LEMBATA REGENCY AT GLANCE

Formerly Lembata was known as Lomblen or Kawula. It is one of 16 Regencies in East Nusa Tenggara Province in Indonesia. The capital city is Lewoleba town. Lembata is an island Regency in east of Flores island. The island is bordered with:

- North : Flores Sea.
- South : Savu Sea.
- East : Marica strait.

The width of the Regency is 4,620,285 Km². It consists of the width of the land is 1,266,390 km² and the width of the ocean is 3,353,895 km².

Administratively, Lembata is divided into 9 sub districts such as: Ile Ape sub district, East Ile Ape, Lebatukan, Atadei, Nubatukan, Omesuri, Buyasuri, Nagawutung, and the last are Wulandoni. It has 137 Villages and 7 Kelurahan (bigger than a Village).

Topographically, Lembata regency consists of coastal area, mountainous and volcanoes areas with its highest volcanoes peak on 1,319 meters on the sea levels of Ile Ape, in the east of Lewoleba town. Others are Ile Lamahinga, Ile Adowajo, Ile Labalekan and Ile Hobal which is located in the middle of the sea. Lembata is dominated by the volcanoes and mountain with its land along side of coastal line. Lembata Regency consists of 55, 66 % coastal area, 37.60 mountain area, and 1.7 valley areas.

Hydrologically, Lembata Regency in general is lacking of water supply. Rainy season is 2 until 4 months yearly. The average of rainfall in a month is 50/100 mm days of rain.

I. CLIMATE

Lembata has tropical climate. It has two seasons dry and rainy season. Dry season occurs between April or May to October or November, while rainy season occurs between November and December to March to April.

The temperature at maximum is 30°C–33°C.
The temperature at minimum is 20°C – 24° C.
The average of wind speed is 8.41 knot.
The humidity of wind is 72 % - 84 %.
II. POPULATION

The people of Lembata divided into the native inhabitants and the outsiders. The native inhabitants consist of two ethnic, Lamaholot ethnic group and Kedang. The majority people is Lamaholot ethnic group spread around 7 sub-districts namely, Ile Ape, East Ile Ape, Nubatukan, Ataefi, Nagaerutung, Wukenken, and Lebatukan. Sub-district, while Kedang ethnic in two other sub-districts i.e., Omestri and Buyasuri sub-district. The person of each ethnic speaking with their own native language and Indonesian Language is the official language. The outsiders are Javanese, Bajo ethnic, Flores Ethnic, and Timores.

Based on Population Registration on May, 2007, showed that total population of Lembata Regency was 110,966 comprised 51,947 male and 58,992 female.

III. HISTORY

Practically, nothing is known of Lembata before the Europeans arrived. They Offers various legend of origin, included that they simply came out of a hole in the ground. Some Lembatanesse believe that their ancestors sailed here from outside. Some people sad that they came from an area named, Serang gorang. The first Europeans to visit were the spice seeking Portuguese, who arrived in early 16th century, soon followed by Dominican friars spreading the Roman Catholic faith. The Europeans gave name of Lembata with called LOMBLEN. Administratively, After the proclamation of the independence of Republic of Indonesia on August 17th, 1945, and began to the government system, Lembata joined with east Flores Regency in the area of East Nusa Tenggara Province in Indonesia since 1958. But on October 12th, 1999, Lembata becomes new district named Lembata Regency with Lewoleba as the capital.

III. RELIGION

The majority of Lembatanese is Roman Catholic. Moslems, Protestants, Hinduism, Buddhism, and other are the rest. They live in good understanding, love one another. In one side, they converted to those modern religions, but in other side, culturally, they still believe in animist and dynamist. From cultural side Lembatanese puts their belief in the highest power as the creator of the world (LERA WULAN TANA EKAN), TRANCENDENT GOD, IMANENT GOD. This belief exists commonly in east Nusa Tenggara. The manifestation of magic Religion Ceremonies is clearly seen in their daily life, for example, Baulolong ceremony. This is the traditional ceremony to offer up everything to the Supreme Being and ancestral spirit before doing something for instance, to pour over the land. There are also many activities related to the rites with magical overtone. Most of Lembatanesse, even though, is already affected by advanced technology, many attributes of traditional ceremonials cannot be changed
such as machetes and the lance, the drinking cup from coconut shell named “Neak” all equipments are using in traditional ceremonies, Bean party (Utan wuanlolon) in Ile Ape sub-district, Leva Nuang (Traditional ceremony of whale hunting) in Lamalera and the others.

IV. WAY OF LIFE

Generally, the people of Lembata live in friendship, full of kindness, mutually helping each other (Gemohing). It is may be seen on working at farm, wedding ceremonies and other activities in their life. Today, they live with the roles of their culture, especially in their tribes. If someone does offence to the social roles related to the tribe, this person gets many trouble like, get disease, accident, etc. According to their traditions this problem should be solved through traditional ceremony led by head of tribes (atamolan). When a member of family died because of making mistakes in his/her clan, other families try to know his / her mistakes after burial ceremony. The head of clan together with the leader go to his grave in early morning, then the leader speaks to the soul of dead man to find any mistakes. A few words describing about mistakes will appear on his grave. With the magic power of the duftik all mistakes can be found clearly. They know the mistakes, they can solve this problem in the tribe; together (gala melah). If they don’t make such ceremony, all members of the clan may make up the same problem. This unique tradition you can find in Kalikasi village (Gawaji Noda).

Coming to the house of inhabitants, visitors are welcomed well. The peoples are always to call “Hello” Mister and Miss. when you come to their village. Chewing Betel leaves and areca nut (special for the women) and offering smoking local cigarette (special for the men) have also become a tradition in Lembata. They are part of opening meals as well as to welcome guests into their house (ga malu) and smoking local cigarette (isap koli tembakau). It is very unique, also symbolizes their pride and adulthood. This tradition takes place for long time ago and still exists at the present. Even, it is considered to be offending the host when a guest refuses eating betel leaves and areca nut.

In daily life, the father is responsible for surviving of his family life, while mother is a house wife keeping. A mother plays an important role as a house wife, such as: taking care all of the children, cooking, washing clothes, etc.

Lembata has many clans according to their traditional heritages. Every one belongs to a clan, and they live based on their customary rules of family tribe. For example, when a man wants to get marriage, he must
propose the woman coming from other clan. It is prohibited to propose a woman from the same clan. The man has to pay the woman with “belis” such as ivory, (elephant teeth, money etc. Belis is a set of requirements which should be fulfilled by a man who wants to propose a woman. Belis symbolizes and confirms the social status (the bridge) of a man as well as his families. The man’s families make a meeting to discuss all things that must be prepared before entering to the woman house. Therefore, financial aid or support from families is very expected to fulfill the requirements for the sake of proposing a woman. Now days, the practice of this tradition is still exists in everywhere.

V. AGRICULTURE

Commonly, Lembatanese are farmer, fisherman, traders, and civil servant but the most prominent are farmers. They dominate the livelihood of Lembatanese Most of them live in village. Villagers in Lembata especially the farmers have the spirit of collective corporation. The spirits inherit aged since long time ago by their ancestors. Everyday, farmers go to the farm to cultivate the land in the morning and back to home in the afternoon. This activity takes place before the coming of rainy season (in the dry season). At the first week of rainy season, they plant rice and corn by using local equipments such as tofa, cangkul (tofa and cangkul are traditional equipments used by the farmer to cultivate farm). Besides that, they also plant peanut, cassava, bananas, papayas, pineapple and avocado. A few months later, corn and rice are growing and ready to harvest. The traditional ceremony is, usually, held after harvest season. This ceremony is aimed at giving the “thanksgiving” to the God and their ancestors (Lera wulan tanaekan) as well as the beginning ceremony of eating young corn by head of clan in the customary house together with the members of clan. Yearly, on April or May, Lembatanese always held this ceremony (tunu kwaru nuja), it is believed that rice and corn have the soul so must be protected. Peni and Laba symbolize the ancestor of islanders. Rice and corn are main food of the people of Lembata. They become the main consumption as well as vegetables, peanuts etc. Before cooking, they must pound rice or corn using lesung and alu as local equipments. (alu and lesung are traditional wooden tools ). Jagung titi (pope corn) is also their main local food. Grain of corn must be fry in priuk or belanga above the fire. They use stone to
VI. ARTS AND CULTURES

The Regency of Lembata has a lot of arts and cultural tradition. Within this island many styles of traditional music’s (songs and dances) can be found in every Village. They are as follows:

A. LOCAL SONGS

Lembata’s local songs always describe about a certain situation, such as happiness, sadness, etc. Those local songs are always accompanied by local music, dances, especially in traditional ceremonies, weeding ceremonies, burial ceremonies. Several kinds of local songs are:

⇒ *Suduq*

It is a local song of Kedang tribes in Buyasuri and Omesuri sub-district. It is always presented when the burial ceremony of the village chief or head of the clan. This song expresses about all experiences when they still alive (during their life time).

⇒ *Kolombo*

It is one of the welcome songs, especially presented in traditional welcome ceremony. This is performed to the guests who come to the village. It is available in Petuntawa Village of Ile Ape sub-district. The purpose of local song is to invite the guests to enter their village.

⇒ *Kolewalan*

This local song describes the life of tribes in Atakore Village. It means they must keep friendliness, kindness and peace in their daily life. It is always presented in traditional ceremony of wedding party and also welcome ceremony.

⇒ *Sarabiti Bombele*

This local song is always used by the local fisherman when they use the new traditional boat to fishing. It means they are in hoping to take the successful in fishing. We can find throughout Lembata Regency.

⇒ *Urulele*

It is a kind happiness song. It is performed to welcome the guests coming to the village. This song describes about friendship, honesty, kindness. It is also presented in traditional ceremony such as wedding parties.
**Oha**

It functions as a welcome ceremony like to welcome the guests entering to the village. It is performed in weeding parties etc.

### B. LOCAL DANCES

Lembata has various kinds of local dances in every Village which are usually performed in sacred traditional ceremony. These local dances are aimed at praising ancestors. In addition, these are also seen in other traditional ceremonies such as: used to welcome the special guests coming to the village, wedding ceremonies, festival arts and cultures and the celebration of National Independency day. There are some kinds of local dances such as:

- **Hedung Dance.**
  It is a war dance which shows happiness of getting victory. It is usually performed in traditional ceremonies, for example, to welcome the guests, wedding ceremonies, etc. The man dancer uses the lance and machete while the woman uses the shawl.

- **Hamang dance.**
  The mass dancing is performed in a circle between man and women. This means the unity, friendship, etc. For the teenagers, this functions to look for his or her couple for marriage. It is always performed overall the villages in Lembata Regency.

- **Neba dance.**
  This dance is usually performed by women. It symbolizes happiness and performed in the bean party in Lewohala and Atawatung traditional villages. It occurs on September in Atawatung whereas on October in Lewohala village.

- **Oha dance.**
  It is a mass dancing which is performed by making a circle among the men and women in which they are hands in hand. The dance says about the friendship the unity and integrity. It is always performed in traditional ceremonies.
Buhu lelu.

It is one of local dances which describe about how to make a traditional sarong by Lembata's female (binding weaving).

This is also always performed ikat weaving process. They use the local tools like Keduka (used to spin the fiber of the cotton), busur (to make soft the cotton), malok (used to turn the cotton). You can find the women make sarong almost in every village in Lembata.

Holo beba dance.

This local dance is originated from Atakore village. This mass dancing is usually performed by men and women in a half circle. The story of this dance is happiness and kindness. They use the traditional sarong and other traditional equipments like bracelet ivory (gelang gading), earrings (blaong) and giling, wayak and sebeng (while dancing, the dancers also chewing betel and nut for women whereas men smoking local cigarettes made from the leave of palm tree and cigarettes). They always offer to the guests to smoke local cigarettes and chewing betel and nut when you visit to the village and enter to their house.

C. MUSICS INSTRUMENT

The traditional music instruments are always performed by combining the traditional songs and traditional dances in every Village. Dancers and singers also use traditional clothes like, Nowing (traditional sarong is especially used for the man), Nobo (traditional hat made of palm leaf) while a women wearing watek (traditional sarong) kebaya (woman blouse). There are various kinds of local music instrument such as:

- **Tatong.** This music is played together with traditional songs. It functions to accompany the traditional dances. Made from a piece of bamboo and skinned slice like rope.
- **Bawa/gendang** (the traditional drum). It functions to accompany the traditional songs and dances and sign to arrange the rhythm of dance and song being performed. It is made of dried animals’ skin. It is played by beating.
Retung/ Giring-giring. This also as music to accompanied local dance and song. It is made of small ball silver and bound on feet with rope or played with hand.

Gong. This is used together with local dances and songs. This local music is a symbol that an activity will be started and ended. It is made of metal and played by beating. In Kedang ethnic group, it functions as BELIS (to propose a woman bride).

Kwekol.
This is used to accompany with local dances and songs. And it is also made of a small piece of bamboo and played by a flute player.

D. LOCAL HANDYCRAFFT
NEKET TENANE (TRADITIONAL OF IKAT WEAVING)
Lembatanese are very rich of local product in every Village such as, sarong. How to make the sarong? These are some ways of traditional processing of ikat weaving (traditional sarong)

1. The first phase is to plant the grain of the cotton in the farm during 3 months. It occurs from December until February. When the fruit of the cotton are dry we can pick up them and than we take out side the grain from the fiber of the cotton with malok. Malok made from wood for turning the cotton. This activity is called Bea kapek in local language.

2. The second is to make soft cotton with the bow. This activity is called Bulelu. We take cotton and make it with the bow and then roll up the cotton by hand into the form like the package of cigarettes. It is called: Golo lelu.

3. The third phase is we spin the fiber of the cotton with Keduka or Edang. It is called Keduka lelu, than we must roll up the yarn from the Keduka to other spools. The spools are called Kapek udung.

And the last is we also use a small stone to help the process of the yarn. After that we must take the yarn from the Kapek udung and put it into
several forms of long yarn and then we dip the yarn into different colors of dye. Yarn can be dyed with different materials like: indigo leaf special for the black color. The indigo leaf must be put in the pot during one night. Next day mix with the lime to make blue color. We need many times to get black color. To make brown color, people use the bark from the root of a kind of tree we call Mengkudu. It must be dried in the sun after that they pound it. Many times to make powder and they may dying with yarn. You can find traditional of ikat weaving in Atawatung village, and other Villages in Lembata Regency. The women always make in their house. According to the tradition, a woman must know for weaving before getting marriage. The price of traditional sarong is very expensive because when a woman will get marriage, a man pays her with ivory and a woman has to pay with traditional sarong, on the contrary. It is used for BELIS.

 KEDESE
It is one of a local plait. A cane work has the shape of a bakul (local language). It is used to keep the rice plant or corn in the farm. You can see women carry it and put on their head when coming back from the farm. It is made of palm leaf.

 WAYAK
It is a small cane work. Wayak is made of palm leaf. It is used to keep the betel and areca nut, and also lime. It is always used by women when offering betel and areca nut to the guest in the traditional welcome ceremony.

 GILING
It is always carried by a farmer to keep traditional cigarettes (koli tebako). You can find a farmer hangs it on his body always. Giling is also made of palm leaf. They always bring it when go to work at farm.

 SENEDO
It is a soup spoon. Senedo is made of piece of coconut shell.

 NURU
It is a table spoon and also made of coconut shell.
NEHAK
It is a traditional cup. Nehak is made of coconut shell. It is functioned as a local cup for offering tuak (local palm wine) to the guests when coming to their village, also used in welcome ceremony.

NAWI
It is made of bamboo. Nawi functions to keep tuak (palm wine). Tuak is a kind of traditional drinking made of coconut tree by the process of fermentation.

E. PLACES OF INTEREST

1. LEWOLEBA TOWN
Lewoleba is a capital city of Lembata Regency and as a central of education, economic, trade and government activities. In Lewoleba, you can spend your time for visiting traditional market in Pada, and you can rent a motor boat to Awelolong white sandy island, it is located in the north of Lewoleba town. On August you can join with local people to seek snail (bekarang cari siput) in Awelolong, White Sandy Island, at Wunopito beach (Lapangan Terbang). We can see Awelolong when low tied.

How to get there?
- From Bali (Denpasar). You can get a flight from Denpasar to Kupang and by Trans Nusa air Service fly from Kupang to Lewoleba every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday in the morning.
- From Bali (Denpasar). You can get a flight to Maumere Flores or Labuan Bajo in west of Flores Island and than:
  - Public overland bus from Labuan bajo or Maumere to Larantuka in east Flores Island. At 08.00 in the morning from Larantuka with daily motor boat. You can view the beautiful scenery of the narrow strait between Adonara Island and Solor Island during 3 or 4 hours. Local boat will be stop over in Waiwerang village after that to Lewoleba town. (Lewoleba seaport).
  - Ferry from Kupang in Timor Island at every Wednesday and Ferry from Larantuka - Lewoleba – Baranusa – Kalabahi – Alor and every Monday.
Every Wednesday from Kalabahi – Baranusa – Lewoleba – Larantuka, East Flores. (Please contact ferry officer).

- Kapal PELNI / PELNI Ship. (KM.Bukit Siguntang) from Ujung Pandang/Makasar - Maumere – Larantuka – Lewoleba – Kupang PP, every two weeks, please contact PELNI Office.
- Kapal motor Diana from Wairiang (Lembata) – Kalabahi every Wednesday.
- Kapal motor Nangalala from Kupang – Lewoleba – Kalabahi – Atapupu every two weeks.

**Where do you stay?**

- Palm Indah Hotel (Excellent, and quite hotel in Lewoleba town) it offers, deluxe room, suite room, standard room and also breakfast, lunch dinner). It is located beside Pada Traditional Market.

- Lewoleba Hotel. Nice hotel in Lewoleba town, it is located at Awalolong Street. Lewoleba Hotel serves air condition room, economic room, breakfast, lunch, dinner and also rent car.

- Rejeki Hotel. Nice hotel in Lewoleba town. It is located on Trans Lembata Street in the central of Lewoleba town and shopping area. Rejeki Hotel prepares of air condition rooms, economic room, breakfast, lunch, dinner, rent a car and tourist information service.
- Puri Mutiara Hotel. A nice hotel in Lewoleba town. It is located on Trans Lembata Street near the police office. It is a clean hotel surrounded by banana trees. Puri Mutiara hotel serves air condition rooms, standard room, economic rooms and also your breakfast, lunch, dinner. Enjoy Ile Ape volcano on Rayuan Kelapa village (Bajo fisherman village).

- Lile Ile Back Packers.
   It is located at Lewoleba beach Lile Ile is a nice home stay and quite for your accommodation in Lewoleba town. You can enjoy with the nice view of Ile Ape Volcano. Owner is Mr Jimy. He is Hollandaise.

- Lembata Indah Hotel
   It is located on Berdikari Street in the middle of Lewoleba town. Nice and clean hotel. Lembata Indah Hotel servers air Condition rooms, Economic rooms, Breakfast, Lunch and dinner. It prepares also rent a car and motor bike.

Where do you eat?
- Moting Lomblen Restaurant and café.
  It is located at Lewoleba beach. Moting Lomblen Restaurant offers breakfast, lunch, dinner. It is also serves sea food, Indonesian food cool beer. You can enjoy your breakfast, lunch and dinner while admiring beautiful of Ile Ape Volcano.

- Berkat Lomblen Restaurant.
  It is located at Rayuan Kelapa Village Kampung Bajo. Berkat Lomblen serves sea food, local food and an Indonesian food for your breakfast, lunch and dinner.
- **Warung makan Bandung.**
  A Nice *warung makan (place for eating smaller than café)* and located in the Central of Lewoleba town. It serves sea food, Indonesian food for your breakfast, lunch and dinner, *(in front of Rejeki hotel)*

- **Lomblen Pub and Karouke.**
  If you have a relax time, you can spend your spare time at Lomblen Pub for enjoy cool beer, while sing a song and dance. Open every night at 8.00 in the evening. It is located in Waikilok near Pada traditional market.

- **Santana pub and Karouke.**
  It is Located on Jalan Raya Pada. If you want get relax, Santana Pub serves cool beer, sing a song and dance. It is a calm place and surrounded by coconut trees. Open every night at 8.00 evening.

**Important address:**

- Tourist Information Centre Office: Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kabupaten Lembata *(Culture and Tourism Office)*. Jln Lapangan Polres – Kota Baru Lewoleba – Lembata. Phone (0383) 41286.

- Money changer (Bank Nasional Indonesia) Jln.Trans Lembata – Lewoleba Lembata.

- Internet service:
  - Lembata Regent office : Trans Lembata street no 1

- Telecommunication office *(Internet Service)*: Trans Lembata Street - Lewoleba Lembata

- Public Hospital : Trans Lembata Street Lamahora–Lewoleba–Lembata.


- Trans Nusa Air Service. : Awalolong Street – Lewoleba lembata.
2. **WAIJARANG VILLAGE**

- White sandy beach, surrounded by fresh of tropical trees. Nice view at the hill top of Waijarang.
- Diving (you can bring your own dive equipment and be careful because the big current).

**How to get there:**
- From Lewoleba town you can take a motor bike, or car, only half an hour. You will rent for one day. The road is good.

**Where do you stay and to eat:**
- You can contact *Kepala Desa* (Head of The Village) for your accommodation and meals or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba town.

3. **PETUNTAWA VILLAGE**

- White sandy beach surrounded by coconut trees and mangrove.

**How to get there:**

**From Lewoleba**
- You can rent a motor bike (ojek) from Lewoleba or you can rent a car. You can rent a car or motor bike at Lewoleba hotel or Rejeki hotel. It is about half an hour from Lewoleba town. Daily *bemo* starts at east bus station (Lamahora) at 12.00 noon.

**Where do you stay and to eat:**
- You can contact Kepala Desa (Head of The Village) for your accommodation (Home stay) and meals (local food) or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba town.
4. LAMALERA VILLAGE

- The uniqueness life style of Lamalera tribes.
- Peledang boat and tempuling harpoon of each clan.
- Traditional house of each clan.
- Traditional ceremony of tobo arus nama fata (It is performed on 29 April every year).
- Misa Leva (Catholic Mass) is a thank giving ceremony using Catholic tradition. It is usually performed on 1 Mei every year.
- Leva Nuang (Whale Hunting Season). We invite you to join with local fisherman for go fishing with their own boat. Season of Leva Nuang: 9 Mei until September.
- Demonstration of whales hunting by local fisherman at Lamalera beach, if you can not see the local people catch the whale on your arrival. (For further information please contact Kepala desa/village chief).
- Beautiful scenery at Goyes.
- Local handcraft (you will find in their own house), traditional sarong using whale motive, shawls, small Peledang.
- Fantastic of Lamalera Village (only stone and rocky Village).
- Batu ikan paus (holy Whale stone) in Lamamanu village.
- Special for tourist group, they prepare package tour. Please contact Kepala Desa.

How to get there?

- Daily public transportation. You can get it at Waikomo bus station on the west of Lewoleba town. The bus departures on 12 at noon. It will be reached 3 or 4 hours. You also rent a motor bike (ojek) from Lewoleba town. At hotel Rejeki and Lewoleba Hotel you can rent a car.
Where do you stay and to eat?
- Abel Home stay (rooms are include with break fast, lunch and dinner)
- Guru Ben Home stay (rooms are include breakfast lunch and dinner)

5. ATAWUWUR /ATAWAI VILLAGE.
- Amazing of 30 meters of Lodovavo water fall surrounded by fresh air of tropical forest.
- Bird watching and wild life of other animals, hiking
- Lodovavo river, frogs, eels, shrimps
- Swimming and enjoy the natural of water fall and river.

How to get there?
- Daily public transportation (bus or local transportation of truck). You can take at west bus station of Lewoleba (waikomo). You can rent a motor bike (ojek). Lewoleba hotel and Rejeki hotel are always ready for rent a car. It is about 3 hours from Lewoleba.

Where do you stay and to eat?
- You can contact kepala Desa for your accommodation and meals lunch, breakfast, dinner (local food at home stay). Atawuwur is a stop over point to Lamalera Village.

6. ATAWATUN / LAMAGUTE VILLAGE.
- Tracking to the summit of Ile Ape volcano at 04.00 – 05.00 early in the morning (sun rise, sunset, caldera)
- Atawatung old village (kampong lama) with their customary house of each clan.
Traditional of Bean party (it is performed on July or August every year) in their customary house.

Traditional of ikat weaving. (traditional of Sarong is made by woman in their own house )

**How to get there?**

- Daily public bus or bemo, You can take in the east of Lewoleba bus station in Lamahora Village at 12 noon, or you can rent a motor bike (ojek) and to rent a car at Lewoleba hotel and Rejeki hotel.

**Where do you stay and to eat?**

- Hamaena Home stay or you can contact Kepala Desa for further information or Mr. Linus. He is a tracking guide.
- For your meals please contact owner of home stay (Your break fast, lunch and dinner is local food).

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7. WATUWAWER / ATAKORE VILLAGE.

- Natural kitchen (dapur alam). Small holes of gases used for cooking local food like peanut, potatoes, young corn, meat of pig, and local vegetables. On every April or Marc they perform Buka Karun Ceremony. (A kind of ceremony starting to use the natural kitchen / dapur alam).
- Customary house of each clans and pig Ivory (maskawin/ belis), (on July or August, they perform the Ahar ceremony).
- Nice view of Watulolo.
- Traditional of ikat weaving done by women in their own house, local plait.
- Traditional of coconut wine processing (Iris Tuak) by man in the morning and evening.
How to get there?
From Lewoleba town

- Daily public transport, departure at 12.00 noon you can take in the west bus station of Waikomo.
  Or daily motor bike (ojek) you can find everywhere in Lewoleba town for rent.
  You can rent a car at Lewoleba Hotel and Rejeki Hotel.

Where do you stay and to eat?

- Please contact kepala desa (the head of the village) for your accommodation, meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner (local food)), or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba town.

8. ATAWOLO / LUSI LAME VILLAGE.

After you spend a little time in Watuwawer village, you can drive to Atawolo Village only 20 minutes.

- Nice view at Atawolo hill top.
- Traditional house of the clan, on March or April they held the traditional ceremony of eating young corn special to the chief of the clan and also a thanks giving ceremony for the God and their ancestor.
- Lidah Manusia (man’s tongue) protected by the local people.
- On September every year they held Bako Mede Ceremony and haddock (local Boxing), Rigum keluok / harvest ceremony.

How to get there?
From Lewoleba

- Daily public busarture at 12.00 noon you can take in the east bus station of Waikomo.
- Daily motor bike (ojek) you can find anywhere in Lewoleba town for rent.
- You can rent a car at Lewoleba Hotel and Rejeki Hotel.

**Where do you stay and to eat?**
- Please contact kepala desa (Village chef for your arrival and for your accommodation, meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner (local food), or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba town.

9. **MINGAR / PASIR PUTIH VILLAGE**

- Really wonderful of White sandy beach, suitable for sunbathing.
- High wave for surfing from July August September October (you can bring your own boat).
- Diving in Pulau Swanggi (Swanggi Island) you can bring your own diving facilities for diving).
- Jogging
- On February, the local people perform traditional ceremony for catching nale at Mingar beach.
- Traditional village in Mingar.

**How to get there?**
From Lewoleba town
- Daily public bus. It is always departed at 12.00 Noon from Lewoleba town to Mingar village, (you can take in the west Bus station Waikomo)
- Daily motor bike (ojek) you can find anywhere in Lowoleba town for rent or you can rent a car at Lewoleba Hotel or Rejeki Hotel.
Where do you stay and to eat?
- Please contact Kepala Desa (village chief) for your accommodation (home stay) meals (breakfast, lunch and dinner, local foods), or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba town.

10. BEAN VILLAGE

- Really wonderful of White sandy beach suitable for sunbathing.
- High wave for surfing on August until September. (you can bring your own boat for surfing).
- Swimming.
- See the cave bat (kelelawar) at gowa mera (in the Natural grave gua merah or red cave).
- Jogging and other sports on the beach.
- Nice view at the Tanjung Baja hill top.

How to get there?
From Lewoleba town
- Daily public bus, you can take in the east bus station (Lamahora) in front of Lewoleba Public Hospital (Rumah sakit umum Lewoleba).
- Daily motor bike (ojek) you can find everywhere in Lewoleba town for rent.
- Please contact at Rejeki Hotel and Lewoleba Hotel for rent a car.

Where do you stay and to eat?
- Please contact Kepala Desa (Village chief) for your accommodation and your breakfast, lunch, and dinner (local food), or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba town.
11. LOWOLEIN VILLAGE

- Nice and quite beach for relax it is surrounded by coconut trees.
- Swimming snorkeling and diving.
- Stop over point to Bean beach (traditional eating shop with nice local food) Traditional of Rewa ika ceremony.
- Traditional of ikat weaving processing done by women in their own house.
- Sunset in Tanjung Baja hill top
- Holy stone (batu keramat) on Lewolein beach.

How to get there?
- Daily public bus or bemo, you can take in the east of Lewoleba bus station in Lamahora Village. Start at 12.00. Or you can rent a motor bike (ojek) or to rent a car at Lewoleba hotel and Rejeki hotel.

Where do you stay and to eat?
For your meals please contact owner of home stay, or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba Town.

12. JONTONA VILLAGE

- Tracking to the summit of Ile Ape volcano at 04.00 – 05.00 in the early morning (sun rise, sunset, and caldera).
- Lewohala traditional village (kampong lama) with their customary house of each clan.
- Traditional of Bean party (it happens on September every year). In their customary house.
Traditonal of ikat weaving. (Traditional of Sarong is made by woman in their house), Whale skeleton at Jontona beach.

Lamariang old Village, with customary house of each clan and Bean party helds on every October.

Hot Spring Water on Lamariang beach (WELO).

How to get there?

- Daily public bus or bemo, you can take in the east of Lewoleba bus station in Lamahora Village or you can rent a motor bike (ojek) you will find everywhere in Lewoleba, or rent a car at Lewoleba hotel or Rejeki hotel.

Where do you stay and to eat?

- For your accommodation (home stay) please contact the head of village or Bapak Stef Lodan.
- For your meals please contact owner of home stay (local food), or you can stay at hotels in Lewoleba Town.

13. WATODIRI/KIMAKAMAK VILLAGE.

- Traditional Salt evaporation done by woman.
- The Evaporation process was starting by taking the soil that containing salt and than filter to separate from soil water from soil than cooked it traditionally to be salt. This place also as a stopping point to Jontona Village or to Atawatung village.

How to get there?
Daily public bemo or bus. You can take in the east of Lewoleba bus station in Lamahora village or you can rent a motor bike (ojek) you will find everywhere in Lewoleba town or rent a car at Lewoleba Hotel or Rejeki Hotel. Your accommodation and meals please contact Kepala Desa (Head of Village). You can stay at hotels in Lewoleba town.

14. WULANDONI VILLAGE

Traditional trade of barter system every Saturday in a week. Local people exchange meat of whale with corn, banana, vegetable, rice with people from Boto, Udak, Puor, Lewuka.

How to get there?
Daily Public bus you can take at Lewoleba west bus station (Waikomo) or you can rent a motor bike from Lewoleba or rent a car at Lewoleba Hotel or Rejeki Hotel

Where do you stay and to eat?
For your accommodation and your meals please contact Head of village or you can stay at Lamalera Home stay.

Further information please contacts:
Cultural and Tourism Office of Lembata Regency
Lapangan Polres sreet – Kota Baru – Lewoleba – Lembata – NTT
Phone (0383) 414 06
Contact person: Antonio Wutun Mobile (085237902751)
WELCOME TO LEMBATA REGENCY

LEMBATA JUST A SMILE AWAY

JAGUNG TITI (POPE CORN PROCESSING)

By : Antonio Wutun