

DEVELOPING TOURISM DESTINATIONS IN CONSERVATION AREA OF DATARAN LINDU AT SIGI REGENCY OF CENTRAL SULAWESI

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ABSTRACT

This research was aimed at describing the potency of biological resources, natural resources and the uniqueness of exotic landscape along with the customary of local people in Dataran Lindu region. Dataran Lindu has a lake known as Lindu Lake. The lake was only used for fishing and farming freshwater fish, but not for tourism purpose. Considering that Lindu lake was surrounded by beautiful protected forest, rocky hills and mountains with typical wildlife living in them, has generated an idea to transform Dataran Lindu into a tourism attraction by developing ecotourism of lake, wildlife, forest, as well as rivers in the region of Dataran Lindu. As the effort to propose the idea, this research was carried out by utilizing a qualitative method in which the data were collected by using interview and observation, and documentation. The data resulted in the identification of types ecotourism potency such as biodiversity, protected forests, national parks, lake, rivers, beautiful hills and mountains for hiking, and interesting local culture of the local people. All these potencies can be developed into tourists attractions when the regional governments of Sigi regency makes effort to support the idea by implementing the recommendations as specified in this research implications such as issuing policy on ecotourism development, developing the infrastructures and tourism facilities, involving local people and NGOs in actualizing ecotourism development program, establishing cooperations among regional governments on tourism business.

Keywords: Tourism destinations; tourist attractions, conservation area; dataran lindu: ecotourism

INTRODUCTION

According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), the future of tourism industries has a very bright prospect. This is because the tourism sector has become one of prime movers in economic development. The same optimism is also expressed by the World Travel Tourism Council (WTTC) which states that we realize it or not, the world of tourism has emerged as a "mega industry" that will drive the mobility of tourists around the world in the coming years.

As for Indonesia, the role of tourism in economic sector is increasingly important, especially after the weakening role of oil and gas. It can be seen from tourist arrivals which show an increasing trend in decades. In 1969 for example, Indonesia was only visited by 86 067 foreign tourists, then increased to 2,051,686 in 1990, and then 5,064,217 in 2000. Since 1969, the number of foreign tourists visit had only experienced negative growth for four times, namely in 1982, 1998, 1999 and 2001. The arrival of foreign tourists has provided a very large inflow of foreign exchange to Indonesia. Foreign exchange earned in a row in 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999 and 2000 amounted to 6,307.69; 5,321.46; 4,331.09; 4,710.22; and 5,748.80 million US dollars (Pitana & Gayatri, 2005)

Data gained from Tourism Ministry showed that in 2012, the number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia amounted to 8 million, and then increased to 8,802,129 people in 2013. The data show increasing number of visitors about 9.42 percent, and by 2014 the number of foreign tourists reached 9,435,411 people. The expert staff of Tourism Minister, Hari Untoro (Kompas, November 14, 2015), said that this year, foreign tourists visiting Indonesia are estimated to reach 10 million people and will be 20 million people in 2019.

The increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting Indonesia certainly has a positive impact on the country's foreign exchange. From year to year, foreign exchange contribution of the tourists' travels increased from 8.5 billion US dollars in 2012 to 9.8 billion US dollars in 2014. This not only means that foreign exchange earnings from the tourism sector, has been a contributor to net foreign exchange services which contributions rise to 2,2 billion US dollars in 2014, but also means that the tourism sector has made an important contribution to employment.

Despite the growth of tourism is in a rational way, but it must be recognized that the growth in the number of tourists is relatively slow when compared to the growing number of tourists who visit our neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore. In 2013, Singapore contributed in foreign exchange for the country amounted to 18.95 billion US dollars, Malaysia 21 billion US dollars, and Thailand 42 billion US dollars.

Quoting from the tourism minister of Indonesia (Kompas, May 28, 2015), who states that with the increasing number of visits and investments, today tourism has become a key factor in export earnings, the creation of new jobs, as well as business and infrastructure development. Tourism has experienced ongoing expansion and diversification. Currently, tourism not only becomes one of the largest economic sector, but also a sector whose growth is in the fourth position in the world. Despite the global crisis occurred several times, the number of international tourists traveling to Indonesia grows strong and consistent.

The phenomenon of the increasing number of tourist visits, especially foreign tourists, should be followed up early and seriously by the regional government of Sigi regency in order to make their area into one of attractive tourist destinations. A tourist region which is optimally developed will significantly increase the frequency of tourists' visits. This enables the region to achieve economic gains which not only accelerates regional development, but also improves people's welfare.

Therefore, when the sources of local revenue from forestry, agriculture and farming are not significantly increased, that the tourism industry needs to be developed as an alternative effort to diversify the region's economic power and to develop an integrated region in support of sustainable development process. In that regard, there has been a change in travel markets today in which motives, interests, tastes, tourists' demands continuously change that require a positive response to develop natural, cultural, as well as agro-ecotourisms. Through tourism development, tourism projects are expected to be seeded and to be a means to increase the country's foreign exchange. Therefore, the development of eco-tourism, especially in the area of conservation of Sigi Regency in Central Sulawesi becomes very important.

Lindu region possesses a diversity of biological resources, the landscape of mountains, valleys, rivers, as well as enchanting lakes. These are the basic capitals that can be seeded into ecotourism attractions to make the region as a preferable tourist destination. Besides, this region also consists of several ethnic groups who live harmoniously with different cultures (e.g. traditional arts and rituals) which can be used as a part of the diversification of the tourist attractions. For the reasons, it is essential to show the uniqueness of Dataran Lindu ecosystem and the development of conservation areas for eco-tourism attractions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of sustainable development which emphasizes on the importance of meeting the needs of the present generations without compromising the rights of future generations is also adopted in tourism sector known as sustainable tourism development. Global flow of tourism is changing rapidly along with the significant economic growth in the countries where tourists commonly belong e.g. Europe and America. In these countries, the segment of the travel market is greater due to the needs for qualified traveling. This fact causes the increasing demand for special tours and travel like ecotourism.

Today, the European-American travelers begin to leave their local destinations for tours and travels by switching their traveling destinations outside Europe and America. Therefore, Africa, East Asia, South and Southeast Asia receive a large number of foreign tourists due to the shift of interest of the tourist destinations. The WTO noted that international travel to the East Asia and the Pacific increased from just 1 percent in 1950 to 16 percent in 2000. In 2020, these countries are expected to be the most preferred destinations after Europe for the sake of equalizing the world's economic growth and development.

Warel (1997) points out that there are important causal factors of the occurrence of the increasing demand for ecotourism, namely: (1) the dissatisfaction among tourists about the travel products offered by the market, (2) the growth of environmental awareness and cultural sensitivity in society, (3) the increased awareness of the dangers of exploiting natural resources excessively, as this will disrupt the environmental balance and socio-cultural aspects in tourist destinations, (4) the changes in the behavior of tourists and tour operators who are aware of the importance of sustainable tourism. Therefore, the objectives of sustainable tourism are essentially to increase public awareness of the importance of preserving the environment, to improve and to strengthen the economic conditions of local communities which are expected to encourage equitable development. For the reason, Fandely (1999) states, ecotourism can be an important program in restoring both forest damage and the role of the community to preserve the forest.

Besides, the government regulation No. 18/1994, issued by the Forestry Department of the Republic of Indonesia has mandated the need for forest management for tourism, especially ecotourism aimed at conservation, education or research, community participation and economic empowerment. Moreover, ecotourism can be developed in the area of production forests and protected forests and conservation areas. In this regard, the law No. 22/1999 which was then revised into the Law No. 34 /2004 on local governments' authority for managing their own territories for each in carrying out development in various sectors, including the development of ecotourism. This is certainly a good opportunity, because the mechanism of decision-making becomes more simple and quicker. Moreover, opportunities for local people to participate more in the development of ecotourism will be greater. Hence, the policy of local governments in the development of ecotourism becomes essential.

Sigi Regency has the ecotourism prospect as one kind of tourism projects which is aimed at preserving the natural environment. Most territories of Sigi Regency are included in conservation areas located in Lore Lindu National Park, while Lindu lake is the enclave of Lore Lindu National Park that has geophysical potency, biological resources, as well as the traditions of local people who live in and around the exotic woods.

In an effort to the implementation of Regional Autonomy, the government of Sigi regency should not only undertake concrete efforts in developing the ecotourism potency by designing and promoting the package of ecotourism professionally, but also need to support the efforts with appropriate policies because such efforts will result in two things i.e. accelerating the

development of Sigi Regency and making Sigi Regency as a special tourist destination for ecotourism package.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative research method. The data were collected by using interview and observation, documentation of data. The interview was conducted in dialogues, while observations took place at Dataran Lindu.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Biodiversity as a Tourist Attraction

The regulation No. 18 /1994 indicate that the government is aware of the importance of developing a forest into an ecotourism area. As for the government, the development of ecotourism is done for two reasons, namely for the conservation of the forest damage and to empower the socio-economic life of local people in and around the forest. According to Wawan Ridwan (2000), with the understanding of ecotourism concept, the policies of the Ministry of Forestry in developing forests in the future will be directed for the development of tourism. The paradigm shift in the field of forestry, from timber product oriented to resource - based oriented and conservation, is based on a philosophical background i.e. to protect and to preserve. Using this philosophy as a cornerstone has become the first step in growing a positive attitude to manage forests into tourist destinations and this step must then be supported and followed by all people involved in making it happen. Therefore, forest management efforts should refer to the Law No. 5/1990 on Conservation, Biodiversity and Ecosystem, the government regulation No. 18/1994 concerning nature tourism in the zone of national parks, wildlife and tourism parks, and the the government regulation No. 13/1994 on hunting animals.

The development of forest areas for tourism, according to the Laws and the Government Regulations, includes conservation areas (National Parks, Forest Parks, Nature Park). Natural Reserve Area (Wildlife) and Protected Forest through limited nature tourism activities, as well as production forest that function as a Forest Tourism. Thus, ecotourism is a type of responsible tourism and alternative tourism which supports a form of sustainable tourism. Accordingly, the development of nature tourism activities in forest areas, are expected to: (1) open wide opportunities for economic players to develop ecotourism services; (2) do the inventory and distribution of information about the natural attractions; (3) develop and encourage the establishment of cooperatives in the exploitation of nature tourism and develop partnerships in small, medium and large-scale business; (4) be able to enhance the promotion of natural tourism attractions, either domestically or internationally through agencies / institutions engaged in tourism sectors; (5) be able to socialize the principles of nature and the environment conservation.

Dataran Lindu is located at an altitude of approximately 1000 meters above sea level that is characterized by lowland forest ecosystem and covered varied forest structures, sprawling in the mountains and hills make the area looks beautiful. Some types of trees grow dense in the primary forest of Dataran Lindu. The woods from these trees are used as the main materials for building the houses of the local people. In addition, there are also types of plants such as Dioscorea, Alocasia, Arenga, Metroxylon, such as yam (*Dioscoreae Hispda Dennst*) and palm sago (*Metroxylon Sago Rottb*) which are still used as an alternative food by the local people, especially on seasons of food scarcity. In addition, the diversity of ecosystem types of lowland forest in Dataran Lindu as stated previously is also enriched by herbs that are

commonly use as a medicine, and pests repellent by the local people such as ginger (*Zingiber officinale*), kencur (*Kaempferia galanga*), lock (*Kaempferia pandurata*) and turmeric (*Curcuma longa*). In the forest, some florae of high economic value grow as well such as rattan (*Calamus* sp) and resin (*Aghathies Alba* Foxw). Besides, we can also find sago (*Metroxylon Sagu*) and palm (*Nipa fruticans*) grow well near the springs of the foot hills and mountains. Due to the diversity of forest ecosystem, Dataran Lindu is inhabited by several kinds of animals and birds among other things; deer (*Caevus Timorensis*), anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*), black macaques (*Macaca Tongkeana*), hog deer (deer Pigs), bats (*Pteropus* Sp), Weasel (*Macrogalidia Musschenbroekii*), possum (*Ailurops ursinus* and *Strigocuscus celebensis*) Tarsier (*Tarsius Spectrum*). In addition, there are also several kinds of birds such as birds of Maleo (*Macro Cephalon Maleo*), hornbills (*Rhyticeros cassidix*) Sulawesi serpent eagle (*Spizaetus lanceolatus*). In the rivers, it is commonly easy to find wild ducks (*palecanus conspicillatus*), white stork (*Ibis cinereus*) and some other species of mountain bird. Thence, we can imagine if the forest and the biodiversity in Dataran Lindu can be managed into natural tour attractions by the local government, it can be ascertained that Dataran Lindu will be the most preferable tour attraction in Central Sulawesi.

Cross-Country Tours: the Fascination of Ecotourism

Cross country tour has its own charm (for the segments of young age travelers, nature lovers, scientific researchers and intellectual tourists) for several reasons, namely (1) to satisfy the psychological needs for example, being able to conquer natural challenges that not everyone can do; (2) to satisfy the curiosity of a few things with regard to the biodiversity resources, the uniqueness of the landscape, and the peculiarities of local culture and local people's life in and around the forests, and (3) to enrich experiences by interacting with fellow human beings from different social status and cultural background, (4) to test the physical endurance as efforts to improve health quality. Cross-country tours such as hiking and jungle trekking, will add new insight, knowledge as well as new sensational experiences. The activity is commonly started from the village of Rahmat to other villages in Dataran Lindu. It is a very interesting activity because visitors are not only able to enjoy beautiful sceneries, feel the coolness of mountain air, but also able to do bird watching and to enjoy diversity of flora and other wildlife.

Cross-country tour (from the village of Rahmat to Dataran Lindu) has been pioneered by the researchers of BTN Lore-Lindu to carry out research and to install road signs. The purpose of the road signs' installation is to facilitate visitors stay on the cross country tracks in case of going astray. The road signs are installed in accordance with (1) The easiness of the cross country tracks, and (2) The existence of interesting objects around the tracks. Considering the easiness of the tracks is intended not only to ease the travelers in order to pass through easy paths, but also to allow them to take the right path when facing a track that has multiple confusing roads for the visitors. Several signs are also installed to indicate some interesting objects around the track such as the location of bird watching and camping ground (The Lore Lindu National Park, 2009, 2010, 2013).

As an illustration, the track of cross-country tour starts from the village of Rahmat and ends at the village of Palili which is located on the shores of Lindu Lake. The track is a footpath about 22 kms long. It takes 8 hours away by normal trip without staying overnight. On this track, 40 road signs are installed by order of numbers from 1 to 10 and then from 30 to 40. On the track of km 1 to 3, the condition of the road is still very nice with flat topography, and on either side of the path, there are still many lodges of gardeners and the gardens of residents planted with cocoa, coffee and corn. We will also see some snares for bats, trees overgrown by parasite and anthill. While on the track of kilometer 4 and 5, we no longer find

both the lodges of gardeners and gardens along the way, but we can see wildlife such as a group of black macaques (*Macaca tonkeana*) looking for food, as well as wild birds fluttering in the air. All the way to the left, we could see the Rahmat river with very clear water that is running not so swift. All these sights will make the cross-country tour so impressive and memorable.

In the track of km 6 to 10, we will pass through the Saleh river with an uphill road about 300 meters long on a slope of about 60 degrees surrounded by the dense forest on the left and the right side. The trees found in this pathway include Leda and Lekatu trees. After 300 meters through the uphill road, a flat road will be found with the forest of pandanus trees all the way. After passing through the area of pandanus trees, we will arrive at an orchid meadow land (with a variety of types and colors) that spreads out for approximately 500 meters long. After that, we will walk on a downhill road towards the river of Watubose. The area around the river is very beautiful and could be used as a temporary resting area. Passing through the river, we will come into an uphill forest area with a slope of about 70 degrees. In the forest, we can find giant pandanus, pandanus forest, resin, and Wanga trees. The track in these kilometers ends at Camping Ground 1 located in a flat area with adequate water resources.

The track of km 11 to 15 starts from the Camping Ground 1 to the top of the Potong mountain. From km 11 to 13, we will go through the forest path and then pass through the area of dense forest and ferns at km 14. The roads at km 11 and 12 are in the foothills on the left and a ravine on the right. In the next kilometer, we pass through the woods in a flat area and a large natural pond. In addition, we will also pass through the area "gap jungle" that is an attractive site to watch birds (bird watching). Some species of birds can be found here such as Pergam tutu (*drucula forsteni*), lorikeets dora (*Trchoglossus ornatus*), and Black neck keputang (*Oriolus chinensis*). At this point, we not only see a lot of wanga trees, ferns, orchids, and birds, but also meet the fishermen who carry fish on their shoulders from Lindu lake to Rahmat village. At km 15, the trip ends on the top of Potong mountain.

Meanwhile, the track of km 16 to 22 starts from the top of Potongan mountain to the area on the edge of Lindu Lake in Palili. Hiking at kilometer 16, we will pass through ferns area about 300 meters long, and then we arrive in spacious grasslands about 600 meters long. After passing through the grasslands, almost the entire path passes through dense forest to Palili village in which the roads are almost entirely downhill and flat. At km 17, we can clearly see the beautiful panorama of Lindu lake. After that, we enter a dense forest area with Kapanangi trees (fragrant trees) and may enjoy the view of beautiful tropical forest ecosystems. At km 18, we will arrive at a comfortable Camping Ground (the second campsite). This location is strategic and close to a waterway. In this area, we will see various species of forest birds like hornbill (*Rhyticeros cassidix*), woodpeckers and birds of Bilabong Pastor (*Streptocitta albigollis*). Therefore, this place is very suitable for Bird watching. At km 19 to 21, we can see traces of old encroachments with abandoned cocoa trees. This path ends at km 22 in the area of Palili. Due to its location on the edge of Lindu lake, Palili village is chosen to be a perfect place for fishing. Here, we can see a hut which is usually used when the local people catch fish and boats which can be rented to continue the journey to the village of Anca which is located across the lake of Lindu.

Anca is the name of a village among the four villages in the territory of Lindu. From Palili, Anca can be reached by taking traditional boats which is hired for a direct trip with a certain rate. By paying more expensive fare, the boat gives extra services to visitors that makes their journey more satisfying such as the boats will firstly carry them circling the lake to enjoy its beauty. After boating around the lake, the tourists then directed to the village of Anca which takes about half an hour. All the way, the visitors are satisfied not only to see the beauty of

Lindu Lake, but also to take pleasure in Lore Lindu National Park as the backdrop of the lake, the view of fishermen catching fish as well as in watching water birds (e.g. pecuk ular, blekok and grouse) and eagles (e.g. bondol eagle and snake eagle). When arriving in the village of Anca, the visitors can stay temporarily in some homestays.

Dataran Lindu: An Ecotourism Destination at Sigi Regency

Dataran Lindu is a district in the regency of Sigi. The district is located in the coordinates 120° 03' East Longitude and 01° South latitude. The territory of Dataran Lindu belongs to the enclave of Lore Lindu National Park, and is a combination of three protected areas i.e. (a) Wildlife sanctuary of Lore – Kalamanta, an area of 131,000 hectares set by the Minister of Agriculture No. 522 / Kpts / Um / 10/1973 dated October 20, 1973. This wildlife sanctuary is an amalgamation of Biru, Kalamanta and Lore forests which is the habitat for typical wildlife of Sulawesi; (B) Tourism Forest / Protected Forest Lake Lindu, an area of 31,000 hectares stipulated by the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture Number: 46 / Kpts / Um / I / 1978 dated January 25, 1978. The area has a beautiful panorama and is important for the regulation of water flow, prevention of flood hazard and erosion; (C) Wildlife sanctuary of Lore Lindu, covering an area of 67,000 hectares stipulated by the Decree of the Minister of Agriculture Nomor 1012 / Kpts / Um / 12/1981 dated Desember 10, 1981 is a combination of Sungai Sopa and Sungai Gumbasa Forests. The forest not only serves as a protected forest which functions to prevent landslides and erosion, but also serves as a tropical rain forest in which protected wildlife is living such as Anoa (*Bubalus depressicornis*), Babirusa (*Babirusa* sp), Black Monkey the typical of Sulawesi (*Macaca tonkeana*) and so forth.

In addition, Dataran Lindu, as the enclave of Lore Lindu National Park, is also surrounded by rocky mountains and hills. In the area, Lindu Lake is located at an altitude of 960 meters (above sea level). Lindu region is an alluvial plain that has a slope of 60° - 80°. The west and southwest sides are the area of steep slopes, while the east and north are not too steep areas. The Lindu Lake is approximately 4,500 x 8,000 meters wide which extends to the north. There are several small rivers flowing into the lake. All around the lake, there is a cluster of hills and mountains rising above, while the green expanse of wilderness leaves a little flat land for the settlements of local people, causing Dataran Lindu look so beautiful. At night, the villages in Dataran Lindu are so silent and covered by the cold air. This has made the villagers prefer to stay at home.

A beautiful village, cold air at night, and a region showing the view of an enchanting lake have become the main attractions for townspeople to visit Dataran Lindu. This is because the travel motive is usually based on the desire to enjoy and feel something different. Visiting the Lake of Lindu could be one option. This lake looks very attractive due to the condition of a quiet lake water that has made fishermen feel safe for fishing. Besides, there are no dangerous animals found in the Lake. The area of Lindu lake lies in the valley between hills and mountains surrounding them. Its remote location, and relatively difficult access to the lake have made this exotic lake not visited much by tourists. Four villages are located on the shores of Lindu Lake i.e. the village of Puroo, Langko, Anca, and Tomado. These villages are connected by the road along the village about 5 kms long. In addition, the village of Puroo one of the areas in the district of Lindu which has become a gateway into Lindu lake.

Lindu Lake as a Tourist Attraction

From the perspective of tourism, Lindu Lake area has several qualifications to be developed as a tourist resort. They are (1) has water ramps, especially in the village of Langko, Tomdao, and Anca, (2) the edge of the lake is relatively clean, not muddy, (3) has an island in the middle of the lake, known as the Ball island which is usually used by local people to celebrate harvest festival, (4) has rippling water which is relatively clean and odorless; (5) the

conditions around the lake, especially in the north, east, and south, bordered by open green space in the form of shrubs and trees, (6) Lindu Lake owns a legend with multiple versions which is interesting to be studied by researchers of culture, (7) there is a dock and several motor boats that can be used for a trip down the lake. For travel needs, some tourist lodges have already been built by Sigi regency for the purposes of tourism, especially for accommodation, participants of Lindu lake party held every year. Besides, some local people are already preparing homestay at affordable rates. In addition to the facts, Lindu lake is also very potential for freshwater fish farming which can be used as fishery tourist attractions such as fishing tours as a hobby (Gamefishing), Sportfishing, community economic activities with tourism facilities, and floating out cages.

Therefore, to become an attractive tourist resort, Lindu Lake should be supported and equipped by recreative and sportive complementary facilities such as facilities for diving, equipments for boating and sailing, etc. To promote Lindu tourist resort Lindu, it would be better if it is associated with programmed tourism event in the tourism calendar of the local government, such as the Festival of Lindu Lake (FDL). For the reason, FDL tourism event that has taken place since 2009 needs to be repacked in order to attract more local tourists, and foreign tourists come and see the event.

RESERACH IMPLICATIONS

In the local perspective, the development of ecotourism at Dataran Lindu needs to consider and to utilize the following potencies and opportunities:

The first; land configuration and landscape need to be managed in such a way that these potencies can be transformed into some attractive tourist attractions such as Lake and Forest tours.

The second; ecotourism development does not need perfect infrastructures and facilities just like a conventional tourism. However, the main roads from Palu to Kulawi need to be improved. Then, the footpaths from village of Sadaunta to Puroo not only need plastering for the security of motorists, but also widening that all vehicles can pass through safely. Nevertheless, vehicles heading to Lindu Lake need to be monitored to avoid environmental damage.

Third; the provision and the improvement of main tourism superstructure (business strongly associated with the world of tourism) require a special attention from the regional government of Palu. For the purpose, there are at least three actions should be carried out i.e. (1). Encouraging the formation of travel agents, tour operators, as well as tourist transportations in the city of Palu. (2) Improving the service quality of hotels, guesthouses, and restaurants is also essential to do for the sake of providing excellent services. (3) Enhancing the role of offices dealing with tourism affairs, such as regional tourism agencies, tourist information centers and so on.

The fourth; the construction of Tourism supplementing superstructure (e.g. facilities for sports, tours of the lake, tours of the forest, tours of the rivers, and safari tours) is urgently required because those facilities make the visitors more satisfied and comfortable that they would like to stay any longer.

The fifth; The commitment of local governments to protect and to preserve local arts and cultures needs to be further improved since it indicates that the local government is seriously supporting the development of tourism prospect at Sigi regency.

The sixth; increasing the local people's awareness of the importance of tourism. This is an effort to involve them in the development of ecotourism. Therefore, there should periodically be special trainings of tourism for the sake of improving the local human resources to be professional when taking a part in the business of tourism.

The seventh; strengthening the local economy in many ways needs to be done e.g. the utilization of appropriate technology based on local resources which involves collaboration between sectors, such as the relevant agencies, the private sector (investors), and universities.

The eighth; the support of government policies on environment, politic and economy for sustainable development programs is extremely important to realize the creation of villages with beautiful, comfortable, safe and healthy neighborhood that tourists feel comfortable when coming and staying at Dataran Lindu, particularly in the area of Lindu Lake.

The Ninth; organizing the efforts of promotion, cooperation among regional governments on tourism as tourism marketing strategies. The promotion efforts can be done by publishing travel guidebook (guide book), leaflets, organizing tourism events. Whereas, cooperation among regional governments can be carried out by tourism information exchange among local governments, particularly the local governments which already own international tourist destinations such as Bali, Jakarta and Yogyakarta.

The tenth; strengthening organizations and institutions which are related to tourism areas for enabling cooperation between local governments, investors and local communities.

The eleventh; strong support from community leaders, including the head of indigenous communities and NGOs. In particular the heads of villages, they should do any means to support the efforts of developing ecotourism in their villages. Similarly, local communities should participate in succeeding the tourism development plans.

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