



## **NORMATIVE STUDY OF SPATIAL POLICY COUNTRY BORDER AREA IN MALUKU PROVINCE THAT IS INDEPENDENT AND COMPETITIVE**

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### *Abstract*

This paper aims to review the spatial policy country border area in Maluku Province, by conducting normative studies. We study various literature and regulations issued by the government. The main source of the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015 concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province. National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN) and Priority Location (Lokpri) planning and development is expected to provide direction for the development of border areas in a comprehensive manner and become an input for the process of formulating border area development policies at the national, provincial and district levels so that is independent and competitive.

Keywords: spatial policy country border, National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN), Priority Location (Lokpri), independent and competitive.

### **PRELIMINARY<sup>1</sup>**

The regional development and strategy by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia focused on reducing the disparity between regions by encouraging the transformation and acceleration of the development of the Eastern Indonesia region (KTI), while maintaining the momentum of growth in the Java-Bali and Sumatra regions. In line with this, the acceleration of regional development is carried out by encouraging the development of growth centers in each region to realize food sovereignty and energy sovereignty, increase productivity of people's value-added and income, expand employment opportunities, and improve regional excellence based on maritime, industrial and tourism. The acceleration of maritime-based (marine) economic development is carried out by utilizing marine resources and maritime services, namely increasing fisheries production; development of marine energy and minerals; development of marine tourism areas; and capabilities of the maritime and shipping industry. Handling the border area is carried out to create a border area as a sovereign, competitive and safe front page by combining security approaches and approaches to improving people's welfare. Reducing the gap between the centers of growth and the surrounding area will be done by accelerating the development of disadvantaged areas, including

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<sup>1</sup> Based on the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015 concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province.

disadvantaged villages through access to local transportation to areas of growth, and accelerating the fulfillment of basic infrastructure.<sup>2</sup>

Accelerating regional development is carried out to improve the quality of human resources through improving education and basic health services, as well as improving skills for the local community. In line with that, improving governance will be carried out to improve the capacity and quality of government services and increase investment in all regions. Economic development efforts in the entire region, must continue to refer to the Regional Spatial Planning and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) as a guideline to maintain the balance of nature and the continuity of harmony between the ecosystem and the surrounding environment. With a variety of regional development, it is expected to create inclusive growth that can reach all regions and communities while maintaining sustainability in the future.<sup>3</sup>

State Border Area Spatial Planning in Maluku province aims to achieve: K rein functions of national defense and security which guarantees the sovereignty and order Territory bordering the East Timorese nation and the State of Australia; K rein protected function effectively protect biodiversity, protected forests, and coastal border, including in the outermost small islands (PPKT); and K rein borders of an independent and competitive.

Policies to create a region with a defense and security function that guarantees integrity, sovereignty, and order in the State Territory which borders the State of Timor Leste and the State of Australia include: affirmation and determination of the borders of the State for the sake of maintaining and protecting the sovereignty of the country and the integrity of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI); the development of state defense and security infrastructure and facilities that support the sovereignty and integrity of the State Territory's boundaries; and the development of a central system of State Border Area settlements as the center of state defense and security in the State Border Area.

Strategy for affirmation and determination of boundaries of the State Region for its protection and protection state sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) include: establish territorial sea boundaries in the Wetar Strait, jurisdictional boundaries at continental shelf boundaries and the Exclusive Economic Zone in the Timor Sea which borders the State of Timor Leste, as well as jurisdictional boundaries in the Exclusive Economic Zone in the Timor Sea to the Arafura Sea bordering Australia; confirms the baseline points of the islands in the sea including PPKT; confirms the territorial sea boundary from the Aru Sea to the Timor Sea; confirms the jurisdiction of the Exclusive Economic Zone / continental shelf boundary in the Arafura Sea to the Aru Sea; and enhance cooperation in the framework of the title of security operations to maintain security stability in the border region.

Policies to create protected function areas that effectively protect biodiversity, protected forests and coastal borders, including on the smallest outermost islands (PPKT) include retention of conservation areas in the State Border Zone; rehabilitation and preservation of protected forest areas in the State Border Areas; and rehabilitation and preservation of coastal borders in Coastal Areas and PPKT.

The strategy for developing the central Border Area settlement system as a center for national defense and security in the State Border Areas includes: developing a national strategic activity center or PKSN as the main service center that has the functions of customs, immigration, quarantine, and security, export / inter-island trade, promotion, transportation nodes, and processing industries and supported by residential infrastructure; develop regional activity centers or PKW or sub-district cities as buffer service centers that have regional transportation node functions, and regional trade, and are supported by settlement infrastructure; and developing a gateway service center that has the functions of customs services, immigration, quarantine, and security, inter-state trade, defense and security and supported by settlement infrastructure.

The research method in this study is to use the normative method by examining the regulations related to state border spatial policy in Maluku Province with the main source of the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015 concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province.

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<sup>2</sup> 2016 Government Work Plan concerning Regional Development.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* 2016

## DISCUSSION

### **Spatial Structure Plan for the central system of national border settlements<sup>4</sup>**

The plan for the structure of the State Rehabilitation Zone is set with the aim of improving service center activities, improving the quality and coverage of infrastructure services, and improving the function of the State Border Area as the front porch of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). Plans for the structure of the State Border Area function as a support and driver of state defense and security activities to ensure the integrity of sovereignty and order and socio-economic societies that are hierarchically functional. The plan for the structure of the State Border Area consists of plan for a system of central borders for settlements; and planned infrastructure network system.

The plan for a central state border settlement system that functions as a service center consists of:<sup>5</sup>

- Main service center. The main service center is the center of national strategic activities or PKSN;
- Support service center. The buffer service center is the center of activity for the PKW or sub-district areas ;
- Gate service center. The gateway service center is an urban and rural area as a center for cross-border activities.

The infrastructure network plan system consists of a transportation network system; energy network system; telecommunications network system; water resources network system; and residential infrastructure network system.<sup>6</sup>

The transportation network system is established in order to improve the quality and range of services for the movement of people and goods, the linkages between service centers in the State Border Region, and to encourage economic growth and defense and security activities of the country . The transportation network system consists on: land transportation network system; sea transportation network system; and air transportation network system.

The energy network system is set in order to meet sufficient energy needs and provide access to various types of energy for the community for present and future needs in the State Border Area. Energy system network consists of: oil and gas transmission pipeline network; power plant; and electric power transmission network.

The telecommunications network system is established in order to improve the accessibility of the community to telecommunications services in the State Border Area. Telecommunication network system consists of terrestrial network and satellite network.

The network system of water resources is established in the framework of managing water resources which consist of conservation of water resources, utilization of water resources, and control of water damage in the State Border Area. The water resources network system consists of: water source and water resources infrastructure.

The residential infrastructure network system was established in order to improve the quality and coverage of urban services that were developed in an integrated manner and adapted to the needs to support the economic growth of the State Border Area. The residential infrastructure network system consists of: Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM); drainage network system; wastewater network system; and waste management system.

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<sup>4</sup> Based on the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015 concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

1 . Main Service Center<sup>7</sup>

The main service center is the main center of activity in improving state defense and security services as well as driving the development of the State Border Area. The main service center is set at: Dobo PKSNI in the Aru Islands Cluster; Saumlaki PKSNI in the Tanimbar Islands Group; and Ilwaki PKSNI in the Covered Islands Group.

Dobo PKSNI in the Aru Islands Group has functions as: customs, immigration, quarantine and security service centers; the center of state defense and security activities; Central government; international, national and regional trade and service centers; center of tourism activities; the center of industrial activities for processing fishery products, community salt, seaweed, plantations, and / or agriculture, as well as shipping and maritime services industries; education and research center for fisheries, plantations, tourism, food crop agriculture, and horticulture; center for tourism promotion and superior commodities based on local potential; education and health service center; service center for passenger public transport systems and regional freight transport; international and national sea transportation service center; and international and national air transportation service center.

Saumlaki PKSNI in the Tanimbar Islands Group has functions as: customs, immigration, quarantine and security service centers; the center of state defense and security activities; Central government; international, national and regional trade and service centers; center of tourism activities; the center of activities for industrial processing of fishery products, community salt, seaweed, plantations, oil and gas mining, and / or agriculture and shipping and maritime services industries; education and research center for fisheries, plantations, tourism, food crop agriculture, and horticulture; center for tourism promotion and superior commodities based on local potential; education and health service center; service center for passenger public transport systems and regional freight transport; international and national sea transportation service center; and international and national air transportation service center.

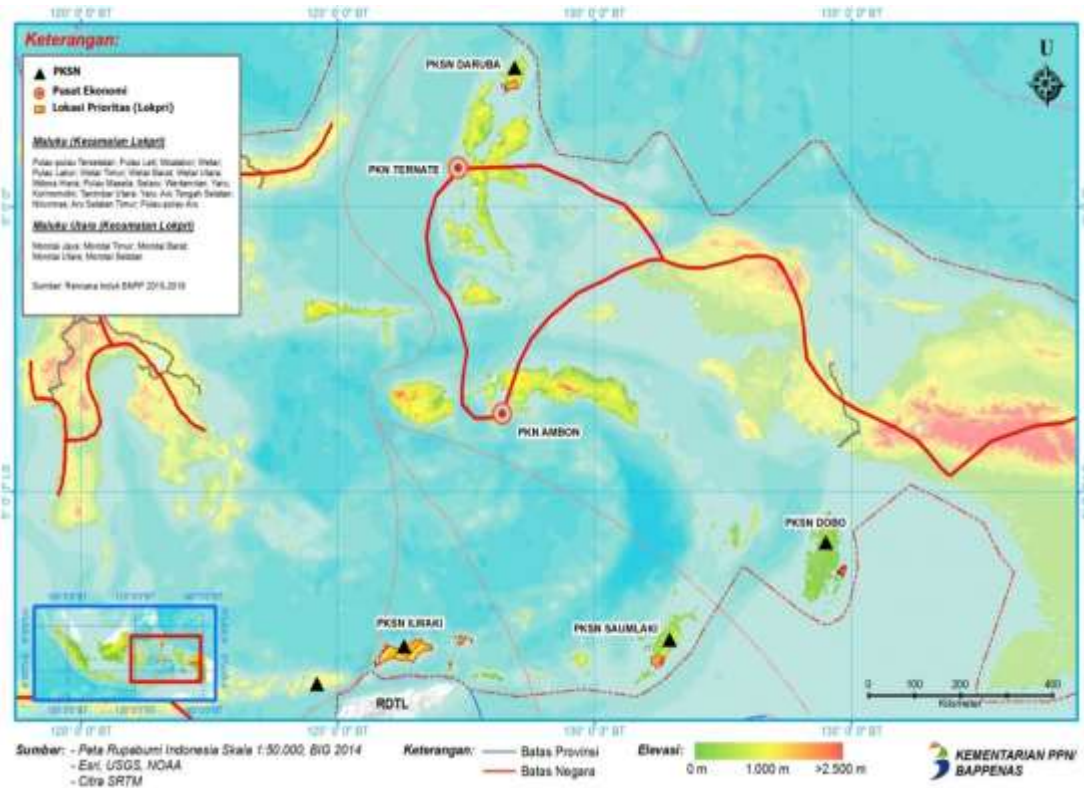


Figure 1 National Strategic Activity Center (PKSN) in Maluku Province

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

Ilwaki PKSN in the Covered Islands Group has functions as: customs, immigration, quarantine and security service centers; the center of state defense and security activities; Central government; international, national and regional trade and service centers; center of tourism activities; the center of activities for industrial processing of fishery products, community salt, seaweed, plantations, oil and gas mining, and / or agriculture and shipping and maritime services industries; education and research center for fisheries, plantations, tourism, food crop agriculture, and horticulture; center for tourism promotion and superior commodities based on local potential; education and health service center; service center for passenger public transport systems and regional freight transport; international and national sea transportation service center; and international and national air transportation service center.

Zoning directives for major service centers include:

- a. The permissible activities include:
  - urban settlement activities;
  - state defense and security activities;
  - customs, immigration, quarantine and security activities;
  - government service activities;
  - education and research activities on fisheries, plantations, tourism, food crop agriculture, and horticulture;
  - health service activities;
  - international, national and regional trade and service activities including economic activities equipped with minimum facilities in the form of markets, banking, and money changers;
  - industrial activities of processing fishery products, community salt, seaweed, plantations, oil and gas mining, and / or agriculture and shipping and maritime services industries;
  - international and national sea transportation and crossing service activities;
  - international and national air transportation service activities;
  - service activities for passenger public transport systems and regional freight transportation;
  - tourism promotion activities and superior commodities based on local potential;
  - service activities for energy infrastructure, telecommunications, health facilities, and public facilities;
- b. The activities allowed with conditions, include activities other than activities that do not interfere with the function key service center;
- c. The activities are not allowed, encompassing activities that may interfere with the function key service center;
- d. Space utilization for high intensity buildings, both horizontally and vertically;
- e. The development of the surrounding service center is directed as an area that has the quality of the carrying capacity of the environment and the quality of high infrastructure and facilities.
- f. The availability of RTH is at least 30% (thirty percent) of the area of the surrounding service center;
- g. The availability of minimum infrastructure and facilities for key service centers includes:
  - basic needs in the form of electricity, clean water, and infrastructure for processing waste and waste;
  - infrastructure and supporting facilities for accessibility in the form of road networks, as well as terminals and transportation of passengers and goods;
  - PLB infrastructure and facilities that include customs and excise, immigration, quarantine and security elements; and / or
  - state defense and security infrastructure and facilities which include defense concentration centers along with supporting infrastructure and facilities;

h. The provisions specifically for primary care centers include:

- the development of infrastructure networks at the main service centers directed at supporting the functions of the defense and security of the state; and
- development of infrastructure networks at the main service center disaster based mitigation and adaptation.

## 2 . Buffer Service Center<sup>8</sup>

The buffer service center is the center of gate support activities in improving state defense and security services, linkages between major service centers and gateway service centers, as well as the independence of communities in the State Border Area. The buffer service center is set at: Tual Langgur Regional Activity Center (PKW) in Tual City on the Kei Islands Group; and Benjina in Central Aru District in the Aru Islands Cluster.

PKW Tual-Langgur in Tual City on the Kei Islands Group has functions: regional scale trade and service center; the center of state defense and security activities; Central government; the center of activities for industrial processing of fishery products, community salt, and / or seaweed; education and health service center; and service center for passenger public transport systems and regional freight transport. Benjina in Aru Tengah District in the Aru Islands Group has functions: regional scale trade and service center; the center of state defense and security activities; Central government; agropolitan development center; education and health service center; and service center for passenger public transport systems and regional freight transport.

Zoning directives for buffer service centers include:

a. The permissible activities include:

- settlement activities;
- state defense and security activities;
- customs, immigration, quarantine and security activities;
- government service activities;
- regional scale trade and service activities;
- industrial activities for processing fishery products, community salt, and / or seaweed;
- agropolitan activities;
- basic, secondary and / or vocational education activities;
- health activities in the form of community health center facilities (puskesmas) and medical services;
- service activities for passenger public transport systems and regional freight transportation;
- service activities for energy infrastructure, telecommunications, health facilities and public facilities;

b. The activities allowed on condition that includes activities in addition to the activities referred to in paragraph a which does not interfere with the function of supporting the service center;

c. The activities that are not allowed include activities that may interfere with the function of supporting the service center;

d. Spatial use for medium to high intensity buildings, both horizontally and vertically;

e. The availability of RTH is at least 30% (thirty percent) of the area of the surrounding service center;

f. The availability of minimum infrastructure and facilities for buffer service centers includes:

- basic needs in the form of electricity, clean water, and infrastructure for processing waste and waste; and

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<sup>8</sup> Based on *the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015* concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province.

- infrastructure and supporting facilities for accessibility in the form of road networks, as well as terminals and transportation of passengers and goods;
- g. The provisions buffer specifically for service centers include:
  - the development of infrastructure networks at the buffer service center is directed at supporting the function of the gate as a center for cross-border activities; and
  - development of infrastructure networks in disaster-based mitigation and adaptation-based service centers.

### 3 . Gate Service Center<sup>9</sup>

The gateway service center is a leading activity center in improving state defense and security services and cross-border activities in the State Border Area. The gateway service center is set at: Rock in the Aru Islands cluster; Weduar Fer in the Kei Islands Group; Lost in the Tanimbar Islands Group; and Tapa, Tiakur, and Wonreli in the Babar Islands Group - the Covered Islands Group.

The rock in the Aru Islands cluster has functions as: customs, immigration, quarantine and security service centers; the center of state defense and security activities; education and health service center; and service center for passenger public transport systems and freight transportation. Weduar Fer in the Kei Islands Group has functions as: customs, immigration, quarantine and security service centers; the center of state defense and security activities; education and health service center; and service center for passenger public transport systems and freight transportation.

Litter in the Tanimbar Islands Group has the function as customs, immigration, quarantine and security service centers; the center of state defense and security activities; education and health service center; and service center for passenger public transport systems and freight transportation. Tapa, Tiakur and Wonreli in the Babar-Gugus Islands Islands Group have functions as: customs, immigration, quarantine and security service centers; the center of state defense and security activities; education and health service center; and service center for passenger public transport systems and freight transportation.

Directions for the gateway service center include:

- a. The permissible activities include:
  - settlement activities;
  - customs, immigration, quarantine and security services;
  - state defense and security activities;
  - basic, secondary and / or vocational education activities;
  - health activities in the form of puskesmas facilities and / or medical services;
  - energy infrastructure, telecommunications, facilities service activities social, and public facilities; and
  - activities of passenger public transport services and freight transportation;
- b. The activities allowed on condition that includes activities in addition to the activities referred to in paragraph a which does not interfere with the function of the service center of the gate;
- c. The activities that are not allowed include activities that may interfere with the function of the service center gate;
- d. Spatial use for medium to high intensity buildings, both horizontally and vertically;
- e. The availability of RTH is at least 30% (thirty percent) of the area of the surrounding service center;

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<sup>9</sup> Based on *the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015* concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province.

- f. The provisions specific to the service center gateway includes:
- the development of infrastructure networks at the gateway service center is directed at supporting immigration, customs, quarantine, security and cross-border economic activities; and
  - development of infrastructure networks at the gateway service center based on disaster mitigation and adaptation.

### **Settlement Infrastructure Network System<sup>10</sup>**

The residential infrastructure network system was established in order to improve the quality and coverage of urban services that were developed in an integrated manner and adapted to the needs to support the economic growth of the State Border Area. The residential infrastructure network system consists of: Drinking Water Supply System (SPAM); drainage network system; wastewater network system; and waste management systems.

SPAM as it consists of piping and SPAM network SPAM instead of piping network. SPAM piping network consists of raw water units, production units, and distribution units, with production capacity in accordance with the needs and development of the State Border Area.

Pipeline SPAM consists of:

- a. Raw water unit with raw water sources from springs, rivers, reservoirs, lakes and rainwater storage;
- b. The production of drinking water unit which includes drinking water treatment plants (IPA) to serve:
  1. The implementation of the national border services includes the Dobo PKSN, PKSN Saumlaki, Ilwaki PKSN, Tual-Langgur PKW, Benjina, Batugoyang, Weduar Fer, Larat, Tapa, Tiakur, and Wonreli;
  2. Party neighborhoods include:
    - a) Aru Island District, North Aru District, Central Aru District, East Central Aru District, South Central Aru District, South Aru District, and South East Aru District in Aru Islands District in the Aru Islands Group;
    - b) Dullah Utara Subdistrict and Dullah Selatan Subdistrict in Tual City and Kei Kecil Barat Subdistrict, Kei Kecil Timur Subdistrict, and Kei Kecil Island Subdistrict in Southeast Maluku Regency in the Kei Islands Group;
    - c) South Tanimbar District, North Tanimbar District, Wermaktian District, Wertamrian District, Kormomolin District, and Nirunmas District in West Southeast Maluku Regency in the Tanimbar Islands Group;
    - d) Babar Islands District in Southwest Maluku Regency in the Babar Islands Group; and
    - e) Letti Subdistrict, Covered Islands Subdistrict, and Wetar District in Southwest Maluku District in the Covered Islands Group.
- c. For distribution of drinking water to serve:
  1. The implementation of national border services includes Dobo PKSN, PKSN Saumlaki, Ilwaki PKSN, Tual Langgur PKW, Benjina, Batugoyang, Weduar Fer, Larat, Tapa, Tiakur, and Wonreli;
  2. Party neighborhoods include:
    - a) Aru Island District, North Aru District, Central Aru District, East Central Aru District, South Central Aru District, South Aru District, and South East Aru District in Aru Islands District in the Aru Islands Group;
    - b) Dullah Utara Subdistrict and Dullah Selatan Subdistrict in Tual City and Kei Kecil Barat Subdistrict, Kei Kecil Timur Subdistrict, and Kei Kecil Island Subdistrict in Southeast

<sup>10</sup> Based on *the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015 concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province.*



- c) Maluku Regency in the Kei Islands Group; South Tanimbar District, North Tanimbar District, Wermaktian District, Wertamrian District, Kormomolin District, and Nirunmas District in West Southeast Maluku Regency in the Tanimbar Islands Group;
- d) Babar Islands District in Southwest Maluku Regency in the Babar Islands Group; and
- e) Letti Subdistrict, Covered Islands Subdistrict, and Wetar District in Southwest Maluku District in the Covered Islands Group.

SPAM is not a pipeline network covering shallow wells, hand pump wells, rainwater storage tanks, water terminals, water tankers, bottled water installations, or building protection for springs arranged in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Non-piped SPAM networks in inhabited PPKT include:

- a. Panambulai Island in the Aru Islands Regency in the Aru Islands Cluster;
- b. Larat Island and Selaru Island in West Southeast Maluku Regency in the Tanimbar Islands Group;
- c. Marsela Island in Southwest Maluku Regency in the Babar Islands Group; and
- d. Meatimiarang Island, Leti Island, Kisar Island, Wetar Island and Liran Island in Southwest Maluku District in the Covered Islands Group.

Provision of drinking water for underdeveloped and isolated areas, including inhabited PPKT where there is no raw water source or is a location with raw water sources, is difficult to strive through raw water treatment engineering. SPAM management is carried out in accordance with statutory provisions.

The drainage network system is set in order to reduce waterlogging and support flood control, especially in settlement areas. The drainage network system is in Dobo PKSN, PKSN Saumlaki, Ilwaki PKSN, Tual-Langgur PKW, Benjina, Batugoyang, Weduar Fer, Larat, Tepa, Tiakur, and Wonreli. The drainage network system is implemented in an integrated manner with a flood control system.

The wastewater network system includes local sewage system and centralized sewerage system. Local sewage systems are carried out individually through processing and disposal of local wastewater and developed in areas that do not yet have a centralized sewerage system. Centralized waste water disposal systems are carried out collectively through a centralized network of waste water collection, processing, and waste water disposal.

Centralized waste water disposal systems include Waste Water Treatment Plants (WWTPs) along with wastewater networks. Centralized waste water disposal systems are carried out by taking into account the technical, environmental and socio-cultural aspects of the local community, and are equipped with buffer zones. Centralized sewage systems include: WWTPs in Aru Islands and Aru Tengah Districts in the Aru Islands Group; WWTP in Dullah Utara District in Tual City on the Kei Islands Group; WWTPs in South Tanimbar Subdistrict in the Tanimbar Islands Cluster; and WWTPs in Moa Lakor District and Wetar District in the Covered Islands Group. The centralized sewage system is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The waste management system consists of: Temporary Shelter (TPS); Waste *Management* Site with the principle of *reduce, reuse, recycle* (TPS 3R); Integrated Waste Management Site (TPST); and Final Processing Site (TPA). The locations of TPS, TPS 3R, and TPST are stipulated by regional regulations concerning regional spatial plans.

The landfill location in the State Border Region is set at: Aru Islands District in Aru Islands Regency in the Aru Islands Cluster; Kei Kecil Timur District in Southeast Maluku Regency in the Kei Islands Group; Dullah Utara District in Tual City on the Kei Islands Group; Tanimbar Selatan District and Tanimbar Utara District in West Southeast Maluku Regency in the Tanimbar Islands Group; and Moa Lakor District and Wetar District in Southwest Maluku Regency in the Covered Islands Group. Waste management in the State Border Areas is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

## Policy for Independent and Competitive Border Areas<sup>11</sup>

Policies that can be taken to realize an independent and competitive border area include:

- a. Strategies for developing food agriculture centers for food independence of border communities . Aiming at the border food self-reliance is carried out by developing an area for the allocation of food crops to support local food availability.
- b. Fisheries center development strategies and plantation centers as potential local-based border communities . Consists of : developing fishing and aquaculture centers environmentally friendly; develop centers of coconut and cashew plantations that are supported by infrastructure and facilities by paying attention to the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment; and developing the center of national border settlements through the development of processing industries and industrial services of fisheries and plantation products that have high added value and are environmentally friendly.
- c. Strategies for developing offshore oil and gas mining centers in a controlled manner by taking into account the preservation of natural resources and minimizing negative impacts on the environment; Comprising: developing an environmentally friendly area for offshore oil and gas mining and disaster mitigation and adaptation based; and developing the center of national border settlements as the center of the oil and gas mining processing industry through the development of oil and gas mining processing industries supported by integrated industrial waste management.
- d. Strategy for developing a system of island boundary-based state service centers and increasing the linkage of border service centers with national activity centers; Comprising: developing the center of the state border settlement in the Aru-Kei Islands Cluster Group with Dobo PKSN as the main service center, PKW Tual-Langgur and Benjina as a sub-district town of buffer service centers, and Batugoyang and Weduar Fer as the gateway service village; developing the center of national border settlements in the Tanimbar Islands Cluster with PKSN Saumlaki as the main service center and Larat as the gateway service village center; developing the center of state border settlements in the Islands Cluster Covered with Ilwaki PKSN as the main service center as well as Tepa, Tiakur, and Wonreli as the gateway service center villages; and increasing the linkage of the country's border settlement centers in Ilwaki's Dobo-PKSN Saumlaki PKSN-PKSN with Ambon PKN.
- e. Strategy for developing basic facilities in sub-districts in the State Border Area; D is done by developing and improving health, education and clean water infrastructure and facilities, as well as facilities for oil fuel and local food depots.
- f. Strategies for developing energy, telecommunications and water resources networks using appropriate technology . Consisting of: developing technology based on wind energy sources, solar energy sources, and ocean wave energy sources; developing fuel oil depot facilities in inhabited PPKT; developing satellite-based telecommunications networks and *Internet Radio (Ranet)* as well as *Broadband Wireless Access (WiMax /WiFi)* ; developing sea water processing and refining technology for the supply of raw water and / or drinking water; and develop water resources infrastructure for local scale water storage.
- g. The strategy for developing a transportation network system to improve the accessibility of the central system of national border settlements and to support the functions of defense and security of the country. Consisting of: improving crossing transportation networks to increase the inter-linkages between central border settlements; developing airports to improve the accessibility of the central system of national border settlements; developing ports to serve inter-island trade and exports; develop and improve the function of roads that connect between centers of national border settlements; improve the integrated road network with ports and airports, and build crossing infrastructure in inhabited PPKT; and building a road network in inhabited PPKT in accordance with regional development needs as well as the functions of defense and state security.

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<sup>11</sup> Based on *the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2015* concerning Spatial Planning for State Border Areas in Maluku Province.

- h. The strategy for developing cooperation between countries in the context of improving infrastructure and means of transportation across countries. Conducted by developing cooperation to increase crossing crossings between countries.

## CONCLUSION

As a suggestion in this study, the preparation of the National Strategic Activities Center (PKSN) and Priority Location Master Plan (Lokpri) must consider various policies at the national, provincial and district levels, and based on the process of screening community aspirations at the sub-district, district, provincial and national levels. Furthermore, PKSN and Lokpri Planning is expected to provide direction for the development of border areas in a comprehensive manner and become an input for the process of formulating border area development policies at the national, provincial and district levels so that a well-integrated border area management policy is formed.

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