

Emerging Issues for Bokori Island Development in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi

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Abstract. This article discusses about emerging issues for small island development especially Bokori Island in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi. Indonesia have been known as a big archipelago has more than ten thousand small islands scattered about 5.8 million km² of oceanic area Sabang in the West end to Merauke at the end East. It is also known as the largest "megabiodiversity" marine nation. However, the weak national policy that handles the development and management of small islands is suspected because it is not accurate in identifying strategic issues that occur in the development and management of small islands. Therefore, this article aims to identify and classify strategic issues related to the development of small islands in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi. A normative and empirical approach is made to discuss this article. It resulted that typology of issues such as internal and external issues, urgent issues and its supporting issues. Then local governments should pay attention to the urgent issues and its supporting issues – it is policy, investment, institutional and technological issues and the endogenous issues such as entrepreneurship and leadership.

1. Introduction

The Government of Indonesia in the Era of President Joko Widodo has placed a vision that Indonesia's future lies in the Sea. So, this government policy is directed at maritime development. As in the following quotation when he was sworn in as president of the republic of Indonesia:

We also want to be present among nations with honour, with dignity, with dignity. We want to be a nation that can make its own civilization. A great creative nation that can contribute to the nobility of global civilization, we must work hard to return Indonesia as a maritime country. Ocean, sea, strait and bay are the future of our civilization. We have too long to turn our backs on the ocean, back to the ocean, back to the strait and bay. Now is the time for us to return everything so that Jalesveva Jayamahe, in the Sea we are victorious, as the motto of our ancestors in the past, can be re-reverberation ... (Speech of President Joko Widodo at Jakarta, 20 October 2014).

In fact, Indonesia's wealth of small islands is potentially very unusual to be developed. Indonesia is an archipelagic country with more than ten thousand small islands scattered about 5.8 million km² of oceanic area (about 75% of Indonesian territory) from Sabang in the West end to Merauke at the end East, known as the largest "megabiodiversity" marine nation in the world [1]. This fact is easy to understand because with thousands of small islands that make up the archipelago of Nusantara, Indonesia has all the productive tropical marine ecosystems ranging from mangrove ecosystems, sea grass, seaweed to coral reef ecosystems.

With all the productive tropical marine ecosystems dangling around these small islands, aside from being the largest "megabiodiversity" country, Indonesia also has a huge wealth of marine resources as a national asset. But it cannot be denied that the enormous wealth of the ocean is contained in the vastness of the archipelago of the archipelago, apparently on the one hand has not been fully optimized and on the other side is suffered considerable damage. However, the weak national policy that handles the development and management of small islands is suspected because it is not accurate in identifying strategic issues that occur in the development and management of small islands.



The development of small islands in Indonesia is basically one of obligation that should be given special attention by the local government. This is very important considering the potential and challenges of islands owned by Indonesia can help to improve the country's economy. The government policy oriented to the development of small island states in the form of providing information and supporting facilities related to the attractiveness of the islands. The availability of these two things becomes the initial capital that local governments can offer to domestic and foreign tourists.

Each region in Indonesia has its own characteristics that become the attraction to be developed into a tourist area. Southeast Sulawesi is one of Indonesia's provinces and consists of peninsulas and islands with abundant natural resource potential. Some of the natural attractions that are owned include the Buton Fortress, Wakatobi National Park, Moramo Waterfall, and much more.

Some islands in Southeast Sulawesi province have beautiful landscapes and very potential to be developed as a tourist destination, such as Bokori Island. Bokori Island is located near the village of Bajo Tribe off the coast of Kendari. The island has beaches and marine parks that are habitat for Maleo birds. Some of the activities that can be done on the island include: view the habitat of rare animals closely, enjoy the view of the beach and white sand, diving, touring the islands and so forth. Archipelago tour activities can be done because Bokori Island has a close proximity of two surrounding islands, namely Pulau Hari and Pulau Saponda Laut. Access road to this island can be reached from the village of Mekar which is rarely very close to using outboard engine boat. Other tourism activities that have the potential to be developed in this island are activities based entertainment, culinary and art. Provision of accommodation is also very likely to be developed as a supporter of tourism activities, which can be a floating tourist resort. This tourism development approach in Bokori Island is based on sustainable tourism. The complexity of the issues that occur with regard to the development and management of the island of Bokori, demands an accuracy in reading and determining issues and issues map.

Therefore, this article aims to identify and classify strategic issues related to the development of small islands in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi. A normative and empirical approach is made to discuss this article. So, the results that can be explained in this article is the mapping of problems and issues that the better. Please be consideration for local government to put it within the framework of policy formulation.

2. General Information and Characteristics of Bokori Island

2.1. Locus of Bokori Island

The island has an area of ± 8 Ha is administratively located in Soropia, Konawe at coordinates 3o56'29.405 "LS and 122o39'51.686" BT (database of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries). Around the island there are Bokori, Toronipa Beach and Mekar Village (Bajo Indah) located on the shoreline of Regency. Physically, this island is close to the city of Chennai. Distance islands with the nearest port in Kendari (Port Festival) is about ± 10 km. Limit physical Bokori Island region was as

- a. North: the Banda Sea and Konawe
- b. East: Banda Sea
- c. South: Banda Sea and Kendari
- d. West: Banda Sea and Kendari



Figure 1. Location of Bokori Island Konawe Southeast Sulawesi

In the Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) Southeast Sulawesi province in 2013-2018 explained that characteristics of Southeast Sulawesi province dominated by the slope 0-40% of approximately 72.23 percent of the land area and water area of 1,114.479 km², has the potential to be developed as cultivation areas, such as fisheries, agriculture, tourism, industry, mining and others by observing the spatial plan. One of the potential that can be developed in the province of Southeast Sulawesi is the tourism sector. With the potential of natural and cultural tourism, the tourism sector is considered as the most potential sector to encourage and accelerate the development of the region in the Southeast.



Based on observation satellite image map series for 3 years (2012-2014), some areas of island shrank significantly. There are three critical points on the northeast side, namely on land connecting the island of A to C, C Island, and the northern tip of the island B. Depreciation coastal erosion caused by the scraping edge of the island to the mainland.

In addition, the suitability of coastal areas is also influenced by oceanographic data. In this case, the adapted from the Guidelines by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 2010. Based on these criteria and the results of the physical data compilation in the previous chapter, the island of Bokori meets the following criteria.

Figure 2. The Changing of Bokori Island Period 2012 -2104

Source: Satellite Imagery, 2015

Table 1. Coastal Suitability of Bokori Island

No.	Variables	Suitability Criteria			Existing Conditions
		Good	Moderate	Poor	
1	Slopes (meter)	Ramp (0-8)	Hilly (8-15)	Steep (>15)	
2	Coastal Land Condition	White sand	Sand	Mud	
3	Height of wave (meter)	Low (<1)	Moderate (1-2)	High (>3)	 Height of wave maximum= 0 - 1,25 m Significant Height of wave= 0 - 1,25 m Wind Speed= 0 - 5 knot
4	Flow Rate (m/s)	<0,1	0,1-1	>1	
	Brightness	90-100	80-89	<80	Flow Speed= 0 – 0,25 m/s
5	Seawater (meters)				Clear water surface
6	The existence of coral reef diversity	Dense and diverse (75%)	Rarely and not diverse (40-75%)	Damaged (40%)	No Data
7	The existence of a special object	Yes and very Special	Yes and Fairly	Nothing	360° view of the sea around the island
8	Disclosure of coastal land	>400	100-400	<100	Island Area A: 26.817,26 m ² Island Area B: 55.891,09 m ² Island Area C: 1.046,11 m ²
9	Flood hazards	Nothing	1-2 times	>2 times	Within three months occur continuous tides. Within a week, the tides during the three days and five times high tides for a month
10	Weather changes	Rarely	Moderate	Often	

3. Exploring Issues of Bokori Island Development in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi

3.1. Mind Mapping the Issues of Bokori Island Development

In Mind mapping issues of Bokori Island development (see **Figure 3.**) showed the relationship of interrelated issues. These issues include those that develop into issues that will affect the development of Bokori Island. The complexity of the problem should be viewed as part of the regional development framework of Southeast Sulawesi. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed to understand the issues that are considered for developing Bokori Island. The results of this analysis show that sectoral issues such as the lack of infrastructure development, lack of technology development, local economic potential, cultural social threats, natural environment threats directly and indirectly related to institutional issues, local policies, national policies, Investment even on endogenous issues such as leadership and entrepreneurship.

When viewed from the issue of Bokori Island development efforts, the issues that directly potentially affect development are local government policies (provincial government of Southeast Sulawesi), national policy, local economic potential support, lack of infrastructure development, cultural social threats, natural environment threats as well as the lack of investment in tourism development. These issues can be said to be internal issues of Bokori Island development. While the external issues of development of Bokori Island include issues, whose ramifications are related to internal issues. Issues that include external issues; it is an ineffectiveness of institutions, lack of technological development, lack of entrepreneurship, leadership and local policy of the Konawe district government.

However, the issues of both internal and external issues, when viewed from the urgency of what should be understood by the government of Southeast Sulawesi to be considered as a priority are issues related to local policies of Southeast Sulawesi province and Konawe regency, the lack of investment in tourism development and ineffectiveness of institutions. These three issues require the attention of the government itself, especially in regard to the lack of technology development, entrepreneurship and leadership for local government.

Since Bokori Island began to be revived by the provincial government of Southeast Sulawesi, the surrounding communities especially in Mekar Village get many benefits from the results of motorboat rental used by tourists. Passenger fare to cross to Bokori Island is Rp 1 million (round-trip). Mekar Village residents are a place of relocation Bajo tribe who previously inhabited the island of Bokori. The relocation is done due to the condition of Bokori Island is increasingly unkempt. The condition of Bokori Island is also shrinking due to abrasion and processing of rocks and sand since the island is uninhabited (MySultra.com access 2017).

Since 2014, the provincial government of Southeast Sulawesi has budgeted Rp 1 billion to build tourist facilities in Bokori Island. Then in 2015 the government budgeted funds again about Rp 10 billion Bokori Island will be used as an integrated tourism object of Southeast Sulawesi province that will be connected with another adjacent island, namely Hari Island and Saponda Island. The three coastal tourist areas will be a unified tourist attraction named Bokori Bahteramas Island (BBM Island). In 2015, the government will build 30 international standard cottages on Bokori Island along with other supporting facilities (such as: transportation system and telecommunication network). The area will also begin to accumulate by one-meter high silica sand and planted mangrove trees around the coast, to prevent abrasion that has made the island's area shrink in the past 10 years. (MySultra.com access 2017).



Figure 3. Mind Mapping due to The Issues of Bokori Island Development in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi

3.2. Strategic Issues in Developing of Bokori Island in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi

Furthermore, through mapping the issues are described in **Table 2.** explaining the typology of the issues and grouping strategic issues:

Table 2. Typology of Issues in Developing Bokori Island in Konawe Southeast Sulawesi

Typology of Issues	Strategic Issue	Some Relevant Issues
Internal	Local government policies (provincial government of Southeast Sulawesi),	1. Governor commitment in 2015 that opened the Booker Island for tourists' destination 2. Provincial Government (Tourism Provincial Office) decided strategic tourism destination zone (Konawe Regency as zone 3) and as Integrated Tourism Area 3. Development Program Implementation 4. Tourism Development Masterplan
	National policy	1. Priority in Wakatobi Island development 2. Sectoral Development
	Local economic potential support	Local potencies of economic (Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining, Tourism service)
	Lack of infrastructure development	1. Poor Supported Tourism Infrastructure 2. Safety 3. Internet/Information 4. Lack of transportation mode 5. Access road 6. Clean water 7. Electricity
	Social cultural threats	1. Fisherman activity that used TNT for fishing 2. Lack of local people participation 3. Poor hospitality 4. Traditional neighbourhood 5. Capacity of human resources
	Natural environment threats	1. Abrasion 2. Flood 3. Wind 4. Rubbish 5. Waste 6. Sea level rise 7. Damaged biodiversity
	Lack of investment in tourism development	1. Poor Capacity of Local Government 2. Less Promoting of Tourism Development 3. Potencies in multi sectors that supported the tourism 4. Local community support 5. Uncertainty of permit 6. Readiness of local government
		Security guarantee
External	Ineffectiveness of institutions,	
	Lack of technology development,	1. Tourism services 2. Inappropriate Decision-Making Process in developing, managing and marketing tourism destinations
	Lack of entrepreneurship	1. Partnership 2. Market conditions

		3. Networking
Leadership		1. Vision 2. Strategy 3. Process of Planning 4. Strategic plans
Local government policy of Konawe Regency		1. Lack of efforts to make diversification of tourism products 2. Lack of efforts to increase the accessibility of objects and tourist attraction 3. lack of amenities of tourism development (facilities & infrastructure) 4. Lack of market and marketing of tourism development 5. Lack of efforts to make a spatial plan of tourism 6. Lack of quality human resources development 7. Lack of art and cultural sector development 8. Lack of cooperation and networking among tourism stakeholders 9. Lack of capacity building of institutional for supporting tourism development
Urgently Issues	Local Government Policy (Southeast Sulawesi Province and Konawe Regency)	A. Southeast Sulawesi Province 1. Governor commitment in 2015 that opened the Booker Island for tourists' destination 2. Provincial Government (Tourism Provincial Office) decided strategic tourism destination zone (Konawe Regency as zone 3) and as Integrated Tourism Area 3. Development Program Implementation 4. Tourism Development Masterplan
		B. Konawe Regency 1. Lack of efforts to make diversification of tourism products 2. Lack of efforts to increase the accessibility of objects and tourist attraction 3. lack of amenities of tourism development (facilities & infrastructure) 4. Lack of market and marketing of tourism development 5. Lack of efforts to make a spatial plan of tourism 6. Lack of quality human resources development 7. Lack of art and cultural sector development 8. Lack of cooperation and networking among tourism stakeholders 9. Lack of capacity building of institutional for supporting tourism development
Lack of Investment in Tourism Development		1. Poor Capacity of Local Government 2. Less Promoting of Tourism Development 3. Potencies in multi sectors that supported the

Supporting Issues due to urgently issues		tourism
		4. Local community support
		5. Uncertainty of permit
		6. Readiness of local government
		7. Security guarantee
	Ineffectiveness of institutions	
	Lack of technology development	1. Tourism services
		2. Inappropriate Decision-Making Process in developing, managing and marketing tourism destinations
	Entrepreneurship for local government	4. Partnership
		5. Market conditions
		6. Networking
	Leadership for local government	5. Vision
		6. Strategy
		7. Process of Planning
		8. Strategic plans

4. Conclusion

This article concludes that the issues occurring in the development of tourism on Bokori Island can be mapped in the typology of strategic issues covering internal and external issues, urgent issues to be noticed by local governments, both province and regency and the issues being considered to be concerned about issues that are urgent.

In addition to internal and external issues, local governments should pay attention to the urgent issues and its supporting issues – it is policy, investment, institutional and technological issues and the endogenous issues such as entrepreneurship and leadership.

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