

NORMATIVE STUDY ON THE AREA/SPACE STRUCTURE POLICY OF STATE BORDER IN MALUKU PROVINCE

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to review the management of border area functions in accordance with the mandate of Law no. 43 of 2008 on National Territory. This study is based on the Master Plan for State Boundary Management, and the Priority Location Master Plan, which is a common reference for all stakeholders. In this research, as the methodology used is the review literature using qualitative normative method. This means to review the regulations related to the arrangement of spatial function of State Border Area in Maluku Province. Spatial Planning of Border Areas in Maluku Province aims: To create a state defense and security function that ensures the integrity of the territorial sovereignty and order which borders are the State of Timor Leste and the State of Australia; Effective protected areas to protect biodiversity, protected forests, and coastal borders including in small outer islands (PPKT) and; Make border areas that are self-reliant and competitive.

Keywords: State Border Area, National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN), Priority Location (Lokpri), Spatial Plan (RTRW)

1. Introduction¹

Boundary State is a boundary line that is a separation of the sovereignty of a country based on international law. Border Region is a part of the territory of the country located on the inside side of the border of Indonesia with other countries, in the case of border area of the country on land, the border area is in the subdistrict. While the Sea Border Area is a region along the side of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia up to the outermost small islands (P2KT) and surrounding waters.

Central-level policies are set up in relation to the management of border areas in order to accelerate the development of the region independently. The legal basis for the preparation of the Master Plan for the Management of Boundaries of Countries and Border Areas, among others:

1. Law Number 25 Year 2004 regarding National Development Planning System;
2. Law Number 40 Year 2006 concerning Procedures for Formulating National Development Plans;
3. Law No. 17/2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025;
4. Law Number 26 Year 2007 on Spatial Planning;
5. Law Number 27 Year 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands;
6. Law Number 43 Year 2008 regarding State Territories;
7. Law Number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management;
8. Government Regulation Number 26 Year 2008 regarding National Spatial Plan;
9. Government Regulation No. 62/2010 concerning Utilization of the Smallest Small Islands;
10. Presidential Regulation No. 78/2005 on the Smallest Small Islands;

¹ Based on the Master Plan for Boundary Areas and Boundaries Based Priority Location (Renduk Lokpri), In Lokpri Kabupaten Maluku Province, December 2013.

11. Presidential Regulation No. 5/2010 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2010-2014;
12. Presidential Regulation no. 12 Year 2010 on the National Border Management Agency.
13. Presidential Regulation no. 33 of 2015 concerning Spatial Plan of State Border Area in Maluku Province.
14. Head of BNPP Regulation no. 1 Year 2011 on the Great Design of Border Area and Country Border Area Management Year 2011-2025;
15. Regulation of the Head of BNPP No. 2 Year 2011 on Master Plan for the Management of Boundary of Country and Border Area Year 2011-2014;
16. Regulation of Border Management National Agency Number 1 Year 2015 on Master Plan of State Border Management Year 2015-2019.
17. Regulation of the Head of National Agency for Border Management Number 2 Year 2015 on Strategic Plan of National Border Management Agency 2015-2019
18. Local Regulation no. 16 of 2013 on the Spatial Planning of the Province of Maluku Year 2013 - 2023;
19. Local Regulation no. 04 of 2009 concerning Medium Term Development Plan of Maluku Province Year 2009 - 2014;
20. Local Regulation no. 14 of 2012 on Spatial Planning of West Lombok Regency of West Java 2012 - 2032;
21. Regional Regulation no. 13 of 2009 on the Medium Term Development Plan of Southeast Maluku Regency 2009 - 2014.

Development is any process of improvement or change that is made through conscious, planned, and continuous efforts on a society or a social system as a whole towards a better or more human life; The process also includes management which is a management activity that includes planning, organizing, directing, and supervising and controlling.

One of the national development targets in the RPJMN 2015-2019 is the development of 10 PKSN as the center of economic growth, the main node of regional transportation, international gate / checkpoint across border areas of the state border, with 16 other PKSN as preparation stage of development. PKSN is an urban area determined to encourage the development of defined border areas with several criteria, including:

- 1) Urban centers with potential cross border checkpoints with neighboring countries;
- 2) Urban centers that serve as international gateways connecting with neighboring countries;
- 3) Urban center which is the main transport node connecting the surrounding area; and
- 4) The urban center which is the center of economic growth that can encourage the development of the surrounding area.

The border area development policy is in line with Government Regulation No. 26/2008 on the National Spatial Plan (RTRWN) which establishes 26 National Strategic Activities Centers at Border (PKSN) spread over 10 provinces, namely Jagoi Babang, Nanga Badau, Paloh-Aruk , Entikong, and Services in West Kalimantan; Long Pahangai, Long Nawan, Nunukan, Simangaris, and Long Midang in East Kalimantan; Atambua, Kefamenanu, and Kalabahi in NTT; Tanah Merah, Jayapura, and Merauke in Papua; Batam and Ranai in Riau Islands; Sabang in Aceh; Dumai in Riau; Dobo, Saumlaki, Ilwaki, and Daruba in Maluku and North Maluku; and Tahuna and Melonguane in North Sulawesi.^{2,3}

Regulation of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Number 26 Year 2008 on National Spatial Plan, is the basis for determining border areas as one of the National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN). While the Master Plan for the Management of Boundary of Country and Border Area of

² Regulation of Border Management National Agency Number 1 Year 2015 on Master Plan of State Border Management Year 2015-2019

³ Head of BNPP Regulation No 2 Year 2011 on Master Plan of Border Area and Country Border Area Management 2011-2014

2011-2014 and 2015-2019, establish Priority Location (Lokpri) which is the location of the border areas prioritized handling. In this plan, 111 border area priority sites were established. Priority Sites (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 Year 2011 - 2025. Lokpri Laut is a sub-district directly adjacent to neighboring country in marine 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. WKP is a regency / municipality located within the border area and is within the Coverage of Administration Area (CWA) where the province is located in the border area.

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. The governing body authorized by law to manage border areas and border areas is the National Border Management Agency (BNPP). Border Management Agency in the Region (BPPD) is a regional management body established only in provinces, districts / cities that have inter-state border areas.

The purpose of this paper is to review the policy of border space structures in accordance with the mandate of Law no. 43 of 2008 on State Territory through Master Plan for Border Area and Border Area Management and Priority Site Master Plan in producing a border area development plan and for small outer islands (PPKT) that can be a reference for stakeholders.

2. Research Methods

The methodology of this paper is the normative method, where the epistemology (method of truth-seeking scientifically) different views with the paradigm of positivism. Normative research refers to various literature and ethical guidelines, rules, clauses, provisions, laws, and others that have been set on political decisions or policy experts / formulators. In this study, as a literature review material with deductive methods qualitatively to review the regulations related to the arrangement of spatial function of the State Border Area in Maluku Province.

3. Discussion

Maluku Province is one of the provinces in Indonesia which has more or less 1,412 islands. These islands consist of large islands and small islands. The total area of Maluku province is 712,480 cubic kilometers consisting of 92.4% of the oceans and 7.6% of the land. This vast sea area separates thousands of islands in Maluku. Maluku Province which is an archipelago with deep sea conditions result in limited relations between one island with another island and between one district with other districts. Considering the geographical condition of Maluku Province where there are many islands separated from each other, the concept of island cluster was created so that development could be more focused. To facilitate coordination, grouping of adjacent and closely interconnected islands is done as an effort to facilitate the relationship and supervision and implementation of program activities.

3.1. Maluku Islands Group

Island clusters are a set of islands that are geographically close together, where there is a close relationship and have interdependencies / interactions between ecosystems, economic, social and cultural conditions, both individually and in groups. Based on this definition, then formed island clusters in Maluku which by considering the characteristics of each island in advance. The concept of

island clusters that are built aims for a vast sea will be unified against the expanse of islands are separated from one another.

Policies and strategies of spatial planning of Maluku Province is done by using the approach of Pulau Laut and Island Cluster. Maluku Province is grouped into 12 Island Groups based on several criteria: geographical proximity, cultural similarity, natural resource potential, economic equality, and economic orientation. The island group is the Buru Islands Group, West Seram, North Seram, Eastern Seram, South Seram, Banda, Ambon and PP Lease, Kei Keia, Aru Islands, Tanimbar Islands, Babar Islands, and the Terselatan Islands and Wetar Islands.

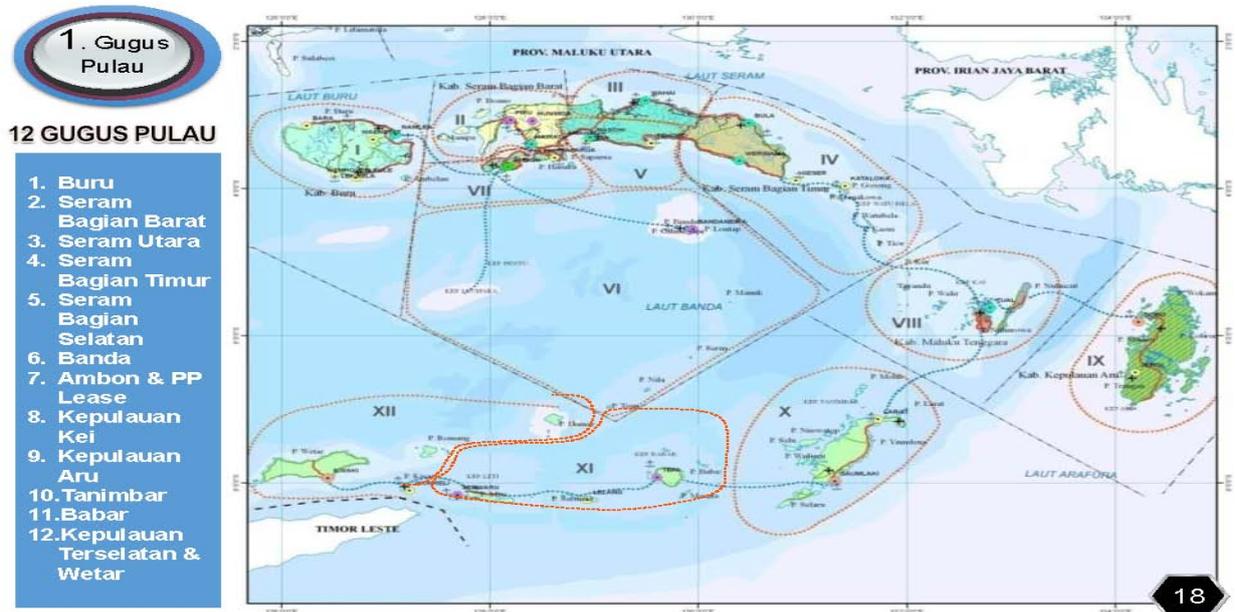


Figure 1. Island Cluster in Maluku Province (Sihaloho, 2013)

The objective of the concept of island clusters is to facilitate inter-island relations as a consequence of the spread of islands within the province of Maluku. So that all layers of society on the islands will get adequate services socio-economic facilities in accordance proportion. In addition to facilitating the sectors implementing its programs, as well as achieved functional linkages that can encourage the improvement of quality and area capabilities.

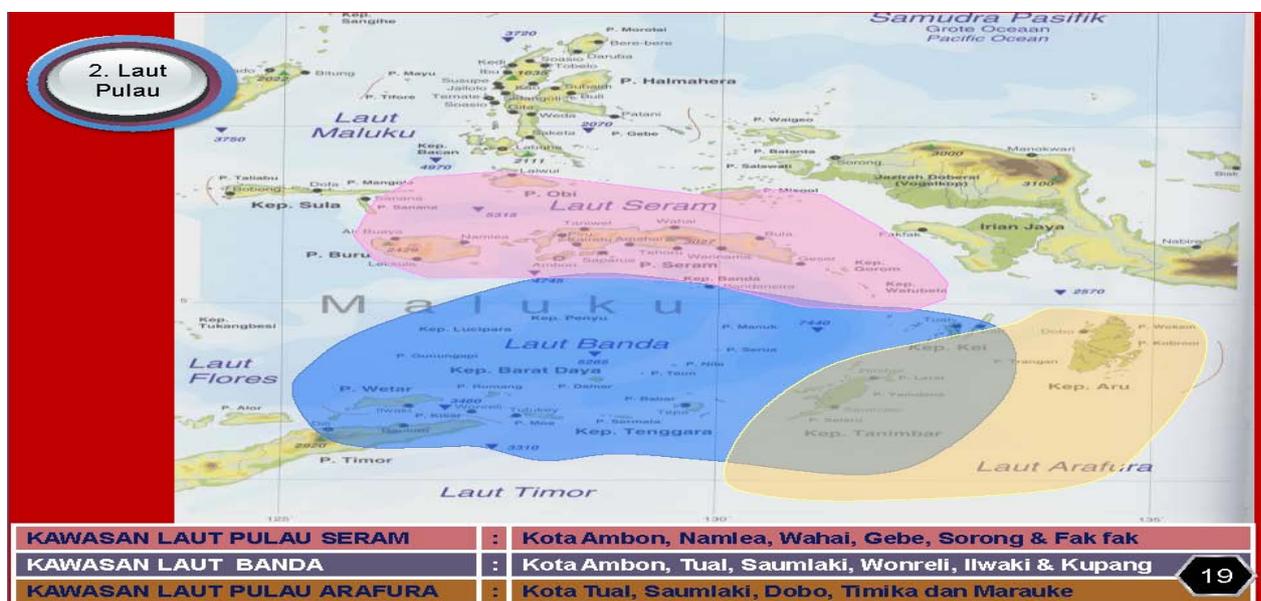


Figure 2. Sea Island in Maluku Province (Sihaloho, 2013)

Spatial structure development strategies that use the concept of the island and island clusters include:

- a. Increasing economic and spatial linkages between Maluku Province and regions outside the Province.
- b. The development of strategically located cities and the role of multi gates in creating economic and spatial relationships with the outer regions.
- c. Development of prioritized transportation system and directed to linkage between development centers, whether land, sea or air transportation.
- d. Strengthening the structure of activities in Island Clusters in the province of Maluku, and the implications for the urban spaces that became the growth orientation in each of the island clusters.
- e. Development of lower-level towns in order to function as supporters of these orientation centers.

To improve the quality of network services among Island Clusters, a strategy will be carried out:

- a. Improving the quality and coverage of the infrastructure network and the unified distribution of land, sea and air transportation services in each of the island clusters;
- b. The development of telecommunication infrastructure is directed to support areas that are difficult to reach by transportation / transportation infrastructure, isolated, and prone to natural disasters, as well as areas that will become centers for the development of industrial areas and tourism areas.
- c. Increase the energy network to utilize renewable and non-renewable energy equally in each of the Island Clusters, particularly to support the development of potential areas for industrial and mining development;
- d. Improving the quality of raw water, the network and the scope of water resources infrastructure and the provision of clean water and the distillation of seawater for areas that do not have river areas; and
- e. Increase oil and gas distribution network evenly in every Island Group.

Each of these island clusters is expected to become an independent region, which is able to meet the needs of its territory and develop its potential in a sustainable manner. At each cluster the island has been established the island's cluster growth center, whose development is expected to encourage surrounding or rear territory within the island cluster. It is thus expected to ensure affordability; availability; certainty (acceptability); and sustainability (sustainability) of governance, development implementation and community service.

The Urban Development Plan in the Cluster includes: Policy Plan for the Development of National Activities Center (PKN); Policy Plan for the Development of a Regional Activity Center (PKW); Policy Plan for Development of National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN); Local Policy Center Development Plan (PKL); and Policymaker Development of Sub-District Activity Center (PKSL). The urban hierarchy describes the urban functions as a result of differences in the number, type and quality of facilities available in the city, and illustrates the extent of influence and degree of population density and culture. It aims to direct the development program of cities in the region in an integrated manner. The development of this functional hierarchy is more horizontal, aimed at promoting the development of decentralized spaces in local natural resources and the creation of a proportional growth balance that encourages the creation of more efficient regional space units.

A more horizontal area functional hierarchy is manifested in 3 (three) service center hierarchies:

1. Primary service centers, ie centers that serve areas outside of the larger Provincial and National Territory / International Territories;
2. Secondary service centers, ie centers serving one or more provinces, districts / municipalities, which are differentiated above:
 - a. Secondary A, which relates to the development of settlement center as the service of National Activity Center (PKN), as well as the National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN); and
 - b. Secondary B, relating to the development of a settlement center as a service of the Central Activities Center (PKW);

3. Tertiary service centers, independent towns other than primary and secondary activity centers developed to serve one or more sub-districts, which are primarily developed to create more effective, directed, regional spatial units:

- a. Tertiary A, relating to the development of a centralized settlement service center at the National or Territory Activities Center;
- b. Tertiary B, which relates to the development of the Center for Local Activity Center activities; and
- c. Tertiary C, which deals with the development of settlement centers as centers of rural growth, one of which supports the agropolitan system.

The urban hierarchy of Maluku Province is as follows:

- National Activity Center (PKN), Ambon.
- Regional Activity Center (PKW), Namlea, Kairatu, Wahai, Werinama, Bula, Masohi, Tual, Langgur, Tiakur, Wonreli, Namrole, Head of Madan, Honipopu Plain, Hunimua Plain.
- The National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN) is established at: PKSN Dobo, PKSN Saumlaki, and PKSN Ilwaki.

The Center for Local Activities (PKL) is defined by criteria: a) functional or potential urban areas as centers for industrial and service activities serving the district or sub-district scale; or b) Urban areas that function or potentially serve as transport nodes serving the district or sub-district scale. As for the Sub-Local Activity Center (PKSL) submitted its determination through spatial planning at the district level.

The street vendors in Maluku Province are: Yamtel, Namsel, Tubyal, Waenetat, Ilath, Waplau, Airbuaya, Sawa, Wamlana, Kubalahin, Basalale, Kayeli, Teluk Bara, Leksula, Waisama, Wailua, Biloro, Elfule, Fena Fafan, Taniwel, Waisala, Hunitetu, Latu, Kamal, Luhu, Eastern Tomalehu, and Uwen Pantai, Amahai, Banda Naira, Sahulau, Saparua, Pelauw, Hila, Ameth, Laimu, Tehoru, Tulehu, Kobisonta, Makariki, Slide, Kilalir, Atiahu, Wermaf Kampung Baru, Waiketam Baru, East Tamher, Rough Water, Kilmuri, Long Island, Miran, Elat, Weduar, Holath, Ohoira, Rumat, Larat, Adaut, Lorulung, Seira, Romean, Wunlah, Alusi Kelaan, Adodo Molo, Tutukembong, Weet, Wulur, Tepa, Letwurung, Serwaru, Auction, Jerol, Benjina, Marlasi, Batulei, Kojjabi, Loose, Meror.

3.2. Border Area Development at Maluku Province⁴

Development of the Maluku Islands region, as one of the archipelago 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 on the National Medium Term Development Plan, mandates the development of the Maluku region directed to increase the productivity and added value of plantations, livestock and fisheries with due regard to the interconnection 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 activity economy 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 needs to refer to those approaches. In the Grand Design of the Management of Boundaries of Country and Border Areas of the Year 2011-2025, it is mentioned that some of the smallest outer islands in Maluku Province are included in the number of 20 outer islands which are the boundary areas of the sea with the State of Timor Leste and Australia. Therefore, the management of border areas should refer to the policy direction of the marine border area.

⁴ Based on the Master Plan for Boundary Areas and Boundaries Based Priority Location (Renduk Lokpri), In Lokpri Kabupaten Maluku Province, December 2013.

Directives serve as a basis for preparing the needs of priority location management programs (lokpri). The direction of maritime border policy and marine border areas include:

A. Sea Border

1. Accelerate the clarity of state borders, with the following strategies:
 - Increased efforts of border diplomacy in the framework of setting sea boundaries; and
 - Increased efforts to affirm State boundaries, surveys and mapping at sea.
2. Improving the effort of securing the sea border, with the strategy:
 - Increased availability of supporting facilities for marine border security; and
 - Improved safeguards for strategic areas of maritime boundaries.
3. Accelerate the institutional capacity strengthening of state border management in the sea.

B. Sea Border Area

1. Accelerate Security Efforts and Development of Sea Security Infrastructure Facility, with the following strategies:
 - Improvement of facilities for defense and marine security;
 - Efforts to increase pamtas personnel in strategic areas of the sea border;
 - Improvement of infrastructure and services at sea boundary posts; and
 - Improved defense and security cooperation with neighboring countries.
2. Accelerating the Improvement of Economic Growth of Boundary Areas and Small Outermost Islands (PPKT) by Considering Environmental Sustainability, with the following strategies:
 - Creation of a positive and mutually beneficial economic interaction with neighboring countries;
 - Increased local potential-based economic development;
 - Development of growth centers in the outermost small islands of inhabitants, especially PKSN and surrounding areas; and
 - Increased infrastructure in small outer islands.
3. Improving the Quality Improvement of Human Resources in the Sea Border Area, with the following strategies:
 - Increased access and basic health and education services for communities in small outer islands inhabited; and
 - Engagement of indigenous and community leaders in the development process.
4. Accelerate Strengthening Institutional Capacity of Border Area Development, with the following strategies:
 - Reinforce the division of authority between the central and regional levels;
 - Ensuring synergy of master plan and action plan with sector and regional plans;
 - Increase individual and institutional capacity in the management of maritime boundary areas;
 - Improving financing alignment for the development of border areas.

The State Border Area in Maluku Province covers the border area at sea. The border area of the sea includes the inner sides of the jurisdictional boundary, the Indonesian Territorial Marine Boundary in the absence of a jurisdictional boundary, and / or the Maximum Claim Line Limit in the event that the country boundary has not been agreed with the State of East Timor and the State of Australia, the sub-district with the shoreline; or all sub-districts of the archipelagic clusters, or to waters with a distance of 24 nautical miles from the base line.

The Maluku border area, including the sea border, consists of:⁵

- a. Aru Islands Group covering 7 (seven) sub-districts covering Aru Utara Subdistrict, Aru Island Subdistrict, Aru Tengah District, Aru Tengah Timur Subdistrict, Aru Tengah Selatan Subdistrict, Aru Selatan Timur Subdistrict, and Aru Selatan District in Aru Islands Regency;
- b. The Kei Islands Group consists of 6 subdistricts covering Kei Besar Selatan, Kei Besar, Kei Besar Utara, Kei Kecil, Kei Kecil Barat and Kei Kecil Timur subdistricts in Southeast Maluku Regency;

⁵ Based on Presidential Regulation No. 33 of 2015 on Spatial Plan of State Border Area in Maluku Province.

- c. Kei Island Group covering 4 (four) subdistrict areas covering North Dullah Subdistrict, South Dullah Subdistrict, Tayando Tam District, and Kecamatan Kur Island in Tual City;
- d. Tanimbar Islands Group covering 10 (ten) sub-districts including Yaru Sub-district, North Tanimbar Sub-district, Nirunmas Sub-district, Kormomolin Sub-district, Wertamrian Sub-District, Tanimbar Selatan Sub-District, Selaru Sub-district, Wermaktian Sub-district, Wuarlabobar Sub-district and Molu Maru Sub-District in Southeast Maluku District West;
- e. The Babar Islands Group and the Chili Islands Group covering 8 (eight) sub-districts including Babar Timur Sub-district, Babar Sub-district, Mdonu Hyera Sub-district, Damer Sub-District, Moa Lakor Sub-District, Letti Sub-District, Teka Island Sub-District and Wetar Sub- in Southwest Maluku District;
- f. Indonesia's Exclusive Economic Zone in the Timor Sea and Arafura Sea; and
- g. The Indonesian continental shelf in the Timor Sea and the Arafura Sea.

3.3. Border Area Planning Plan National in Maluku Province⁶

The State Boundary Spatial Plan plays an operational tool for the National Spatial Plan and as a tool for coordinating the implementation of development in the State Border Area. The State Border Area Spatial Plan serves as a guideline for:

- a. Preparation of development plans in the State Border Area;
- b. Spatial use and control of spatial use in the State Border Area;
- c. The realization of integration, interconnection, and balance of development between districts / municipalities, as well as harmony between sectors in the State Border Area;
- d. Determination of location and function of space for investment in Border Area Country;
- e. Spatial arrangement of provinces and districts / municipalities in the State Border Area;
- f. Management of the State Border Area; and
- g. The realization of the integrated plan of development of the State Border Area with the surrounding area.

In the development of the border area determined the National Strategic Activities Center. The National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN) is an urban area that is established to encourage the development of the border areas Negara. Pengembangan PKSN intended to provide services needed to develop community activities in the border area, including services cross border activities between countries. In the national spatial structure and spatial structure plan, in Maluku Province 3 PKSNs are defined, namely Dobo in Aru Islands District, Ilwaki in Southwest Maluku District and Saumlaki in West Southeast Maluku District. The three urban areas are included in the category of acceleration for the development of new major cities of the border region.

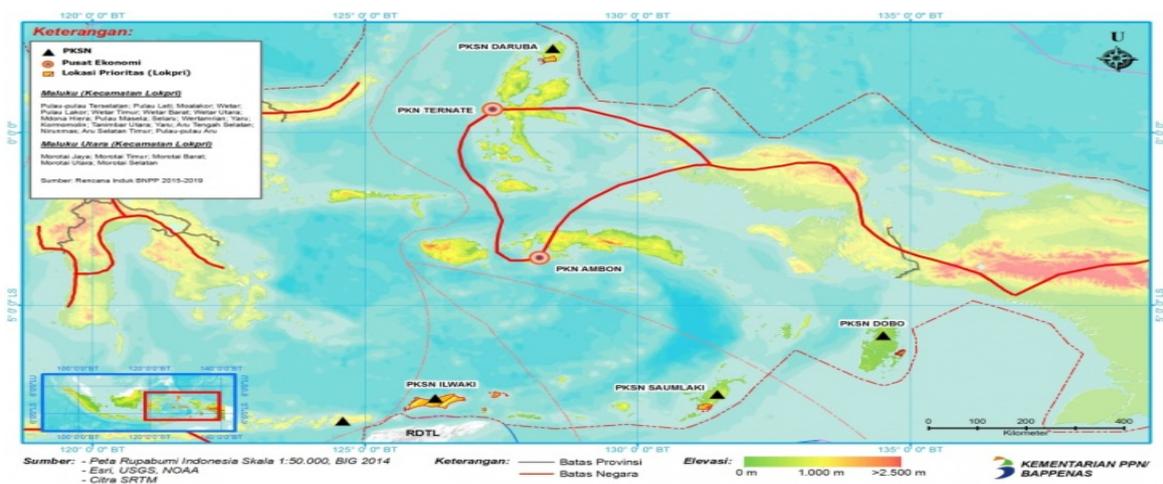


Figure 3. Regional Border of Maluku, PKSN Ilwaki, PKSN Saumlaki, PKSN Dobo (Bappenas)

⁶ Based on the Master Plan for Boundary Areas and Boundaries Based Priority Location (Renduk Lokpri), In Lokpri Kabupaten Maluku Province, December 2013.

In the National Border Area Spatial Plan, it is mentioned that the management of border areas should refer to the policy direction of the marine border areas. These directives serve as a basis for developing the needs of priority location management programs (lokpri) on border areas. The directives for the policy are to maintain the defense of state security and strengthen national integration by developing territories adjacent to other countries. The border area development plan in the structural system is to develop telecommunication network system and to seek the identification and inventory of fishery and marine resources as an effort to provide database system for improvement of planning.

Scope of territory according to Master Plan 2015-2019 State-Based Boundary and Boundary Areas Management in Maluku Province are: a) In Southwest Maluku District are Tersel Island, Leti Island, Moalakor, Lakor Island, Wetar, Wetar East, West Wetar, North Wetar, Mdonahiera, Masela Island; In West Southeast Maluku District are Selaru, Wertamrian, Kormomolin, Nirunmas, North Tanimbar, Yaru; and c) Aru Islands District is the South Central Aru, Aru Selatan Timur, and Aru Islands.

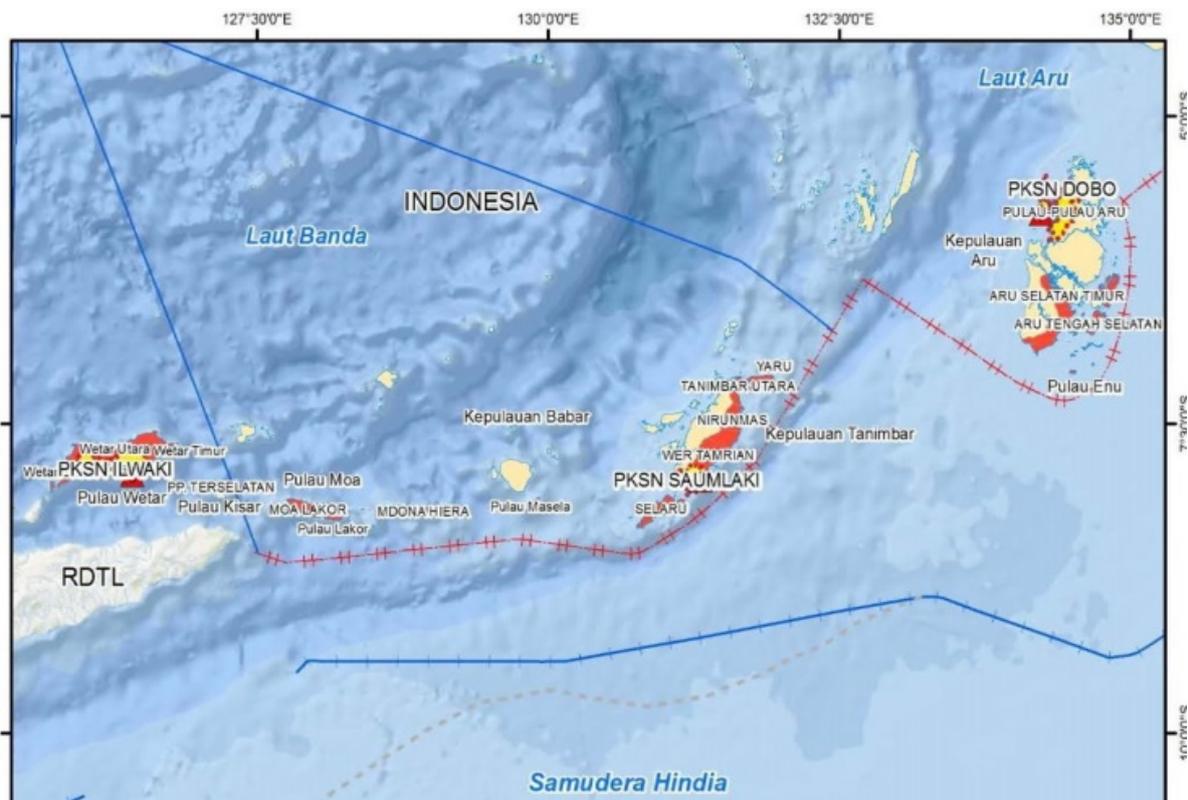


Figure 4. Maluku Regional Border with Priority Location (BNPP, 2015)

Border area is also a strategic area, where the direction of development in Maluku Province RTRW is an area in accordance with the interests of Defense both regional and national. In connection with the strategic value of Maluku Province in the insight of the archipelago located in the southern border region, it is necessary to handle the spatial pattern that takes into account the security and unity of the nation. The development strategy is to develop strategic areas to support the interests of national security defense and national integration.

The strategic area of defense and security interests in Maluku Province is the Special Defense Security Area, comprising the Aru Islands, the PP Tiled Islands and Babar Islands. As an area bordering other provinces and neighboring countries, in addition to being directed towards defense and security purposes, the archipelago is also directed to tourism destinations, with marine park attractions and historical / cultural attractions. So the development of Aru Islands, PP Terel Islands and Babar Islands as strategic areas include:

- Development of marine and aerospace infrastructure;
- Development of land and cross-country infrastructure to increase accessibility to other areas; and
- Development of maritime tourism.

Together with the Southwest Maluku District and Aru Islands District located in the border region of the country, the District of West Southeast Maluku in the Maluku Province RTRW is designated as a defense and security area. This is certainly due to its location in the border region of the country. To carry out the main function of defense and security area, in the RTRW of West Maluku Regency 2012-2032, the policies are:

- Increasing the function of the region as Home Home of NKRI for state defense and security activities;
- Economic development of the region and growth centers are equitable and based on agribusiness dry land and marine through the development of island communities, local culture and science and technology;
- Development of regional facilities and infrastructure in order to improve the regional economy, community welfare and reduce the level of regional development in the District of West Southeast Maluku;
- Preservation and enhancement of environmental function and carrying capacity to maintain ecosystem balance, biodiversity and cultural heritage by promoting disaster mitigation.

3.4. Spatial Border Area Arrangement Country⁷

Spatial Management of State Boundary Areas aims to realize:

- a. Area of defense function and state security ensuring the integrity of the sovereignty and order of the State Territory adjacent to the State of East Timor and the State of Australia;
- b. Effective protected area protecting biodiversity, protected forests, and coastal boundaries including in PPKT; and
- c. The border areas are self-reliant and competitive.

a. Defense Function Area⁸

The policy to create a region with a defense and security function that ensures the integrity, sovereignty and order of the State Territory bordering on the State of East Timor and the State of Australia includes: the affirmation and determination of the borders of the State Territory in order to safeguard the sovereignty of the state and the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI); development of state defense and security infrastructure and supporting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the State Territory; and the development of a central Border Area settlement system as the center of state defense and security in the State Border Area.

Strategies for the affirmation and determination of the borders of the State Territory in order to protect the sovereignty of the state and territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) include: establishing the territorial sea boundary in the Wetar Strait, the boundaries of jurisdiction on the boundaries of the continental shelf and the Exclusive Economic Zone in the Timor Sea bordering the State East Timor, as well as the jurisdiction of the Exclusive Economic Zone of the Timor Sea to the Arafura Sea bordering on the State of Australia; confirms the points of the base line of the archipelago at sea including in PPKT; confirming territorial sea borders ranging from the Aru Sea to the Timor Sea; affirming the limits of the jurisdiction of the Exclusive Economic Zone / continental shelf boundary in the Arafura Sea to the Aru Sea; and enhance cooperation in the context of the degree of security operations to maintain security stability in the border regions of the country.

Strategies for the development of defense and security facilities and infrastructures that support the sovereignty and integrity of the borders of the State Territory include: developing border security posts according to physical conditions and potential vulnerabilities along the coast and PPKT;

⁷ Based on Presidential Regulation No. 33 of 2015 on Spatial Plan of State Border Area in Maluku Province.

⁸ *Ibid.*

develop marker infrastructure in PPKT in accordance with the defense and security needs and characteristics of island clusters; and optimize the base / headquarters of the Navy, Army and Air Force to improve the defense and security of the country.

The strategy of developing the Central Border Area Settlement System as the center of state defense and security in the State Border Area includes: developing a national strategic activity center or PKSNI as the main service center which has customs, immigration, quarantine and security functions, export / inter island trade, promotion , transportation nodes, and processing industries and supported by housing infrastructure; develop a regional activity center or PKW or sub-district city as a buffer service center that has a function of regional transport node, and regional trade, and supported by housing infrastructure; and develop a gateway service center that has functions of customs, immigration, quarantine and security services, inter-state trade, defense and security and supported by housing infrastructure.

b. Protected Areas⁹

Policies for the realization of effective protected areas protecting biodiversity, protection forests and coastal boundaries including the smallest outermost islands or PPKT include: conservation area conservation in the State Border Area; rehabilitation and conservation of protected forest areas in the State Border Area; and rehabilitation and preservation of coastal borders in Coastal Areas and PPKT.

The conservation area conservation strategy in the State Border Area includes: maintaining a waters reserve to protect marine biodiversity in its natural habitat; developing management and maintaining the integrity of wildlife sanctuaries that are habitat of a rare and / or extinct species; and develop the management and preservation of nature reserves along with the whole diversity of plant species, animals, and ecosystems.

Strategies for the rehabilitation and preservation of protected forest areas in the State Border Area include: controlling the conversion of vegetated protected areas of protected forest areas; and prevent and control protected forest areas from deforestation and restore the function of degraded protected forest areas.

Rehabilitation and conservation strategy of coastal border in Coastal Area and PPKT is done by maintaining and rehabilitating coastal vegetation to prevent abrasion in Coastal Area, including PPKT.

c. Independent and Competitive Border Area¹⁰

Policies to create an independent and competitive border area include: the 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 in a controlled manner with regard to the preservation of natural resources and minimizing negative impacts on the environment; developing an island-based border service center system and enhancing the interconnection of border service centers with national activities centers; the development of basic facilities in the sub-districts of the State Border Area; development of energy, telecommunication and water resources networks using appropriate technology; the development of a transport network system to improve the accessibility of the central border resettlement system and to support the state's defense and security functions; and the development of cooperation between countries in order to improve transportation infrastructure and cross-country means.

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

4. Conclusions

The State Border Area in Maluku Province covers the border area at sea. Maluku border area, is a maritime boundary consisting of: Aru Islands Cluster, Kei Island Cluster, Tanimbar Island Cluster, Babar Island Cluster, and Cluster of Island of Terselatan.

Spatial Planning of the State Border Area aims to achieve: a. Defense and state security function area which guarantees the integrity of the sovereignty and order of the State Territory adjacent to the State of East Timor and the State of Australia; Effective protected area protecting biodiversity, protected forests, and coastal boundaries including in PPKT; and border areas that are self-reliant and competitive.

In the national spatial structure plan, in Maluku Province 3 PKSNs are defined, namely Dobo in Aru Islands District, Ilwaki in Southwest Maluku District and Saumlaki in West Southeast Maluku District. These three urban areas are included in the acceleration for the development of new major cities of the border region.

The sub-districts within Maluku Province belong to the Lokpri Laut (Sea Priority Location), where the sub-district is directly adjacent to neighboring countries in the sea area and functioned as National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN Scope of the preparation of Master Plan for Area-Based Country and Boundary Areas Management Priority in 2015-2019 in Maluku Province is in 8 Priority Locations spread over 4 districts.

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