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PREFACE

Journal of Maritime Policy Sciences, managed by the Center for Maritime Policy Governance Studies (CMPGS) Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji, Indonesia, serves as a vital platform for the dissemination of research and scholarly work in the field of maritime policy. This journal aims to foster a deeper understanding of maritime issues, promote innovative policy frameworks, and facilitate discussions that are crucial for the sustainable development of maritime resources. The journal invites contributions from researchers, policymakers, and practitioners interested in various aspects of maritime studies, including maritime governance, shipping regulations, marine environmental protection, maritime security, and the socio-economic impacts of maritime activities.

The first article, Optimization of Human Resources (HR) to Support Blue Economy in Riau Island Province by Afrian Ginanjar and Ade Adriyadi, explores strategies to optimize human resources as a key driver in supporting the blue economy in Riau Islands Province. The paper highlights the importance of human capital development, focusing on the enhancement of skills, innovation, and productivity in sectors like fisheries, tourism, and maritime industries to achieve sustainable economic growth in the region. The second article, Implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy (Penangkapan Ikan Terukur - PIT) in the Riau Islands Province by Dicky Novalino and Niken Wulandari, examines the application of the Measured Fishing Policy in Riau Islands Province. The paper discusses how this policy promotes sustainable fishing practices by regulating fishing activities, ensuring resource preservation, and balancing economic and ecological interests within the maritime sector. The third article, Role of Maritime Public Policy on The Economic Development of Coastal Communities in The Tanjungpinang City Area by Tessa Citrani and Muhammad Tri Syaputra, investigates the impact of maritime public policies on the economic development of coastal communities in Tanjungpinang City. The study emphasizes the role of government initiatives, infrastructure development, and community engagement in fostering economic growth and improving the livelihoods of coastal populations.

The fourth article, Pa'boya: The Adaptation Of Coastal Communities In South Sulawesi To Maritime Migration Policies In Southeast Asia by Tita Andraena and Imam Fadhil Nugrah, focuses on the cultural adaptation of coastal communities in South Sulawesi in response to maritime migration policies in Southeast Asia. The paper analyzes how these communities navigate policy changes while maintaining traditional practices and exploring opportunities for socio-economic resilience in a dynamic maritime region. The final article, Redefining Paradiplomacy Strategy to Strengthen Island Governance Autonomy: The Case of Riau Islands, Indonesia by Muhammad Raka Hadiyan and Aulia Salvy Putri Maharani, delves into the role of paradiplomacy in enhancing island governance autonomy in Riau Islands Province. The study highlights strategic approaches to engage in international collaborations, strengthen local governance, and assert the province's role in regional and global maritime diplomacy.




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TABLE OF CONTENT

Optimization of Human Resources (HR) to Support Blue Economy in Riau Island Province <i>Afrian Ginanjar, Ade Adriyadi</i> https://doi.org/10.31629/jmps.v1i3.6945	110-118
Implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy-Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province <i>Dicky Novalino, Niken Wulandari</i> https://doi.org/10.31629/jmps.v1i3.6946	119-127
Role of Maritime Public Policy on The Economic Development of Coastal Communities in The Tanjungpinang City Area <i>Tessa Citrani, Muhammad Tri Syaputra</i> https://doi.org/10.31629/jmps.v1i3.6948	128-136
Pa'boya: The Adaptation of Coastal Communities in South Sulawesi to Maritime Migration Policies in Southeast Asia <i>Tita Andraena, Imam Fadhil Nugrah</i> https://doi.org/10.31629/jmps.v1i3.6950	137-146
Redefining Paradiplomacy Strategy to Strengthen Island Governance Autonomy: The Case of Riau Islands, Indonesia <i>Muhammad Raka Hadiyan, Aulia Salvy Putri Maharani</i> https://doi.org/10.31629/jmps.v1i3.6954	147-159

Optimization of Human Resources (HR) to Support Blue Economy in Riau Island Province

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ABSTRACT

Riau Island Province (Kepri) has great potential to support blue economy policies with its territory dominated by oceans (96%) and strategic position on the ASEAN border. Blue economy is an important approach to integrating maritime sectors such as fisheries, marine tourism, renewable energy, and marine technology sustainably. This article aims to analyze the challenges and opportunities in optimizing local human resources (HR) to support the implementation of blue economy policies in Kepri, in order to realize the vision of "Kepri Permata Biru 2045." This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with a phenomenological approach to understand the interaction between government, society, academics, the private sector, and media (Pentahelix Collaboration). Primary and secondary data were obtained through interviews, literature studies, and official documents such as RPJPD and RPJMD. This approach helps explore the dynamics of stakeholders in inclusive and sustainable blue economy governance. The results of the study show that although Kepri has great potential in maritime resources, the implementation of blue economy policies is faced with challenges such as limited inter-regional connectivity, low quality of human resources, and lack of maritime infrastructure. In addition, synergy between actors in collaborative governance is still weak. However, great opportunities can be utilized through investment in marine technology, human resource training, and strengthening the role of local communities.

Keyword: Blue Economy, Human Resources, Pentahelix Collaboration, Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

The blue economy is an approach to economic development that utilizes marine resources sustainably to support economic growth, community welfare, and environmental sustainability (Sutardjo, 2012). This concept aims to integrate various sectors related to maritime, such as fisheries, marine transportation, renewable energy, and marine tourism, with marine technology by considering the balance of the marine ecosystem (Smith-Godfrey, 2016; Voyer, Quirk, et al., 2018). The blue economy differs from conventional approaches because it emphasizes long-term sustainability and seeks to minimize negative impacts on the environment (Pauli, 2010; Tirumala & Tiwari, 2022).

The main issues examined in this article are the challenges and opportunities in human resource (HR) management to support the implementation of blue economy policies in the Riau Island Province (Kepri). With the background that 96% of the Kepri area consists of ocean and only 4% land, it is important to optimally utilize maritime potential in order to realize economic growth, community welfare, and environmental sustainability (Akbar et al.,

2022). However, issues such as inter-regional connectivity, unemployment, and development gaps are significant obstacles to these efforts. Therefore, this article positions itself as a strategic study that highlights the importance of improving the quality of locally-based HR to support the development of the blue economy (Hakim, 2013; Keen et al., 2018).

The urgency of raising this issue lies in the strategic role of the blue economy in achieving sustainable development goals in Indonesia, especially in border areas such as Kepri, which borders ASEAN countries. In the vision of "Kepri Permata Biru 2045," the hope is expressed to make this province a center for sustainable maritime (Arfandi & Adhayanto, 2017). However, the achievement of this vision cannot be separated from the readiness of superior, productive, and globally-minded human resources. Factors such as weak cultural mainstreaming, lack of education, and minimal collaboration between development actors further emphasize the need for special attention to human resource development.

This article positions itself among studies that have discussed the concept of the blue economy, human resource development policies, and collaborative governance. Unlike other studies that generally focus on the technical aspects of marine resource management, this article emphasizes a holistic approach, namely by encouraging collaboration between the government, private sector, academics, society, and the media (pentahelix collaboration). Thus, this article seeks to provide an original contribution in the form of an integrative strategy to empower local human resources as a catalyst for the blue economy.

Several important aspects that are the focus of this article include the provision of locally-based production capital, distribution of production results to a wider market, and strengthening the competitiveness of local human resources. In addition, the discussion also covers the role of education, training, and career development in creating superior human resources in the marine and fisheries sectors. To support success, this article also highlights the importance of investment in marine technology and the provision of adequate maritime infrastructure.

This article aims to offer a framework that can be used by various stakeholders in optimizing local human resources in Kepri. By prioritizing the concept of collaborative governance, it is hoped that synergy will be created between the public and private sectors to support innovation and data-based policies. In addition, this article also aims to raise awareness of the importance of empowering local communities in the development of the blue economy so that its benefits can be widely felt by various groups.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method that aims to understand the social phenomena that occur in stakeholders (Moleong, 2012). This type of research was chosen because it is able to provide an in-depth picture of social reality and interactions between actors in the implementation of blue economy policies. This approach does not only focus on data description but also attempts to interpret the meaning of various policies and strategic steps that have been taken. Using phenomenological analysis, this study explores the interactions between government, society, academics, media, and the private sector (pentahelix collaboration) as an important part of the collaborative governance framework.

The data sources in this study consist of secondary data (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The secondary data were collected from regional development planning documents, such as RPJPD and RPJMD, academic literature, previous research reports, and similar policies in other maritime areas. The research instruments used included interview guides, field notes, and analysis matrices to evaluate data findings (Mack et al., 2005). Documentation studies were used to obtain relevant secondary data and ensure the accuracy of the findings. Researchers also used data triangulation to ensure the validity and reliability of the research results so as

to provide a comprehensive view and applicable recommendations to support the vision of Kepri as a "Permata Biru" in 2045.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. General Condition of the Blue Economy

The blue economy is an economic development paradigm that emphasizes the sustainable use of marine resources to support economic growth, community welfare, and environmental conservation. This concept emerged as a response to global challenges, such as excessive exploitation of natural resources, climate change, and damage to marine ecosystems. The blue economy not only focuses on the use of marine resources for economic gain but also places the preservation of marine ecosystems as a top priority. Thus, the blue economy creates a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability, which contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

There are three main pillars that are the core of the blue economy concept. First, Blue Production, which focuses on increasing the productivity of the marine sector, such as fisheries, marine aquaculture, and renewable energy, by utilizing environmentally friendly technology and innovation. This pillar aims to increase production efficiency without damaging the marine ecosystem. Second, Blue Communities, which focuses on empowering coastal communities to improve their welfare through active participation in maritime-based economic activities. This pillar also ensures that the benefits of the blue economy are felt directly by local communities. Third, Blue Trade, which aims to increase the added value of marine products through market diversification, development of inter-regional trade connectivity, and strengthening maritime infrastructure.

The Riau Island Province (Kepri) has a strategic geographical position and extraordinary wealth of maritime natural resources, making it one of the main areas for the implementation of the blue economy in Indonesia. With 96% of its territory being ocean and only 4% land, Kepri holds great potential in the development of the maritime sector, including fisheries, marine tourism, sea transportation, renewable energy, and marine technology. Its location bordering ASEAN countries such as Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand provides a competitive advantage in international trade and regional connectivity. However, to utilize this great potential, sustainable management is needed and based on the principles of the blue economy, which aims not only at economic growth but also community welfare and environmental preservation. This is increasingly relevant in the context of the vision of "Kepri Permata Biru 2045," which aims to make this province an advanced maritime center, based on Malay culture, and in a sustainable manner.

The implementation of the blue economy in the Riau Island focuses on three main pillars: blue production, blue communities, and blue trade. Blue Production aims to increase the productivity of the fisheries sector and marine product management through innovative technology and environmentally friendly biotechnology. Meanwhile, Blue Communities is oriented towards empowering coastal communities to increase their participation in the maritime economy in a sustainable manner. On the other hand, Blue Trade emphasizes increasing the added value of maritime products, diversifying markets, and developing inter-regional and international trade connectivity. These three pillars are an interrelated strategic framework to support inclusive and sustainable maritime economic growth. However, challenges such as limited connectivity between regions, lack of maritime infrastructure, low quality of human resources (HR), and weak synergy between actors in collaborative governance are still the main obstacles that need to be overcome.

Limited connectivity between regions is one of the crucial issues in the implementation of the blue economy in the Riau Island. As a province consisting of thousands of islands, the lack of transportation and logistics infrastructure is a major obstacle to the distribution of

marine products and market integration. In addition, the disparity in development between regions in the Riau Island causes an imbalance in access to basic services, education, and economic opportunities, making it difficult for coastal communities to participate optimally in the blue economy. The low quality of human resources in the maritime sector is also a significant challenge, where many local communities still lack education, technical skills, and global insight. This problem is exacerbated by the lack of investment in marine technology, which should be the main driver of productivity in the fisheries sector. In addition, weak collaborative governance (Pentahelix Collaboration) between the government, private sector, academics, communities, and the media hinders efforts to integrate the resources and expertise needed to realize sustainable blue economy policies.

The strategy to optimize the blue economy in the Riau Island requires a holistic approach that integrates improving the quality of human resources, developing infrastructure, and empowering local communities. Maritime-based education and training must be a priority to create superior, innovative, and adaptive human resources to technological changes. A maritime-based curriculum that includes biotechnology, quality assurance of marine products, and ecosystem management must be developed to support market needs. Large investments in maritime infrastructure, such as ports, distribution channels, and other supporting facilities, are also needed to strengthen connectivity between regions. In addition, strengthening social capital through community-based empowerment programs is a strategic step to ensure that the benefits of the blue economy are directly felt by local communities, thereby reducing the development gap between regions.

In facing the challenges of globalization, Kepri must also increase its competitiveness in the international market through the application of cutting-edge technology in the maritime sector. Adoption of environmentally friendly marine technology can increase the productivity of the fisheries sector without damaging the marine ecosystem. Close collaboration between the government, private sector, and academics is key to encouraging technological innovation that is relevant to local needs. The media also has an important role in increasing public awareness of the potential of the blue economy and in publicizing the success of related programs. By strengthening synergy between actors through Pentahelix Collaboration, the blue economy policy in Kepri can become a model for sustainable maritime management, both at the national and international levels.

With an integrated and sustainable strategy, Riau Island Province has the potential to become a pioneer in implementing a blue economy in Indonesia. Steps such as improving education, maritime-based training, developing technology, and strengthening collaborative governance can lead the Riau Island towards advanced and sustainable maritime development. The vision of "Kepri Permata Biru 2045" is not only a regional goal but also a development model that can be adopted by other maritime regions. With strong collaboration and innovative policies, the Riau Island can optimally utilize its maritime wealth for community welfare, economic growth, and environmental preservation.

2. Potential and Challenges in Implementing Blue Economy Policy in Riau Island Province

The Riau Island Province (Kepri) has enormous geographical potential to support the blue economy policy. With 96% of its territory being ocean and only 4% land, Kepri is one of the main maritime provinces in Indonesia. Its strategic location on the borders of several ASEAN countries, such as Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Cambodia, also provides advantages in terms of international trade. The abundant potential of natural resources, including fisheries and aquaculture, makes Kepri have a strong base to drive sustainable economic growth.

In order to realize the vision of "Kepri Permata Biru 2045," the blue economy policy includes three main pillars, namely blue production, blue communities, and blue trade. Blue

production focuses on increasing the productivity of the fisheries sector through marine technology and biotechnology, while blue communities empower communities to benefit from the maritime sector (Dervojeda, 2013; Wright et al., 2017). Blue trade seeks to increase the added value of maritime products, expand markets, and develop maritime infrastructure. These three pillars provide a comprehensive strategic framework for managing the maritime potential of Kepri.

One of the main challenges in implementing the blue economy policy in the Riau Island is the lack of connectivity between regions. A province consisting of thousands of islands, transportation and logistics are crucial issues. The lack of maritime infrastructure and accessibility between regions hampers product distribution and market integration. This challenge is exacerbated by the development gap between regions, which has an impact on unequal access to basic services, education, and economic opportunities (Carter & Poast, 2015; Rochwulaningsih, 2019). Improving the quality of human resources is another significant challenge. The still low level of education, skills, and global insight among maritime communities is an obstacle to maximizing the potential of the blue economy. Riau Island requires significant investment in education, training, and career development to create productive, superior, and globally competitive human resources. The lack of mainstreaming of local culture is also a challenge in building an identity that supports the maritime economy.

Implementation of blue economy policies requires intensive collaboration between various stakeholders, including the government, private sector, academics, community, and media. However, synergy in collaborative governance, or pentahelix collaboration, is still weak. Factors such as lack of strong leadership, clear incentives, and unintegrated collaboration systems often hamper sustainable development efforts. Efforts are needed to align understanding and commitment between actors to optimize results.

To overcome these challenges, several strategic steps need to be taken. First, accelerate the development of maritime infrastructure to improve connectivity between regions. Second, strengthen investment in education and training in the marine sector to create competent human resources. Third, expand the use of technology and biotechnology to increase the productivity of the fisheries sector. Finally, encourage collaborative governance involving all stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of blue economy policies in the Riau Island. With this approach, it is hoped that the Riau Island will be able to become a pioneer in the development of a sustainable blue economy in Indonesia.

3. The Role of Pentahelix Collaboration in Human Resource Development for the Blue Economy

Pentahelix Collaboration is a collaborative governance approach involving five main actors: government, private sector, academics, community, and media. In the context of human resource development for the blue economy in the Riau Island Province, this approach is relevant because it is able to unite various resources, expertise, and networks to support sustainable marine resource management. This collaboration allows each actor to contribute according to their capacity, such as the government acting as a regulator, the private sector as an investor, academics as providers of research and innovation, the community as field implementers, and the media as a tool for disseminating information (Sjögren et al., 2021; Widowati & Larasati, 2021).

The government plays a central role in directing human resource development policies for the blue economy through the formulation of regulations, provision of incentives, and provision of supporting maritime infrastructure. In the reviewed document, the Riau Island Provincial Government has set out the vision of "Kepri Permata Biru 2045," which is a roadmap for realizing a maritime-based blue economy. The government also functions as a catalyst in creating synergy between actors, ensuring that all parties involved have the same

commitment and understanding of the development goals to be achieved (Li et al., 2020; Vedachalam et al., 2018). The role of the private sector is very important in providing capital and technology to support the optimization of human resources in the marine and fisheries sector. This sector can invest in marine technology and biotechnology, help increase the productivity and quality of marine products, and support innovation that drives global competitiveness. In addition, the private sector can be a strategic partner in organizing training and education to improve the skills of local communities.

Universities and research institutions have an important role in developing science and technology that is relevant to the needs of the blue economy. Academics can conduct research on maritime potential in the Riau Island, provide data-based recommendations, and organize training programs that are in accordance with market needs (Ayilu et al., 2022; Voyer et al., 2018). In addition, academics can also be facilitators in creating innovations that support the sustainability of the maritime ecosystem, such as ecological-based fisheries cultivation and the use of renewable energy. Local communities are key actors in the implementation of the blue economy because they are the main actors in the field. Through empowerment, communities can be actively involved in economic activities, such as fisheries cultivation, marine product management, and the marine tourism sector. Training and education are important steps to improve their competence so that they are able to compete in domestic and international markets. Community involvement also ensures that the benefits of the blue economy are felt directly by local communities.

The media serves as a liaison between the government, society, and other sectors. The media can raise public awareness of the importance of the blue economy and efforts to optimize human resources. In addition, the media can also be an advocacy tool to attract investors and support transparency in government policies. With the media, information about job opportunities, training, and the development of blue economy programs can be widely disseminated, thus encouraging active participation from various parties. Through the integration of the roles of these five main actors, Pentahelix Collaboration has the potential to be an effective strategy to encourage the success of human resource development in the blue economy sector. With good synergy, the Riau Island Province can realize its vision as a "Permata Biru" that is advanced, sustainable, and maritime-based in 2045.

4. Local Human Resource Optimization Strategy to Support the Vision of Kepri Permata Biru 2045

The Riau Island Province (Kepri), with 96% of its territory being ocean, has great potential for the development of the blue economy. However, the optimization of this potential depends on the readiness of superior local human resources who are able to manage maritime resources sustainably. Blue Production, Blue Communities, and Blue Trade are the main pillars in the blue economy strategy. Strengthening the fisheries sector through increasing productivity and technology, as well as empowering maritime communities to maximize economic benefits, must be a priority. This requires human resources who not only have technical skills but also global insight in maritime trade to expand markets and connectivity between regions.

One of the strategic steps in optimizing human resources is through education, training, and career development. Investment in the education sector must be directed to creating an innovative and adaptive workforce to changes in marine technology. In addition, a maritime-based curriculum that emphasizes biotechnology, quality assurance of marine products, and management of marine ecosystems must be developed. Special training involving practitioners and academics can improve the practical abilities of the community in managing the fishing and trade sectors.

To achieve the vision of Kepri as “Permata Biru 2045,” collaborative governance involving various actors is needed, including the government, private sector, academics, community, and media. The pentahelix concept aims to create synergy in innovation and public policy development based on community needs. The government acts as a regulator and funding supporter, while the private sector and academics can act as catalysts for marine technology research and development. The media and community also have an important role in educating and publicizing the blue economy opportunities in Kepri.

Locally based production capital must be prepared to support the empowerment of maritime human resources. One important step is to build supporting infrastructure that is in accordance with the needs of coastal communities. Strengthening human capital also needs to be accompanied by access to broader financial capital, both through government investment and cooperation with the private sector. Community-based empowerment programs must be designed to create an ecosystem that supports the sustainability of the blue economy, from the production stage to distribution to national and international markets.

Limited connectivity between regions. Improving maritime infrastructure, such as ports and distribution channels, can strengthen the competitiveness of local human resources in the trade of marine products. In addition, increasing connectivity also allows for a more even distribution of knowledge and technology among regions in the Riau Island. This will create a conducive environment for collaboration between regions, accelerate economic growth, and reduce development gaps.

In realizing the vision of Kepri Permata Biru 2045, sustainable strategic steps must be implemented. Key recommendations include increasing investment in marine technology development, empowering local communities through education and training programs, and establishing policy mechanisms that are adaptive to global change. By strengthening the role of the pentahelix, each sector has a clear and measurable contribution to the development of the blue economy. With the implementation of this strategy, Kepri will not only become an advanced maritime center but also a model of sustainability for other maritime regions in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Riau Island Province has great potential to become a blue economy center in Indonesia with its geography dominated by the ocean and its strategic position on the border of ASEAN countries. This potential is supported by the abundance of maritime natural resources, including fisheries and aquaculture, which can be the basis for sustainable economic growth. However, challenges such as limited connectivity between regions, lack of maritime infrastructure, development gaps, and low quality of local human resources are the main obstacles. To overcome this problem, maritime infrastructure development, investment in education and training, and adoption of cutting-edge technology are needed to optimize the potential of the region. With these strategic steps, the Riau Island is expected to be able to utilize its maritime potential sustainably.

The success of implementing the blue economy policy is highly dependent on the synergy created through Pentahelix Collaboration, namely the involvement of five main actors: government, private sector, academics, community, and media. The government plays a role as a regulator and catalyst, while the private sector becomes a supporter in technology investment and improving the quality of marine products. Academics contribute through research and innovation, the community as the main implementer in blue economy activities, and the media as a means of education and dissemination of information. With integrated collaboration, each actor can contribute according to their capacity to create human resource development that supports the blue economy in the Riau Island. This collaborative model has

the potential to answer the challenges of the complexity of maritime development and become the foundation for policy sustainability.

To realize the vision of "Kepri Permata Biru 2045," various sustainable strategies must be implemented. This includes strengthening education and training to create superior human resources, investment in marine technology, and development of maritime infrastructure that encourages connectivity between regions. In addition, empowering local communities through community-based programs is a strategic step to ensure that the benefits of the blue economy are felt directly. By strengthening collaborative governance and the active role of all stakeholders, Kepri can become a pioneer in implementing a sustainable blue economy, not only at the national level but also as a model for international maritime regions. This will ensure the sustainability of the maritime ecosystem while improving the welfare of the Kepri community at large.

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Implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy-Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province

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ABSTRACT

The implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy/Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province is a strategic step to manage fishery resources sustainably. The background of this study focuses on the challenges faced in the implementation of the PIT policy, including filling in logbooks by 10-30 GT fishing vessels, conflicts between traditional fishermen and industry players, and limited supporting infrastructure. This study aims to analyze the implementation of the PIT policy using the Van Meter and Van Horn theory, which refers to four main indicators: communication, resources, bureaucratic structure, and implementer disposition. The research method used is a descriptive qualitative approach, with secondary data collection and triangulation analysis to increase validity and reliability. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the PIT policy in the Riau Islands still faces obstacles in the form of uneven communication, lack of skilled human resources, and inadequate infrastructure. The complex bureaucratic structure also hinders the efficiency of policy implementation. However, government efforts, such as policy socialization through training and the establishment of the Fisheries Management Institution (LPP) in WPPNRI 711, have begun to show positive impacts. In conclusion, the successful implementation of the PIT policy requires a holistic approach that includes strengthening human resources, infrastructure investment, bureaucratic reform, and inclusive communication strategies. Thus, this policy is expected to contribute to the sustainability of marine ecosystems and the welfare of coastal communities in the Riau Islands Province

Keyword: Measured Fishing Policy/Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT), Implementation, Logbook

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy/Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province faces significant challenges, especially in terms of filling out and reporting logbooks for fishing vessels measuring 10–30 GT. This policy aims to ensure sustainable and measured fishing, but its implementation requires thorough preparation from various related parties. The Riau Islands Province Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP) has completed preparations for the implementation of filling out and reporting the logbook, as secondary data obtained by researchers.

The urgency of filling out and reporting logbooks for fishing vessels measuring 10–30 GT lies in the importance of accurate data for fishery resource management (Gerungan et al., 2024). This data is the basis for determining fishing quotas, monitoring fishing activities, and

ensuring compliance with applicable regulations (Jentoft, 2000; Pratiwi & Gina Boangmanalu, 2017). Without valid data, efforts to maintain the sustainability of fish resources can be hampered, which ultimately has a negative impact on the marine ecosystem and the welfare of local fishermen (Ambari, 2023; Rio, 2021). In the context of implementing PIT in the Riau Islands Province, filling out and reporting logbooks is a crucial component. The PIT policy regulated in Government Regulation Number 11 of 2023 and Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 28 of 2023 emphasizes the importance of quota-based fisheries management and accurate data (Luthfia, 2023; Nurlaela, 2023). Therefore, the readiness of the Riau Islands Province Marine Affairs and Fisheries Service in implementing the logbook system reflects the region's commitment to supporting this national policy.

However, the implementation of filling out and reporting logbooks is not without challenges. Some of these include the lack of understanding of fishermen regarding the importance of logbooks, limited human resources skilled in data management, and inadequate supporting infrastructure. Overcoming these challenges requires collaboration between local governments, fishermen, and other stakeholders to ensure smooth reporting and data collection processes (Pelajar, 2023; Zaini, 2021).

Thus, this article will discuss in depth the preparations that have been made by the Riau Islands Province Marine Affairs and Fisheries Department in the implementation of filling and reporting logbooks for fishing vessels of 10–30 GT. In addition, the challenges faced and the strategies implemented to overcome these obstacles will also be analyzed. This discussion is expected to contribute to understanding the dynamics of PIT implementation at the regional level and offer practical solutions to improve the effectiveness of measurable fishing policies in Indonesia.

In the context of PIT, the use of technology such as digital applications for logbooks can improve data accuracy and reporting efficiency, which discusses the role of technology in the efficiency of the reporting process and also provides a new perspective (Ngabalin, 2024). The implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) is one of the main focuses of fisheries management in Indonesia, especially in the Riau Islands Province. In this context, various related articles and studies can be used as a basis for enriching the discussion and strengthening the arguments in this study. The Fisheries Logbook Implementation Strategy to Support Quota-Based Fishing Policy provides an in-depth overview of the importance of logbooks in creating transparency and accountability in fishing activities. This study is relevant because it underlines the role of logbooks as an important instrument in the implementation of PIT, which is in line with ongoing efforts in the Riau Islands Province.

Ecosystem-based fisheries resource management strategy. This article emphasizes the importance of data integration and community participation in supporting fisheries sustainability (Cahyarani, 2024). This is closely related to the PIT approach in the Riau Islands, which requires collaboration between the government, fishermen, and other stakeholders to maximize the benefits of the policy. The challenges of implementing fisheries policies in coastal areas identify obstacles such as low awareness of fishermen and minimal supporting infrastructure, which are significant obstacles to implementing PIT (Cahyarani et al., 2023). Therefore, it is important to understand the potential obstacles in filling out and reporting logbooks in the Implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province.

METHODOLOGY

The research method with a qualitative descriptive approach (Moleong, 2012) on the implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province. The theory used (Meter & Horn, 1975), which explains the process of policy implementation, is conceptually divided into four indicators, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic

structure, and implementer disposition. Secondary data is used in in-depth data analysis using triangulation analysis collected from various sources (Johnston, 2014). Triangulation is a method used to increase the validity and reliability of data in qualitative research (Olsen, 2004; Thurmond, 2001). In the context of research on the implementation of the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province, triangulation is used to ensure that the data obtained is accurate, consistent, and reliable. This study uses data triangulation, method triangulation, and theory triangulation to analyze policy implementation in depth. By using triangulation, this study is expected to provide a stronger and more comprehensive analysis of the implementation of PIT policies in the Riau Islands Province.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. General Conditions of Measured Fishing in Riau Islands Province

Riau Islands Province, with a water area reaching 96% of the total area and a coastline of 8,564 kilometers, has significant fishing potential. The sustainable potential of fisheries resources in this region is estimated to reach 1.1 million tons per year, but its utilization is only around 33%. To optimize the utilization of these resources sustainably, the government has implemented a Measured Fishing Policy (PIT), which aims to maintain a balance between ecology and economy in the fishing sector.

The implementation of PIT in the Riau Islands involves dividing the waters into several fishing zones with certain quotas. The Republic of Indonesia State Fisheries Management Area (WPPNRI) 711, which includes the waters of the Karimata Strait, Natuna Sea, and North Natuna Sea, is included in the Fishing Industry Zone. This zone is designated for industrial-scale fishing with appropriate quota and fishing gear arrangements to ensure the sustainability of fish resources.

As part of the implementation of PIT, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP) has designated a conservation area in the waters east of Bintan Island covering an area of 138,561.42 hectares through the Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Number 18 of 2022. The establishment of this conservation area aims to protect coral reef ecosystems, seagrass beds, and fish nursery habitats, as well as support the sustainability of fisheries in WPPNRI 711. The conservation area is expected to provide a spillover effect that increases fish stocks outside the conservation area, thereby supporting sustainable catches.

The implementation of PIT in the Riau Islands also faces challenges, such as conflicts between fishermen due to differences in fishing gear, land and house certification for fishermen, and development funding. The Governor of the Riau Islands, Ansar Ahmad, welcomed the PIT policy and hoped that it would increase local revenue (PAD) and coastal area development. He also emphasized the importance of empowering local fishermen through training and capacity building so that they can adapt to the policy. To support the implementation of PIT, the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries held a coordination meeting of the Fisheries Management Institution (LPP) WPPNRI 711 in Batam in November 2023. This meeting aims to strengthen the role and function of LPP in sustainable fisheries management, including determining the allocation and quota of fishing efforts for the center and regions per province and per WPP.

2. Analysis of Policy Implementation of Van Meter & Van Horn Theory

a. Communication

Communication indicators in Van Meter and Van Horn's policy implementation theory emphasize the importance of delivering clear, consistent, and targeted information to policy implementers. In the context of implementing the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province, communication plays an important role in ensuring that all parties, from fishermen and local stakeholders to the central government, understand the objectives and

mechanisms of the policy. The communication process in the early stages of implementing this policy includes socialization of the division of fishing quotas, regulated fishing zones, and logbook reporting. However, obstacles in delivering information are often a challenge, especially due to the low level of literacy and access to technology among traditional fishermen.

One of the main obstacles in the communication indicator is the information gap between the central government as the policy designer and local fishermen as the implementers. Although the government has conducted socialization through formal meetings and training, many fishermen in the Riau Islands feel that they do not fully understand the PIT policy. Socialization often only reaches certain groups, such as cooperative administrators or fishermen's associations, so that information is not evenly distributed to all fishermen. This results in confusion about quota distribution and procedures for filling out logbooks, which are key elements in the implementation of the PIT policy. In this case, an ineffective communication process can hinder optimal policy implementation.

Another aspect that needs to be considered is the communication media used in conveying information. In implementing PIT, the government often relies on conventional media such as circulars and direct meetings. However, this approach is less relevant for fishermen in remote areas or small islands in the Riau Islands that are difficult to reach. Alternatives such as the use of digital technology and social media have not been fully utilized, even though this technology can increase the reach and efficiency of communication. With the increasing level of internet penetration in coastal areas, technology-based communication strategies need to be considered to ensure that policy messages reach all levels of society.

In addition, communication between government agencies is also an important factor influencing the success of the implementation of the PIT policy. The involvement of various parties, such as the Riau Islands Province Marine and Fisheries Service, district/city governments, and maritime security forces, requires intensive coordination to ensure that all parties have the same understanding of this policy. Inconsistency of information between the central and regional levels can cause policies implemented in the field to be inconsistent with their initial design. Therefore, an integrated communication system is needed, such as the preparation of uniform policy implementation guidelines, to minimize information gaps between various actors.

The success of the implementation of the PIT policy in the Riau Islands is highly dependent on the effectiveness of communication as a key indicator. Clear, timely, and consistent delivery of information will increase the understanding of implementers in the field and encourage them to support this policy. In the long term, the government needs to develop a more inclusive and adaptive communication approach, including using digital media and expanding the reach of socialization to small fishermen groups in remote areas. Thus, obstacles in communication indicators can be overcome so that the implementation of the PIT policy can run more effectively and sustainably.

b. Resource

The resource indicator in Van Meter & Van Horn's theory emphasizes the importance of adequate resources to support the success of policy implementation. In the context of the Measured Fishing (PIT) policy in the Riau Islands Province, resources are one of the key factors influencing the effectiveness of policy implementation. The resources in question include budget, infrastructure, skilled labor, technology, and information. In the Riau Islands Province, the local government has attempted to provide a number of resources to support the PIT policy, such as the distribution of environmentally friendly fishing gear, training in the use of logbooks, and the procurement of digital-based technology for monitoring fishing activities.

However, one of the main challenges in implementing the PIT policy in the Riau Islands is the limited supporting infrastructure. Infrastructure such as fishing ports, cold storage, and catch processing facilities is not yet fully adequate to support the implementation of this policy. Many fishing ports in the region are still in a state of minimal facilities, so the distribution process of fish catches is often constrained. This affects the effectiveness of the PIT policy because, without adequate infrastructure, the quota-based fisheries management system and logbook are difficult to implement optimally.

In addition to infrastructure, human resource factors are also a major challenge. Not all fishermen and government officials have adequate capacity and expertise to support the implementation of the PIT policy. For example, many fishermen still do not understand the importance of filling out logbooks as a tool to record catches in a measurable manner. Training and education provided by the local Marine and Fisheries Service are not evenly distributed, so that the gap in knowledge and skills among fishermen is an obstacle to policy implementation. In addition, experts in the field of fisheries management technology are still limited at the regional level, which causes the monitoring and evaluation process to run less than optimally.

In terms of budget, the allocation of funds to support the implementation of the PIT policy in the Riau Islands is still inadequate. Many operational needs, such as the procurement of environmentally friendly fishing gear, development of monitoring technology, and training of fishermen, have not been fully met due to budget constraints. Although the central government has provided support in the form of policies and technical directives, significant financial support is still needed to increase regional capacity in managing fishery resources in a measurable and sustainable manner.

Finally, information resources are also an important concern in the implementation of the PIT policy. Management of fish catch data, fishermen's compliance with quotas, and monitoring of fishing areas still face obstacles due to limited access to sophisticated information technology. The digitalization system for logbooks, which is expected to create transparency and accuracy in reporting, is still in the early stages of development in the Riau Islands. Therefore, to increase the effectiveness of the PIT policy, it is necessary to strengthen all aspects of resources, including infrastructure investment, increasing human resource capacity, increasing budget allocation, and developing technology-based information systems. With adequate resource support, the PIT policy is expected to have a positive impact on the sustainability of fishery resources and the welfare of coastal communities in the Riau Islands Province.

c. Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure is one of the main indicators in Van Meter & Van Horn's policy implementation theory, which includes aspects of formality, procedures, hierarchy, and coordination between institutions that play a role in implementing the policy. In the context of implementing the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province, the bureaucratic structure plays an important role in determining the extent to which this policy can be implemented effectively and achieve the expected goals. The implementation of the PIT policy involves various parties, starting from the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (KKP), the Riau Islands Province Marine Affairs and Fisheries Service (DKP), to local fisheries business actors and fishermen.

In implementing the PIT policy, the bureaucratic structure in the Riau Islands Province faces several challenges, one of which is the complexity of coordination between the central government and local governments. The central government, through the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries, has the authority to set national policy regulations, such as fishing quotas and zoning, while local governments are responsible for technical implementation in the field.

However, there is often overlap between central policies and implementation at the local level. For example, differences in priorities between sustainable resource management and urgent local economic needs can hinder optimal policy implementation.

The long bureaucratic hierarchy is also an obstacle in the implementation of the PIT policy. The multi-layered decision-making process often slows down the resolution of problems that arise in the field. For example, in the management of logbooks to record fishing activities, approval from various levels of government is required before the data can be used for evaluation. This complicated procedure not only burdens policy implementers in the regions but also reduces the effectiveness of the policy in responding to the needs of fishermen directly. As a result, fishermen often feel that this policy benefits certain parties in the center more than those operating in the field.

On the other hand, the implementation of the PIT policy in the Riau Islands also shows a positive initiative in strengthening the bureaucratic structure. The local government has made efforts to simplify the reporting mechanism and strengthen coordination through the establishment of the Fisheries Management Institution (LPP) in WPPNRI 711. This LPP aims to integrate data and coordinate the implementation of policies between the center and regions so that the implementation process becomes more efficient. However, the success of this effort is highly dependent on the commitment of all parties to carry out their duties and responsibilities consistently in accordance with the established rules.

Overall, the analysis based on bureaucratic structure indicators in Van Meter & Van Horn's theory shows that the success of implementing the PIT policy in the Riau Islands Province is highly dependent on the capacity of the bureaucracy to adapt to local needs and strengthen cross-sector coordination. In addition, reforms are needed in bureaucratic governance, especially in simplifying procedures and increasing transparency in decision-making. Thus, the PIT policy can be implemented effectively to support the sustainability of fisheries resources in the Riau Islands region.

d. Disposition of the Executor

The implementer disposition indicator in the policy implementation theory proposed by Van Meter and Van Horn focuses on the attitude, commitment, and understanding of policy implementers towards the implemented policy. In the context of the Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province, the implementer's disposition is a key element that determines the effectiveness of the implementation of this policy. Policy implementers at the local government level, such as the Riau Islands Province Marine and Fisheries Service (DKP), have a great responsibility in ensuring that the PIT policy is implemented in accordance with applicable regulations. However, the success of implementation is highly dependent on the extent to which implementers understand the objectives of the policy, have a strong commitment to implementing it, and work synergistically with various stakeholders.

The attitudes and understanding of implementers towards the PIT policy in the Riau Islands Province indicate challenges. One of the main obstacles is the lack of in-depth understanding among local policy implementers regarding the technical aspects and strategic objectives of the PIT policy. For example, some implementers in the field have difficulty explaining to fishermen the importance of logbooks as a crucial data collection tool for quota-based fisheries management. This lack of understanding can affect the quality of communication between policy implementers and target communities, which ultimately impacts the effectiveness of overall policy implementation.

In addition, the implementation commitment to the PIT policy also faces challenges in the form of limited resources. Although policy implementers at the provincial and district/city levels have shown a strong initial commitment to support this national policy, budget and facility limitations hamper its implementation in the field. For example, the Marine Affairs and

Fisheries Department often faces logistical constraints in providing training to fishermen on filling out logbooks or ensuring that fishing zone supervision is carried out in accordance with quotas. This shows that even though implementers have good intentions, limited resources can hinder a positive disposition towards policy implementation.

On the other hand, the disposition of implementers is also influenced by the support and coordination between the central and regional governments. In PIT policies, complex bureaucratic structures often slow down decision-making and resource allocation, which impacts the attitudes of implementers at the local level. For example, the lack of clear technical guidance from the central government regarding quota management at the provincial level can cause confusion among regional implementers. This has the potential to reduce their motivation and commitment to implementing PIT policies optimally.

To improve the disposition of PIT policy implementers in the Riau Islands Province, integrated efforts need to be made, such as ongoing technical training, adequate budget allocation, and simplification of bureaucratic procedures. Policy implementers need to understand that the PIT policy is not only aimed at maintaining the sustainability of fish resources but also supporting the welfare of local fishermen through a data-based approach. By strengthening the disposition of implementers, the PIT policy can be implemented more effectively, providing significant ecological and economic benefits to the community in the Riau Islands Province.

3. Challenges and Obstacles to Management of Measured Fishing/Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT) in Riau Islands Province

The management of the Measured Fishing Policy/Penangkapan Ikan Terukur (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province faces a number of complex challenges. One of the main challenges is the lack of understanding and awareness of local fishermen regarding the PIT policy, especially regarding the importance of reporting data through fisheries logbooks. Traditional fishermen often feel that this policy is too technical and burdensome, especially in terms of filling out the logbook, which requires certain administrative skills. In many cases, the lack of adequate information from authorities about the objectives of this policy makes fishermen skeptical about the benefits they can obtain, resulting in low levels of compliance.

In addition, inadequate infrastructure and supporting technology are major obstacles to implementing the PIT policy. Several fishing ports in the Riau Islands are not yet equipped with adequate facilities to support effective monitoring and data collection. The digitalization system needed to process logbook data in real time is also still limited, especially in remote areas. Without adequate infrastructure, it is difficult for local governments to monitor fishing activities and ensure that the quotas that have been set are actually followed by fisheries business actors.

Another obstacle is the limited human resources competent in managing the PIT policy. Implementation of this policy requires experts who are able to supervise, collect data, and analyze quotas and fishing zones. However, at the regional level, the number of workers with relevant technical skills is still minimal. This causes supervision to be less than optimal, especially when it comes to ensuring that fishing activities remain within the specified limits. This limitation also impacts the effectiveness of the socialization and training programs provided to fishermen.

Another challenge is the conflict between small-scale fishermen and fisheries industry players that often arises due to the struggle for fishing areas. The Riau Islands Province has great potential as a fishing area, but the management of fishing zones that has not been fully integrated often causes tension in the field. Small-scale fishermen often feel marginalized by large business actors who have more sophisticated vessels and technology, making it difficult

for them to compete in accessing the same fish resources. This conflict is a serious obstacle to the sustainability of the implementation of the PIT policy.

Finally, suboptimal political support and cross-agency coordination are also significant obstacles. PIT policies require cooperation between the central government, local governments, and various other stakeholders. However, there is often a mismatch between central policies and local needs or conditions. For example, local governments may have difficulty adapting general national policies to more specific local contexts. This lack of synergy can slow down the policy implementation process and reduce the effectiveness of fisheries management in the Riau Islands. To overcome these obstacles, a more inclusive approach is needed, involving all stakeholders in the planning and implementation of PIT policies as a whole.

CONCLUSION

The Measured Fishing Policy (PIT) in the Riau Islands Province is a strategic step aimed at maintaining the sustainability of fishery resources while improving the welfare of coastal communities. With a sustainable potential of 1.1 million tons per year, but only 33% utilized, the implementation of the PIT policy is very relevant to optimize the utilization of existing resources sustainably. The division of water areas into several fishing zones and the determination of quotas and appropriate fishing gear are efforts to create a balance between ecology and economy. Support in the form of conservation areas, such as that which has been carried out in the eastern region of Bintan Island, is an important part of this policy to ensure that the marine ecosystem is maintained and is able to provide a spillover effect for fishermen's catches.

However, the implementation of the PIT policy in the Riau Islands is not free from complex challenges and obstacles. The biggest challenges include the lack of understanding of the policy by fishermen, limited infrastructure, lack of competent human resources, and conflicts between small-scale fishermen and fisheries industry players. In addition, the complex bureaucratic structure, lack of coordination across agencies, and suboptimal political support are also significant obstacles. This condition shows that the success of the PIT policy depends not only on good policy design but also on the effectiveness of implementation involving all related parties, including the central government, regional governments, and fishing communities.

To ensure the success of the PIT policy in the Riau Islands, synergistic efforts are needed that include strengthening human resource capacity, improving supporting infrastructure, and simplifying bureaucratic procedures. The government also needs to adopt a more inclusive communication strategy, such as utilizing digital technology, to reach fishermen in remote areas. In addition, close collaboration between the central government, local governments, academics, and business actors is key to creating measurable and sustainable fisheries management. With an integrated and data-based approach, the PIT policy is expected to not only maintain the sustainability of fish resources but also provide a positive economic impact on coastal communities in the Riau Islands Province.

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Role of Maritime Public Policy on The Economic Development of Coastal Communities in Tanjungpinang City Area

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ABSTRACT

Public policy plays a significant role in the development of coastal communities, particularly in areas heavily reliant on maritime resources. This research examines the role of maritime public policy in improving the economic welfare of coastal communities in Tanjungpinang City, located in the Riau Islands, Indonesia. With a population of over 230,000, Tanjungpinang is an archipelago whose residents are largely dependent on fisheries, marine tourism, and trade. The study highlights the importance of Law No. 32 of 2014 on Maritime Affairs and how policies derived from it aim to harness the potential of marine resources to benefit local economies through the blue economy principles. However, despite the clear goals of these policies, challenges in implementation persist. This study utilizes a qualitative approach, combining document analysis, interviews with local stakeholders, and surveys from coastal communities. The research finds that while maritime policies have facilitated several empowerment programs, such as the distribution of fish seeds and awareness campaigns, there are gaps in the infrastructure and workforce development needed to sustain these initiatives. Additionally, local communities show varying levels of engagement with the policies, which affects the overall impact on economic development. The study concludes that while maritime public policies have a positive influence on the economic development of coastal communities in Tanjungpinang City, their full potential can only be realized through continued investments in infrastructure, human resources, and better alignment with the local culture. Effective implementation requires ongoing supervision and adaptation to ensure sustainable growth in the region's maritime sectors.

Keywords: Role, Maritime, Public Policy, Economic Development

INTRODUCTION

Maritime Public Policy refers to the set of regulations, strategies, and frameworks that govern the use, protection, and development of maritime spaces, resources, and industries. This policy encompasses a wide range of issues, including international shipping, naval security, fisheries management, environmental conservation, and the sustainable use of oceanic resources (Panayides, 2006; Roe, 2013). It plays a critical role in ensuring that maritime activities are conducted in a manner that promotes economic growth, environmental stewardship, and international cooperation. Maritime public policy is shaped by national interests, international treaties, conventions, and the broader global context, with an emphasis on maintaining the balance between economic growth, national security, and environmental preservation (Rochwulaningsih, 2019; Roe, 2020).

The formulation of maritime public policy is often complex due to the interconnected nature of the oceans and seas, which do not adhere to geopolitical borders. Policy decisions in this field must address both national and international concerns, particularly when it comes to issues such as maritime safety, pollution control, and territorial disputes (Mière, 2014; Yang et al., 2013). A key component of maritime public policy is ensuring the protection of marine biodiversity and ecosystems while promoting the efficient and safe movement of goods through international trade routes. Furthermore, the policy framework includes regulations for managing maritime resources, such as fisheries and offshore energy production, with the aim of ensuring their sustainability for future generations. Effective maritime public policy must be dynamic, adaptable to technological advancements, and collaborative, as maritime activities increasingly have a global impact (Arif & Kurniawan, 2018; Dacanay & Walters, 2016; Nicholas, 2016).

Public Policy can be interpreted as an intervention made by the government to control society. Local governments run in accordance with government regulations and work plans in order to harmonize and equalize development and welfare (Anderson, 1994; Sabatier & Mazmanian, 1980). Efforts are based on rational thinking to achieve an ideal situation in order to be fair so that it becomes the goal of a community itself. With the principle of justice, the treatment of policies can be felt equally for all people. Meanwhile, efficiency is a condition of obtaining results that are more than planned or budgeted. Policies are expected to create a sense of security, which means that whatever actions are taken, as long as they do not violate the provisions and disturb others, are protected by the policy itself (Mukasa, 2015; Sharif & Irani, 2017)

Tanjungpinang, the capital of Riau Islands Province, is an archipelago surrounded by ocean, with an area of 258.82 km², consisting of 58.3% land and 41.7% ocean. Geological conditions are hilly and sloping valleys to the edge of the sea. There are sea tribes who live along the coast (Tanjungpinang City Culture and Tourism Office, n.d.). In this case, the government has established a maritime policy, namely Law No. 32 of 2014, concerning Maritime Affairs, with the scope as in Article 13 paragraph 2, namely Marine Resources Management, Human Resources Development; Defense, Security, Law Enforcement, and Safety at Sea, Governance and Institutions; Welfare Improvement, Marine Economy, Marine Sphere Management and Marine Environmental Protection, and Maritime Culture.

Both the government and regional governments have the authority to develop the public sector for the economic welfare of coastal communities, as stipulated in Article 14, paragraph 1; the government, in accordance with its authority, conducts marine management aimed at the prosperity of its people through the utilization and exploitation of marine resources using the principles of the blue economy (Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs, 2014).

Tanjungpinang City, with a population of 234,840 people spread across four sub-districts and 18 villages, has an archipelago geographical form, so it has great potential in the maritime economic sector with coastal communities. This confirms that maritime public policy plays an important role in developing potential through community economic empowerment programs, infrastructure development, and improving access or other facilities that become obstacles in the economic development of coastal communities with the culture and habits of their people. The coastal communities of Tanjungpinang City are highly dependent on the Fisheries, Maritime Tourism, and Trade Sectors, which are interrelated in improving the economy of the coastal communities of Tanjungpinang City. This paper aims to see the extent of the role of maritime public policy in the coastal area of Tanjungpinang City in improving the community's economy, seeing its effectiveness, and identifying the obstacles that can be identified to face the challenges that exist.

Table 1 Population of Tanjungpinang City

No	Kecamatan	Total Population
1	Bukit Bestari	52.590
2	Tanjungpinang Timur	120.320
3	Tanjungpinang Kota	19.220
4	Tanjungpinang Barat	420710
Total		234.840

Source: Tanjungpinang City Statistics Agency, Year 2023

The problem formulation of this research focuses on three main questions regarding the role of maritime public policy in supporting the economic development of coastal communities. Firstly, it aims to examine the role of maritime public policy in contributing to the economic growth of coastal areas, specifically in Tanjungpinang City. Secondly, the study seeks to explore whether maritime public policy has any measurable impact on the economic development of these communities. Lastly, the research addresses the challenges and obstacles encountered in the implementation of such policies, investigating the factors that may hinder or delay their effectiveness. These questions are crucial in understanding the dynamics between governmental policies and local development, especially in coastal regions that rely heavily on maritime industries for their livelihood.

The research objectives, derived from the problem formulation, are designed to provide a comprehensive analysis of maritime public policy's role in supporting the economic development of coastal communities in Tanjungpinang City. The first objective is to analyze how public policies specifically tailored to the maritime sector can foster economic growth in these coastal areas. The second objective involves identifying the constraints and challenges faced by policymakers and local authorities in implementing these policies effectively. Finally, the research aims to identify and explain the impact of maritime public policy on the economic development of the coastal communities in Tanjungpinang, providing valuable insights into how such policies can be optimized for greater impact. Through this approach, the study intends to offer a nuanced understanding of the interplay between public policy and regional economic development.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study aims to explore the role of maritime public policy in enhancing the economic welfare of coastal communities in Tanjungpinang City, Riau Islands. The research utilizes a qualitative approach (Creswell, 2014), combining both descriptive and analytical methods to assess the impacts of maritime policies on the local economy. Data collection will involve a combination of document analysis, interviews with key stakeholders including local government officials, community leaders, and business owners, as well as surveys conducted within the coastal communities themselves. This approach allows for a comprehensive understanding of the policy's effectiveness and the challenges it faces in implementation.

The study will also employ a case study methodology, focusing on Tanjungpinang City as a representative coastal area with significant maritime sector potential. This will provide insights into how specific policies, such as the Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs, have been applied locally. Additionally, the research will examine the community's perspective on these policies, including their level of understanding and acceptance, as well as the degree of empowerment they feel as a result of these initiatives. By involving local communities in the data collection process, the study will capture both the strengths and weaknesses of current maritime public policies.

The research objectives are to analyze the supporting and inhibiting factors of maritime policy implementation and its influence on the economic development of coastal communities. The methodology involves triangulating various sources of data to ensure the reliability and validity of the findings. Through interviews, surveys, and document reviews, the study will identify obstacles such as limited infrastructure, human resource capacity, and the community's adaptability to policy changes. These findings will provide actionable recommendations for improving the effectiveness of maritime public policies, particularly in empowering local communities and ensuring sustainable economic growth in Tanjungpinang City's coastal areas.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Theoretical Foundations in Public Policy, Community Empowerment, and Economic Development in Tanjungpinang Coastal Areas

A public policy must be designed with clear objectives, targeting specific goals and groups. In Indonesia, public policies are mandated by law, as stated in Article 1, Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which affirms that Indonesia is a rule of law state. According to Dye (1978), "Public policy is whatever governments choose to do or not to do. Governments do numerous things: they regulate conflicts within society, organize society to carry on conflicts with other societies, distribute a variety of symbolic and material services to members of society, and collect money from society, most often in the form of taxes." This definition highlights that public policies can be regulatory, organizational, distributive, or extractive, or a combination of all. Public policies thus encompass a broad spectrum of government activities that can affect society in multiple ways. Agustino (2004) further elaborates that "Policy is a direction of activity aimed at achieving specific goals." In this context, policy refers to a course of action designed to navigate various challenges and obstacles, while capitalizing on opportunities to achieve intended outcomes. This theory is particularly relevant for analyzing public policy in the maritime sector, specifically in Tanjungpinang City's coastal areas, with the goal of improving the economic welfare of local communities.

Empowerment is the process of providing resources, opportunities, knowledge, and skills to citizens, enabling them to increase their capacity to shape their future and participate actively in efforts that influence their communities. Empowerment, as Ife explains, is intrinsically linked to the concept of power and can be analyzed from multiple perspectives: pluralist, elitist, structural, and post-structural. These perspectives provide a comprehensive understanding of how power dynamics influence the empowerment process. This theory is particularly applicable to public policies in Tanjungpinang's coastal areas, where empowering the community is essential for addressing challenges and promoting economic welfare. The successful implementation of maritime public policies requires actions that equip local communities with the knowledge and tools to overcome challenges and foster sustainable development.

Economic development refers to the process of improving the economic well-being and quality of life for a population, primarily by increasing per capita income. In the context of Tanjungpinang City's coastal areas, economic development strategies must account for factors such as population growth and changes induced by policies aimed at enhancing the local economy. Economic development is a multi-dimensional process that involves the reorganization and integration of the entire economic and social system (Sakka & Ghadi, 2023; Todaro, 2002). This theory focuses on enhancing income and welfare through sustainable growth, particularly within coastal communities. The goal is to create an economic environment that allows for long-term prosperity and improved standards of living. Economic development aims to: "Increase the availability of goods and services, raise income levels, and encourage individuals to make responsible economic and social choices." Thus,

development should not be limited to income growth and the availability of goods and services, but also to how such growth can be leveraged to benefit the broader population, especially in the coastal areas of Tanjungpinang City.

2. Maritime Public Policy on the Economic Development of Coastal Communities in the Tanjungpinang City Area

The management of coastal areas and small islands has become a key focus of public policy, aimed at ensuring sustainable development and improving the welfare of coastal communities. According to Law No. 27 of 2007 on the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (PWP3-K), the management process involves careful planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal resources. These processes are intended to harmonize efforts between various sectors, the government and regional governments, and the land and marine ecosystems, ultimately fostering improved community welfare. Article 4 of the law emphasizes the necessity of protecting coastal resources and promoting harmony between government levels and local communities. Furthermore, it highlights the importance of empowering communities to enhance their socio-economic well-being. This is particularly evident in Article 63, which mandates the government to facilitate effective community engagement in managing coastal areas, thus ensuring the sustainable use of resources and the preservation of local ecosystems.

Subsequent amendments to this policy are reflected in Law No. 1 of 2014, which amends Law No. 27 of 2007. This revision introduces changes such as the expansion of certain provisions and adjustments to the objects of regulation. Notably, Article 1 of Law No. 1/2014 updates the scope of coastal and small island management, further reinforcing the idea of improving the welfare of the people. In particular, Article 63 (2) stresses the government and local authorities' responsibility to support community businesses by offering capacity-building opportunities, technology and information access, financial support, infrastructure, and market opportunities. These changes highlight the evolving approach to coastal management, with a stronger emphasis on community involvement and economic empowerment.

Further advancing the scope of maritime policy, Law No. 32/2014 on Maritime Affairs underscores the importance of managing marine resources for the benefit of the people. Article 14 (1) calls for both the government and regional governments to engage in marine management activities aimed at maximizing public prosperity, utilizing marine resources through blue economy principles. The welfare of coastal communities in areas such as Tanjungpinang City is directly linked to these policies, which include community empowerment programs designed to enhance local livelihoods.

Additionally, Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. 12 of 2024 provides a framework for community participation and empowerment in coastal and small island management. This regulation offers detailed guidelines on resource management, licensing, and the supervision of community activities related to coastal development. It stresses the government's obligation to facilitate community involvement in managing coastal areas, particularly in the development of the fisheries and marine tourism sectors. By providing access to these sectors, the government aims to ensure that communities in Tanjungpinang City are actively involved in and benefit from the sustainable use of marine resources.

3. Analysis of the Role of Maritime Public Policy on the Economic Development of Coastal Communities in Tanjungpinang City

Maritime public policy in Tanjungpinang City plays a vital role in improving the economic development of coastal communities. As part of the Tanjungpinang City Government's program, various empowerment initiatives are designed to help the local population enhance their economic welfare by addressing their needs and providing necessary

support. One key aspect of these initiatives is the empowerment programs that focus on raising awareness and providing assistance to coastal communities, enabling them to improve their livelihoods.

Table 2. Community Empowerment Program

No	Activity	Year	Target	Description
1	Socialization of the National Movement to Love the Sea	2024	Neighbourhood Forum	Se Kota Tanjungpinang
2	White Snapper Seeding Assistance from BBPL Batam	2023	Sub-district Marine Fish Farmers	Bukit Bestari, 2 Groups
3	White Snapper Seeding Assistance from BBPL Batam	2023	Sub-district Marine Fish Farmers	Tanjungpinang City, 5 Groups

Source: Author, 2024

For example, the government has implemented programs such as the "Socialization of the National Movement to Love the Sea," which aims to increase awareness among local communities about the importance of preserving marine resources. Additionally, the delivery of white snapper seeding assistance to sub-district marine fish farmers in Bukit Bestari and other areas further aids the development of local fisheries, offering support to several community groups in these regions. These activities demonstrate how maritime public policies can help local communities engage in sustainable practices that, in turn, improve their economic standing and quality of life.



Figure 1. Socialization of Love the Sea Month

Source: Author, 2024

Furthermore, the Tanjungpinang City Government's policies also open up new business opportunities for coastal communities. Notably, the issuance of Perwako Tanjungpinang No. 54 of 2023, which outlines the action plan for developing the Madong Village—Sei Nyirih Minawisata area, highlights how government policies can stimulate the growth of new sectors such as marine tourism. Such initiatives encourage entrepreneurship and create job opportunities that contribute to the overall economic development of the region. However, the implementation of maritime public policies in Tanjungpinang City faces several challenges. One of the key obstacles is infrastructure development. As a growing city, Tanjungpinang requires continued investments in infrastructure to support the successful implementation of policies aimed at improving the welfare of coastal communities. Additionally, the limited availability of skilled human resources remains a significant challenge. The effective management of marine resources and tourism, which are essential to the success of these

policies, relies on the expertise of the local workforce. Therefore, building a more competent workforce is crucial to sustaining these economic initiatives.



Figure 2. Delivery of White Snapper Fish Seeds in Bukit Bestari Sub-district
Source: Author, 2024

Lastly, although the Tanjungpinang City Government has undertaken various community empowerment programs, the effectiveness of these efforts depends on the implementation of appropriate strategies. While the provision of assistance and training is valuable, ensuring that these initiatives align with the local culture and are relevant to the community's specific needs is essential. Continued supervision and evaluation of the outcomes of these programs will help identify areas for improvement and ensure that the support provided continues to benefit the community in the long term. Thus, a strategic approach that considers the unique characteristics of each coastal area is necessary for the success and sustainability of the empowerment programs.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of maritime public policies in the coastal areas of Tanjungpinang City has the potential to significantly enhance the economic development and welfare of local communities. Public policy frameworks, such as the Law No. 27/2007 on Coastal Area and Small Island Management and subsequent revisions, have emphasized the importance of sustainable resource management, community engagement, and economic empowerment. These policies provide a strong foundation for improving the livelihoods of coastal residents by encouraging sustainable practices and empowering them through various programs and initiatives. The focus on community-based empowerment ensures that local communities are active participants in the development process, contributing to long-term economic prosperity.

Despite the positive impact of these policies, challenges remain in the effective implementation and long-term success of these initiatives. Infrastructure development is a crucial area that requires continued investment to ensure that the necessary support structures are in place to sustain and expand community empowerment programs. Additionally, the limited availability of skilled human resources poses a significant barrier to the efficient management of marine resources and the tourism sector, both of which are key to the economic development of coastal communities. Addressing these challenges through targeted investments in infrastructure and human capital development is essential for realizing the full potential of maritime public policies in Tanjungpinang City.

To ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of maritime public policies, it is critical that the government continues to evaluate and refine its strategies in alignment with the

specific needs of coastal communities. While initiatives such as the Socialization of the National Movement to Love the Sea and the delivery of white snapper seeding assistance have proven beneficial, the success of these programs relies on their alignment with local culture and the active involvement of the community. Ongoing supervision and adaptation to changing circumstances will be essential for maintaining momentum and ensuring that the economic benefits of these policies are widely distributed, thus securing a brighter future for the coastal residents of Tanjungpinang City.

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Pa'boya: The Adaptation of Coastal Communities in South Sulawesi to Maritime Migration Policies in Southeast Asia

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ABSTRACT

Migration has long been a significant characteristic of human societies, shaping demographic patterns, socio-economic structures, and cultural landscapes across regions. In Southeast Asia, migration is driven by diverse factors such as labor demands, environmental challenges, and socio-political instability. This study focuses on the adaptation strategies of coastal communities in South Sulawesi, particularly the Pa'boya community, in response to maritime migration policies. These communities face dual challenges from regional migration policies and environmental changes, which impact their cultural identity, traditional livelihoods, and access to natural resources. The research adopts a qualitative methodology, analyzing secondary data from journal articles, books, and policy documents. The study explores the relationship between local adaptation mechanisms, such as the Pa'boya's cultural practices, and broader regional policy frameworks. It also highlights the gaps in existing migration policies that often fail to address the unique challenges faced by coastal communities. The results show that the Pa'boya community has developed sophisticated responses to migration policies through collective action, advocacy, and the preservation of cultural heritage. Despite policy restrictions that affect traditional fishing practices, the community demonstrates resilience by diversifying livelihoods and engaging in sustainable practices. However, the impact of modernization and environmental pressures poses risks to their cultural identity, and there is an urgent need for policies that integrate local perspectives into broader migration frameworks.

Keyword: Maritime Culture, Migration Policies, Bugis Community, Adaptation, Southeast Asia

INTRODUCTION

Migration has long been a significant characteristic of human societies, shaping demographic patterns, socio-economic structures, and cultural landscapes across regions. In Southeast Asia, migration is a complex interplay of voluntary and forced movement, driven by factors such as labor market demands, environmental challenges, and socio-political instability. (Um & Gaspar, 2016) emphasize that this region is at the crossroads of global migration flows, where individuals seek work, refuge, or a sense of belonging. The dynamism of migration in Southeast Asia highlights its dual role as both a source of opportunity and a challenge for governance and adaptation strategies.

Coastal regions, such as those in South Sulawesi, are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of migration due to their socio-economic reliance on natural resources and proximity to busy maritime routes. (Hannak & Moreno, 2012) argue that managing such regions becomes increasingly complex amidst environmental changes and evolving migration

patterns. In Southeast Asia, adaptation in coastal areas requires addressing not only ecological challenges but also socio-political pressures arising from migration. This dual challenge underscores the importance of integrated coastal management approaches that account for both local adaptation mechanisms and broader policy frameworks. It is important to note that migration policies in Southeast Asia often reveal gaps between macro-level governance frameworks and local realities. (Hickey et al., 2013) examine regional migration policies and highlight significant shortcomings, noting that existing policies often prioritize regional integration over local adaptation, overlooking the lived experiences of coastal communities. While these policies are crucial for harmonizing migration flows, they frequently fail to address the unique challenges faced by communities dependent on traditional livelihoods. These gaps highlight the need to bridge the divide between policy design and local realities.

The phenomenon of *Pa'boya*, a traditional adaptation strategy practiced by coastal communities in South Sulawesi, offers a valuable perspective for understanding this gap. Rooted in cultural resilience, *Pa'boya* represents an indigenous response to external pressures, balancing community survival with environmental stewardship. As (Hickey et al., 2013) note, local adaptation mechanisms like *Pa'boya* are often overlooked in mainstream migration discourse, despite their potential to inform more inclusive policy frameworks. Studying *Pa'boya* can provide insights into the intersection of local practices and regional governance. Coastal migration in South Sulawesi cannot be fully understood without considering the broader context of Southeast Asia's migration policies. (Hickey et al., 2013) note that such policies often impose restrictions that inadvertently exacerbate vulnerabilities for coastal communities. For instance, regulations that limit fishing zones or introduce licensing requirements can disrupt traditional practices, compelling communities to adapt their livelihoods. This interplay between policy constraints and local adaptation underscores the resilience of coastal populations while exposing gaps in governance.

Moreover, the resilience of coastal communities in adapting to migration-related challenges points to a broader trend of community-led adaptation strategies. (Arifianto, 2009) highlights that local adaptation strategies often emerge as creative responses to systemic neglect. However, these strategies require recognition and support to achieve long-term sustainability. In the context of *Pa'boya*, formalizing such practices within policy frameworks could enhance their effectiveness while preserving their cultural significance. The study of *pa'boya* also contributes to broader migration literature by emphasizing the importance of integrating local adaptation mechanisms into regional governance. (Hickey et al., 2013) argue that inclusive policy frameworks must consider diverse adaptation practices to ensure equitable outcomes. This is particularly relevant in Southeast Asia, where migration patterns and associated challenges vary significantly across regions. By incorporating localized insights, policymakers can design migration strategies that are more responsive and sustainable.

This study aims to explore the role of *pa'boya* as an adaptation mechanism in South Sulawesi, examining its interaction with maritime migration policies in Southeast Asia. This investigation seeks to bridge the gap between local adaptation practices and regional policy frameworks, offering both theoretical and practical contributions. By focusing on the interplay between *pa'boya* and migration policies, this research underscores the importance of integrating local perspectives into global governance discourses, paving the way for more inclusive and effective adaptation strategies. Focuses on the adaptation of South Sulawesi's coastal communities to maritime migration policies in Southeast Asia, using the concept of *Pa'boya* as a key local mechanism. Within this context, it is essential to understand how maritime cultural transformations, the role of globalization, and migration policy dynamics influence the lives of coastal populations.

The study by (Akhmar et al., 2024), published in *Jurnal Ilmu Budaya*, explores the transformation of maritime culture among the Bugis-Makassar people in South Sulawesi,

driven by advancements in science, technology, and socio-economic changes. This research highlights a shift from traditional technologies to modern systems in navigation and vessel propulsion, as well as structural transformations in maritime culture due to globalization. These changes have simultaneously influenced traditional values and enriched community interactions with marine resources. Although the study provides an essential framework for understanding the dynamics of maritime community adaptation amidst global changes, it does not specifically address maritime migration policies. Christian Pelras' book, *The Bugis* (1996), offers an in-depth exploration of the maritime culture of the Bugis people, particularly their seafaring traditions. Pelras underscores the renowned sailing skills of the Bugis community and the critical role of the sea in shaping their economic and cultural identity. While the book provides valuable historical context, it does not examine modern adaptations to maritime policies, which are central to this study (Pelras, 1996).

The article by White et al. (2002), published in *AMBIO*, discusses coastal resource management in Southeast Asia and its impact on local communities. The study identifies challenges arising from modern regulations that limit traditional activities of coastal populations, emphasizing the importance of community involvement in decision-making processes. While the research is pertinent to understanding the interplay between marine policies and community livelihoods, its scope remains too broad to address the specific context of South Sulawesi (White et al., 2005). The three reviewed works provide essential conceptual and historical foundations for this research. Akhmar et al. (2024) address the transformation of maritime culture relevant to the adaptation of coastal communities to socio-economic changes. (Pelras, 1996) offers insights into the maritime migration traditions of the Bugis-Makassar people, while (White et al., 2005) presents perspectives on the impact of marine policies on coastal communities in Southeast Asia (Akhmar et al., 2024). However, this study takes a distinct approach by examining how coastal communities in South Sulawesi locally adapt to maritime migration policies through the lens of *Pa'boya*. By addressing the gap between local cultural transformations and modern policy adaptations, this research aims to contribute new insights to the fields of maritime studies and migration policy.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative research design utilizing library research methods. The primary focus of the research is to analyze secondary data, including journal articles, books, and policy documents, in order to construct a comprehensive understanding of *Pa'boya* and its policy implications. Data were collected through an extensive literature review, selecting sources relevant to coastal adaptation, migration policies, and Southeast Asian governance frameworks. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of the adaptation strategies employed by coastal communities and the relationship between regional migration policies and their responses to environmental change. Thematic analysis was conducted to identify patterns in the adaptation strategies of coastal communities and to examine how these strategies align with existing regional migration policies. Key themes that emerged in the research include resilience, policy impact, and community agency. This library-based approach ensures that the analysis remains grounded in existing literature while also providing room for critical engagement with both theoretical and empirical studies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Introduction to the Adaptation of Coastal Communities in Southeast Asia

The adaptation of coastal communities in South Sulawesi, particularly the *Pa'boya* community, to maritime migration policies in Southeast Asia is a multidimensional issue involving cultural identity, economic sustainability and social dynamics. These policies of Southeast Asian countries affect the movement of people and greatly impact the livelihoods

and sociocultural identity of these communities. Understanding these coping mechanisms therefore highlights the importance of adapting migration policies to the local context for better acceptance and adaptation (Alunaza & Junaidi, 2017).

The *Pa'boya* people live in a coastal region characterized by rich marine biodiversity and vibrant ecosystems. But this beautiful environment is increasingly threatened by climate change. Rising sea levels and extreme weather events are disrupting fisheries and eroding the coast they have relied on for generations (IPCC, 2022). *Salty Air* tells a story of resilience and struggle as communities grapple with the realities of their changing environment. It is clear that they urgently need to adapt to maintain their cultural identity while responding to external pressures. Community engagement is at the heart of the Paiyas' adaptation efforts. Local knowledge plays an important role in developing effective strategies that are consistent with cultural values (Berkes et al., 2000). Through workshops and cooperative initiatives, elders share traditional fishing techniques, while younger members introduce innovative practices to meet modern challenges. This intergenerational dialog fosters a sense of ownership of adaptation initiatives and ensures culturally appropriate and sustainable solutions. The village meetings lead to lively discussions and emphasize the importance of collective action to address climate risks.

2. Importance of the Topic in the Context of International Relations

In Southeast Asia, migration plays a crucial role in the region's economic development, with labor mobility being a significant factor driving growth. High levels of migration are driven by individuals seeking better employment opportunities, and this movement contributes to economic prosperity in both sending and receiving countries. For instance, remittances from migrant workers serve as a vital source of income for their home countries, enhancing living standards and alleviating poverty (IOM, 2020). Moreover, migration can foster regional cooperation among Southeast Asian nations, as effective management requires collaborative policies that address both legal and irregular migration. The ASEAN framework offers a platform for member states to formulate strategies promoting safe, orderly, and regular migration, while simultaneously tackling issues such as human trafficking and exploitation (Hickey et al., 2013). Such regional cooperation is essential for creating cohesive migration policies that uphold human rights and support sustainable development.

International migration also has significant implications for domestic policy. Countries receiving large numbers of immigrants may need to adjust labor laws, social services, and healthcare systems to accommodate newcomers (Hickey et al., 2013). Conversely, nations sending migrants abroad must develop policies to retain skilled workers or support the reintegration of returning migrants. These domestic adjustments are vital for aligning national interests with the realities of global migration trends. Furthermore, migration is intrinsically linked to human rights and social justice. Migrants often face exploitation and abuse, which makes protecting their rights a critical aspect of international relations. Addressing these challenges through collaborative efforts among international organizations and governments is necessary to create migration policies that safeguard human dignity while facilitating cross-border mobility (Hickey et al., 2013).

Culturally, migration facilitates exchange and integration, bringing diverse perspectives to host societies. This movement enriches social and national frameworks, fostering mutual understanding and enhancing international cooperation (Hugo, 2005). However, it also presents challenges, particularly in maintaining social cohesion and addressing identity concerns. Policymakers must adopt inclusive strategies that celebrate diversity while ensuring harmonious integration. Public perception and political discourse surrounding migration can significantly shape national narratives. Negative stereotypes about migrants can foster populist ideologies and anti-immigrant sentiments, leading to restrictive immigration policies

(Hugo, 2005). Therefore, understanding how international relations influence public attitudes is crucial for fostering informed and empathetic discussions that promote social cohesion.

Finally, environmental factors are increasingly influencing migration patterns in Southeast Asia, as climate change leads to rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and resource depletion. These environmental shifts force communities to relocate, highlighting the need for international frameworks that address environmental displacement (IOM, 2020). Integrating environmental considerations into migration policies is essential for developing sustainable strategies that support vulnerable populations while enhancing their resilience in the face of climate change.

3. Community Response to Maritime Migration Policies

The *Pa'boya* community in South Sulawesi has developed a sophisticated response to the maritime migration policies emerging in Southeast Asia. These policies, often driven by regional security concerns and economic imperatives, have significant ramifications for the livelihoods and cultural traditions of coastal populations. As these policies evolve, the *Pa'boya* community has exhibited considerable resilience and adaptability, engaging proactively with these changes while striving to preserve their cultural and economic way of life.

A central component of the *Pa'boya's* response is their emphasis on collective action. The community has a long-standing tradition of communal cooperation, which has proven increasingly vital in navigating the complexities posed by maritime migration policies. Faced with limitations on fishing access and stricter regulatory enforcement, community members have come together to pool resources, share expertise, and collaborate on adaptive strategies. This collective solidarity not only helps to mitigate the economic repercussions of policy changes but also reinforces social cohesion and mutual support within the community (Alunaza & Junaidi, 2017).

Moreover, the *Pa'boya* have engaged in active advocacy efforts to ensure their voices are considered in policy-making processes. By establishing local organizations and participating in regional policy dialogues, they seek to influence the formulation of policies that have direct implications for their livelihoods. This proactive participation reflects a wider trend among marginalized communities in Southeast Asia, wherein grassroots movements are increasingly acknowledged as significant actors in shaping and reshaping migration policy frameworks (*Situation Report on International Migration in East and South-East Asia*, 2008).

4. Impact on Cultural and Social Identity

The influence of maritime migration policies on the cultural and social identity of the *Pa'boya* community is substantial. These policies, which reshape access to marine resources and modify traditional fishing practices, present significant threats to the community's cultural heritage. For the *Pa'boya*, fishing transcends economic activity; it is intricately linked to their identity, spirituality, and social fabric. The restriction of access to traditional fishing grounds can result in a detachment from cultural customs and rituals that have been preserved through generations (Socquet-Clerc et al., 2023). In response to these challenges, the *Pa'boya* have undertaken measures to safeguard their cultural identity amidst shifting conditions. Community-driven efforts focused on documenting traditional fishing methods and oral histories serve as essential means of cultural preservation. By involving younger community members in these initiatives, the *Pa'boya* foster a sense of pride in their heritage and work to ensure the continuity of traditional knowledge (Alunaza & Junaidi, 2017). Cultural festivals and gatherings that celebrate maritime traditions also offer vital opportunities for community reinforcement and the affirmation of identity.

Nevertheless, the impact of modernization and external pressures must not be underestimated. As members of the *Pa'boya* community seek alternative livelihoods in

response to restrictive maritime policies, there is an inherent risk of cultural erosion. Younger generations may be drawn to urban areas for employment prospects, which can contribute to a gradual decline in traditional practices. To counter this, it is crucial for local leaders and elders to actively involve youth in cultural education programs that emphasize the significance of their maritime heritage (IOM, 2020).

5. Influence of Geopolitical Forces on Local Communities

The geopolitical context of Southeast Asia plays a significant role in shaping the experiences of local communities, such as the *Pa'boya*, through maritime migration policies that emphasize national security at the expense of human security. The region's intricate territorial disputes and security challenges often drive governments to implement strict measures designed to regulate migration and safeguard national interests (Socquet-Clerc et al., 2023). Such policies can foster an environment where local communities feel marginalized and vulnerable to external pressures.

For example, as nations bolster their maritime security in response to perceived threats like illegal fishing or human trafficking, coastal communities can become ensnared in these efforts. The heightened surveillance and enforcement measures frequently result in restricted access to traditional fishing areas, disrupting local livelihoods and posing risks to food security (Bradford & Strating, 2023). The *Pa'boya* community has experienced these impacts firsthand, as regulatory shifts often prioritize state objectives over the welfare of local populations. Additionally, geopolitical tensions can amplify the pre-existing challenges faced by coastal communities. Competition for maritime resources among neighboring nations can spark conflicts that directly hinder local fishermen's ability to work freely (Socquet-Clerc et al., 2023). In such a context, it becomes essential for local communities like the *Pa'boya* to navigate these geopolitical dynamics while advocating for their rights and interests.

To address these issues effectively, it is critical for policymakers at both national and regional levels to acknowledge the interconnected nature of geopolitical developments and local realities. Meaningful engagement with communities in discussions on maritime governance can contribute to ensuring that policies are not only effective but equitable (Bradford & Strating, 2023). By promoting dialogue between governments and local stakeholders, it is possible to establish frameworks that balance national security priorities with the safeguarding of community rights and livelihoods.

6. Resilience and Adaptation Strategies

The *Pa'boya* community in South Sulawesi exemplifies resilience and adaptability in navigating the challenges posed by maritime migration policies. Their strength lies in a blend of traditional practices, community solidarity, and innovative approaches that enable them to sustain their livelihoods and cultural identity in the face of shifting circumstances.

- a. Adapting Through Diversified Livelihoods; Historically reliant on fishing as their main source of income, the *Pa'boya* have turned to diversified economic activities in response to restrictions on fishing grounds and growing competition from larger commercial fisheries. Families are increasingly exploring agriculture, aquaculture, and small-scale trade as alternative means of livelihood. For example, cultivating rice, vegetables, and fruits not only ensures food security but also provides a supplementary income stream. Similarly, fish farming has emerged as a viable extension of their fishing traditions, allowing for sustainable practices. The community's commitment to skill development underscores their adaptability. Through workshops and training programs facilitated by local NGOs and government initiatives, individuals are learning entrepreneurship, sustainable farming, and financial literacy. These opportunities empower community

members to venture into new businesses or improve existing ones, fostering economic resilience (Alunaza & Juani, 2017).

- b. **Strengthening Community Solidarity;** A cornerstone of the Pa'boya's resilience is their emphasis on collective action and shared resources. During periods of hardship, such as low fishing yields due to environmental factors or regulatory changes, families pool resources to support one another. This collective spirit extends to communal projects, where the community collaborates to enhance infrastructure or address shared challenges. Cultural traditions and communal gatherings play an equally significant role in maintaining social bonds. Rituals celebrating traditional fishing practices or local festivals strengthen community identity and provide a platform for exchanging knowledge on sustainable and adaptive practices. Elders, in particular, contribute invaluable insights drawn from historical experiences, fostering intergenerational learning (Alunaza & Junaidi, 2017).
- c. **Preserving Cultural Identity;** Despite the pressures of modernization and policy changes, the Pa'boya are dedicated to preserving their cultural heritage. Traditional fishing techniques, respect for marine ecosystems, and the oral transmission of ecological wisdom are integral to their identity. Community-led initiatives aim to document these practices, ensuring they are passed on to younger generations. The *pa'boya* also align their cultural values with contemporary environmental goals through collaborative projects. Partnering with environmental organizations, they adopt eco-friendly fishing methods that uphold sustainability while preserving their traditional knowledge. These efforts bolster their environmental stewardship and enhance their influence in negotiations with policymakers regarding access to natural resources (Alunaza & Junaidi, 2017).

7. Bridging Policy and Practice

The integration of local voices into maritime policy development is crucial for balancing regional goals with community needs. The *Pa'boya's* involvement in participatory approaches, such as town hall meetings and focus group discussions, enables them to share their insights and propose solutions tailored to their unique context. Building trust between policymakers and the community is a vital element, achieved through transparent communication and acknowledgment of their contributions (IOM, 2020). Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are essential for assessing the impact of policies on the *Pa'boya's* social, economic, and environmental well-being. By establishing feedback loops, policymakers can adjust regulations to mitigate any adverse effects on the community. Capacity building further strengthens the *Pa'boya's* ability to engage with decision-makers. Training programs for local leaders in advocacy, negotiation, and legal frameworks enhance their representation in policy discussions. Adequate resource allocation ensures that initiatives supporting sustainable livelihoods and cultural preservation are well-funded and implemented effectively. Through resilience, adaptability, and collaboration, the *Pa'boya* community not only navigates challenges but also positions itself as a vital stakeholder in shaping maritime migration policies that honor their heritage and ensure sustainable futures (Lendorfer et al., 2020).

8. Community Dependency and Autonomy

Exploring the balance between dependency and autonomy within coastal communities is crucial for fostering resilience, especially for the *Pa'boya* community in South Sulawesi. These dynamics are shaped by multiple factors, such as economic conditions, environmental pressures, and the regulatory frameworks influenced by maritime migration policies.

- a. **Dependency on External Resources;** Coastal communities like the *Pa'boya* often rely on external resources, including government assistance, support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and market forces. This dependency can weaken their autonomy and hinder their capacity to manage local resources independently. For example, when

community projects are funded by external sources, they can become reliant on outside support, leading to a cycle where local initiatives are driven by the availability of such aid rather than by genuine local needs and capabilities (IOM, 2020). This dependency is particularly evident during periods of environmental or economic distress, such as when fishing livelihoods are threatened by overfishing or changes in marine ecosystems. During these times, communities may turn to external aid for basic necessities, resulting in a diminished sense of self-determination and agency. To counteract this, strategies focused on promoting self-sufficiency through sustainable resource management and economic diversification are essential. Empowering community members to engage in environmentally sustainable practices and explore alternative livelihoods can help reduce reliance on outside support and enhance their resilience to external challenges.

- b. Empowerment through Education; Education is pivotal in fostering autonomy within coastal communities. By equipping community members with knowledge about their rights and available resources, individuals are better positioned to advocate for their needs within policy discussions. This empowerment enables communities to navigate complex regulatory environments more effectively and ensures their voices contribute to decision-making processes impacting their livelihoods (Amin et al., 2020). Empowerment through education can be realized through various forms of training. Programs focused on sustainable fishing techniques enhance the technical skills of community members and foster a sense of stewardship over local resources. Workshops on legal rights, such as fishing quotas or access to marine territories, equip individuals with the skills needed to engage assertively with policymakers. Additionally, educational initiatives that highlight the significance of cultural heritage and traditional ecological knowledge bolster community identity while promoting sustainable practices (Amin et al., 2020). Promoting a culture of continuous learning also supports collaborative knowledge-sharing within the community. Such an environment can lead to the development of innovative solutions tailored to local challenges. For instance, community-led projects that integrate traditional fishing practices with modern conservation strategies illustrate how education can empower individuals while preserving cultural traditions (IOM, 2020).

CONCLUSION

The *Pa'boya* community in South Sulawesi has navigated the complexities of maritime migration policies in Southeast Asia with remarkable adaptability. Research indicates that, despite substantial external pressures from regional migration regulations and environmental changes, the *Pa'boya* have showcased significant resilience through cultural adaptability, collective initiatives, and community-led efforts. Their response has been multifaceted, involving the preservation of traditional knowledge, adaptive strategies for livelihoods, and the strengthening of social networks to counteract the negative impacts of these policies. This highlights not only the proactive role of local communities in managing policy consequences but also the importance of integrating local knowledge and customs into the formulation of maritime and migration regulations.

The study also suggests that the *Pa'boya*'s adaptation strategies are not purely reactive but proactive, influencing the policies that impact them. Their actions include advocating for more inclusive and cooperative regional policy frameworks that balance environmental conservation with socio-economic sustainability. Through their strong communal traditions and collaborative practices, the *Pa'boya* demonstrate that cultural identity and collective resilience are essential for overcoming challenges driven by significant regulatory changes. This insight calls for a reassessment of top-down policy-making and urges policymakers to involve local communities as active stakeholders in the decision-making process, ensuring that policies resonate with the experiences of those most affected.

Moreover, the findings imply that the *Pa'boya's* adaptive approach holds lessons with broader regional significance. This case contributes to discussions on sustainable migration management and community development in Southeast Asia. It becomes clear that successful adaptation in South Sulawesi requires aligning national policy frameworks with the needs of local communities, emphasizing inclusivity and sustainability. Policymakers and international organizations should consider not just economic and environmental aspects, but also the socio-cultural dimensions of the communities involved. A collaborative, participatory approach could lead to stronger, more effective responses to maritime migration challenges, supporting the resilience and long-term well-being of coastal communities such as the *Pa'boya* and others in the region.

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Redefining Paradiplomacy Strategy to Strengthen Island Governance Autonomy: The Case of Riau Islands, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the role of paradiplomacy in strengthening the local governance autonomy of the Riau Islands, Indonesia, a region facing challenges in capitalizing on its strategic geographical location and marine resources. While Riau Islands holds significant potential in tourism, fisheries, and regional development, its subnational autonomy has not been fully leveraged to foster successful paradiplomatic initiatives. Using desk research and secondary data from governmental sources, scientific articles, and media reports, this study evaluates the effectiveness of paradiplomacy in enhancing regional cooperation, promoting sustainable development, and addressing socio-economic issues such as poverty and inequality. The findings reveal that, despite numerous successful collaborations with international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and foreign governments, challenges remain in aligning local and national policies, managing external funds, and ensuring equitable distribution of resources. Empowering local communities, especially in the sectors of fisheries and tourism, has been a key focus, but issues of community displacement and foreign exploitation remain significant concerns. The research concludes that while paradiplomacy has contributed to some progress, a more coordinated and sustainable approach is necessary to fully realize the region's potential. Future strategies should focus on enhancing local governance capacity, improving public-private partnerships, and fostering a more inclusive development model that ensures the benefits of paradiplomacy are widely distributed.

Keyword: Island Governance, Paradiplomacy, Riau Islands, Subnational Autonomy

INTRODUCTION

Wonderful place with an abundance of tourist attractions also has a strategy in geoeconomics and geopolitics, this one called Riau Islands. As a part of an archipelagic state, Indonesia, Riau Islands has many sectors as their potential to support regional competitiveness. Positioned strategically between the Malacca Strait, the Karimata Strait, and the Northern Natuna Sea as a getaway for world trade this depicts how crucial government roles are to confront the challenges nowadays along with their unique motto "Berpancang Amanag, Bersauh Marwah" means that the Riau Islands province is determined to develop its region into a center of economic growth while maintaining their values by a prosperous, noble, and educated society (BPK RI Riau).

A distinctive way for Riau is its regional autonomy, gaining greater authority has allowed for more responsive and efficient governance where there is a term called *das sollen* and *das sein*. In short, *das sollen* is what should or ought to be done and for *das sein* is empirical evidence. Begins with their awareness of their geographic location, they enhanced

their tourism hotspots gradually from year to year from historical sites to natural sites. Moreover, the Riau government is setting their goals for the number of tourists coming both domestically and internationally. These become a background where the ought to be done is increasing its local governance autonomy effectively to protect and monitor the economic growth where the Riau Governments should maximize its potential.

Regional autonomy in Indonesia (Otonomi Daerah) was introduced with the enactment of Law No.22 of 1999, replaced with Law No. 32 of 2004, and for the most recent and revised by Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning regional government. These legal frameworks become fundamental broader decentralization, deconcentrations, and distribution authority efforts at increasing local governance to manage their own resources, make effective decisions, and improve their public services. Since decentralization affects the financial and fiscal management between central and regional governments, Indonesia decree Law of No. 33 of 2004. It emphasizes the transparency of funds and constructs three financial transfers for instance The Profit-Sharing Funds (DBH), where the taxes are collected and distributed on the origin of the revenue; General Allocation Funds (DAU), annually state budget and distributed to the regions to enhance their capability in public services; and Special Allocation Funds (DAK), given from central government to complement the regional of their efforts and support their development goals. These improvements are expected to foster equitable development and sustain the integrity of Indonesia (Suryantini, 2017).

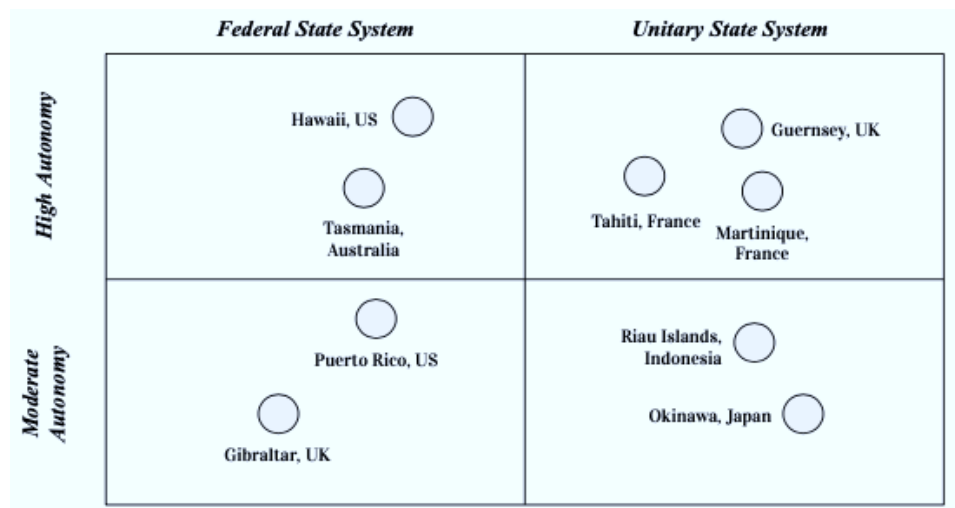


Figure 1. The multiple models of subnational governance, classified according to the existing state systems and levels of autonomy

Source: data combined from multiple sources, 2024

Figure 1 shows the gap and the differences of regions, showcasing their level of autonomy from High to Moderate. It explains the regions within the Federal State System like Hawaii and Tasmania have their own way to balance their power with the central governments and the autonomy cannot be altered easily. For the Unitary State System, their regional autonomy can be changed by central authorities. High Autonomy, they have significant legislative powers and regions can manage their own taxes without needing central approval. On the other hand, moderates have limited ability to generate and manage their revenues such as Riau and Okinawa.

The implementations between Riau and other subnational governance differ considering cultural, historical, and geographical background. Riau is facing many challenges due to Indonesia's vast archipelago such as poverty and inequality. In fact, Okinawa has a

successful approach of decentralization by utilizing their advantages in tourism and international collaboration. Known for its beauty and biodiversity of coral reefs, the local governments consider it as a natural asset which can develop their economic growth. Involving local communities, local business, and international non-governmental organizations supported by national policies and marine protected areas in Okinawa leads to a better rapport. Moreover, Taitung in Taiwan has a similar way to preserve Whale-watching as their tourism attraction with increasing education and awareness to build a culture of respect towards the environment. As well as the synergy of relationship between national and local governments showed a successful paradiplomacy, this could establish sister city agreements which pave the way to economic cooperation and investment opportunities.

Ironically Riau Islands has a different case, albeit Riau Islands and Okinawa have the same regional autonomy system. Small islands with archipelagic state certainly facing copiousness of challenges and somewhat the governance being passive. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics or Badan Pusat Statistik, Riau Islands became the most impoverished province in Indonesia with 6.67%. The core of the issue is the access to basic services like sanitation, healthcare, and crucially education prove the dynamic of poverty in Riau. Where the socio-economic inequality is more visible is also multifaceted between the city of Batam and the remote islands because of their own socio-cultural aspects. Batam, the largest city in Riau Islands and the economic powerhouse giving rapid industrial growth and society development because of its status as a free trade zone, therefore attracted foreign investment.

Albeit its development, this issue is not distributed well enough, there are some islands that are lagging behind this equals to lack of paradiplomacy capabilities. This paper is explained to redefine the paradiplomacy activities towards Riau Islands province and the development of local and national governments, following the research question of "why has not the autonomy provided towards Riau Islands province been translated into successful paradiplomatic activities and developed its marine potential?"

METHODOLOGY

This writing is constructed following the desk research principles. As described by Neuman (2014), desk research is one of the methodologies of researching functions to provide as much secondary data as possible to map out general findings of some issues or phenomena. The data collection then employs the internet-based data collection method on three separate sources, including:

- a. Official government sources. As government initiatives become one of the backbone of this writings' findings, referring to their official sources is considered necessary. There are two major sites that this writing looks at: (a) the official sources of the Indonesian central government; and (b) the official sources of the Riau Islands. Those two sources have their own complementaries. For the central government, the data includes what is also provided in the ministries' documents. While for the provincial sites of Riau Islands, it is also complemented by additional data taken from its municipalities.
- b. Findings on multiple scientific articles. This includes several findings from the existing paradiplomacy programs in Riau Islands. Some keywords used to deep dive into this information include: Batam, Bintan, community empowerment, fisheries, international aid, international collaboration, local fishermen, marine tourism, Natuna Sea, and paradiplomacy – filtered with research limitation on Riau Islands.
- c. Local mass media reports, especially the news related to public opinion on government paradiplomacy programs in Riau Islands.

All of the data is later served following an interactive analysis method. According to Bargate (2013), interactive analysis contains four steps of: (1) raw data finding; (2)

reductioning and filtering data; (3) serving the data into the shapes of tables, figures, or graphs; and (4) taking the conclusion of the research. This way of analyzing data is found suitable to explain a holistic finding of any studies.

That data analysis method would become a complementary process for a core theoretical framework used to orderly provide the results and discussion stages of this writing. The seeking of a proper theoretical framework is not an easy process of this paper's writing. The main concern that the writers raise mainly surround the unpopularity of two subjects discussed in this paper, which are: (1) subnational-level island governance; and (2) paradiplomacy. More specifically, when it comes to their implementations in Indonesia. Both practices of Regional Autonomy Law and paradiplomacy are still very young. And despite the subject of island development and the blue economy seeing a growing number of research in recent years, most of them are still very general with evidence of critical findings is still very limited.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Local Government Initiatives on Paradiplomacy

The provincial government of Riau Islands, Indonesia, have initiated several international collaborative programs to promote their marine abundance and tourism potential. Through this writing recording, paradiplomatic activities involving the local government have started as early as 2004, only five years after Indonesian central government disseminated a law regarding the regional autonomy. Since then, multiple international actors have been involved. This part classified some success stories of Riau Islands paradiplomacy based on three different actors: (1) International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs); (2) foreign local governments or subnational bodies; and (3) other minor actors, including participation to implement ratified law made by the central government.

Regarding its collaborative acts with several INGOs, Riau Islands government put a special emphasis on maintaining the local marine tourism potential. Those activities include the conservation of coral reefs, mangrove restoration, marine debris cleaning, and sustainable fisheries management. Among those four activities, the attention the government puts on coral conservation might be the largest. Since 2007, the municipal government of Bintan Regency – one of the largest regency in Riau Islands – has once published Law No. 261/VII/2007 regarding coral conservation. It is said that the government would support any act promoting coral conservation within the area of 116.000 ha (Adriman et al., 2013).

This agenda was then pushed towards the national government which led to the creation of Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI) – a multilateral agreement involving Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Samoa Island, Timor Leste, and Indonesia – to map out an international collaboration on coral conservation since 2009. CTI was also later translated into a non-profit organization headquartered in Bali Islands, Indonesia, while still maintaining Bintan Regency as one of its conservation hotspots (Anugrah & Putra, 2020). The NGOs made several initiatives with the local government to preserve the abundance of coral reefs within the province.

The strong initiative to preserve marine abundance on coral reefs brought spillover effects to another biodiversity hotspot including mangrove and fisheries. And, the implementation programs actually followed the similar blueprint by creating a protective law first and then seeking several suitable INGOs to work with. For its mangrove conservation, for example, the government initiative is mirrored through the expansion of local law enforcement on coral conservation. After that, several INGOs were brought in, including Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara (YKAN) and Mangrove Action Project Indonesia, while collaborative programs have been carried out since 2017 (Zakia et al., 2022).

The aspect of sustainable fisheries took a hot start, with support from the central government through Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Directives No.37/KEPMEN-KP/2014 regarding Marine Conservation in Riau Islands Province. This law sets their focus on the region of Anambas, also part of Riau Islands province, and the latter programs from the local government successfully brought several INGOs such as WWF Indonesia to participate. The program took place in 2015, with the focus to enrich local fishermen's knowledge on sustainable fishing practices (Rahayu & Ozali, 2024). Besides those two aspects of mangrove and sustainable fisheries agenda, some other INGOs are also involved in various agenda such as marine debris reduction.

Besides promoting its marine tourism through collaboration with several INGOs, Riau Islands also work with foreign local governments to do so, which becomes the second point of this part. Sharing a border and having a similar geographical situation with Singapore, there have been several planned agenda involving both the provincial government of Riau Islands and local Singaporean government. One of them is the Singapore Tourism Board (STB) itself, which has been involved in "Singapore-Indonesia Tourism Cooperation" since 2010. The agreement has, since then, increased the number of Singaporean tourists visiting Riau Islands province, while also upgrading the marine tourism-based infrastructure in Riau Islands (Rizaldy, 2018).

The cooperation with the Singaporean government has actually started earlier in 2004, with the establishment of Malacca Strait Patrols (MSP). This multilateral cooperation focuses on securing the Malacca Strait, a body of water located near the South China Sea and bordering Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Indonesia. All four countries are involved in this join-patrol program. The provincial government does not have direct intervention through this program simply because this was placed outside of their jurisdiction. However, localized supervision and focus of cooperation is highly communicated with the parties of the Riau Islands government (Ikrami, 2018). According to some scientific findings, this initiative has significantly reduced the number of transnational crime taking place in the area of Malacca Strait.

As the third point, this writing also expands its findings not just on INGOs and foreign governance actors, but also some multilateral cooperation that Riau Islands participate in. First of all, the Riau Islands manage several Free Trade Zone (FTZ) and Special Economic Zone (SEZ) set by the central government, called "Galang Batang Special Economic Zone". Therefore, the local government's hosting capacity to attract private capitals from Singapore, Japan, South Korea, and other interested countries is also considerable in shaping their paradiplomacy agenda (Irawan et al., 2024). It is also worth mentioning that Riau Islands become a hotspot of some multilateral agreement such as Coral Triangle Initiative – as mentioned in the prior part – and also Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices, inviting best practices from experts of mostly Southeast Asia and Asia-Pacific countries (Prasetyo, 2019).

Table 1. Riau Islands' government initiatives on paradiplomacy wrapped up.

Scope of Actors	Agencies Involved	Year Started	Remarks
International Non-Governmental Organizations	Coral Triangle Center	2009	Focusing on coral reef conservation
	Yayasan Konservasi Alam Nusantara & Mangrove Action Project Indonesia	2017	Collaborative actions to preserve mangrove ecosystem in some parts of Riau Islands

Scope of Actors	Agencies Involved	Year Started	Remarks
	WWF Indonesia	2015	Promoting and teaching sustainable fishing practices towards local community
Foreign Governmental Bodies	Singapore Tourism Board	2010	Improving the capability of handling the tourism
	Malacca Strait Patrols	2004	Cooperation on regional security within the Malacca Strait
Other Related Actors	Galang Batang Special Economic Zone	2018	A central government initiative, which focused on economic development of Riau Islands by accelerating its free market
	Regional Plan of Action to Promote Responsible Fishing Practices	2007	An international regime focusing on local fishing practices, in which Indonesia has been participating since its first discussion

Source: Author, 2024

Also, according to several news reports, some local communities across the province have developed private eco-tourism projects as part of the trickle-down effect following several initiatives from the government (Pristiwasa & Gunawan 2024; Kartini et al., 2023; Fadhil & Marja, 2024). Despite the finding that local communities' participation could still be connected with the government initiatives, it would be deeply dove later in the next part of this writing. The clear view of Riau Islands government initiatives on paradiplomacy is served through Table 1 However, there are several notable challenges worth mentioning. Heating geopolitical tension in the Malacca Strait recently have become the major reasons for constraining further initiatives from both provincial and municipal governments in Riau Islands. The discussion of political and security is simply out of the local government's reach, and therefore require the central government's attention.

The problem, then, in most of the times, laid-out policies from the local and central government is simply not aligned to one another. This has been the case which was revealed through a serious issue of heating political tension in the Malacca Strait (Zulkifli et al., 2020). Another occasion in which the central government's role is still highly expected could be pointed to COVID-19 management. Similar to other island states globally, COVID-19 has severe damage towards the islanders due to their usual dependence on the tourism sector. From 2020-2022, as the Indonesian central government's handling on COVID-19 has not fully worked out, Riau Islands face some consequences such as decreasing number of tourists soon followed by worsening economic performance (Mahadiansar et al., 2021). The effort to spark a wide-range recovery on these issues should be led with joint-initiatives from both central and local government.

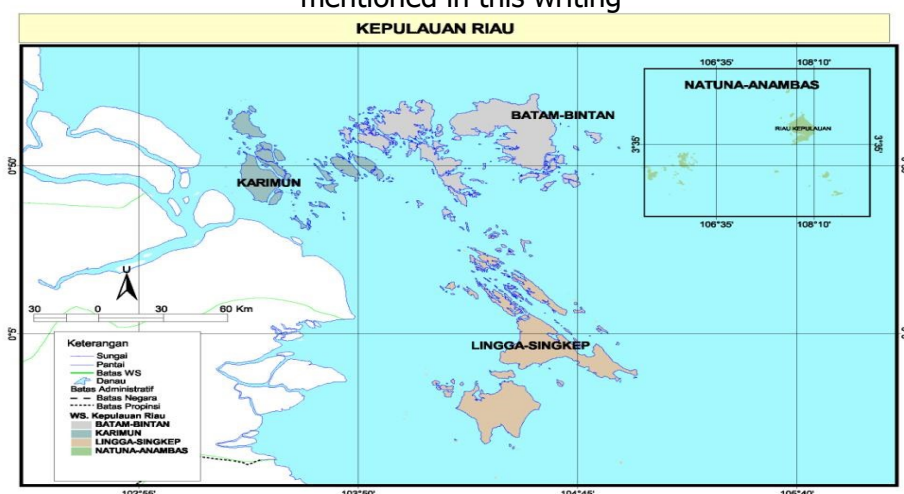
2. How Local Communities Empowered: Fisheries and Tourism

Following the findings on several international and collaborative programs initiated by the local government of Riau Islands, this writing then would like to map out how local communities get empowered through those programs' implementation. From what this writing knows based on the existing information, the empowerment of local communities are still limited into two island aspects: (1) fisheries; and (2) tourism management. It slowly indicates that the empowerment of local communities within Riau Islands province are still expandable, and show a high potential for a larger increase in the future, touching some other aspects of

the islanders' livelihood. Despite seeming to be hindered due to its limited subject of empowerment, the current participation of local communities within the government diplomacy agenda still contains several success stories, in which this part of the writing would like to cover.

From the fisheries sector, Riau Islands have an enormous potential. According to the data from the Indonesian government, 96% of Riau Islands total area is the body of water, and a more advanced finding from the local government shows that there are 387 potential spots of fisheries development (Supriadi et al., 2024). Therefore, opting to be a fisherman is still a reasonable choice for most of the local communities, despite most of the fishermen within the province still living in a poor condition (Usman & Mita, 2018). That makes a collaborative program from the local government to empower those fishermen highly anticipated, and also expected to deliver a lot of benefits towards local economic improvement.

Figure 2. Map of Riau Islands province to describe geographical positions of several islands mentioned in this writing



Source: Author, 2024

In the previous part, it has been said that some programs introducing the concept of sustainable fishing techniques are one of the priorities from the government's paradiplomacy agenda. Further findings said that this program mainly centered on the fishermen from the island of Bintan, Lingga, and Natuna, while the fishermen from other islands including Karimun and Anambas are also reportedly to be participating (Ariefananda et al., 2024). The reference of the islands' location is visible through Figure 2. Some INGOs are invited by the government to empower the locals and implement the sustainable fisheries promotion, including World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) Indonesia and USAID. Some projects have been implemented since 2015 to ensure that the locals are having both ability and knowledge to use sustainable fishing techniques. By doing so, these projects are expected to give benefits for both the fishermen and marine diversity, which are both crucial considering the livelihood aspect of the local community itself (Chuenpagdee & Jentoft, 2018).

Another livelihood aspect of the islanders which is set to be the focus of community empowerment is tourism. Like the other coastal and small island areas in Indonesia, marine tourism has been the center of development in several local communities situated in the Riau Islands. To transform the island into a tourist-magnet, the knowledge of local communities are very important. As a response to that, community training within the sector of tourism also became the program of several government agendas. Explained in the previous part, the

provincial government has tried to bring in some bodies of Singapore Tourism Board to later provide enrichment of local communities capability in tourism management. This initiative was broadened through "Singapore-Indonesia Tourism Cooperation" and implemented in several tourist hotspots such as the island of Batam and Bintan (Karim et al., 2024). Training provided within this program include hospitality specialty, foreign languages, entrepreneurship, and several aspects of cleanliness and eco-tourism. So far, this training has been making a positive impact towards tourism management of local communities, encouraging more people to guide the tourism industry and also diversifying the economy at some points (Andaiyani et al., 2024).

From those success stories of how community empowerment took place in some of Riau Islands paradiplomacy, there were also several recorded challenges. First, it is the lack of scrutiny on foreign intervention. Similar to other small islands, the two aspects of fisheries and marine tourism are the backbones of Riau Islands economy. However, with the potential it possesses, complemented with an-opened door from the government to bring in foreign agencies, some cases of exploitation then occurred. And, it brought us to the second problem of local communities' displacement. With a high standard and expectation set by the program initiative, and while the locals simply could not achieve it due to capital disparity, locals' displacement then became a shortcut that both foreign partners and government take (Walangare & Bahchri, 2023).

Those two challenges actually are highly avoidable. It should be noted that the enrichment of local communities' capability would take a long time. It is indeed a form of investment rather than a short-term initiative. Therefore, the measurement of the program's success should take place later 10-20 years after program implementation, rather than expecting a significant result such as increasing the number of visitors in a relatively short period of time (McKinley et al., 2019). Those two challenges are also combined with another issue, concerning a limited involvement of local communities to just the aspects of fisheries and tourism among many other aspects of livelihood.

3. Diplomacy as an External Funding Sources

Besides focusing on the role of both government initiatives and public participation, diplomacy can also serve as additional funding sources to implement public policies. Currently, the majority of diplomatic relations – especially when it was released from the government – is focused on fostering economic cooperation. The increasing involvement of public-to-private partnerships through diplomacy in recent times has also raised the frequency of diplomacy function as an external funding source (Leese, 2018). Practically, there are three major types of how diplomatic arrangement can provide more funding to the bodies of government: (1) international cooperation, including agreements, aids, or any other type of assistance; (2) trade and investment promotion, including the release of incentives policies; and (3) cultural exchanges that potentially trigger grants or scholarships for local community. This part of the writing would focus on how Riau Islands paradiplomacy efforts invite more funding through investment promotion and international aid agreements.

Unlike many other advanced regions, the ability of the subnational level of government to seek external funding through diplomacy is still very limited. When talking about successful stories, one can take examples of several local governments in the European Union (EU). In one of its programs, the EU is having an initiative called European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) which could be transferred towards multiple actors, including regional governments in multiple levels.

For Horizon 2020, one of the recipients of the ERDF is Catalonia, Spain, in which they empowered their paradiplomatic channels to get an access towards the funding. Several research and innovation projects were then constructed after the fund injection from the ERDF (Ferasso et al., 2021). Despite being lacked of paradiplomatic channel, as mentioned in the

case of Catalonia, it does not mean that Riau Islands are being hindered with any international aids. Also mentioned in the previous part is the involvement of USAID within several capacity-building projects promoted by the local government. USAID stands for "United States Agency for International Development". They have been partnering with the Indonesian government for a long time, and have started to participate in several projects in the Riau Islands since 2015.. The vision to develop marine tourism and blue economy in the region is perfectly aligned with USAID's main project to fund international development on sustainability discourses. Some other INGOs have also injected a considerable amount of financial support towards the local government, including WWF Indonesia.

The problem that occurred, then, is similar to other aid-funded international programs. This type of funding usually causes an issue on continuity, as most of the international aids only serve to provide funding to initiate a program, rather than putting more attention towards audit and maintenance (Easterly & Williamson, 2011). This is the problem that should be solved when it comes to the second source of external funding: investment initiative. The Indonesian government has granted the island of Batam – also part of Riau Islands province – the status of Free Trade Zone and later Special Economic Zone in 1971. The creation of a Special Economic Zone in Batam was also expanded to include the island of Bintan and Karimun, in which the capital of Riau Islands – Tanjungpinang – is located. The SEZ has successfully become an initiative to attract more capital coming into the province. Local agency on the SEZ entitled "BP Batam" noted that for Q1 of 2024 alone, there have been 240 million USD worth of capital investment coming into the island. The majority of investors are coming from Singapore, Mainland China, Japan, France, and Hong Kong. Similar report also stated that this amount of investment has been gradually increasing over the past two years.

Despite its success to invite a considerable number of investors, followed by a massive amount of capital, the problem still lies on Riau Island investment incentives. This huge amount of money is not distributed on the sector should the government focus on – marine development. Instead, they are initially allocated by the investors to support the housing, local manufacturing, and energy exploitation sector in Riau Islands (Munir, 2018). Besides all that, project funding in Riau Islands province has always been hindered with the problems of corruption and unequal distribution. Many government officials have been captured by the state after being involved in multiple corruption scandals worth millions of USD (Ramadhan, 2017). Unequal distribution of international aid is also pointed to be an issue, with local communities being once again exposed to become a vulnerable group. Those issues surely become a major obstacle for trickle-down economic development to occur in Riau Islands, one economic principle which has been discovered to be successful in fueling island states development in many other cases globally (Weaver, 2017).

4. Media and Public Opinion on Paradiplomacy Agenda

Generally, the media and public opinion regarding Riau Islands paradiplomacy agenda could be separated into two: positive and negative. The positive point of view has been spilled towards government awareness on their local potential, initiating to invite multiple international actors to collaborate and develop marine wealth possessed by the region. The public then, has seen the increasing attention towards some of their livelihood aspects including sustainable fisheries, environment conservation, and also marine security. More than that, local communities have been empowered through several collaborative initiatives, also complemented with the flow of infrastructure and capital to sustain blue economy aspects of people's livelihood. Increasing amount of tourists and investment towards marine sectors in the Riau Islands also becomes another reason why government paradiplomacy should trigger a positive opinion. All of those explanations could be found in multiple records of local news media of the Riau Islands.

On the other hand, it should also be admitted that negative opinion followed by critics from the public has also been raised. Through paradiplomacy, which allows the government to invite more actors and more funding boost towards their program, two problems of community displacement and huge-scale corruption have been really concerning. Several local media have launched an independent investigation through their news as an effort to express their concern. On one side, community displacement to build some modern tourist infrastructure within the island has raised the discourses of foreign exploitation, and neo-colonialism for some parts of the community. On the other side, there is also continuing exposure of corruption scandals surrounding the progress of some international projects. The case of corruption for any government would never be unsuccessful to initiate public distrust, and later on decrease the excitement of public participation towards government-handled programs (Navot & Beeri, 2017). Again, similar to the positive finding of public opinion on paradiplomacy, these negative concerns also refer to the evidence under the form of multiple media reports covering Riau Islands province.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, the province of Riau Islands faces significant challenges despite its regional autonomy and strategic location. Although the government has initiated various paradiplomatic efforts to promote marine conservation and tourism, there are ongoing issues with poverty, inequality, and underdeveloped islands, which hinder the success of these initiatives. The government has worked with international organizations and foreign local governments, such as Singapore, to increase tourism and improve marine management. However, the benefits of these programs have not been distributed equally across the region, with some islands remaining significantly behind in development compared to Batam, the economic hub of the province.

The local community empowerment efforts, particularly in fisheries and tourism, show promise but are still limited. Programs like sustainable fishing practices, supported by international NGOs, have been beneficial in certain areas, but the scope of participation remains narrow, focusing mainly on select islands. Similarly, tourism training programs have empowered local communities to better manage eco-tourism and hospitality sectors, although challenges such as displacement and foreign exploitation remain. The government's paradiplomacy efforts, while showing some success in attracting investment and increasing tourism, have also faced criticisms, including issues related to corruption and the inequitable distribution of resources.

In conclusion, the region's paradiplomacy efforts have not fully translated into the expected economic and social development. Despite significant potential in marine tourism and fisheries, these efforts are often hampered by political and economic challenges, including a lack of coordinated policies between the local and central governments. The empowerment of local communities, although progressing, still requires more inclusive and long-term strategies to ensure sustainable development. The province needs a more integrated approach to paradiplomacy that not only focuses on attracting foreign investment and international cooperation but also addresses the underlying issues of inequality and local capacity building.

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