

ABSTRAK

Indonesia sebagai negara kepulauan menghadapi berbagai ancaman keamanan maritim yang berdampak pada dimensi *national security*, seperti penangkapan ikan ilegal, penyelundupan, tindak pidana perdagangan orang, dan kejahatan lintas negara lainnya. Kondisi tersebut mendorong Indonesia memanfaatkan bantuan *Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative* (MSI) Amerika Serikat untuk memperkuat kapasitas keamanan maritim. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis bagaimana Indonesia memanfaatkan bantuan MSI dalam memperkuat dimensi *national security* pada periode 2020–2023. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan Direktorat Kerja Sama Internasional Pertahanan Kementerian Pertahanan Republik Indonesia serta studi kepustakaan. Analisis menggunakan *Conceptual Relations Framework*, *Securitization Framework*, dan *Security Practices and Communities of Practice Framework* dari Bueger (2015b), serta konsep *Building Maritime Security through Capacity Building with External Assistance* oleh Bueger dan Edmunds (2021). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Indonesia memanfaatkan MSI sebagai instrumen *capacity building* melalui pembangunan *Maritime Training Center*, penyediaan teknologi pengawasan, hibah peralatan, pendidikan dan pelatihan, serta latihan bersama. Berbagai bentuk bantuan tersebut memenuhi karakteristik *Maritime Security Assistance* dan berkontribusi terhadap penguatan lima praktik keamanan maritim, yaitu *Maritime Domain Awareness*, *Sea Operations*, *Law Enforcement*, *Coordination among Multiple Actors*, serta *Maritime Diplomacy and Capacity Building*. Dengan demikian, pemanfaatan bantuan MSI berkontribusi terhadap penguatan dimensi *national security* Indonesia melalui pembangunan kapasitas keamanan maritim yang komprehensif dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative, Maritime Security Assistance, Capacity Building, National Security, Maritime Security.

ABSTRACT

As an archipelagic state, Indonesia faces various maritime security threats that affect its national security, including illegal fishing, smuggling, trafficking in persons, and other transnational maritime crimes. These challenges have encouraged Indonesia to utilize assistance provided through the United States' Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (MSI) to strengthen its maritime security capacity. This study aims to analyze how Indonesia utilized the United States' Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative (MSI) assistance to strengthen the national security dimension during the 2020–2023 period. This study employed a qualitative descriptive approach. Data were collected through interviews with the Directorate of International Defense Cooperation of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia and supported by a literature review. The analysis applied the Conceptual Relations Framework, Securitization Framework, and Security Practices and Communities of Practice Framework proposed by Bueger (2015b), as well as the concept of Building Maritime Security through Capacity Building with External Assistance developed by Bueger and Edmunds (2021). The findings indicate that Indonesia utilized MSI as a capacity-building instrument through the establishment of the Maritime Training Center, the provision of maritime surveillance technologies, equipment assistance, education and training programs, and joint exercises. These forms of assistance fulfilled the characteristics of Maritime Security Assistance and contributed to strengthening five maritime security practices: Maritime Domain Awareness, Sea Operations, Law Enforcement, Coordination among Multiple Actors, and Maritime Diplomacy and Capacity Building. Therefore, the utilization of MSI contributed to strengthening Indonesia's national security through comprehensive and sustainable maritime security capacity building.

Keywords: *Indo-Pacific Maritime Security Initiative, Maritime Security Assistance, Capacity Building, National Security, Maritime Security.*