

Ex-Ante Evaluation

Southeast Asia Division 1,
Southeast Asia and Pacific Department,
Japan International Cooperation Agency

1. Name of the Project

- (1) Country: Republic of Indonesia
- (2) Project Site/Target Area: Entire Indonesia
- (3) Project: The Project for the Enhancement of Ability in Maritime Safety and Security

G/A Signing Date: March 22, 2024

2. Background and Necessity of the Project

- (1) Current State and Issues of the Maritime Safety and Security Sector in the Republic of Indonesia and the positioning of this Project

Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as “Indonesia”) is an archipelago of 1,766 inhabited islands that stretches for 5,100 km from the east to the west and is surrounded by a large sea area, the third largest exclusive economic zone (EEZ) in the world. These waters include the straits of Malacca and Singapore, the Sunda Strait, the Lombok Strait, and others and are extremely important sea lanes in terms of international logistics, with a large number of vessels carrying crude oil and natural gas that navigate them and approximately 90% of crude oil imported to Japan passing through them. Indonesia is very rich in fishery resources, the world’s second largest after China (White Paper on Fisheries 2021), with the fisheries yield of the sea area of Indonesia being 6.99 million tons and aquaculture 14.85 million tons in 2020, which accounts for 10% of the world yield. Additionally, it has a large amount of seabed resource deposits such as oil and natural gas, and not only marine transportation but also economic activities related to the fisheries industry and energy are actively taking place.

At the same time, in the sea area of Indonesia, illegal fishing, stowing away and contraband trades, terrorism, piracy, human trafficking, and natural

disasters frequently occur, and 55 incidents of piracy and armed robbery at sea in the straits of Malacca and Singapore and 10 in the waters surrounding Indonesia excluding these straits were confirmed in 2022 (Information Sharing Centre, Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships in Asia). Domestic and foreign fishing ships are also illegally overfishing, resulting in loss of sustainable fishery resources in Indonesia; therefore, the Indonesian government is promoting the improvement of its domestic system and the reinforcement of monitoring to recover fishery resources. Additionally, the appearance and roaming of large-size foreign research vessels, which are believed to be for the purpose of seabed resource research, have been detected in the nearby sea area, and it is reported that such vessels are making it difficult for local fishing ships to sail out.

On the other hand, the existing patrol vessels are inadequate when tasked with covering Indonesia's vast sea area, and capacity building of organizations related to marine safety, including the reinforcement of assets such as patrol vessels, is an urgent issue. The first Joko administration established in 2014 made the Global Maritime Axis concept a core policy and established the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (hereinafter referred to as "BAKAMLA"). The Indonesian Maritime Security Coordination Board (BAKORKAMLA), a predecessor of BAKAMLA, was only in charge of coordinating operations between Indonesian organizations related to marine safety, but the reorganized BAKAMLA itself is now responsible for coast guard functions. Furthermore, a presidential decree dated March 2022 clearly defined the coordination and supervisory authority for Indonesian organizations related to marine safety in law enforcement, and it is strengthening the structure including the reinforcement of assets. However, it has not yet established a structure that is capable of handling frequent incidents. Moreover, it is essential that the patrol vessels remain in place and continue showing their presence to deter illegal activities in the waters surrounding Indonesia. However, to deploy patrol vessels in that sea area, where the weather tends to

deteriorate with storms due to the influence of the monsoons, it is necessary to consider the characteristics of the sea area.

In light of the above, the Indonesian government asked the Japanese government for cooperation to develop a large-size patrol vessel through the Project for the Enhancement of Ability in Maritime Safety and Security (hereinafter referred to as “this Project”).

This Project aims to strengthen maritime law enforcement capabilities by equipping BAKAMLA with a large vessel (hereinafter referred to as “the Vessel”) to engage in various coast guard operations in the seas of Indonesia, such as control over illegal fishing and salvaging, seaworthiness that allows it to remain in place even in rough weather, and speed that allows it to respond in case of emergency.

(2) Japan's and JICA's Cooperation Policy in the Maritime Safety and Security Sector and the positioning of this Project

Assistance for the enhancement of capacity to address the issues facing the Asian region and international society is listed as one of the priority areas in the Country Assistance Policy for the Republic of Indonesia (September 2017), and it stipulates that Japan will offer assistance that enhances the capacity required for securing maritime safety, measures against terrorism, and other issues.

Additionally, this Project will contribute to the promotion and establishment of the rule of law, freedom of navigation, free trade, etc. and the commitment to peace and stability in FOIP, along with extending efforts for security and safe use of the “sea” to the “air,” which is the fourth pillar of the new plan for FOIP announced in March 2023.

Moreover, the JICA Country Analysis Paper for the Republic of Indonesia (revised in June 2018) states that Japan will strengthen its response to issues posing increasing threats, such as maritime safety, and this Project agrees with these policies and analysis. In addition, the Transportation and Governance sections in JICA Global Agenda also state that Japan will address enhancement of the capacity of maritime security organizations that enforce

the laws in the oceans.

This project will contribute to the Sustainable Development Goal 9 “Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,” Goal 14 “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development,” and Goal 16 “Peace, justice and strong institutions.”

(3) Other Donors’ Activity

The U.S. government has supported the construction of a training center for BAKAMLA on Batam Island with grant and is additionally providing training. Australia is conducting long-term training programs for the organizations related to marine safety including BAKAMLA. Additionally, Indonesian organizations related to marine safety including BAKAMLA and the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries conduct joint patrols with Malaysia and with Australia several times a year.

3. Project Description

(1) Project Description

1) Project Objective

The objective of this Project is to strengthen the maritime law enforcement capabilities by providing a patrol vessel to the Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA), thereby contributing to the enhancement of capacity to address issues facing the Asian region and international society through the improvement of the maritime safety of Indonesia.

2) Project Components

(i) Facility and Equipment

[Equipment] One patrol vessel

(ii) Consulting Services/Soft Component

Detailed design, tender assistance, procurement supervision, etc.

3) Beneficiaries of the Project (Target Groups)

Fishery operators, shipping agents, marine transportation personnel in Indonesia

(2) Estimated Project Cost

Total project cost: 9,062 million yen (Estimated cooperation amount: Japan: 9,053 million yen, Republic of Indonesia: 9 million yen)

(3) Schedule (Period for Cooperation)

Scheduled from March 2024 to August 2027 (42 months in total)

(4) Project Implementation Structure

- 1) Executing Agency: Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA)
- 2) Operations and Maintenance Structure: Indonesian Maritime Security Agency (BAKAMLA)

(5) Collaboration and Sharing of Roles with Other Projects or Other Donors

1) Japan's Activity

Japan is conducting various training programs on maritime safety including lectures on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, control of cross-border crime such as illegal fishing by foreign fishing vessels, and stowing away and contraband trades, and maritime law enforcement to the staff members of BAKAMLA through country-focused training “ Capacity Development of BAKAMLA (Indonesia Maritime Security Agency)” (August 2019 to December 2023). Moreover, a technical cooperation project “Project for Strengthening BAKAMLA's Capacity” is scheduled to begin in 2024.

2) Other Donors' Activity

The U.S. government has supported the construction of the training center for BAKAMLA on Batam Island with grant and is providing training. Japan is considering cooperating with the U.S. by cooperating in the development of human resources at the training center and equipment provision in the future. No other donors have provided a patrol vessel to BAKAMLA, and there is no overlapping with this Project.

(6) Environmental and Social Consideration

1) Environmental and Social Consideration

(i) Category: C

(ii) Reason for Categorization: This Project is considered to have

minimal adverse impact on the environment based on the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (promulgated in January 2022)

(7) Cross-Sectoral Issues: None

(8) Gender Category: GI (S) – Gender Informed (Significant)

< Contents of Activity/Reason for Categorization > Gender analysis through the preparatory survey revealed that the needs of women are different from those of men (facilities for women are needed). BAKAMLA’s crew members of the patrol vessels are all men at present, and it is difficult to promote female crew members immediately due to constraints in the equipment of the vessels owned by BAKAMLA and institutional reasons. However, a women’s guest room and other facilities are to be installed as rescued survivors or other passengers other than the crew members may include women.

(9) Other Important Issues: None in particular.

4. Targeted Outcomes

(1) Quantitative Effects

Indicator	Baseline ^{*1} (2022)	Target ^{*2} (2030) [3 years after project completion]
Number of annual maritime activity days of patrol vessels in the entirety of Indonesia	Undisclosed (*1)	150% of the baseline
Maximum number of consecutive patrol possible days in one navigation	Undisclosed	150% of the baseline (*2)

[Basis for target value calculation]

*1 The baseline is based on the large-size patrol vessel owned by BAKAMLA. These quantitative indicators are numbers that indicate the patrol capability of BAKAMLA and should be undisclosed on account of the Indonesian government. These numbers are also undisclosed at the Japan Coast Guard.

*2 The target value is for the patrol vessel equipped through this Project.

(2) Qualitative Effects

- Enhancement of BAKAMLA's structure to execute operations for maritime safety such as improvement of the patrol plan
- Enhancement of coastal surveillance and incident response in the sea area of Indonesia

5. Prerequisites / External Conditions

- (1) Prerequisites: None
- (2) External Conditions: None

6. Lessons Learned from Past Projects and Application to this Project

Difficulty in skill dissemination due to career change or retirement of crew members who received training on maintenance and management in Japan were pointed out in the ex-post evaluation of the Grant Aid for the Republic of Djibouti "Project for the Reinforcement of Maritime Transport Capacity at the Gulf of Tadjourah" (evaluation fiscal year: 2013). To address this issue, "Project for Strengthening BAKAMLA's Capacity" will be implemented to improve the human resource development system for BAKAMLA. The project assists to strengthen vessel management and operation and maintenance capacities through training on appropriate use of vessel equipment such as engine and power generator, and systematic maintenance. Also, by integrating training programs for maintenance and management in the human resource development program, BAKAMLA is able to establish stable skill transfer without relying on specific personnel.

7. Evaluation Results

This Project is consistent with the development issues and policies of Indonesia as well as the cooperation policies and analysis by the Japanese government and JICA. The necessity to implement this Project as a grant aid cooperation is high because it is essential for the stable development of surrounding countries as well as Japan to secure the safety and resources of the sea area, since the sea area of Indonesia is an important sea lane where energy

and mineral resources related vessels pass through and is rich in natural resources such as oil and natural gas and fishery resources.

8. Plan for Future Evaluation

(1) Indicators to be Used

As indicated in 4 above.

(2) Future Evaluation Schedule

Ex-post-evaluation: Three years after project completion.

END

Attachment: Map of the Project for the Enhancement of Ability in Maritime Safety and Security

Attachment

Project for the Enhancement of Ability in Maritime Safety and Security Map



▼ Main Bases of BAKAMLA

Source: Google Maps (Map Data©2023, Google) / Material created by JICA