Enhancing Agricultural Export Performance: The Role of South Sulawesi's Paradiplomacy in Expanding Trade with Egypt

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ABSTRACT

This study provides an in-depth analysis of how the South Sulawesi Provincial Government's paradiplomacy initiatives have impacted agricultural product exports to Egypt. The research employs a conceptual framework integrating Paradiplomacy and International Trade, aiming to assess the effects of these policies on export volumes. Utilizing a descriptive research methodology, the study elucidated the strategies and roles adopted by the regional government in promoting exports. Key findings indicated that South Sulawesi engages in global paradiplomacy, functioning as a facilitator to enhance export performance. Effective promotional strategies identified included personal selling, public relations through webinars and training sessions, and participation in trade exhibitions. By applying the concept of global diplomacy, the Government of South Sulawesi Province can use its autonomy to establish trade relations and expand market access to Egypt, thereby improving the export performance of local agricultural products. By adopting global paradiplomacy, the South Sulawesi Government has successfully established trade relations and expanded market access to Egypt, resulting in a notable increase in agricultural export volumes.

Keywords: Paradiplomacy, Agricultural Exports, South Sulawesi, International Trade, Egypt

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Paradiplomasi, Ekspor Pertanian, Sulawesi Selatan, Perdagangan Internasional, Mesir
1. Introduction

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Egypt have been deeply rooted since the early days of Indonesian independence. Egypt, as the first Arab country to recognize Indonesia's independence in 1946, established formal diplomatic relations with Indonesia on June 10, 1947 (UICI, 2023). The signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cordiality and the opening of the Indonesian representative office in Cairo in 1949 marked the beginning of a robust relationship. This bilateral relationship has positively impacted not only diplomatic but also economic sectors, leading to a significant increase in trade volumes. Through economic cooperation, especially via involvement in international organizations such as the G-15 and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), the bilateral trade between Egypt and Indonesia has seen steady growth. Notably, Egypt, a non-traditional trading partner, ranked 26th in trade volume with Indonesia, surpassing countries like France, Russia, and Canada. By 2009, Indonesia's exports to Egypt reached USD 1 billion, highlighting Egypt's critical role in supporting Indonesia's economic growth (Mukti, 2013). This paper aims to explore the impact of South Sulawesi's paradiplomacy on agricultural product exports to Egypt, illustrating how regional initiatives can bolster international trade relations.

During President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's administration, there were strong calls to enhance paradiplomacy, encouraging foreign entities, such as Australian businesses, to invest in and establish relations with local Indonesian governments. President Yudhoyono underscored the importance of regional government cooperation with foreign investors as a catalyst for regional economic development. Consequently, several Indonesian regions initiated paradiplomacy collaborations with foreign partners. For instance, the Yogyakarta Special Region Provincial Government engaged in a cooperation program with Ismailia Province, Egypt. This cooperation began with the visit of the Egyptian Ambassador to Yogyakarta's Governor in January 1990, evolving into agreements documented in a Letter of Intent in October 1990 and a Memorandum of Understanding in December 1991. This initiative exemplifies paradiplomacy as an effective instrument in fostering provincial relations and enhancing bilateral cooperation. This paper aims to identify the specific paradiplomatic efforts made by South Sulawesi and assess their effectiveness in increasing agricultural exports to Egypt.

The collaboration between Yogyakarta Special Region and Ismailia Province, based on a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) covering trade, tourism, technology, industry, education, and culture (Mukti, 2013), serves as a model for other Indonesian regions to leverage international relations to stimulate economic growth. South Sulawesi Province, with its potential in tourism, agriculture, plantations, fisheries, mining, and livestock sectors, recorded economic growth above the national average in 2017 at 7% (Rusman, 2017). In December 2021, the Acting Governor of South Sulawesi, Andi Sudirman Sulaiman, received a visit from the Indonesian Ambassador to Egypt, Luthfi Rauf, to discuss export and investment opportunities. The objective was to boost the regional economy amid the COVID-19 pandemic (Karo-Karo, 2022). In this context, the central government grants autonomy to regional governments, allowing them to engage in paradiplomacy to achieve regional interests effectively. This paper aims to investigate how South Sulawesi's paradiplomacy initiatives have specifically contributed to increasing agricultural exports to Egypt.
The concept of paradiplomacy, though relatively new in Indonesia, holds significant potential for local governments to harness their regional strengths and opportunities. South Sulawesi Province can employ paradiplomacy as a strategic tool to pursue its interests and accelerate regional economic growth through partnerships with foreign countries. Despite encountering several challenges, paradiplomacy remains a viable alternative for regional advancement in Indonesia (Wollf, 2007). Paradiplomacy involves local governments establishing foreign relations to pursue their specific interests (Mukti, 2013). The strategies employed by local governments in Indonesia to expand market access through paradiplomacy have become an important research focus. Previous research by Jemima (Werune, 2020) explored the strategies used by the Indonesian government to increase exports of train carriages to Bangladesh, highlighting the importance of pricing, product uniqueness, and market segmentation in enhancing bilateral economic benefits. This paper aims to extend the understanding of paradiplomacy by examining South Sulawesi’s efforts to promote agricultural exports to Egypt.

The Indonesian government has actively initiated the export of agricultural products, such as coffee, with strategic approaches both internally and externally, as revealed in research by Silalahi (2019). These strategies, referencing the International Coffee and Cocoa Organization (ICO), aim to boost agricultural exports. Additionally, the government has focused on the textile sector as part of its export enhancement efforts. This paper aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of South Sulawesi’s paradiplomacy strategies and their impact on the export of agricultural products to Egypt, offering insights into effective regional economic policies and international trade practices.

2. Theory

2.1. Paradiplomacy

Paradiplomacy, as defined by Wollf (2007), is a foreign policy concept wherein sub-state entities, such as regional governments, engage in international activities to achieve specific objectives. In Indonesia, this involves local governments, such as the South Sulawesi Provincial Government, which seeks to establish international trade relations to expand market access. Ivo Duchaeck categorizes paradiplomacy into three types: transborder paradiplomacy, transregional paradiplomacy, and global paradiplomacy (Damayanti, 2012).

1. Transborder paradiplomacy involves sub-national governments engaging with neighboring countries through formal and informal institutions.

2. Transregional paradiplomacy refers to sub-national governments forming foreign relations with countries that do not share geographical boundaries.

3. Global paradiplomacy encompasses sub-national governments establishing diplomatic relations with countries from various regions around the world.

In the case of South Sulawesi's cooperation with Egypt, the activity aligns with global paradiplomacy. South Sulawesi engages in diplomatic relations with Egypt, a country on a different continent, distinct from Indonesia. This classification underscores South Sulawesi's role as a sub-state entity actively participating in international trade.
relations, adhering to the relevant laws and regulations. As Fathun (2016) points out, paradiplomacy activities must align with national laws to ensure they do not conflict with the central government's foreign policy. Specifically, Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, Article 367, governs regional cooperation with foreign institutions or governments, including the promotion of regional potential.

This research shows that the South Sulawesi Provincial Government's paradiplomacy role in improving the performance of agricultural product exports to Egypt is in the context of global paradiplomacy. In this case, South Sulawesi conducts diplomacy with a different country, namely Egypt, which is in the African region. This activity is in accordance with the concept of global paradiplomacy, which allows sub-national governments such as South Sulawesi to conduct diplomatic relations with other countries. In addition, South Sulawesi's paradiplomacy role must also be in accordance with national laws, such as Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 367, which regulates regional cooperation with foreign institutions or governments, including the promotion of regional potential. Thus, South Sulawesi paradiplomacy ensures that regional agricultural product export activities run in accordance with the law and do not violate the central government's foreign policy.

The South Sulawesi Provincial Government, leveraging its legally recognized authority, promotes its regional potential internationally, particularly by boosting agricultural product exports to Egypt. This collaboration exemplifies how paradiplomacy operates, with South Sulawesi working alongside Egyptian buyers to enhance regional capabilities. This framework is critical in analyzing the mechanisms and effectiveness of South Sulawesi’s paradiplomatic efforts and their impact on agricultural export performance.

2.1. Economic Prosperity

Prosperity economics is an economic approach that emphasizes the creation of comprehensive and sustainable prosperity for society. It involves aspects such as inclusive economic growth, equitable wealth distribution, decent work opportunities, and social welfare. This theory proposes a broader paradigm for measuring economic success beyond traditional indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Prosperity economics adopts a holistic philosophy, recognizing that societal welfare encompasses more than just economic metrics.

In order to ensure that all facets of society gain fairly from economic activity, prosperity economics promotes an inclusive approach to economic growth. This paradigm acknowledges that conventional metrics, such as GDP, frequently miss crucial aspects like economic inequality, environmental sustainability, and quality of life, making them inadequate for determining the real status of social well-being. Prosperity economics places a higher priority on social welfare programs, fair wealth distribution, and adequate employment prospects in an effort to build a more just and resilient society. This strategy also highlights the significance of long-term sustainability, realizing that economic endeavors shouldn't jeopardize the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own requirements. Prosperity economics also emphasizes the relationship between economic health and other aspects of well-being, including healthcare and education.
This framework includes social, cultural, and environmental dimensions, focusing on enhancing quality of life and social well-being. Key elements of prosperity economics involve evaluating aspects such as happiness levels, wealth distribution equity, access to quality education and healthcare, community participation in decision-making, and environmental sustainability. This approach shifts the focus from mere economic growth to its impacts on overall life quality and general welfare. Prosperity economics aims to create a comprehensive and sustainable evaluation framework that bridges the gap between economic achievements and societal welfare.

Understanding prosperity economics is essential for analyzing the broader impacts of paradiplomacy initiatives, such as those undertaken by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government. By integrating this theory, the research framework can assess not only the economic outcomes but also the social and cultural benefits resulting from enhanced agricultural exports. This comprehensive approach is crucial for evaluating the true effectiveness and sustainability of South Sulawesi's paradiplomatic strategies in promoting regional development.

3. Research Method

The research method for this study involved a comprehensive analysis of secondary data to investigate the paradiplomacy activities of the South Sulawesi Provincial Government and their impact on agricultural exports to Egypt. Secondary data, which consisted of previously collected and published information, was particularly useful for examining historical trends and relationships in international trade and regional cooperation (Johnston, 2017). This approach allows for the synthesis of existing knowledge and provides a robust foundation for understanding the dynamics of paradiplomacy and export strategies.

The primary sources of secondary data included government reports, official trade statistics, academic journals, and reputable online databases. Specifically, data from the South Sulawesi Provincial Government, the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Indonesian Embassy in Cairo were integral to this research. These sources provided detailed insights into the policies, strategies, and outcomes of South Sulawesi's paradiplomacy efforts. Additionally, trade data from international databases such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) offered valuable information on export volumes, market access, and trade agreements between South Sulawesi and Egypt.

To ensure the reliability and validity of the data, the research employed a systematic data collection process. This involved identifying relevant documents and datasets, evaluating their credibility, and extracting pertinent information that addresses the research objectives. The analysis focused on understanding the types of paradiplomacy practiced by South Sulawesi, particularly global paradiplomacy, and its role in facilitating trade relations with Egypt. Furthermore, the study examined the specific export promotion strategies implemented by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government, such as personal selling, public relations, and trade exhibitions.

Content analysis was utilized to interpret the qualitative aspects of the secondary data, such as policy documents and government reports, to understand the context and
motivations behind South Sulawesi's paradiplomacy initiatives. Quantitative data, including trade statistics and economic indicators, were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods to identify trends and measure the impact of paradiplomacy on export performance. By integrating both qualitative and quantitative analyses, the research provided a comprehensive overview of the effectiveness of South Sulawesi's paradiplomacy and export strategies.

The use of secondary data was advantageous as it allowed for the examination of large-scale patterns and long-term trends that would be challenging to capture through primary data collection alone. Additionally, it enabled the researcher to draw upon a wide range of perspectives and findings from existing literature, thereby enriching the analysis and enhancing the overall rigor of the study (Vartanian, 2011). The research methodology for this study was grounded in the systematic collection and analysis of secondary data. This approach facilitated a thorough understanding of South Sulawesi's paradiplomacy activities and their impact on agricultural exports to Egypt, providing valuable insights into the role of regional governments in international trade and economic development.

4. Findings and Analysis

4.1. Agricultural Potential of South Sulawesi

South Sulawesi, centrally located in the Indonesian archipelago, stands out for its significant agricultural potential, supported by diverse and fertile landscapes. The province's strategic location and favorable climatic conditions have enabled it to develop a robust agricultural sector, contributing substantially to both regional and national economies. This fertile and diverse agricultural landscape continues to drive food security and improve the welfare of its population. Cocoa is a leading agricultural commodity in South Sulawesi, positioning the province as one of Indonesia's largest cocoa producers. The region's high-quality cocoa beans have garnered significant attention in the international market, and they are known for their superior flavor and aroma. This reputation has enabled South Sulawesi to secure lucrative export contracts and build long-term trade relationships with global chocolate manufacturers (Saida, 2013). The cocoa industry not only supports local farmers but also stimulates related sectors, such as logistics, processing, and export services. This robust cocoa production forms a critical part of the agricultural framework that sustains South Sulawesi's economy.

Another prominent agricultural product from South Sulawesi is Toraja coffee, which is renowned for its distinctive taste and high quality. Grown in the highlands of Tana Toraja, this coffee variety has captured the interest of coffee enthusiasts both domestically and internationally. The unique climate and soil conditions of the Toraja region contribute to the coffee's exceptional characteristics, making it a premium product in global markets. The success of Toraja coffee has spurred local economic development, providing income for smallholder farmers and promoting tourism in the coffee-growing areas. This not only bolsters the economy but also preserves cultural heritage and fosters a community of connoisseurs who appreciate the unique qualities of Toraja coffee (Z Rozaki, Triyono, Indardi, DI Salassa, 2020).
Rice farming is a crucial sector in South Sulawesi, playing a vital role in meeting the region's food security needs and contributing to the national rice supply. The province's rice fields benefit from fertile soils and ample water resources, enabling the production of high-quality rice varieties. Innovations in farming techniques and government support programs have further enhanced rice yields, ensuring a steady supply to local and national markets. The rice farming sector also supports a wide range of ancillary activities, including milling, transportation, and retail. This comprehensive support system ensures that rice remains a staple food and a backbone of South Sulawesi's agricultural productivity (B. Sinring, 2022).

Coconut cultivation is another significant component of South Sulawesi's agricultural landscape. The province produces a variety of coconut products, including grated coconut, coconut milk, and coconut oil, which are widely used in both domestic and international markets. These products benefit from the province's abundant coconut plantations and established processing facilities. The coconut industry not only provides employment opportunities but also contributes to the region's export revenues, enhancing its economic stability. The versatility and demand for coconut products underscore their importance in the agricultural sector of South Sulawesi.

The province produces a variety of coconut products, including grated coconut, coconut milk, and coconut oil, which are widely used in domestic and international markets. These products take advantage of the abundant coconut cultivation land and established processing facilities. The coconut industry not only provides employment opportunities but also contributes to the region's export earnings, increasing its economic stability. The diversity and demand for coconut products reinforce the importance of the coconut industry in South Sulawesi's agricultural sector.

South Sulawesi's agricultural sector is characterized by its diversity, encompassing a wide range of crops and products. The province is a notable producer of high-quality tropical fruits such as bananas, durian, mangoes, and rambutans. These fruits are prized for their taste and nutritional value, finding ready markets both within Indonesia and abroad. Vegetable production, including chilies, tomatoes, and kale, adds further diversity to the agricultural output, ensuring a balanced and resilient agricultural economy. This diversity not only provides nutritional benefits but also mitigates risks associated with mono-cropping and market fluctuations, making the agricultural sector more sustainable and resilient.

Cloves, despite a decline in production, continue to play an important role in South Sulawesi's agricultural sustainability. The province's clove industry has a long history and remains a valuable source of income for many farmers. Efforts to rejuvenate clove production through improved farming practices and market development strategies are ongoing, aiming to restore its prominence in the agricultural sector. These initiatives reflect the adaptability and resilience of South Sulawesi's agricultural practices, ensuring that traditional crops like cloves remain integral to the region's agricultural identity and economic well-being (F. Surur, 2023).

Overall, South Sulawesi's success in various agricultural commodities positively impacts the regional economy and contributes significantly to the national economy. The province's commitment to enhancing agricultural productivity, coupled with its strategic
paradiplomacy efforts, positions it as a vital player in Indonesia's agricultural sector. Through continuous innovation and strategic international collaborations, South Sulawesi continues to harness its agricultural potential, driving economic growth and improving the quality of life for its residents.

4.2. Paradiplomacy and Export Strategies

In the context of cooperation between the South Sulawesi Provincial Government and Egypt, the paradiplomacy that occurs is more inclined towards global paradiplomacy. The South Sulawesi Provincial Government maintains diplomatic relations with Egypt, a country on the African continent distinct from Indonesia on the Asian continent. Therefore, the type of paradiplomacy carried out by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government cannot be classified as transborder paradiplomacy or transregional paradiplomacy. This phenomenon reflects the practice of paradiplomacy, where the South Sulawesi Provincial Government, as a sub-state entity, plays an active role in establishing trade relations with Egypt. This role is carried out in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Fathun (2016) states that paradiplomacy activities must comply with applicable regulations to avoid conflicting with the official foreign policy of the central government. Specifically, Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Article 367, regulates regional cooperation with institutions or regional governments abroad, including the promotion of regional potential.

The South Sulawesi Provincial Government, with its authority recognized by this law, can promote its regional potential to foreign parties, such as Egypt, through paradiplomacy activities, like promoting exports of agricultural products. The collaboration between the South Sulawesi Government and Egyptian buyers is an international collaboration involving both state and sub-national actors. This collaboration illustrates paradiplomatic activity by the South Sulawesi government, working with Egyptian buyers to enhance regional potential. It should be noted that there are differences in the levels of actors involved in cooperation in other countries. Cooperation between the South Sulawesi Provincial government and Egyptian buyers is international cooperation involving state and sub-national actors. This cooperation demonstrates paradiplomacy activities by the South Sulawesi Provincial government, working with Egyptian buyers to increase regional potential. It is worth remembering that there are different levels of actors involved in cooperation in other countries. Thus, the South Sulawesi Provincial government can use paradiplomacy to improve the export performance of agricultural products and increase regional involvement in international activities.

Paradiplomacy activities in Manado, exemplified by Sister City's collaboration with Egypt, demonstrate the effectiveness of regional cooperation in fostering international relations. This partnership, formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding, highlights the readiness and commitment of both governments to enhance mutual development and welfare. The collaboration is built on similarities and shared goals, providing a structured framework for cooperation that has been instrumental in aiding Manado's development, particularly in areas such as infrastructure, education, and technology transfer. This Sister City concept offers numerous benefits, including cultural
exchange, economic development, and enhanced diplomatic ties, underscoring the importance of paradiplomacy in achieving regional development goals.

The strategic role of regional governments in economic diplomacy is crucial, especially when there is effective coordination with the central government and other stakeholders. Decentralization of power and proactive regional leadership can transform paradiplomacy into a significant driver of economic growth. By aligning regional initiatives with national economic policies, local governments can enhance their contributions to national development. This alignment ensures that regional efforts are coherent with broader national strategies, thereby maximizing the impact of paradiplomacy. The partnership between South Sulawesi and Egypt is a testament to how strategic regional diplomacy can leverage international support for local development projects.

Paradiplomacy supports a multi-track diplomacy model involving both state and non-state actors in international relations. This approach aligns with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' strategy of being "locally integrated and internationally connected." By leveraging the strengths of diverse actors, Indonesia can maximize its market potential and enhance its economic capabilities. Effective paradiplomacy requires comprehensive domestic preparedness, ensuring that regional initiatives are well-supported and aligned with national interests. The involvement of non-state actors, such as businesses, academic institutions, and civil society organizations, enriches paradiplomatic efforts, bringing varied perspectives and resources. This multi-track approach allows for a more dynamic and inclusive form of diplomacy capable of addressing complex global challenges and opportunities.

Export promotion is a crucial aspect of paradiplomacy, particularly for regions like South Sulawesi, which has significant agricultural potential. Effective export promotion strategies are essential for realizing trade agreements and enhancing regional economic growth. The South Sulawesi Provincial Government has implemented various strategies to promote agricultural exports, focusing on personal selling, public relations, and trade exhibitions. Personal selling involves direct interaction between South Sulawesi suppliers and potential buyers. The Provincial Trade Service has facilitated business matching programs with entities such as the Free Trade Agreement (FTA), the Indonesian Embassy in Cairo's Trade Attaché, and private companies. These programs help suppliers understand buyer needs and adjust their offerings accordingly, fostering successful trade agreements. The business matching initiative is a flagship program, promoting interactive relationships and ensuring that trade negotiations are well-informed and mutually beneficial. This approach not only enhances trade volumes but also builds long-term relationships based on mutual understanding and trust.

Public relations activities, including seminars, training, and webinars, play a critical role in developing the community and enhancing the region's image. The South Sulawesi Provincial Government has designed programs to build relationships and motivate local business actors to market their products internationally. For instance, the "Export Opportunities for South Sulawesi Coffee to Egypt" webinar featured experts who shared valuable insights, encouraging local producers to explore international markets. These activities help create a positive image of South Sulawesi's agricultural products, attracting
potential buyers and investors. By maintaining a strong public relations campaign, the region can continually promote its products and adapt to changing market dynamics.

The Export Coaching Program is another notable initiative by the South Sulawesi Provincial Government aimed at enhancing the capabilities of local exporters. The program includes workshops, training sessions, market development activities, product assistance, business matching, progress monitoring, and evaluation. This comprehensive approach ensures that suppliers are well-prepared to meet international market demands and succeed in export activities. The program has successfully guided several suppliers through the process of participating in business matching events with Egyptian buyers, fostering long-term trade relationships. This ongoing support and training are vital for sustaining export growth and ensuring that local businesses can compete effectively in global markets. Trade exhibitions are another effective strategy for promoting exports, providing platforms for direct interaction between exporters and importers. These events allow South Sulawesi producers to showcase their products, understand market trends, and form business relationships. Trade shows help build brand recognition, gain market insights, and establish a presence in international markets. By participating in such exhibitions, South Sulawesi can continuously engage with potential buyers and stay abreast of global market trends, thereby enhancing its export performance.

In this case, the integration of paradiplomacy and export promotion strategies demonstrates the comprehensive approach needed to foster regional economic growth. The cooperation between South Sulawesi and Egypt exemplifies the potential of regional diplomacy to drive development, while South Sulawesi's focused export strategies highlight the importance of targeted initiatives in achieving international trade success. By leveraging the strengths of both paradiplomacy and strategic export promotion, Indonesian regions can significantly enhance their economic capabilities and contribute to national prosperity.

5. Conclusion

The efforts by the Government of South Sulawesi to develop agricultural exports to Egypt have had a substantial impact on the volume of these exports. Over the course of ten months, the value of South Sulawesi's agricultural exports surged to approximately IDR 16.19 trillion, with significant contributions from commodities such as nuts, wheat, and corn. These efforts have not only increased export volumes but also heightened public awareness of the importance of agricultural diversification. This initiative has enhanced the public's capacity to manage and develop sustainable agricultural products. In addition to export promotion, the South Sulawesi Government has invested in improving agricultural infrastructure, including irrigation networks and road systems. These improvements are crucial for ensuring the efficient transport and quality of agricultural products destined for export. Furthermore, the government has focused on enhancing the technical capabilities of farmers through training and technical assistance programs. These initiatives aim to equip farmers with the necessary skills and knowledge to produce high-quality agricultural products that meet international standards.

The combined approach of enhancing infrastructure, providing technical training, and promoting agricultural diversification demonstrates a comprehensive strategy that not
only boosts export volumes but also contributes to sustainable agricultural development. This multifaceted strategy has shown to be effective in improving the quality of life for the people of South Sulawesi by fostering economic growth and stability through increased agricultural exports. Therefore, the program serves as an exemplary model for other regions aiming to enhance their agricultural export capabilities. By focusing on both the infrastructural and human capital aspects of agricultural development, the Government of South Sulawesi has successfully created a robust framework that supports sustainable agricultural practices and export growth. This holistic approach can be replicated to achieve similar success in other regions, thereby contributing to broader national and international agricultural development goals.

References


