

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the research findings above, conclusions can be drawn through interviews with informants, analysis of written sources, and documentation. The following are the conclusions of the study:

In analyzing the implementation of policies to protect Natuna waters from Vietnamese vessels, communication between relevant agencies and the implementation of Government Regulation No. 13 of 2022 concerning sea patrols in Natuna waters have generally run smoothly. This is evident in the well-structured transmission of communication between agencies, the state, and the public. Bakamla plays a key role as the main coordinator, connecting various agencies through the KKPJ forum and other mechanisms. Additionally, inter-agency communication is effective due to routine coordination, such as morning briefings and information sharing through various channels such as WhatsApp groups and radio. However, the dissemination of information to the public, especially fishermen, has not yet been fully effective. This is due to reliance on manual channels, with reports directed to Rapala leaders, which can reduce reporting efficiency. Moreover, although there are plans to strengthen cooperation with the Vietnam Coast Guard, joint patrols have not yet been conducted, with only collaborative exercises taking place during meetings between the Indonesia Coast Guard and the Vietnam Coast Guard. Furthermore, although mechanisms such as

the KKP forum and the National Patrol Plan exist, these meetings are only held twice a year.

Additionally, human resources remain inadequate. Despite efforts to provide planned training for staff in technical skills and physical readiness, there is still a shortage of personnel, affecting policy implementation. Although there is clear authority among agencies such as Bakamla, Polairud, and KKP, implementation still faces challenges due to inadequate facilities, such as the limited number of patrol vessels. Budget constraints also remain a major obstacle, particularly in procuring fuel and patrol vessels, which often hinder smooth operations. Therefore, while some aspects function well, these challenges indicate that the implementation of resources in this policy is still not optimal.

Moreover, the disposition criteria for implementing sea patrol policies in Natuna waters have shown satisfactory results. Coordination between agencies (Bakamla, the Indonesian Navy, local government, the Fisheries Department, and Pokmaswas) has been solid, and strong commitment from all parties demonstrates good synergy in safeguarding the sea and ensuring Indonesia's maritime security. However, despite the success of policy execution, challenges remain, such as the destruction of marine life by certain individuals. This indicates that while technical and coordination aspects operate optimally, challenges from the community itself still persist.

Finally, the bureaucratic structure criteria in implementing sea patrol policies in Natuna waters are relatively optimal. This is reflected in the clear bureaucratic structure and division of authority among agencies, such as KKP

coordinating with Bakamla for vessel inspections, ensuring no task overlaps. Effective inter-agency coordination is also evident in joint patrols, where each agency operates according to its respective SOPs, with structured training and evaluation from Bakamla to ensure personnel readiness. However, the main challenge is the limitation of authority within each agency, which can hinder flexibility and responsiveness, especially in emergency situations. For example, when KKP lacks the authority to inspect foreign vessels and must rely on Bakamla, this can cause delays in taking action if there is an immediate threat in Natuna waters.

4.2 Recommendation

Based on the conclusions above, several aspects need to be improved in the implementation of sea patrols in Natuna waters to prevent Vietnamese vessels. The following recommendations are designed for Bakamla, KKP, and Polair:

1. Improving the awareness of fishermen in the Natuna Waters and the Natuna Fishermen Organization (RAPALA), with the need for a special and routine program for training and development to the fisheries organization to understand how to report digital information to the Bakamla JDIH website, which is directly trained by Bakamla three times every month. This training and development program can help fishermen to more easily report suspicious activities or violations occurring in the Natuna Waters against IUU Fishing perpetrators. The report can be made without having to report it to the chairman of RAPALA first. This will speed up the early detection and handling of legal issues or violations at sea. The reporting process may include information about

illegal vessels (the flag of the vessel), illegal fishing practices, or other environmental issues that could damage the marine ecosystem (using illegal fishing gear such as bombs, also applies if the perpetrator is an Indonesian citizen). This step ensures transparency and active involvement from fishermen in maintaining the sustainability and security of the Natuna waters without the need for intermediaries. Once the report is received through the website, Bakamla will verify the authenticity of the report through the internal verification process and analysis of the evidence that has been gathered previously. Then, Bakamla will follow up on the report by conducting investigations and checks in the field. Bakamla will coordinate with related parties such as the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), Water Police (Polairud), and other agencies for further action. The received report can also be used to raise awareness and strengthen law enforcement in the waters, as well as to identify potential threats that need to be addressed immediately. By actively involving fishermen in the reporting system, mutual trust will be formed in increasing collaboration between the government and fishermen in maintaining the security and sustainability of marine resources.

2. To address the shortage of personnel in sea patrols, a comprehensive approach is needed that focuses on improving the quality and quantity of human resources (HR) in the maritime security sector. One of the efforts that can be made is by increasing the recruitment quota for personnel from each agency, such as Polair, Bakamla, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL) and also for Fisherman organization (Pokmaswas and Rapala), which play a direct role in safeguarding the

sovereignty and security of Indonesia's waters. Each institution (Bakamla, TNI AL, Polair) needs to ensure that the recruitment process focuses not only on quantity but also on the quality of individuals who possess the necessary skills and competence in sea patrols and law enforcement at sea. In addition to increasing recruitment quotas, the development of more intensive and sustainable training and supervision programs is essential for personnel involved in sea patrols. This training includes basic technical skills such as the use of patrol equipment (e.g., radar and GPS), navigation skills at sea, and the safe and proper operation of sea vessels. Furthermore, personnel must also be trained in inter-agency coordination (Polair, Bakamla, TNI AL), communication in emergency situations, handling legal violations at sea, and the ability to analyze potential threats. The recruitment system must involve strict selection, which focuses not only on quantity but also on the quality of prospective personnel, with physical and technical tests to ensure their competence in facing the challenges of sea patrols. And also, the recruitment for Pokmaswas and Rapala should be increased by providing more socialization to Rapala and Pokmaswas members regarding the reporting mechanisms and prevention of IUU Fishing.

3. Efforts need to be made to improve the frequency of meetings between the agencies involved in monitoring and law enforcement in the waters, such as Polair, Bakamla, the Indonesian Navy (TNI AL), and Pokmaswas. More frequent meetings will allow each institution to share information and monitor developments in the field more accurately and up-to-date. This will also

accelerate decision-making regarding follow-up actions on incoming reports and ensure that each agency can carry out its duties in a more synchronized manner. For example, the KKPH Forum, usually held by Bakamla twice a year, should increase its frequency to five times a year to ensure more intensive communication and coordination. Additionally, increasing the frequency of these meetings and reports will strengthen the community monitoring system, accelerate responses to potential threats, and ensure that existing policies can be implemented more consistently. With more frequent meetings, Pokmaswas will be better prepared and have more up-to-date information, allowing them to collaborate with related agencies such as Bakamla, Polair, and TNI AL to more efficiently address illegal fishing or other violations.