



Tourism Development Potentials Through Inter-Districts Cooperation (IDC) in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract

This paper reviews academic research into potential tourism through inter-districts cooperation (IDC) in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. The aim of this paper is threefold; first, to collect strategic tourism issues, in order to highlighting most important issues to avoid uncertainty. Secondly, to identify issues that are worth with cooperation. Third, to draw recommendations and follow up prospects on the development of tourism potential in the region. The paper argues that tourism development potentials through IDC in Southeast Sulawesi (Indonesia), with natural tourism and cultural tourism by involving relevant stakeholders in increasing dimensions: attractions, amenities, accessibility, human resources, industry and communities in the area of cooperation.

Keywords: *Inter-Districts Cooperation; Development; Tourism Potential; Indonesia*

1. Introduction

Each region has legally defined administrative boundaries; where various problems and interests arise as a result of functional relations in the socio-economic field that crosses the boundaries of these administrative territories. As defined by Pollit and Bouckaert (2000), that revamping microorganizational abilities of governments must be carried out at the regional level, a form of public management reform that must be considered by the existing government, and not only to improve the macroorganizational capacities at the central level. In this regard, inter-regional cooperation at district level is needed to solve administrative problems, thus the potential of inter-district cooperation (IDC) can be utilized for territorial development by virtue of proximity mobilization (Magsi and Torre, 2015).

According to Rosen (1993), cooperation has long been known and conceptualized as a source of efficiency and quality of service. With cooperation, expensive service facilities can be purchased and enjoyed together, such as: industry, recreation centers, education, human resources, transportation, etc.

Henry (1995) suggests that, mechanism of cooperation between local governments has become an important issue in developed countries like Indonesia. Indonesian law concerning regional government (Number 23 of 2014) realizes the importance of the role of inter-regional cooperation (IRC). Whereas, thorough the law number 28 of 2018, the regional cooperation is classified as: (i) regional cooperation with other regions (RCOR), (ii) regional cooperation with third parties (RCTP), (iii) regional cooperation with regional governments abroad (RCRGA), and (iv) regional cooperation with overseas institutions (RCOI). The mechanism of cooperation is not only applied to the "emergency" situation, but also in the arrangement of cooperation to buy certain types of services from private companies or from other governments or from NGOs.

Development of tourism potential through inter-district cooperation (IDC) in southeast Sulawesi province, as one of the efforts to improve the local economy so that it can increase people's income, and help the government in strengthening the role of the local and regional economy, access to services, cooperatives and small and medium businesses (SMEs). This region has potential for tourism and creative economy that has not been developed yet. In addition to the craft of various local cultural products such as local culinary also needs attention. This approach is very strategic, where tourism is one of the leading sectors of the province of southeast Sulawesi, which can encourage cooperation between regions in the Buton archipelago. The scope of the IDC region in question includes: Baubau City, Buton Regency and south Buton Regency, central Buton, north Buton and Wakatobi.

Regional governments in southeast Sulawesi province need to establish regional cooperation to improve people's welfare, based on consideration of the efficiency and effectiveness of public services. The problems faced are the lack of promotion of regional potentials, the absence of detailed regional potential databases, limited quality and quantity of resources (human resources, facilities, and budgets). Through IDC, promotion programs for regional superior potential from various sectors to the wider community will be more effective and maximal. Limerick and Cunnington (1993) have disclosed that the things need to be considered to sustain the effectiveness and sustainability of cooperation between regencies/cities is to form a strong base of cooperation, in accordance with the paradigm of building relationships between organizations in the form of network and strategic alliances.

Based on the above given background, this study has two objectives. The first is to examine determinant factors of the effectiveness of development of tourism potentials through inter-districts cooperation, while avoiding risk uncertainties/issues. The second is to formulate tourism development model by taking in the province of southeast Sulawesi as a case study. Through this study, it is expected there will be the best input for the government and the people of southeast Sulawesi province, to develop the economy in general and to increase the economic welfare of the people.

2. Tourism Development Potentials Through IDC

2.1. Tourism Development Potential

The tourism sector is one of the strategic sectors driving the Indonesian economy and is part of the global economy. The ongoing 3T revolution includes: transport, telecommunication, tourism, showing that tourism activities have become one of the forces capable of accelerating the unification of the world in economic integration and human movement across regions and even across countries (Rusman, 2004). The most important thing is to design products and services for tourism areas to be unique and different from competing regions' products and services (Hermawan, 2005). Efforts to design uniqueness and difference, based on: (a) content (what is offered), (b) context (how to offer it) and (c) infrastructure.

Tourism is temporary movement to destination outside the normal home and workplace, the activities undertaken during the stay and the facilities created to cater for the needs of tourist (Cooper *et*

al. 1993). The reason every individual wants to travel is to see natural wonders and add experience or utilize different natural beauty for pleasure. In addition, the purpose of traveling also varies and usually changes based on the life cycle (Tisdell et al. 2012). The development of touristic destinations is a kind of investment to manage the previous assets and to conserve the cultural heritage to be attractive objects of cultural-based tourism to encourage investment. The government as a regulator has a strategic role in striving for community empowerment through optimization of local resources (Boedirachminarni, 2013).

2.2. *Inter-Districts Cooperation (IDC)*

Another term is used to describe the results of the regional approach, that is integrated area development sector which describes the definition of space constraints of development activities with the dominance of certain functions without prioritizing consideration special administrative boundaries (Sumarsono, 2004). Based on the dynamics of the developing development paradigm, it is necessary to sharpen and evaluate the use of the term region which means the results of a regionalization. then it is necessary to distinguish between: local cluster and the regional cluster. Regions are defined as district integrated area development or the dominance of certain functions contained in an area. On the other hand, the regional area can be understood as an area with a predominance of certain functions that spatially involve several administrative regions. This reminds the understanding of sectoral and regional integrated area development as a model of regional management.

Intensity of competition between regions which is increasingly high due to the dynamics of the global economy does not only occur at the level of the autonomous region but also instead leads to the level of the region. Each autonomous region must have various limitations and dominance of functions that are bound to a supply-demand system. Based on this situation the opportunity arises for regional initiatives in order to synergize development potentials and programs. As defined by Weichhart (2002), the development and process of globalization of the structure of the real economy is increasingly shifting to the region. That is, only the region as a strategic location can have a comparative advantage and can reduce high costs because socio-economic interactions can be structured and grow efficiently.

In European Union understanding of multi-level governance is described as a separate political force (*sui generis*) that is as a system that has characteristics, such as nonhierarchical, patterned partnership, flexible, and dynamic. These characteristics are contained in a political network system that makes actors from various sectors (public and private) and layers that are interdependent and have interrelated interactions against one another (political networks). The actors together seek solutions to development problems and create togetherness across actors in the context of cooperation (Fallend *et al.* 2001). Inter-regional cooperation is carried out emphasizing inter-regional cooperation through an institution called the KAD, Pokja KAD or better known as regional management. These forms illustrate sectoral cooperation developed by a number of related neighboring autonomous regions. The objectives and regionalization depend on the needs and interests of the cooperation. Here are some examples of KAD in Indonesia, namely: AKSESS, Lake Toba, SUBOSUKA WONOSRATEN, Jonjok Batur, Barlingmascakeb, SOLORAYA, Janghiangbong, and Kaukus Setara Kuat (Abdurahman, 2009).

According to government regulation of the republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2018 concerning regional cooperation Article-I paragraph (i) Regional cooperation is a joint effort between regions and other regions, between regions and third parties, and/or between regions and institutions or regional governments abroad based on consideration of efficiency and effectiveness of public services and mutual benefits. Abdurahman (2009) had defined that regional cooperation is a platform formed by the relevant regional actors to mobilize and realize the initiation of regional development through the rules of managing professionalism in an effort to answer the challenges of development dynamics.

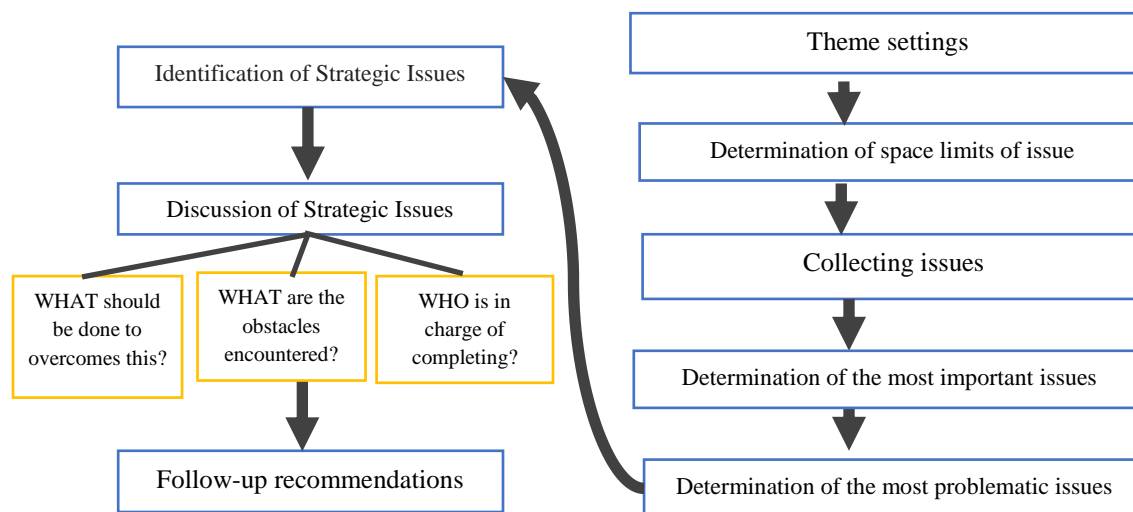
In general, the intergovernmental cooperation is an arrangement between two common goals, providing a service or solving a mutual problem (Domai, 2010; Patterson, 2008). Pratikno (2007), the management and development of regional cooperation, are placed on the principles of: equal partnership, synergistic and mutual benefit, need-based, engagement and ownership, flexible, legitimate, effective, accountable and transparent, and Sustainable. Brodjonegoro (2009) determined that the factors that support an inter-regional cooperation, namely: (i). commitment of regional leaders, (ii). identification of needs, (iii). integration and harmonization, (iv). participatory, (v). institutional analysis or institutional model, and (vi). champ.

3. Methodological Considerations

We combined literature study, observation and focus group discussion (FGD) with three methods are: presentation, in-depth interview and partisipatif. The tools in FGD were: stationery, laptops, LCD projectors, flipcharts, metaplan paper, markers, double tapes, speakers, microphones, video cameras, printers, and supporting documents. The target participants in FGD in Baubau city, southeast Sulawesi province were 30 to 50 participants from the Baubau city government agency of southeast Sulawesi province, district/city government agencies in Baubau city, southeast Sulawesi province, higher education, associations and Business actors related to the tourism sector in southeast Sulawesi Province.

Data collection using questionnaires FGD with participatory methods. In conducting the FGD the researcher used a participatory method, namely by gathering relevant stakeholders in a coordination meeting which would then produce inputs and formulations. The process of identifying strategic issues can be seen in Figure 1.

Figure.1. Identification Process of strategic issues



Data analysis techniques were used in this study namely spatial analysis and qualitative descriptive analysis. Spatial analysis is based on mapping the tourism potential in Southeast Sulawesi Province to answer the first research objective. While the data from the interviews were analyzed descriptively to answer the second and third research objectives.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Identification of Tourism Strategic Issues in Southeast Sulawesi Province

Researchers refer to the Republic of Indonesia Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 72 of 2013 concerning integrated regional development guidelines. The tools used in this study were taken from the S-PWT (Integrated Regional Development Scenario) by LEKAD, which was a method as well as a tool to identify the needs of appropriate and urgent Integrated Development (PWT) activities to be developed as well as being a regional program, which in terms this was a regional tourism program. This process went through systematic participative mechanism between actors (local governments) and related stakeholders. This method was taken as an appropriate manner to the usage of doing strategic planning, collective planning, awareness building, networking and fitting with this kind of research. Data input circuit with this scenario, through the following steps:

1. Determine the scope: At the initial stage it was agreed that the boundary space (area) and time of the scenario would be discussed.
2. Gather important issues: Gather input on important relevant issues.
3. Selecting the most important issues of all through the pareto mechanism: By selecting the most important issues that had been chosen.
4. Choosing the uncertainty/problematic issues: Collecting issues that were considered important and removing uncertainty/problematic issues.
5. Identifying strategic issues: A combination of strategic issues were selected as relevant tourism programs.
6. It was agreed (draft) visionary slogan: To compile and choose the draft tourism vision slogan of Sarolangun Regency which was considered suitable.
7. Analysis and study of Priority Areas: Various types of areas were analyzed and a priority area was determined.
8. Make a target achievement of each period of the Development of Tourism Regions: Gather various benchmarks, programs and activities according to the period of Development of Tourism Regions.
9. Discussion of Supporting Materials: Such as funding indications, the role of the province, the center and other important aspects.
10. Scenario Brief Summary: All findings from the Tourism Zone Development scenario process were summarized in the formulation of Tourism Area Development policies and strategies.
11. RAPID MONEV: After the activity a brief review was carried out in order to validate and photograph the effectiveness of the activity.

From the stages that had been mentioned, this research was only carried out stages 1-7 and 11, in other words stages 8-10 had not been discussed, because they must involve policy makers and other relevant elements of local government agencies to determine the time of the follow-up workshop. The results of identifying the strategic issues of tourism in Southeast Sulawesi, there were 39 strategic issues so that 20 percent of the most important and most problematic strategic issues were taken, namely 8 strategic issues. The results of the strategic issues were shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Strategic issues of Southeast Sulawesi Province

No	Strategic issues	Total	
		Important	Most Problematic
Infrastructure		22	11
1	Transportation	0	3
2	Tourism infrastructure	10	0
3	Accommodating	2	0
4	Amenity, Tourism management and arrangement	2	0
5	Improvement of main Infrastructure facilities in tourism	2	0
6	Hospitality	2	4
7	Facilitating small business investment cooperation facilities	4	4
Human resource		35	34
8	Cultural preservation	4	8
9	Capacity building and tourism understanding	5	0
10	Guide	5	12
11	Community Mindset about tourism	1	5
12	Strengthening government and industry collaboration in program planning	12	2
13	Citizen's awareness	4	7
14	Low Understanding, knowledge and lack of synergy between government and industry	4	0
Promotion		34	11
15	Tourism promotion	13	0
16	Santiago Ceremony	1	0
17	Regional tourism promotion	2	0
18	Development of creative economy between regions	3	0
19	Tourist attraction in the destination "empowering the community around tourism"	6	4
20	Community empowerment event around the area	5	2
21	Establish tourism agencies in each region	2	0
Potential		13	3
22	Region potential	4	1
23	Maritime	2	2
24	Sea tourism and fresh fishes	0	0
25	Heritage tourism	3	0
26	Regional creative economy industry	4	0
Environment		15	22
27	Environment	15	22
Coordination and Communication		21	21
28	Cross-sectional coordination	8	4
29	Coordination between local government and traditional institutions	2	11
30	The role of traditional institutions and others sectors	2	2
31	Cooperation in the tourism industry between regions and digitally connected	9	4
32	Interconnection of synergy and integrity	0	0
Social and Culture		18	23
33	Local culture development	10	4
34	Development of Old Buton Culture	2	0
35	Attractif	1	1
36	Social protection	2	7
37	Cultur	3	11
Institutional		3	4
38	Encourage the Emergence of Travel Agencies (ETA) and Travel Agencies (TA)	3	4
Commitment		10	13
39	The commitment of parties	10	13

Source: Collected from FGD, 17 September 2018

Table 1 shows the range of problematic issues were observed. Based on the results of participatory data collection, the eight most important and most problematic issues were obtained:

1. Facilitating small bussiness investment cooperation facilities 4 out of 4
2. Establish tourism agencies in each region 2 out of 2
3. Attractif 1 out of 1
4. Encourage the Emergence of Travel Agencies (ETA) and Travel Agencies (TA) 3 out of 4
5. Tourist attraction in the destination “empowering the community around tourism” 6 out of 4
6. The commitment of parties 10 out of 13
7. Citizen’s awareness 4 out of 7
8. Cross-sectional coordination 8 out of 4

4.2. Visit of Destination Areas

Field visit in the context of a portrait, taking input of tourism supporting factors carried out for three days starting from 23 to 25 October 2018. The first day visit, in Buton District began with a preliminary discussion conveying the final results of the 17 September 2018 workshop would initiate inter-regional cooperation (IRC). From the research it was expected that the government in cooperation area could immediatelly initiate an IDC institution consisting of multi-stakeholders. A Survey was held for: (a). Seeing the commitment of businesses in selling tour packages, (b). Anything that could be included encourages sales of tour packages in the district and city, (c). What we needed to improve together so that regional competitiveness could be realized and increased, so when Global appeared Buton Islands would be captured. In addition to the existing components of the tour package, business actors in this case, the IRC Working Group, must have a macro view, but the district and city had its own record of the potential that existed to be empowered and sold in the tour package, by building platforms so that communication would be smoother.

The second day visit, a tourist visited to the district of South Buton, there are 4 unique islands in South Buton, namely: tuak, snake island, siaumpu, bird island, upper rock. In addition, there are the tombs of Gajah Mada and Majapahit less than 1 km far away from the center of south Buton regency, it was close to matched beaches, Benteng Tua Wawangi, Bahari and Rongi. The third day visit was to visit the tourism place in the city of Baubau, ended with a discussion at Nirwana Beach about what kind of aspects should be improved again. The most important thing was the institution, the IDC institution must be built to build tourism awareness from the local government down to the village level.

Table 2. Supporting facilities to develop tourism in Buton Regency in Southeast Sulawesi province

Tourist Description	Kalibiru	Wandingi Cave	Wabula Village
Tourist attraction	the river is made by embankment and painted blue and has its own spring. At the tourist site tourists can swim or play the duck boat in the paddling itself by the tourists.	There is water in the cave, it is said that Goa is translucent to the sea. Although the Wandingi Cave is penetrated to the sea, the water inside the cave is fresh and cold fresh water. This cave is suitable for diving.	Located on the coast, cultural and historical attractions are presented. Tourists can see replicas of ancient Chinese ships in the village, many of the craftsmen of woven fabrics. The tourists can interact and see firsthand the process of weaving the typical fabric of the area.
Facilities	Supporting facilities are still inadequate, there are only a few food stalls and gazebos whose places are still poorly	Facilities are still inadequate. There are no parking lots, toilets and eating places nearby at the	There are no lodgings and toilets, so only rely on residential areas in the village.

	maintained.	tourist site.	
Accessibility	The access road to get to the tourist attractions is quite good with the road that has been paved. However, tourists must use private vehicles or rent, because there is no public transportation.	The main road to get to the cave is paved and easily traversed by vehicles and is being made stairs that make it easy for tourists to enter the cave	Access to the main road has been paved, but the road inside the wabula village is still dirt and uneven.
Human Resources	Human resources in the vicinity of tourist sites also still do not know how to manage tourist sites that are good and right.	Need a lot of capacity building and certification of human resources around the tourist attractions	Human resources in this wabula village for men are still fishermen and for mothers as cloth weavers. Woven fabrics are sent to the city for sale.
Industry	the industry involved still does not know how to manage tourism sites properly and correctly. There are still no certified businesses around tourism.	There is no adequate tourism industry around the Wandingi cave tourist attractions	The traditional fabric industry is a special attraction for tourists. But still not certified
Community	People are still less aware of tourism. Only a few guides in the area have been certified.	Communities around Wandingi Cave still don't know much what to do to attract tourists to visit Wandingi Cave.	Communities around the village still need guidance in qualified tourism villages. As for the guides already fairly qualified to guide the tourists in the area.

Source: Collected from field survey.

It is based on Table 3, Supporting facilities to develop tourism in Buton Regency in Southeast Sulawesi province concluded to be three types; Wabula village destination had a superiority in human resource factors because of weavers even they are non-certificated, the woven fabric had been marketed outside of village and it also followed the national level exposition. Besides that, Wabula village destination had their own local tourist guide and villagers still needed to be organized to make Wabula village as the example of destination area where located in Buton Regency.

Those three factors need to provide homestay around of destination zones (Amenities), mass transportation to depart to one area to another like; minibus, motoric-tricycle tricycle or carriage which should be historical vehicles in order to be an engagement thing (Accessibility), socialization, technological guidance to enhance the capability of human resource especially for the society and related industries such as; accessories/souvenirs, woven product/batik, national and international standard of culinary and homestay.

Table 3. Supporting facilities to develop Tourism in South Buton Regency in Southeast Sulawesi Province

Tourist Description	Kabura Burana Baths	The Elephant Mada Troops Trail	Rongi Fortress and Lamando Hill
Tourist attraction	The destination is located in the village of Lawela, visitors are presented with a view that spoiled the eyes with a gently sloping waterfall that flows into the pond to bathe visitors. This bath is surrounded by trees that are still beautiful and lush	Special tourist destinations in the form of religious tourism, there are tombs of majapahit troops led by the Gajah Mada governor. Around the tomb there are also maja trees and there are caves with ancient Javanese reliefs in	A historical and cultural experience that has never been obtained before. Traditional houses that are still maintained form and appearance, customs that are still thick to historical relics. Traditional events that are full of cultural characteristics. This fort is faced with lamando hill whose view is very pleasing to the eye. From the top of the

		them.	Lamando Hill, visitors can feel the coolness of the air and can also see the surrounding area to the beach
Facilities	Parking space is still lacking. Lodging, toilets and nearby merchants must also be managed properly. A good gazebo is available at the edge of the bath. More attention should be paid to cleanliness	This tourist location is far from residential areas, there are no supporting facilities around, where the location is in the middle of the forest	Supporting facilities must still be considered again from the start of parking lots, lodging and other supporting facilities for tourists
Accessibility	The main access road has been paved, but the entrance to the bathing pool area is still a steep and slippery dirt road. There is public transportation passing through the location but it is still very rare.	Vehicle access is still difficult to reach. The path that must be taken to get to the place of tourist must walk far enough and climb.	Road access to tourist sites still needs to be improved
Human Resources	human resources that are around the tourist attractions, still must be improved and given a lot of guidance	Human resources are still very low	Human resources in the location must still be increased again
Industry	Existing industry is also still not properly standardized and still not certified	There is no industry involved	Existing industries such as Rongi coffee already meet the standards and are already certified. Just look for and improve other industries
Community	People are already aware of tourism, but they still don't really understand how to properly maintain and manage these tours.	People still don't know clearly what the potential of the existing tourism.	The community around the right of tourism has begun to realize tourism, but still must be counseled about its management

Source: Collected from field survey.

It is based on Table 4, Supporting facilities to develop tourism in South Buton Regency in Southeast Sulawesi province divided to be three kinds; Kabura Burana Bathe Destination is a good destination because it includes of supporting items like; parking area, lavatory, homestay and sellers in destination place. In addition, kabura burana bathe destination had been powered by industrial homemade of rongi coffee. By looking at all dimensions, this destination place had potential example as destination area in South Buton region, yet it has to have more intentions in managing and developing.

From three things above, it can be concluded that the destination itself needs: local or high level homestay around the place (Amenities), entrance should be fixed and more parking areas (Accessibility), socialization, technological guidance to enhance the capability of human resource especially for the society and related industri such as; accessories/souvenirs, woven product, culinary and rongi coffee.

Table 4. Supporting Facilities to develop Tourism in Baubau City in Southeast Sulawesi Province

Tourist Description	Buton Sultan Palace	Weaving Village and Sulaa Weaving Gallery	Nirwana Beach
Tourist attraction	Buton Sultan Palace is the most historic place in Baubau. In the widest fortress in the world, there are many historical values ranging from the architecture of the building, the tombs of the sultans to traditional ceremonies such as the inauguration of the sultan and others.	This gallery was built on the edge of the beach so that it looks floating above the beach. Here tourists can directly interact with the weavers as well as the practice of learning to weave typical Buton fabrics accompanied by the experts. Tourists can also buy ready-made woven fabric prepared by the manager.	Beautiful beach with white sand, calm waves and in the afternoon presents a very beautiful sunset. Tourists can swim, sunbathe or roast fish and corn on this beach, visitors can rent buoys for swimming provided by residents, as well as buy swimsuits and souvenirs
Facilities	Supporting facilities that are here have been managed well, it's just that there are some public facilities that must be improved again	Supporting facilities must still be improved	The facilities are complete enough, such as toilets, gazebos and souvenir shops, while for parking spaces, they still have to be tidy up again.
Accessibility	Access to this tourist destination is good considering the palace fort is in the center of the city of Baubau	Access to this tourist destination is also quite adequate because the location is still around the city of Baubau	Access road to the destination is good. Visitors must bring or rent a car because there is still a lack of public transportation and cannot use boats because there are no docks
Human Resources	The existing human resources are also very good and the guides available are already certified.	The existing human resources at the location are also sufficient and certified	Human resources still need to be increased again. Residents who manage public toilets and buoy tire rental must be given more guidance.
Industry	The surrounding industry is also creative, and there are some that are already certified. But there are still industries that need to be handled well.	This woven fabric industry has been very well managed and has been certified	The existing industry also still does not meet the standards and is not yet certified
Community	The people in the fort are aware of tourism, and some need to be given input so they can manage it better	The community is very aware of tourism, it is proven that in the Sulaa weaving village, the community has made this destination even better by making their houses painted in colorful colors and attracting tourists.	The community is quite aware of tourism, and tourism actors are also very happy to invite tourists to this place

Source: Collected from field survey.

Based on Table 5, there were 3 kinds to Supporting facilities to develop tourism in Baubau City in Southeast Sulawesi province, they were; the destination of Weaving Village and Sulaa Weaving Gallery, it is supported by certificated tourist guides, avowed weaving industry, and conscious villagers which could be seen by giving interestingly painted home in order to engage the tourist.

By looking at those three things, Baubau City needs providing; native clothes for those, tourists, who want to come into fortress palace there should be a fortress keeper wearing typical uniform of buton sultanate (Attraction), either national or international level hostel around of destination area (Amenities), special transportation such as carriage, pedicup and bike especially a palace historical transportation to

keen on visitors (Accessibility), socialization, technological guidance to enhance the capability of human resource especially for the society and related industries such as; accessories/souvenirs, woven product and characteristic foods.

Strengthening capacity that has an impact on strengthening regional competitiveness is a strategic direction of economic development through IDC in Southeast Sulawesi Province in general, and areas that will be cooperated specifically. The goal of capacity building is not only aimed at the public sector, but also the public/private sector in a broad sense. Therefore, the target is aimed in accordance with the understanding of penta helix, namely the public, private, academic, media and public sectors. All main actors and related stakeholders who have capacity are expected to be able to produce performance that contributes to strengthen competitiveness. Capacity building that refers to can be in the form of regulations/policies, planning along with its application and Institutional/HR. The public sector through relevant local government agencies has a role to stimulate, mobilize and encourage the creation of such capacity building. This can take the form of direct or indirect intervention. In accordance with the strategic issues identified for the coming 5 years period, the targets for strengthening the capacity of Tourism are aimed at: HR, Socio-culture, and the Environment.

Conclusion and Future Research Priorities

Based on the results of field visits to potential areas in Buton Regency, South Buton District and Baubau City, each destination has different tourist characteristics. There is no concentration of tourism development in Buton District so that each is fragmented because it relies on sea tolls and air access. Currently, the name Buton is brought but centered in the City of Baubau through development in the natural sector. The relevant Regional Governments, in the area of cooperation, are expected to formulate institutions and arrange drafts of the MoU to be submitted to the respective regional leaders. through the village fund to make a gazebo, to become a tourist village namely Wasampela Beach which is famous for the poorest village can now become a developing village. The local government has participated in Jiexpo activities at the national level, to promote tourism, namely Wasampela Beach, while for cultural tourism each village has a traditional event between the 20th of the Buton cultural charm festival during 2015-2018.

Policies that are expected by district/city governments through efforts to attend meetings to improve human resources, coordinating regulations that must be adjusted to their application related to IDC. This requires Provincial and District / City Communication in the context of IDC. So it needs to be re-analyzed the development and intervention as what is needed both districts / cities and provinces. So that it is not only famous in tourism but also other supporting related sectors, from the results of the field visit analysis, the results show that: Baubau City Tourism Area is quite superior from the tourist areas of the districts of Buton and South Buton, because it is supported by accessibility, human resources, industry and society that quite aware of tourism, only development is needed on the dimensions of amenities, so that it is more comfortable and has a national standard for tourism. Buton Regency still needs improvement and development on the dimensions of: accessibility, human resources, industry, and society. While South Buton Regency, is a potential tourism area but requires special attention in the development and development of tourism, from inadequate accessibility, uneven amenities such as: parking spaces around tourism, toilets in tourist areas, lodging and restaurants around tourism not yet available, especially in tourist locations far from settlements but containing historical and cultural values such as: the destination trail of the elephant mada troops, rongi fortress and lamando hill.

Suggestions for future improvement are emphasized on the management of tourism by regional cooperation institutions, and the Tourism HR Development program that can support the strengthening of coordination in the area of cooperation, focusing on the formation of Pokdarwis IDC institutions towards the legality of Tourism Villages. Some of the locations identified in the field visit included: Pokdarwis

Wabula Buton Regency, Pokdarwis Bahari Village, South Buton Regency, and Pokdarwis Benteng Keraton Buton Regency and Baubau City. The results of the coordination of the formation team with South Buton Dispar in the context of the Preparation for the establishment of the Indonesian Board of Representatives (IBR) Indonesian Tourism Association (ITA). Leading destinations from each district / city need to be considered supporting factors include: attractions, amenities, accessibility, human resources, industry and society through IDC institutions that must be formed immediately in 2018. Because the competitiveness of Buton Islands tourism can be realized through IDC by strengthening human resource capacity, cultural empowerment and sustainable environment, especially community empowerment, where the empowerment of women is one aspect that needs joint attention.

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Appendix A. The plan of Tourism Sector Development (draft) in various time periods

2018/19	2020	2021	2022	2023
The existence of the Tourism Working Group (LWG) The availability of Strategic Plan and Action Plan	Establish international cooperation	Tourguide use Three international language	Received a world award that reflects as one of the best destinations in Southeast Asia	Tourguide use Five international language
National quality guide HR certification	International quality guide HR certification	Vocational location for tourism National HR	Get the best regional level ranking in hospitality	Got the best ranking at the national Hospitality level
Establishment of Agrotourism in Southeast Sulawesi	A safe and comfortable environment is a mainstay in leading destinations	Tourism in famous Buton Island in Indonesia	Tourism in the famous Buton Island in Southeast Asia	Baubau islands tourism accounts for the highest original regional revenue
Become to leading destination in Eastern Indonesia	The best IDC tourism area manager in Indonesia	Becoming the most Environmentally friendly tourism region in the Southeast	The most environmentally friendly tourism region in Indonesia	The most environmentally friendly tourism region in Southeast Asia

Source: Collected from FGD, 17 September 2018

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