

Research Article

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Feasibility Study of the Development of an Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT) in Kepulauan Selayar Regency

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Abstract: Kepulauan Selayar Regency is an archipelagic region strategically located along the Indonesian Sea Lanes (ALKI II and III) and endowed with substantial marine and fisheries resources, particularly tuna, skipjack tuna, grouper, and snapper. These resources provide significant opportunities for the development of an Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT) to strengthen fisheries-based economic activities and support regional development. This study aims to assess the feasibility of developing a KIPT in Kepulauan Selayar Regency by examining its technical, spatial, market, economic, financial, environmental, and managerial aspects. The study employs a descriptive-exploratory approach using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Primary data were obtained through field observations and interviews with relevant stakeholders, while secondary data were collected from sectoral policies, spatial planning documents, and regional statistical sources. The results indicate that the proposed KIPT location meets the relevant technical and spatial feasibility criteria, including accessibility, distance from urban and residential areas, transportation infrastructure, and land carrying capacity. The market analysis indicates strong potential for both domestic and international fisheries markets. The economic and financial assessments show positive feasibility indicators, including a positive Net Present Value (NPV), an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) above the commercial cost of capital, and a reasonable Payback Period (PBP). Environmental and managerial considerations also support sustainable development and effective zone management. Therefore, the development of the KIPT in Kepulauan Selayar Regency is considered feasible and has the potential to serve as a strategic fisheries processing, logistics, and distribution hub for Eastern Indonesia.

Keywords: Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT); Feasibility Study; Kepulauan Selayar; Marine Resources; Economic Development.

Introduction

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with an extensive maritime territory and abundant marine and fisheries resources. The country's geographical characteristics provide substantial opportunities for the development of fisheries as an important component of national and regional economic activity. Marine resources include renewable resources such as capture fisheries, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangrove forests, seaweed, and marine biotechnology products, as well as non-renewable resources and various forms of marine energy and environmental services. The availability of these resources represents an important economic asset that requires appropriate management, infrastructure, investment, and institutional support. Effective utilization of marine and fisheries resources is therefore not only related to increasing production but also to creating added value, strengthening regional economic activities, expanding employment opportunities, and improving community welfare.

The fisheries sector has considerable potential to contribute to regional economic development because fisheries commodities can be developed through a range of interconnected activities, from production and harvesting to processing, storage, transportation, marketing, and distribution. However, the economic benefits generated by fisheries resources depend substantially on the ability of a region to develop an integrated system that connects these activities efficiently. Fisheries development that relies only on the production and sale of raw commodities may provide limited added value compared with a system that

integrates production with processing, cold storage, logistics, marketing, and distribution. Consequently, the development of an integrated fisheries industrial area can become an important strategy for strengthening the competitiveness of fisheries commodities and increasing the economic value generated within the region.

Kepulauan Selayar Regency in South Sulawesi is one of the regions with significant potential for marine and fisheries development. Its geographical characteristics as an archipelagic region provide access to extensive marine resources and support fisheries activities involving various commodities. The potential of the fisheries sector in the regency is reflected in several leading commodities, including tuna, skipjack tuna, grouper, and snapper. These commodities have potential value for both domestic and international markets and can serve as the basis for developing fisheries-processing and trading activities. The availability of these resources creates an opportunity for Kepulauan Selayar Regency to strengthen its position as a regional center for fisheries production, processing, logistics, and distribution.

The geographical position of Kepulauan Selayar Regency is another important factor supporting its development potential. The regency is located along strategic maritime routes and is traversed by the Indonesian Sea Lanes (Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia/ALKI) II and III. This geographical position provides an important basis for considering the regency as a potential logistics and distribution hub for Eastern Indonesia. The combination of marine resources and strategic geographical location can create opportunities for the development of an integrated fisheries industrial area capable of connecting production centers with processing facilities, transportation networks, markets, and distribution channels. Such integration is particularly relevant for fisheries commodities that require efficient handling, storage, and transportation to maintain product quality.

The development of an Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT) is consequently relevant to the need to optimize the utilization of fisheries resources while increasing the economic value generated by the sector. An integrated industrial zone can provide a framework for coordinating various activities associated with fisheries, including production support, processing, cold-chain management, logistics, investment facilitation, and market distribution. Integration can also contribute to greater efficiency in the movement of fisheries products from production areas to processing facilities and ultimately to consumers or export markets. In this context, KIPT development should not be viewed solely as the construction of physical infrastructure but as the establishment of an integrated economic system supported by appropriate spatial planning, management structures, infrastructure, investment mechanisms, and environmental safeguards.

The development of such an industrial zone requires careful assessment because industrial investment involves substantial financial resources and long-term operational commitments. A feasibility study is therefore essential before implementation to determine whether the proposed development can meet technical, spatial, economic, financial, environmental, and managerial requirements. The feasibility assessment is particularly important for an archipelagic region because geographical conditions, transportation accessibility, infrastructure availability, land characteristics, and environmental sensitivity may influence the effectiveness and sustainability of industrial development. A feasibility study can provide a systematic basis for identifying opportunities, assessing constraints, and determining whether the proposed development is sufficiently supported by existing conditions.

From a spatial and technical perspective, the location of an industrial zone must be compatible with regional spatial planning and relevant regulations. Site selection needs to consider the distance from urban centers and residential areas, transportation accessibility, availability of supporting infrastructure, energy and telecommunications services, and the carrying capacity of the land. These considerations are important

because the location of an industrial zone affects both construction costs and operational efficiency. For fisheries industries, accessibility to marine transportation facilities and ports is particularly relevant because fisheries commodities may require rapid movement from production locations to processing, storage, and distribution facilities. Accordingly, the assessment of spatial and technical feasibility constitutes an important component of determining whether the proposed KIPT can function effectively.

Market feasibility is another critical consideration in the development of KIPT. The availability of leading fisheries commodities alone does not guarantee the success of an industrial zone. The development must also be supported by sufficient market demand and an efficient supply system. Tuna, skipjack tuna, grouper, and snapper provide opportunities for developing processed and fresh fisheries products for domestic and international markets. The integration of production and processing activities can potentially improve supply certainty and facilitate the development of more consistent market channels. In addition, an integrated industrial zone can support the development of a more organized supply chain, particularly through improved cold-chain facilities and logistics management.

The economic feasibility of the proposed KIPT is related to its potential contribution to the broader regional economy. Investment in an integrated fisheries industrial zone can generate economic effects beyond the direct operation of processing facilities. Increased economic activity may support employment creation, business opportunities, fisheries-related services, transportation activities, and other supporting sectors. The development may also contribute to Regional Original Revenue (Pendapatan Asli Daerah/PAD). Therefore, economic feasibility should consider not only the direct financial returns from investment but also the broader economic benefits that may arise from the operation of the industrial zone. The use of indicators such as Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) and Economic Net Present Value (ENPV) provides a framework for evaluating these economic dimensions.

Financial feasibility, meanwhile, focuses on whether the investment can generate adequate financial returns and recover the capital invested within a reasonable period. Indicators such as Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Payback Period (PBP) can be used to assess the financial attractiveness and sustainability of the proposed development. A positive NPV indicates that the present value of expected benefits exceeds the investment costs under the assumptions used in the analysis. An IRR above the relevant commercial cost of capital indicates the potential for an investment return that exceeds the financing benchmark, while the Payback Period provides information regarding the time required to recover the initial investment. These indicators are therefore important for assessing whether the proposed KIPT can provide an adequate financial basis for implementation.

In addition to economic and financial considerations, environmental sustainability is an essential component of fisheries industrial development. Fisheries processing activities may generate both liquid and solid waste, which, if inadequately managed, could affect surrounding coastal and marine ecosystems. The development of KIPT therefore needs to incorporate appropriate waste-management systems and environmental safeguards. Integrated waste-treatment facilities can help reduce potential environmental impacts and maintain the carrying capacity of marine and coastal ecosystems. Environmental considerations are particularly important in an archipelagic region where economic activities are closely connected to marine resources and where environmental degradation could ultimately affect the sustainability of the fisheries sector itself.

Managerial and institutional factors are also important in determining the success of KIPT development. The management of an industrial zone requires coordination among government institutions, investors, fisheries businesses, infrastructure providers, and local communities. During the construction

stage, management needs to focus on land preparation, infrastructure provision, construction supervision, and coordination among stakeholders. During the operational stage, an effective management body is required to facilitate investment, coordinate activities within the industrial zone, maintain infrastructure, and improve supply-chain efficiency. The effectiveness of management will therefore influence the ability of the KIPT to operate as an integrated industrial system rather than merely as a collection of separate facilities.

Despite the substantial potential of Kepulauan Selayar Regency, the development of an integrated fisheries industrial zone requires evidence-based assessment to ensure that the proposed investment is supported by appropriate geographical, technical, market, economic, financial, environmental, and managerial conditions. A feasibility study can provide an integrated assessment of these dimensions and identify whether the proposed development is appropriate for implementation. It can also serve as a basis for decision-making by government and potential investors in determining development priorities, infrastructure requirements, investment mechanisms, and management strategies.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to assess the feasibility of developing an Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT) in Kepulauan Selayar Regency. The study examines the proposed development from technical, spatial, market, economic, financial, environmental, and managerial perspectives. The analysis is expected to provide a comprehensive basis for understanding the potential and feasibility of KIPT development and its possible contribution to fisheries-based economic development in Kepulauan Selayar Regency. More broadly, the study seeks to demonstrate how the integration of marine resources, industrial infrastructure, logistics, investment, and effective management can support the development of a fisheries-based economic center for Eastern Indonesia.

Method

This study employed a descriptive-exploratory approach combining qualitative and quantitative methods to assess the feasibility of developing an Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT) in Kepulauan Selayar Regency. The approach was selected to provide a comprehensive assessment of the proposed development from technical, spatial, market, economic, financial, environmental, and managerial perspectives.

Data were obtained from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data were collected through field observations and interviews with relevant stakeholders involved in the development and management of marine and fisheries activities. Secondary data were obtained from government policies and regulations related to the marine and fisheries sectors, the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), and regional statistical data. These sources were used to assess the suitability of the proposed KIPT location and its potential for supporting fisheries-based industrial activities.

The feasibility analysis consisted of five main components. First, policy and spatial suitability were assessed by examining the compatibility of the proposed location with the RTRW and relevant marine and fisheries regulations. Second, technical and operational feasibility was evaluated using industrial-zone site-selection criteria, including distance from urban centers and residential areas, accessibility by land and sea transportation, availability of energy and telecommunications infrastructure, and land carrying capacity. Third, market and management feasibility was assessed by examining the supply and demand potential of leading fisheries commodities, particularly tuna, skipjack tuna, grouper, and snapper, as well as the management structure required during construction and operation.

Fourth, economic and financial feasibility was evaluated using several investment indicators. Economic feasibility was assessed through the Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) and Economic Net Present Value (ENPV), while financial feasibility was examined using Net Present Value (NPV), Internal Rate of Return (IRR), and Payback Period (PBP). Finally, environmental feasibility was assessed by identifying potential environmental impacts associated with fisheries-processing activities and considering the need for integrated waste-management facilities to support sustainable industrial development.

Results and Discussion

General Overview and Potential of the KIPT Location

Kepulauan Selayar Regency has a strategic geographical position that provides an important basis for the development of an Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT). The regency is located along Indonesia's maritime routes and is traversed by the Indonesian Sea Lanes (Alur Laut Kepulauan Indonesia/ALKI) II and III. Its geographical characteristics, consisting of approximately 130 islands and extensive coastlines facing deep waters, provide considerable potential for the development of fisheries-related economic activities. These characteristics also create opportunities for the regency to function as a fisheries logistics and distribution center serving Eastern Indonesia.

The strategic location of Kepulauan Selayar is particularly relevant to the development of an integrated fisheries industrial area because fisheries activities require efficient connections between production locations, processing facilities, storage facilities, transportation networks, and markets. The geographical position of the regency provides a potential logistical advantage for connecting fisheries production with domestic and international markets. However, geographical potential alone is insufficient to establish an industrial center. The availability of appropriate infrastructure, adequate management systems, investment support, and environmental safeguards is also necessary to transform the region's natural-resource potential into sustainable economic value.

The fisheries resources available in Kepulauan Selayar constitute another important foundation for KIPT development. The leading commodities identified in the study are tuna and skipjack tuna as large pelagic fish, as well as grouper and snapper as demersal and reef-associated fish. These commodities provide opportunities for the development of fisheries-processing industries and trading activities at national and international scales. The presence of established fisheries commodities can support the development of an industrial ecosystem in which raw materials are supplied to processing facilities and subsequently distributed through domestic and export markets.

The development of KIPT can therefore provide an opportunity to move fisheries activities beyond the production and marketing of unprocessed commodities. Through processing, cold storage, logistics, and distribution, fisheries products can potentially obtain greater added value. An integrated industrial area can also facilitate coordination between fishers, processors, logistics providers, investors, government agencies, and markets. This integration is particularly important for fisheries commodities because product quality is highly dependent on handling, storage, and transportation conditions.

Technical Feasibility and Spatial Suitability

The technical and spatial analysis indicates that the proposed KIPT location meets the relevant feasibility criteria based on the industrial-zone site-selection requirements referred to in Minister of Industry Regulation No. 40 of 2016. The assessment considers several aspects, including distance from

urban centers and residential areas, transportation accessibility, infrastructure availability, and land carrying capacity. These criteria are important because the location of an industrial zone directly influences its construction requirements, operational efficiency, environmental compatibility, and accessibility to markets and suppliers.

One of the findings concerns the distance between the proposed industrial area and population centers. The study indicates that the proposed location meets the minimum distance criteria, namely approximately 10 km from the city center and at least 2 km from residential areas. Appropriate separation from densely populated areas is relevant to industrial development because it can help reduce potential conflicts between industrial activities and residential functions. It can also provide greater spatial flexibility for the development of industrial infrastructure while supporting appropriate environmental management.

Transportation accessibility is another important factor supporting the technical feasibility of KIPT. The availability of road transportation and port facilities provides a basis for supporting the movement of fisheries commodities and industrial inputs. Fisheries products generally require efficient transportation because delays in handling and distribution may affect product quality. Adequate transportation infrastructure can therefore contribute to supply-chain efficiency by facilitating the movement of fish from production areas to processing facilities and from processing facilities to domestic and international markets.

The availability of seaport infrastructure is particularly relevant to the proposed KIPT because the region's geographical characteristics require effective maritime connectivity. Port access can support the movement of fisheries commodities, industrial supplies, equipment, and processed products. It can also provide an outlet for logistics activities associated with export and import operations. The combination of land and maritime transportation can therefore strengthen the connectivity of the industrial zone with other regions.

Land carrying capacity also supports the technical feasibility of the proposed development. The study indicates that the average land slope is below 15% and that the soil has adequate carrying capacity for the construction of fisheries-processing facilities. Relatively suitable topographical conditions can reduce technical constraints associated with industrial construction and support the development of buildings, storage facilities, processing infrastructure, and supporting facilities. Nevertheless, detailed engineering and geotechnical assessments would remain important during subsequent development stages.

Overall, the technical and spatial findings indicate that the proposed location provides the basic conditions required for KIPT development. The combination of appropriate distance from urban and residential areas, transportation accessibility, port infrastructure, and land characteristics creates a technical foundation for establishing an integrated fisheries industrial area. These findings support the broader assessment that the proposed location is suitable for further development planning.

Market Potential and Fisheries Industrial Development

The market analysis indicates positive prospects for fresh and processed fisheries products originating from Kepulauan Selayar. The availability of leading commodities such as tuna, skipjack tuna, grouper, and snapper provides a foundation for developing products that can serve both domestic and international markets. The development of KIPT can strengthen this potential by integrating fisheries supply with processing and distribution activities.

An important advantage of an integrated industrial zone is its potential to improve supply certainty. Processing industries require a reliable supply of raw materials in terms of volume, quality, and timing.

Fragmented fisheries production and distribution systems can create difficulties for processors in maintaining consistent operations. KIPT can provide an institutional and physical framework for coordinating supply from fisheries producers with processing and distribution requirements.

The development of processing activities is also important because it can increase the value of fisheries commodities. Instead of distributing commodities primarily as raw or fresh products, processing facilities can produce higher-value products suited to different consumer and market requirements. This approach can create additional business opportunities and potentially expand the range of fisheries products marketed from the region.

The international market potential is also connected to the strategic geographical position of Kepulauan Selayar. Access to maritime routes and port infrastructure can support the movement of processed fisheries products toward wider markets. However, international market development requires appropriate product quality, food-safety standards, logistics systems, and compliance with applicable export requirements. Therefore, the industrial zone should integrate processing capacity with quality control, cold-chain management, and logistics services.

The findings also demonstrate the importance of the cold-chain system in fisheries industrial development. Fresh and processed fisheries products require appropriate temperature control throughout handling, storage, and transportation. An effective cold-chain system can reduce quality deterioration and support the consistency of products supplied to domestic and international markets. The proposed KIPT can therefore serve as a platform for integrating cold storage, processing, transportation, and distribution functions.

Management and Operational Feasibility

The study divides KIPT management into two principal stages: construction or development management and operational management. During the construction stage, management focuses on land preparation, provision of basic infrastructure, coordination among stakeholders, and supervision of development activities. Effective construction management is necessary to ensure that infrastructure development is carried out according to the planned objectives and that the various components of the industrial zone are developed in an integrated manner.

During the operational stage, management responsibilities shift toward maintaining the functionality and competitiveness of the industrial zone. The establishment of an effective management body is therefore important. Such an institution can coordinate infrastructure management, facilitate investment, support business activities, and maintain relationships among government agencies, investors, fisheries businesses, and local communities.

Investment facilitation is another important responsibility of the operational management structure. The existence of fisheries resources does not automatically attract investment unless investors have access to clear procedures, supporting infrastructure, reliable supply systems, and predictable management arrangements. KIPT management should therefore provide an institutional environment capable of facilitating investment and coordinating the interests of different stakeholders.

Operational management should also prioritize supply-chain efficiency. The cold-chain system is particularly important because fisheries products are perishable. Efficient coordination between fish landing points, processing facilities, cold storage, transportation, and distribution outlets can help maintain product

quality and reduce losses. The integration of these functions within the KIPT can strengthen the operational performance of fisheries businesses.

Economic Feasibility

The development of KIPT is expected to generate economic effects beyond the direct returns associated with industrial investment. According to the study, the economic assessment using EIRR and ENPV indicates positive economic value. This suggests that the proposed development has the potential to generate benefits for the local and regional economy.

One expected economic benefit is an increase in Regional Original Revenue (PAD). The establishment and operation of industrial facilities can generate economic activities that contribute to regional revenues through various channels. Increased commercial activity within the industrial area may also stimulate demand for transportation, logistics, maintenance, services, and other supporting businesses.

Employment creation represents another potential economic benefit. The development of fisheries-processing facilities, logistics services, cold-storage operations, transportation activities, and supporting businesses can create direct and indirect employment opportunities. Such employment opportunities may provide alternative or additional sources of income for communities in the surrounding area.

The development can also generate a multiplier effect within the regional economy. Fisheries industrial activity requires inputs and services from other sectors, including transportation, construction, equipment maintenance, packaging, telecommunications, energy, and commercial services. Increased demand from the KIPT can therefore stimulate activities in related sectors. The resulting economic interactions can strengthen the contribution of fisheries to the wider regional economy.

The potential improvement in the welfare of local fishers is also an important aspect of the economic feasibility assessment. If the industrial zone creates a more organized and reliable market for fisheries products, local producers may obtain better access to processing and distribution channels. However, the realization of these benefits depends on the effectiveness of supply-chain integration, market mechanisms, and participation of local fisheries actors.

Financial Feasibility

The financial analysis indicates that the proposed KIPT investment meets the main financial feasibility criteria used in the study. The assessment of Net Present Value (NPV) shows a positive result, meaning that the present value of projected investment benefits exceeds the investment costs under the assumptions applied in the study. The Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is also reported to be above the commercial cost of capital or Weighted Average Cost of Capital (WACC). In addition, the Payback Period is considered to fall within a reasonable investment recovery period.

A positive NPV is an important indication in investment feasibility analysis because it suggests that the proposed project can generate value after accounting for the time value of money. Meanwhile, an IRR exceeding the relevant financing benchmark indicates that the expected return on investment is higher than the cost of capital used as a reference. The Payback Period complements these indicators by showing the expected time required for the recovery of invested capital.

The combination of these indicators supports the study's assessment that the proposed KIPT is financially feasible. Nevertheless, financial feasibility remains dependent on the assumptions underlying investment costs, operational revenues, financing costs, commodity supply, market demand, and operating

efficiency. Consequently, the financial assessment should be updated periodically as the development progresses and as more detailed investment and operational data become available.

Environmental Impact and Sustainability

Environmental sustainability is a fundamental consideration in the development of KIPT because the industrial zone depends directly on marine and fisheries resources. The sustainability of the fisheries industry is closely connected to the health of coastal and marine ecosystems. Industrial development that fails to manage waste adequately may create negative impacts on the same natural resources upon which the industry depends.

The study emphasizes the importance of managing both liquid and solid waste generated by fisheries-processing activities. An integrated waste-treatment facility is therefore required to minimize potential environmental impacts. Such a facility should form part of the supporting infrastructure of the industrial zone rather than being treated as an additional activity after industrial operations have begun.

Environmental management is particularly important because surrounding marine ecosystems may include conservation areas. Maintaining water quality and protecting marine ecosystems can support the long-term sustainability of fisheries resources. Effective environmental management can therefore be understood as both an environmental obligation and an economic requirement for maintaining the resource base of the fisheries industry.

The integration of environmental management into KIPT planning can also strengthen the sustainability of industrial operations. Waste management, efficient resource utilization, monitoring of environmental impacts, and compliance with environmental requirements should be incorporated into the operational management system. This approach can help ensure that industrial development does not undermine the natural resources required for long-term fisheries production.

Overall Feasibility of KIPT Development

The results of the technical, spatial, market, economic, financial, environmental, and managerial assessments collectively indicate that the proposed Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone in Kepulauan Selayar Regency has the basic conditions required for development. The technical and spatial analysis indicates that the proposed location satisfies the relevant site-selection criteria. Market analysis identifies potential for fresh and processed fisheries products in domestic and international markets. Economic and financial assessments indicate positive feasibility indicators, while environmental and managerial assessments identify the conditions required to support sustainable operations.

The findings indicate that the proposed KIPT can function not only as a processing area but also as an integrated fisheries economic center. Its potential role encompasses fisheries processing, cold-chain services, logistics, investment facilitation, and distribution. The strategic location of Kepulauan Selayar and its leading fisheries commodities provide an important foundation for this role.

However, successful implementation requires coordination among government institutions, investors, fisheries producers, industrial operators, and local communities. Infrastructure development should be accompanied by effective management and environmental safeguards. Similarly, the potential economic benefits identified by the feasibility analysis depend on the ability to establish an efficient supply chain and competitive market connections.

Overall, the study supports the feasibility of developing KIPT in Kepulauan Selayar Regency based on the criteria assessed. The combination of strategic geographical location, fisheries-resource potential,

transportation accessibility, market opportunities, positive economic and financial indicators, and environmental management requirements provides a comprehensive basis for further development planning. The KIPT can consequently be positioned as a potential fisheries-processing, logistics, and distribution hub that contributes to fisheries-based economic development in Eastern Indonesia.

Conclusion

The feasibility study indicates that the development of an Integrated Fisheries Industrial Zone (KIPT) in Kepulauan Selayar Regency is feasible based on technical, spatial, market, economic, financial, environmental, and managerial considerations. The regency's strategic geographical position along the Indonesian Sea Lanes (ALKI II and III), together with its extensive marine resources and leading fisheries commodities, including tuna, skipjack tuna, grouper, and snapper, provides a strong foundation for KIPT development.

From a technical and spatial perspective, the proposed location meets the relevant criteria regarding distance from urban and residential areas, transportation accessibility, and land carrying capacity. Market analysis also indicates potential for the development of fresh and processed fisheries products for both domestic and international markets. The economic and financial assessments demonstrate positive feasibility indicators, including positive NPV, an IRR above the commercial cost of capital, and a reasonable Payback Period. The development is therefore expected to contribute to Regional Original Revenue (PAD), create employment opportunities, and improve the welfare of local fishers.

Environmental sustainability must remain an integral component of KIPT development. Integrated management of liquid and solid waste is required to protect coastal and marine ecosystems. Overall, KIPT development has the potential to strengthen fisheries processing, logistics, distribution, and investment activities and to support the role of Kepulauan Selayar Regency as a strategic fisheries hub for Eastern Indonesia.

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