



## NORMATIVE STUDY OF CENTRAL MARINE DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND INTEGRATED FISHERIES IN SMALL ISLANDS AND BORDER AREA BASED ON KKP REGULATION NUMBER 48/2015

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### ABSTRACT

To realize the Vision and Mission of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) in the form of sovereignty, sustainability and welfare, there is the concern to build small islands and border areas with the Integrated Marine and Fisheries Center (SKPT) program in an integrated and comprehensive manner. This study aims to look at the norms of what is best for building small islands in the border region in terms of the development of fisheries centers. *The target is to meet the nutritional needs of local communities, support national food security and generate state revenues through export activities as well as accelerate local economic growth.*

*Keywords: Normative study, Border area, Development policy, Small islands, Integrated Marine and Fishery Center.*

### PRELIMINARY

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world with 17,504 islands with marine waters of 5.8 million km<sup>2</sup>. It consists of a territorial sea area of 0.3 million km<sup>2</sup>, an area of archipelagic waters 2.95 million km<sup>2</sup>, and an area of Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) 2.55 million km<sup>2</sup>. With the breadth of these waters should be improved the contribution of fisheries to economic growth with an increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This was carried by development of centers of economic growth with small islands based and border areas. The potential of these small islands and border areas is very large. But poverty is still very high compared to the land area. But, we need for the empowerment of small islands and the border regions to reduce the development gaps among regions and social disparities among social groups. The construction carried out at this time was still not optimal, so that the utilization of these islands is still very slow. The causative factors are among others (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) :

- Isolated location of small islands in the border area;
- Unable to achieve economies of scale in all activities/businesses by the community on small islands in the border area;
- Not optimal of resource used in small island region border;
- Infrastructure that are staged on small islands in the border area;
- It is very low for the utilization of marine and fishery resources on small islands in the border area; and
- Environmental damage often occurs.

The used of marine resources and fisheries are still very low. For example, the number of catches of fishermen is very large yet does not provide benefits to the welfare of fishermen because the market location is very far, the quality is low, and there is no value added product. This is because there is no facility that functions as a logistics depot and processing of fishery products. As an archipelago of small islands between India Ocean and Pacific Ocean, Indonesia should have a competitive and comparative advantage. Marine resources and high biodiversity become a huge economic potential for economic growth. Some potentials and opportunities are available developed among others are (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) :

1. Abundance of fish in the number of small islands in border region. Especially after capture fisheries licensing carried out a moratorium, the limitation of management of fish resources, prohibition *illegal fishing* seriously, and prohibiting *transshipment*;

2. The high demand of the international market for commodities which are nutrient-rich fisheries, such as Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan, and. The Indonesian archipelago, which consists of a group of small islands, is very potential for the development of aquacultures, such as grouper, snapper, lobster, pearl, and others. Also, islands Indonesia is also very potential to develop seaweed cultivation in meeting the huge domestic and foreign market demand. This seaweed R can also meet the needs of raw materials for the food and pharmaceutical industries;
3. Tourists are interested in the marine, unique oceanographic conditions, such as large waves and a panoramic view of the exotic environment of the islands to the border region cell.

Development that has been carried out until it has not been able to solve the problem of economic inequality, especially in the eastern part of Indonesia. With the form of an archipelagic state, where the potential of coastal and marine is very large, actually, welfare problems must be overcome properly. The government is still concentrating on sectors that accelerate national economic growth, but not yet provide optimal multiplier the economy lokal. For this reason, the aim of the study is to see what are the best norms for building small islands in the border region in terms of the development of fisheries centers.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The research method in this study is a normative research. This research can not be separated from secondary sources in the form of norms or regulations issued by the government. The study of literature is a way to analyze the needs of a place in solving the norms of what is best in building small islands in the border region in terms of the management of fishing areas.

Main regulation is Marine Affairs and Fisheries Regulation Number 48/2015 on general guidelines for an Integrated Maritime Development Centers in Small Islands and Border Area (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 410/2016) (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b). SKPT area as Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Centre have been started since 2016 with the release of Kepmen-KP No. 17 of 2016 which was later renewed through Kepmen-KP No. 51/2016 on Stipulation of Location Development Center for Integrated Marine in small islands and the Border Region. This study is the beginning of further research in designing policies for communities in the border region in the form of small islands and frontiers (P.R. Indonesia 2017).

## DISCUSSION

*Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Centers (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b)*

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) has a vision and mission in realizing Sovereignty, Sustainability, and Welfare. One of them implements that The program is carried out through an integrated and comprehensive development program based on the Integrated Marine and Fisheries Center (SKPT) based on small islands in the border region. The emphasis of development is on the availability of supporting facilities and infrastructure as well as a fisheries resource management system. It does not attempt any strengthening is carried out in the downstream sector (processing), but also in the upstream sector (supply of fishery raw materials).

The SKPT program seeks to optimize the security of fishing, fish farming, salt pond business, and processing and marketing of fishery products. The business of marine and fisheries is expected to get economic benefits to improve welfare. The construction of SKPT based on small islands in the border area is a major driver in the development of the marine and fisheries sector. This is because it integrates upstream and downstream activities and institutions in the process of marine and fisheries development. SKPT programme is expected to improve accessibility and connectivity in the utilization of marine resources and fisheries market.

The purpose of SKPT is to build and integrate community-based marine and fisheries business processes by carrying out optimal utilization of all marine and fisheries resources in a sustainable manner on small islands in the border region. The target to be achieved by SKPT is (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) :

1. Meeting the nutritional needs of local communities;
2. Support national food security; and
3. Produce state foreign exchange through export activities while accelerating the growth of the local economy.

The scope of the SKPT program are (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) :

1. Master plans, zoning, and business as a pre-condition SKPT region;
2. Revitalization of marine and fisheries production facilities and infrastructure;
3. Capital of marine and fisheries business;
4. Strengthening marine and fisheries business institutions. Conducted with the development of marine and fisheries business systems, coordination across ministries / institutions, guidance, assistance, and partnerships;
5. Provision of facilities, infrastructure, and facilities to support the marine and fisheries business;
6. Strengthening competitiveness by increasing added value and marketing of marine and fishery products;
7. Technopark development. Conducted through strengthening the role of science and technology to support the processing of fishery products and marine services;

8. Education, training, counseling, and community empowerment;
9. Quarantine quality control system, fish, biosafety and fisheries;
10. Technology development and marine and fisheries science.
11. Preservation of fish resources;
12. Resource management fisheries and marine control.

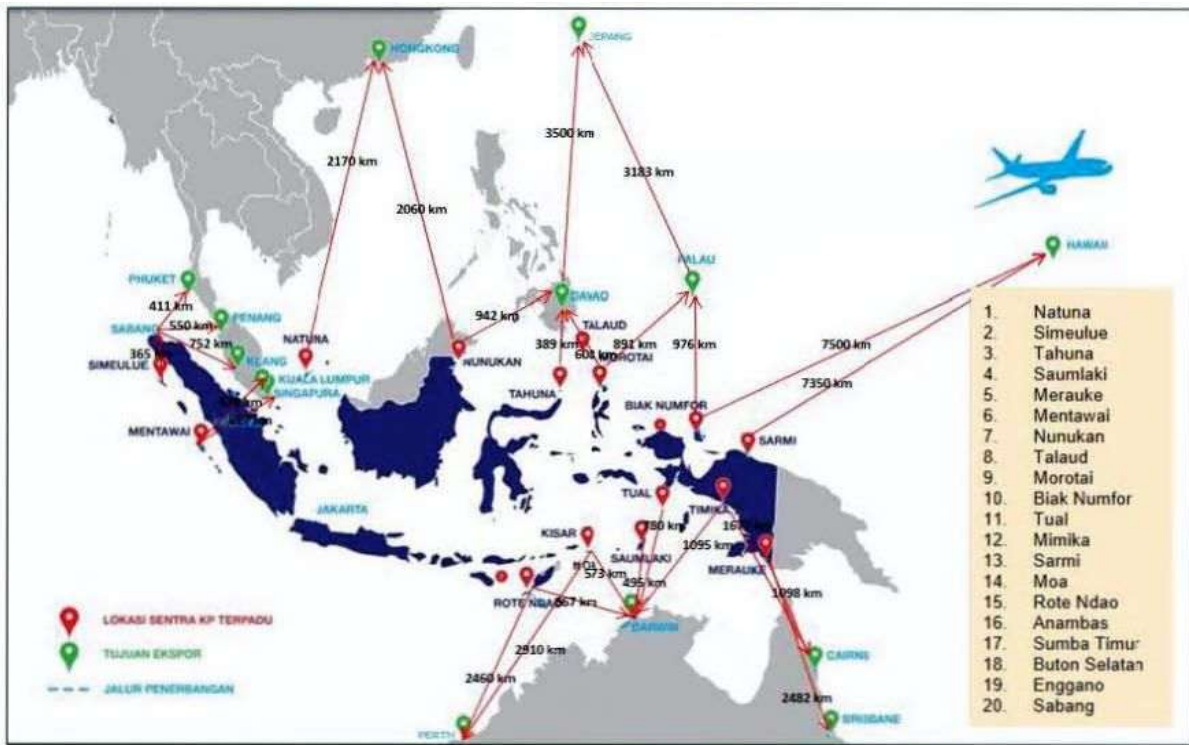
The location of the construction of an integrated marine and fishery center on the small islands of the border area that has been determined by the CTF is:

Table 1  
Location of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Center Development Site  
According to Kepmen KKP No.51/2016

No.	Border area	Districts	Province
1	Simeulue	Simeulue	Aceh
2	Sabang	Sabang City	Aceh
3	Mentawai	Mentawai	West Sumatra
4	Enggano Island	North Bengkulu	Bengkulu
5	Natuna	Natuna	Riau islands
6	Anambas Islands	Anambas Islands	Riau islands
7	Sebatik	Nunukan	North Kalimantan
8	Talaud	Talaud Islands	North Sulawesi
9	Tahuna	Sangihe	North Sulawesi
10	South Buton	South Buton	Southeast Sulawesi
11	Rote	Rote Ndao	East Nusa Tenggara
12	East Sumba	East Sumba	East Nusa Tenggara
13	Tual	Tual City	Maluku
14	Moa	Southwest Maluku	Maluku
15	Morotai	Morotai Island	North Maluku
16	Saumlaki	southeast West Maluku	Maluku
17	Biak	Biak Numfor	Papua
18	Sarmi	Sarmi	Papua
19	Timika	Mimika	Papua
20	Merauke	Merauke	Papua

Source: (KK and PR Indonesia 2016a)

In the construction of several SKPT, KKP received Japanese grant assistance in 6 (six) regions, namely Natuna, Sabang, Morotai, Biak Numfor, Saumlaki, and Moa. The grant is distributed by Japan through the *Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)*. Japan intends to trade, buy the high quality fish, the size is clear, with good *packaging*. The SKPT Natuna model will be a pilot and implemented in the construction of other SKPT throughout Indonesia. D I Natuna will be two SKPT, one made CTF and one donated by the Japanese (KKP 2018b).



Picture 1.  
Location of Construction of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Centers.  
Source: (KKP 2018a)

SKPT Program Concept (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b)

In the SKPT concept, a system and pattern will be developed that utilizes marine and fisheries resources and human resources as a basis for developing integrated marine and fishery centers. All of this will be an epicenter in the management of marine resources, especially in the fields of fishing, cultivation, and *Technopark*. To support the development of these business fields, especially in maintaining the availability of fish resources and environmental sustainability, conservation efforts have become an integral part of the development of centers of marine and community fisheries on small islands and border areas. Conceptually, SKPT consists of four principal components, namely : (a) development and development of facilities and infrastructure; (b) institutional development; (c) marine and fisheries business development; and (d) sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources. (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) .



Figure 2. Main Components of Marine and Fisheries Centers (SKP)  
Source: (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b)

#### Facilities and infrastructure

The construction and development of facilities and infrastructure are emphasized in the construction and revitalization of the main facilities and infrastructure and supporting the marine and fisheries business. Facilities and infrastructure will fully support the production process of the marine and fisheries business, starting from upstream to downstream. Facilities and infrastructure are directed at strengthening aspects; (i) supply of raw materials, (ii) handling and processing, and (iii) marketing. The types of facilities and infrastructure in question, among others: fleet of ships and fishing equipment, *cold chain systems* (ice factories, *freezers* and *cold boxes* ), fish processing units, *Solar Packed Dealer Fishermen (SPD)*, electricity, docks , hatcheries, floating net cages (KJA), and transport vehicles (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) .

**Institutional**

Institutional development is directed at building a system in the management of community marine and fishery centers that rely on the role of fishermen and farmers. Strengthening the role of fishermen and cultivators in this system to obtain strong access and benefits to the marine and fisheries business that will be developed. Strengthening the role is accompanied by an increase in the skills of human resources (HR) and corporatization of business of fishermen and farmers. Also, business institutions that have been in the form of corporations are supported through partnership-based marine and fisheries business management models with business actors and related *stakeholders* (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b).

**Marine and Fisheries Business**

To provide great benefits from marine and fisheries businesses for both fishermen and farmers as well as for the region, the business will be developed into a business with a better scale, volume, and management model. Efforts to support business development in the fields of fishing, cultivation, *Technopark*, and development of marine services, such as marine tourism, are carried out by modernizing the business of fishermen and farmers through business capital assistance, facilities and infrastructure assistance, the introduction of science and technology and the application of upstream and downstream (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b).

**Marine Resources and Sustainable Fisheries**

One of the excellent potentials of marine and fishery sector is a marine fish resources with some potential lestrai reached 6, 5 million tons/year. The potential of other marine and fisheries resources that are not less important are: aquaculture, marine tourism, energy and minerals, and another potential. Utilization of marine and fisheries resources must be utilized optimally by taking into account their sustainability so that fisheries and marine businesses can be *sustainable*. Acceleration of the development of marine and fisheries in small islands and border areas must consider the potential for sustainability with the level of utilization, so as not to have an impact in the form of *overexploited* or *overfishing*. Management source marine and fisheries power necessary to consider the extent to which the level of utilization or fishery business can be carried out at the SKPT location. T indakan-building measures can be done through an increase in fishing effort, fish breeding, and other resource utilization. If the conditions of potential marine and fisheries resources are *overexploited*, caution and conservation measures are needed. The arrangement of the conservation area is a vital part of the development of the center of marine and fisheries of the people. The success of the marine and fisheries business, especially those that utilize marine resources is very much determined by the availability of the types of biota that are the main commodities, especially reef fish and seaweed. To ensure the availability of these types of biota must be protected against habitat areas where the species of marine biota breed through conservation area management (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b).

The development of integrated marine and fisheries zones in small islands and/or border areas is directed at 4 (four) aspects, namely : (1) increasing added value, (2) increasing competitiveness, (3) modernization and corporatization of businesses, and (4) strengthening production and productivity of key actors of marine and fisheries, as in Figure 3 below.



Figure 3. Focus on Development of Marine and Fisheries Business Centers  
Source: (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b)

Notes: (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b)

Increasing the selling value of marine and fishery-based products is expected to increase people's income and the growth of marine and fisheries-based economies. Increasing the competitiveness of marine and fishery products is carried out through production system efficiency and increased productivity with quality results and competitive prices, so that high competitiveness in the market national and global markets. The modernization of production systems needs to be accelerated to improve high-quality and value-added marine and fishery products by looking at the entire value chain ( *value chain*). Strengthening the structure



of industry, I need to be encouraged by increasing the number and quality of the fisheries industry and fostering inter-industry relations, both downstream and upstream industries, large, medium and small industries, and all stages of the *value chain*.

That is the relationship between industry and consumers. The quality of relations between industry players, especially downstream and upstream, are implemented in an integrated and balanced manner to ensure *supply chain*, strengthen the national raw material production system to sustain the needs of the processing industry on an ongoing basis.

Policy of Development SKPT (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b)

The policy of developing integrated marine and fisheries areas on small islands in the border area is directed at (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) :

1. Sovereign marine and fisheries development, to support economic independence.
2. Control management of marine resources and fisheries.
3. Control of quality, safety and biosafety fishery products of fish.
4. Management of marine resources and sustainable fishing in small islands and the border region.
5. Management of sea space, conservation and marine biodiversity.
6. Sustainability of capture and cultivation fisheries.
7. Competitive and marine and fisheries product logistics system.
8. The marine and fisheries prosperous people, advanced, independent, and personality within the culture through capacity building and innovation of science and technology of marine and fisheries.

The development of an integrated marine and fisheries area on the small islands in the border area is carried out by implementing the following strategies (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b) :

1. The development and development of integrated marine and fisheries facilities and infrastructure to support the traditional and conventional fishermen and cultivator economic efforts can develop into economically and market-oriented marine and fisheries businesses;
2. Strengthening human resources and institutions so that fishermen's capacity and competence are better, so that product productivity and processing results fisheries improve. Also, it encourages fisheries businesses to use more modern systems and business models through corporatization, so that benefits are obtained in greater numbers;
3. Development of partnerships to support and strengthen the implementation of the production chain from fishermen and aquaculture marine and fisheries businesses, from upstream to downstream through partnerships with business actors and related stakeholders; and
4. Assistance to provide guidance, assistance, and supervision of the implementation of the marine and community fisheries business on small islands and border areas. Mentoring is carried out by placing facilitators / facilitators whose duty is to provide guidance for fishermen and farmers as well as their institutions, so that fishermen and farmers have good capacity in terms of management and technical issues related to the developed marine and fisheries business, and business institutions to be effective.

The implementation of the acceleration of marine and fisheries development is supported by the following programs:

Table 2  
The acceleration of marine and fisheries development

No.	Program	Implementation
1	Marine Space Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Planning document;</li> <li>– Operationalization of the SKPT secretariat at the central and regional levels;</li> <li>– Construction / revitalization of basic infrastructure (water, electricity, dock/<i>jetty</i>, Fisherman Solar <i>Packed Dealer</i> (SPD), PPKT / operational vessel, Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP), floating dock/landing point;</li> <li>– Integrated marine ecotourism;</li> <li>– Management of marine conservation areas to ensure the sustainability of fish resources at the SKPT location; and</li> <li>– Coordination and cooperation across related sectors.</li> </ul>
2	Marine and Fisheries Research and Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development of marine and fisheries R &amp; D stations;</li> <li>– Study of culture development; and</li> <li>– Identification of economic potential of marine and coastal resources.</li> </ul>
3	Fishing Fish:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assistance for fishing boats and fishing gear;</li> <li>– Infrastructure, port facilities, and infrastructure;</li> <li>– Capital Assistance for fisheries business; and</li> <li>– Assistance to fishery port operations.</li> </ul>

4	Aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Rehabilitation of aquaculture infrastructure and facilities;</li> <li>- Assistance to aquaculture infrastructure and facilities such as seeds, broodstock, feed, floating net cages, and other cultivation facilities;</li> <li>- Operationalization of fisheries facilities and infrastructure,</li> <li>- Capital support aquaculture;</li> <li>- Assistance in the management of Fish Seed Centers;</li> <li>- Help with Floating Net Cages;</li> <li>- Assistance for facilities and infrastructure for seaweed cultivation;</li> <li>- Help with seaweed seeds; and</li> <li>- Excavator assistance.</li> </ul>
5	Strengthening Competitiveness of Marine and Fishery Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Cold chain system</i> assistance ;</li> <li>- Capital assistance for people's fisheries; and</li> <li>- Assistance for fisheries product marketing tools.</li> </ul>
6	Supervision of Marine and Fisheries Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of surveillance posts;</li> <li>- Provision of surveillance vessels;</li> <li>- Establishment of a supervisory community group (Pokmaswas);</li> <li>Land office / sickler procurement.</li> </ul>
7	HR Development and Empowerment of Marine and Fisheries Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technopark Development;</li> <li>- Institutional strengthening of the main groups of actors and fisheries business actors;</li> <li>- Technical and managerial training;</li> <li>- Tuition assistance; and</li> <li>- Guidance, assistance, and facilitation for the main groups of actors and fisheries business actors to access banks and other financing sources.</li> </ul>
8	Fish Quarantine, Quality Control and Safety of Fishery Products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction of fish quarantine installations; and</li> <li>- Facilities and infrastructure for service of fish quarantine installation and quality laboratory.</li> </ul>
9	Provincial government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coaching and mentoring;</li> <li>- Support for the provision of facilities and infrastructure; and</li> <li>- Policy and regulatory support.</li> </ul>
10	Regency/City Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Coaching and mentoring;</li> <li>- Support for the provision of facilities and infrastructure; and</li> <li>- Policy and regulatory support.</li> </ul>

Sumber: (K. K. dan P. R. Indonesia 2016b)

The implementation of the SKPT can be seen in the following table:

Table 3  
SKPT Development Implementation

Criteria, proposals, and determination of SKPT locations	SKPT Location Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- is PPKT or Regency/City that has PPKT and border areas or National Strategic Areas;</li> <li>- have superior commodities in the marine and fisheries sector which have the opportunity to be developed;</li> <li>- community dependence on marine and fisheries resources is very high;</li> <li>- the support and commitment of the regional government;</li> <li>- has HR in the field of marine and fisheries; and</li> <li>- already available facilities and infrastructure in the field of marine and fisheries.</li> </ul>
	Proposed Location of SKPT is done with	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The regent/mayor submits a proposal letter to the prospective SKPT location to the Minister;</li> <li>- The proposal letter is accompanied by a proposal which at least contains an explanation of the suitability of the SKPT location criteria; and</li> <li>- The proposal for the SKPT location is evaluated by the SKPT Team.</li> </ul>
	Determination of SKPT Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Based on the results of the assessment of the prospective SKPT location by the SKPT Team, then the Minister determines the location of the SKPT through a Ministerial Decree.</li> </ul>

Implementation Mechanism	Preparation phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Preparation of SKPT Team;</li> <li>– Determination of SKPT location;</li> <li>– Determination of priority activities, identification, and inventory of needs/problems;</li> <li>– Preparation of work plans; and</li> <li>– Coordination across echelon one scope of the CTF, across sectors and regions.</li> </ul>
	Implementation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Development and development of business facilities and infrastructure for the marine and fisheries sector;</li> <li>– Development and development of basic supporting infrastructure;</li> <li>– Assistance for production facilities, capital, and marketing facilitation;</li> <li>– Establishment of institutional management establishment of joint operations (KSO); and</li> <li>– Strengthening Science and Technology, Human Resource capacity, and institutions (mentoring, training, technical guidance, TOT).</li> </ul>
	Post Implementation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Management of marine and fisheries business centers;</li> <li>– Utilization and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure; and</li> <li>– Coaching and mentoring.</li> </ul>
Organizational Structure: The SKPT implementing organization is <i>ad hoc</i>	Central Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Central Secretariat is formed which consists of elements from the KKP, consisting of coaches, directors / responsible persons, and executors;</li> <li>– The Working Group (Pokja) of each SKPT location is formed, consisting of the Chairperson, Secretary, and Members; and</li> <li>– The SKPT Manager at the SKPT location was formed, consisting of the Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer, and Supporting Personnel.</li> </ul>
	Provincial level	The Governor establishes a provincial level SKPT Work Team consisting of elements from the Office in charge of marine and fisheries affairs and related Regional Government Work Units (SKPD), universities, and other relevant stakeholders.
	District Level	Regent / Mayor form a working team SKPT district/city level comprising representatives from the service in charge of maritime affairs and fisheries, SKPD related, and other relevant stakeholders.
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	Monitoring and Evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation are carried out in stages by the Implementer, SKPT Working Group and SKPT Manager for each location at each stage of the program's implementation stages. The results of monitoring and evaluation can be used as the material for control and follow-up improvements for the planning and implementation of the SKPT Program.
	Reporting	<p>Preparation and submission of reports on the results of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the SKPT Program are carried out in stages starting from SKPT Managers for each location, Working Groups (Pokja) for each SKPT location and reported to program managers per quarter.</p> <p>The results of the reported SKPT Program include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Results of monitoring and evaluation of SKPT Program activities;</li> <li>– Constraints and problems in implementing the program;</li> <li>– SKPT Program Achievement; and</li> <li>– Recommendations, effectiveness, and efficiency of program implementation.</li> </ul>

Sumber: (K. K. dan P. R. Indonesia 2016b)

The organizational structure and job description in the implementation of the SKPT are as follows:



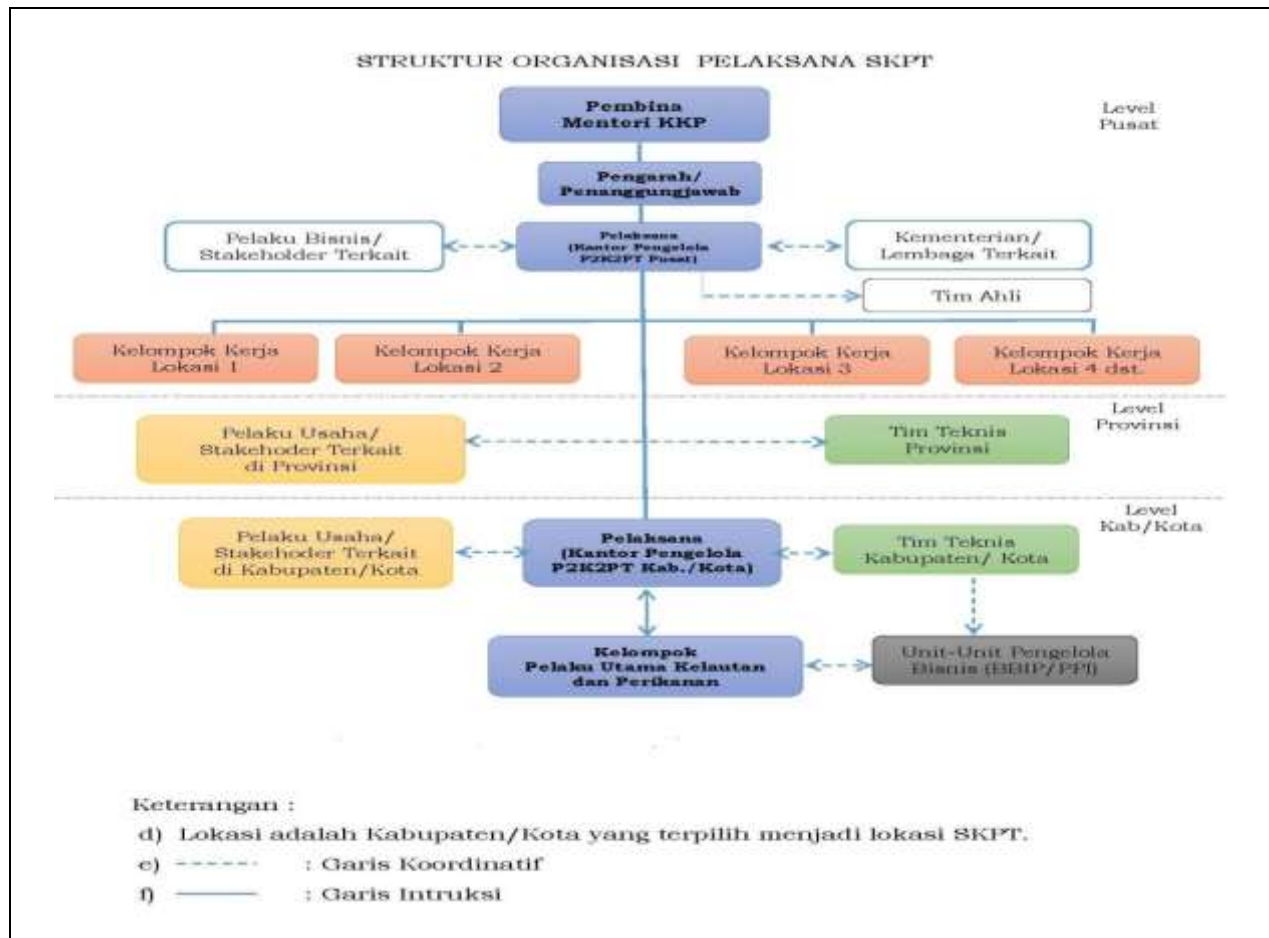


Figure 4  
 Implementing Organizational Structure of SKPT.  
 Source: (KK and PR Indonesia 2016b)

Table 4  
 Description of Duties as SKPT Program Actors

Level Center	<p>The coach with the task :                  Fostering the implementation of activities for Accelerating Regional Development Marine and Fisheries integrated into Small Islands and border area.</p> <p>The director/person in charge has the task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Provide direction and guidance for the implementation of activities to accelerate the development of integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands and border areas.</li> <li>– Directing the implementation of coordination of the Acceleration of the Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands and/or border areas, across echelon I in the environment of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and related KLS.</li> <li>– Monitor the implementation of the Accelerated Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands and border areas so that they are by the intended goals and objectives.</li> </ul> <p>The Central Executive has a duty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Prepare a plan for implementing the acceleration of the development of integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands.</li> <li>– Coordinate the implementation of activities to Accelerate the Development of Marine and Fisheries Areas integrated into Small Islands with related parties.</li> <li>– Carry out the Accelerated Development of Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands by the planning.</li> <li>– Monitor the progress of work and the work results of the Pokja in each SKPT location.</li> <li>– Evaluate the activities of Accelerating the Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands</li> <li>– Report the results implementation activities Acceleration Development of integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands.</li> <li>– Coordinate the implementation of the tasks of the provincial work team and the district/city work team in the context of the synergy of the implementation of the Accelerated Development of Marine and Fisheries Areas integrated into Small Islands.</li> </ul>
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	<p>The Working Group (Working Group) of each SKPT location has the task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conducting an identification survey of the development needs of facilities and infrastructure in the field of marine and fisheries for the implementation of the Accelerated Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas on Small Islands.</li> <li>– Coordinating and implementing activities with regions / districts and cities where Acceleration of the Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands.</li> <li>– Report the results of the implementation of activities to the implementers.</li> </ul>
	<p>SKPT District / City Implementers have the task:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Assist the Working Group in conducting an identification survey of the development needs of facilities and infrastructure in the field of marine and fisheries in their respective locations, for the implementation of the Accelerated Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands.</li> <li>– I am helping the Working Group to coordinate and carry out activities in each district/city where the Acceleration of the Development of Integrated Marine and Fisheries Areas in Small Islands.</li> <li>– Report the realization of work results in the Central Executor.</li> <li>– Report the constraints and problems of implementing SKPT activities at each SKPT location to the Central Executor.</li> </ul>
	<p>Central and Regency / City Management Offices has the task of carrying out administrative support for the implementation of SKPT activities.</p>
Provincial level	<p>Provincial SKPT Work Team, with the task of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Coordinating the support of SKPT activities at the provincial level that obtains SKPT activities.</li> <li>– Formulate synergy of SKPT activities with related SKPD at the provincial level.</li> </ul>
District Level	<p>District/city SKPT Work Team, with the task of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Coordinating the support of SKPT activities at the district/city level that obtains SKPT activities.</li> <li>– Formulate synergy of SKPT activities with related SKPD at district/city level.</li> </ul>

Sumber: (K. K. dan P. R. Indonesia 2016b)

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

KKP has a vision and mission to realize is Sovereignty, Sustainability, and Welfare. To realize this, the government launched a development program, Integrated Marine and Fisheries Center (SKPT) on small islands in the border area in an integrated and comprehensive manner. The SKPT program is directed at optimizing fishing, fish farming, salt pond business and processing and marketing of fishery products. The development of facilities and infrastructure and management of fisheries resources rests on strengthening all sectors, both downstream (processing ) and upstream (raw materials).

Interest program SKPT this is building and integrating the entire business process of community-based marine and fisheries by optimizing the utilization of marine resources and fisheries in small islands border region sustainably. Targets to be achieved is me filled the nutritional needs of people lo c al m ensuring national food security and m enghasilkan foreign exchange through export activities sekaligus accelerate local economic growth.

In the construction of the SKPT, it should be *bottom - up*, which is to see the immediate needs that must be met by the border region community. Development must be carried out thoroughly and not partially, because if the development with the program gradually cannot provide maximum multiplier effects.

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