 10 desa sekitar wilayah tambang, menunjukkan bahwa masifnya aktivitas pertambangan telah mengubah struktur sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan masyarakat secara signifikan.

### Temuan Utama

#### 1. Tekanan Lingkungan dan Ketidaksesuaian Tata Ruang

Lebih dari 60% total konsesi aktif berada di kawasan hutan. Hal ini menunjukkan buruknya tata kelola ruang dan perizinan yang melanggar prinsip kehati-hatian dalam pengelolaan pulau kecil dan meningkatkan kerentanan bencana ekologis.

#### 2. Tingginya Penyakit akibat Lingkungan

Sebanyak 47,8% rumah tangga melaporkan keluhan kesehatan dalam satu bulan terakhir, dengan dominasi penyakit berbasis lingkungan (ISPA, diare, dan penyakit kulit). Akses layanan kesehatan masih terbatas dan memerlukan perjalanan keluar pulau berpotensi menurunkan kualitas hidup masyarakat.

#### 3. Disrupsi Struktur Ekonomi Lokal

Transformasi ekonomi akibat pertambangan menunjukkan kecenderungan de-agrarianisasi dan de-maritimisasi (42,7% rumah tangga mengalami penurunan atau kehilangan mata pencaharian tradisional), sementara 45,8% mengalami penurunan produksi. Kontribusi sektor pertambangan terhadap tenaga kerja lokal relatif terbatas (13,5%) dan didominasi pekerjaan berkeahlian rendah.

#### 4. Kerentanan Sosial-Ekonomi

Meskipun rata-rata pendapatan rumah tangga sedikit di atas upah minimum, distribusinya tidak merata dan banyak desa masih berada di bawah standar. Selain itu, cakupan jaminan sosial yang sangat rendah (<5%) dan tingkat inklusi keuangan masih terbatas (26,4%), mengindikasikan rendahnya akses terhadap instrumen ekonomi formal.

#### 5. Kesenjangan Layanan Dasar

Akses terhadap layanan dasar tidak merata, dengan 25,7% rumah tangga belum teraliri listrik; 46,7% belum memiliki sanitasi layak; dan ketergantungan tinggi terhadap air minum isi ulang (62%). Artinya, intensitas investasi ekstraktif di Kabaena tidak diikuti dengan peningkatan kualitas layanan publik secara proporsional.

### Penutup

Pertambangan nikel di Pulau Kabaena tidak menghasilkan transformasi kesejahteraan yang signifikan bagi masyarakat lokal dan malah meningkatkan kerentanan sosial-ekonomi serta menciptakan ketergantungan pada ekonomi ekstraktif. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan pendekatan pembangunan yang lebih terintegrasi, berbasis daya dukung lingkungan, serta memastikan bahwa manfaat ekonomi dari sumber daya alam dapat terdistribusi secara adil.

Over the last two decades, Kabaena Island—historically recognized as a fertile agrarian and maritime region—has faced severe ecological and social pressures driven by the expansion of nickel mining. Based on a survey of 618 households across 10 villages adjacent to mining operations, this report demonstrates that massive mining activities have significantly altered the community's social, economic, and environmental structures.

### Main Findings

#### 1. Environmental Pressure and Spatial Mismanagement

More than 60% of total active concessions are located within forest zones. This indicates poor spatial governance and licensing practices that bypass the precautionary principles required for small-island management, thereby increasing vulnerability to ecological disasters.

#### 2. High Prevalence of Environmentally-Linked Diseases

Approximately 47.8% of households reported health grievances within the past month, dominated by environmentally-based illnesses such as acute respiratory infections (ISPA), diarrhea, and skin diseases. Access to healthcare remains limited, often requiring travel off the island, which potentially diminishes the overall quality of life.

#### 3. Disruption of Local Economic Structures

Economic transformation has led to a trend of "de-agrarianization" and "de-maritimization," (42.7% of households experiencing a decline or loss of traditional livelihoods). Furthermore, 45.8% of households reported a decrease in production levels. The mining sector's contribution to local employment is relatively limited at 13.5% and is dominated by low-skilled positions.

#### 4. Socio-Economic Vulnerability

Although average household income sits slightly above the minimum wage, distribution is inequitable, and many villages remain below the standard. Extremely low social security coverage (less than 5%) and limited financial inclusion (26.4%) indicate a lack of access to formal economic instruments.

#### 5. Disparities in Basic Services

Access to essential services is inconsistent: 25.7% of households lack electricity, 46.7% lack proper sanitation, and there is a high dependency (62%) on commercial refillable water. This suggests that the intensity of extractive investment in Kabaena has not been matched by a proportional improvement in public service quality.

### Conclusion

Nickel mining on Kabaena Island has failed to generate a significant transformation in welfare for the local population. Instead, it has heightened socio-economic vulnerabilities and created a dependency on an extractive economy. Moving forward, an integrated development approach is required—one that respects environmental carrying capacities and ensures that the economic benefits of natural resources are distributed equitably.

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## PENDAHULUAN

“Kobaena”, atau penghasil beras, sebuah istilah yang disematkan oleh Kerajaan Buton terhadap Pulau Kabaena. Begitulah sejarah mencatatnya. Pulau ini, dulunya merupakan pusat pemerintahan dari Kerajaan Tokotu’a, sebuah kerajaan yang terbentuk dari perpecahan Kerajaan Moronene pada abad ke-9. Kerajaan Tokotu’a menjadi kerajaan yang kuat, karena didukung oleh wilayah pertanian yang subur dengan hasil pertanian yang melimpah (Zuhdi et al, 1996).

Tapi itu dulu. Sekarang, pulau yang secara administrasi berada di bawah pemerintahan Kabupaten Bombana dan Kabupaten Buton Tengah, Provinsi Sulawesi Tenggara ini menghadapi tekanan ekologi yang parah. Peradaban agraris dan maritim yang menjadi keunggulan pulau seluas 89.414 hektare ini, terancam oleh masifnya aktivitas pertambangan. Jejak-jejak kehancuran ekologi begitu nyata dan telah mengancam kehidupan masyarakat, yang mayoritas berasal dari Suku Moronene dan Suku Bajau. Dengan luas yang hanya sepersepuluh dari Pulau Bali, sekitar 73% sudah menjadi konsesi pertambangan (Alfalah et al, 2024).

Tercatat sekitar 25 izin usaha pertambangan (IUP) yang terbit di Pulau ini sejak 2014, mayoritas adalah nikel. Sampai saat ini, yang sudah aktif sebanyak 16 perusahaan dengan luas penguasaan sekitar 37.589 hektare. Sayangnya, setengah dari wilayah konsesi tersebut masuk dalam kawasan hutan (Alfalah et al, 2024).



Masyarakat Pulau Kabaena terhimpit oleh kubangan tanah dari hasil pengerukan tambang terbuka. Wilayah yang sudah dikeruk, sebagian besar masih tersingkap karena tidak direklamasi oleh perusahaan. Debu-debu beterbangan, partikelnya menggumpal sehingga mencemari udara (Alfalah, 2025).

Limbah sisa dari proses penambangan terjun bebas ke laut dan mengendap sampai melimpah ruah ke pemukiman masyarakat di sekitar pantai. Jika musim hujan, limbah tersebut juga menyebar ke pemukiman penduduk di wilayah daratan. Limbah beracun ini telah menjadi bagian keseharian dari penduduk di Pulau Kabaena (Alfalah, 2025).

Tambang tentu potensi ekonomi yang besar bagi masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena (Aljauhar et al, 2016). Tapi tambang yang dikelola dengan buruk, bukan lagi berkah bagi masyarakat, tapi menjadi petaka (Sachs & Warner, 2001). Kemiskinan menyeruak di tengah berlimpahnya hasil nikel yang keluar dari Pulau Kabaena. Ancaman kesehatan akibat dampak pertambangan telah menurunkan tingkat kesehatan masyarakat (Alfalah, 2025). Wajah pendidikan tidak berubah. Yang bersolek hanyalah fasilitas infrastruktur yang mendukung kegiatan eksploitasi pertambangan.

Satu dekade lebih cengkraman tambang ini melilit kehidupan masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena. Sejauhmana dampaknya terhadap kehidupan masyarakat, perlu diukur lebih komprehensif. Laporan ini menyajikan data dan fakta terkini dari kondisi sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan masyarakat yang bermukim di desa-desa di sekitar konsesi pertambangan.

*“Kobaena”—the “rice producer”—was the title bestowed upon the island by the Buton Kingdom. Historically, Kobaena served as the administrative center for the Tokotu’a Kingdom, which emerged following the division of the Moronene Kingdom in the 9th century. The Tokotu’a Kingdom flourished as a regional power, sustained by fertile lands and abundant agricultural yields.(Zuhdi et al, 1996).*

*However, that era has passed. Today, the island—administratively divided between the Bombana and Central Buton Regencies in Southeast Sulawesi—faces a severe ecological crisis. The agrarian and maritime civilizations that define this 89,414-hectare island are under threat from massive mining activities. The scars of ecological destruction are palpable, endangering the lives of the local population, primarily from the Moronene and Bajau indigenous groups. Despite being only one-tenth the size of Bali, approximately 73% of the island’s landmass has been designated as mining concessions.(Alfalah et al, 2024).*

*Since 2014, roughly 25 Mining Business Licenses (IUP) have been issued on the island, the majority of which are for nickel extraction. To date, 16 companies are actively operating, controlling an estimated 37,589 hectares. Alarmingly, half of these concession areas are situated within designated forest zones.(Alfalah et al, 2024)*

*The residents of Kabaena Island are currently besieged by the excavated pits of open-pit mining. Most of these strip-mined areas remain exposed, as companies have failed to conduct proper reclamation. Thick clouds of dust and particulate matter now choke the air (Alfalah, 2025).*



*Furthermore, tailings and waste from the mining process flow unchecked into the sea, settling in coastal areas and overflowing into shoreline settlements. During the rainy season, this runoff spreads further into inland residential areas. Consequently, this toxic waste has become an unavoidable part of daily life for the inhabitants of Kabaena (Alfalah, 2025).*

*While mining theoretically represents significant economic potential for the island of Kabaena (Aljauhar et al, 2016), poorly managed extraction ceases to be a blessing and instead becomes a catastrophe (Sachs & Warner, 2001). Poverty is surging despite the vast quantities of nickel being exported from the island of Kabaena. Health risks associated with mining impacts have caused a decline in public well-being (Alfalah, 2025), while the state of education remains stagnant. The only visible improvements are in infrastructure specifically designed to facilitate exploitative mining operations.*

*For over a decade, the grip of the mining industry has tightened around the lives of the people of Kabaena. The full extent of this impact requires a comprehensive evaluation. This report presents the latest data and facts regarding the social, economic, and environmental conditions of the communities residing in the villages surrounding these mining concessions.*

# 2

## PULAU KABAENA DALAM CENGKRAMAN TAMBANG NIKEL

Pulau Kabaena secara administrasi pemerintahan memiliki keunikan. Pulau dengan luas 89.414 hektare ini, termasuk kategori pulau-pulau kecil berdasarkan Undang-undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil, dibagi menjadi dua kabupaten, yaitu Kabupaten Bombana dan Kabupaten Buton Tengah.



Gambar 1. Peta Batas Administrasi Desa di Pulau Kabaena

## KABAENA ISLAND UNDER THE GRIP OF NICKEL MINING

# 2

The administrative structure of Kabaena Island is unique. With a total landmass of 89,414 hectares, the island is officially classified as a "Small Island" under Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Despite its size, its jurisdiction is divided between two separate regencies Bombana Regency and Central Buton Regency.



**Figure 1.** Administrative Boundary Map of Villages on Kabaena Island

Ada 6 kecamatan di Pulau Kabaena yang menjadi daerah administrasi Kabupaten Bombana, yaitu Kecamatan Kabaena, Kecamatan Kabaena Barat, Kecamatan Kabaena Tengah, Kecamatan Kabaena Selatan, Kecamatan Kabaena Timur dan Kecamatan Kabaena Utara. Sedangkan terdapat satu kecamatan yang masuk wilayah administrasi Kabupaten Buton Tengah, yaitu Kecamatan Talaga Raya.

Pada aspek pemerintahan desa, terdapat 40 pemerintahan desa yang menyebar di 7 kecamatan di Pulau Kabaena. Terdapat 3 kecamatan di pulau Kabaena yang memiliki desa terbanyak (7 desa), yakni Kecamatan Talaga Raya, Kecamatan Kabaena Timur dan Kecamatan Kabaena Tengah yang merupakan kecamatan terluas dari kecamatan lainnya. Terdapat sebuah desa, yaitu Desa Lengora di Kecamatan Kabaena Tengah yang merupakan desa terluas, dengan luas 11.952,13 hektare atau hampir seluas wilayah Kecamatan Kabaena Timur (11.966,07 hektare). Terdapat beberapa desa yang sebagian wilayahnya berada pulau kecil di sekitar Pulau Kabaena, yakni Desa Telaga Besar, Desa Telaga I, Desa Telaga II, Desa Pangilia dan Desa Liwulompona yang masuk ke dalam Kecamatan Talaga Raya dan Desa Sikeli yang masuk ke dalam Kecamatan Kabaena Barat.

**Tabel 1.** Luas Desa-Desa di Pulau Kabaena

No	Desa	Luas (Hektar)	No	Desa	Luas (Hektar)
<b>Kabupaten Bombana</b>		<b>80465.06</b>	<b>Kec. Kabaena Timur</b>		<b>11966.07</b>
<b>Kec. Kabaena</b>		<b>10104.93</b>	1	Balo	3451.19
1	Rahadopi	3430.24	2	Bungi-Bungi	60.99
2	Rahampuu	1456.35	3	Dongkala	5016.56
3	Teomokole	1106.67	4	Lambale	364.67
4	Tirongkotua	4111.67	5	Tapuhaka	2446.02
<b>Kec. Kabaena Barat</b>		<b>4980.57</b>	6	Toli-Toli	309.87
1	Baliara	1869.57	7	Wumbuburo	316.77
2	Baliara Kepulauan	911.6	<b>Kec. Kabaena Utara</b>		<b>12548.92</b>
3	Baliara Selatan	105.84	1	Eemokolo	2122.15
4	Rahantari	1773.86	2	Larolanu	1532.91
5	Sikeli	319.7	3	Mapila	1316.4
<b>Kec. Kabaena Selatan</b>		<b>12003.66</b>	4	Sangia Makmur	414.31
1	Batuawu	2528.79	5	Tedubara	5910.78
2	Langkema	723.39	6	Wumbulasa	1252.37
3	Pongkalaero	7566.2	<b>Kabupaten Buton Tengah</b>		<b>8949.21</b>
4	Puu Nunu	1185.28	<b>Kec. Talaga Raya</b>		<b>8949.21</b>
<b>Kec. Kabaena Tengah</b>		<b>28860.91</b>	1	Kokoe	3094.78
1	Enano	1265.19	2	Liwulompona	94.5
2	Lamonggi	1842.54	3	Pangilia	72.82
3	Lengora	11952.13	4	Talaga Besar	2513.28
4	Lengora Pantai	1648.36	5	Talaga II	966.84
5	Lengora Selatan	2474.2	6	Talaga Satu	1034.72
6	Tangkeno	7932.34	7	Wulu	1172.27
7	Ulungkura	1746.15	<b>Luas Total</b>		<b>89414.27</b>

Sumber: Badan Informasi Geospasial (BIG), diolah Satya Bumi (2026)

There are six districts on Kabaena Island under the administration of Bombana Regency Kabaena, West Kabaena, Central Kabaena, South Kabaena, East Kabaena, and North Kabaena Districts. Meanwhile, there is one district that falls under the administration of Central Buton Regency, namely Talaga Raya District.

Regarding village administration, there are 40 village governments spread across 7 districts on Kabaena Island. There are three districts with the highest number of villages (7 villages each) Talaga Raya, East Kabaena, and Central Kabaena, the latter being the largest district in terms of area. One specific village, Lengora Village in Central Kabaena District, is the largest village with an area of 11,952.13 hectares—nearly equal to the total area of the East Kabaena District (11,966.07 hectares). Additionally, several villages are partially located on small islands surrounding Kabaena Island, including Telaga Besar, Telaga I, Telaga II, Pangilia, and Liwulompona villages in Talaga Raya District, as well as Sikeli Village in West Kabaena District.

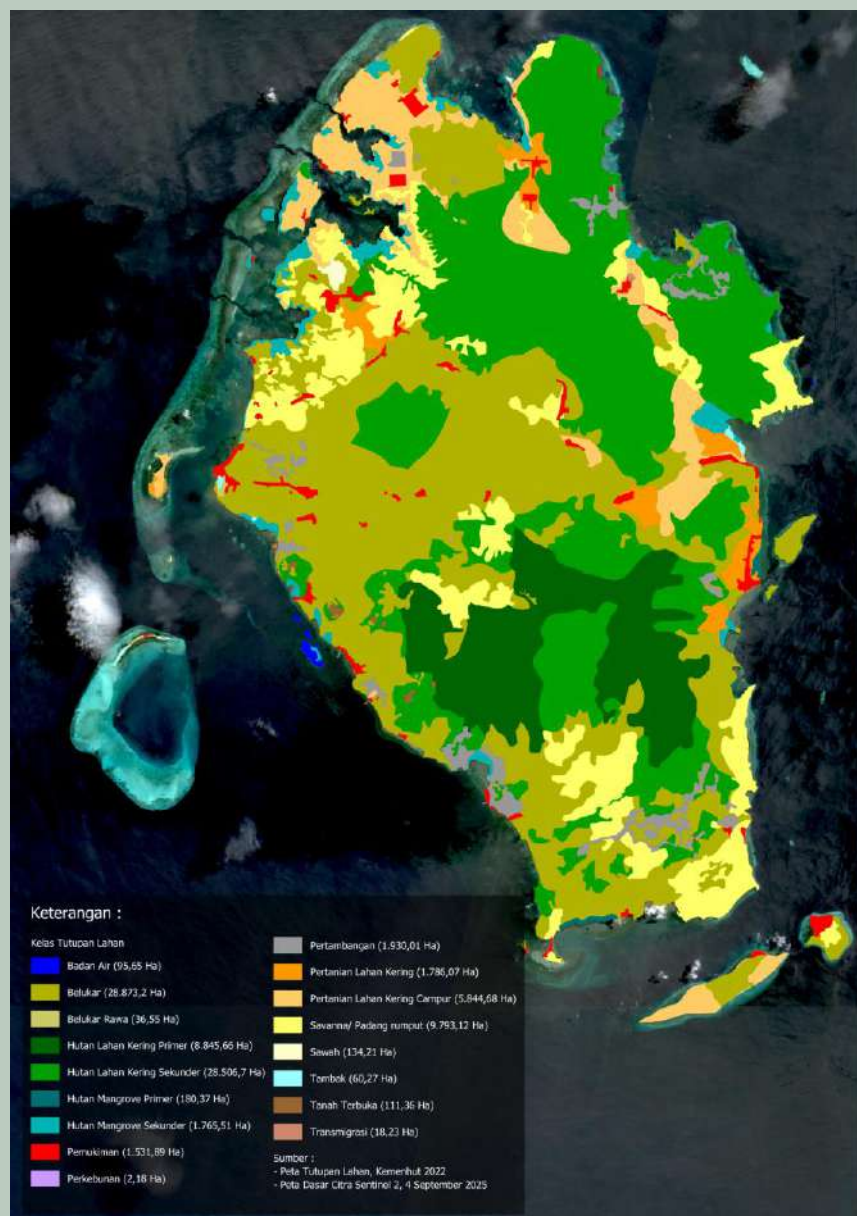
**Table 1.** Land Area of Villages on Kabaena Island

No	Village	Area (Hectares)	No	Village	Area (Hectares)
	<b>Bombana Regency</b>	<b>80465.06</b>		<b>Kabaena Timur District</b>	<b>11966.07</b>
	<b>Kabaena District</b>	<b>10104.93</b>	1	Balo	3451.19
1	Rahadopi	3430.24	2	Bungi-Bungi	60.99
2	Rahampuu	1456.35	3	Dongkala	5016.56
3	Teomokole	1106.67	4	Lambale	364.67
4	Tirongkotua	4111.67	5	Tapuhaka	2446.02
	<b>Kabaena Barat District</b>	<b>4980.57</b>	6	Toli-Toli	309.87
1	Baliara	1869.57	7	Wumbuburo	316.77
2	Baliara Kepulauan	911.6		<b>Kabaena Utara District</b>	<b>12548.92</b>
3	Baliara Selatan	105.84	1	Eemokolo	2122.15
4	Rahantari	1773.86	2	Larolanu	1532.91
5	Sikeli	319.7	3	Mapila	1316.4
	<b>Kabaena Selatan District</b>	<b>12003.66</b>	4	Sangia Makmur	414.31
1	Batuawu	2528.79	5	Tedubara	5910.78
2	Langkema	723.39	6	Wumbulasa	1252.37
3	Pongkalaero	7566.2		<b>Buton Tengah Regency</b>	<b>8949.21</b>
4	Puu Nunu	1185.28		<b>Talaga Raya District</b>	<b>8949.21</b>
	<b>Kabaena Tengah District</b>	<b>28860.91</b>	1	Kokoe	3094.78
1	Enano	1265.19	2	Liwulompona	94.5
2	Lamonggi	1842.54	3	Pangilia	72.82
3	Lengora	11952.13	4	Talaga Besar	2513.28
4	Lengora Pantai	1648.36	5	Talaga II	966.84
5	Lengora Selatan	2474.2	6	Talaga Satu	1034.72
6	Tangkeno	7932.34	7	Wulu	1172.27
7	Ulungkura	1746.15		<b>Total Land Area</b>	<b>89414.27</b>

Source: Geospatial Information Agency (BIG), processed by Satya Bumi (2026)

Sebagai wilayah yang masuk kategori pulau-pulau kecil, Pulau Kabaena memiliki ekosistem lingkungan dan lahan yang khas pesisir. Tutupan lahan di Pulau Kabaena didominasi oleh hutan lahan kering primer dan sekunder. Meski begitu, keberadaan hutan mangrove (primer dan sekunder) masih tersedia, yakni seluas 1.945,88 hektare. Terdapat area pemukiman seluas 1.531,89 hektare yang tersebar di berbagai bagian pulau. Hal tersebut menjadikan lahan pertanian (seluas 7.630,75 hektare) dan perkebunan (seluas 2,18 hektare) termasuk sawah (seluas 134,21 hektare) dan tambak (seluas 60,27 hektare) ada di pulau ini.

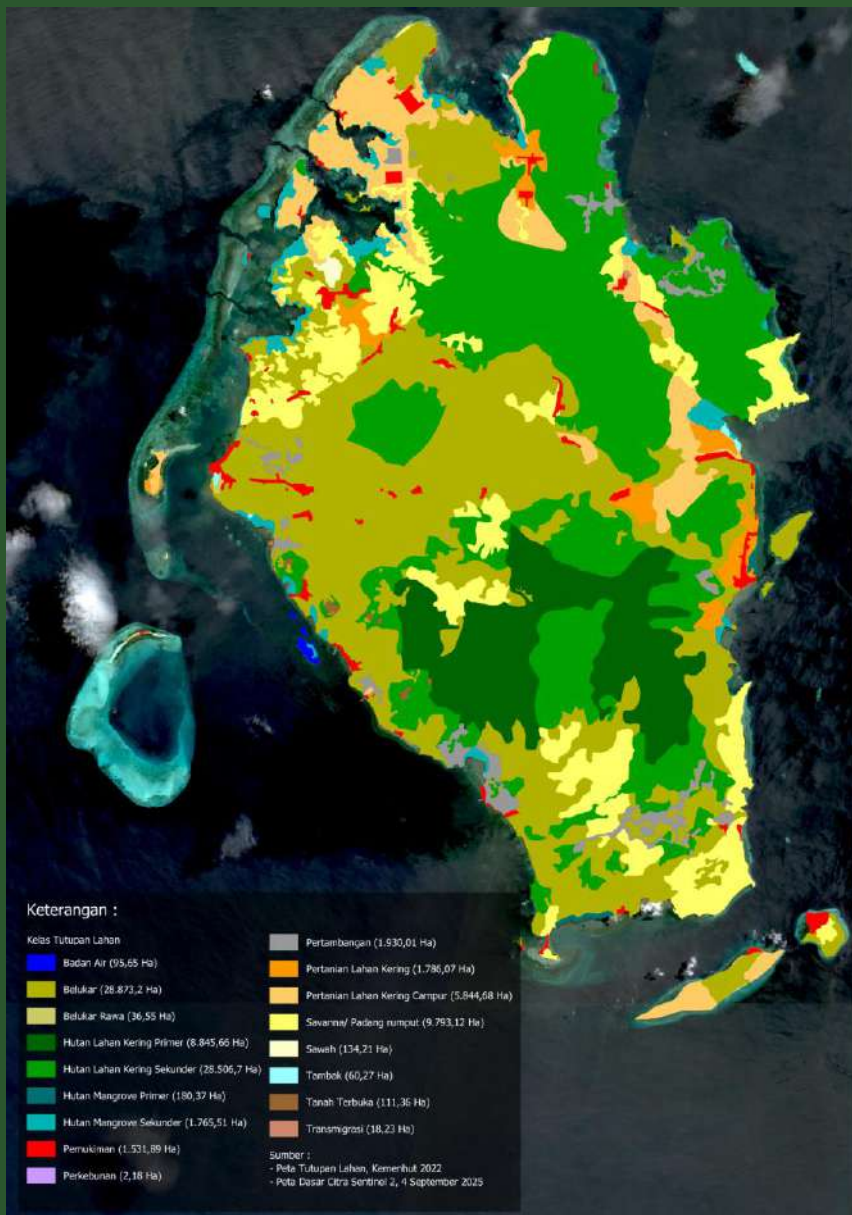
Di perairan lautnya, Pulau Kabaena juga kaya dengan keanekaragaman hayati. Berdasarkan data *Allen Coral Atlas* versi 2 tahun 2021, terdapat beberapa kelas bentik (zona atau kawasan yang berada di dasar air laut) di Pulau Kabaena, yakni Pasir (1.397,27 hektare), Pecahan Karang (2.384,88 hektare), Bebatuan (5.340,64 hektare), Padang Lamun (3.367,71 hektare), (Karang/Alga 8.411,42 hektare), dan Hamparan Mikroalga (789,94 hektare). Lingkungan ini merupakan rumah bagi organisme yang berperan penting dalam siklus nutrisi dan ekosistem perairan laut di Pulau Kabaena.



**Gambar 2.** Kondisi Kelas Tutupan Lahan di Pulau Kabaena Tahun 2022

As a region categorized as a small island, Kabaena Island possesses an environmental ecosystem and land characteristics typical of coastal areas. Land cover on Kabaena Island is dominated by primary and secondary dryland forests. Nevertheless, mangrove forests (both primary and secondary) are still present, covering an area of 1,945.88 hectares. There are residential areas totaling 1,531.89 hectares scattered across various parts of the island. This results in the presence of agricultural land (7,630.75 hectares) and plantations (218 hectares), including rice fields (134.21 hectares) and fishponds (60.27 hectares) on the island.

In its marine waters, Kabaena Island is also rich in biodiversity. Based on the Allen Coral Atlas version 2 (2021) data, there are several benthic classes (zones or areas located at the bottom of the sea) in Kabaena, namely Sand (1,397.27 hectares), Coral Rubble (2,384.88 hectares), Rocks (5,340.64 hectares), Seagrass Meadows (3,367.71 hectares), Coral/Algae (8,411.42 hectares), and Microalgal Mats (789.94 hectares). This environment serves as a home for organisms that play a vital role in the nutrient cycles and marine aquatic ecosystems of Kabaena Island.



**Figure 2.** Land Cover Class Conditions on Kabaena Island in 2022



**Gambar 3.** Kawasan Bentik di Sekitar Pulau Kabaena

Sayangnya, kekayaan keanekaragaman hayati, baik yang berada di daratan maupun di laut di Pulau Kabaena tersebut terancam oleh kegiatan pertambangan. Saat ini terdapat sekitar 16 IUP Nikel yang telah beroperasi di Pulau Kabaena. Total luas IUP tersebut mencapai 37.589 hektare. Masifnya penerbitan izin tersebut berimplikasi terhadap tata ruang dan tata kehidupan masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena.

Okupasi lahan yang masif mengancam keberadaan hutan yang kaya dengan ekosistem keanekaragaman hayatinya. Tambang-tambang tersebut telah menyerobot kawasan hutan. Berdasarkan data tumpang tindih kawasan hutan dengan wilayah izin tambang di pulau Kabaena, terdapat 20,08% hutan lindung, 14,39% hutan produksi dan 20,07% hutan produksi terbatas berada di dalam izin tambang. Keberadaan hutan lindung masih sangat terancam untuk dialih fungsi sebagai kawasan tambang. Hal tersebut terlihat pada PT Lubuk Jaya yang setidaknya 93,96% luas izin tambangnya merupakan hutan lindung. Begitu juga dengan PT Bakti Bumi Sulawesi dimana sebesar 56,42% lahan yang digunakan sebagai izin tambang juga merupakan hutan lindung.



**Figure 3.** Benthic Zones Surrounding Kabaena Island

Unfortunately, the wealth of biodiversity—both on land and in the sea—on Kabaena Island is threatened by mining activities. Currently, there are approximately 16 Nickel Mining Business Licenses (IUP) operating on Kabaena Island. The total area covered by these licenses reaches 37,589 hectares. The massive issuance of these permits has implications for spatial planning and the way of life for the communities on Kabaena Island.

Massive land occupation threatens the existence of forests rich in biodiversity ecosystems. These mines have encroached upon forest areas. Based on data regarding the overlap of forest areas with mining permit areas on Kabaena Island, 20.08% of protected forests, 14.39% of production forests, and 20.07% of limited production forests are located within mining concessions. The existence of protected forests remains highly threatened by conversion into mining zones. This is evident in the case of PT Lubuk Jaya, where at least 93.96% of its mining permit area consists of protected forest. Similarly, for PT Bakti Bumi Sulawesi, 56.42% of the land used for its mining permit is also protected forest.

**Tabel 2.** Luas wilayah tumpang tindih kawasan hutan dengan wilayah izin tambang

No	Perusahaan	IUP area (Ha)	Surat Keputusan IUP	Hutan Lindung (Ha)	Hutan Produksi (Ha)	Hutan Produksi Terbatas (Ha)
1.	PT. Agrabudi Baramulia Mandiri	3.940	1079/1/IUP/PMDN/2022	54,36	976,27	0,52
2.	PT. Almharig	2.018	1839/1/IUP/PMDN/2021	18,89	6,58	-
3.	PT. Anugrah Harisma Barakah	2.527	221/BKPM-D-PTSP/V/2016	19,59	40,92	664,71
4.	PT. Arga Morini Indah	2.834,96	219/DPMP-TSP/IV/2020	-	-	2.131,27
5.	PT. Arga Morini Indotama	1.026,00	575/DPMP-TSP/X/2020	-	-	816,35
6.	PT. Bakti Bumi Sulawesi	4.888	6/1/IUP/PMA/2023	2.758,19	818,63	90,2
7.	PT. Lubuk Jaya	4.278,97	267.A TAHUN 2010	4.020,92	-	168,57
8.	PT. Manyoi Mandiri	1.731,62	25/1/IUP/PMDN/2023	19,5	406,77	-
9.	PT. Margo Karya Mandiri	2.128	607/DPMP-TSP/X/2020	1,25	159,45	-
10.	PT. Narayana Lambale Selaras	414	222/BKPM-D-PTSP/V/2016	-	-	196,09
11.	PT. Rohul Energi Indonesia	3.450	52/1/IUP/PMA/2019	0,51	3.050,88	-
12.	PT. Tambang Bumi Sulawesi	1.533	1134/1/IUP/PMDN/2022	-	-	-
13.	PT. Tekonindo	531,3	47/1/IUP/PMA/2019	0,01	12,82	18,32
14.	PT. Timah Investasi Mineral	300	250/DPMP-TSP/IV/2019	-	-	-
15.	PT. Tonia Mitra Sejahtera	5.891	4/1/IUP/PMDN/2023	738,21	-	3.543,59
16.	PT. Trias Jaya Agung	512	759/DPMP-TSP/XII/2020	-	-	-
	<b>Luas Total</b>	<b>38.004</b>		<b>7.631,43</b>	<b>5.472,32</b>	<b>7.629,62</b>

Sumber: Minerba One Map Indonesia (MOM), diolah Satya Bumi (2026)

Selain ancaman terhadap hutan, keberadaan tambang juga mengancam kehidupan masyarakat. Ini terlihat dari data, sebagian besar desa-desa yang berada di Pulau Kabaena sudah dikepung oleh izin pertambangan. Bahkan satu desa, bisa berada di beberapa izin pertambangan. Misalnya, Desa Baliara, di desa ini terdapat tiga izin pertambangan yang dikelola oleh PT Agrabudi Baramulia, PT Manyoi Mandiri dan PT Timah Investasi Mineral.

Jika dilihat dari izin pertambangan, PT Agrabudi Baramulia Mandiri menjadi perusahaan yang memiliki wilayah konsesi yang paling banyak berurusan (3.758,01 Ha) dengan batas desa, yakni sebanyak 12 desa. Selain itu juga ada PT Bakti Bumi Sulawesi (4.866,88 Ha) yang berurusan dengan 7 desa. Dari data tersebut, cengkraman tambang tidak hanya mengancam lingkungan dan hutan, tapi juga mengancam kehidupan masyarakat. Karena begitu dekatnya kegiatan pertambangan tersebut berada disekitar pemukiman masyarakat.



**Table 2.** Area of Overlap Between Forest Areas and Mining Permit Areas

No	Company	Mining Business License (IUP) Area (Ha)	IUP Decree Number	Protection Forest (Ha)	Production Forest (Ha)	Limited Production Forest (Ha)
1.	PT. Agrabudi Baramulia Mandiri	3.940	1079/1/IUP/PMDN/2022	54,36	976,27	0,52
2.	PT. Almharig	2.018	1839/1/IUP/PMDN/2021	18,89	6,58	-
3.	PT. Anugrah Harisma Barakah	2.527	221/BKPM-D-PTSP/V/2016	19,59	40,92	664,71
4.	PT. Arga Morini Indah	2.834,96	219/DPMP-TSP/IV/2020	-	-	2.131,27
5.	PT. Arga Morini Indotama	1.026,00	575/DPMP-TSP/X/2020	-	-	816,35
6.	PT. Bakti Bumi Sulawesi	4.888	6/1/IUP/PMA/2023	2.758,19	818,63	90,2
7.	PT. Lubuk Jaya	4.278,97	267.A TAHUN 2010	4.020,92	-	168,57
8.	PT. Manyoi Mandiri	1.731,62	25/1/IUP/PMDN/2023	19,5	406,77	-
9.	PT. Margo Karya Mandiri	2.128	607/DPMP-TSP/X/2020	1,25	159,45	-
10.	PT. Narayana Lambale Selaras	414	222/BKPM-D-PTSP/V/2016	-	-	196,09
11.	PT. Rohul Energi Indonesia	3.450	52/1/IUP/PMA/2019	0,51	3.050,88	-
12.	PT. Tambang Bumi Sulawesi	1.533	1134/1/IUP/PMDN/2022	-	-	-
13.	PT. Tekonindo	531,3	47/1/IUP/PMA/2019	0,01	12,82	18,32
14.	PT. Timah Investasi Mineral	300	250/DPMP-TSP/IV/2019	-	-	-
15.	PT. Tonia Mitra Sejahtera	5.891	4/1/IUP/PMDN/2023	738,21	-	3.543,59
16.	PT. Trias Jaya Agung	512	759/DPMP-TSP/XII/2020	-	-	-
	<b>Total Area</b>	<b>38.004</b>		<b>7.631,43</b>	<b>5.472,32</b>	<b>7.629,62</b>

Source: *Minerba One Map Indonesia (MOMI)*, processed by Satya Bumi (2026)

In addition to the threats posed to forests, the presence of mines also endangers the lives of the community. This is evident from data showing that most villages on Kabaena Island are already surrounded by mining permits. In fact, a single village can be located within multiple mining permit areas. For example, in Baliara Village, there are three mining permits managed by PT Agrabudi Baramulia, PT Manyoi Mandiri, and PT Timah Investasi Mineral.

In terms of mining permits, PT Agrabudi Baramulia Mandiri is the company with a concession area that overlaps the most (3,758.01 ha) with village boundaries, affecting as many as 12 villages. Additionally, there is PT Bakti Bumi Sulawesi (4,866.88 ha), which overlaps with 7 villages. From this data, the grip of mining not only threatens the environment and forests but also endangers the lives of the community, as these mining activities are located in such close proximity to residential settlements.



**Tabel 3.** Luas wilayah desa yang masuk ke dalam izin tambang

No	Perusahaan & Desa	Luas (Hektar)	No	Perusahaan & Desa	Luas (Hektar)
	<b>PT AGRABUDI BARAMULIA MANDIRI</b>	<b>3758.01</b>		<b>PT LUBUK JAYA</b>	<b>4278.79</b>
1	Baliara	98.76	1	Dongkala	1410.22
2	Balo	151.11	2	Lambale	37.57
3	Bungi-Bungi	20.27	3	Pongkalaero	88.08
4	Eemokolo	819.86	4	Tangkeno	2742.92
5	Lamonggi	945.62		<b>PT MANYOI MANDIRI</b>	<b>1723.9</b>
6	Lengora	93.12	1	Baliara	143.8
7	Lengora Pantai	343.88	2	Eemokolo	465.45
8	Rahampuu	96.65	3	Lamonggi	70.15
9	Rahantari	744.4	4	Rahampuu	159.59
10	Tedubara	356.05	5	Rahantari	611.81
11	Tirongkotua	81.96	6	Tedubara	211.41
12	Toli-Toli	6.33	7	Teomokole	61.69
	<b>PT ALMHARIG</b>	<b>2001.41</b>		<b>PT MARGO KARYA MANDIRI</b>	<b>2107.9</b>
1	Batuawu	546.04	1	Batuawu	1166.99
2	Langkema	360.91	2	Pongkalaero	307.5
3	Rahadopi	1038.6	3	Puu Nunu	533.07
4	Teomokole	2.27	4	Rahadopi	100.34
5	Tirongkotua	53.59		<b>PT NARAYANA LAMBALE SELARAS</b>	<b>405.32</b>
	<b>PT ANUGRAH HARISMA BARAKAH</b>	<b>2458.81</b>	1	Dongkala	213.74
1	Kokoe	1534.86	2	Lambale	191.58
2	Pongkalaero	906.91		<b>PT ROHUL ENERGI INDONESIA</b>	<b>3434.4</b>
3	Tangkeno	17.04	1	Lengora	3091.68
	<b>PT ARGAMORINI INDAH</b>	<b>2834.93</b>	2	Lengora Pantai	342.72
1	Kokoe	977.39		<b>PT TAMBANG BUMI SULAWESI</b>	<b>1483.56</b>
2	Talaga Besar	597.94	1	Batuawu	527.68
3	Talaga II	480.04	2	Pongkalaero	485.94
4	Talaga Satu	471.82	3	Puu Nunu	469.94
5	Wulu	307.74		<b>PT TEKONINDO</b>	<b>572.53</b>
	<b>PT ARGAMORINI INDOTAMA</b>	<b>1018.08</b>	1	Pongkalaero	572.53
1	Dongkala	222.79		<b>PT TIMAH INVESTASI MINERAL</b>	<b>298.19</b>
2	Talaga II	49.57	1	Baliara	8.71
3	Talaga Satu	141.3	2	Rahampuu	289.48
4	Wulu	604.42		<b>PT TONIA MITRA SEJAHTERA</b>	<b>4692.12</b>
	<b>PT BAKTI BUMI SULAWESI</b>	<b>4866.88</b>	1	Balo	2219.13
1	Batuawu	22.03	2	Lengora	1139.91
2	Enano	77.84	3	Lengora Pantai	619.38
3	Pongkalaero	1158.55	4	Lengora Selatan	713.7
4	Puu Nunu	18.16		<b>PT TRIAS JAYA AGUNG</b>	<b>509.74</b>
5	Rahadopi	834.25	1	Rahampuu	253.69
6	Tangkeno	1015.46	2	Teomokole	256.05
7	Tirongkotua	1740.59		<b>Total IUP di dalam desa</b>	<b>36444.57</b>

Sumber: BIG dan MOMI, diolah Satya Bumi (2026)

**Table 3.** Village Areas Included Within Mining Permits

No	Company & Village	Area (Hectares)	No	Company & Village	Area (Hectares)
	<b>PT AGRABUDI BARAMULIA MANDIRI</b>	<b>3758.01</b>		<b>PT LUBUK JAYA</b>	<b>4278.79</b>
1	Baliara	98.76	1	Dongkala	1410.22
2	Balo	151.11	2	Lambale	37.57
3	Bungi-Bungi	20.27	3	Pongkalaero	88.08
4	Eemokolo	819.86	4	Tangkeno	2742.92
5	Lamonggi	945.62		<b>PT MANYOI MANDIRI</b>	<b>1723.9</b>
6	Lengora	93.12	1	Baliara	143.8
7	Lengora Pantai	343.88	2	Eemokolo	465.45
8	Rahampuu	96.65	3	Lamonggi	70.15
9	Rahantari	744.4	4	Rahampuu	159.59
10	Tedubara	356.05	5	Rahantari	611.81
11	Tirongkotua	81.96	6	Tedubara	211.41
12	Toli-Toli	6.33	7	Teomokole	61.69
	<b>PT ALMHARIG</b>	<b>2001.41</b>		<b>PT MARGO KARYA MANDIRI</b>	<b>2107.9</b>
1	Batuawu	546.04	1	Batuawu	1166.99
2	Langkema	360.91	2	Pongkalaero	307.5
3	Rahadopi	1038.6	3	Puu Nunu	533.07
4	Teomokole	2.27	4	Rahadopi	100.34
5	Tirongkotua	53.59		<b>PT NARAYANA LAMBALE SELARAS</b>	<b>405.32</b>
	<b>PT ANUGRAH HARISMA BARAKAH</b>	<b>2458.81</b>	1	Dongkala	213.74
1	Kokoe	1534.86	2	Lambale	191.58
2	Pongkalaero	906.91		<b>PT ROHUL ENERGI INDONESIA</b>	<b>3434.4</b>
3	Tangkeno	17.04	1	Lengora	3091.68
	<b>PT ARGA MORINI INDAH</b>	<b>2834.93</b>	2	Lengora Pantai	342.72
1	Kokoe	977.39		<b>PT TAMBANG BUMI SULAWESI</b>	<b>1483.56</b>
2	Talaga Besar	597.94	1	Batuawu	527.68
3	Talaga II	480.04	2	Pongkalaero	485.94
4	Talaga Satu	471.82	3	Puu Nunu	469.94
5	Wulu	307.74		<b>PT TEKONINDO</b>	<b>572.53</b>
	<b>PT ARGA MORINI INDOTAMA</b>	<b>1018.08</b>	1	Pongkalaero	572.53
1	Dongkala	222.79		<b>PT TIMAH INVESTASI MINERAL</b>	<b>298.19</b>
2	Talaga II	49.57	1	Baliara	8.71
3	Talaga Satu	141.3	2	Rahampuu	289.48
4	Wulu	604.42		<b>PT TONIA MITRA SEJAHTERA</b>	<b>4692.12</b>
	<b>PT BAKTI BUMI SULAWESI</b>	<b>4866.88</b>	1	Balo	2219.13
1	Batuawu	22.03	2	Lengora	1139.91
2	Enano	77.84	3	Lengora Pantai	619.38
3	Pongkalaero	1158.55	4	Lengora Selatan	713.7
4	Puu Nunu	18.16		<b>PT TRIAS JAYA AGUNG</b>	<b>509.74</b>
5	Rahadopi	834.25	1	Rahampuu	253.69
6	Tangkeno	1015.46	2	Teomokole	256.05
7	Tirongkotua	1740.59		<b>Total Mining Licenses (IUP) per Village</b>	<b>36444.57</b>

Source: BIG and MOMI, processed by Satya Bumi (2026)

# 3

## METODE PENELITIAN

### 3.1. Sumber Data

Data dalam laporan ini bersumber dari data primer dan data sekunder. Data primer didapat dari pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui survey pada rumah tangga di Pulau Kabaena. Survey dilakukan pada Oktober 2025.

### 3.2. Kerangka dan Prosedur Penarikan Sampel

Populasi dari studi ini adalah rumah tangga. Kategori rumah tangga adalah satu orang atau sekelompok orang yang mendiami sebagian atau seluruh bangunan fisik, biasanya tinggal bersama dan pengelolaan makan/kebutuhan sehari-harinya dikelola secara bersama (satu dapur). Populasi tidak termasuk rumah tangga yang tinggal di asrama, penjara dan sejenisnya.

Sampel ditarik dari populasi secara purposive sampling, dengan beberapa tahapan. Pertama, menentukan wilayah yang menjadi lokasi penelitian. Penentuan lokasi penelitian ini dilakukan secara spasial dengan menggunakan data Izin Usaha Pertambangan (IUP) Nikel yang telah terbit dan beroperasi di Pulau Kabaena. Data IUP Nikel tersebut dilakukan tumpang susun (*overlay*) dengan wilayah desa. Sehingga didapatkan desa-desa yang berada di dalam dan di sekitar IUP Nikel.



### 3.1. Data Sources

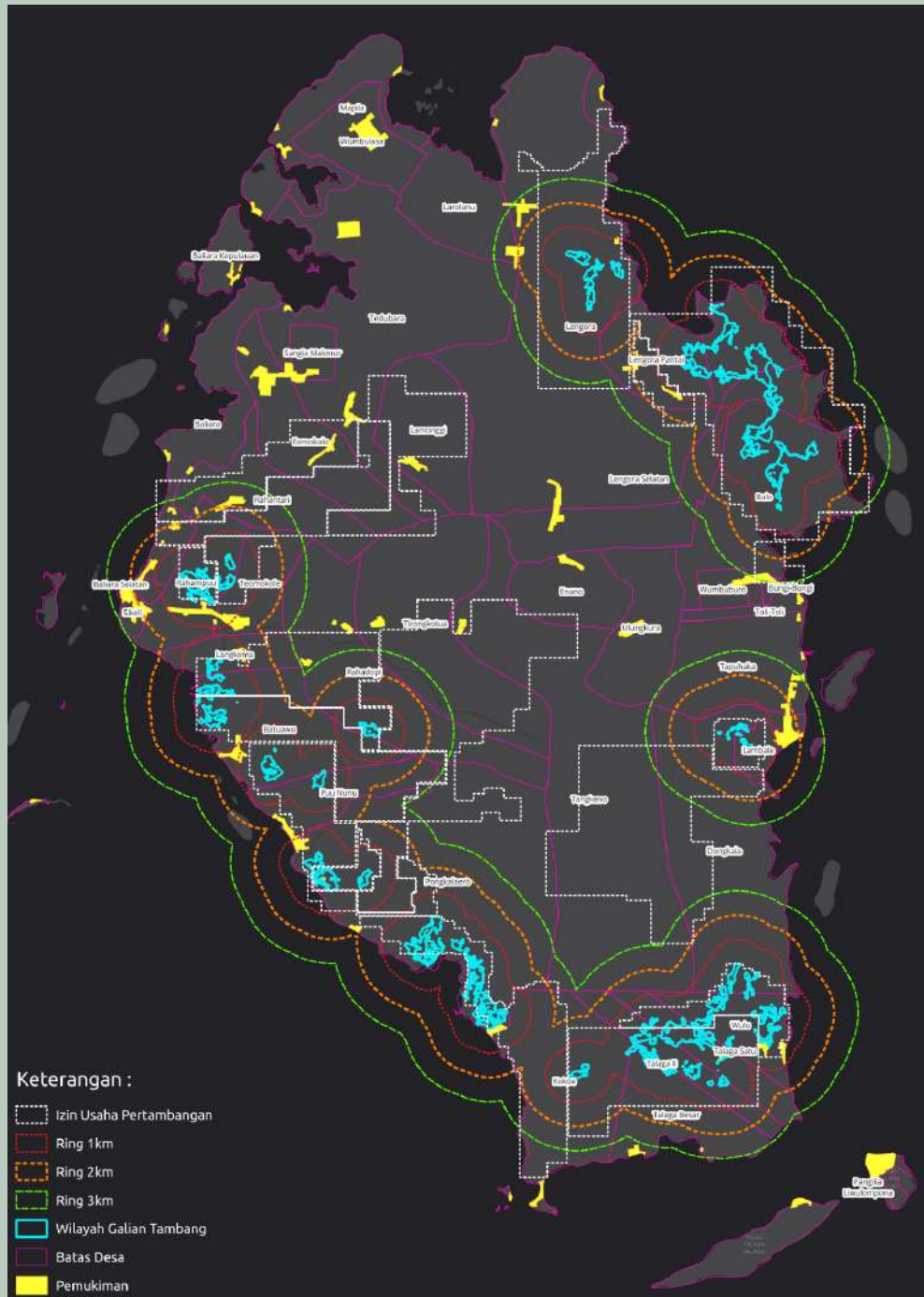
The data in this report originates from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data was gathered through a household survey conducted on Kabaena Island in October 2025.

### 3.2. Sampling Framework and Procedures

The population for this study consists of households. A household is defined as an individual or a group of people occupying part or all of a physical building, typically living together and sharing food management or daily necessities through a shared kitchen (*satu dapur*). This population excludes households residing in dormitories, prisons, or similar institutions.

The sample was drawn from the population using purposive sampling through several stages. First, the research locations were determined. This location determination was conducted spatially by utilizing data from Nickel Mining Business Licenses (IUP) that have been issued and are operational on Kabaena Island. The Nickel IUP data was then overlaid with village administrative boundaries. This process identified the specific villages located within and surrounding the Nickel IUP areas.

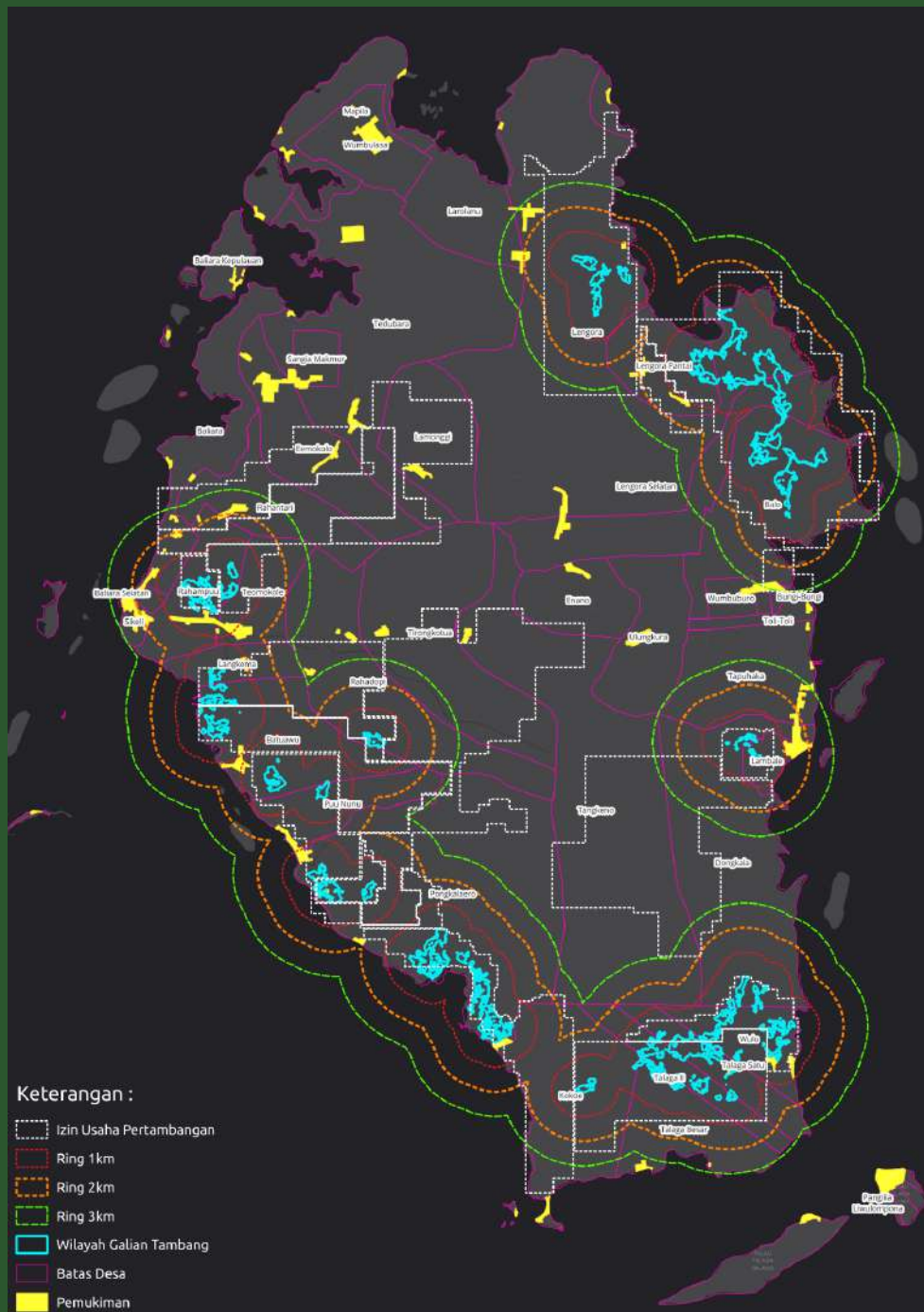




**Gambar 4.** Sebaran IUP Nikel dan Desa-desa yang Berada di dalam dan di Sekitar Wilayah Pertambangan Nikel di Pulau Kabaena

Kedua, menetapkan desa-desa yang menjadi lokasi penelitian. Pada tahap ini, IUP Nikel menjadi titik pusat (*epicenter*), yang selanjutnya ditarik jarak dari IUP ke desa-desa yang berada di dalam dan di sekitar IUP Nikel. Desa yang berada pada radius 1 kilometer dari IUP Nikel, ditetapkan sebagai Ring 1. Berikutnya, desa-desa yang berada pada radius 2 kilometer dari IUP Nikel ditetapkan sebagai Ring 2. Terakhir, Ring 3 adalah desa-desa yang berada pada radius 3 kilometer dari IUP Nikel. Desa-desa tersebut selanjutnya ditabulasi berdasarkan Ring 1, Ring 2 dan Ring 3 dan ditetapkan sebagai lokasi penelitian.

Ketiga, menetapkan populasi dan sampel. Desa-desa yang berada pada Ring 1, Ring 2 dan Ring 3 dihitung jumlah populasinya. Dan sampel diambil sebesar 5% dari total populasi di setiap desa.



**Figure 4.** Distribution of Nickel IUPs and Villages Located Within and Around Nickel Mining Areas on Kabaena Island

Second, designating the villages to serve as research locations. At this stage, the Nickel IUPs serve as the center point (epicenter), from which distances are drawn to the villages located within and around the Nickel IUP areas. Villages within a 1-kilometer radius of a Nickel IUP are designated as Ring 1. Subsequently, villages within a 2-kilometer radius of a Nickel IUP are designated as Ring 2. Finally, Ring 3 consists of villages within a 3-kilometer radius of a Nickel IUP. These villages are then tabulated based on Ring 1, Ring 2, and Ring 3 and established as the research locations.

Third, determining the population and sample. The population of the villages within Ring 1, Ring 2, and Ring 3 is calculated. A sample is then taken representing 5% of the total population in each village.

Dari proses tersebut, didapatkan 10 desa yang menyebar di 5 kecamatan dengan total populasi sebesar 13.142 rumah tangga. Dari total populasi tersebut, jumlah sampel ditetapkan sebanyak 618 rumah tangga yang terdistribusi di setiap desa. Hasil perhitungan sampel dapat dilihat pada Tabel 4.

**Tabel 4.** Total Populasi dan Sampel berdasarkan Desa dan Kecamatan di Pulau Kabaena

Kecamatan	Desa			Populasi	Sampel
	Ring 1	Ring 2	Ring 3		
Kabaena Barat	Baliara	Baliara	Baliara	1,532	77
		Sikeli	Sikeli	3,199	160
Kabaena Selatan	Pongkalaero	Pongkalaero	Pongkalaero	1,061	53
	Puu Nunu	Puu Nunu	Puu Nunu	809	40
Kabaena Timur	Lengora	Lengora	Lengora	788	39
			Toli-toli	898	45
Talaga Raya	Wulu	Wulu	Wulu	708	35
	Talaga Besar	Talaga Besar	Talaga Besar	2,526	126
Kabaena Tengah	Tangkeno	Tangkeno	Tangkeno	574	29
			Ulungkura	273	14
<b>Total</b>				<b>13,142</b>	<b>618</b>

### 3.3. Pengumpulan Data

Pengumpulan data dari rumah tangga terpilih dilakukan dengan cara wawancara langsung antara petugas pencacah dengan responden. Keterangan rumah tangga dikumpulkan melalui wawancara dengan kepala rumah tangga, suami/istri kepala rumah tangga atau anggota rumah tangga yang mengetahui karakteristik yang ditanyakan.

### 3.4. Pengolahan Data

Pengolahan data dilakukan beberapa tahap. Proses pengolahan data dimulai dari entri data, coding dan validasi sederhana yang dilakukan oleh petugas penginput data. Setelah terbentuk raw data, petugas pengolah data melakukan validasi data secara menyeluruh untuk mendapatkan data yang siap untuk diolah. Hasil akhir yang disajikan adalah data berbentuk tabel. Tabel-tabel pada publikasi ini dihasilkan dengan program tabulasi yang dibuat khusus.

### 3.5. Indikator Survey

Indikator pada survey ini terdiri dari indikator sosial, indikator ekonomi dan indikator lingkungan. Berikut penjelasan dari setiap indikator.

#### A. Indikator Sosial

Indikator ini digunakan untuk memotret kondisi sosial dari rumah tangga yang berada di daerah sekitar pertambangan nikel di Pulau Kabaena. Indikator sosial meliputi kondisi demografi, kondisi ketenagakerjaan, kondisi kesehatan, kondisi jaminan sosial dan kondisi resiliensi sosial dari rumah tangga.

Through this process, 10 villages spread across 5 districts were identified, with a total population of 13,142 households. From this total population, the sample size was set at 618 households distributed across each village. The results of the sample calculations can be seen in Table 4.

**Table 4.** Total Population and Sample by Village and District on Kabaena Island

District	Village			Population	Sample
	Ring 1	Ring 2	Ring 3		
Kabaena Barat	Baliara	Baliara	Baliara	1,532	77
		Sikeli	Sikeli	3,199	160
Kabaena Selatan	Pongkalaero	Pongkalaero	Pongkalaero	1,061	53
	Puu Nunu	Puu Nunu	Puu Nunu	809	40
Kabaena Timur	Lengora	Lengora	Lengora	788	39
			Toli-toli	898	45
Talaga Raya	Wulu	Wulu	Wulu	708	35
	Talaga Besar	Talaga Besar	Talaga Besar	2,526	126
Kabaena Tengah	Tangkeno	Tangkeno	Tangkeno	574	29
			Ulungkura	273	14
<b>Total</b>				<b>13,142</b>	<b>618</b>

### 3.3. Data Collection

Data collection from the selected households was conducted through direct interviews between enumerators and respondents. Household information was gathered by interviewing the head of the household, the spouse of the head of the household, or any household member knowledgeable about the characteristics being surveyed.

### 3.4. Data Processing

Data processing was carried out in several stages. The process began with data entry, coding, and basic validation performed by data entry staff. Once the raw data was compiled, data processing specialists conducted a comprehensive validation to ensure the data was ready for analysis. The final results are presented in tabular form. The tables in this publication were generated using a custom-made tabulation program.

### 3.5. Survey Indicators

The indicators for this survey consist of social, economic, and environmental indicators. The following provides an explanation for each indicator.

#### A. Social Indicators

These indicators are used to capture the social conditions of households located in the areas surrounding nickel mining activities on Kabaena Island. Social indicators include demographic conditions, employment status, health conditions, social security coverage, and the social resilience of the households.



### **B. Indikator Ekonomi**

Indikator ini digunakan untuk memotret kondisi ekonomi dari rumah tangga yang berada di daerah sekitar pertambangan nikel di Pulau Kabaena. Indikator ekonomi meliputi kondisi ketahanan pangan, kondisi inklusi keuangan, kondisi kepemilikan aset, dan kondisi pengeluaran dari rumah tangga.

### **C. Indikator Lingkungan**

Indikator digunakan ini untuk memotret kondisi lingkungan dari rumah tangga yang berada di daerah sekitar pertambangan nikel di Pulau Kabaena. Indikator lingkungan meliputi kondisi rumah, kondisi sanitasi, kondisi sumber air bersih, dan kondisi kebencanaan dari lingkungan rumah tangga.



### **B. Economic Indicators**

*These indicators are used to capture the economic conditions of households located in the areas surrounding nickel mining activities on Kabaena Island. Economic indicators include food security status, financial inclusion, asset ownership, and household expenditure patterns.*

### **C. Environmental Indicators**

*These indicators are used to capture the environmental conditions of households located in the areas surrounding nickel mining activities on Kabaena Island. Environmental indicators include housing conditions, sanitation, access to clean water sources, and the disaster risk profile of the household environment.*

# 4

## KONDISI SOSIAL, EKONOMI DAN LINGKUNGAN MASYARAKAT

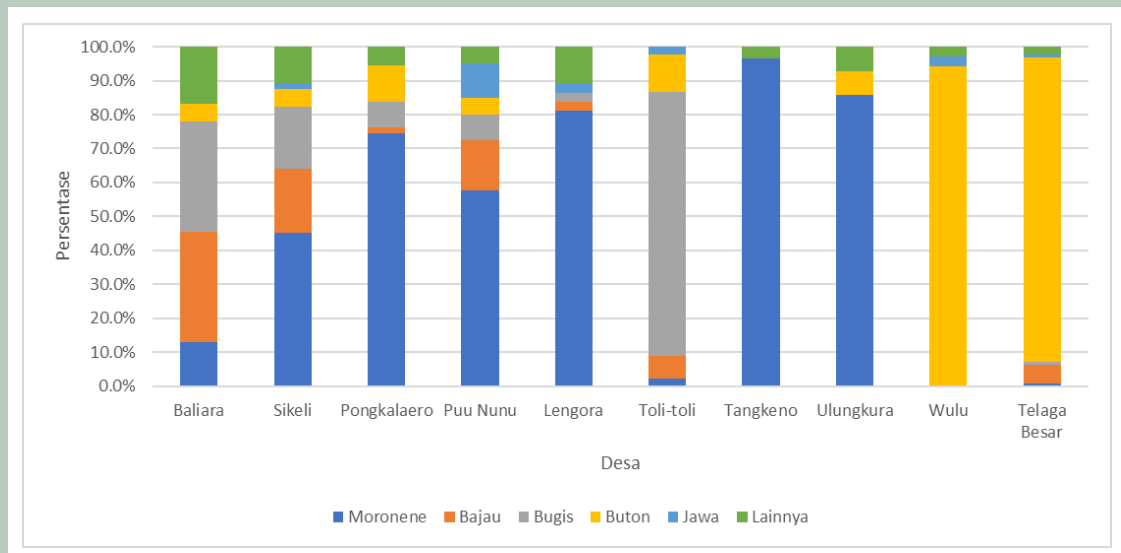
### 4.1. Kondisi Sosial

#### A. Demografi

Secara demografi, seperti wilayah kepulauan lainnya di Indonesia, kondisi penduduknya sangat majemuk. Ini terjadi karena mobilitas masyarakat pesisir lebih dinamis dibandingkan masyarakat pegunungan. Dan masyarakat pesisir juga lebih terbuka terhadap migrasi penduduk dari luar.

Kemajemukan masyarakat ini terjadi di Pulau Kabaena. Meski secara suku, Pulau Kabaena ini memiliki suku asli, yaitu Suku Moronene. Tapi mereka ini tidak mendominasi penduduk di Pulau Kabaena. Terdapat juga suku-suku pendatang seperti Suku Bajau, Suku Bugis, Suku Buton, Suku Jawa dan lainnya yang hidup berdampingan secara harmonis dengan suku asli tersebut. Seperti Suku Buton, suku ini sebenarnya suku yang bermigrasi dari Pulau Buton dan menghuni Pulau Kabaena bagian selatan. Migrasi ini terjadi cukup lama, bahkan wilayah selatan Pulau Kabaena ini yang didominasi oleh Suku Buton, secara administratif masuk sebagai wilayah Kabupaten Buton Tengah. Desa-desa di bagian selatan ini sangat dominan dihuni oleh Suku Buton, seperti Desa Wulu dan Desa Telaga Besar.

Selain Suku Buton, Suku Bajau juga sangat dominan menghuni wilayah di Pulau Kabaena, terutama di Desa Baliara, Desa Sikeli dan Desa Pulu Nunu. Sebagai suku pelaut, keberadaan Suku Bajau ini menyebar di sepanjang pesisir pantai di desa-desa tersebut. Bahkan di beberapa desa, kemajemukan itu cukup tinggi, seperti Desa Baliara, Desa Sikeli, Desa Pulu Nunu yang juga dihuni oleh Suku Bugis dan Suku Jawa, yang hidup berdampingan dengan Suku Moronene, Suku Bajau, dan Suku Buton. Ini menunjukkan bahwa peradaban wilayah pesisir di Pulau Kabaena sangat terbuka terhadap penduduk pendatang.



**Gambar 5.** Suku dari Kepala Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

Pada aspek pendidikan, masih banyak kepala rumah tangga yang berpendidikan rendah, yaitu SD/ sederajat. Bahkan banyak juga yang tidak tamat SD dan tidak pernah sekolah. Secara keseluruhan ada sekitar 29,8% dari kepala rumah tangga di Pulau Kabaena yang hanya tamat SD/ sederajat, yang paling banyak di Desa Telaga Besar (46%) dan Desa Baliara

## SOCIAL, ECONOMIC, AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS OF THE COMMUNITY

# 4

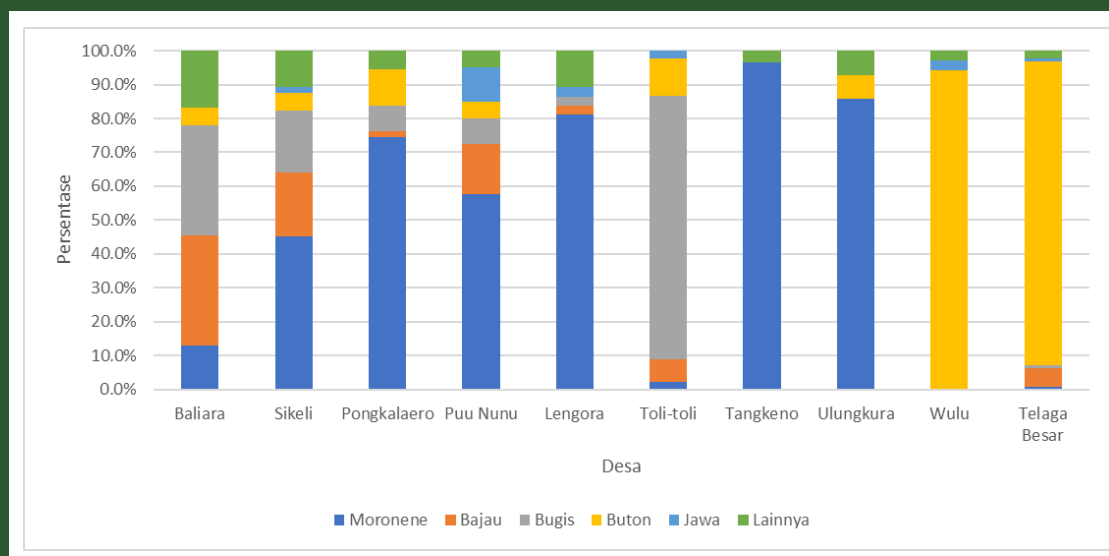
### 4.1. Social Conditions

#### A. Demographics

Demographically, similar to other archipelagic regions in Indonesia, the population is highly diverse. This stems from the fact that coastal communities exhibit more dynamic mobility compared to those in highland areas, and coastal populations tend to be more open to migration from outside the region.

This societal diversity is clearly evident on Kabaena Island. Although the island has an indigenous ethnic group—the Moronene—they do not constitute the dominant majority of the population. Instead, various migrant groups such as the Bajau, Bugis, Buton, and Javanese live side-by-side in harmony with the indigenous people. The Buton people, for instance, originally migrated from Buton Island and settled in the southern part of Kabaena. This migration occurred long ago; in fact, the southern region of the island, which is predominantly inhabited by the Butonese, is administratively part of the Central Buton Regency. Villages in this southern sector, such as Wulu and Telaga Besar, are heavily populated by the Buton ethnic group.

In addition to the Buton, the Bajau people also have a significant presence on Kabaena Island, particularly in the villages of Baliara, Sikeli, and Pulu Nunu. As a seafaring ethnic group, the Bajau are spread across the coastal areas of these villages. In several locations, the level of diversity is particularly high; villages like Baliara, Sikeli, and Pulu Nunu are also home to the Bugis and Javanese, who live alongside the Moronene, Bajau, and Buton. This reflects the fact that coastal civilizations on Kabaena Island are highly receptive to migrant populations.



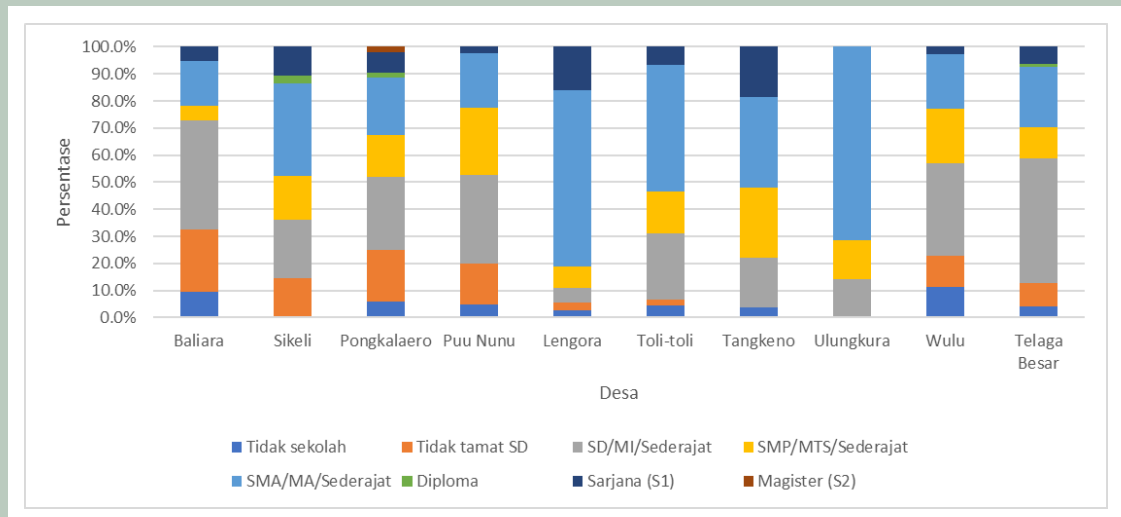
**Figure 5.** Ethnicity of the Head of Household by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

Regarding educational aspects, a significant number of heads of households still have a low level of education, specifically at the elementary school level or equivalent. Furthermore, many have not completed elementary school or have never attended school at all. Overall, approximately 29.8% of household heads on Kabaena Island have only

(40,5%). Yang tidak tamat SD/ sederajat sebesar 11,9%, terbanyak ada di Desa Baliara (23%) dan Desa Pongkalaero (19,2%). Sedangkan yang tidak pernah sekolah sebanyak 4,3%, terbanyak di Desa Baliara (9,5%) dan Desa Wulu (11,4%).

Meski demikian, kepala rumah tangga yang berpendidikan SMA/ sederajat memiliki distribusi terbesar, yaitu 30,4%. Desa-desanya yang tingkat pendidikan kepala rumah tangganya tamat SMA/ sederajat tertinggi, yaitu Desa Ulungkura (71,4%), Desa Lengora (64,9%) dan Desa Toli-toli (46,7%). Untuk yang berpendidikan tinggi, yaitu sarjana (S1) hanya sebesar 8,1%, sedangkan Diploma (D1 dan D3) hanya sebesar 1,0% dan Magister (S2) hanya sebesar 0,2%.

Masih rendahnya tingkat pendidikan kepala rumah tangga merupakan tantangan dalam pembangunan daerah. Meski wilayah ini kaya dengan sumber daya alamnya, tapi kapasitas pendidikan masih rendah, maka kemampuan untuk meningkatkan nilai tambah ekonomi terhadap sumber daya alam tersebut tidak optimal. Sehingga tidak salah, kegiatan ekonomi yang sifatnya eksploitatif dan bernilai tambah rendah marak dilakukan di Pulau Kabaena, seperti pertambangan nikel.



**Gambar 6.** Tingkat Pendidikan Kepala Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

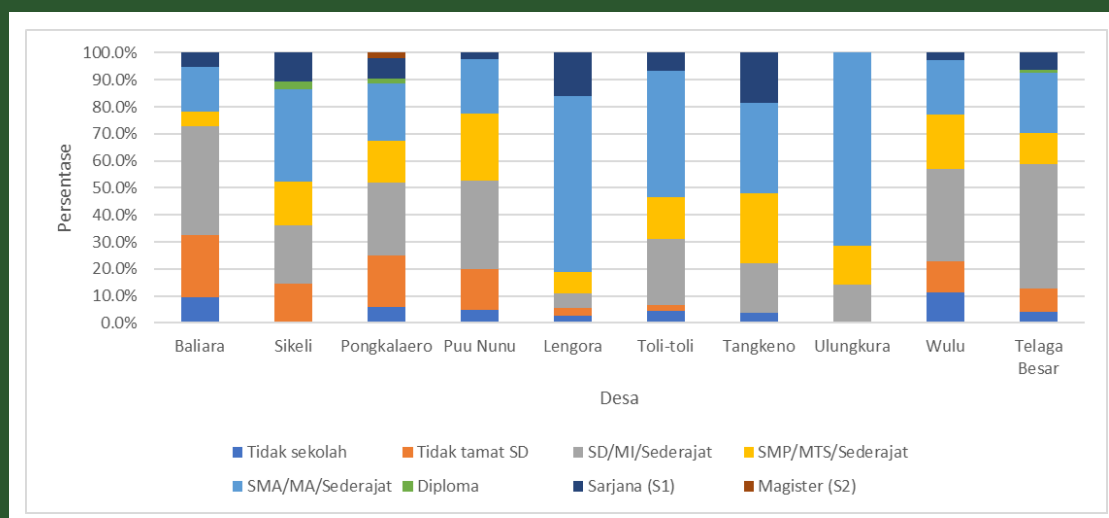
## B. Ketenagakerjaan

Rendahny pendidikan berkorelasi dengan aspek pekerjaan. Ini dapat dilihat masih ada sekitar 10,1% dari suami pada rumah tangga yang tidak bekerja. Sedangkan istri yang tidak bekerja sebanyak 65,8%. Menariknya adalah pekerjaan masyarakat didominasi oleh pekerjaan di sektor informal. Sekitar 71,9% dari kepala rumah tangga bekerja di sektor informal sedangkan 28,1% bekerja di sektor formal. Ini menjadi tantangan karena pekerjaan informal memiliki ketidakpastian terhadap pendapatan. Sehingga risiko kepala rumah tangga untuk mendapatkan pendapatan yang layak untuk memenuhi kebutuhan rumah tangga relatif tinggi.

completed elementary school or its equivalent, with the highest concentrations in Telaga Besar Village (46%) and Baliara Village (40.5%). Those who did not complete elementary school or its equivalent account for 11.9%, mostly in Baliara Village (23%) and Pongkalaero Village (19.2%). Meanwhile, 4.3% have never attended school, with the highest figures found in Baliara Village (9.5%) and Wulu Village (11.4%).

Despite this, heads of households with a high school education or equivalent represent the largest distribution at 30.4%. The villages with the highest percentage of household heads graduating from high school or its equivalent are Ulungkura Village (71.4%), Lengora Village (64.9%), and Toli-toli Village (46.7%). As for higher education, those with a Bachelor's degree (S1) account for only 8.1%, while Diploma holders (D1 and D3) make up 1.0%, and those with a Master's degree (S2) represent only 0.2%.

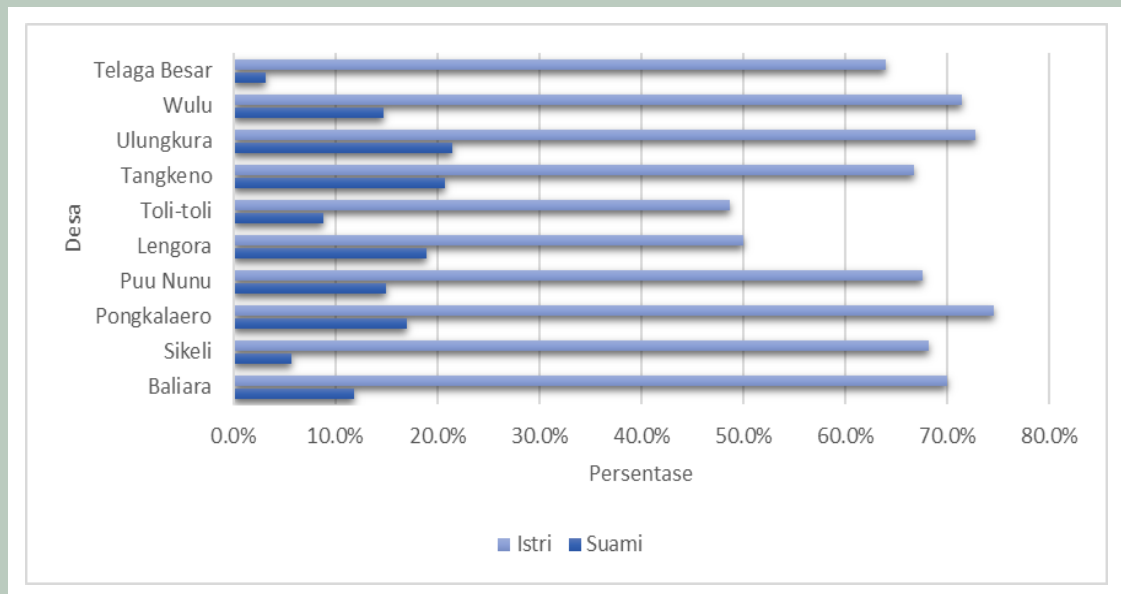
The low education level among heads of households poses a challenge to regional development. Although this region is rich in natural resources, the low educational capacity means that the ability to increase the economic value-add of these resources is not optimal. Consequently, it is unsurprising that exploitative and low-value-added economic activities, such as nickel mining, are prevalent on Kabaena Island.



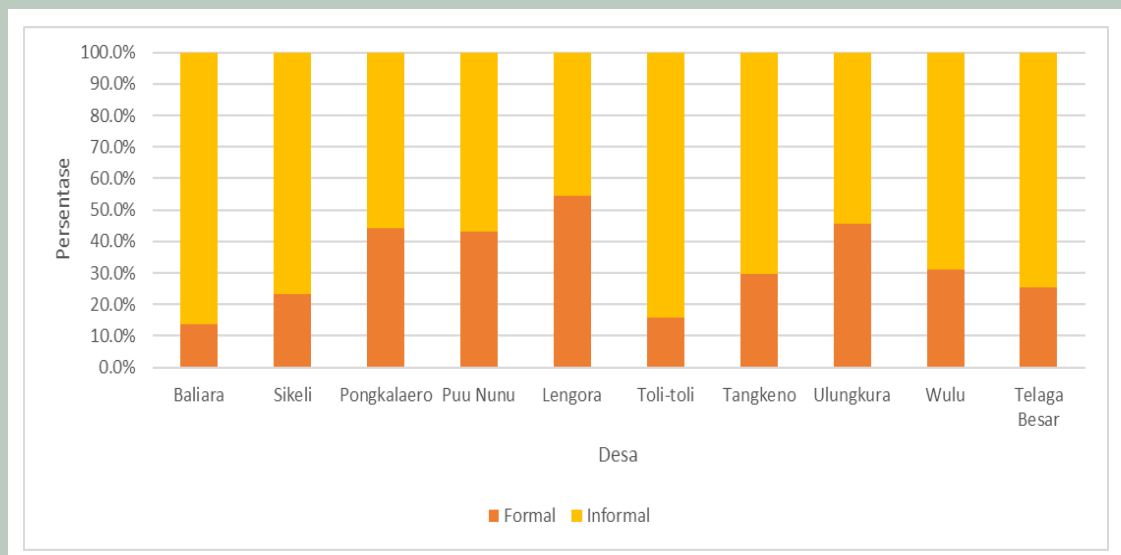
**Figure 6.** Education Level of the Head of Household by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

## B. Employment Rate

Low education levels correlate directly with employment patterns. This is evidenced by the fact that approximately 10.1% of husbands in the surveyed households are unemployed. Meanwhile, the percentage of wives who do not work reaches 65.8%. A notable finding is that the community's employment is dominated by the informal sector. Approximately 71.9% of heads of households work in the informal sector, while only 28.1% are employed in the formal sector. This dominance of informal work presents a significant challenge, as such roles are characterized by income instability. Consequently, there is a relatively high risk that these heads of households may struggle to secure a decent income sufficient to meet their family's needs.

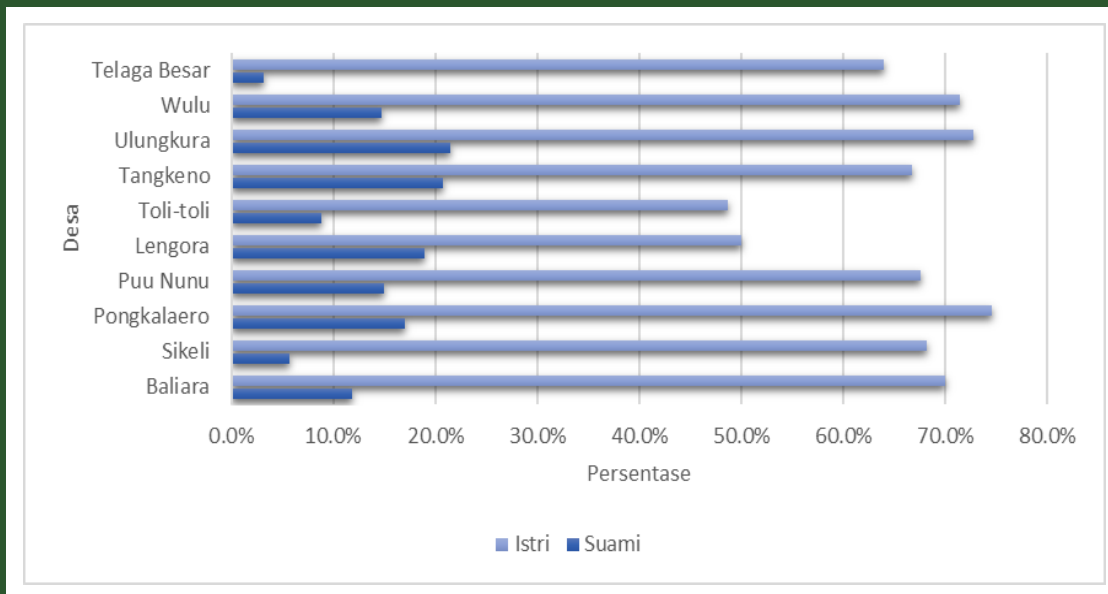


**Gambar 7.** Persentase Suami dan Istri yang Tidak Bekerja menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

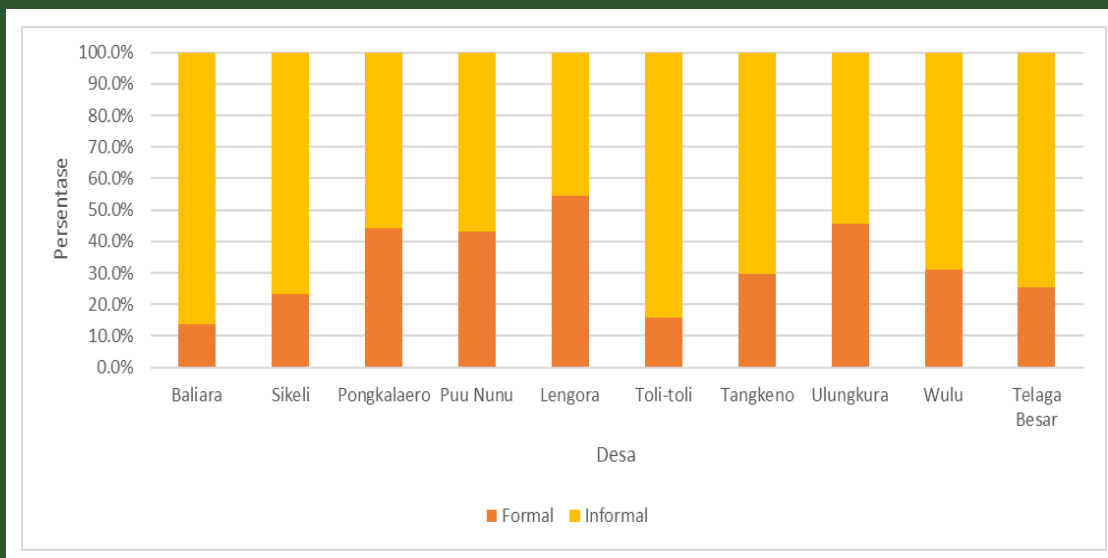


**Gambar 8.** Status Pekerjaan Kepala Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

Lapangan pekerjaan yang paling banyak dikerjakan oleh kepala rumah tangga adalah sektor perikanan, sektor pertambangan, sektor pertanian dan sektor perdagangan. Empat sektor ini mendominasi pekerjaan kepala rumah tangga. Kepala rumah tangga yang bekerja di sektor perikanan sebanyak 32,1%, terbanyak berada di Desa Baliara (59,2%) dan Desa Toli-toli (53,7%). Di sektor pertambangan, kepala rumah tangga yang bekerja sebanyak 13,5%, terbanyak di Desa Pongkalaero (40,4%) dan Desa Puu Nunu (33,3%). Sedangkan kepala rumah tangga yang bekerja di sektor pertanian sebanyak 12,4%, terbanyak di Desa Ulungkura (53,8%) dan Desa Lengora (22,9%).

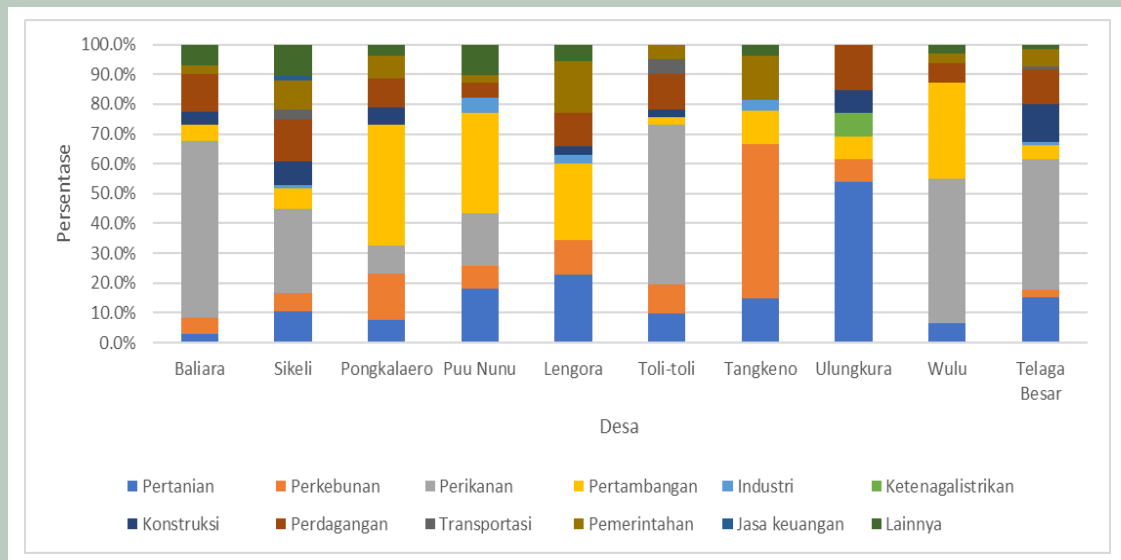


**Figure 7.** Percentage of Unemployed Husbands and Wives by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025



**Figure 8.** Employment Status of the Head of Household by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

The primary occupations among heads of households are concentrated in the fisheries, mining, agriculture, and trade sectors. These four sectors dominate the local labor market. Specifically, 32.1% of household heads work in the fisheries sector, with the highest concentrations found in Baliara Village (59.2%) and Toli-toli Village (53.7%). The mining sector employs 13.5% of household heads, peaking in Pongkalaero Village (40.4%) and Puu Nunu Village (33.3%). Meanwhile, 12.4% of household heads are engaged in the agricultural sector, which is most prevalent in Ulungkura Village (53.8%) and Lengora Village (22.9%).



**Gambar 9.** Lapangan Pekerjaan dari Kepala Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

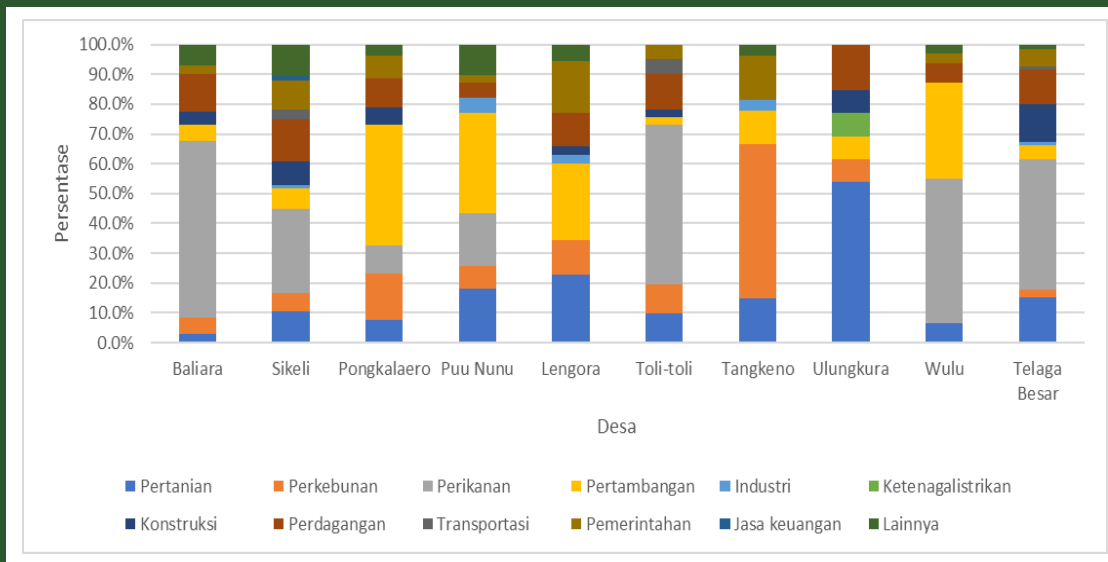
Empat sektor yang dominan menjadi pekerjaan dari kepala rumah tangga ini sesuai dengan karakteristik dari potensi sumber daya alam di Pulau Kabaena. Selain kaya dengan sumber daya perikanan dan pertanian, Pulau Kabaena juga dikelilingi oleh aktivitas kegiatan pertambangan. Tapi sayangnya, penduduk yang bekerja di sektor pertambangan hanyalah buruh yang dibayar sesuai dengan standar upah minimum kabupaten, karena sebagian mereka merupakan pekerjaan kasar, seperti petugas keamanan dan petugas penambangan, bukan pegawai yang memiliki fungsi sebagai manajerial dari perusahaan.

### C. Kesehatan

Eksplorasi sumber daya alam yang masif dan tidak terkontrol di Pulau Kabaena menimbulkan dampak kesehatan bagi masyarakat. Kegiatan pertambangan yang membabat hutan dan mencemari lingkungan berisiko menyebabkan probabilitas keluhan kesehatan yang tinggi, terutama penyakit-penyakit yang disebabkan oleh faktor lingkungan.

Implikasi tersebut dapat terlihat dari data rumah tangga yang mengalami keluhan kesehatan dalam sebulan terakhir ketika dilakukan survey. Sekitar 47,8% dari rumah tangga di Pulau Kabaena mengalami keluhan kesehatan. Desa yang tertinggi probabilitas mengalami keluhan kesehatan, yaitu Desa Ulungkura (64,3%), Desa Telaga Besar (56,8%), Desa Lenggoran (55,3%) dan Desa Baliara 54,1%.

Berdasarkan data jenis penyakit yang menjadi keluhan rumah tangga, tertinggi adalah Demam (24,3%), Batuk (23,5%), Pilek (16,0%), Diare (4,1%) dan ISPA (1,6%). Penyakit-penyakit ini kebanyakan disebabkan oleh faktor lingkungan karena tingginya polusi udara dan polusi air akibat dari aktivitas pertambangan.



**Figure 9.** Occupation of the Head of Household by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

The four dominant sectors of employment for these heads of households align with the natural resource potential of Kabaena Island. In addition to its rich fishery and agricultural resources, Kabaena Island is surrounded by extensive mining activities. Unfortunately, residents employed in the mining sector are primarily laborers paid according to the regency's minimum wage standards; most hold manual labor positions, such as security guards and mining workers, rather than managerial roles within the companies.

### C. Health

The massive and uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources on Kabaena Island has significant health impacts on the community. Mining activities that involve deforestation and environmental pollution carry a high risk of increasing the probability of health complaints, particularly diseases caused by environmental factors.

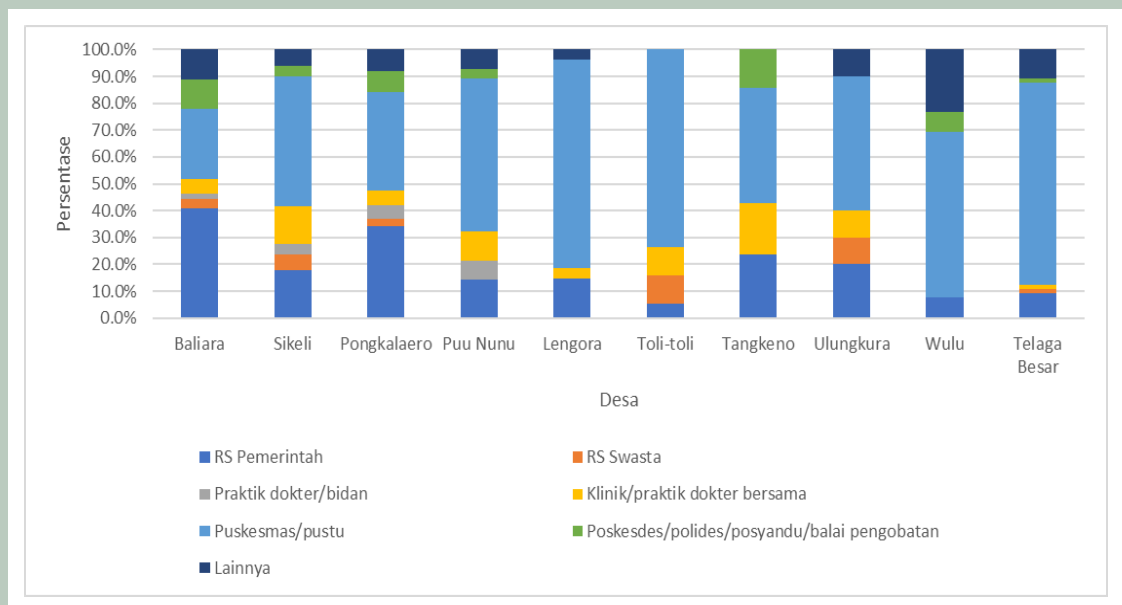
These implications are evident in the household data regarding health complaints experienced in the month prior to the survey. Approximately 47.8% of households on Kabaena Island reported health issues. The villages with the highest probability of health complaints are Ulungkura Village (64.3%), Telaga Besar Village (56.8%), Lenggora Village (55.3%), and Baliara Village (54.1%).

Based on the types of illnesses reported by households, the most prevalent are fever (24.3%), cough (23.5%), common cold (16.0%), diarrhea (4.1%), and Acute Respiratory Infection/ISPA (1.6%). These illnesses are largely attributed to environmental factors resulting from high levels of air and water pollution caused by mining activities.

**Tabel 5.** Persentase Penduduk yang Mengalami Keluhan Kesehatan dan Jenis Penyakit dalam Satu Bulan Terakhir menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

Desa	Persentase Penduduk yang Mengalami Keluhan Kesehatan	Jenis Penyakit														
		Demam	Batuk	Pilek	Diare	ISPA	TB	Kulit	Tifus	DBD	Hepatitis	Malaria	Hipertensi	Jantung	Diabetes	Lainnya
Baliara	54.1%	31.2%	28.6%	15.6%	9.1%	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	19.5%
Sikeli	43.3%	19.5%	18.9%	9.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.3%	20.8%
Pongkalaero	37.0%	16.4%	12.7%	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	18.2%
Puu Nunu	40.0%	18.8%	12.5%	15.0%	2.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	25.0%
Lengora	55.3%	28.2%	33.3%	25.6%	2.6%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	2.6%	7.7%	10.5%
Toli-toli	48.9%	22.2%	26.7%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%	8.9%
Tangkeno	44.8%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%
Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%	35.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	14.3%	15.4%	14.3%	7.1%
Wulu	34.3%	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%	5.7%	5.7%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	5.7%	8.6%
Telaga Besar	56.8%	34.1%	33.3%	25.6%	7.1%	1.6%	0.8%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>

Pada saat bersamaan, tingginya keluhan kesehatan pada rumah tangga tidak didukung dengan fasilitas kesehatan yang memadai. Dengan tipikal kepulauan, problem ketersediaan fasilitas kesehatan ini merupakan persoalan klasik yang terjadi di sebagian besar wilayah di Indonesia. Problemnya di Pulau Kabaena adalah masifnya kegiatan pertambangan yang memiliki dampak terhadap kesehatan masyarakat tidak didukung oleh ketersediaan fasilitas kesehatan yang memadai. Artinya, pemerintah dan perusahaan tidak melakukan mitigasi risiko pertambangan terhadap peningkatan keluhan kesehatan masyarakat. Saat ini, masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena hanya mengandalkan Puskesmas dan Puskesmas Pembantu (Pustu) untuk mendapatkan pelayanan kesehatan. Untuk mendapatkan pelayanan kesehatan pada rumah sakit baik rumah sakit pemerintah maupun rumah sakit swasta, masyarakat harus pergi ke ibu kota kabupaten, yang itu harus menempuh perjalanan laut. Ini menjadi problem pembangunan yang harus segera diperbaiki setelah pertambangan begitu masif di Pulau Kabaena.

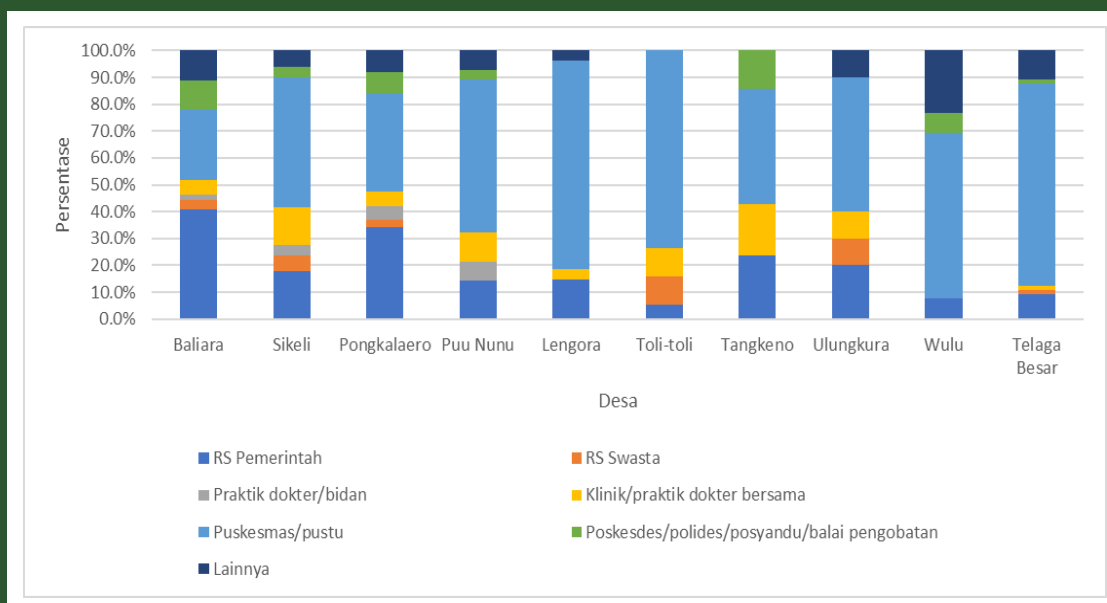


**Gambar 10.** Fasilitas Kesehatan yang Diakses oleh Masyarakat menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

**Table 5.** Percentage of Population Experiencing Health Complaints and Types of Illnesses in the Past Month by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

Village	Percentage of Population with Health Complaints	Diseases														
		Fever	Cough	Common Cold / Runny Nose	Diarrhea	ARI (Acute Respiratory Infection)	TB (Tuberculosis)	Skin Diseases / Skin Irritation	Typhoid Fever	DHF (Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever)	Hepatitis	Malaria	Hypertension	Heart Disease	Diabetes	Others
Baliara	54.1%	31.2%	28.6%	15.6%	9.1%	1.3%	1.3%	2.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	19.5%
Sikeli	43.3%	19.5%	18.9%	9.4%	2.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	1.3%	20.8%
Pongkalaero	37.0%	16.4%	12.7%	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	18.2%
Puu Nunu	40.0%	18.8%	12.5%	15.0%	2.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	25.0%
Lengora	55.3%	28.2%	33.3%	25.6%	2.6%	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	2.6%	7.7%	10.5%
Toli-toli	48.9%	22.2%	26.7%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%	8.9%
Tangkeno	44.8%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%
Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%	35.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	14.3%	15.4%	14.3%	7.1%
Wulu	34.3%	17.6%	17.6%	17.6%	5.7%	5.7%	2.9%	5.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	5.7%	8.6%
Telaga Besar	56.8%	34.1%	33.3%	25.6%	7.1%	1.6%	0.8%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>

Meanwhile, the high rate of health complaints among households is not supported by adequate medical facilities. Given the archipelagic nature of the region, the lack of available health facilities is a classic issue occurring across most parts of Indonesia. The specific problem on Kabaena Island is that the massive mining activities—which directly impact public health—are not balanced by the provision of sufficient health infrastructure. This suggests that neither the government nor the companies have implemented effective risk mitigation strategies to address the rise in health complaints. Currently, the people of Kabaena Island rely solely on Community Health Centers (Puskesmas) and Sub-Health Centers (Pustu) for medical services. To access hospital care, whether public or private, residents must travel to the regency capital, which requires a sea journey. This represents a critical development challenge that must be addressed urgently, especially given the scale of mining operations on the island.



**Figure 10.** Health Facilities Accessed by the Community by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

#### D. Resiliensi Sosial

Tengah himpitan kegiatan pertambangan, kehidupan masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena mengalami perubahan yang signifikan. Pertambangan telah memberikan dampak terhadap kerusakan lingkungan dan kehidupan masyarakat. Hal ini terlihat dari data. Sebagian besar rumah tangga di Pulau Kabaena menyatakan kegiatan pertambangan telah memberikan dampak besar terhadap kerusakan lingkungan dan kehidupan sosial ekonomi masyarakat.

Ada beberapa dampak yang dirasakan oleh masyarakat. *Pertama*, pertambangan telah berdampak terhadap kerusakan lingkungan. Sekitar 54,1% dari rumah tangga menyampaikan hal tersebut. Dari pengamatan lapangan, nyata kelihatan, desa-desa yang berada di sekitar pertambangan mengalami kerusakan lingkungan yang masif. Hutan menjadi gundul dan lubang-lubang bekas penambangan tidak dilakukan reklamasi. Limbah-limbah dari penambangan mengalir sampai ke pemukiman warga dan bahkan menjadi sedimentasi di sekitar wilayah pesisir yang wilayah ini menjadi pemukiman padat penduduk.



*Kedua*, masyarakat menyatakan sejak adanya kegiatan pertambangan, telah membuat berkurangnya mata pencaharian masyarakat. Sekitar 42,7% dari rumah tangga menyampaikan hal tersebut. Beberapa lahan yang dulunya adalah tempat bertani dan berkebun telah beralih fungsi menjadi areal pertambangan. Hutan yang dulu dapat menjadi sumber mata pencaharian, sekarang telah hilang. Pada masyarakat pesisir, dampak penambangan juga sangat signifikan mempengaruhi mata pencaharian nelayan. Limbah tambang

yang mencemari laut menyebabkan nelayan kesulitan untuk menangkap ikan. Kondisi ini sangat masif terjadi di Pulau Kabaena.

*Ketiga*, masyarakat menyampaikan bahwa sejak adanya kegiatan pertambangan, terjadi penurunan dari produksi pertanian dan perikanan. Ada sekitar 45,8% dari rumah tangga di Pulau Kabaena menyatakan dampak tersebut. Sebagai daerah yang sejarahnya merupakan pusat pertanian dan perikanan terbesar, kondisi ini sangat merisaukan. Penurunan produksi pertanian dan perikanan tersebut akan berdampak terhadap keberlanjutan ketahanan pangan dari masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena.

*Keempat*, akibat dari menurunnya produksi pertanian dan perikanan tersebut menyebabkan masyarakat merasa kesulitan untuk mendapatkan kebutuhan pokok (pangan). Sekitar 33,6% dari rumah tangga menyatakan hal tersebut.

*Kelima*, dampak pertambangan juga dirasakan oleh masyarakat dengan menurunnya pendapatan. Sekitar 38,2% dari rumah tangga menyatakan hal tersebut. Dari semua dampak tersebut, sangat jelas bahwa pertambangan nikel di Pulau Kabaena telah memberikan dampak terhadap kehidupan masyarakat. Jika tidak ada upaya untuk memperbaikinya, maka dalam beberapa tahun ke depan, dampak tersebut akan semakin membesar dan akan sulit untuk diperbaiki karena sudah terjebak dengan sistem ekonomi ekstraktif yang diciptakan oleh investasi sektor pertambangan.

#### **D. Social Resilience**

*Amidst the pressure of intensive mining activities, life for the communities on Kabaena Island has undergone significant shifts. Mining has left a profound impact on both environmental integrity and community well-being. Data indicates that a majority of households on Kabaena Island believe mining activities have severely damaged the environment and disrupted their socio-economic lives.*

*There are several impacts felt by the community. First, mining has had an impact on environmental damage. About 54.1% of households reported this. From field observations, it is clearly visible that villages located around the mining areas are experiencing massive environmental damage. Forests have been stripped of its vegetation, and abandoned mining pits have not been reclaimed. Waste from mining flows into residential areas and even becomes sedimentation around coastal areas, which are densely populated residential zones.*

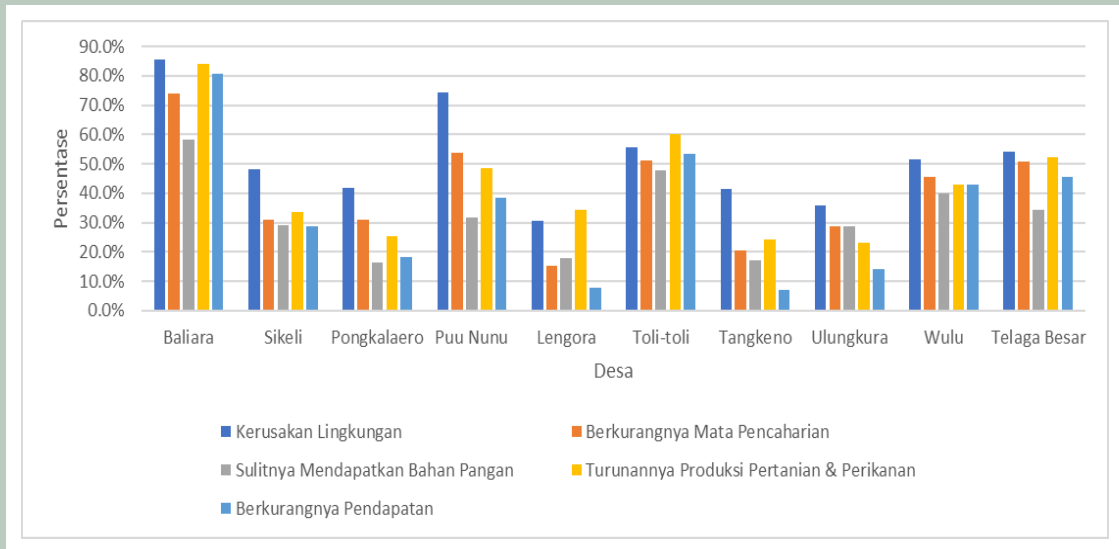
*Second, the community states that since the existence of mining activities, it has led to a reduction in people's livelihoods. About 42.7% of households reported this. Some lands that were previously used for farming and gardening have changed function into mining areas. Forests that used to be a source of livelihood have now disappeared. For coastal communities, the impact of mining also significantly affects the livelihoods of fishermen. Mining waste that pollutes the sea makes it difficult for fishermen to catch fish. This condition is occurring massively on Kabaena Island.*



*Third, the community reported that since the existence of mining activities, there has been a decrease in agricultural and fishery production. About 45.8% of households on Kabaena Island stated this impact. As a region that historically served as a major center for agriculture and fisheries, this condition is very worrying. The decline in agricultural and fishery production will impact the sustainability of food security for the community on Kabaena Island.*

*Fourth, as a result of the decline in agricultural and fishery production, the community feels difficulty in obtaining basic needs (food). About 33.6% of households stated this.*

*Fifth, the impact of mining is also felt by the community through a decrease in income. About 38.2% of households reported this. From all these impacts, it is very clear that nickel mining on Kabaena Island has had an impact on community life. If there is no effort to fix it, then in the next few years, these impacts will grow even larger and will be difficult to repair because the community is already trapped in an extractive economic system created by mining sector investment.*



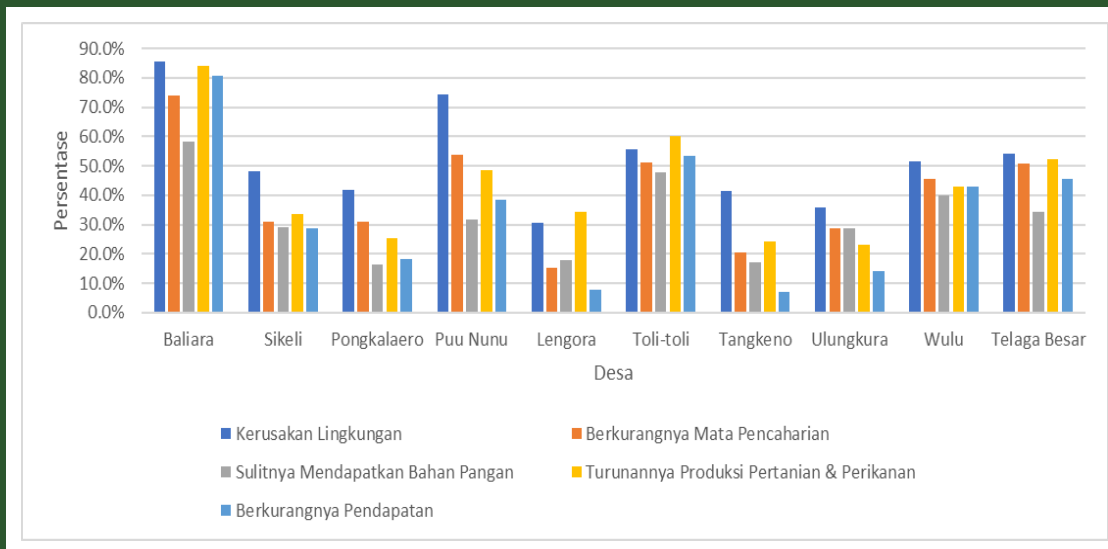
**Gambar 11.** Dampak Kegiatan Pertambangan yang dirasakan oleh Masyarakat menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

Sebagai masyarakat yang berada di wilayah sekitar tambang, dampak di atas tentu memberikan tekanan yang besar terhadap perubahan penghidupan mereka. Meski demikian, kemampuan masyarakat bertahan dalam tekanan tersebut perlu dilihat karena ini penting untuk mengetahui cara masyarakat bertahan dalam tekanan sistem ekonomi ekstraktif yang dilakukan oleh kegiatan pertambangan.

Berbagai cara dilakukan masyarakat. Cara yang paling banyak dilakukan adalah tetap bertahan dengan pekerjaan yang lama, meski terjadi penurunan pendapatan dan biaya hidup yang semakin besar, tidak ada pilihan lain, tetap bertahan. Ini dilakukan oleh 26,1% kepala rumah tangga. Artinya, sulit mereka untuk keluar dari jebak ekonomi ekstraktif tersebut.

Selain itu, ada sebanyak 25,2% dari kepala rumah tangga yang keluar dari pekerjaan pertambangan dan mencari pekerjaan di luar pertambangan. Mereka ini berusaha untuk keluar dari pekerjaan di sektor pertambangan dan berusaha untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan lain supaya bisa mendapatkan penghasilan yang cukup untuk memenuhi kebutuhan hidup.

Cara lain diluar itu adalah rumah tangga mengurangi belanja untuk kebutuhan hidup. Pilihan ini dilakukan oleh 21,7% dari rumah tangga. Tentu ini bukan pilihan ideal bagi keberlanjutan penghidupan masyarakat. Karena mengurangi belanja terutama belanja kebutuhan pokok akan berimplikasi besar terhadap kondisi kesehatan, tumbuh kembang anak dan produktivitas. Tapi pilihan ini harus dilakukan agar tetap bisa bertahan dalam kesulitan ekonomi yang diakibatkan oleh pertambangan.



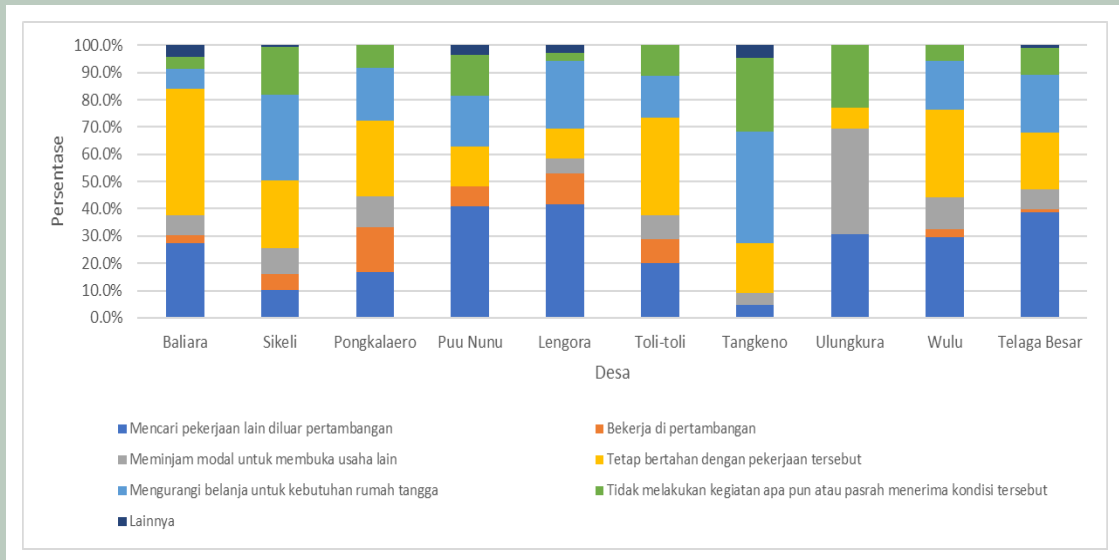
**Figure 11.** Impacts of Mining Activities as Perceived by the Community by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

As communities living in the areas surrounding the mines, the aforementioned impacts certainly place great pressure on their changing livelihoods. Nevertheless, the ability of the community to endure this pressure needs to be examined, as it is important to understand how people survive under the strain of the extractive economic system imposed by mining activities.

The community employs various methods to cope. The most common approach is to persist with their previous occupations; despite declining incomes and rising living costs, they feel there is no other choice but to persevere. This is practiced by 26.1% of heads of households, indicating how difficult it is for them to escape the extractive economic trap.

Additionally, 25.2% of household heads have left mining-related work to seek employment in other sectors. These individuals are striving to move away from the mining industry and obtain alternative jobs to secure sufficient income to meet their living needs.

Another strategy involves households reducing their spending on essential living needs. This option is chosen by 21.7% of households. This is certainly not an ideal choice for the sustainability of community livelihoods, as reducing expenditure—especially on basic necessities—will have significant implications for health conditions, child growth and development, and productivity. However, this choice is made as a means of survival amidst the economic hardships caused by mining.



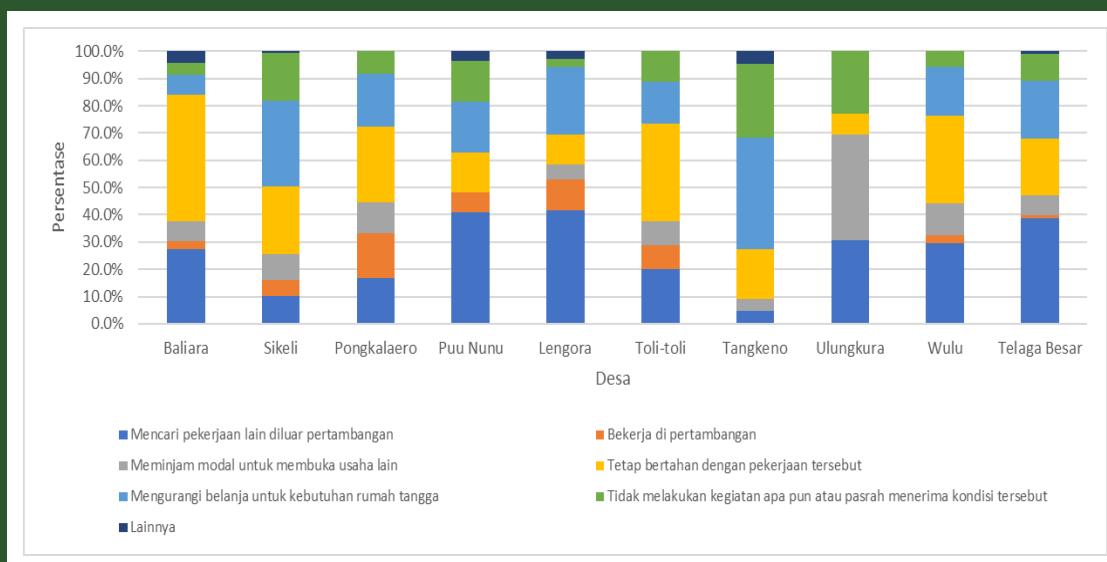
**Gambar 12.** Cara Rumah Tangga bertahan Hidup ketika Menghadapi Kesulitan akibat Dampak dari Kegiatan Pertambangan menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

### E. Jaminan Sosial

Jaminan sosial merupakan salah satu instrumen untuk menciptakan sistem ketahanan sosial dalam masyarakat. Dimana fungsi jaminan sosial adalah memberikan perlindungan sosial kepada masyarakat terhadap pekerjaan dan penghidupan mereka. Di Indonesia dikenal beberapa jenis jaminan sosial, seperti jaminan pensiun, jaminan hari tua, jaminan kecelakaan kerja, jaminan kematian, jaminan kehilangan pekerjaan dan jaminan pemutusan hubungan kerja. Setiap jenis jaminan ini mempunyai fungsi masing-masing dan diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan.

Meski demikian, masih banyak penduduk Indonesia yang tidak mendapatkan jaminan tersebut meski secara pekerjaan merupakan pekerjaan formal yang seharusnya secara regulasi wajib mendapatkan jaminan sosial tersebut. Apalagi dengan pekerja informal, sudah bisa dipastikan tidak memiliki sistem jaminan sosial.

Dalam konteks masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena, hanya sebagai kecil dari rumah tangga yang dilakukan survey memiliki jaminan sosial. Jumlahnya sekitar 1-4,2%. Yang paling banyak adalah jaminan pensiun, sebesar 4,2%. Diikuti oleh jaminan kecelakaan kerja (3,3%), jaminan hari tua (2,4%), jaminan pemutusan hubungan kerja (2,4%), jaminan kematian (1,9%) dan jaminan kehilangan pekerjaan (1,0%).



**Figure 12.** Household Survival Strategies in Facing Difficulties due to the Impacts of Mining Activities by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

### E. Social Security

Social security is an instrument used to create a social resilience system within society. The function of social security is to provide social protection to individuals regarding their employment and livelihoods. In Indonesia, several types of social security are recognized, such as pension benefits, old-age benefits, work accident benefits, death benefits, job loss benefits, and termination of employment benefits. Each type of guarantee has its own specific function and is regulated under statutory legislation.

Nevertheless, many Indonesians still do not receive these benefits, even those in formal employment who, by regulation, are mandatory recipients of social security. Furthermore, it is almost certain that informal workers do not have a social security system in place.

In the context of the community on Kabaena Island, only a small fraction of the surveyed households possess social security. The figures range from approximately 1% to 4.2%. The most common is pension benefits at 4.2%, followed by work accident benefits (3.3%), old-age benefits (2.4%), termination of employment benefits (2.4%), death benefits (1.9%), and unemployment benefits (1.0%).

**Tabel 6.** Persentase Rumah Tangga yang Memiliki Jaminan Sosial menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

Desa	Jenis Jaminan Sosial					
	Jaminan Pensiun	Jaminan Hari Tua	Jaminan Kecelakaan Kerja	Jaminan Kematian	Jaminan Kehilangan Pekerjaan	Jaminan Pemutusan Hubungan Kerja
Baliara	1.4%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	0.0%	2.7%
Sikeli	5.7%	3.1%	3.1%	1.9%	1.3%	2.5%
Pongkalaero	5.5%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	5.5%
Puu Nunu	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Lengora	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Toli-toli	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tangkeno	24.1%	10.3%	6.9%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%
Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wulu	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%
Telaga Besar	1.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

## 4.2. Kondisi Ekonomi

### A. Penghasilan dan Pengeluaran

Secara kondisi sosial, sudah dijelaskan bahwa keberadaan kegiatan pertambangan memberikan dampak buruk terhadap kehidupan sosial masyarakat. Lalu bagaimana secara ekonomi? Apakah hal yang sama juga terjadi pada aspek ekonomi?

Alat ukur yang penting digunakan untuk mengukur dampak secara ekonomi adalah indikator penghasilan dan pengeluaran. Dari aspek penghasilan yang diukur dari total penghasilan dari rumah tangga baik dari kepala rumah tangga maupun istri yang ikut bekerja. Secara rata-rata, penghasilan rumah tangga di Pulau Kabaena sebesar Rp 3.682.944 per bulan. Ini sedikit diatas upah minimum Kabupaten Bombana 2026 yang ditetapkan sebesar Rp 3.306.496 per bulan. Meski demikian masih ada beberapa desa yang penghasilan rumah tangganya berada di bawah upah minimum Kabupaten Bombana, yaitu Desa Baliara, Desa Puu Nunu, Desa Tangkeno, Desa Ulungkura, dan Desa Wulu.



**Table 6.** Percentage of Households with Social Security by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

Village	Type of Social Security					
	Pension Benefits	Old-Age Benefits	Work Accident Benefits	Death Benefits	Unemployment Insurance	Termination of Employment Benefits
Baliara	1.4%	2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	0.0%	2.7%
Sikeli	5.7%	3.1%	3.1%	1.9%	1.3%	2.5%
Pongkalaero	5.5%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	5.5%
Puu Nunu	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Lengora	5.1%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Toli-toli	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Tangkeno	24.1%	10.3%	6.9%	3.4%	0.0%	3.4%
Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Wulu	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	5.9%
Telaga Besar	1.6%	2.4%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

## 4.2. Economic Conditions

### A. Income and Expenditure

In terms of social conditions, it has already been explained that the presence of mining activities has a negative impact on the social life of the community. What, then, is the situation economically? Does the same hold true for the economic aspects?

An important tool used to measure economic impact is the indicator of income and expenditure. From the income aspect, this is measured by the total household income, including both the head of the household and the working spouse. On average, household income on Kabaena Island is Rp 3,682,944 per month. This is slightly above the 2026 Bombana Regency minimum wage, which is set at Rp 3,306,496 per month. Nevertheless, there are still several villages where household incomes fall below the Bombana Regency minimum wage, specifically Baliara Village, Puu Nunu Village, Tangkeno Village, Ulungkura Village, and Wulu Village.



**Tabel 7.** Rata-rata Penghasilan Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

Desa	Penghasilan Rumah Tangga (Rp/bulan)		
	Penghasilan dari Suami	Penghasilan dari Istri	Total Penghasilan
Baliara	1,997,013	279,221	2,276,234
Sikeli	4,284,085	502,188	4,786,273
Pongkalaero	3,469,636	521,818	3,991,455
Puu Nunu	2,564,250	475,000	3,039,250
Lengora	4,036,897	965,385	5,002,282
Toli-toli	5,273,111	823,333	6,096,444
Tangkeno	2,525,776	336,207	2,861,983
Ulungkura	2,203,571	285,714	2,489,286
Wulu	2,723,771	208,571	2,932,343
Telaga Besar	2,739,524	614,365	3,353,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,181,764</b>	<b>501,180</b>	<b>3,682,944</b>

Untuk pengeluaran, dihitung dari semua jenis pengeluaran rumah tangga baik untuk pengeluaran makanan maupun pengeluaran non makanan. Rata-rata pengeluaran rumah tangga di Pulau Kabaena sebesar Rp 2,761,226 per bulan dengan komposisi pengeluaran makanan sebesar Rp 1,673,318 per bulan dan pengeluaran non makanan sebesar Rp 1,087,908 per bulan. Jika dikomparasikan dengan rata-rata pendapatan per bulan rumah tangga, hanya selisih sekitar Rp 921.718 per bulan.

Jika dilihat dari pengeluaran berdasarkan desa, rata-rata pengeluaran terbesar adalah rumah tangga yang tinggal di Desa Toli-toli dengan pengeluaran sebesar Rp 3,419,454 per bulan. Sedangkan rumah tangga dengan pengeluaran terendah ada di Desa Tangkeno dengan rata-rata pengeluaran sebesar Rp 2.291.897 per bulan.

**Tabel 8.** Rata-rata Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga Per Bulan menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

Desa	Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga (Rp/Bulan)		
	Pengeluaran makanan	Pengeluaran non makanan	Total
Baliara	1,779,811	1,416,577	3,196,388
Sikeli	1,718,240	1,172,215	2,890,455
Pongkalaero	1,451,000	850,981	2,301,981
Puu Nunu	1,734,725	922,000	2,656,725
Lengora	1,438,141	1,367,294	2,805,435
Toli-toli	2,009,166	1,410,288	3,419,454
Tangkeno	1,602,965	688,931	2,291,896
Ulungkura	1,588,714	910,178	2,498,892
Wulu	1,683,400	695,857	2,379,257
Telaga Besar	1,604,742	956,293	2,561,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673,318</b>	<b>1,087,908</b>	<b>2,761,226</b>

**Table 7.** Average Household Income by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

Village	Household Income (IDR/month)		
	Husband's Income	Wife's Income	Total Income
Baliara	1,997,013	279,221	2,276,234
Sikeli	4,284,085	502,188	4,786,273
Pongkalaero	3,469,636	521,818	3,991,455
Puu Nunu	2,564,250	475,000	3,039,250
Lengora	4,036,897	965,385	5,002,282
Toli-toli	5,273,111	823,333	6,096,444
Tangkeno	2,525,776	336,207	2,861,983
Ulungkura	2,203,571	285,714	2,489,286
Wulu	2,723,771	208,571	2,932,343
Telaga Besar	2,739,524	614,365	3,353,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,181,764</b>	<b>501,180</b>	<b>3,682,944</b>

Regarding expenditure, it is calculated from all types of household spending, including both food and non-food expenses. The average household expenditure on Kabaena Island is Rp 2,761,226 per month, with food expenditures accounting for Rp 1,673,318 per month and non-food expenditures totaling Rp 1,087,908 per month. When compared with the average monthly household income, there is a remaining balance of only approximately Rp 921,718 per month.

Looking at expenditure by village, the highest average expenditure is found among households living in Toli-toli Village, with spending reaching Rp 3,419,454 per month. Meanwhile, households with the lowest expenditure are in Tangkeno Village, with an average expenditure of Rp 2,291,897 per month.

**Table 8.** Average Monthly Household Expenditure by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

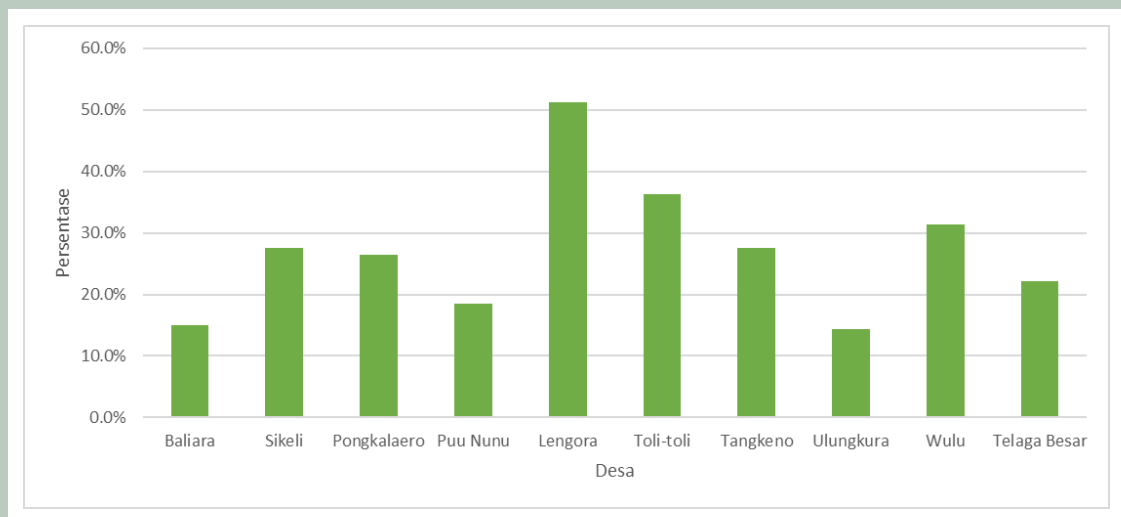
Village	Household Expenditure (IDR/Month)		
	Food Expenditure	Non-food Expenditure	Total
Baliara	1,779,811	1,416,577	3,196,388
Sikeli	1,718,240	1,172,215	2,890,455
Pongkalaero	1,451,000	850,981	2,301,981
Puu Nunu	1,734,725	922,000	2,656,725
Lengora	1,438,141	1,367,294	2,805,435
Toli-toli	2,009,166	1,410,288	3,419,454
Tangkeno	1,602,965	688,931	2,291,896
Ulungkura	1,588,714	910,178	2,498,892
Wulu	1,683,400	695,857	2,379,257
Telaga Besar	1,604,742	956,293	2,561,035
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673,318</b>	<b>1,087,908</b>	<b>2,761,226</b>

## B. Inklusi Keuangan

Selain indikator penghasilan dan pengeluaran rumah tangga, untuk melihat aspek ekonomi, dilakukan analisis terhadap inklusi keuangan. Inklusi keuangan berguna untuk melihat sejauh mana masyarakat memiliki akses terhadap sektor keuangan. Dalam sistem ekonomi modern, peranan sektor keuangan ini penting sebagai instrumen keberlanjutan perekonomian. Semakin tinggi inklusi keuangan masyarakat menandakan semakin baik perekonomian pada masyarakat tersebut.

Dari data, ternyata baru sekitar 26,4% dari rumah tangga yang akses ke sektor perbankan atau memiliki rekening di bank. Sisanya 73,6% tidak memiliki akses ke sektor perbankan. Ini menunjukkan kondisi dimana masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena masih rendah literasi keuangan dan menunjukkan juga tingkat perekonomian yang masih rendah.

Jika dilihat dari data setiap desa, Desa Lengora yang paling tinggi tingkat akses ke perbankan dengan jumlah rumah tangga yang memiliki tabungan di bank sebanyak 51,3%. Sedangkan yang terendah adalah Desa Ulungkura sebesar 14,3%.



**Gambar 13.** Persentase dari Rumah Tangga yang Memiliki Tabungan di Bank menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

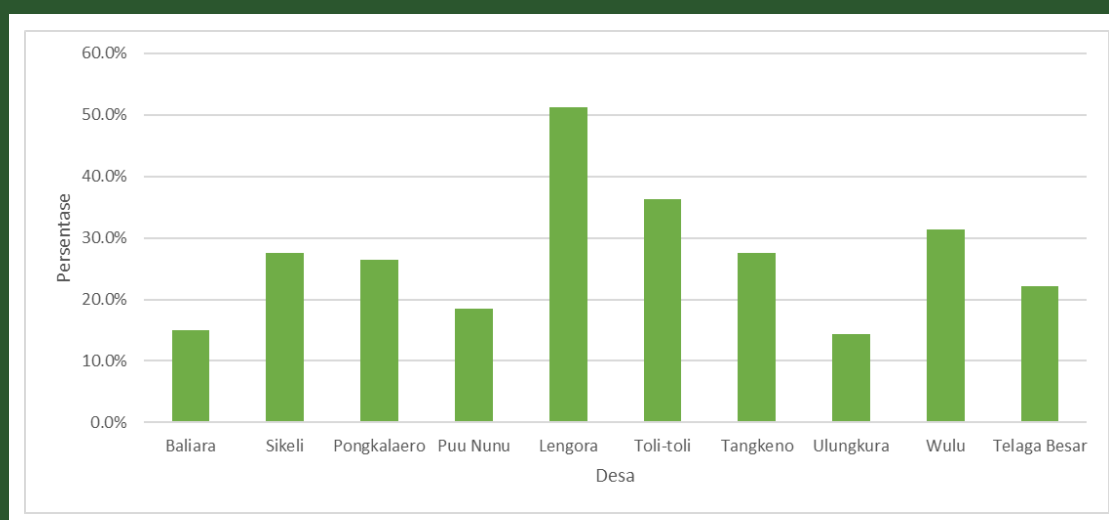
Dari rumah tangga yang memiliki tabungan di bank, rata-rata jumlah tabungan terbesar dari masyarakat adalah sebesar Rp 1-2 juta dengan proporsi sebesar 34,1%. Untuk tabungan kurang dari satu juta rupiah sebanyak 23,5% dan lebih dari Rp 5 juta sebesar 23,5%. Dari sini juga terlihat bahwa selain jumlah tabungan yang kecil, juga terjadi ketimpangan dari jumlah tabungan tersebut pada rumah tangga dan desa.

## B. Financial Inclusion

In addition to household income and expenditure indicators, an analysis of financial inclusion was conducted to examine the economic aspects. Financial inclusion is useful for determining the extent to which the community has access to the financial sector. In a modern economic system, the role of the financial sector is vital as an instrument for economic sustainability. Higher financial inclusion within a community indicates a better economic condition for that population.

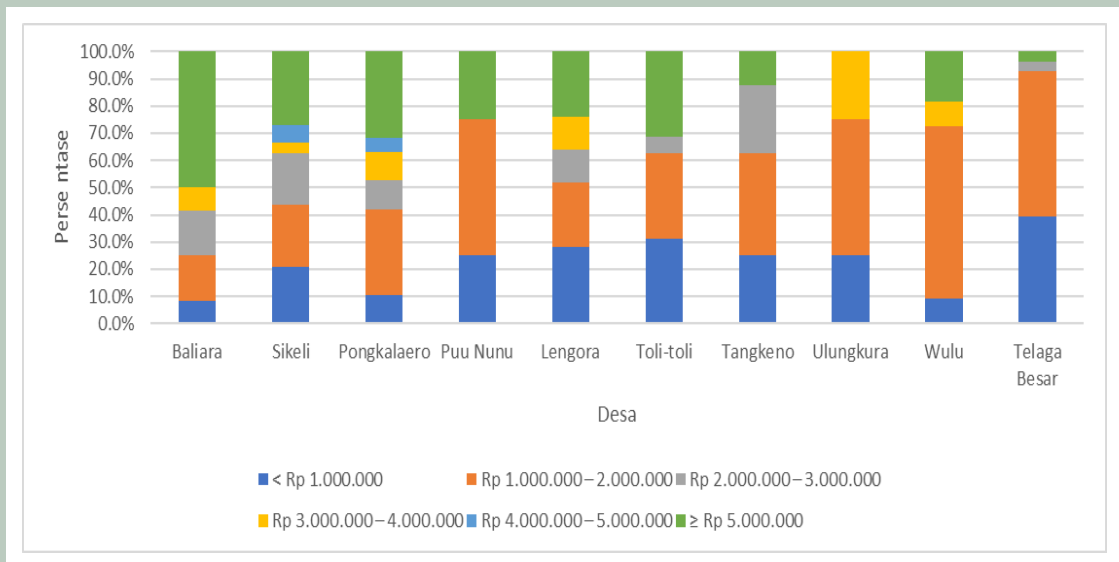
The data reveals that only about 26.4% of households have access to the banking sector or possess a bank account. The remaining 73.6% do not have access to banking services. This indicates a condition where the community on Kabaena Island still has low financial literacy and also reflects a low economic level.

Looking at the data by village, Lengora Village has the highest level of banking access, with 51.3% of households having bank savings. Meanwhile, the lowest is Ulungkura Village at 14.3%.



**Figure 13.** Percentage of Households with Bank Savings by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

Among households with bank savings, the largest proportion of the population—34.1%—has an average savings amount of Rp 1–2 million. Savings of less than one million rupiah account for 23.5%, while savings exceeding Rp 5 million also represent 23.5%. This data indicates that in addition to the small overall amount of savings, there is a significant disparity in savings levels across both households and villages.

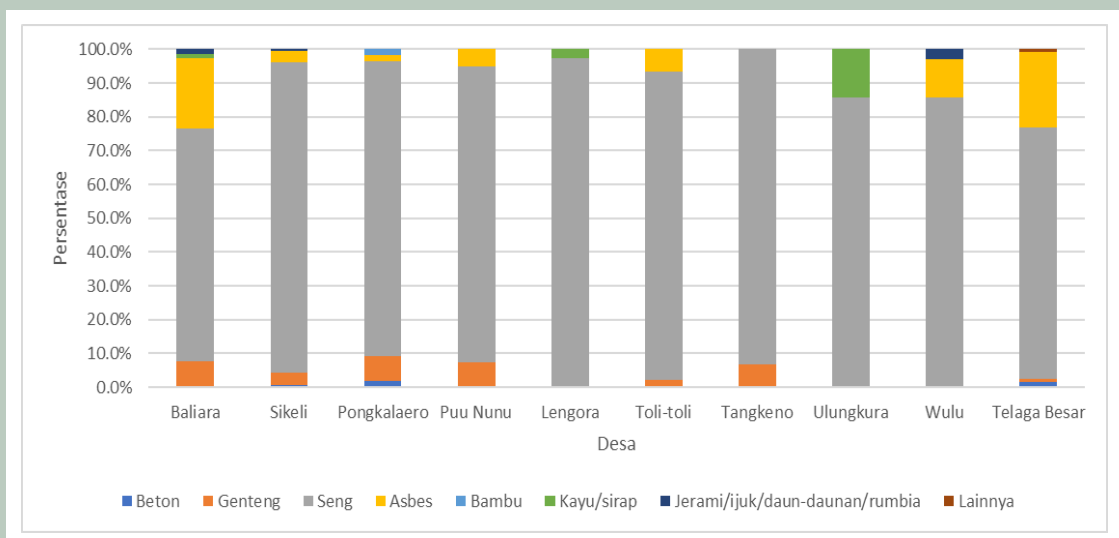


**Gambar 14.** Jumlah Tabungan Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

### 4.3. Kondisi Lingkungan Rumah Tangga

#### A. Kondisi Rumah

Kondisi rumah tempat tinggal juga merefleksikan sejauh mana rumah tangga memiliki hunian yang layak. Hunian yang layak juga merefleksikan tentang kesejahteraan masyarakat. Dari aspek rumah, yang diukur adalah kondisi atap dan lantainya. Dari data, menunjukkan sekitar 84,7% rumah yang dihuni oleh masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena merupakan jenis seng. Jenis atap ini mendominasi di setiap desa. Sedangkan untuk lantai rumah, didominasi oleh kayu dan papan. Sekitar 52,2% dari rumah tangga memiliki lantai kayu dan papan. Selanjutnya terdapat sekitar 21% jenis keramik dan 5,7% merupakan jenis bambu.



**Gambar 15.** Jenis Atap Rumah menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025



Figure 14. Total Household Savings by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

### 4.3. Household Environmental Conditions

#### A. Housing Conditions

The physical structure of the houses reflects the extent to which a household possesses decent housing, which in turn serves as a reflection of community welfare. Regarding the housing aspect, the metrics measured are the condition of the roof and the flooring. The data shows that approximately 84.7% of the houses inhabited by the community on Kabaena Island use zinc roofing. This type of roofing is dominant in every village. As for flooring, the majority consists of wood and planks. Approximately 52.2% of households have wooden and plank floors, followed by about 21% with ceramic tiles and 5.7% using bamboo.

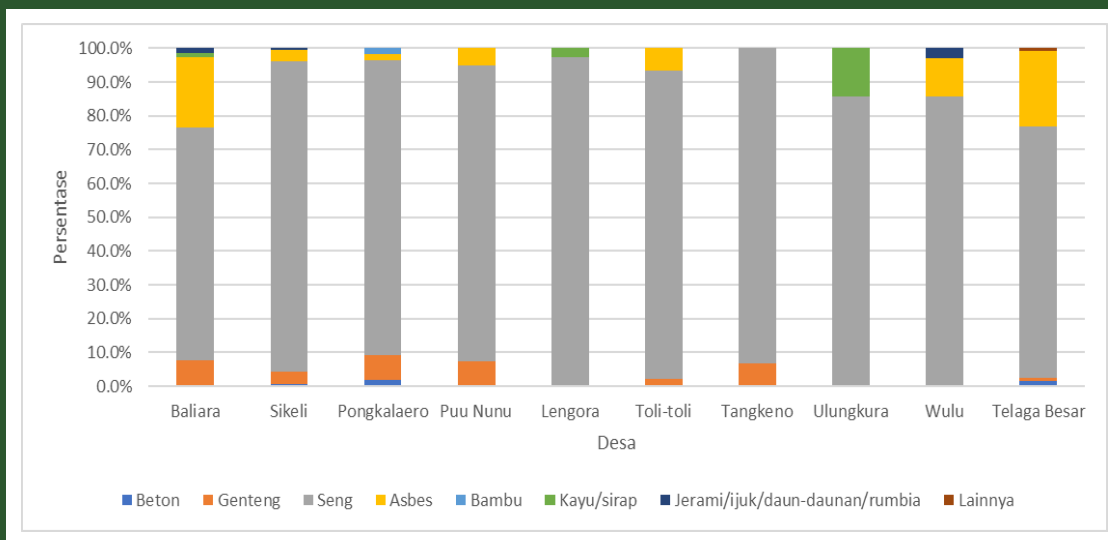
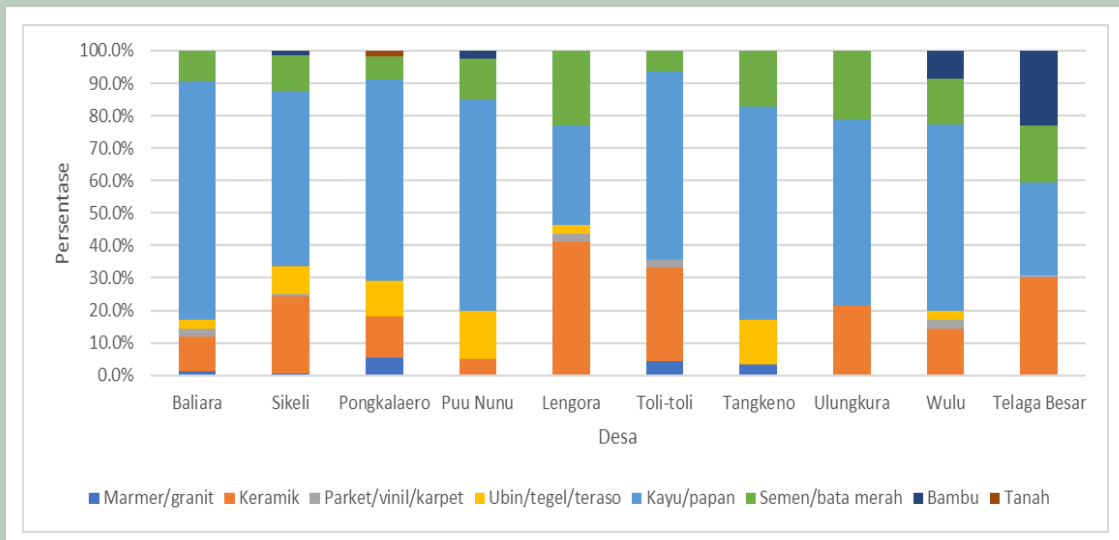


Figure 15. Type of Roofing Material by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

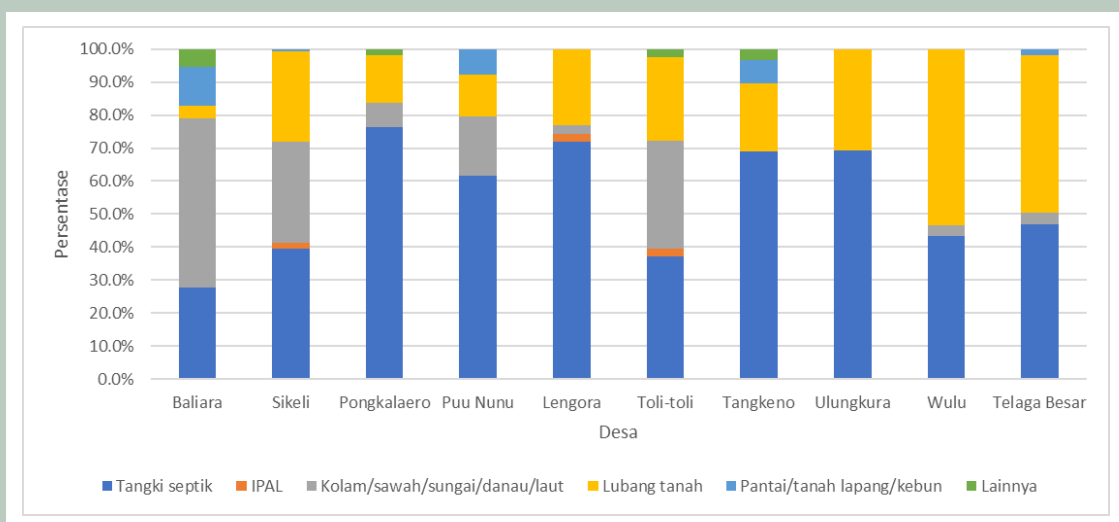


**Gambar 16.** Jenis Lantai Rumah menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

## B. Kondisi Sanitasi

Kondisi sanitasi akan berhubungan dengan aspek lingkungan dan kesehatan. Rumah yang sehat harus memiliki sanitasi yang baik. Indikator yang bisa dilihat adalah tempat pembuangan akhir tinja. Dari data menunjukkan sekitar 48,4% rumah tangga telah memiliki tangki septik untuk pembuangan akhir tinja. Ini sudah merefleksikan sistem sanitasi yang baik, meski secara teknis perlu dinilai lebih detail lagi terkait kualitas tangki septiknya.

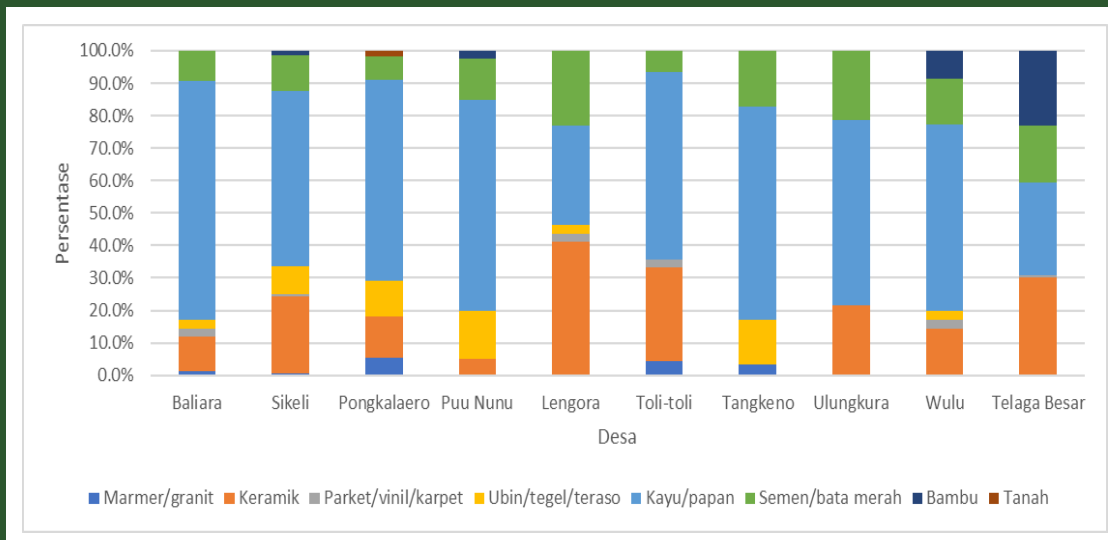
Meski demikian masih banyak rumah tangga yang tidak memiliki sistem sanitasi yang baik. Masih ada sekitar 26,6% yang pembuangannya langsung ke tanah yang di lobangin dan sekitar 20,1% dibuang langsung ke kolam/sawah/sungai/danau/laut. Ini menunjukkan masih perlu perbaikan lagi terhadap sistem sanitasi tersebut.



**Gambar 17.** Kondisi Sanitasi menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

## C. Kondisi Sumber Air Bersih

Air bersih menjadi salah satu kebutuhan vital bagi rumah tangga. Air bersih ini akan digunakan untuk minum bagi anggota rumah tangga. Seharusnya bersumber dari sumber air

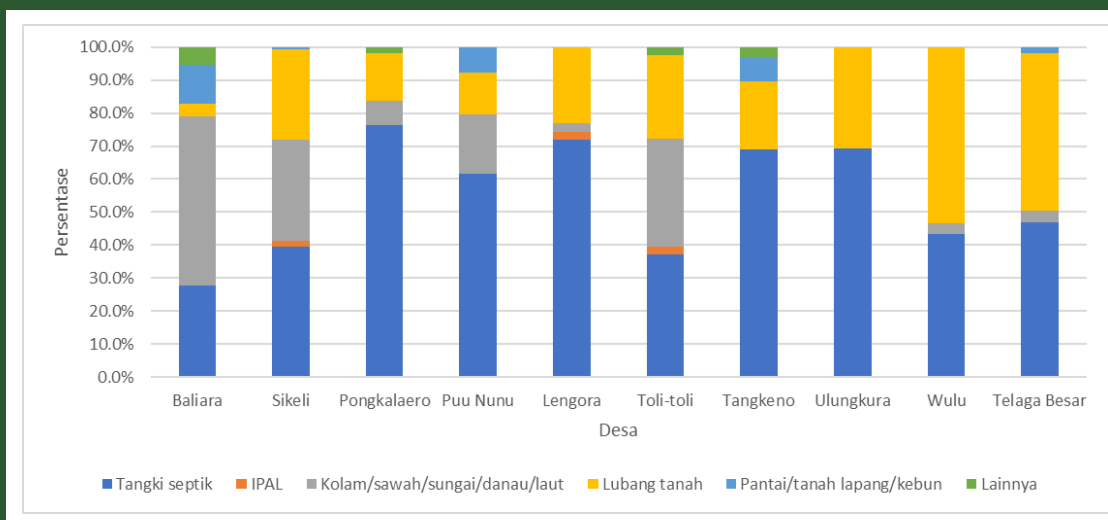


**Figure 16.** Type of Flooring Material by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

### B. Sanitation Conditions

Sanitation conditions are closely linked to environmental and health aspects. A healthy home must have proper sanitation. One observable indicator is the final disposal site for human waste. Data indicates that approximately 48.4% of households have a septic tank for final waste disposal. This reflects a good sanitation system, although technically, more detailed assessment is required regarding the quality of these septic tanks.

However, many households still lack a proper sanitation system. Approximately 26.6% still discharge waste directly into pit latrines (holes in the ground), and about 20.1% discharge directly into ponds, rice fields, rivers, lakes, or the sea. This highlights the ongoing need for improvements to the sanitation system.



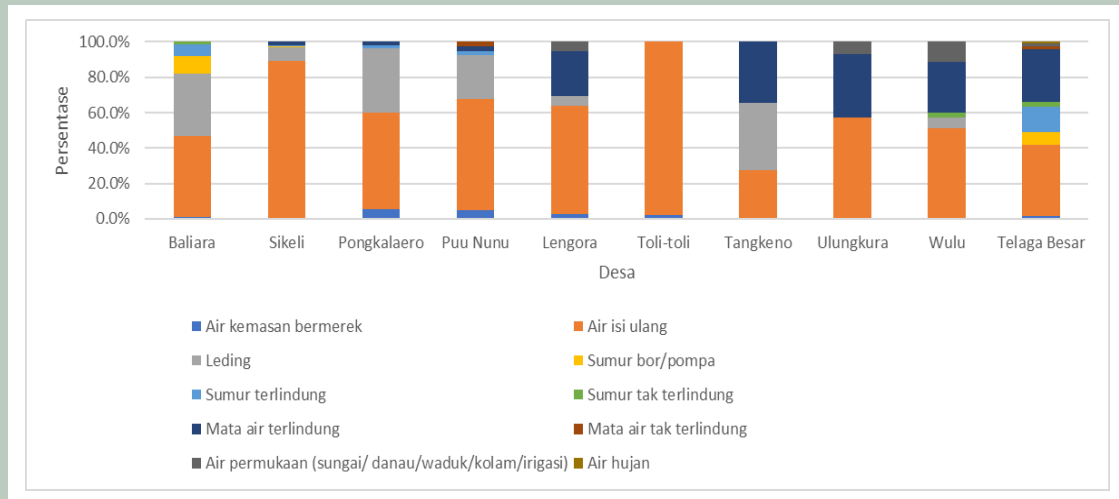
**Figure 17.** Sanitation Conditions by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

### C. Access to Clean Water Sources

Clean water is one of the vital needs for a household. This clean water is used for drinking by household members and should ideally come from drinking water sources that are safe

minum yang baik dan layak konsumsi. Dari data menunjukkan sekitar 62% dari rumah tangga menggunakan air isi ulang untuk minum. Ini dominan di setiap desa di Pulau Kabaena.

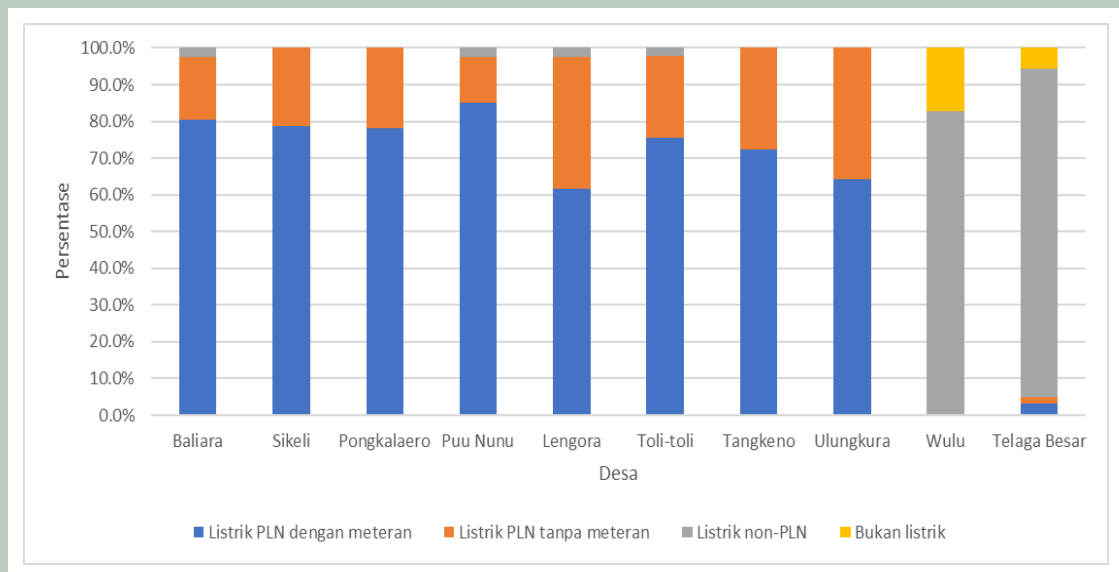
Selanjutnya, sumber air minum lainnya di dapat dari air leding sebesar 13,6% dan mata air terlindung sebesar 12,6%. Kondisinya berbeda di setiap desa. Dari aspek ini kita bisa menjelaskan bahwa kebutuhan air bersih di Pulau Kabaena sangat tergantung dengan air isi ulang. Dan kondisi ini secara kemandirian tidak bagus karena tergantung dari pasokan air yang susah dikontrol ketersediaannya oleh rumah tangga.



**Gambar 18.** Sumber Air Minum Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

#### D. Kondisi Penerangan

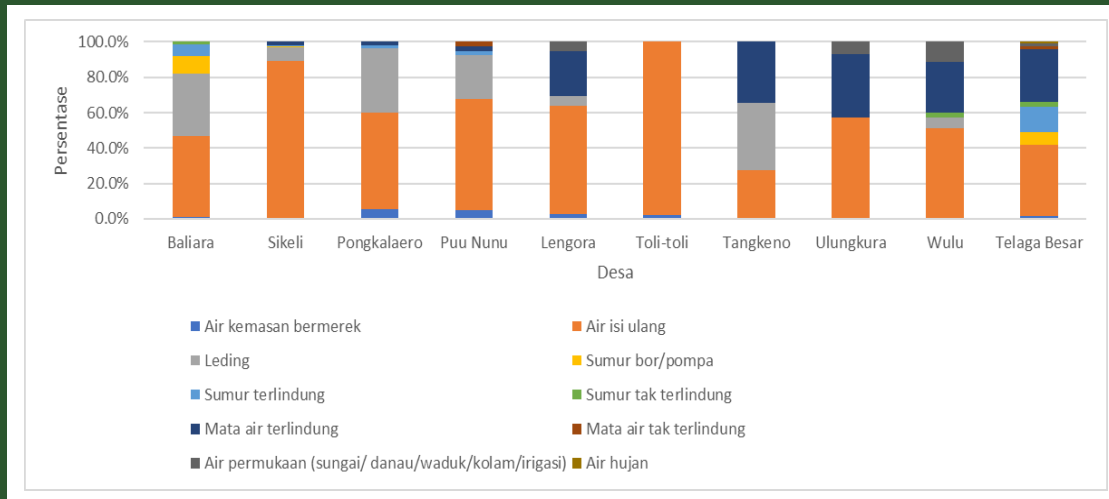
Dari aspek penerangan, sekitar 74,3% dari rumah tangga sudah memiliki akses terhadap listrik pemerintah. Di mana sekitar 57,7% berupa listrik PLN yang meteran dan 16,6% listrik PLN non meteran. Artinya, masih ada sekitar 25,7% rumah tangga yang tidak memiliki akses terhadap listrik pemerintah. Ini terbesar ada di Desa Wulu dan Desa Telaga Besar. Dua desa ini harus segera mendapatkan perhatian pemerintah untuk menyediakan akses terhadap sumber listrik PLN.



**Gambar 19.** Sumber Penerangan Rumah Tangga menurut Desa di Pulau Kabaena, 2025

and fit for consumption. Data shows that approximately 62% of households use refilled drinking water (air isi ulang). This is the dominant source in every village on Kabaena Island.

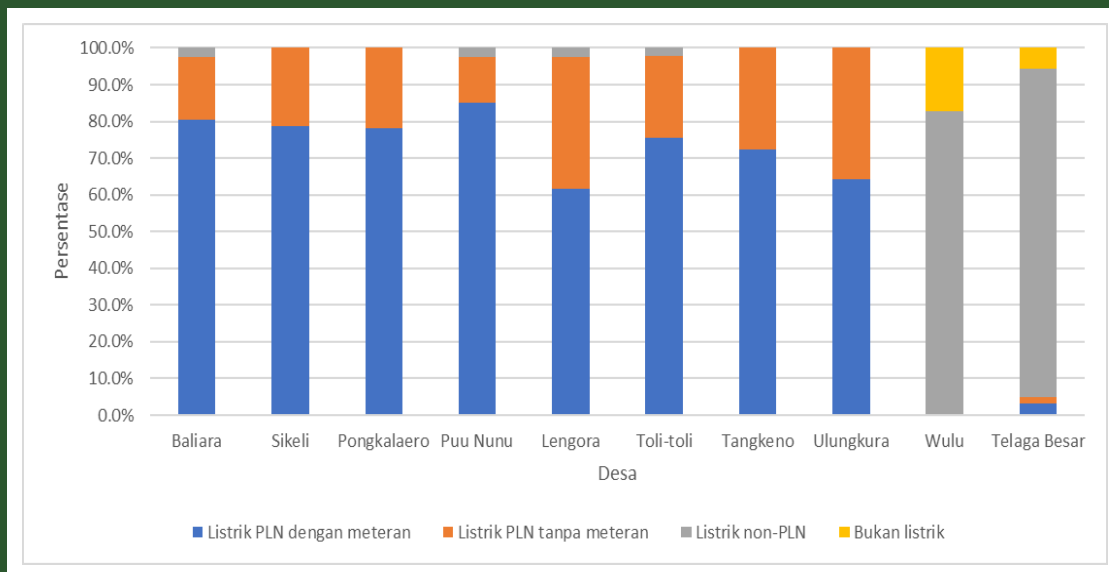
Furthermore, other sources of drinking water include piped water (air leding) at 13.6% and protected springs at 12.6%. These conditions vary across each village. From this perspective, it can be concluded that the need for clean water on Kabaena Island is highly dependent on refilled water. This situation is unfavorable in terms of self-sufficiency because it depends on a supply of water whose availability is difficult for households to control.



**Figure 18.** Household Drinking Water Sources by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

#### D. Access to Electricity

In terms of electricity, approximately 74.3% of households have access to government-provided electricity. Of these, about 57.7% are connected to the PLN grid with meters, and 16.6% are connected to the PLN grid without meters. This means that roughly 25.7% of households still lack access to government electricity. The highest concentrations of these households are found in Wulu Village and Telaga Besar Village. These two villages require immediate government attention to provide access to PLN electricity.



**Figure 19.** Household Access to Electricity by Village on Kabaena Island, 2025

# 5

## PENUTUP

Cengkraman tambang di Pulau Kabaena begitu kuat dan berimplikasi terhadap kerusakan lingkungan dan sosial ekonomi masyarakat. Obral izin yang diberikan oleh pemerintah atas nama investasi dan pembangunan, bukan memberikan manfaat tapi memberikan petaka bagi kehidupan masyarakat.

Lahan-lahan produktif yang selama ini menjadi sumber mata pencaharian masyarakat, telah beralih fungsi menjadi tambang. Hutan sebagai sumber kekayaan hayati, yang selama ini menjadi sumber penghasilan telah dibabat dan dikeruk oleh kegiatan pertambangan. Tambang telah menjelma menjadi predator bagi kehidupan masyarakat di Pulau Kabaena.

Kenapa bisa demikian? Tata kelola pertambangan yang buruk adalah penyebab utamanya. Sebagai bagian dari pulau-pulau kecil, tak selayaknya kegiatan pertambangan dilakukan di Pulau Kabaena. Apalagi, ketika izin yang diberikan tidak mengukur dampak pertambangan terhadap pulau tersebut, sehingga risiko kerusakannya lebih besar. Semakin berbahaya, ketika 73% dari luas pulau tersebut telah menjadi wilayah pertambangan. Dari wilayah pertambangan tersebut, sekitar 54,5% berada di dalam kawasan hutan. Ini tentu semakin menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan pertambangan di Pulau Kabaena tidak layak ruang dan prinsip tata kelola pertambangan yang baik.

Implikasinya sangat besar. Lingkungan semakin rusak dan pencemarannya terjadi dimana-mana, baik di sungai, pesisir pantai, perairan laut sampai udara. Ini menimbulkan dampak terhadap kesehatan masyarakat. Angka keluhan kesehatan sangat tinggi dan itu kebanyakan merupakan penyakit yang ditimbulkan dari kerusakan lingkungan.

Masyarakat juga banyak kehilangan mata pencaharian karena lahannya sudah beralih fungsi menjadi tambang. Para nelayan kesulitan mendapatkan ikan karena perairan lautnya sudah tercemar oleh limbah pertambangan. Akses masyarakat untuk bekerja di pertambangan juga terbatas karena hanya disediakan bagi masyarakat yang lahannya dijadikan wilayah pertambangan dan itu pun hanya berupa pekerja kasar.

Pada kondisi tersebut, masyarakat hanya pasrah dan terus bertahan hidup di tengah kondisi ekonomi yang tidak kondusif dan akses publik yang tidak memadai. Di sisi lain, kebutuhan hidup juga semakin tinggi karena tidak semua kebutuhan pokok bisa disediakan langsung dari Pulau Kabaena, masih banyak didatangkan dari luar pulau. Dinamika ekonomi ini telah menyebabkan tekanan yang besar bagi masyarakat, disaat perusahaan pertambangan masif berinvestasi.

Tentu ini bukan hal yang baik dalam konsep keberlanjutan pembangunan daerah. Investasi bisa diartikan memberikan nilai tambah ekonomi, ketika investasi tersebut dapat meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Tapi investasi yang buruk, seperti di Pulau Kabaena justru menjadi sebuah kutukan bagi pembangunan. Karena itu, Pulau Kabaena harus mampu keluar dari kutukan tersebut. Jika tidak, transformasi pembangunan yang ingin dicapai lewat investasi tidak akan bisa diwujudkan.

Upaya keluar dari krisis ini membutuhkan langkah yang serius melalui perbaikan tata kelola pertambangan, perlindungan ruang hidup masyarakat, penghentian ekspansi tambang yang tidak terkendali, serta pemulihan lingkungan dan sosial ekonomi masyarakat terdampak. Dengan demikian, kami merekomendasikan pemerintah untuk mengambil tindakan seperti sebagai berikut:

*The mining industry's grip on Kabaena Island is immensely strong, carrying profound implications for environmental degradation and the socio-economic well-being of the community. The government's indiscriminate issuance of permits in the name of investment and development has brought catastrophe rather than benefits to the lives of the people.*

*Productive lands, which have long served as the community's primary source of livelihood, have been converted into mining sites. Forests—once a reservoir of biodiversity and a long-standing source of income—have been cleared and excavated by mining activities. Mining has transformed into a predator of the livelihoods of the people on Kabaena Island.*

*Why has this happened? Poor mining governance is the root cause. As part of a group of small islands, Kabaena is unsuitable for large-scale mining activities. This is especially true when permits are issued without measuring the environmental impact, leading to a much higher risk of destruction. The situation is increasingly dangerous, as 73% of the island's total land area has been designated as mining territory. Within that territory, approximately 54.5% is located inside forest zones. This clearly demonstrates that the presence of mining on Kabaena Island is spatially unsuitable and violates the principles of good mining governance.*

*The implications are significant. The environment is increasingly degraded, with pollution spreading everywhere—from rivers and coastlines to marine waters and the air. This has a detrimental impact on public health; health complaint rates are very high, mostly consisting of diseases caused by environmental degradation.*

*Furthermore, many community members have lost their livelihoods as their land has been converted into mining sites. Fishermen struggle to find fish because the marine waters have been contaminated by mining waste. Community access to employment within the mining sector is also limited; opportunities are generally restricted to those whose land was taken for mining operations, and even then, primarily as unskilled laborers.*

*Under these conditions, the community remains resigned, struggling to survive amidst an unfavorable economic climate and inadequate public access. Meanwhile, the cost of living continues to rise because essential goods cannot all be produced locally on Kabaena Island and must be imported from elsewhere. This economic dynamic has created immense pressure on the community, even as mining companies invest heavily.*

*This is certainly not a positive trajectory for regional sustainable development. Investment is meant to provide economic added value by improving community welfare. However, poor investment—as seen on Kabaena Island—becomes a curse for development. Consequently, Kabaena Island must find a way to escape this curse. Otherwise, the developmental transformation intended through investment will never be realized.*

*Efforts to overcome this crisis require serious measures through improving mining governance, protecting community living spaces, halting uncontrolled mining expansion, and restoring the environment and the socio-economic conditions of affected communities. Therefore, we recommend that the government take the following actions*

1. Melakukan evaluasi dan mencabut seluruh izin pertambangan di Pulau Kabaena, khususnya yang berada di kawasan hutan, wilayah pesisir, serta area kritis yang berdampak langsung terhadap ruang hidup masyarakat;
2. Memperkuat pengawasan dan penegakan hukum lingkungan terhadap perusahaan yang menyebabkan pencemaran sungai, laut, udara, dan kerusakan kawasan produktif masyarakat;
3. Menghentikan ekspansi pertambangan baru di Pulau Kabaena dengan mempertimbangkan daya dukung pulau kecil serta risiko ekologis dan sosial yang ditimbulkan;
4. Mendorong pemulihan lingkungan dan layanan dasar masyarakat, termasuk rehabilitasi wilayah terdampak, pemulihan sumber air bersih, layanan kesehatan, sanitasi, dan infrastruktur dasar di desa-desa terdampak tambang;
5. Melindungi dan memulihkan mata pencaharian masyarakat, terutama nelayan dan petani, melalui dukungan ekonomi lokal yang berkelanjutan dan tidak bergantung pada sektor ekstraktif;
6. Memastikan keterlibatan masyarakat dalam pengambilan kebijakan, termasuk keterbukaan informasi terkait izin tambang, dokumen lingkungan, dan rencana pemulihan wilayah terdampak.



1. *Conduct a comprehensive evaluation and revoke all mining permits on Kabaena Island, particularly those located within forest areas, coastal zones, and critical areas that directly affect community living spaces;*
2. *Strengthen environmental monitoring and law enforcement against companies responsible for pollution of rivers, seas, air, and the destruction of productive community areas;*
3. *Halt the expansion of new mining activities on Kabaena Island by considering the carrying capacity of small islands and the ecological and social risks involved;*
4. *Promote environmental recovery and the improvement of basic public services, including rehabilitation of affected areas, restoration of clean water sources, healthcare services, sanitation, and basic infrastructure in mining-affected villages;*
5. *Protect and restore community livelihoods, especially for fishers and farmers, through sustainable local economic support that does not depend on extractive industries;*
6. *Ensure meaningful community participation in policy-making processes, including transparency and public access to information related to mining permits, environmental documents, and recovery plans for affected areas.*



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## LAMPIRAN

### Lampiran 1. Data Demografi di Desa-deso Pulau Kabaena

Tabel 1.1. Distribusi Etnis Kepala Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Suku dari kepala keluarga					
		Moronene	Bajau	Bugis	Buton	Jawa	Lainnya
1	Baliara	13.0%	32.5%	32.5%	5.2%	0.0%	16.9%
2	Sikeli	45.3%	18.9%	18.2%	5.0%	1.9%	10.7%
3	Pongkalaero	74.5%	1.8%	7.3%	10.9%	0.0%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	57.5%	15.0%	7.5%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%
5	Lengora	81.1%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	10.8%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	6.7%	77.8%	11.1%	2.2%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.3%	2.9%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	5.6%	0.8%	89.7%	0.8%	2.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>

Tabel 1.2. Distribusi Etnis Istri dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Suku dari istri					
		Moronene	Bajau	Bugis	Buton	Jawa	Lainnya
1	Baliara	11.3%	42.3%	25.4%	5.6%	0.0%	15.5%
2	Sikeli	35.5%	27.7%	14.9%	7.8%	2.1%	12.1%
3	Pongkalaero	73.5%	0.0%	12.2%	6.1%	0.0%	8.2%
4	Puu Nunu	53.8%	15.4%	10.3%	10.3%	7.7%	2.6%
5	Lengora	77.8%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	16.7%
6	Toli-toli	6.8%	4.5%	63.6%	15.9%	2.3%	6.8%
7	Tangkeno	81.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	11.1%
8	Ulungkura	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.9%	2.7%	2.7%	90.9%	0.9%	1.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1. Demographic Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 1.1.** Distribution of household head ethnicity

No	Village	Tribe of the head of the family					
		Moronene	Bajau	Bugis	Buton	Java	Other
1	Baliara	13.0%	32.5%	32.5%	5.2%	0.0%	16.9%
2	Sikeli	45.3%	18.9%	18.2%	5.0%	1.9%	10.7%
3	Pongkalaero	74.5%	1.8%	7.3%	10.9%	0.0%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	57.5%	15.0%	7.5%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%
5	Lengora	81.1%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	2.7%	10.8%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	6.7%	77.8%	11.1%	2.2%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	94.3%	2.9%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	5.6%	0.8%	89.7%	0.8%	2.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35.3%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>

**Table 1.2.** Distribution of wife ethnicity in households

No	Village	Tribe of wife					
		Moronene	Bajau	Bugis	Buton	Java	Other
1	Baliara	11.3%	42.3%	25.4%	5.6%	0.0%	15.5%
2	Sikeli	35.5%	27.7%	14.9%	7.8%	2.1%	12.1%
3	Pongkalaero	73.5%	0.0%	12.2%	6.1%	0.0%	8.2%
4	Puu Nunu	53.8%	15.4%	10.3%	10.3%	7.7%	2.6%
5	Lengora	77.8%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	2.8%	16.7%
6	Toli-toli	6.8%	4.5%	63.6%	15.9%	2.3%	6.8%
7	Tangkeno	81.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	11.1%
8	Ulungkura	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	8.3%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.9%	2.7%	2.7%	90.9%	0.9%	1.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	<b>28.8%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

**Tabel 1.3.** Tingkat pendidikan Kepala Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Pendidikan kepala keluarga							
		Tidak sekolah	Tidak tamat SD	SD/MI/ Sederajat	SMP/MTS/ Sederajat	SMA/MA/ Sederajat	Diploma	Sarjana (S1)	Magister (S2)
1	Baliara	9.5%	23.0%	40.5%	5.4%	16.2%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	14.0%	21.7%	15.9%	34.4%	2.5%	10.8%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	5.8%	19.2%	26.9%	15.4%	21.2%	1.9%	7.7%	1.9%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	15.0%	32.5%	25.0%	20.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%	8.1%	64.9%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	2.2%	24.4%	15.6%	46.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.7%	0.0%	18.5%	25.9%	33.3%	0.0%	18.5%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	11.4%	11.4%	34.3%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	4.0%	8.9%	46.0%	11.3%	22.6%	0.8%	6.5%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Tabel 1.4.** Tingkat pendidikan istri dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Pendidikan istri							
		Tidak sekolah	Tidak tamat SD	SD/MI/ Sederajat	SMP/ MTS/ Sederajat	SMA/MA/ Sederajat	Diploma	Sarjana (S1)	Magister (S2)
1	Baliara	18.3%	15.5%	42.3%	11.3%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	1.4%	9.4%	18.8%	17.4%	40.6%	1.4%	10.1%	0.7%
3	Pongkalaero	6.8%	6.8%	34.1%	18.2%	18.2%	2.3%	13.6%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.7%	18.9%	27.0%	29.7%	18.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
5	Lengora	5.6%	2.8%	5.6%	8.3%	50.0%	2.8%	22.2%	2.8%
6	Toli-toli	2.3%	2.3%	25.6%	25.6%	27.9%	2.3%	14.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	8.0%	4.0%	16.0%	20.0%	48.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	8.8%	11.8%	38.2%	23.5%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	4.5%	9.1%	40.0%	16.4%	20.9%	1.8%	7.3%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

**Tabel 1.5.** Jumlah anggota keluarga dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Jumlah anggota rumah tangga				
		=< 2 orang	3 orang	4 orang	5 orang	>= 6 orang
1	Baliara	9.5%	14.9%	32.4%	18.9%	24.3%
2	Sikeli	22.5%	18.5%	26.5%	13.9%	18.5%
3	Pongkalaero	17.3%	23.1%	38.5%	19.2%	1.9%
4	Puu Nunu	10.5%	15.8%	21.1%	28.9%	23.7%
5	Lengora	17.9%	30.8%	28.2%	15.4%	7.7%
6	Toli-toli	4.7%	25.6%	37.2%	9.3%	23.3%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	27.6%	24.1%	20.7%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	21.4%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%
9	Wulu	2.9%	20.0%	17.1%	17.1%	42.9%
10	Telaga Besar	11.7%	10.0%	26.7%	18.3%	33.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>

**Table 1.3.** Education level of household head

No	Village	Education of head of family							
		No school	Did not finish elementary school	Elementary School/ Islamic Elementary School/ Equivalent	Junior High School/ Islamic Junior High School/ Equivalent	High School/ Vocational High School/ Equivalent	Diploma	Bachelor degree)	Masters (S2)
1	Baliara	9.5%	23.0%	40.5%	5.4%	16.2%	0.0%	5.4%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	14.0%	21.7%	15.9%	34.4%	2.5%	10.8%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	5.8%	19.2%	26.9%	15.4%	21.2%	1.9%	7.7%	1.9%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	15.0%	32.5%	25.0%	20.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	2.7%	2.7%	5.4%	8.1%	64.9%	0.0%	16.2%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	2.2%	24.4%	15.6%	46.7%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.7%	0.0%	18.5%	25.9%	33.3%	0.0%	18.5%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	14.3%	71.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	11.4%	11.4%	34.3%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	4.0%	8.9%	46.0%	11.3%	22.6%	0.8%	6.5%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>11.9%</b>	<b>29.8%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Table 1.4.** Education level of wife in household

No	Village	Wife's education							
		No school	Did not finish elementary school	Elementary School/ Islamic Elementary School/ Equivalent	Junior High School/ Islamic Junior High School/ Equivalent	High School/ Vocational High School/ Equivalent	Diploma	Bachelor degree)	Masters (S2)
1	Baliara	18.3%	15.5%	42.3%	11.3%	12.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	1.4%	9.4%	18.8%	17.4%	40.6%	1.4%	10.1%	0.7%
3	Pongkalaero	6.8%	6.8%	34.1%	18.2%	18.2%	2.3%	13.6%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.7%	18.9%	27.0%	29.7%	18.9%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
5	Lengora	5.6%	2.8%	5.6%	8.3%	50.0%	2.8%	22.2%	2.8%
6	Toli-toli	2.3%	2.3%	25.6%	25.6%	27.9%	2.3%	14.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	8.0%	4.0%	16.0%	20.0%	48.0%	0.0%	4.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	8.8%	11.8%	38.2%	23.5%	11.8%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	4.5%	9.1%	40.0%	16.4%	20.9%	1.8%	7.3%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>9.3%</b>	<b>28.2%</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>28.5%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>

**Table 1.5.** Number of family members in the household

No	Village	Number of household members				
		=< 2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	>= 6 people
1	Baliara	9.5%	14.9%	32.4%	18.9%	24.3%
2	Sikeli	22.5%	18.5%	26.5%	13.9%	18.5%
3	Pongkalaero	17.3%	23.1%	38.5%	19.2%	1.9%
4	Puu Nunu	10.5%	15.8%	21.1%	28.9%	23.7%
5	Lengora	17.9%	30.8%	28.2%	15.4%	7.7%
6	Toli-toli	4.7%	25.6%	37.2%	9.3%	23.3%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	27.6%	24.1%	20.7%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	21.4%	14.3%	28.6%	14.3%
9	Wulu	2.9%	20.0%	17.1%	17.1%	42.9%
10	Telaga Besar	11.7%	10.0%	26.7%	18.3%	33.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>

**Lampiran 2.** Data Ketenagakerjaan di Desa-desa Pulau Kabaena

**Tabel 2.1.** Status bekerja Kepala Rumah Tangga selama 7 Hari Terakhir

No	Desa	Seminggu terakhir kepala keluarga mempunyai pekerjaan atau tidak bekerja	
		Bekerja	Tidak bekerja
1	Baliara	88.2%	11.8%
2	Sikeli	94.3%	5.7%
3	Pongkalaero	83.0%	17.0%
4	Puu Nunu	85.0%	15.0%
5	Lengora	81.1%	18.9%
6	Toli-toli	91.1%	8.9%
7	Tangkeno	79.3%	20.7%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	85.3%	14.7%
10	Telaga Besar	96.8%	3.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

**Tabel 2.2.** Status pekerjaan utama Kepala Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Status pekerjaan utama dari kepala keluarga					
		Berusaha sendiri	Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/ tidak dibayar	Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/buruh dibayar	Buruh/ karyawan/ pegawai	Pekerja bebas	Pekerja keluarga/ tidak dibayar
1	Baliara	76.7%	1.4%	5.5%	8.2%	2.7%	5.5%
2	Sikeli	76.2%	0.0%	2.6%	20.5%	0.7%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	50.0%	2.0%	10.0%	34.0%	4.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	56.8%	0.0%	16.2%	27.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	39.4%	3.0%	3.0%	51.5%	0.0%	3.0%
6	Toli-toli	78.9%	2.6%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	2.6%
7	Tangkeno	66.7%	3.7%	0.0%	29.6%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	68.4%	1.8%	1.8%	23.7%	1.8%	2.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

**Tabel 2.3.** Sektor pekerjaan utama Kepala Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Lapangan pekerjaan utama dari kepala keluarga											
		Pertanian	Perkebunan	Perikanan	Pertambangan	Industri	Ketenagalistrikan	Konstruksi	Perdagangan	Transportasi	Pemerintahan	Jasa keuangan	Lainnya
1	Baliara	2.8%	5.6%	59.2%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	12.7%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	7.0%
2	Sikeli	10.6%	6.0%	28.5%	6.6%	1.3%	0.0%	7.9%	13.9%	3.3%	9.9%	1.3%	10.6%
3	Pongkalaero	7.7%	15.4%	9.6%	40.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	9.6%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	3.8%
4	Puu Nunu	17.9%	7.7%	17.9%	33.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	10.3%
5	Lengora	22.9%	11.4%	0.0%	25.7%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	11.4%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	5.7%
6	Toli-toli	9.8%	9.8%	53.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	12.2%	4.9%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	14.8%	51.9%	0.0%	11.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	3.7%
8	Ulungkura	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	6.5%	0.0%	48.4%	32.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%
10	Telaga Besar	15.1%	2.5%	43.7%	5.0%	0.8%	0.0%	12.6%	11.8%	0.8%	5.9%	0.0%	1.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

## Appendix 2. Employment Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 2.1.** Head of Household's Employment Status during the Last 7 Days

No	Village	In the last week the head of the family had work or did not work	
		Work	Doesn't work
1	Baliara	88.2%	11.8%
2	Sikeli	94.3%	5.7%
3	Pongkalaero	83.0%	17.0%
4	Puu Nunu	85.0%	15.0%
5	Lengora	81.1%	18.9%
6	Toli-toli	91.1%	8.9%
7	Tangkeno	79.3%	20.7%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	85.3%	14.7%
10	Telaga Besar	96.8%	3.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.9%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>

**Table 2.2.** Main employment status of the head of the household

No	Village	Main employment status of head of family					
		Trying it yourself	Trying to be assisted by casual/unpaid workers	Trying to be assisted by permanent workers/paid workers	Workers/employees/staff	Freelance workers	Family/unpaid workers
1	Baliara	76.7%	1.4%	5.5%	8.2%	2.7%	5.5%
2	Sikeli	76.2%	0.0%	2.6%	20.5%	0.7%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	50.0%	2.0%	10.0%	34.0%	4.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	56.8%	0.0%	16.2%	27.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	39.4%	3.0%	3.0%	51.5%	0.0%	3.0%
6	Toli-toli	78.9%	2.6%	0.0%	15.8%	0.0%	2.6%
7	Tangkeno	66.7%	3.7%	0.0%	29.6%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	54.5%	0.0%	0.0%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	68.4%	1.8%	1.8%	23.7%	1.8%	2.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>67.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>24.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

**Table 2.3.** Main employment sector of the head of the household

No	Village	Main field of employment of the head of the family											
		Agri-culture	Plan-tation	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Electricity	Construction	Trading	Transpor-tation	Govern-ment	Financial services	Other
1	Baliara	2.8%	5.6%	59.2%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	12.7%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	7.0%
2	Sikeli	10.6%	6.0%	28.5%	6.6%	1.3%	0.0%	7.9%	13.9%	3.3%	9.9%	1.3%	10.6%
3	Pongkalaero	7.7%	15.4%	9.6%	40.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	9.6%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	3.8%
4	Puu Nunu	17.9%	7.7%	17.9%	33.3%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	10.3%
5	Lengora	22.9%	11.4%	0.0%	25.7%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	11.4%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	5.7%
6	Toli-toli	9.8%	9.8%	53.7%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	12.2%	4.9%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	14.8%	51.9%	0.0%	11.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%	3.7%
8	Ulungkura	53.8%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	15.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	6.5%	0.0%	48.4%	32.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	3.2%
10	Telaga Besar	15.1%	2.5%	43.7%	5.0%	0.8%	0.0%	12.6%	11.8%	0.8%	5.9%	0.0%	1.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.4%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>	<b>13.5%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>11.1%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>7.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>

**Tabel 2.4.** Profil pendapatan Kepala Rumah Tangga berdasarkan siklus pembayaran upah

No	Desa	Jenis pendapatan utama yang diterima oleh kepala keluarga dari pekerjaan				Total
		Harian	Mingguan	Bulanan	Lainnya	
1	Baliara	70.8%	6.9%	15.3%	6.9%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	51.0%	3.4%	42.3%	3.4%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	36.5%	7.7%	50.0%	5.8%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	52.5%	0.0%	47.5%	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	28.6%	20.0%	42.9%	8.6%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	57.5%	5.0%	30.0%	7.5%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	29.6%	7.4%	59.3%	3.7%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	38.5%	15.4%	30.8%	15.4%	100.0%
9	Wulu	45.2%	3.2%	45.2%	6.5%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	67.8%	5.0%	25.6%	1.7%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Tabel 2.5.** Status pekerjaan sampingan Kepala Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Kepala keluarga memiliki pekerjaan sampingan selain pekerjaan utama di atas	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	31.5%	68.5%
2	Sikeli	15.7%	84.3%
3	Pongkalaero	19.1%	80.9%
4	Puu Nunu	40.6%	59.4%
5	Lengora	60.0%	40.0%
6	Toli-toli	32.0%	68.0%
7	Tangkeno	26.9%	73.1%
8	Ulungkura	20.0%	80.0%
9	Wulu	10.0%	90.0%
10	Telaga Besar	27.2%	72.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>73.3%</b>

**Tabel 2.6.** Status bekerja istri dalam Rumah Tangga selama 7 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Seminggu terakhir istri mempunyai pekerjaan atau tidak bekerja	
		Bekerja	Tidak bekerja
1	Baliara	30.0%	70.0%
2	Sikeli	31.8%	68.2%
3	Pongkalaero	25.5%	74.5%
4	Puu Nunu	32.4%	67.6%
5	Lengora	50.0%	50.0%
6	Toli-toli	51.3%	48.7%
7	Tangkeno	33.3%	66.7%
8	Ulungkura	27.3%	72.7%
9	Wulu	28.6%	71.4%
10	Telaga Besar	36.0%	64.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>65.8%</b>

**Table 2.4.** Income profile of the Head of Household based on the wage payment cycle

No	Village	The main type of income received by the head of the family from work				Total
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other	
1	Baliara	70.8%	6.9%	15.3%	6.9%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	51.0%	3.4%	42.3%	3.4%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	36.5%	7.7%	50.0%	5.8%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	52.5%	0.0%	47.5%	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	28.6%	20.0%	42.9%	8.6%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	57.5%	5.0%	30.0%	7.5%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	29.6%	7.4%	59.3%	3.7%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	38.5%	15.4%	30.8%	15.4%	100.0%
9	Wulu	45.2%	3.2%	45.2%	6.5%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	67.8%	5.0%	25.6%	1.7%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.3%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Table 2.5.** Head of Household's Part-Time Employment Status

No	Village	The head of the family has a side job in addition to the main job above	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	31.5%	68.5%
2	Sikeli	15.7%	84.3%
3	Pongkalaero	19.1%	80.9%
4	Puu Nunu	40.6%	59.4%
5	Lengora	60.0%	40.0%
6	Toli-toli	32.0%	68.0%
7	Tangkeno	26.9%	73.1%
8	Ulungkura	20.0%	80.0%
9	Wulu	10.0%	90.0%
10	Telaga Besar	27.2%	72.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.7%</b>	<b>73.3%</b>

**Table 2.6.** Wife's working status in the household during the last 7 days

No	Village	In the last week, did the wife have a job or not work?	
		Work	Doesn't work
1	Baliara	30.0%	70.0%
2	Sikeli	31.8%	68.2%
3	Pongkalaero	25.5%	74.5%
4	Puu Nunu	32.4%	67.6%
5	Lengora	50.0%	50.0%
6	Toli-toli	51.3%	48.7%
7	Tangkeno	33.3%	66.7%
8	Ulungkura	27.3%	72.7%
9	Wulu	28.6%	71.4%
10	Telaga Besar	36.0%	64.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>65.8%</b>

**Tabel 2.7.** Status pekerjaan utama istri dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Status pekerjaan utama dari istri					
		Berusaha sendiri	Berusaha dibantu buruh tidak tetap/tidak dibayar	Berusaha dibantu buruh tetap/buruh dibayar	Buruh/karyawan/pegawai	Pekerja bebas	Pekerja keluarga/tidak dibayar
1	Baliara	63.6%	0.0%	3.0%	6.1%	0.0%	27.3%
2	Sikeli	60.7%	1.8%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	23.2%
3	Pongkalaero	38.9%	5.6%	0.0%	27.8%	5.6%	22.2%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	18.8%
5	Lengora	30.8%	3.8%	0.0%	34.6%	0.0%	30.8%
6	Toli-toli	56.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	24.0%
7	Tangkeno	63.6%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
9	Wulu	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	41.7%
10	Telaga Besar	45.1%	0.0%	3.9%	15.7%	0.0%	35.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>

**Tabel 2.8.** Sektor pekerjaan utama istri dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Lapangan pekerjaan utama dari istri						
		Pertanian	Perkebunan	Perikanan	Pertambangan	Perdagangan	Pemerintahan	Lainnya
1	Baliara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	5.0%	20.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	7.7%	2.6%	0.0%	66.7%	23.1%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	30.8%	46.2%	7.7%
4	Puu Nunu	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	35.7%	7.1%
5	Lengora	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	50.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	52.6%	42.1%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	33.3%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	11.1%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	8.1%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	67.6%	13.5%	5.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

**Tabel 2.9.** Profil pendapatan istri dalam Rumah Tangga berdasarkan siklus pembayaran upah

No	Desa	Jenis pendapatan utama yang diterima oleh istri dari pekerjaan			
		Harian	Mingguan	Bulanan	Lainnya
1	Baliara	70.6%	11.8%	17.6%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	63.9%	8.3%	27.8%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	41.7%	16.7%	33.3%	8.3%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	7.1%	35.7%	7.1%
5	Lengora	44.4%	0.0%	44.4%	11.1%
6	Toli-toli	36.8%	5.3%	52.6%	5.3%
7	Tangkeno	71.4%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	70.6%	5.9%	20.6%	2.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

**Table 2.7.** Wife's main employment status in the household

No	Village	Main employment status of wife					
		Trying it yourself	Trying to be assisted by casual/unpaid workers	Trying to be assisted by permanent workers/paid workers	Workers/employees/staff	Freelance workers	Family/unpaid workers
1	Baliara	63.6%	0.0%	3.0%	6.1%	0.0%	27.3%
2	Sikeli	60.7%	1.8%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	23.2%
3	Pongkalaero	38.9%	5.6%	0.0%	27.8%	5.6%	22.2%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%	0.0%	18.8%
5	Lengora	30.8%	3.8%	0.0%	34.6%	0.0%	30.8%
6	Toli-toli	56.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	24.0%
7	Tangkeno	63.6%	9.1%	0.0%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%
9	Wulu	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	41.7%
10	Telaga Besar	45.1%	0.0%	3.9%	15.7%	0.0%	35.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51.6%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>27.4%</b>

**Table 2.8.** Wife's main work sector in the household

No	Village	The wife's main field of work						
		Agriculture	Plantation	Fishery	Mining	Trading	Government	Other
1	Baliara	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	75.0%	5.0%	20.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	7.7%	2.6%	0.0%	66.7%	23.1%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	7.7%	30.8%	46.2%	7.7%
4	Puu Nunu	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%	35.7%	7.1%
5	Lengora	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%	50.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	52.6%	42.1%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	33.3%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	11.1%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	66.7%	16.7%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	8.1%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	67.6%	13.5%	5.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>57.1%</b>	<b>24.9%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>

**Table 2.9.** Profile of wife's income in household based on wage payment cycle

No	Village	The main type of income received by the wife from work			
		Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Other
1	Baliara	70.6%	11.8%	17.6%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	63.9%	8.3%	27.8%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	41.7%	16.7%	33.3%	8.3%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	7.1%	35.7%	7.1%
5	Lengora	44.4%	0.0%	44.4%	11.1%
6	Toli-toli	36.8%	5.3%	52.6%	5.3%
7	Tangkeno	71.4%	0.0%	28.6%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	50.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	70.6%	5.9%	20.6%	2.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>

**Tabel 2.10.** Status pekerjaan sampingan istri dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Istri memiliki pekerjaan sampingan selain pekerjaan utama di atas	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	4.2%	95.8%
2	Sikeli	3.4%	96.6%
3	Pongkalaero	10.0%	90.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	5.9%	94.1%
6	Toli-toli	8.3%	91.7%
7	Tangkeno	28.6%	71.4%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	13.3%	86.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>92.8%</b>

**Tabel 2.11.** Status bekerja anggota keluarga lain dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Adakah anggota keluarga lain yang bekerja	
		Ada	Tidak
1	Baliara	15.4%	84.6%
2	Sikeli	10.2%	89.8%
3	Pongkalaero	11.3%	88.7%
4	Puu Nunu	17.9%	82.1%
5	Lengora	32.0%	68.0%
6	Toli-toli	17.4%	82.6%
7	Tangkeno	14.8%	85.2%
8	Ulungkura	11.1%	88.9%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	22.4%	77.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>84.5%</b>

**Tabel 2.12.** Jumlah anggota keluarga lain yang bekerja dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Berapa orang anggota keluarga lain yang bekerja			
		1	2	3	4
1	Baliara	61.5%	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	61.1%	33.3%	5.6%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	71.4%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%
5	Lengora	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%
7	Tangkeno	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	50.0%	28.6%	21.4%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59.6%</b>	<b>33.7%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

**Table 2.10.** *Wife's part-time job status in the household*

No	Village	Wife has a side job besides the main job above	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	4.2%	95.8%
2	Sikeli	3.4%	96.6%
3	Pongkalaero	10.0%	90.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	5.9%	94.1%
6	Toli-toli	8.3%	91.7%
7	Tangkeno	28.6%	71.4%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	13.3%	86.7%
	Total	7.2%	92.8%

**Table 2.11.** *Employment status of other family members in the household*

No	Village	Are there other family members who work?	
		There is	No
1	Baliara	15.4%	84.6%
2	Sikeli	10.2%	89.8%
3	Pongkalaero	11.3%	88.7%
4	Puu Nunu	17.9%	82.1%
5	Lengora	32.0%	68.0%
6	Toli-toli	17.4%	82.6%
7	Tangkeno	14.8%	85.2%
8	Ulungkura	11.1%	88.9%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	22.4%	77.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5%</b>	<b>84.5%</b>

**Table 2.12.** *Number of other family members working in the household*

No	Village	How many other family members work?			
		1	2	3	4
1	Baliara	61.5%	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	61.1%	33.3%	5.6%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	71.4%	14.3%	14.3%	0.0%
5	Lengora	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	71.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.3%
7	Tangkeno	60.0%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	50.0%	28.6%	21.4%	0.0%
	Total	59.6%	33.7%	5.6%	1.1%

**Lampiran 3.** Data Kesehatan di Desa-deso Pulau Kabaena

**Tabel 3.1.** Keluhan kesehatan anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Sebulan terakhir ada anggota keluarga yang mengalami keluhan kesehatan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	54.1%	45.9%
2	Sikeli	43.3%	56.7%
3	Pongkalaero	37.0%	63.0%
4	Puu Nunu	40.0%	60.0%
5	Lengora	55.3%	44.7%
6	Toli-toli	48.9%	51.1%
7	Tangkeno	44.8%	55.2%
8	Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%
9	Wulu	34.3%	65.7%
10	Telaga Besar	56.8%	43.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>

**Tabel 3.2.** Penderita penyakit demam pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Demam	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	31.2%	68.8%
2	Sikeli	19.5%	80.5%
3	Pongkalaero	16.4%	83.6%
4	Puu Nunu	18.8%	81.3%
5	Lengora	28.2%	71.8%
6	Toli-toli	22.2%	77.8%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	34.1%	65.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>75.7%</b>

**Tabel 3.3.** Penderita penyakit batuk pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Batuk	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	28.6%	71.4%
2	Sikeli	18.9%	81.1%
3	Pongkalaero	12.7%	87.3%
4	Puu Nunu	12.5%	87.5%
5	Lengora	33.3%	66.7%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	73.3%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	33.3%	66.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>76.5%</b>

### Appendix 3. Health Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 3.1.** Health complaints of family members during the last 30 days

No	Village	In the last month, a family member has experienced health complaints.	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	54.1%	45.9%
2	Sikeli	43.3%	56.7%
3	Pongkalaero	37.0%	63.0%
4	Puu Nunu	40.0%	60.0%
5	Lengora	55.3%	44.7%
6	Toli-toli	48.9%	51.1%
7	Tangkeno	44.8%	55.2%
8	Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%
9	Wulu	34.3%	65.7%
10	Telaga Besar	56.8%	43.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47.8%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>

**Table 3.2.** Family members with fever during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Fever	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	31.2%	68.8%
2	Sikeli	19.5%	80.5%
3	Pongkalaero	16.4%	83.6%
4	Puu Nunu	18.8%	81.3%
5	Lengora	28.2%	71.8%
6	Toli-toli	22.2%	77.8%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	34.1%	65.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24.3%</b>	<b>75.7%</b>

**Table 3.3.** Family members with coughs during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Cough	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	28.6%	71.4%
2	Sikeli	18.9%	81.1%
3	Pongkalaero	12.7%	87.3%
4	Puu Nunu	12.5%	87.5%
5	Lengora	33.3%	66.7%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	73.3%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	33.3%	66.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>76.5%</b>

**Tabel 3.4.** Penderita penyakit pilek pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Pilek	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	15.6%	84.4%
2	Sikeli	9.4%	90.6%
3	Pongkalaero	14.5%	85.5%
4	Puu Nunu	15.0%	85.0%
5	Lengora	25.6%	74.4%
6	Toli-toli	11.1%	88.9%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	25.6%	74.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>84.0%</b>

**Tabel 3.5.** Penderita penyakit diare pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Diare	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	9.1%	90.9%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	7.1%	92.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>95.9%</b>

**Tabel 3.6.** Penderita penyakit ISPA pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: ISPA	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>

**Table 3.4.** Family members with colds during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Cold	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	15.6%	84.4%
2	Sikeli	9.4%	90.6%
3	Pongkalaero	14.5%	85.5%
4	Puu Nunu	15.0%	85.0%
5	Lengora	25.6%	74.4%
6	Toli-toli	11.1%	88.9%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	17.6%	82.4%
10	Telaga Besar	25.6%	74.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0%</b>	<b>84.0%</b>

**Table 3.5.** Diarrhea sufferers in family members during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Diarrhea	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	9.1%	90.9%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	7.1%	92.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>95.9%</b>

**Table 3.6.** Family members with Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: ISPA	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>98.4%</b>

**Tabel 3.7.** Penderita penyakit tuberkulosis pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Tuberkulosis	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>

**Tabel 3.8.** Penderita penyakit kulit pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Penyakit kulit	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	6.7%	93.3%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	5.6%	94.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>

**Tabel 3.9.** Penderita penyakit Tifus pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Tifus	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Table 3.7.** Tuberculosis sufferers in family members during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Tuberculosis	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>

**Table 3.8.** Family members with skin diseases during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Skin disease	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	6.7%	93.3%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	5.6%	94.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>97.1%</b>

**Table 3.9.** Typhus sufferers in family members during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Typhus	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Tabel 3.10.** Penderita penyakit DBD pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Demam berdarah (DBD)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Tabel 3.11.** Penderita penyakit hepatitis pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Hepatitis	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>

**Tabel 3.12.** Penderita penyakit malaria pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Malaria	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

**Table 3.10.** Dengue fever sufferers in family members during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Dengue fever (DHF)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Table 3.11.** Family members with hepatitis during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Hepatitis	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>

**Table 3.12.** Malaria sufferers in family members during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Malaria	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

**Tabel 3.13.** Penderita penyakit hipertensi pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Darah tinggi/hipertensi	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	3.6%	96.4%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	10.3%	89.7%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	6.3%	93.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>

**Tabel 3.14.** Penderita penyakit jantung pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Jantung	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	98.2%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	15.4%	84.6%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>

**Tabel 3.15.** Penderita penyakit diabetes pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit: Diabetes	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.7%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	95.6%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

**Table 3.13.** Family members with hypertension during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: High blood pressure/hypertension	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	3.6%	96.4%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	10.3%	89.7%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	6.3%	93.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>

**Table 3.14.** Family history of heart disease in the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Heart	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	98.2%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	15.4%	84.6%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>

**Table 3.15.** Family members with diabetes during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease: Diabetes	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.7%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	95.6%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

**Tabel 3.16.** Penderita penyakit lainnya pada anggota keluarga selama 30 Hari terakhir

No	Desa	Jenis penyakit; Lainnya	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	19.5%	80.5%
2	Sikeli	20.8%	79.2%
3	Pongkalaero	18.2%	81.8%
4	Puu Nunu	25.0%	75.0%
5	Lengora	10.5%	89.5%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	75.9%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	8.6%	91.4%
10	Telaga Besar	20.0%	80.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>81.8%</b>

**Tabel 3.17.** Keparahan gangguan kesehatan pada anggota keluarga

No	Desa	Gangguan kesehatan yang dialami oleh anggota keluarga parah	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	19.7%	80.3%
2	Sikeli	16.8%	83.2%
3	Pongkalaero	14.9%	85.1%
4	Puu Nunu	13.9%	86.1%
5	Lengora	33.3%	66.7%
6	Toli-toli	7.7%	92.3%
7	Tangkeno	18.5%	81.5%
8	Ulungkura	40.0%	60.0%
9	Wulu	18.8%	81.3%
10	Telaga Besar	20.5%	79.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>81.3%</b>

**Tabel 3.18.** Jenis tindakan pengobatan yang dilakukan oleh anggota keluarga

No	Desa	Tindakan pengobatan yang dilakukan oleh anggota keluarga			
		Dibiarkan sembuh sendiri	Pengobatan tradisional	Berobat sendiri/ beli obat sendiri	Berobat ke fasilitas kesehatan
1	Baliara	11.3%	19.7%	42.3%	26.8%
2	Sikeli	12.3%	12.3%	39.6%	35.8%
3	Pongkalaero	12.8%	28.2%	35.9%	23.1%
4	Puu Nunu	10.3%	6.9%	44.8%	37.9%
5	Lengora	7.1%	7.1%	10.7%	75.0%
6	Toli-toli	11.5%	7.7%	26.9%	53.8%
7	Tangkeno	17.4%	17.4%	34.8%	30.4%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	60.0%
9	Wulu	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%	62.5%
10	Telaga Besar	11.8%	7.9%	13.2%	67.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>

**Table 3.16.** Other illnesses suffered by family members during the last 30 days

No	Village	Type of disease; Others	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	19.5%	80.5%
2	Sikeli	20.8%	79.2%
3	Pongkalaero	18.2%	81.8%
4	Puu Nunu	25.0%	75.0%
5	Lengora	10.5%	89.5%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	75.9%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	8.6%	91.4%
10	Telaga Besar	20.0%	80.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>81.8%</b>

**Table 3.17.** Severity of health problems in family members

No	Village	Severe health problems experienced by family members	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	19.7%	80.3%
2	Sikeli	16.8%	83.2%
3	Pongkalaero	14.9%	85.1%
4	Puu Nunu	13.9%	86.1%
5	Lengora	33.3%	66.7%
6	Toli-toli	7.7%	92.3%
7	Tangkeno	18.5%	81.5%
8	Ulungkura	40.0%	60.0%
9	Wulu	18.8%	81.3%
10	Telaga Besar	20.5%	79.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.7%</b>	<b>81.3%</b>

**Table 3.18.** Types of medical treatment performed by family members

No	Village	Medical actions taken by family members			
		Left to heal itself	Traditional medicine	Self-medicate/ buy your own medicine	Seek medical treatment at a health facility
1	Baliara	11.3%	19.7%	42.3%	26.8%
2	Sikeli	12.3%	12.3%	39.6%	35.8%
3	Pongkalaero	12.8%	28.2%	35.9%	23.1%
4	Puu Nunu	10.3%	6.9%	44.8%	37.9%
5	Lengora	7.1%	7.1%	10.7%	75.0%
6	Toli-toli	11.5%	7.7%	26.9%	53.8%
7	Tangkeno	17.4%	17.4%	34.8%	30.4%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	10.0%	30.0%	60.0%
9	Wulu	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%	62.5%
10	Telaga Besar	11.8%	7.9%	13.2%	67.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11.3%</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>

**Tabel 3.19.** Jenis fasilitas kesehatan yang digunakan anggota keluarga untuk berobat

No	Desa	Fasilitas kesehatan yang digunakan untuk berobat						
		RS Peme-rintah	RS Swasta	Praktik dokter/ bidan	Klinik/ praktik dokter bersama	Puskesmas/ pustu	Poskesdes/ polides/ posyandu/ balai pengobatan	Lainnya
1	Baliara	40.7%	3.7%	1.9%	5.6%	25.9%	11.1%	11.1%
2	Sikeli	17.8%	5.9%	4.0%	13.9%	48.5%	4.0%	5.9%
3	Pongkalaero	34.2%	2.6%	5.3%	5.3%	36.8%	7.9%	7.9%
4	Puu Nunu	14.3%	0.0%	7.1%	10.7%	57.1%	3.6%	7.1%
5	Lengora	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	77.8%	0.0%	3.7%
6	Toli-toli	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	10.5%	73.7%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	50.0%	0.0%	10.0%
9	Wulu	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.5%	7.7%	23.1%
10	Telaga Besar	9.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	75.4%	1.5%	10.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>

**Tabel 3.20.** Identifikasi alasan tidak melakukan pengobatan ke fasilitas kesehatan

No	Desa	Alasan tidak berobat ke fasilitas kesehatan						
		Tidak punya biaya berobat	Tidak ada biaya transportasi	Tidak ada sarana transportasi	Waktu tunggu pelayanan lama	Tidak ada yang mendampingi	Merasa tidak perlu	Lainnya
1	Baliara	54.3%	6.5%	2.2%	0.0%	6.5%	26.1%	4.3%
2	Sikeli	23.0%	6.8%	0.0%	2.7%	5.4%	60.8%	1.4%
3	Pongkalaero	40.7%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	44.4%	3.7%
4	Puu Nunu	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	26.7%	6.7%
5	Lengora	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	68.8%	6.3%
6	Toli-toli	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	81.3%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	50.0%	6.3%
8	Ulungkura	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	11.6%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	81.4%	2.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

**Tabel 3.21.** Kepemilikan jaminan kesehatan anggota keluarga

No	Desa	Memiliki jaminan kesehatan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	81.6%	18.4%
2	Sikeli	82.9%	17.1%
3	Pongkalaero	70.4%	29.6%
4	Puu Nunu	92.5%	7.5%
5	Lengora	94.7%	5.3%
6	Toli-toli	84.1%	15.9%
7	Tangkeno	82.8%	17.2%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	85.7%	14.3%
10	Telaga Besar	82.4%	17.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

**Table 3.19.** Types of health facilities used by family members for medical treatment

No	Village	Health facilities used for treatment						
		Government Hospital	Private Hospital	Doctor/midwife practice	Joint doctor's clinic/practice	Community health center/health post	Village health post/village health post/integrated health post/medical center	Other
1	Baliara	40.7%	3.7%	1.9%	5.6%	25.9%	11.1%	11.1%
2	Sikeli	17.8%	5.9%	4.0%	13.9%	48.5%	4.0%	5.9%
3	Pongkalaero	34.2%	2.6%	5.3%	5.3%	36.8%	7.9%	7.9%
4	Puu Nunu	14.3%	0.0%	7.1%	10.7%	57.1%	3.6%	7.1%
5	Lengora	14.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	77.8%	0.0%	3.7%
6	Toli-toli	5.3%	10.5%	0.0%	10.5%	73.7%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	20.0%	10.0%	0.0%	10.0%	50.0%	0.0%	10.0%
9	Wulu	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.5%	7.7%	23.1%
10	Telaga Besar	9.2%	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	75.4%	1.5%	10.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>52.9%</b>	<b>5.1%</b>	<b>7.7%</b>

**Table 3.20.** Identification of reasons for not seeking treatment at a health facility

No	Village	Reasons for not seeking treatment at a health facility						
		Don't have money for medical treatment	No transportation costs	There is no means of transportation	Long service waiting time	No one to accompany	Feeling unnecessary	Other
1	Baliara	54.3%	6.5%	2.2%	0.0%	6.5%	26.1%	4.3%
2	Sikeli	23.0%	6.8%	0.0%	2.7%	5.4%	60.8%	1.4%
3	Pongkalaero	40.7%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	44.4%	3.7%
4	Puu Nunu	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	6.7%	26.7%	6.7%
5	Lengora	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	68.8%	6.3%
6	Toli-toli	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	81.3%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	50.0%	6.3%
8	Ulungkura	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	50.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	70.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	11.6%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	81.4%	2.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>3.0%</b>

**Table 3.21.** Health insurance ownership of family members

No	Village	Have health insurance	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	81.6%	18.4%
2	Sikeli	82.9%	17.1%
3	Pongkalaero	70.4%	29.6%
4	Puu Nunu	92.5%	7.5%
5	Lengora	94.7%	5.3%
6	Toli-toli	84.1%	15.9%
7	Tangkeno	82.8%	17.2%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	85.7%	14.3%
10	Telaga Besar	82.4%	17.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83.5%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>

**Tabel 3.22.** Jenis jaminan kesehatan yang dimiliki anggota keluarga

No	Desa	Jenis jaminan kesehatan yang dimiliki				
		BPJS Kesehatan	Jamkesda	Asuransi swasta	Asuransi dari perusahaan/kantor	Lainnya
1	Baliara	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	97.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	97.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	91.9%	5.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	92.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	93.8%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Tabel 3.23.** Status pernah melakukan persalinan pada anggota keluarga

No	Desa	Pernah melakukan persalinan	
		Pernah	Tidak
1	Baliara	96.0%	4.0%
2	Sikeli	87.9%	12.1%
3	Pongkalaero	88.9%	11.1%
4	Puu Nunu	89.7%	10.3%
5	Lengora	82.1%	17.9%
6	Toli-toli	95.6%	4.4%
7	Tangkeno	86.2%	13.8%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	97.1%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	95.2%	4.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91.6%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

**Tabel 3.24.** Intensitas persalinan ibu dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Intensitas persalinan				
		1 kali	2 kali	3 kali	4 kali	>= 5 kali
1	Baliara	12.3%	37.0%	16.4%	13.7%	20.5%
2	Sikeli	18.6%	32.1%	24.3%	11.4%	13.6%
3	Pongkalaero	9.8%	49.0%	21.6%	15.7%	3.9%
4	Puu Nunu	20.5%	33.3%	15.4%	7.7%	23.1%
5	Lengora	16.2%	35.1%	29.7%	13.5%	5.4%
6	Toli-toli	14.3%	26.2%	21.4%	21.4%	16.7%
7	Tangkeno	18.5%	25.9%	29.6%	3.7%	22.2%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	21.4%
9	Wulu	8.8%	14.7%	11.8%	29.4%	35.3%
10	Telaga Besar	13.2%	21.5%	15.7%	13.2%	36.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>

**Table 3.22.** Types of health insurance owned by family members

No	Village	Type of health insurance owned				
		BPJS Health	Jamkesda	Private insurance	Insurance from company/office	Other
1	Baliara	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	97.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	97.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	91.9%	5.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	92.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	95.8%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	93.8%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	99.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>97.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Table 3.23.** Status of family members who have given birth

No	Village	Have you ever given birth?	
		Once	No
1	Baliara	96.0%	4.0%
2	Sikeli	87.9%	12.1%
3	Pongkalaero	88.9%	11.1%
4	Puu Nunu	89.7%	10.3%
5	Lengora	82.1%	17.9%
6	Toli-toli	95.6%	4.4%
7	Tangkeno	86.2%	13.8%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	97.1%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	95.2%	4.8%
	Total	91.6%	8.4%

**Table 3.24.** Intensity of maternal labor in the household

No	Village	Labor intensity				
		1 time	2 times	3 times	4 times	>= 5 times
1	Baliara	12.3%	37.0%	16.4%	13.7%	20.5%
2	Sikeli	18.6%	32.1%	24.3%	11.4%	13.6%
3	Pongkalaero	9.8%	49.0%	21.6%	15.7%	3.9%
4	Puu Nunu	20.5%	33.3%	15.4%	7.7%	23.1%
5	Lengora	16.2%	35.1%	29.7%	13.5%	5.4%
6	Toli-toli	14.3%	26.2%	21.4%	21.4%	16.7%
7	Tangkeno	18.5%	25.9%	29.6%	3.7%	22.2%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	28.6%	14.3%	14.3%	21.4%
9	Wulu	8.8%	14.7%	11.8%	29.4%	35.3%
10	Telaga Besar	13.2%	21.5%	15.7%	13.2%	36.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.1%</b>	<b>30.4%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>13.8%</b>	<b>20.6%</b>

**Tabel 3.25.** Jenis fasilitas yang digunakan untuk persalinan terakhir

No	Desa	Lokasi persalinan terakhir					
		Puskesmas/ pustu	RS Pemerintah	Klinik bersalin	RSIA	RS Swasta	Dukun
1	Baliara	27.8%	5.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	63.9%
2	Sikeli	44.5%	9.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	43.8%
3	Pongkalaero	24.5%	6.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	65.3%
4	Puu Nunu	62.2%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%
5	Lengora	24.3%	48.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	24.3%
6	Toli-toli	47.6%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	40.5%
7	Tangkeno	11.1%	11.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	74.1%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%
9	Wulu	55.9%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.3%
10	Telaga Besar	51.3%	5.9%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	39.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>

**Tabel 3.26.** Pemeriksaan kandungan ke fasilitas kesehatan pada kehamilan terakhir

No	Desa	Memeriksa kandungan ke fasilitas kesehatan pada kehamilan terakhir	
		Pernah	Tidak
1	Baliara	44.6%	55.4%
2	Sikeli	72.4%	27.6%
3	Pongkalaero	55.1%	44.9%
4	Puu Nunu	78.9%	21.1%
5	Lengora	75.7%	24.3%
6	Toli-toli	90.5%	9.5%
7	Tangkeno	63.0%	37.0%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	14.3%
9	Wulu	82.4%	17.6%
10	Telaga Besar	90.7%	9.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>

**Tabel 3.27.** Intensitas pemeriksaan kehamilan ibu dalam Rumah Tangga di fasilitas kesehatan

No	Desa	Intensitas pemeriksaan kehamilan di fasilitas kesehatan			
		1 kali	2 kali	3 kali	>= 4 kali
1	Baliara	14.3%	19.0%	11.9%	54.8%
2	Sikeli	15.9%	9.3%	6.5%	68.2%
3	Pongkalaero	6.7%	30.0%	0.0%	63.3%
4	Puu Nunu	24.2%	12.1%	15.2%	48.5%
5	Lengora	6.7%	20.0%	6.7%	66.7%
6	Toli-toli	17.9%	5.1%	5.1%	71.8%
7	Tangkeno	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	88.2%
8	Ulungkura	15.4%	0.0%	7.7%	76.9%
9	Wulu	19.4%	9.7%	3.2%	67.7%
10	Telaga Besar	19.1%	10.0%	1.8%	69.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>66.6%</b>

**Table 3.25.** Type of facility used for the last delivery

No	Village	Last birth location					
		Community health center/ health post	Government Hospital	Maternity clinic	Maternity Hospital	Private Hospital	Witch doctor
1	Baliara	27.8%	5.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%	63.9%
2	Sikeli	44.5%	9.5%	0.0%	1.5%	0.7%	43.8%
3	Pongkalaero	24.5%	6.1%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	65.3%
4	Puu Nunu	62.2%	5.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	32.4%
5	Lengora	24.3%	48.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	24.3%
6	Toli-toli	47.6%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	40.5%
7	Tangkeno	11.1%	11.1%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	74.1%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%
9	Wulu	55.9%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.3%
10	Telaga Besar	51.3%	5.9%	0.8%	0.0%	2.5%	39.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>

**Table 3.26.** Pregnancy check-ups at health facilities during last pregnancy

No	Village	Checking the pregnancy at a health facility during the last pregnancy	
		Once	No
1	Baliara	44.6%	55.4%
2	Sikeli	72.4%	27.6%
3	Pongkalaero	55.1%	44.9%
4	Puu Nunu	78.9%	21.1%
5	Lengora	75.7%	24.3%
6	Toli-toli	90.5%	9.5%
7	Tangkeno	63.0%	37.0%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	14.3%
9	Wulu	82.4%	17.6%
10	Telaga Besar	90.7%	9.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>73.5%</b>	<b>26.5%</b>

**Table 3.27.** Intensity of maternal pregnancy check-ups in households at health facilities

No	Village	Intensity of pregnancy check-ups at health facilities			
		1 time	2 times	3 times	>= 4 times
1	Baliara	14.3%	19.0%	11.9%	54.8%
2	Sikeli	15.9%	9.3%	6.5%	68.2%
3	Pongkalaero	6.7%	30.0%	0.0%	63.3%
4	Puu Nunu	24.2%	12.1%	15.2%	48.5%
5	Lengora	6.7%	20.0%	6.7%	66.7%
6	Toli-toli	17.9%	5.1%	5.1%	71.8%
7	Tangkeno	5.9%	0.0%	5.9%	88.2%
8	Ulungkura	15.4%	0.0%	7.7%	76.9%
9	Wulu	19.4%	9.7%	3.2%	67.7%
10	Telaga Besar	19.1%	10.0%	1.8%	69.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>66.6%</b>

**Tabel 3.28.** Penerimaan suplemen zat besi (Fe) selama hamil

No	Desa	Pernah mendapatkan tablet tambah darah (Fe) selama hamil	
		Pernah	Tidak
1	Baliara	54.4%	45.6%
2	Sikeli	72.3%	27.7%
3	Pongkalaero	50.0%	50.0%
4	Puu Nunu	74.4%	25.6%
5	Lengora	66.7%	33.3%
6	Toli-toli	87.8%	12.2%
7	Tangkeno	73.9%	26.1%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	14.3%
9	Wulu	88.2%	11.8%
10	Telaga Besar	90.7%	9.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

**Tabel 3.29.** Riwayat kejadian kematian bayi pada anggota keluarga

No	Desa	Pernah mengalami kematian bayi	
		Tidak pernah	Pernah
1	Baliara	72.1%	27.9%
2	Sikeli	81.8%	18.2%
3	Pongkalaero	75.5%	24.5%
4	Puu Nunu	77.1%	22.9%
5	Lengora	76.3%	23.7%
6	Toli-toli	82.9%	17.1%
7	Tangkeno	92.3%	7.7%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	14.3%
9	Wulu	66.7%	33.3%
10	Telaga Besar	73.5%	26.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>

**Tabel 3.30.** Berat badan lahir bayi (terakhir melahirkan)

No	Desa	Berat badan bayi ketika terakhir melahirkan			
		< 2,5 kg	>= 2,5 kg	Tidak ditimbang	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	6.8%	35.6%	35.6%	21.9%
2	Sikeli	7.9%	56.1%	15.8%	20.1%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	41.7%	33.3%	25.0%
4	Puu Nunu	17.1%	51.4%	8.6%	22.9%
5	Lengora	5.4%	73.0%	10.8%	10.8%
6	Toli-toli	4.8%	78.6%	7.1%	9.5%
7	Tangkeno	18.5%	55.6%	14.8%	11.1%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
9	Wulu	14.7%	73.5%	8.8%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	11.0%	78.8%	7.6%	2.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>61.2%</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>13.9%</b>

**Table 3.28.** Receipt of iron ( Fe ) supplements during pregnancy

No	Village	Ever received iron tablets (Fe) during pregnancy?	
		Once	No
1	Baliara	54.4%	45.6%
2	Sikeli	72.3%	27.7%
3	Pongkalaero	50.0%	50.0%
4	Puu Nunu	74.4%	25.6%
5	Lengora	66.7%	33.3%
6	Toli-toli	87.8%	12.2%
7	Tangkeno	73.9%	26.1%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	14.3%
9	Wulu	88.2%	11.8%
10	Telaga Besar	90.7%	9.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74.3%</b>	<b>25.7%</b>

**Table 3.29.** History of infant mortality in family members

No	Village	Have experienced infant death	
		Never	Once
1	Baliara	72.1%	27.9%
2	Sikeli	81.8%	18.2%
3	Pongkalaero	75.5%	24.5%
4	Puu Nunu	77.1%	22.9%
5	Lengora	76.3%	23.7%
6	Toli-toli	82.9%	17.1%
7	Tangkeno	92.3%	7.7%
8	Ulungkura	85.7%	14.3%
9	Wulu	66.7%	33.3%
10	Telaga Besar	73.5%	26.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77.4%</b>	<b>22.6%</b>

**Table 3.30.** Birth weight of babies (last delivery)

No	Village	Baby's weight when last given birth			
		< 2.5 kg	>= 2.5 kg	Not weighed	Don't know
1	Baliara	6.8%	35.6%	35.6%	21.9%
2	Sikeli	7.9%	56.1%	15.8%	20.1%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	41.7%	33.3%	25.0%
4	Puu Nunu	17.1%	51.4%	8.6%	22.9%
5	Lengora	5.4%	73.0%	10.8%	10.8%
6	Toli-toli	4.8%	78.6%	7.1%	9.5%
7	Tangkeno	18.5%	55.6%	14.8%	11.1%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	85.7%	14.3%	0.0%
9	Wulu	14.7%	73.5%	8.8%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	11.0%	78.8%	7.6%	2.5%
	Total	8.6%	61.2%	16.2%	13.9%

**Tabel 3.31.** Mendapatkan imunisasi lengkap pada anak terakhir

No	Desa	Bayi yang dilahirkan terakhir mendapatkan imunisasi lengkap	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	55.6%	44.4%
2	Sikeli	60.7%	39.3%
3	Pongkalaero	42.0%	58.0%
4	Puu Nunu	56.4%	43.6%
5	Lengora	86.1%	13.9%
6	Toli-toli	78.0%	22.0%
7	Tangkeno	59.3%	40.7%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	7.1%
9	Wulu	79.4%	20.6%
10	Telaga Besar	86.2%	13.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>

**Tabel 3.32.** Prevalensi pemakaian alat/cara kontrasepsi pada Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Pernah/ sedang menggunakan alat kontrasepsi atau cara tradisional untuk menunda atau mencegah kehamilan		
		Ya, pernah	Ya, sedang	Tidak
1	Baliara	42.6%	23.5%	33.8%
2	Sikeli	38.3%	29.8%	31.9%
3	Pongkalaero	39.2%	11.8%	49.0%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	19.4%	30.6%
5	Lengora	52.6%	7.9%	39.5%
6	Toli-toli	48.8%	17.1%	34.1%
7	Tangkeno	29.6%	37.0%	33.3%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	21.4%	42.9%
9	Wulu	52.9%	23.5%	23.5%
10	Telaga Besar	51.7%	14.4%	33.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>

**Tabel 3.33.** Jenis alat/cara kontrasepsi yang digunakan pada Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Alat kontrasepsi atau cara tradisional apa yang sedang digunakan									
		Sterilisasi wanita/ tubektomi/ MOW	Sterilisasi pria/ vasektomi/ MOP	IUD/ AKDR/ spiral	Suntikan	Susuk KB/ implan	Pil	Kondom pria	Kondom wanita/ intravag/ diafragma	Pantang berkala/ kalender	Lainnya
1	Baliara	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%	25.5%	27.7%	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	2.3%	4.5%	1.1%	25.0%	42.0%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	33.3%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%	15.4%	53.8%	15.4%	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%
5	Lengora	3.4%	0.0%	10.3%	31.0%	17.2%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	3.4%
6	Toli-toli	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	35.7%	46.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	13.3%	46.7%	13.3%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	42.9%	35.7%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%
10	Telaga Besar	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	36.5%	40.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

**Table 3.31.** Complete immunization of the last child

No	Village	The last baby born received complete immunizations	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	55.6%	44.4%
2	Sikeli	60.7%	39.3%
3	Pongkalaero	42.0%	58.0%
4	Puu Nunu	56.4%	43.6%
5	Lengora	86.1%	13.9%
6	Toli-toli	78.0%	22.0%
7	Tangkeno	59.3%	40.7%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	7.1%
9	Wulu	79.4%	20.6%
10	Telaga Besar	86.2%	13.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>32.0%</b>

**Table 3.32.** Prevalence of contraceptive use in households

No	Village	Have you ever used/are currently using contraceptives or traditional methods to delay or prevent pregnancy?		
		Yes I have	Yes, it is	No
1	Baliara	42.6%	23.5%	33.8%
2	Sikeli	38.3%	29.8%	31.9%
3	Pongkalaero	39.2%	11.8%	49.0%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	19.4%	30.6%
5	Lengora	52.6%	7.9%	39.5%
6	Toli-toli	48.8%	17.1%	34.1%
7	Tangkeno	29.6%	37.0%	33.3%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	21.4%	42.9%
9	Wulu	52.9%	23.5%	23.5%
10	Telaga Besar	51.7%	14.4%	33.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.5%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>34.5%</b>

**Table 3.33.** Types of contraceptive devices/methods used in households

No	Village	What contraceptives or traditional methods are currently being used?									
		Female sterilization/tubectomy/MOW	Male sterilization/vasectomy/MOP	IUD/IUD/spiral	Injection	Birth control implant	Pill	Male condoms	Female condom/intravaginal condom/diaphragm	Periodic/calendar abstinence	Other
1	Baliara	0.0%	4.3%	2.1%	25.5%	27.7%	29.8%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	2.3%	4.5%	1.1%	25.0%	42.0%	23.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	33.3%	37.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%	15.4%	53.8%	15.4%	0.0%	3.8%	3.8%	0.0%
5	Lengora	3.4%	0.0%	10.3%	31.0%	17.2%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	3.4%
6	Toli-toli	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	35.7%	46.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	13.3%	46.7%	13.3%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	42.9%	35.7%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%
10	Telaga Besar	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	36.5%	40.0%	12.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>28.6%</b>	<b>36.2%</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

**Tabel 3.34.** Sumber perolehan alat kontrasepsi

No	Desa	Sumber peralatan kontrasepsi									
		Rumah sakit	Puskesmas/Pustu/Klinik	TKBK/TMK/MUYAN	Polindes/Poskesdes	Posyandu/Pos KB	Rumah bersalin	Praktik dokter umum/kandungan	Praktik bidan/bidan di desa	Apotek/toko obat	Lainnya
1	Baliara	16.3%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	0.0%	0.0%	27.9%	23.3%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	6.1%	46.3%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	26.8%	15.9%	1.2%
3	Pongkalaero	4.3%	39.1%	4.3%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	4.3%	26.1%	4.3%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	4.8%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%	4.8%
5	Lengora	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	4.2%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	7.4%	70.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	3.7%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	7.7%	23.1%	0.0%	15.4%	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
10	Telaga Besar	3.8%	64.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	5.1%	1.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

**Lampiran 4.** Data Resiliensi Sosial di Desa-desanya Pulau Kabaena

**Tabel 4.1.** Persepsi masyarakat pada dampak kegiatan pertambangan terhadap kerusakan lingkungan

No	Desa	Adanya kegiatan pertambangan di sekitar wilayah ini memberikan dampak terhadap kerusakan lingkungan		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	85.7%	9.1%	5.2%
2	Sikeli	48.1%	41.8%	10.1%
3	Pongkalaero	41.8%	40.0%	18.2%
4	Puu Nunu	74.4%	20.5%	5.1%
5	Lengora	30.8%	59.0%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	55.6%	40.0%	4.4%
7	Tangkeno	41.4%	48.3%	10.3%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	50.0%	14.3%
9	Wulu	51.4%	40.0%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	54.0%	36.5%	9.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>

**Tabel 4.2.** Persepsi masyarakat pada dampak kerusakan lingkungan akibat pertambangan terhadap keberlangsungan mata pencaharian

No	Desa	Terjadinya kerusakan lingkungan akibat dari kegiatan pertambangan tersebut menyebabkan berkurangnya mata pencaharian		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	74.0%	20.8%	5.2%
2	Sikeli	31.0%	59.5%	9.5%
3	Pongkalaero	30.9%	50.9%	18.2%
4	Puu Nunu	53.8%	35.9%	10.3%
5	Lengora	15.4%	74.4%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	51.1%	46.7%	2.2%
7	Tangkeno	20.7%	69.0%	10.3%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	64.3%	7.1%
9	Wulu	45.7%	45.7%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	50.8%	43.7%	5.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

**Table 3.34.** Sources of contraceptive acquisition

No	Village	Source of contraceptive equipment									
		Hospital	Community Health Center/ Health Post/ Clinic	TKBK/TMK/ MUYAN	Village Health Post	Integrated Health Post/Family Planning Post	Maternity Hospital	General practitioner/ obstetrician practice	Midwife/ midwife practice in the village	Pharmacy/ drug store	Other
1	Baliara	16.3%	14.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	0.0%	0.0%	27.9%	23.3%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	6.1%	46.3%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	26.8%	15.9%	1.2%
3	Pongkalaero	4.3%	39.1%	4.3%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	4.3%	26.1%	4.3%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	4.8%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	19.0%	4.8%	0.0%	23.8%	0.0%	4.8%
5	Lengora	12.5%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	4.2%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	7.4%	70.4%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	3.7%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	7.7%	23.1%	0.0%	15.4%	38.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	7.7%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	96.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
10	Telaga Besar	3.8%	64.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	5.1%	1.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>52.0%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>	<b>8.1%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>21.1%</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

**Appendix 4.** Social Resilience Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 4.1.** Public perception of the impact of mining activities on environmental damage

No	Village	The presence of mining activities in this area has an impact on environmental damage.		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	85.7%	9.1%	5.2%
2	Sikeli	48.1%	41.8%	10.1%
3	Pongkalaero	41.8%	40.0%	18.2%
4	Puu Nunu	74.4%	20.5%	5.1%
5	Lengora	30.8%	59.0%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	55.6%	40.0%	4.4%
7	Tangkeno	41.4%	48.3%	10.3%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	50.0%	14.3%
9	Wulu	51.4%	40.0%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	54.0%	36.5%	9.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>54.1%</b>	<b>36.5%</b>	<b>9.4%</b>

**Table 4.2.** Community perception of the impact of environmental damage due to mining on the sustainability of livelihoods

No	Village	The environmental damage resulting from mining activities has resulted in a reduction in livelihoods.		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	74.0%	20.8%	5.2%
2	Sikeli	31.0%	59.5%	9.5%
3	Pongkalaero	30.9%	50.9%	18.2%
4	Puu Nunu	53.8%	35.9%	10.3%
5	Lengora	15.4%	74.4%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	51.1%	46.7%	2.2%
7	Tangkeno	20.7%	69.0%	10.3%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	64.3%	7.1%
9	Wulu	45.7%	45.7%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	50.8%	43.7%	5.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7%</b>	<b>48.9%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>

**Tabel 4.3.** Dampak kegiatan pertambangan terhadap sektor mata pencaharian pertanian

No	Desa	Sektor mata pencaharian terdampak kegiatan pertambangan: Pertanian	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	23.0%	77.0%
2	Sikeli	13.5%	86.5%
3	Pongkalaero	34.7%	65.3%
4	Puu Nunu	32.5%	67.5%
5	Lengora	15.4%	84.6%
6	Toli-toli	22.2%	77.8%
7	Tangkeno	13.8%	86.2%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	12.1%	87.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>

**Tabel 4.4.** Dampak kegiatan pertambangan terhadap sektor mata pencaharian perikanan

No	Desa	Sektor mata pencaharian terdampak kegiatan pertambangan: Perikanan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	76.3%	23.7%
2	Sikeli	33.5%	66.5%
3	Pongkalaero	34.0%	66.0%
4	Puu Nunu	57.5%	42.5%
5	Lengora	25.6%	74.4%
6	Toli-toli	51.1%	48.9%
7	Tangkeno	13.8%	86.2%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	60.0%	40.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>

**Tabel 4.5.** Dampak kegiatan pertambangan terhadap sektor mata pencaharian perdagangan

No	Desa	Sektor mata pencaharian terdampak kegiatan pertambangan: Perdagangan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	9.3%	90.7%
2	Sikeli	5.7%	94.3%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	10.3%	89.7%
6	Toli-toli	13.3%	86.7%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	4.0%	96.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>94.7%</b>

**Table 4.3.** Impact of mining activities on the agricultural livelihood sector

No	Village	Livelihood sectors affected by mining activities: Agriculture	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	23.0%	77.0%
2	Sikeli	13.5%	86.5%
3	Pongkalaero	34.7%	65.3%
4	Puu Nunu	32.5%	67.5%
5	Lengora	15.4%	84.6%
6	Toli-toli	22.2%	77.8%
7	Tangkeno	13.8%	86.2%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	12.1%	87.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.3%</b>	<b>80.7%</b>

**Table 4.4.** Impact of mining activities on the fisheries livelihood sector

No	Village	Livelihood sectors affected by mining activities: Fisheries	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	76.3%	23.7%
2	Sikeli	33.5%	66.5%
3	Pongkalaero	34.0%	66.0%
4	Puu Nunu	57.5%	42.5%
5	Lengora	25.6%	74.4%
6	Toli-toli	51.1%	48.9%
7	Tangkeno	13.8%	86.2%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	60.0%	40.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.8%</b>	<b>55.2%</b>

**Table 4.5.** Impact of mining activities on the trade livelihood sector

No	Village	Livelihood sectors affected by mining activities: Trade	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	9.3%	90.7%
2	Sikeli	5.7%	94.3%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	10.3%	89.7%
6	Toli-toli	13.3%	86.7%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	4.0%	96.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>94.7%</b>

**Tabel 4.6.** Dampak kegiatan pertambangan terhadap sektor mata pencaharian transportasi

No	Desa	Sektor mata pencaharian terdampak kegiatan pertambangan: Transportasi	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>98.3%</b>

**Tabel 4.7.** Dampak kegiatan pertambangan terhadap sektor mata pencaharian lainnya

No	Desa	Sektor mata pencaharian terdampak kegiatan pertambangan: Lainnya	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.4%	98.6%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	7.2%	92.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>97.0%</b>

**Tabel 4.8.** Dampak kerusakan lingkungan akibat pertambangan terhadap akses kebutuhan pangan pokok

No	Desa	Tingkat kesulitan mendapatkan bahan kebutuhan pokok (pangan), seperti beras, cabe, ikan dan lainnya		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	58.4%	35.1%	6.5%
2	Sikeli	29.2%	59.1%	11.7%
3	Pongkalaero	16.4%	47.3%	36.4%
4	Puu Nunu	31.6%	63.2%	5.3%
5	Lengora	17.9%	71.8%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	47.7%	52.3%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	17.2%	79.3%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	64.3%	7.1%
9	Wulu	40.0%	51.4%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	34.4%	61.6%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

**Table 4.6.** Impact of mining activities on the transportation livelihood sector

No	Village	Livelihood sectors affected by mining activities: Transportation	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>98.3%</b>

**Table 4.7.** Impact of mining activities on other livelihood sectors

No	Village	Livelihood sectors affected by mining activities: Others	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.4%	98.6%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	7.2%	92.8%
	Total	3.0%	97.0%

**Table 4.8.** Impact of environmental damage due to mining on access to basic food needs

No	Village	The level of difficulty in obtaining basic necessities (food), such as rice, chilies, fish and others		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	58.4%	35.1%	6.5%
2	Sikeli	29.2%	59.1%	11.7%
3	Pongkalaero	16.4%	47.3%	36.4%
4	Puu Nunu	31.6%	63.2%	5.3%
5	Lengora	17.9%	71.8%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	47.7%	52.3%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	17.2%	79.3%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	64.3%	7.1%
9	Wulu	40.0%	51.4%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	34.4%	61.6%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>56.7%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

**Tabel 4.9.** Dampak kerusakan lingkungan akibat pertambangan terhadap penurunan hasil pertanian atau perikanan

No	Desa	Penurunan hasil pertanian atau perikanan		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	84.2%	7.9%	7.9%
2	Sikeli	33.5%	55.1%	11.4%
3	Pongkalaero	25.5%	27.3%	47.3%
4	Puu Nunu	48.7%	35.9%	15.4%
5	Lengora	34.2%	57.9%	7.9%
6	Toli-toli	60.0%	33.3%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	69.0%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	23.1%	69.2%	7.7%
9	Wulu	42.9%	45.7%	11.4%
10	Telaga Besar	52.4%	43.5%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>

**Tabel 4.10.** Dampak kerusakan lingkungan akibat pertambangan terhadap penurunan pendapatan

No	Desa	Penurunan pendapatan		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	80.5%	11.7%	7.8%
2	Sikeli	28.7%	58.6%	12.7%
3	Pongkalaero	18.2%	41.8%	40.0%
4	Puu Nunu	38.5%	48.7%	12.8%
5	Lengora	7.7%	84.6%	7.7%
6	Toli-toli	53.3%	35.6%	11.1%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	86.2%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	78.6%	7.1%
9	Wulu	42.9%	48.6%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	45.6%	49.6%	4.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

**Tabel 4.11.** Tindakan yang dilakukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan Rumah Tangga saat pendapatan menurun

No	Desa	Upaya adaptasi ekonomi saat terjadi penurunan pendapatan						
		Mencari pekerjaan lain diluar pertambangan	Bekerja di pertambangan	Meminjam modal untuk membuka usaha lain	Tetap bertahan dengan pekerjaan tersebut	Mengurangi belanja untuk kebutuhan rumah tangga	Tidak melakukan kegiatan apa pun atau pasrah menerima kondisi tersebut	Lainnya
1	Baliara	27.5%	2.9%	7.2%	46.4%	7.2%	4.3%	4.3%
2	Sikeli	10.2%	5.8%	9.5%	24.8%	31.4%	17.5%	0.7%
3	Pongkalaero	16.7%	16.7%	11.1%	27.8%	19.4%	8.3%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	40.7%	7.4%	0.0%	14.8%	18.5%	14.8%	3.7%
5	Lengora	41.7%	11.1%	5.6%	11.1%	25.0%	2.8%	2.8%
6	Toli-toli	20.0%	8.9%	8.9%	35.6%	15.6%	11.1%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	18.2%	40.9%	27.3%	4.5%
8	Ulungkura	30.8%	0.0%	38.5%	7.7%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	29.4%	2.9%	11.8%	32.4%	17.6%	5.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	38.8%	0.8%	7.4%	20.7%	21.5%	9.9%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

**Table 4.9.** Impact of environmental damage due to mining on declining agricultural or fishery yields

No	Village	Decrease in agricultural or fishery yields		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	84.2%	7.9%	7.9%
2	Sikeli	33.5%	55.1%	11.4%
3	Pongkalaero	25.5%	27.3%	47.3%
4	Puu Nunu	48.7%	35.9%	15.4%
5	Lengora	34.2%	57.9%	7.9%
6	Toli-toli	60.0%	33.3%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	69.0%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	23.1%	69.2%	7.7%
9	Wulu	42.9%	45.7%	11.4%
10	Telaga Besar	52.4%	43.5%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45.8%</b>	<b>42.2%</b>	<b>12.1%</b>

**Table 4.10.** Impact of environmental damage due to mining on declining income

No	Village	Decrease in income		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	80.5%	11.7%	7.8%
2	Sikeli	28.7%	58.6%	12.7%
3	Pongkalaero	18.2%	41.8%	40.0%
4	Puu Nunu	38.5%	48.7%	12.8%
5	Lengora	7.7%	84.6%	7.7%
6	Toli-toli	53.3%	35.6%	11.1%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	86.2%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	78.6%	7.1%
9	Wulu	42.9%	48.6%	8.6%
10	Telaga Besar	45.6%	49.6%	4.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>	<b>11.8%</b>

**Table 4.11.** Actions taken to meet household needs when income decreases

No	Village	Economic adaptation efforts when there is a decline in income						
		Looking for other jobs outside mining	Working in mining	Borrowing capital to open another business	Stick with the job	Reduce spending on household needs	Do not do any activity or resign yourself to accept the condition	Other
1	Baliara	27.5%	2.9%	7.2%	46.4%	7.2%	4.3%	4.3%
2	Sikeli	10.2%	5.8%	9.5%	24.8%	31.4%	17.5%	0.7%
3	Pongkalaero	16.7%	16.7%	11.1%	27.8%	19.4%	8.3%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	40.7%	7.4%	0.0%	14.8%	18.5%	14.8%	3.7%
5	Lengora	41.7%	11.1%	5.6%	11.1%	25.0%	2.8%	2.8%
6	Toli-toli	20.0%	8.9%	8.9%	35.6%	15.6%	11.1%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	4.5%	0.0%	4.5%	18.2%	40.9%	27.3%	4.5%
8	Ulungkura	30.8%	0.0%	38.5%	7.7%	0.0%	23.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	29.4%	2.9%	11.8%	32.4%	17.6%	5.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	38.8%	0.8%	7.4%	20.7%	21.5%	9.9%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>8.7%</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>21.7%</b>	<b>11.7%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>

**Lampiran 5.** Data Ketahanan Pangan di Desa-desanya Pulau Kabaena

**Tabel 5.1.** Persepsi kekhawatiran Rumah Tangga terhadap kekurangan pangan selama setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Kekhawatiran kekurangan pangan karena kurangnya uang atau sumber daya lainnya		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	80.5%	19.5%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	41.5%	56.6%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	50.9%	47.3%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	47.5%	50.0%	2.5%
5	Lengora	20.5%	76.9%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	71.1%	2.2%
7	Tangkeno	46.4%	53.6%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	78.6%	7.1%
9	Wulu	40.0%	57.1%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	39.7%	57.9%	2.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

**Tabel 5.2.** Kendala Rumah Tangga dalam mengkonsumsi makanan sehat dan Bergizi selama setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Kendala makanan sehat dan bergizi karena kurangnya uang atau sumber daya lainnya		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	63.6%	33.8%	2.6%
2	Sikeli	28.9%	69.2%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	32.7%	63.6%	3.6%
4	Puu Nunu	32.5%	67.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	10.3%	87.2%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	22.2%	71.1%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	65.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	32.5%	65.9%	1.6%
	Total	32.6%	65.1%	2.3%

**Tabel 5.3.** Keterbatasan keragaman jenis makanan pada Rumah Tangga selama setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Mengkonsumsi sedikit jenis makanan karena kurangnya uang atau sumber daya lainnya		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	64.9%	33.8%	1.3%
2	Sikeli	29.9%	68.2%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	30.9%	65.5%	3.6%
4	Puu Nunu	35.0%	65.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	5.1%	89.7%	5.1%
6	Toli-toli	24.4%	68.9%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	65.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	32.8%	64.8%	2.4%
	Total	33.0%	64.6%	2.4%

## Appendix 5. Food Security Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 5.1.** Households' perceptions of concerns regarding food shortages over the past year

No	Village	Fear of food shortages due to lack of money or other resources		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	80.5%	19.5%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	41.5%	56.6%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	50.9%	47.3%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	47.5%	50.0%	2.5%
5	Lengora	20.5%	76.9%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	71.1%	2.2%
7	Tangkeno	46.4%	53.6%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	78.6%	7.1%
9	Wulu	40.0%	57.1%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	39.7%	57.9%	2.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.3%</b>	<b>53.7%</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

**Table 5.2.** Household constraints in consuming healthy and nutritious food during the past year

No	Village	Barriers to healthy and nutritious food due to lack of money or other resources		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	63.6%	33.8%	2.6%
2	Sikeli	28.9%	69.2%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	32.7%	63.6%	3.6%
4	Puu Nunu	32.5%	67.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	10.3%	87.2%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	22.2%	71.1%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	65.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	32.5%	65.9%	1.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32.6%</b>	<b>65.1%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

**Table 5.3.** Limited diversity of food types in households over the past year

No	Village	Consuming a small variety of foods due to lack of money or other resources		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	64.9%	33.8%	1.3%
2	Sikeli	29.9%	68.2%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	30.9%	65.5%	3.6%
4	Puu Nunu	35.0%	65.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	5.1%	89.7%	5.1%
6	Toli-toli	24.4%	68.9%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	65.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	32.8%	64.8%	2.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33.0%</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>2.4%</b>

**Tabel 5.4.** Pengurangan porsi makan pada Rumah Tangga selama setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Makan lebih sedikit daripada seharusnya karena kurangnya uang atau sumber daya lainnya		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	61.8%	35.5%	2.6%
2	Sikeli	27.4%	70.7%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	29.1%	65.5%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	27.5%	67.5%	5.0%
5	Lengora	7.9%	89.5%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	24.4%	68.9%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	32.4%	64.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	32.8%	64.8%	2.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

**Tabel 5.5.** Tindakan yang dilakukan Rumah Tangga dalam kondisi kekurangan pangan

No	Desa	Tindakan saat mengalami kekurangan pangan							
		Berusaha untuk meningkatkan penghasilan	Menghemat pengeluaran lain	Memijam uang ke saudara	Meminjam uang ke orang lain	Berutang ke warung	Saudara membantu memberikan makanan	Tidak melakukan apa pun	Lainnya
1	Baliara	37.7%	24.6%	15.9%	4.3%	1.4%	8.7%	2.9%	4.3%
2	Sikeli	36.5%	33.6%	8.8%	2.9%	2.2%	2.9%	13.1%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	33.3%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	19.2%	42.3%	7.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	19.2%	0.0%
5	Lengora	18.4%	39.5%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	15.8%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	25.0%	30.0%	15.0%	15.0%	5.0%	2.5%	7.5%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	25.0%	45.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	20.6%	26.5%	5.9%	2.9%	35.3%	2.9%	5.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	23.8%	42.1%	20.6%	1.6%	3.2%	2.4%	6.3%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

**Lampiran 6.** Data Inklusi Keuangan di Desa-desanya Pulau Kabaena**Tabel 6.1.** Kepemilikan tabungan di bank dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki tabungan di bank	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	15.1%	84.9%
2	Sikeli	27.6%	72.4%
3	Pongkalaero	26.4%	73.6%
4	Puu Nunu	18.4%	81.6%
5	Lengora	51.3%	48.7%
6	Toli-toli	36.4%	63.6%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	22.2%	77.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>

**Table 5.4.** Reduction in meal portions in households over the past year

No	Village	Eating less than you should due to lack of money or other resources		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	61.8%	35.5%	2.6%
2	Sikeli	27.4%	70.7%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	29.1%	65.5%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	27.5%	67.5%	5.0%
5	Lengora	7.9%	89.5%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	24.4%	68.9%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	32.4%	64.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	32.8%	64.8%	2.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

**Table 5.5.** Actions taken by households in conditions of food shortages

No	Village	Actions to take when experiencing food shortages							
		Trying to increase income	Save on other expenses	Borrow money from relatives	Borrowing money from other people	Owe to the shop	Brother helps provide food	Do nothing	Other
1	Baliara	37.7%	24.6%	15.9%	4.3%	1.4%	8.7%	2.9%	4.3%
2	Sikeli	36.5%	33.6%	8.8%	2.9%	2.2%	2.9%	13.1%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	33.3%	50.0%	8.3%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.8%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	19.2%	42.3%	7.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	19.2%	0.0%
5	Lengora	18.4%	39.5%	23.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	15.8%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	25.0%	30.0%	15.0%	15.0%	5.0%	2.5%	7.5%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	25.0%	45.0%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	57.1%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	20.6%	26.5%	5.9%	2.9%	35.3%	2.9%	5.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	23.8%	42.1%	20.6%	1.6%	3.2%	2.4%	6.3%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28.7%</b>	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>13.7%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>8.9%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

## Appendix 6. Financial Inclusion Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 6.1.** Household savings in banks

No	Village	Have savings in the bank	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	15.1%	84.9%
2	Sikeli	27.6%	72.4%
3	Pongkalaero	26.4%	73.6%
4	Puu Nunu	18.4%	81.6%
5	Lengora	51.3%	48.7%
6	Toli-toli	36.4%	63.6%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	22.2%	77.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>

**Tabel 6.2.** Tingkat akumulasi aset di bank dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Jumlah tabungan yang dimiliki (Rp)					
		< 1.000.000	1.000.000 – 2.000.000	2.000.000 – 3.000.000	3.000.000 – 4.000.000	4.000.000 – 5.000.000	≥ 5.000.000
1	Baliara	8.3%	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	50.0%
2	Sikeli	20.8%	22.9%	18.8%	4.2%	6.3%	27.1%
3	Pongkalaero	10.5%	31.6%	10.5%	10.5%	5.3%	31.6%
4	Puu Nunu	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%
5	Lengora	28.0%	24.0%	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%	24.0%
6	Toli-toli	31.3%	31.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%
7	Tangkeno	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
8	Ulungkura	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	9.1%	63.6%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	18.2%
10	Telaga Besar	39.3%	53.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>

**Tabel 6.3.** Kepemilikan pinjaman Kredit Usaha Rakyat

No	Desa	Memiliki pinjaman Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	12.0%	88.0%
2	Sikeli	26.3%	73.8%
3	Pongkalaero	2.2%	97.8%
4	Puu Nunu	2.6%	97.4%
5	Lengora	8.1%	91.9%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	73.3%
7	Tangkeno	14.3%	85.7%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	14.3%	85.7%
10	Telaga Besar	27.2%	72.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>

**Tabel 6.4.** Kepemilikan pinjaman dari bank umum selain KUR

No	Desa	Memiliki Kredit dari Bank Umum selain KUR	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	8.1%	91.9%
6	Toli-toli	11.1%	88.9%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	10.3%	89.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>95.4%</b>

**Table 6.2.** Level of asset accumulation in banks in households

No	Village	Amount of savings owned (Rp)					
		< 1,000,000	1,000,000 – 2,000,000	2,000,000 – 3,000,000	3,000,000 – 4,000,000	4,000,000 – 5,000,000	≥ 5,000,000
1	Baliara	8.3%	16.7%	16.7%	8.3%	0.0%	50.0%
2	Sikeli	20.8%	22.9%	18.8%	4.2%	6.3%	27.1%
3	Pongkalaero	10.5%	31.6%	10.5%	10.5%	5.3%	31.6%
4	Puu Nunu	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%
5	Lengora	28.0%	24.0%	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%	24.0%
6	Toli-toli	31.3%	31.3%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	31.3%
7	Tangkeno	25.0%	37.5%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
8	Ulungkura	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	9.1%	63.6%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	18.2%
10	Telaga Besar	39.3%	53.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>

**Table 6.3.** Ownership of People's Business Credit loans

No	Village	Have a People's Business Credit (KUR) loan	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	12.0%	88.0%
2	Sikeli	26.3%	73.8%
3	Pongkalaero	2.2%	97.8%
4	Puu Nunu	2.6%	97.4%
5	Lengora	8.1%	91.9%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	73.3%
7	Tangkeno	14.3%	85.7%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	14.3%	85.7%
10	Telaga Besar	27.2%	72.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>81.1%</b>

**Table 6.4.** Loan ownership from commercial banks other than KUR

No	Village	Have credit from a general bank other than KUR	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	8.1%	91.9%
6	Toli-toli	11.1%	88.9%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	10.3%	89.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>95.4%</b>

**Tabel 6.5.** Kepemilikan pinjaman dari Bank Perkreditan Rakyat

No	Desa	Memiliki Kredit dari Bank Perkreditan Rakyat (BPR)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	5.3%	94.7%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	2.1%	97.9%
4	Puu Nunu	7.9%	92.1%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

**Tabel 6.6.** Kepemilikan pinjaman dari Koperasi

No	Desa	Memiliki Kredit dari Koperasi	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	9.3%	90.7%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	2.1%	97.9%
4	Puu Nunu	2.6%	97.4%
5	Lengora	8.1%	91.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>

**Tabel 6.7.** Kepemilikan pinjaman dari Pegadaian

No	Desa	Memiliki kredit dari Pegadaian	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

**Table 6.5.** Loan ownership from Rural Credit Banks

No	Village	Have credit from a People's Credit Bank (BPR)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	5.3%	94.7%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	2.1%	97.9%
4	Puu Nunu	7.9%	92.1%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

**Table 6.6.** Loan ownership from cooperatives

No	Village	Have Credit from the Cooperative	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	9.3%	90.7%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	2.1%	97.9%
4	Puu Nunu	2.6%	97.4%
5	Lengora	8.1%	91.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>

**Table 6.7.** Loan ownership from Pegadaian

No	Village	Have credit from Pegadaian	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

**Tabel 6.8.** Kepemilikan pinjaman lainnya

No	Desa	Memiliki kredit Lainnya	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.4%	98.6%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.7%
3	Pongkalaero	4.3%	95.7%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.3%	97.7%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>

**Tabel 6.9.** Tingkat akumulasi kredit dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Besaran kredit yang diterima (Rp)					
		< 1.000.000	1.000.000 – 5.000.000	5.000.000 – 10.000.000	10.000.000 – 15.000.000	15.000.000 – 20.000.000	≥ 20.000.000
1	Baliara	13.0%	13.0%	21.7%	0.0%	4.3%	47.8%
2	Sikeli	5.5%	20.0%	5.5%	5.5%	9.1%	54.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%
5	Lengora	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
6	Toli-toli	10.5%	10.5%	15.8%	5.3%	0.0%	57.9%
7	Tangkeno	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	66.7%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%
9	Wulu	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
10	Telaga Besar	17.4%	13.0%	4.3%	8.7%	6.5%	50.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>

**Tabel 6.10.** Kepemilikan akun e-wallet (Gopay) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki akun e-wallet: Gopay	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	3.8%	96.2%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	6.7%	93.3%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>97.8%</b>

**Table 6.8.** Other loan holdings

No	Village	Have Other Credits	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.4%	98.6%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.7%
3	Pongkalaero	4.3%	95.7%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.3%	97.7%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>98.8%</b>

**Table 6.9.** Level of credit accumulation in households

No	Village	Amount of credit received (Rp)					
		< 1,000,000	1,000,000 – 5,000,000	5,000,000 – 10,000,000	10,000,000 – 15,000,000	15,000,000 – 20,000,000	≥ 20,000,000
1	Baliara	13.0%	13.0%	21.7%	0.0%	4.3%	47.8%
2	Sikeli	5.5%	20.0%	5.5%	5.5%	9.1%	54.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	42.9%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	42.9%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%
5	Lengora	50.0%	20.0%	0.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%
6	Toli-toli	10.5%	10.5%	15.8%	5.3%	0.0%	57.9%
7	Tangkeno	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	66.7%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	25.0%
9	Wulu	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%
10	Telaga Besar	17.4%	13.0%	4.3%	8.7%	6.5%	50.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.1%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>	<b>49.5%</b>

**Table 6.10.** Ownership of e- wallet accounts ( Gopay ) in households

No	Village	Have an e-wallet account: Gopay	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	3.8%	96.2%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	6.7%	93.3%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2%</b>	<b>97.8%</b>

**Tabel 6.11.** Kepemilikan akun e-wallet (OVO) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki akun e-wallet: OVO	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	3.1%	96.9%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>

**Tabel 6.12.** Kepemilikan akun e-wallet (Link Aja) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki akun e-wallet: Link Aja	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.7%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>

**Tabel 6.13.** Kepemilikan akun e-wallet (DANA) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki akun e-wallet: DANA	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	7.9%	92.1%
2	Sikeli	10.1%	89.9%
3	Pongkalaero	4.3%	95.7%
4	Puu Nunu	7.9%	92.1%
5	Lengora	12.8%	87.2%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	17.2%	82.8%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	7.2%	92.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>91.6%</b>

**Table 6.11.** Ownership of e- wallet accounts (OVO) in households

No	Village	Have an e-wallet account: OVO	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	3.1%	96.9%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>98.7%</b>

**Table 6.12.** Ownership of e- wallet accounts (Link Aja) in households

No	Village	Have an e-wallet account: Link Aja	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.7%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>99.5%</b>

**Table 6.13.** Ownership of e- wallet accounts (DANA) in households

No	Village	Have an e-wallet account: DANA	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	7.9%	92.1%
2	Sikeli	10.1%	89.9%
3	Pongkalaero	4.3%	95.7%
4	Puu Nunu	7.9%	92.1%
5	Lengora	12.8%	87.2%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	17.2%	82.8%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	7.2%	92.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>91.6%</b>

**Tabel 6.14.** Kepemilikan akun e-wallet (Shopeepay) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki akun e-wallet: Shopeepay	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	2.3%	97.7%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	2.4%	97.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

**Tabel 6.15.** Kepemilikan akun e-wallet lainnya dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki akun e-wallet lainnya	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	5.3%	94.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>

**Lampiran 7.** Data Kepemilikan Aset di Desa-desa Pulau Kabaena**Tabel 7.1.** Kepemilikan aset tabung gas dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki tabungan gas	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	96.1%	3.9%
2	Sikeli	94.4%	5.6%
3	Pongkalaero	98.2%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	100.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	97.4%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	93.3%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	100.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	65.7%	34.3%
10	Telaga Besar	72.2%	27.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

**Table 6.14.** Ownership of e- wallet accounts (Shopeepay) in households

No	Village	Have an e-wallet account: Shopeepay	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	2.3%	97.7%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	2.4%	97.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>97.9%</b>

**Table 6.15.** Ownership of other e- wallet accounts in the household

No	Village	Have another e-wallet account	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	5.3%	94.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>

## Appendix 7. Asset Ownership Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 7.1.** Ownership of gas cylinder assets in households

No	Village	Have gas savings	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	96.1%	3.9%
2	Sikeli	94.4%	5.6%
3	Pongkalaero	98.2%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	100.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	97.4%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	93.3%	6.7%
7	Tangkeno	100.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	100.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	65.7%	34.3%
10	Telaga Besar	72.2%	27.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.7%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

**Tabel 7.2.** Kepemilikan aset lemari es/kulkas dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki lemari es/kulkas	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	40.8%	59.2%
2	Sikeli	76.7%	23.3%
3	Pongkalaero	65.5%	34.5%
4	Puu Nunu	80.0%	20.0%
5	Lengora	89.7%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	71.1%	28.9%
7	Tangkeno	65.5%	34.5%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	14.3%	85.7%
10	Telaga Besar	20.6%	79.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>

**Tabel 7.3.** Kepemilikan aset *Air Conditioner* (AC) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki AC	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	4.4%	95.6%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	95.6%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>97.4%</b>

**Tabel 7.4.** Kepemilikan aset pemanas air (*water heater*) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki water heater	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	26.3%	73.7%
2	Sikeli	26.9%	73.1%
3	Pongkalaero	38.2%	61.8%
4	Puu Nunu	17.5%	82.5%
5	Lengora	38.5%	61.5%
6	Toli-toli	20.0%	80.0%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	8.7%	91.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

**Table 7.2.** Ownership of refrigerator/fridge assets in households

No	Village	Have a refrigerator/fridge	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	40.8%	59.2%
2	Sikeli	76.7%	23.3%
3	Pongkalaero	65.5%	34.5%
4	Puu Nunu	80.0%	20.0%
5	Lengora	89.7%	10.3%
6	Toli-toli	71.1%	28.9%
7	Tangkeno	65.5%	34.5%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	14.3%	85.7%
10	Telaga Besar	20.6%	79.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56.5%</b>	<b>43.5%</b>

**Table 7.3.** Ownership of Air Conditioner (AC) assets in Households

No	Village	Has AC	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	4.4%	95.6%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	95.6%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>97.4%</b>

**Table 7.4.** Ownership water heater assets in Households

No	Village	Have a water heater	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	26.3%	73.7%
2	Sikeli	26.9%	73.1%
3	Pongkalaero	38.2%	61.8%
4	Puu Nunu	17.5%	82.5%
5	Lengora	38.5%	61.5%
6	Toli-toli	20.0%	80.0%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	8.7%	91.3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>77.4%</b>

**Tabel 7.5.** Kepemilikan aset telepon rumah dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki telepon rumah	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	5.3%	94.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	7.3%	92.7%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>96.6%</b>

**Tabel 7.6.** Kepemilikan aset HP dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki HP/telepon seluler	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	84.4%	15.6%
2	Sikeli	86.2%	13.8%
3	Pongkalaero	72.7%	27.3%
4	Puu Nunu	87.5%	12.5%
5	Lengora	97.4%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	91.1%	8.9%
7	Tangkeno	86.2%	13.8%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	97.1%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	92.1%	7.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

**Tabel 7.7.** Kepemilikan aset komputer/laptop/tablet dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki komputer/laptop/tablet	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	6.7%	93.3%
2	Sikeli	24.4%	75.6%
3	Pongkalaero	14.5%	85.5%
4	Puu Nunu	10.0%	90.0%
5	Lengora	30.8%	69.2%
6	Toli-toli	28.9%	71.1%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	9.5%	90.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>82.8%</b>

**Table 7.5.** Ownership of landline telephone assets in households

No	Village	Have a landline phone	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	5.3%	94.7%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	7.3%	92.7%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>96.6%</b>

**Table 7.6.** Ownership of HP assets in households

No	Village	Have a cell phone/mobile phone	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	84.4%	15.6%
2	Sikeli	86.2%	13.8%
3	Pongkalaero	72.7%	27.3%
4	Puu Nunu	87.5%	12.5%
5	Lengora	97.4%	2.6%
6	Toli-toli	91.1%	8.9%
7	Tangkeno	86.2%	13.8%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	97.1%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	92.1%	7.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>87.6%</b>	<b>12.4%</b>

**Table 7.7.** Ownership of computer/laptop/tablet assets in households

No	Village	Have a computer/laptop/tablet	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	6.7%	93.3%
2	Sikeli	24.4%	75.6%
3	Pongkalaero	14.5%	85.5%
4	Puu Nunu	10.0%	90.0%
5	Lengora	30.8%	69.2%
6	Toli-toli	28.9%	71.1%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	9.5%	90.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.2%</b>	<b>82.8%</b>

**Tabel 7.8.** Kepemilikan aset emas/perhiasan dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki emas/perhiasan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	46.1%	53.9%
2	Sikeli	49.4%	50.6%
3	Pongkalaero	29.1%	70.9%
4	Puu Nunu	40.0%	60.0%
5	Lengora	53.8%	46.2%
6	Toli-toli	57.8%	42.2%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	50.0%
9	Wulu	37.1%	62.9%
10	Telaga Besar	42.9%	57.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>

**Tabel 7.9.** Kepemilikan aset sepeda motor dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki sepeda motor	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	46.7%	53.3%
2	Sikeli	64.4%	35.6%
3	Pongkalaero	61.8%	38.2%
4	Puu Nunu	62.5%	37.5%
5	Lengora	76.9%	23.1%
6	Toli-toli	66.7%	33.3%
7	Tangkeno	62.1%	37.9%
8	Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%
9	Wulu	54.3%	45.7%
10	Telaga Besar	38.1%	61.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>

**Tabel 7.10.** Kepemilikan aset perahu dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki perahu	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	52.6%	47.4%
2	Sikeli	21.9%	78.1%
3	Pongkalaero	7.3%	92.7%
4	Puu Nunu	17.5%	82.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	37.8%	62.2%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	51.4%	48.6%
10	Telaga Besar	46.0%	54.0%
	Total	29.1%	70.9%

**Table 7.8.** Ownership of gold/jewelry assets in households

No	Village	Have gold/jewelry	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	46.1%	53.9%
2	Sikeli	49.4%	50.6%
3	Pongkalaero	29.1%	70.9%
4	Puu Nunu	40.0%	60.0%
5	Lengora	53.8%	46.2%
6	Toli-toli	57.8%	42.2%
7	Tangkeno	31.0%	69.0%
8	Ulungkura	50.0%	50.0%
9	Wulu	37.1%	62.9%
10	Telaga Besar	42.9%	57.1%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.6%</b>	<b>55.4%</b>

**Table 7.9.** Ownership of motorcycle assets in households

No	Village	Have a motorbike	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	46.7%	53.3%
2	Sikeli	64.4%	35.6%
3	Pongkalaero	61.8%	38.2%
4	Puu Nunu	62.5%	37.5%
5	Lengora	76.9%	23.1%
6	Toli-toli	66.7%	33.3%
7	Tangkeno	62.1%	37.9%
8	Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%
9	Wulu	54.3%	45.7%
10	Telaga Besar	38.1%	61.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56.8%</b>	<b>43.2%</b>

**Table 7.10.** Ownership of boat assets in households

No	Village	Have a boat	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	52.6%	47.4%
2	Sikeli	21.9%	78.1%
3	Pongkalaero	7.3%	92.7%
4	Puu Nunu	17.5%	82.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	37.8%	62.2%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	51.4%	48.6%
10	Telaga Besar	46.0%	54.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>70.9%</b>

**Tabel 7.11.** Kepemilikan aset perahu motor dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki perahu motor	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	26.3%	73.7%
2	Sikeli	13.1%	86.9%
3	Pongkalaero	10.9%	89.1%
4	Puu Nunu	20.0%	80.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	11.4%	88.6%
10	Telaga Besar	11.2%	88.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>87.5%</b>

**Tabel 7.12.** Kepemilikan aset mobil dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki mobil	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	6.7%	93.3%
2	Sikeli	8.1%	91.9%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	15.4%	84.6%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	73.3%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	3.2%	96.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>92.2%</b>

**Tabel 7.13.** Kepemilikan aset Televisi (TV) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki TV	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	48.7%	51.3%
2	Sikeli	66.3%	33.8%
3	Pongkalaero	60.0%	40.0%
4	Puu Nunu	57.5%	42.5%
5	Lengora	71.8%	28.2%
6	Toli-toli	72.7%	27.3%
7	Tangkeno	75.9%	24.1%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	7.1%
9	Wulu	37.1%	62.9%
10	Telaga Besar	31.2%	68.8%
	Total	56.1%	43.9%

**Table 7.11.** Ownership of motorboat assets in households

No	Village	Have a motorboat	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	26.3%	73.7%
2	Sikeli	13.1%	86.9%
3	Pongkalaero	10.9%	89.1%
4	Puu Nunu	20.0%	80.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	11.4%	88.6%
10	Telaga Besar	11.2%	88.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.5%</b>	<b>87.5%</b>

**Table 7.12.** Household car asset ownership

No	Village	Have a car	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	6.7%	93.3%
2	Sikeli	8.1%	91.9%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	15.4%	84.6%
6	Toli-toli	26.7%	73.3%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	3.2%	96.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>92.2%</b>

**Table 7.13.** Ownership of Television (TV) assets in Households

No	Village	Have a TV	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	48.7%	51.3%
2	Sikeli	66.3%	33.8%
3	Pongkalaero	60.0%	40.0%
4	Puu Nunu	57.5%	42.5%
5	Lengora	71.8%	28.2%
6	Toli-toli	72.7%	27.3%
7	Tangkeno	75.9%	24.1%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	7.1%
9	Wulu	37.1%	62.9%
10	Telaga Besar	31.2%	68.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56.1%</b>	<b>43.9%</b>

**Tabel 7.14.** Kepemilikan aset tanah/lahan dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki tanah/lahan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	24.0%	76.0%
2	Sikeli	45.9%	54.1%
3	Pongkalaero	34.5%	65.5%
4	Puu Nunu	37.5%	62.5%
5	Lengora	87.2%	12.8%
6	Toli-toli	48.9%	51.1%
7	Tangkeno	86.2%	13.8%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	50.0%	50.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>

**Tabel 7.15.** Status kepemilikan tanah/lahan dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Pemilik tanah/lahan			
		Kepala rumah tangga	Pasangan kepala rumah tangga	Anak	Anggota rumah tangga lainnya
1	Baliara	54.3%	34.3%	2.9%	8.6%
2	Sikeli	53.3%	40.0%	0.0%	6.7%
3	Pongkalaero	44.8%	48.3%	0.0%	6.9%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	45.5%	0.0%	4.5%
5	Lengora	72.2%	16.7%	5.6%	5.6%
6	Toli-toli	80.8%	7.7%	3.8%	7.7%
7	Tangkeno	46.4%	50.0%	0.0%	3.6%
8	Ulungkura	58.3%	8.3%	0.0%	33.3%
9	Wulu	81.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%
10	Telaga Besar	66.2%	16.9%	0.0%	16.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>59.4%</b>	<b>29.7%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>9.7%</b>

**Lampiran 8.** Data Jaminan Sosial di Desa-deso Pulau Kabaena**Tabel 8.1.** Kepemilikan jaminan pensiun dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki jaminan pensiun	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.4%	98.6%
2	Sikeli	5.7%	94.3%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	75.9%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	Total	4.2%	95.8%

**Table 7.14.** Ownership of land assets in households

No	Village	Have land/plot	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	24.0%	76.0%
2	Sikeli	45.9%	54.1%
3	Pongkalaero	34.5%	65.5%
4	Puu Nunu	37.5%	62.5%
5	Lengora	87.2%	12.8%
6	Toli-toli	48.9%	51.1%
7	Tangkeno	86.2%	13.8%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	21.4%
9	Wulu	31.4%	68.6%
10	Telaga Besar	50.0%	50.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>47.2%</b>	<b>52.8%</b>

**Table 7.15.** Land/plot ownership status in households

No	Village	Land/land owner			
		Head of household	Head of household couple	Child	Other household members
1	Baliara	54.3%	34.3%	2.9%	8.6%
2	Sikeli	53.3%	40.0%	0.0%	6.7%
3	Pongkalaero	44.8%	48.3%	0.0%	6.9%
4	Puu Nunu	50.0%	45.5%	0.0%	4.5%
5	Lengora	72.2%	16.7%	5.6%	5.6%
6	Toli-toli	80.8%	7.7%	3.8%	7.7%
7	Tangkeno	46.4%	50.0%	0.0%	3.6%
8	Ulungkura	58.3%	8.3%	0.0%	33.3%
9	Wulu	81.8%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%
10	Telaga Besar	66.2%	16.9%	0.0%	16.9%
	Total	59.4%	29.7%	1.1%	9.7%

**Appendix 8.** Social Security Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island**Table 8.1.** Pension insurance ownership in households

No	Village	Have pension security	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.4%	98.6%
2	Sikeli	5.7%	94.3%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	75.9%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>95.8%</b>

**Tabel 8.2.** Kepemilikan jaminan hari tua dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki jaminan hari tua	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	3.1%	96.9%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	2.4%	97.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>97.6%</b>

**Tabel 8.3.** Kepemilikan jaminan/asuransi kecelakaan kerja dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki jaminan/asuransi kecelakaan kerja	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	3.1%	96.9%
3	Pongkalaero	3.6%	96.4%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>96.7%</b>

**Tabel 8.4.** Kepemilikan jaminan/asuransi kematian dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki jaminan/asuransi kematian	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	4.1%	95.9%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	98.2%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>98.1%</b>

**Table 8.2.** Ownership of old-age security in households

No	Village	Have old age security	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	3.1%	96.9%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	2.4%	97.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>97.6%</b>

**Table 8.3.** Ownership of work accident insurance/guarantee in the household

No	Village	Have work accident insurance/guarantee	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	3.1%	96.9%
3	Pongkalaero	3.6%	96.4%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	5.1%	94.9%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>96.7%</b>

**Table 8.4.** Ownership of death insurance/guarantee in the household

No	Village	Have death insurance/guarantee	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	4.1%	95.9%
2	Sikeli	1.9%	98.1%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	98.2%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.9%</b>	<b>98.1%</b>

**Tabel 8.5.** Kepemilikan jaminan kehilangan pekerjaan dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki jaminan kehilangan pekerjaan (JKP)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.8%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>

**Tabel 8.6.** Kepemilikan jaminan pemutusan hubungan kerja dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki jaminan pemutusan hubungan kerja (JKP)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.9%	94.1%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>97.6%</b>

**Tabel 8.7.** Status penerimaan Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Menerima Kartu Keluarga Sejahtera (KKS)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	27.6%	72.4%
2	Sikeli	18.8%	81.3%
3	Pongkalaero	25.5%	74.5%
4	Puu Nunu	22.5%	77.5%
5	Lengora	12.8%	87.2%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	20.7%	79.3%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	22.9%	77.1%
10	Telaga Besar	4.0%	96.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>83.2%</b>

**Table 8.5.** Ownership of unemployment insurance in households

No	Village	Have job loss insurance (JKP)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	98.8%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>99.0%</b>

**Table 8.6.** Ownership of termination of employment insurance in the household

No	Village	Have termination of employment guarantee (JKP)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.7%	97.3%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.9%	94.1%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>97.6%</b>

**Table 8.7.** Status of Household Receipt of the Prosperous Family Card

No	Village	Receive a Prosperous Family Card (KKS)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	27.6%	72.4%
2	Sikeli	18.8%	81.3%
3	Pongkalaero	25.5%	74.5%
4	Puu Nunu	22.5%	77.5%
5	Lengora	12.8%	87.2%
6	Toli-toli	8.9%	91.1%
7	Tangkeno	20.7%	79.3%
8	Ulungkura	14.3%	85.7%
9	Wulu	22.9%	77.1%
10	Telaga Besar	4.0%	96.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>83.2%</b>

**Tabel 8.8.** Penerimaan bantuan PKH pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima Program Keluarga Harapan (PKH)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	27.3%	72.7%
2	Sikeli	21.4%	78.6%
3	Pongkalaero	16.4%	83.6%
4	Puu Nunu	15.0%	85.0%
5	Lengora	15.8%	84.2%
6	Toli-toli	20.0%	80.0%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	75.9%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	40.0%	60.0%
10	Telaga Besar	21.4%	78.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>78.0%</b>

**Tabel 8.9.** Status penerimaan bantuan Program Keluarga Harapan dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Tercatat/menjadi penerima PKH	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	21.1%	78.9%
2	Sikeli	20.9%	79.1%
3	Pongkalaero	14.5%	85.5%
4	Puu Nunu	15.4%	84.6%
5	Lengora	16.7%	83.3%
6	Toli-toli	17.5%	82.5%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	43.3%	56.7%
10	Telaga Besar	22.2%	77.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>78.8%</b>

**Tabel 8.10.** Penerimaan BSU pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima Bantuan Subsidi Upah (BSU)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	6.5%	93.5%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	7.3%	92.7%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>

**Table 8.8.** Receipt of PKH assistance by households in the last year

No	Village	Receive the Family Hope Program (PKH)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	27.3%	72.7%
2	Sikeli	21.4%	78.6%
3	Pongkalaero	16.4%	83.6%
4	Puu Nunu	15.0%	85.0%
5	Lengora	15.8%	84.2%
6	Toli-toli	20.0%	80.0%
7	Tangkeno	24.1%	75.9%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	40.0%	60.0%
10	Telaga Besar	21.4%	78.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>78.0%</b>

**Table 8.9.** Status of receiving assistance from the Family Hope Program in households

No	Village	Registered/becoming a PKH recipient	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	21.1%	78.9%
2	Sikeli	20.9%	79.1%
3	Pongkalaero	14.5%	85.5%
4	Puu Nunu	15.4%	84.6%
5	Lengora	16.7%	83.3%
6	Toli-toli	17.5%	82.5%
7	Tangkeno	27.6%	72.4%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	78.6%
9	Wulu	43.3%	56.7%
10	Telaga Besar	22.2%	77.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>78.8%</b>

**Table 8.10.** BSU Receipts by Households in the Last Year

No	Village	Receiving Wage Subsidy Assistance (BSU)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	6.5%	93.5%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	7.3%	92.7%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>

**Tabel 8.11.** Penerimaan BLT BBM pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima Bantuan Langsung Tunai Bahan Bakar Minyak (BLT BBM)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	3.9%	96.1%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>98.2%</b>

**Tabel 8.12.** Penerimaan BLT Desa pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima Bantuan Langsung Tunai Desa (BLT Desa)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	6.6%	93.4%
2	Sikeli	5.0%	95.0%
3	Pongkalaero	12.7%	87.3%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	3.2%	96.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>

**Tabel 8.13.** Penerimaan bantuan PKTD pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima bantuan Padat Karya Tunai Desa (PKTD)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>99.4%</b>

**Table 8.11.** Receipt of BLT BBM by Households in the last year

No	Village	Receive Direct Cash Assistance for Fuel Oil (BLT BBM)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	3.9%	96.1%
2	Sikeli	2.5%	97.5%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	2.5%	97.5%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	98.4%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>98.2%</b>

**Table 8.12.** Village Direct Cash Assistance Receipts by Households in the Last Year

No	Village	Receive Village Direct Cash Assistance (Village BLT)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	6.6%	93.4%
2	Sikeli	5.0%	95.0%
3	Pongkalaero	12.7%	87.3%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	95.0%
5	Lengora	7.7%	92.3%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%
7	Tangkeno	6.9%	93.1%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	3.2%	96.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>94.5%</b>

**Table 8.13.** Receipt of PKTD assistance by households in the last year

No	Village	Receive Village Cash for Work Assistance (PKTD)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	99.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>99.4%</b>

**Tabel 8.14.** Kepemilikan usaha mikro pada Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki usaha mikro atau kecil	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	13.2%	86.8%
2	Sikeli	6.4%	93.6%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	7.9%	92.1%
5	Lengora	25.6%	74.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	16.1%	83.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>89.3%</b>

**Tabel 8.15.** Penerimaan bantuan PKBL pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima bantuan Pembiayaan Kemitraan Dan Bina Lingkungan (PKBL)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Tabel 8.16.** Penerimaan bantuan PNM MEKAAR pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima bantuan Program Membina Ekonomi Keluarga Sejahtera (PNM MEKAAR)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Table 8.14.** *Micro-business ownership in households*

No	Village	Have a micro or small business	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	13.2%	86.8%
2	Sikeli	6.4%	93.6%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	94.5%
4	Puu Nunu	7.9%	92.1%
5	Lengora	25.6%	74.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	10.3%	89.7%
8	Ulungkura	35.7%	64.3%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	16.1%	83.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>89.3%</b>

**Table 8.15.** *Receipt of PKBL assistance by households in the last year*

No	Village	Receive Partnership and Community Development (PKBL) Financing assistance	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	97.4%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Table 8.16.** *Receipt of PNM MEKAAR assistance by households in the last year*

No	Village	Receive assistance from the Prosperous Family Economic Development Program (PNM MEKAAR)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>

**Tabel 8.17.** Penerimaan bantuan BWM pada Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Menerima bantuan Bank Wakaf Mikro (BWM)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

**Tabel 8.18.** Penerimaan bantuan beasiswa KIP pada Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Ada anggota rumah tangga yang menerima beasiswa pendidikan, seperti Kartu Indonesia Pintar (KIP)	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	36.0%	64.0%
2	Sikeli	11.3%	88.7%
3	Pongkalaero	5.6%	94.4%
4	Puu Nunu	28.9%	71.1%
5	Lengora	18.9%	81.1%
6	Toli-toli	11.1%	88.9%
7	Tangkeno	20.7%	79.3%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	71.4%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	12.2%	87.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>83.9%</b>

**Lampiran 9.** Data Kondisi Lingkungan Rumah Tangga di Desa-desa Pulau Kabaena

Tabel 9.1. Status kepemilikan bangunan tempat tinggal yang ditempati

No	Desa	Status kepemilikan bangunan				
		Milik sendiri	Kontrak/sewa	Bebas sewa	Dinas	Lainnya
1	Baliara	85.7%	2.6%	3.9%	0.0%	7.8%
2	Sikeli	90.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	7.5%
3	Pongkalaero	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	97.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
5	Lengora	79.5%	0.0%	10.3%	2.6%	7.7%
6	Toli-toli	88.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	8.9%
7	Tangkeno	93.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%
9	Wulu	77.1%	2.9%	11.4%	2.9%	5.7%
10	Telaga Besar	76.0%	0.0%	14.4%	0.0%	9.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

**Table 8.17.** Receipt of BWM assistance by households in the last year

No	Village	Receive assistance from the Micro Waqf Bank (BWM)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>99.8%</b>

**Table 8.18.** Receipt of KIP scholarship assistance by households

No	Village	There are household members who receive educational scholarships, such as the Smart Indonesia Card (KIP)	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	36.0%	64.0%
2	Sikeli	11.3%	88.7%
3	Pongkalaero	5.6%	94.4%
4	Puu Nunu	28.9%	71.1%
5	Lengora	18.9%	81.1%
6	Toli-toli	11.1%	88.9%
7	Tangkeno	20.7%	79.3%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	71.4%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	12.2%	87.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>83.9%</b>

## Appendix 9. Household Environmental Conditions Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 9.1.** Ownership status of occupied residential building

No	Village	Building ownership status				
		One's own	Contract/lease	Free rent	Service	Other
1	Baliara	85.7%	2.6%	3.9%	0.0%	7.8%
2	Sikeli	90.0%	1.9%	0.6%	0.0%	7.5%
3	Pongkalaero	98.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	97.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
5	Lengora	79.5%	0.0%	10.3%	2.6%	7.7%
6	Toli-toli	88.9%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	8.9%
7	Tangkeno	93.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	78.6%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%
9	Wulu	77.1%	2.9%	11.4%	2.9%	5.7%
10	Telaga Besar	76.0%	0.0%	14.4%	0.0%	9.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>86.3%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

**Tabel 9.2.** Jenis material atap rumah dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Material atap rumah (terluas)							
		Beton	Genteng	Seng	Asbes	Bambu	Kayu/sirap	Jerami/ijuk/daun-daunan/rumbia	Lainnya
1	Baliara	0.0%	7.8%	68.8%	20.8%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	3.8%	91.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	7.3%	87.3%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	7.5%	87.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	2.2%	91.1%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	6.9%	93.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	0.8%	74.6%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>84.7%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Tabel 9.3.** Jenis material dinding rumah dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Dinding rumah (terluas)						
		Tembok	Plesteran anyaman bambu/kawat	Kayu/papan	Anyaman bambu	Batang kayu	Bambu	Lainnya
1	Baliara	15.6%	0.0%	50.6%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	29.9%
2	Sikeli	39.4%	1.9%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%
3	Pongkalaero	27.3%	0.0%	61.8%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	27.5%	2.5%	65.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
5	Lengora	56.4%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	31.1%	0.0%	44.4%	2.2%	8.9%	0.0%	13.3%
7	Tangkeno	13.8%	0.0%	72.4%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	0.0%	62.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	47.6%	0.8%	42.1%	0.0%	4.0%	1.6%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

**Tabel 9.4.** Jenis material lantai rumah dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Lantai rumah (terluas)							
		Marmer/granit	Keramik	Parket/vinil/karpet	Ubin/tegel/teraso	Kayu/papan	Semen/bata merah	Bambu	Tanah
1	Baliara	1.3%	10.5%	2.6%	2.6%	73.7%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	23.8%	0.6%	8.8%	53.8%	11.3%	1.3%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	12.7%	0.0%	10.9%	61.8%	7.3%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	15.0%	65.0%	12.5%	2.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	41.0%	2.6%	2.6%	30.8%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	28.9%	2.2%	0.0%	57.8%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	65.5%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	14.3%	2.9%	2.9%	57.1%	14.3%	8.6%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	30.2%	0.8%	0.0%	28.6%	17.5%	23.0%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Table 9.2.** Types of roofing materials in households

No	Village	House roofing material (widest)							
		Concrete	Rooftile	Zinc	Asbestos	Bamboo	Wood/shingles	Straw/coconut fiber/leaves/rumbia	Other
1	Baliara	0.0%	7.8%	68.8%	20.8%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	3.8%	91.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	7.3%	87.3%	1.8%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	7.5%	87.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	2.2%	91.1%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	6.9%	93.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	85.7%	11.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	0.8%	74.6%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>84.7%</b>	<b>9.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Table 9.3.** Types of house wall materials in Household

No	Village	House wall (widest)						
		Wall	Woven bamboo/wire plastering	Wood/board	Woven bamboo	Logs	Bamboo	Other
1	Baliara	15.6%	0.0%	50.6%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	29.9%
2	Sikeli	39.4%	1.9%	45.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%
3	Pongkalaero	27.3%	0.0%	61.8%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	27.5%	2.5%	65.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
5	Lengora	56.4%	0.0%	38.5%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	31.1%	0.0%	44.4%	2.2%	8.9%	0.0%	13.3%
7	Tangkeno	13.8%	0.0%	72.4%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%	6.9%
8	Ulungkura	28.6%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	31.4%	0.0%	62.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	47.6%	0.8%	42.1%	0.0%	4.0%	1.6%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

**Table 9.4.** Types of floor materials in households

No	Village	House floor (widest)							
		Marble/granite	Ceramics	Parquet/vinyl/carpet	Tiles/tiles/terrazzo	Wood/board	Cement/red brick	Bamboo	Land
1	Baliara	1.3%	10.5%	2.6%	2.6%	73.7%	9.2%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	23.8%	0.6%	8.8%	53.8%	11.3%	1.3%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	12.7%	0.0%	10.9%	61.8%	7.3%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	5.0%	0.0%	15.0%	65.0%	12.5%	2.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	41.0%	2.6%	2.6%	30.8%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	4.4%	28.9%	2.2%	0.0%	57.8%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%	65.5%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	14.3%	2.9%	2.9%	57.1%	14.3%	8.6%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	30.2%	0.8%	0.0%	28.6%	17.5%	23.0%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>21.0%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>52.2%</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Tabel 9.5.** Kepemilikan dan penggunaan fasilitas tempat buang air besar dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Memiliki fasilitas tempat buang air besar dan siapa saja yang menggunakan					
		Ada, digunakan hanya ART sendiri	Ada, digunakan bersama ART rumah tangga tertentu	Ada, di MCK komunal	Ada, di MCK umum/ siapapun menggunakan	Ada, ART tidak menggunakan	Tidak ada fasilitas
1	Baliara	85.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3.9%	9.1%
2	Sikeli	99.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	92.7%	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	80.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
5	Lengora	87.2%	7.7%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	2.2%
7	Tangkeno	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
9	Wulu	80.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
10	Telaga Besar	79.4%	4.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	12.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

**Tabel 9.6.** Jenis kloset pada bangunan tempat tinggal

No	Desa	Jenis kloset yang digunakan			
		Leher angsa	Plengsengan dengan tutup	Plengsengan tanpa tutup	Cemplung/cubluk
1	Baliara	6.5%	0.0%	13.0%	80.5%
2	Sikeli	25.0%	0.6%	38.8%	35.6%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	3.6%	40.0%	54.5%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	0.0%	48.6%	51.4%
5	Lengora	41.0%	2.6%	17.9%	38.5%
6	Toli-toli	69.8%	0.0%	18.6%	11.6%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	0.0%	62.1%	34.5%
8	Ulungkura	53.8%	0.0%	23.1%	23.1%
9	Wulu	76.7%	3.3%	20.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	73.1%	0.9%	25.0%	0.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>

**Tabel 9.7.** Tempat pembuangan akhir tinja Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Tempat pembuangan akhir tinja					
		Tangki septik	IPAL	Kolam/sawah/ sungai/danau/ laut	Lubang tanah	Pantai/tanah lapang/kebun	Lainnya
1	Baliara	27.6%	0.0%	51.3%	3.9%	11.8%	5.3%
2	Sikeli	39.4%	1.9%	30.6%	27.5%	0.6%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	76.4%	0.0%	7.3%	14.5%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	61.5%	0.0%	17.9%	12.8%	7.7%	0.0%
5	Lengora	71.8%	2.6%	2.6%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	37.2%	2.3%	32.6%	25.6%	0.0%	2.3%
7	Tangkeno	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	6.9%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	69.2%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	43.3%	0.0%	3.3%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	46.8%	0.0%	3.7%	47.7%	1.8%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

**Table 9.5.** Ownership and use of defecation facilities in households

No	Village	Have defecation facilities and anyone who uses them					
		Yes, only used by the household member himself	Yes, used with certain household members	Yes, in the communal toilets	Yes, in public toilets/ anyone can use them	Yes, ART does not use it	No facilities
1	Baliara	85.7%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	3.9%	9.1%
2	Sikeli	99.4%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	92.7%	1.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	80.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%
5	Lengora	87.2%	7.7%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	93.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	0.0%	2.2%
7	Tangkeno	96.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
9	Wulu	80.0%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
10	Telaga Besar	79.4%	4.8%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	12.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.2%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>

**Table 9.6.** Types of toilets in residential buildings

No	Village	Type of toilet used			
		Swan neck	Plengsengan with lid	Plengsengan without cover	plunge/jump in
1	Baliara	6.5%	0.0%	13.0%	80.5%
2	Sikeli	25.0%	0.6%	38.8%	35.6%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	3.6%	40.0%	54.5%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	0.0%	48.6%	51.4%
5	Lengora	41.0%	2.6%	17.9%	38.5%
6	Toli-toli	69.8%	0.0%	18.6%	11.6%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	0.0%	62.1%	34.5%
8	Ulungkura	53.8%	0.0%	23.1%	23.1%
9	Wulu	76.7%	3.3%	20.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	73.1%	0.9%	25.0%	0.9%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>34.2%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>34.2%</b>

**Table 9.7.** Final disposal site for household feces

No	Village	Final disposal site for feces					
		septic tank	wastewater treatment plant	Pond/rice field/ river/lake/sea	ground hole	Beach/ field/garden	Other
1	Baliara	27.6%	0.0%	51.3%	3.9%	11.8%	5.3%
2	Sikeli	39.4%	1.9%	30.6%	27.5%	0.6%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	76.4%	0.0%	7.3%	14.5%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	61.5%	0.0%	17.9%	12.8%	7.7%	0.0%
5	Lengora	71.8%	2.6%	2.6%	23.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	37.2%	2.3%	32.6%	25.6%	0.0%	2.3%
7	Tangkeno	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.7%	6.9%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	69.2%	0.0%	0.0%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	43.3%	0.0%	3.3%	53.3%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	46.8%	0.0%	3.7%	47.7%	1.8%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48.4%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>20.1%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>

**Tabel 9.8.** Jenis sumber air utama untuk konsumsi (minum) dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Sumber air utama yang digunakan rumah tangga untuk minum									
		Air ke- masan bermerk	Air isi ulang	Leding	Sumur bor/ pompa	Sumur terlindung	Sumur tak terlindung	Mata air terlindung	Mata air tak terlindung	Air permukaan (sungai/ danau/ waduk/ kolam/irigasi)	Air hujan
1	Baliara	1.3%	45.5%	35.1%	10.4%	6.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	88.7%	7.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	54.5%	36.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	62.5%	25.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	61.5%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	27.6%	37.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.7%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	51.4%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	28.6%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	40.5%	0.0%	7.1%	14.3%	2.4%	30.2%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Tabel 9.9.** Kejadian kelangkaan air minum Rumah Tangga selama minimal 24 jam dalam satu tahun terakhir

No	Desa	Mengalami kekurangan air minum untuk kebutuhan rumah tangga		
		Ya	Tidak	Tidak tahu
1	Baliara	19.5%	80.5%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	16.3%	80.0%	3.8%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	89.1%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	90.0%	5.0%
5	Lengora	10.3%	89.7%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	6.7%	93.3%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	93.1%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	15.9%	83.3%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**Tabel 9.10.** Jenis sumber air utama untuk mandi/cuci/dan lainnya dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Sumber air utama yang digunakan rumah tangga untuk mandi/cuci/dan lainnya									
		Air ke- masan bermerk	Air isi ulang	Leding	Sumur bor/ pompa	Sumur terlindung	Sumur tak terlindung	Mata air terlindung	Mata air tak terlindung	Air permukaan (sungai/ danau/ waduk/kolam/ irigasi)	Air hujan
1	Baliara	0.0%	7.8%	59.7%	23.4%	7.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	1.9%	45.0%	33.1%	5.6%	2.5%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	0.0%	83.6%	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	2.5%	75.0%	2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	2.6%	10.3%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	4.4%	0.0%	71.1%	17.8%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	0.0%	55.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	2.9%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.4%	2.9%	25.7%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	21.4%	54.0%	19.0%	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

**Table 9.8.** Types of main water sources for consumption (drinking) in households

No	Village	The main source of water used by households for drinking									
		Branded bottled water	Refill water	Plumbing	Bore-holes/pump	Protected well	Un-protected well	Protected springs	Un-protected springs	Surface water (rivers/lakes/reservoirs/ponds/irrigation)	Rain-water
1	Baliara	1.3%	45.5%	35.1%	10.4%	6.5%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	88.7%	7.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	54.5%	36.4%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	62.5%	25.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	2.6%	61.5%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.6%	0.0%	5.1%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	27.6%	37.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.7%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	51.4%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	28.6%	0.0%	11.4%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	1.6%	40.5%	0.0%	7.1%	14.3%	2.4%	30.2%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>0.2%</b>

**Table 9.9.** Household drinking water shortages for at least 24 hours in the last year

No	Village	Experiencing a shortage of drinking water for household needs		
		Yes	No	Don't know
1	Baliara	19.5%	80.5%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	16.3%	80.0%	3.8%
3	Pongkalaero	5.5%	89.1%	5.5%
4	Puu Nunu	5.0%	90.0%	5.0%
5	Lengora	10.3%	89.7%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	6.7%	93.3%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	93.1%	3.4%
8	Ulungkura	7.1%	92.9%	0.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	15.9%	83.3%	0.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>85.6%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**Table 9.10.** Types of main water sources for bathing/washing/and other purposes in the household

No	Village	The main water source used by households for bathing/washing/etc.									
		Branded bottled water	Refill water	Plumbing	Bore-holes/pump	Protected well	Un-protected well	Protected springs	Un-protected springs	Surface water (rivers/lakes/reservoirs/ponds/irrigation)	Rain-water
1	Baliara	0.0%	7.8%	59.7%	23.4%	7.8%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	1.3%	1.9%	45.0%	33.1%	5.6%	2.5%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
3	Pongkalaero	1.8%	0.0%	83.6%	5.5%	1.8%	1.8%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	2.5%	75.0%	2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	10.0%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	2.6%	10.3%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	2.2%	4.4%	0.0%	71.1%	17.8%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	0.0%	55.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	71.4%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	2.9%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.4%	2.9%	25.7%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	21.4%	54.0%	19.0%	2.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>36.3%</b>	<b>21.8%</b>	<b>15.0%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>14.5%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

Tabel 9.11. Tempat pembuangan air limbah domestik non-tinja (air bekas mandi/cuci)

No	Desa	Tempat air bekas mandi/cuci/dan lainnya disalurkan				
		Disalurkan ke got depan/ belakang rumah	Disalurkan langsung ke sungai dan laut	Disalurkan ke penampungan khusus	Dibiarkan tergenang di sekitar rumah	Lainnya
1	Baliara	24.7%	41.6%	7.8%	26.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	45.6%	20.6%	18.8%	8.8%	6.3%
3	Pongkalaero	69.1%	14.5%	12.7%	3.6%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	45.0%	25.0%	15.0%	12.5%	2.5%
5	Lengora	97.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	33.3%	31.1%	17.8%	2.2%	15.6%
7	Tangkeno	71.4%	0.0%	10.7%	17.9%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	40.0%	17.1%	17.1%	14.3%	11.4%
10	Telaga Besar	29.4%	3.2%	31.0%	32.5%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

Tabel 9.12. Sumber utama penerangan

No	Desa	Sumber utama penerangan			
		Listrik PLN dengan meteran	Listrik PLN tanpa meteran	Listrik non-PLN	Bukan listrik
1	Baliara	80.5%	16.9%	2.6%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	78.8%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	78.2%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	85.0%	12.5%	2.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	61.5%	35.9%	2.6%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	75.6%	22.2%	2.2%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	72.4%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	82.9%	17.1%
10	Telaga Besar	3.3%	1.6%	89.4%	5.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

Tabel 9.13. Besaran daya listrik terpasang pada bangunan tempat tinggal

No	Desa	Daya listrik terpasang		
		450 Watt	900 Watt	1.300 Watt atau lebih
1	Baliara	15.6%	80.5%	3.9%
2	Sikeli	15.5%	76.1%	8.4%
3	Pongkalaero	10.9%	81.8%	7.3%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	87.5%	5.0%
5	Lengora	17.9%	53.8%	28.2%
6	Toli-toli	35.6%	48.9%	15.6%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	86.2%	10.3%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	71.4%	7.1%
9	Wulu	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	92.1%	1.3%	6.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

**Table 9.11.** Disposal of non-fecal domestic wastewater (used bathing/washing water)

No	Village	Place where used water for bathing/washing/etc. is channeled				
		Channeled to the front gutter/ behind the house	Distributed directly to rivers and seas	Distributed to special shelters	Left to pool around the house	Other
1	Baliara	24.7%	41.6%	7.8%	26.0%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	45.6%	20.6%	18.8%	8.8%	6.3%
3	Pongkalaero	69.1%	14.5%	12.7%	3.6%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	45.0%	25.0%	15.0%	12.5%	2.5%
5	Lengora	97.4%	0.0%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	33.3%	31.1%	17.8%	2.2%	15.6%
7	Tangkeno	71.4%	0.0%	10.7%	17.9%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%
9	Wulu	40.0%	17.1%	17.1%	14.3%	11.4%
10	Telaga Besar	29.4%	3.2%	31.0%	32.5%	4.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>46.0%</b>	<b>17.3%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>

**Table 9.12.** Main sources of lighting

No	Village	Main source of lighting			
		PLN electricity with meter	PLN electricity without a meter	Non-PLN electricity	Not electricity
1	Baliara	80.5%	16.9%	2.6%	0.0%
2	Sikeli	78.8%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	78.2%	21.8%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Puu Nunu	85.0%	12.5%	2.5%	0.0%
5	Lengora	61.5%	35.9%	2.6%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	75.6%	22.2%	2.2%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	72.4%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	64.3%	35.7%	0.0%	0.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	82.9%	17.1%
10	Telaga Besar	3.3%	1.6%	89.4%	5.7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.7%</b>	<b>16.6%</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

**Table 9.13.** Amount of installed electrical power in residential buildings

No	Village	Installed electrical power		
		450 Watt	900 Watt	1,300 Watts or more
1	Baliara	15.6%	80.5%	3.9%
2	Sikeli	15.5%	76.1%	8.4%
3	Pongkalaero	10.9%	81.8%	7.3%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	87.5%	5.0%
5	Lengora	17.9%	53.8%	28.2%
6	Toli-toli	35.6%	48.9%	15.6%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	86.2%	10.3%
8	Ulungkura	21.4%	71.4%	7.1%
9	Wulu	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Telaga Besar	92.1%	1.3%	6.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28.1%</b>	<b>62.8%</b>	<b>9.1%</b>

**Tabel 9.14.** Jenis bahan bakar utama yang digunakan untuk memasak dalam Rumah Tangga

No	Desa	Jenis bahan bakar utama yang digunakan untuk memasak						
		Listrik	Elpiji 5,5 kg/blue gaz	Elpiji 12 kg	Elpiji 3 kg	Gas kota	Minyak tanah	Kayu bakar
1	Baliara	1.3%	10.4%	7.8%	72.7%	2.6%	1.3%	3.9%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	3.8%	3.1%	91.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	3.6%	3.6%	5.5%	85.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	2.5%	12.5%	85.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	7.7%	2.6%	84.6%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	8.9%	8.9%	82.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	75.9%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	71.4%	7.1%	0.0%	14.3%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	68.6%	0.0%	25.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	65.6%	0.0%	28.0%	3.2%
	<b>Total</b>	0.6%	4.2%	4.8%	79.5%	1.8%	7.3%	1.8%

**Tabel 9.15.** Kejadian bencana alam di lingkungan Rumah Tangga dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Pernah terjadi bencana alam dalam setahun terakhir	
		Pernah	Tidak pernah
1	Baliara	74.0%	26.0%
2	Sikeli	16.3%	83.8%
3	Pongkalaero	21.8%	78.2%
4	Puu Nunu	27.5%	72.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	17.8%	82.2%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	21.4%	78.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.1%</b>	<b>76.9%</b>

**Tabel 9.16.** Kejadian bencana banjir dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Bencana: Banjir	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	27.3%	72.7%
2	Sikeli	7.5%	92.5%
3	Pongkalaero	16.7%	83.3%
4	Puu Nunu	25.0%	75.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	13.3%	86.7%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	4.8%	95.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>89.7%</b>

**Table 9.14.** Main types of fuel used for cooking in households

No	Village	The main type of fuel used for cooking						
		Electricity	5.5 kg LPG/blue gas	12 kg LPG	3 kg LPG	City gas	Kerosene	Firewood
1	Baliara	1.3%	10.4%	7.8%	72.7%	2.6%	1.3%	3.9%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	3.8%	3.1%	91.9%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
3	Pongkalaero	3.6%	3.6%	5.5%	85.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	2.5%	12.5%	85.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	7.7%	2.6%	84.6%	5.1%	0.0%	0.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	8.9%	8.9%	82.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	75.9%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	71.4%	7.1%	0.0%	14.3%
9	Wulu	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	68.6%	0.0%	25.7%	2.9%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	0.8%	2.4%	65.6%	0.0%	28.0%	3.2%
	Total	0.6%	4.2%	4.8%	79.5%	1.8%	7.3%	1.8%

**Table 9.15.** Natural disasters in the household environment in the last year

No	Village	Has there been a natural disaster in the last year?	
		Once	Never
1	Baliara	74.0%	26.0%
2	Sikeli	16.3%	83.8%
3	Pongkalaero	21.8%	78.2%
4	Puu Nunu	27.5%	72.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	17.8%	82.2%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	2.9%	97.1%
10	Telaga Besar	21.4%	78.6%
	Total	23.1%	76.9%

**Table 9.16.** Flood disaster events in the last year

No	Village	Floods	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	27.3%	72.7%
2	Sikeli	7.5%	92.5%
3	Pongkalaero	16.7%	83.3%
4	Puu Nunu	25.0%	75.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	13.3%	86.7%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	4.8%	95.2%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.3%</b>	<b>89.7%</b>

**Tabel 9.17.** Kejadian bencana tanah longsor dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Bencana: Tanah longsor	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>99.4%</b>

**Tabel 9.18.** Kejadian bencana kebakaran hutan dan lahan dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Bencana: Kebakaran hutan dan lahan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.9%	98.1%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	3.2%	96.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>

**Tabel 9.19.** Kejadian bencana kekeringan dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Bencana: Kekeringan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	6.4%	93.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>

**Table 9.17.** Landslide disaster events in the last year

No	Village	Disaster: Landslide	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	2.6%	97.4%
2	Sikeli	0.6%	99.4%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	3.4%	96.6%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	0.0%	100.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.6%</b>	<b>99.4%</b>

**Table 9.18.** Forest and land fire disasters in the last year

No	Village	Disaster: Forest and land fires	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	0.0%	100.0%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.9%	98.1%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	3.2%	96.8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>99.2%</b>

**Table 9.19.** Drought disaster events in the last year

No	Village	Disaster: Drought	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	0.0%	100.0%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	6.4%	93.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.5%</b>	<b>98.5%</b>

**Tabel 9.20.** Kejadian bencana badai/angin topan dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Bencana: Badai/angin topan	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	55.8%	44.2%
2	Sikeli	9.4%	90.6%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	16.0%	84.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>86.9%</b>

**Tabel 9.21.** Kejadian bencana gempa bumi dalam setahun terakhir

No	Desa	Bencana: Gempa bumi	
		Ya	Tidak
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.9%	98.1%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	10.4%	89.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>96.7%</b>

**Lampiran 10.** Data Pengeluaran dan Penghasilan Rumah Tangga Penduduk di Desa-desa Pulau Kabaena

**Tabel 10.1.** Rata-rata pengeluaran Rumah Tangga dalam satu bulan

No	Desa	Pengeluaran Rumah Tangga		
		Pengeluaran makanan	Pengeluaran non makanan	Total
1	Baliara	1,779,812	1,936,058	3,715,870
2	Sikeli	1,718,241	1,172,215	2,883,084
3	Pongkalaero	1,451,000	850,982	2,301,982
4	Puu Nunu	1,734,725	1,622,000	3,356,725
5	Lengora	1,438,141	3,546,782	4,984,923
6	Toli-toli	2,009,167	1,410,289	3,419,456
7	Tangkeno	1,602,966	688,931	2,291,897
8	Ulungkura	1,588,714	910,179	2,498,893
9	Wulu	1,683,400	695,857	2,379,257
10	Telaga Besar	1,604,742	1,091,214	2,695,956
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,661,091</b>	<b>1,392,451</b>	<b>3,052,804</b>

**Table 9.20.** Hurricane/typhoon disaster events in the last year

No	Village	Disaster: Storm/typhoon	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	55.8%	44.2%
2	Sikeli	9.4%	90.6%
3	Pongkalaero	0.0%	100.0%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	0.0%	100.0%
10	Telaga Besar	16.0%	84.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>86.9%</b>

**Table 9.21.** Earthquake disaster events in the last year

No	Village	Disaster: Earthquake	
		Yes	No
1	Baliara	1.3%	98.7%
2	Sikeli	0.0%	100.0%
3	Pongkalaero	1.9%	98.1%
4	Puu Nunu	7.5%	92.5%
5	Lengora	0.0%	100.0%
6	Toli-toli	0.0%	100.0%
7	Tangkeno	0.0%	100.0%
8	Ulungkura	0.0%	100.0%
9	Wulu	5.7%	94.3%
10	Telaga Besar	10.4%	89.6%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>96.7%</b>

## Appendix 10. Household Expenditure and Income of Residents Data in the Villages of Kabaena Island

**Table 10.1.** Average household expenditure in one month

No	Village	Household Expenditure		
		Food expenditure	Non-food expenditure	Total
1	Baliara	1,779,812	1,936,058	3,715,870
2	Sikeli	1,718,241	1,172,215	2,883,084
3	Pongkalaero	1,451,000	850,982	2,301,982
4	Puu Nunu	1,734,725	1,622,000	3,356,725
5	Lengora	1,438,141	3,546,782	4,984,923
6	Toli-toli	2,009,167	1,410,289	3,419,456
7	Tangkeno	1,602,966	688,931	2,291,897
8	Ulungkura	1,588,714	910,179	2,498,893
9	Wulu	1,683,400	695,857	2,379,257
10	Telaga Besar	1,604,742	1,091,214	2,695,956
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,661,091</b>	<b>1,392,451</b>	<b>3,052,804</b>

**Tabel 10.2.** Rata-rata penghasilan Rumah Tangga dalam satu bulan

No	Desa	Penghasilan Rumah Tangga		
		Penghasilan dari Suami	Penghasilan dari Istri	Total Penghasilan
1	Baliara	1,779,811	1,416,577	3,196,388
2	Sikeli	1,718,240	1,172,215	2,890,455
3	Pongkalaero	1,451,000	850,981	2,301,981
4	Puu Nunu	1,734,725	922,000	2,656,725
5	Lengora	1,438,141	1,367,294	2,805,435
6	Toli-toli	2,009,166	1,410,288	3,419,454
7	Tangkeno	1,602,965	688,931	2,291,896
8	Ulungkura	1,588,714	910,178	2,498,892
9	Wulu	1,683,400	695,857	2,379,257
10	Telaga Besar	1,604,742	956,293	2,561,035
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673,318</b>	<b>1,087,908</b>	<b>2,761,226</b>

**Table 10.2.** Average household income in one month

No	Village	Household Income		
		Husband's Income	Income from Wife	Total Income
1	Baliara	1,779,811	1,416,577	3,196,388
2	Sikeli	1,718,240	1,172,215	2,890,455
3	Pongkalaero	1,451,000	850,981	2,301,981
4	Puu Nunu	1,734,725	922,000	2,656,725
5	Lengora	1,438,141	1,367,294	2,805,435
6	Toli-toli	2,009,166	1,410,288	3,419,454
7	Tangkeno	1,602,965	688,931	2,291,896
8	Ulungkura	1,588,714	910,178	2,498,892
9	Wulu	1,683,400	695,857	2,379,257
10	Telaga Besar	1,604,742	956,293	2,561,035
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,673,318</b>	<b>1,087,908</b>	<b>2,761,226</b>



## Profil Satya Bumi

Satya Bumi adalah organisasi kampanye lingkungan, yang didirikan pada Agustus 2022. Satya Bumi memiliki tujuan melindungi hutan, keanekaragaman hayati, dan ekosistem penting dengan mengutamakan hak asasi manusia serta memperkuat peran masyarakat lokal dan adat. Satya Bumi berupaya membawa perubahan positif melalui pengurangan ancaman terhadap alam dan mendorong pemerintah serta perusahaan untuk meningkatkan akuntabilitas lingkungan dan hak asasi manusia dalam kebijakan dan bisnis mereka.

Visi Satya Bumi adalah melestarikan hutan dan keanekaragaman hayati serta melindungi ekosistem alam yang vital dengan mengedepankan penghormatan dan perlindungan hak asasi manusia.

Misi Satya Bumi adalah menciptakan langkah-langkah transformasional untuk mendorong pemerintah dan sektor swasta berperan aktif dalam memenuhi komitmen untuk melestarikan lingkungan dan mengatasi krisis iklim.

Agenda kampanye Satya Bumi berfokus pada dua isu utama: lingkungan dan hak asasi manusia, yang menjadi tantangan besar dan mendesak. Kedua isu ini diterjemahkan ke dalam empat dimensi kerja utama: 1) Perlindungan hutan dan keanekaragaman hayati, 2) Krisis iklim dan transisi energi berkelanjutan, 3) Pembelaan hak asasi manusia atas lingkungan, dan 4) Bisnis dan hak asasi manusia.

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## **Satya Bumi Profile**

*Satya Bumi is an environmental campaigning organisation established in August 2022. Satya Bumi aims to protect forests, biodiversity, and critical ecosystems by prioritising human rights and strengthening the role of local and Indigenous communities. Satya Bumi seeks to deliver positive change by reducing threats to nature and encouraging governments and companies to improve environmental and human rights accountability in their policies and business practices.*

*Satya Bumi's vision is to conserve forests and biodiversity and to protect vital natural ecosystems by promoting respect for, and the protection of, human rights.*

*Satya Bumi's mission is to develop transformational measures that encourage government and the private sector to play an active role in fulfilling commitments to conserve the environment and address the climate crisis.*

*Satya Bumi's campaign agenda focuses on two principal issues the environment and human rights, both of which present major and urgent challenges. These issues are translated into four core areas of work (1) forest and biodiversity protection; (2) the climate crisis and a sustainable energy transition; (3) the protection of human rights to a healthy environment; and (4) business and human rights.*

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