

THE STRATEGY OF PRIORITY LOCATION (LOKPRI) IN STATE BORDER DEVELOPMENT BASED ON MASTER PLAN OF STATE BORDER MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Many government policies at the micro level of the region have not been able to be realized. Need to answer the various needs of the development of border areas that have been very urgent from various strategic problems that exist. This paper is to view border area management in Priority Sites. The methodology undertaken is by conducting normative studies, in which strategic issues of Priority Locations (Lokpri) are obtained through literature studies. The purpose of establishing Lokpri's policy review strategy is to produce a border area development plan that can be a common reference for all stakeholders.

Keywords: Priority Location (Lokpri), State Border Area, Spatial Plan (RTRW)

1. Introduction

In accordance with the mandate of Law no. 43 of 2008 on State Territories, there have been various central-level policies related to the management of border areas, such as:

- a. PP No. 26 of 2007 on the National Spatial Plan, which sets the border area as one of the National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN).
- b. Establishment of National Agency for Border Management (BNPP) through Presidential Regulation 12 Year 2010 which is intended for border management to be more focused, synchronized and coordinated within one management gate.
- c. Grand Design Management of Boundaries of Countries and Border Areas in Indonesia Year 2011 - 2025, which states that the management of border areas need to refer to the direction of border area policy. These directives serve as a basis for developing the needs of priority location management programs.
- d. Master Plan for the Management of Boundaries of Countries and Border Areas of 2011 - 2014, which has established a Priority Location (Lokpri) which is the location of the border areas prioritized on its handling.
- e. Master Plan for the Management of Country and Frontier Boundaries 2015 - 2019, which has set an additional Priority Location (Lokpri)

The purpose of establishing Lokpri's policy review strategy is to produce a border area development plan that can be a common reference for all stakeholders.

Various government policies at the micro level of the region have not been able to be realized. Thus it has not been able to answer the various needs of the development of border areas that have been very urgent to be implemented in order to provide solutions to various strategic problems in the border region. For this paper to see the management of border areas of the State and border areas in Priority Sites, which is a micro-scale approach and solution for the realization of the policy of managing the border areas of the country.

2. Research Methods

The methodology undertaken is by conducting normative studies, where priority location strategic issues are obtained through literature studies. Subsequent research will continue with field observation, community interviews and focus group discussions with citizens, community leaders and local authorities. The formulation of strategic issues is done by analyzing the existing condition from the potential side and problems in the context of linkage to the border with neighboring countries

3. Discussion

3.1. National Policy and Related Areas Development of Priority Location (Lokpri)

National Medium Term Development Plan

The development of the region as one of the archipelagic areas with a group of islands scattered and adjacent to neighboring countries, needs to be done with policies and programs that are integrated and appropriate in accordance with their potential and various obstacles encountered.

Presidential Regulation no. 5 of 2010 concerning the National Medium-Term Development Plan, mandates regional development aimed at increasing the productivity and added value of plantations, livestock and fisheries with due regard to the interconnectedness of the islands' territories. In addition, in developing the development of border areas and outer islands need to be oriented outward looking. Boundary areas and small outer islands need to be developed by changing the direction of development policies that have tended to be oriented inward looking so that it can be utilized as a gateway of economic activity and trade with neighboring countries. The development approach taken, in addition to using a security approach, also required approaches of welfare, justice, and equity. Therefore the basis for preparing the master plan on these activities needs to refer to those approaches.

National Spatial Plan

According to the National Spatial Plan, the border area of the State is a geographical and demographic area of the districts / municipalities directly adjacent to neighboring countries and / or open seas. State border areas include land border areas and marine border areas including the outer islands.

In the development of border areas, the National Strategic Activities Center is determined. The National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN) is an urban area set up to encourage the development of the border area of the State. The development of PKSN is intended to provide services needed to develop community activities in border areas, including cross border activities between countries.

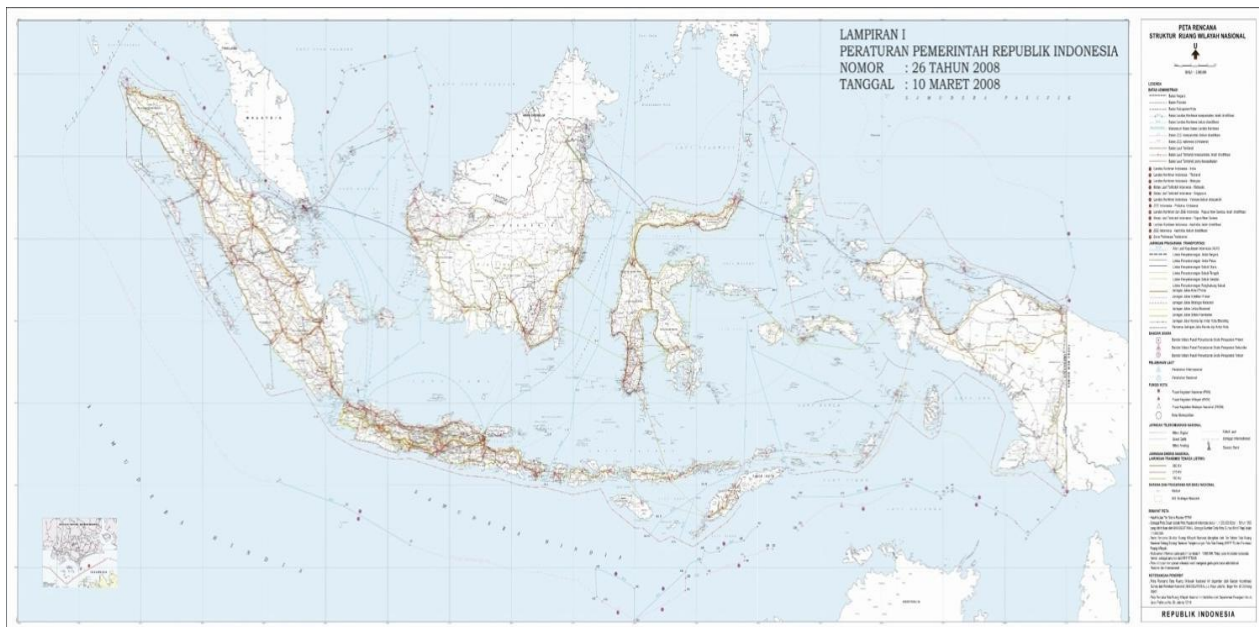


Figure 1. Map of National Spatial Structure Plan Plan

Source: Annex I, PP. 26 of 2008

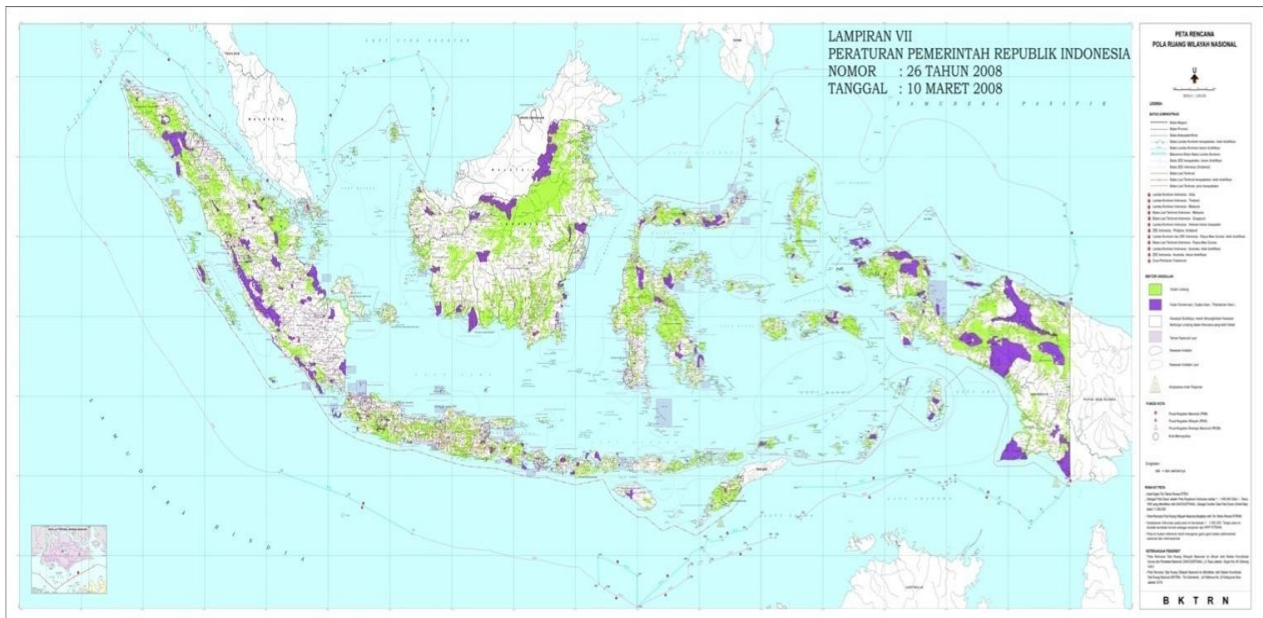


Figure 2. Map of National Spatial Plan Plan
 Source: Annex VII, PP. 26 of 2008

Table 1
Draft of National Spatial Border Planning Plan in the Province

Spatial Border Area National	Policy to create a region with defense and security functions that ensure the integrity of state sovereignty and order of territory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affirmation of the points of the basin of the Indonesian archipelago as an area having defense and security functions; - Development of defense and security infrastructure and facilities supporting the sovereignty and integrity of state borders; and - Development of cooperation with neighboring countries in the field of defense and security and the environment.
	Policies for realizing the effective protected areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and conservation in the State Border Area; - Rehabilitation and conservation of protected forest areas in the State Border Area; and - Rehabilitation and preservation of coastal border in coastal areas and PPKT.
	Policies to create an independent and competitive border economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of food agriculture center for food self-sufficiency of border communities; - Development of fishery centers and plantation centers as potential local community-based borders; - Development of an offshore oil and gas mining center under control with regard to the preservation of natural resources and minimizing negative impacts on the environment; - Development of a cluster-based border country-based settlement system; - Development of inter-country border settlement centers and border settlement centers with national centers of activities; - Development of basic facilities in the sub-districts of the State Border Area; - Development of energy, telecommunication and water resources networks using appropriate technology; - Development of a transport network system to improve the accessibility of central border country settlement systems and support state defense and security functions; - Development of a transport network system to improve the accessibility of PPKT and to support state defense

		and security functions; and – Development of cooperation between countries in order to improve transportation infrastructure and cross-country means.
Spatial pattern	Protected Area	– L1: water catchment area – L2: beach border & river border – Zone L3: Island Nature Reserve – Zone L3: mangrove forest – Zone L4: tidal prone area – Zone L5: tsunami prone area – Zone L5: abrasion prone area – Zone L5 which is a groundwater affilate area – Zone L6: is another protected area set in the territorial waters
	Cultivation Area	– B3 zone is a zone with characteristics as a region that has a high carrying capacity of defense and security, medium quality of infrastructure and facilities of defense and security, quality of infrastructure and social facilities with medium service level, as well as building of vertical and horizontal buildings in a limited manner defense and security. – B4 Zone area for cultivation of food crops – B7 Zone is a zone with characteristics as a cultivation area developed to support economic growth of the region in the State Border Area. Zone B7 covers the plantation area. – B8 Zone is a zone with characteristics as a cultivated area that is developed in a limited way to improve defense and security functions in the State Border Area. – A1 Zone is a coastal zone of coastal waters including PPKT with a minimum distance of 100 (one hundred) meters from the coastline that serves to protect the L2 coastal border from abrasion and marine conservation areas.

3.2 Priority Locations (Lokpri)

Priority Location (Lokpri) are sub-districts in the land and sea border areas within the Development Concentration Areas (WKP) stipulated in BNPP Regulation no. 1 of 2011 on the Great Design of Border Area and Country Border Area Management Year 2011 - 2025.

Master Plan for Boundary Areas and Boundary Areas Based on Priority Areas (Renduk Lokpri) is a reference for the development and management of Lokpri which includes policy directions, strategies and agenda of priority management programs involving Lokpri involving central and regional stakeholders;

Lokpri Laut is a sub-district directly adjacent to neighboring countries in the sea area; kecamatan functioned as National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN); sub-district location of the outer islands; and sub-districts included in the exit-entry point (Border Crossing Agreement) with the neighboring countries;

As directed towards the Design of State Boundaries and Boundary Areas, refinement of the target area of concentration is made through the determination of priority sites, which meet one or more criteria. Therefore, in the management of state borders for 2011-2014 period, several priority location criteria are defined as follows:

- Sub-district adjacent to the neighboring country in the land area;
- Kecamatan functioned as National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN)
- Kecamatan location of small outer islands; and
- Sub-district included in the exit-entry point (Border Crossing Agreement) with the neighboring country.

Then for the next period (2015-2019), there are some notes related to the preceding Lokpri stipulation:

1. It is necessary to correct the determination of lokpri 2011-2014 by ensuring the correct location / geographical position of the kecamatan (lokpri); example: Lokpri Kalabahi (Village, not District) in Alor Regency; Lokpri Bintan Timur in Kab. Bintan whose position is inside, not in front, as well as other cases.
2. It is necessary to accommodate new sub-districts resulting from pemekaran from 111 kecamatan lokpri in 2011-2014, for example the sub-districts in Sebatik Island, as well as other cases.
3. It is necessary to include geographically geographical districts (kecamatan) such as sub-districts in West Southeast Maluku District, Alor Regency, and other cases.
4. It is necessary to accommodate the idea of determining all or most sub-districts within an island as WKP in the sea border area, for example: sub-districts in Morotai Island District.

Considering the four criteria in the determination of Lokpri in 2011 – 2014, as well as some of the above notes, the Priority Locations for the period 2015-2019 are defined by the following criteria:

1. Sub-district adjacent to the neighboring country on land.
2. Sub-district that is / are and / or has the Smallest Outermost Islands (PPKT):
 - a. Have an active interaction with neighboring countries
 - b. Has regional abrasion and security threats
 - c. Directly adjacent to neighboring countries (non sea freelancing)
3. District functioned as National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN)
4. Sub-districts included in the exit-entry point (Border Crossing Agreement) based on the Border Crossing Agreement with neighboring countries.

Area-based Country and Region Boundary Areas Management The priorities of 2015-2019 consist of:

a. Lokpri condition which is the background of policy review:

- National strategic value valuation,
- The physical condition of the environment,
- Economic conditions,
- Socio-cultural conditions and human resources,
- Condition of the availability of facilities and infrastructure,
- Condition of the system and transportation facilities,
- Institutional conditions, security conditions,
- Conditions of need and cooperation opportunities,
- Border dynamics as well
- Description of the neighboring district's condition;

b. The strategic issues of the border area;

c. Vision, mission and development objectives of Priority Sites;

d. Directions of priority policies, strategies and programs.

e. Rules of development and management.

Spatial structure plans related to Priority Sites are:

- National strategic road network
- Crossing ports within the district
- Crossing the crossing ports within the district / city as PKSN
- Public port
- Power plants include micro hydro power plants (PLTMH), solar power plants (PLTS), wind power plants (PLTB), geothermal power plants (PLTP), steam power plants (PLTU), power plants biomass, and / or hybrid power plants
- Power transmission network
- Satellite network

The spatial plan plan associated with Priority Locations is

- L1: water catchment area
- L2: beach border & river border
- L3 Zone: Island Nature Reserve
- L3 zone: mangrove forest
- Zone L4: tidal prone area
- Zone L5: tsunami prone areas
- Zone L5: abrasion prone area
- L5 zone which is a groundwater affilate area
- Zone L6: is another protected area set in the territorial waters

The intervention or handling pattern at each Lokpri will have different ways and methods, depending on the characteristics of the relevant Lokpri. Based on the mapping of Lokpri, there are at least four typologies, which will affect the handling method over the next five years. The four typologies are as follows:

1. Lokpri land adjacent to neighboring country districts (Type 1)
2. Lokpri laut in the archipelago & PPKT bordering with neighboring countries in the form of strait (Type 2)
3. Lokpri laut on the big island (mainland) which borders the neighboring country in the form of the strait (Type 3)
4. Sea landing facing the ocean (Type 4)

Illustration of the four typologies can be seen in the following figure

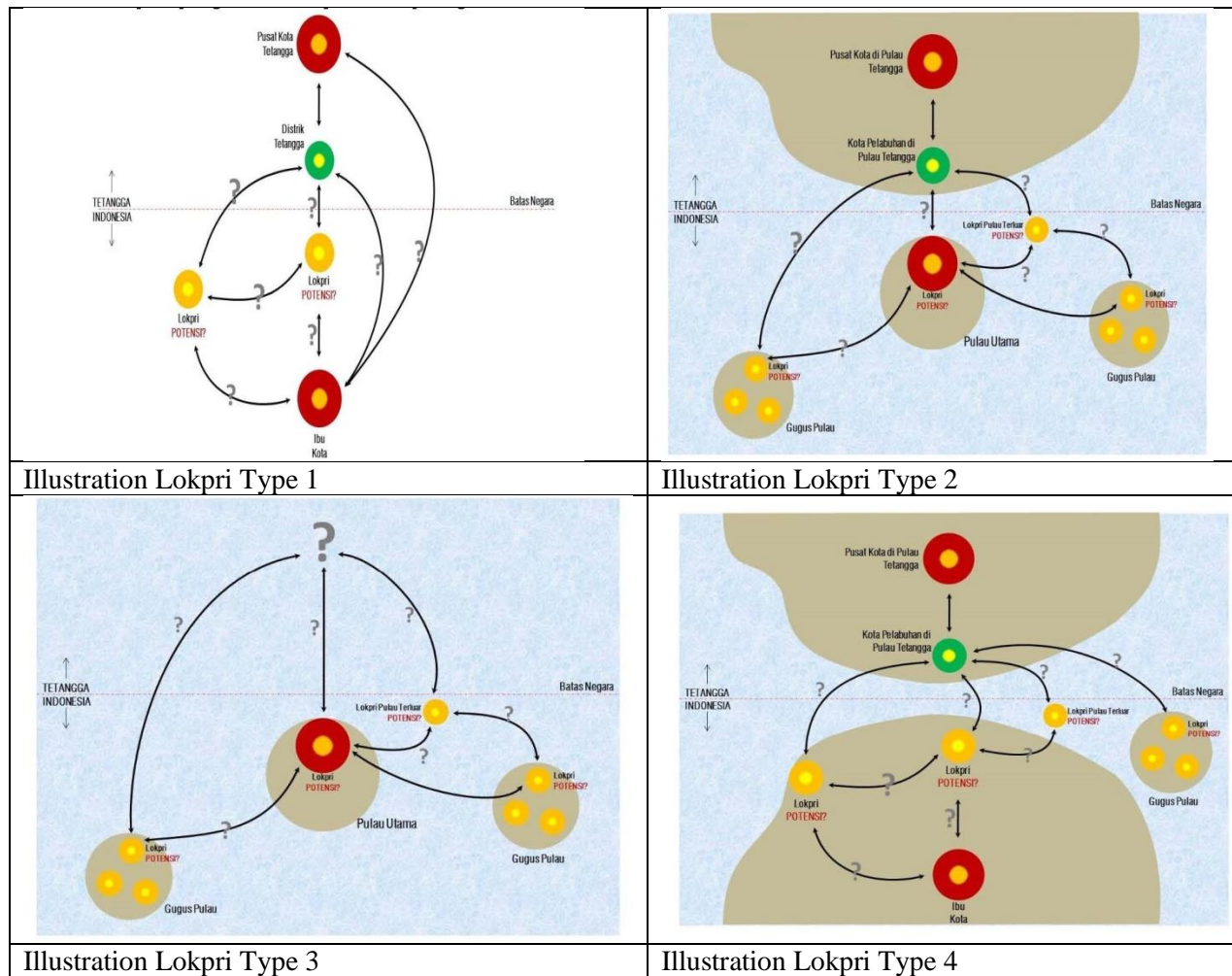
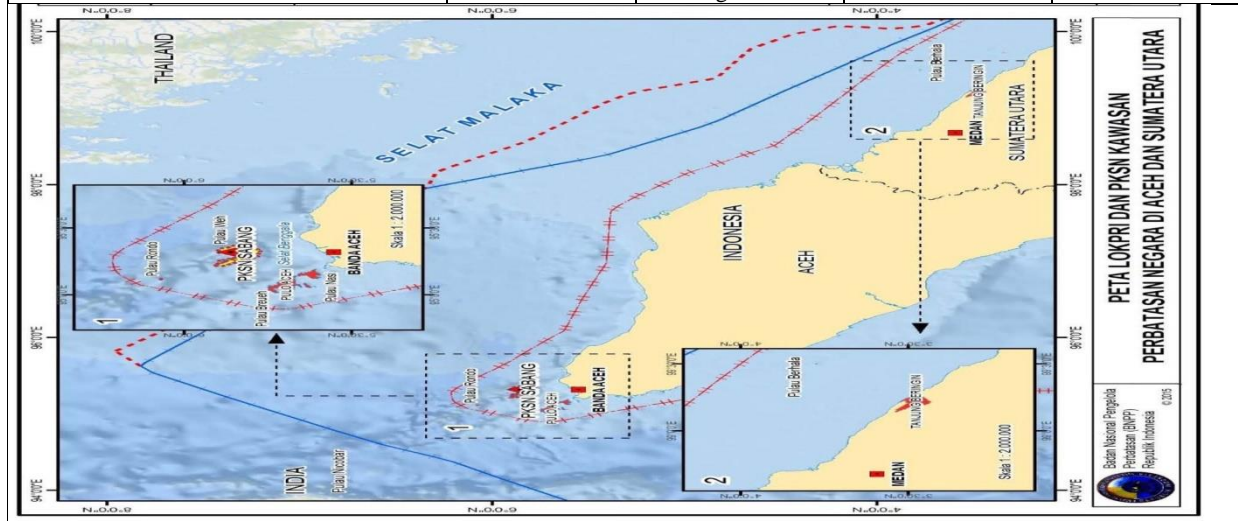


Figure 3. The Illustration of the Four Typologies of Priority Locations

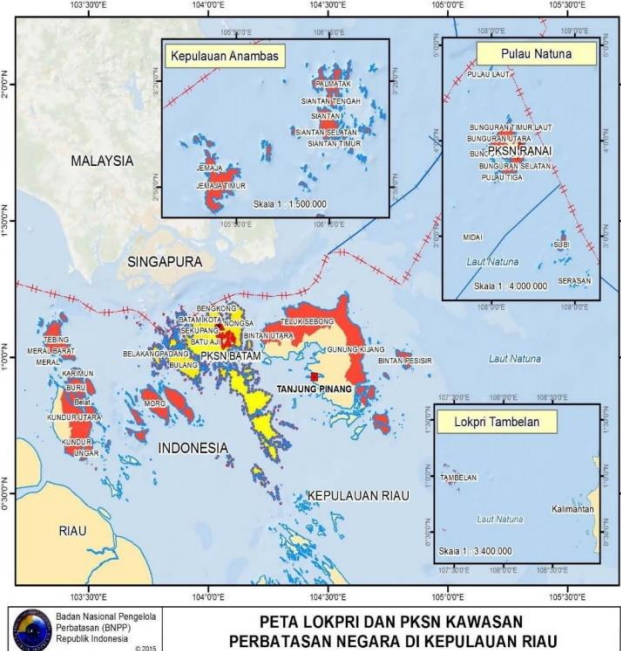
The following is a Lokpri grouping based on these four typologies.

Table 2
Priority Location (Lokpri) Grouping Based on Typology

Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Aceh				Pulo Aceh
Sumatera Utara		Tanjung Beringin		



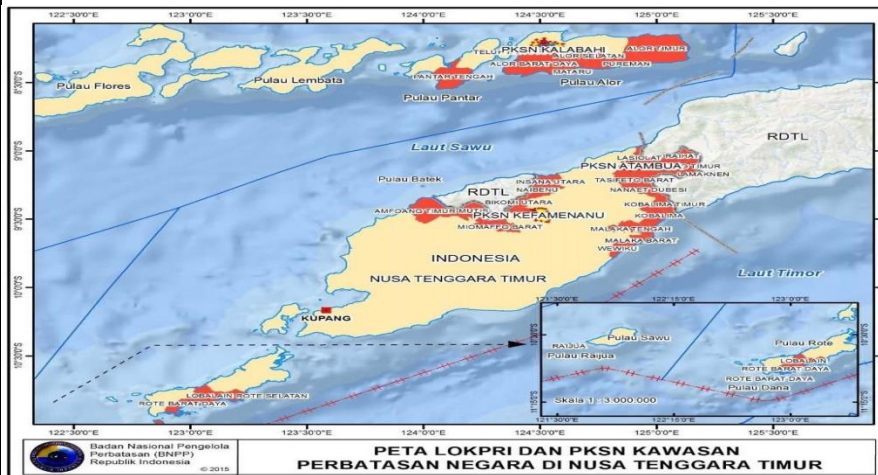
Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Riau		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pasir Limau Kapas Bangko Sinaboi Dumai Kota Medang Kampa Dumai Timur Dumai Barat Sungai Sembilan Bukit Batu Bantan Rupat Utara Rupat Bengkalis Merbau Rangsang Pulau Merbau Tasik Putri Uyu Rangsang Barat Rangsang Pesisir Kuala Kampar Kateman Pulau Burung 		

Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Kep. Riau	 <p>PETA LOKPRI DAN PKS N KAWASAN PERBATAN NEGARA DI KEPULAUAN RIAU</p>	<p>Meral Tebing Karimun Buru Belat Kundur Utara Kundur Moro</p> <p>Unggar Meral Barat</p> <p>Belakang</p> <p>Padang Batam Kota Bengkong Lubuk Raja Nongsa Bulang Sekupang Batu Ampar Batu Aji Bintan Utara Tambelan Bintan Pesisir Teluk Seborg Gunung Kijang</p>		<p>Jemaja Jemaja Timur</p> <p>Palmatak Siantan Siantan Timur</p> <p>Siantan Tengah</p> <p>Siantan Selatan</p> <p>Serasan</p> <p>Bunguran Barat Midai Pulau Laut Subi Serasan Timur Bunguran Utara Pulau Tiga Bunguran Timur Laut Bunguran Selatan</p>

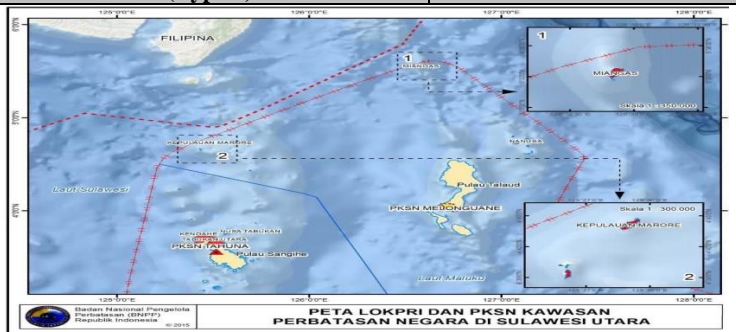
Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Kalimantan Barat	<p>Sajingan Besar Jagoi Babang Siding Sekayam Ketungau Tengah Ketungau Hulu Puring Kencana Batang Lupar Embaloh Hulu Puttussibau Utara Puttussibau Selatan</p>			
Kalimantan Timur	<p>Long Apari Long Pahangai</p>			Maratua
Kalimantan Utara	<p>Pujungan Kayang Hilir Bahau Hulu Kayang Selatan Kayang Hulu Lumbis Ogong Sebatik Tengah Sebatik Barat Sebatik Timur Sebatik</p>	<p>Tulin Onsoi Sebatik Timur Sebatik Utara Krayan Simanggaris</p>		

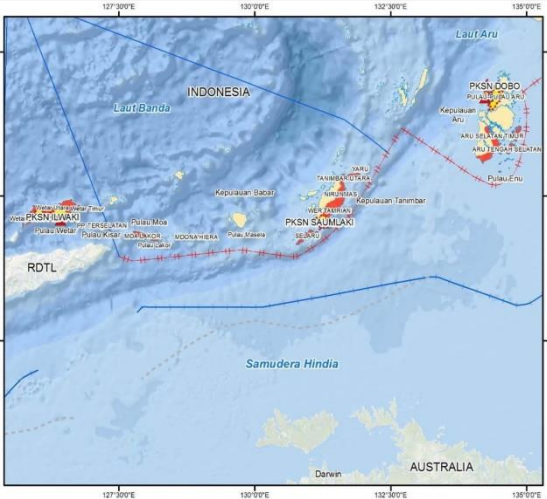
	Sebatik Utara Krayan Selatan Krayan Simanggaris Tulin Onsoi		
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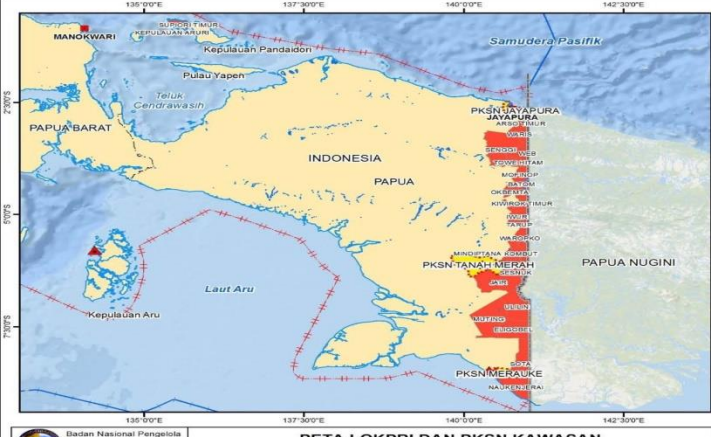
Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
NTT	Amfoang Timur Insana Utara Naibenu Bikomi Utara Bikomi Tengah Bikomi Nilulat Miaomaffo Barat Mutis Tasifeto Timur Lasiolat Raihat Lamaknen Lamaknen Selatan Tasifeto Barat Nanaet Dubesi Kobalima Timur Malaka Barat Kobalima Malaka Tengah Wewiku	Alor Selatan Alor Barat Daya Pureman Mataru Alor Timur Pantar Tengah Teluk Mutiara		Rote Barat Daya Rote Selatan Lobalain Raijua

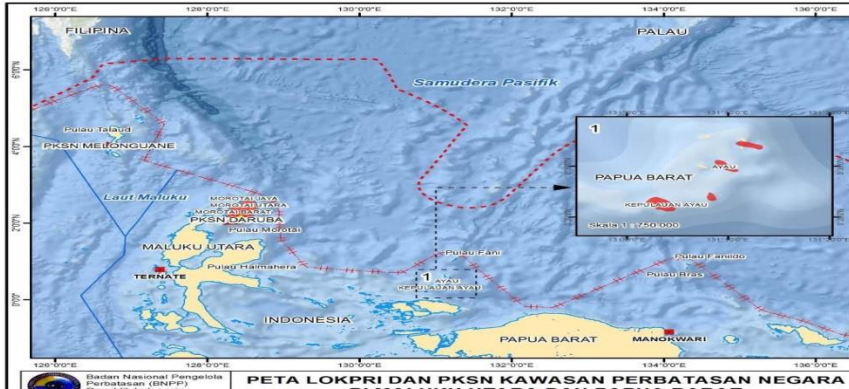


Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Sulawesi Utara		Tabukan Utara Marore Kandahe Nusa Tabukan Miangas Nanusa Melonguane		



Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Maluku	 <p>PETA LOKPRI DAN PKS N KAWASAN PERBATASAN NEGARA DI MALUKU</p>	Pulau- Pulau Terselatan Pulau Leti Moalakor Pulau Lakor Wetar Wetar Timur Wetar Barat Wetar Utara Mdonu Hiera Pulau Masela		Selaru Wertamrian Kormomolin Nirunmas Tanimbar Utara Yaru Aru Tengah Selatan Aru Selatan Timur Pulau-Pulau Aru

Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Papua	Web Sengi Waris Arso Timur Towe Batom Iwur Pepera Oksomol Tarub Kiwirok Timur Mufinop Okbentau Mindiptana Waropko Kombut Sesnuik Ninati Jair Mondobo Eligobel Naukenjerai Sota Muting Ulilin	 <p>PETA LOKPRI DAN PKS N KAWASAN PERBATASAN NEGARA DI PAPUA</p>		Supiori Barat Supiori Utara Kep. Aruri Supiori Timur

Province	Land (Type 1)	Sea Strait (Islands & PPKT) (Type 2)	Sea Strait (Big Island) (Type 3)	Ocean (Type 4)
Papua Barat	 <p>PETA LOKPRI DAN PKS N KAWASAN PERBATASAN NEGARA DI MALUKU UTARA DAN PAPUA BARAT</p>			Kep. Ayau Ayau
Maluku Utara				Morotai Selatan Morotai Jaya Morotai Utara Morotai Barat Morotai Timur

Source: Analysis Result, 2014

In the case of the Lokpri sea, the intervention should include the territorial waters. In contrast to Lokpri land that directly adjacent to the neighboring country on land, Lokpri subdistrict mainland sea bordering the territorial waters, either in the form of straits or oceans. Therefore, the management of the border at the Lokpri of the sea should cover the territorial waters other than its land area. Interventions in marine areas are generally linked to the supervision of defense and security in water areas, which are prone to illegal activities.

The scope of Lokpri intervention can be explained as follows:

1. At Lokpri land, the administrative boundary of the sub-district may be used as the focus area in the management of state borders. This is in accordance with the definition of lokpri, namely as a sub-district directly adjacent to neighboring countries.
2. In the Sea Border Area, in addition to the focus areas located on the sub-districts, it should also take into account the zone of regional authority (4 Mil of the coastline) and also the central authority zone (up to the territorial sea, as well as to the agreed limit).
 - a. For locations in the form of clusters of islands, if there is only 1 lokpri in the cluster of islands, other islands should also be considered its management.
 - b. For locations in the form of a single island, but due to differences in administrative boundaries, should also be considered also the management of a large island area.
 - c. It is also important to note that interventions outside the territorial sea boundary depend on the boundaries agreed with neighboring countries.

Illustration of Lokpri intervention in terrestrial and marine areas can be seen in the following figure.

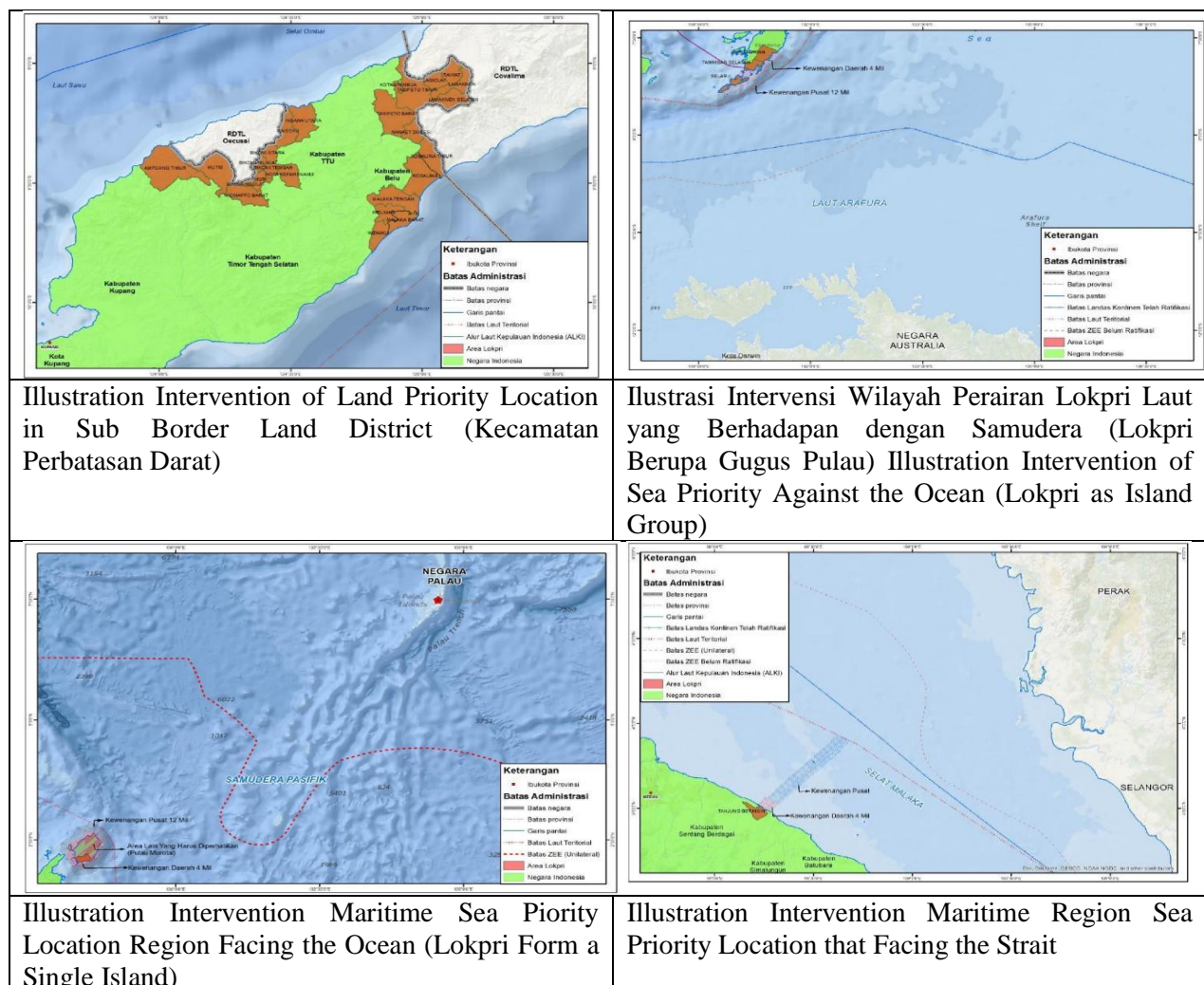


Figure 4. The Illustration of Lokpri Intervention in Terrestrial and Marine Areas

As the direction of RPJMN 2015-2019, handling 187 Lokpri directed 50 Lokpri each year. To illustrate these directives, the following Lokpri handling schemes are prepared, as described in the table below.

Table 3
Priority Site Handling Schemes 2015-2019

BORDER AREA	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Land	29 (TA)	29 (TL)	29 (TP-1)	29(TP-2)	29 (TP-3)
		18 (TA)	18 (TL)	18(TP-1)	18 (TP-2)
			16 (TA)	16 (TL)	16 (TP-1)
				10 (TA)	10 (TL)
Sea	19 (TA)	19 (TL)	19(TP-1)	19 (TP-2)	19 (TP-3)
		32 (TA)	32 (TL)	32 (TP-1)	32 (TP-2)
			34 (TA)	34 (TL)	34 (TP-1)
				26 (TA)	26 (TL)
Land and Sea	2 (TA)	2 (TL)	2 (TP-1)	2 (TP-2)	2 (TP-3)
				1 (TA)	1 (TL)
NUMBER PER PHASE	50 (TA)	50 (TL)	50(TP-1)	50 (TP-2)	50 (TP-3)
		50 (TA)	50 (TL)	50 (TP-1)	50 (TP-2)
AMOUNT OVERALL	50	50 (TA)	50 (TA)	37 (TA)	37 (TL)
		100	150	187	187

Information:

TA: INITIAL STAGE; TL: CONTINUED STAGES; TP: STAGING STAGE

Source: Analysis Result, 2015

The table above shows that the Lokpri handling scheme is done as follows:

1. Year 2015 handled 50 Lokpri as the initial stage of handling.
2. 2016 handled 100 Lokpri, by continuing the handling of 50 Lokpri handled in 2015, and adding 50 Lokpri to be handled as the initial stage.
3. In 2017 handled 150 Lokpri, to strengthen the handling of 50 Lokpri handled in 2015, continued handling 50 Lokpri handled in 2016, and add 50 Lokpri to be handled as an initial stage.
4. 2018 handled 187 Lokpri, to strengthen the handling of 50 Lokpri handled in 2015, establishing handling 50 Lokpri handled in 2016, continued handling 50 Lokpri handled in 2017, as well as adding 37 Lokpri to be handled as an initial stage.
5. 2019 handled 187 Lokpri, by consolidating the handling of 50 Lokpri handled in 2015, establishing handling 50 Lokpri handled in 2016, establishing handling 50 Lokpri handled in 2017, and continued handling 37 Lokpri handled in 2018.

4. Conclusions

Priority Location (Lokpri) are sub-districts in the land and sea border areas within the Development Concentration Areas (WKP) stipulated in BNPP Regulation no. 1 of 2011 on Great Design of Border Area Management of Country and Border Area in 2011 - 2025. The preparation of the Priority Location Master Plan should consider various policies at the national, provincial and district levels, and based on the process of collecting community aspirations at sub-district, district, provincial and national levels. Further Planning Lokpri expected to provide direction for the development of border areas comprehensively and become input for the process of policy development of border areas both at the national, provincial and district levels so as to form a policy of management of border areas are well integrated.

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