



ANALYSIS OF SDGs IMPLEMENTATION IN PROVINCIAL REGIONAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS IN INDONESIA

Fransiskus Randa¹, Jeane Lelyana Sereh²

^{1,2}Atma Jaya University Makassar

Email: tatoranda@gmail.com, solonjeane@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the implementation of sustainable development goals in provincial governments in Indonesia. The research uses secondary data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics with the main data being the Sustainable Development Report. The research uses a descriptive quantitative approach with comparative analysis of sample averages with the achievement of sustainable development goals at the national level. The research results show that data on achieving sustainable development goals at the provincial level is very limited and there are six elements that do not have data from the seventeen elements that have been formulated. Even though there are limited data, the available data on the 11 provincial sustainable development goals has an average achievement of sustainable development goals that is in line with the achievement of national level sustainable development goals. The availability of data in sustainability reports at the central statistics bureau needs to be completed so that each province also has reliable information, considering that provincial regional governments are an inseparable part of achieving national sustainable development.

Keywords: National SDGs, Provincial SDGs

1. Introduction

Concerns about the sustainability of the earth and future generations were voiced by the United Nations in a high-level conference of its members at the Geneva, Rio Janeiro and Tokio meetings, all of whom gave strong warnings about the safety of the earth and developed joint plans to save our beloved earth. Concerns about the degradation of human life and sustainability have been expressed by Rachel Carson's silent spring (1962, Paul Ehrlich The Population Bomb (1968) E.F. Schumacher's Small is Beautiful: A study of Economics as if People mattered (1973) in (Laine, Tregidga, & Unermen, 2022), (Meadows, J. Randers, & W. Behrens, 1972) which predicts that economic growth, consumption and human population growth will exceed the capacity of the earth so that it will cause food scarcity, which has an impact on the sustainability of generations, climate change problems and the availability of water, all of which will have an impact on the sustainability of the planet and all its inhabitants. This encourages all stakeholders, especially the United Nations, to try to restore these conditions in a concept called *Sustainability Development Goals*. The formulation of Sustainability Development goals is formulated in 17 items *Sustainable Development Goals* (SGD). The Commissioner for Environment and Development (WCED, 1987) stated these seventeen items: "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Sustainable Governance Development, which is also a concern of the Catholic Church in Pope Francis' encyclical in Laudato Si ((Pope, 2019, p. 202) says that currently the earth is crying, because humans are greedy and have exploited the earth to a large extent so that it is increasingly unfit for habitation. Pope called the earth a weeping brother.

The concerns of all humans as the main stakeholders encourage the need for sustainable development goals to be fought for and achieved through concrete steps by every country and organization in both economic, social and organizational activities. Awareness of this, although it has been echoed by global organizations, is not enough considering the existence of authority in each country in interpreting and formulating sustainable development goals. In the context of a country, governments tend to create short-term and unsustainable value for the economy and society (Abdalah, 2107), especially when analyzed from a global perspective (Daly, 1996). There are tensions and contradictions between national value creation at the level of a country and the global concept of sustainable development (Bowen et al, 2017) because each country tends to be subjective in providing meaning about sustainable development. However, efforts to realize the SDGs must continue to be fought for and become a commitment of every country if we want to save the earth we live on and become an important thing for the future of the national community and humanity as a whole (Biermann, Kanie, & Kim, 2017), so sustainability as a whole which has been formulated by the United Nations (Biermann, Kanie, & Kim, 2017) must be spelled out by each country as a shared commitment.

Since the birth of the SDGs at the United Nations Rio de Janeiro Conference in 2012, academic and policy research has focused on the role of global governance in achieving the SDGs (McKeon, 2017) with the contribution of national projects in supporting sustainability case study in Norway (Nygard, 2017) and private sector involvement (Adams, 2017) (Redman, 2018). This will encourage the government's very important role in encouraging the implementation of national SDGs in all jurisdictions but tends to focus on pursuing the achievement of SDGs through value creation at the national level of each country (Colaner, Imanaka, & Prussia, 2018); (Florini & Pauli, 2018). When Covid 19 emerged which hit the whole world, it also had an impact on the achievement of the SDGs, especially in the field of poverty, especially food procurement, as well as in terms of managing food availability, as an effort to eradicate poverty, it must be managed democratically and involving multilateral countries, especially at the time of Covid 19 (McKeon N., 2021) short local food chains have reduced carbon which has an impact on sustainability, becoming one of the positive values during the pandemic (Alexander F. Stein, 2022).

The draft SDGs in the context of Indonesia as a country that is developing towards a developed country, this is very important to formulate. Not only accepting global agreements but must be able to formulate the form and implementation of the SDGs in question. Indonesia, as predicted, will experience rapid growth and in 2045 as the golden year it will become one of the developed countries as planned in the Indonesian economic and development program. This fairly good economic progress was marked by Indonesia's entry into the ranks of the G20 countries and in 2022 it became the presence of the G20. Become get together, strong together. Another thing is that economic development, infrastructure and moving the capital city will have an impact in terms of sustainable development. So the dimensions of sustainability must be the government's attention in all fields and must be supported by regional governments, both provincial and district and city, bearing in mind that regional governments have also received extensive autonomy which could be more dominant in degrading the sustainability and balance of the universe in order to achieve the desired goals. dominantly focuses on economic and socio-political aspects. On the other hand, local government public sector organizations, on the other hand, can be implementers of achieving the SDGs because they are in direct contact with the community as the main stakeholders in protecting and preserving the universe. Realizing the SDGs agreement at the local level can go through the process stages of definition, implementation, monitoring (Reddy, 2016) as well as the importance of integration at all levels of government from the provincial and regional centers.

The implementation of MDGs indicators in regional governments tends to be neglected and has not become an integrated part of the government's vision and mission so that in

preparing development plans and activity programs regional governments still focus on infrastructure in their respective regions. Thus, the assessment of SDGs indicators in the form of statistical data measurement reports compiled and reported by local governments only focuses on results that are adjusted to the existing indicators in the measurements issued by Bappenas. regional government so that the results in measuring SDGs indicators have not shown optimal results.

This research was conducted to (1) evaluate the implementation of MDGs based on indicators that have been prepared by Bappenas for provincial regional governments throughout Indonesia from 2019-2022. (2) Evaluate indicators that cannot be measured or are too many so that they are difficult to include in activity programs and their achievements. Thus, the results of this research can provide an overview of the implementation of sustainable development goals at the provincial level throughout Indonesia.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Legitimacy theory

The presence of legitimacy theory as an effort to align company interests and the social interests of society and values in society which often have disparities (Deegan, 2002; Patten, 1992), is considered important to create a relationship between the interests of organizations in forming values and the interests of society in gaining share. benefits of the existence of the organization. Although this theory was developed more for private sector research, with the same goals in the context of the public organization sector, both government and non-government, this theory is very relevant. The theory of legitimacy as a link between the interests of the government and society in public sector organizations is more dominant in line with the goals of public sector organizations which strive to fulfill the interests of society and not the interests of government organizations. Legitimacy theory also cannot be separated from stakeholder theory which shares the desire to fulfill the interests of stakeholders. However, legitimacy theory has more formalized power in fulfilling organizational obligations to stakeholders. Formal legitimacy is needed as a liaison for social and political problems in society (Gray et al., 1996; Deegan, 2002). It is increasingly important for social researchers to consider the social issues that impact organizational management and what information needs to be disclosed (Manetti and Bellucci, 2018; Deegan, 2002). Consistent with this view, proponents of legitimacy theory argue that organizations have no inherent rights over natural, human, financial resources, or even the existence of the organization itself. Organizations need acceptance by society (Deegan, 2002) and are an evolution of a social contract with stakeholders to be able to operate. Likewise for public sector organizations that require legitimacy from stakeholders in meeting their needs directly, including the availability of implementation of sustainable development goals as an effort to inform stakeholders about the achievements of the SGGs. Disclosure of sustainable development goals by the government and other public sector organizations can be aligned with poverty reports in private organizations which are then concreted in the GRI index. Efforts to convey the government's SDGs can also be considered as a form of accountability in implementing good government governance (GGG).

2.2. Implementation of SDGs at government Organization

The study of sustainable development goals (sustainable development goals) has been widely studied both from the aspect of institutions and individuals who have contributed a lot to the concept of sustainable development goals. The government has an important role in achieving the MDGs, because the government is the policy maker and determines the direction of development in a country. In this literature review, we will describe the government's efforts to achieve the SDGs based on reports from several sources.

According to a report from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the Indonesian government has demonstrated a strong commitment to the SDGs, especially through the establishment and implementation of programs relevant to these goals. For example, by expanding access to basic education, health services, and water and sanitation services. The Indonesian government has also been more proactive in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, with the government taking action to accelerate the transition to renewable energy resources and increase energy efficiency in vital sectors, such as transportation.

Apart from that, the government is also trying to fight poverty, with a report from the World Bank stating that the Indonesian government's program achieved significant results in reducing poverty. Although there are still challenges that must be overcome, such as controlling corruption. The Indonesian government upholds sustainable development and has built strong investments in human development. However, there are still challenges faced by the government in achieving the SDGs, including coordination between sectors and institutions, as well as strengthening capacity in monitoring progress achieved. Therefore, efforts need to be made to increase cooperation between the government, private sector and society in achieving the SDGs.

In a global context, many countries have also demonstrated high commitment to the SDGs. The Spanish government has introduced an aggressive greenhouse gas emissions reduction program and a violence prevention program against women and children. The German government has introduced a carbon emissions scheme and encouraged the use of renewable energy. The Indian government has introduced sanitation schemes and access to clean water for every citizen. The Japanese government has introduced a program to reduce carbon emissions and implement green technology.

In conclusion, the government plays a very important role in achieving the SDGs. The government needs to create and implement policies to fight poverty, create sustainable jobs, increase community access to health services, clean water, education and infrastructure, and increase mitigation and adaptation efforts to climate change. Therefore, close collaboration is needed between government, the private sector and society to achieve global sustainability goals.

3. Research Methods

This research uses a descriptive quantitative approach using secondary data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in the form of sustainability reports presented by the Indonesian government from 2020-2022. The research sample was 34 provincial areas and took the most representative indicator data available in each province in Indonesia. This research uses descriptive statistics to describe the measurable achievements of each sustainable development goal by comparing the achievements of regional government and central government. The availability of data on provincial SDGs indicators is still limited, so the selection of indicator data in the sample for each sustainable development goal uses a purposive sampling technique. The selection of indicators is carried out using the criteria of data availability in each province, relevance of indicators and ease of analysis.

4. Research Findings and Discussion

4.1. National SDGs Achievements

Efforts to present information about sustainable development have become one of the commitments of the Indonesian government which participates in every international meeting and is willing to be part of efforts to save the earth which is currently seriously ill. These efforts are demonstrated by designing a framework to achieve sustainable development goals in accordance with the expectations of the entire nation. As in the Bapenas document, indicators

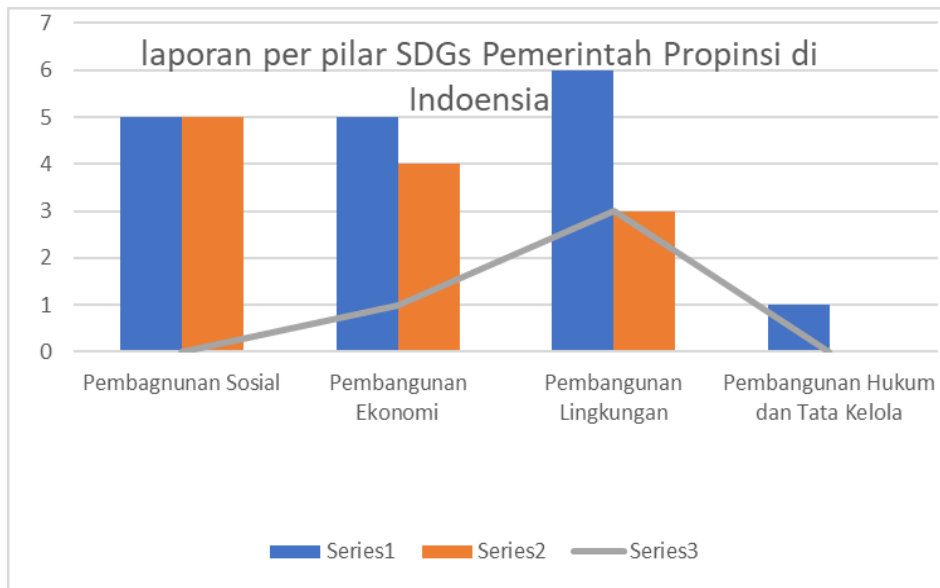
for each sustainable development goal have been formulated, but not all indicators can be presented.

Nationally, in achieving 17 sustainable development goals based on Bapenas data in 2019, Indonesia was able to get a score of 64.2. on a score of 1- 100 so that it was ranked 102nd internationally. Even though it is at number 102, efforts are continuously being made from year to year to increase the achievement of sustainable development goals so that it continues to increase. This will be realized in 2023, Indonesia will be at a score of 70.2 and ranked 75th. With these results, Indonesia has become one of the countries that has a good commitment to continuously realizing sustainable development goals. through the annual SDGs Indonesia meeting, Minister Bapanes Suharso (2023) reported that amidst a global situation full of uncertainty, Indonesia could achieve the SDGs quite significantly. This achievement can also be seen in the achievement of indicators for each sustainable development goal which consists of 289 indicators grouped into four main pillars, namely social, economic, environmental and legal development and governance. Indonesia is also able to reveal and present indicators as many as 224 indicators that can be achieved in two categories, namely 138 indicators have been achieved and 31 indicators will be achieved and 55 indicators need special attention or have not been achieved and their data has been documented.



4.2. Provincial Level SDGs Achievements

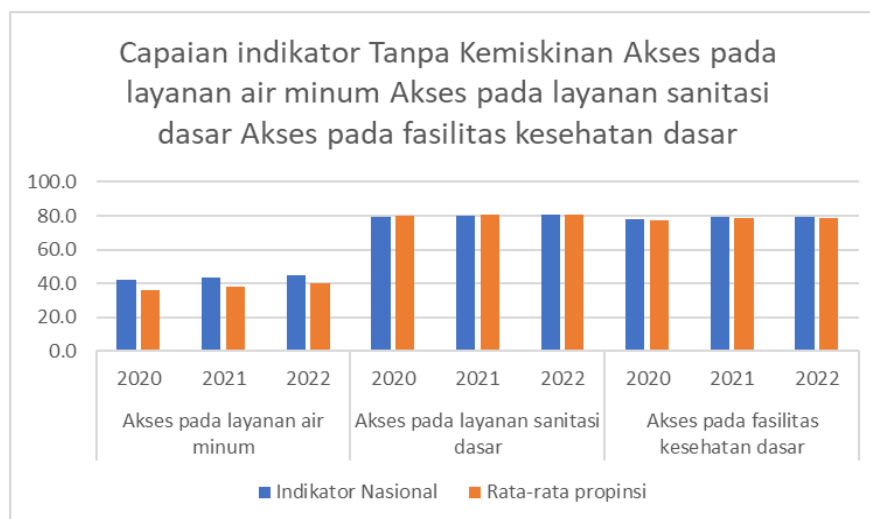
Achieving sustainable development goals at the provincial level does not appear to have significant data on each goal and indicator. This can be obtained from the availability of data at the National Central Bureau of Statistics (2023) which does not yet have complete data on each provincial level achievement. As in the following table, although this research only takes one indicator for each sustainable development goal, the economic pillar of the welfare indicator is not yet available. Likewise, for environmental development, of the six sustainable development goals, only three are available and for partnerships there is no published data.



4.3. Social Pillar Achievements

The Social Pillar in the Bapenas document and Presidential Decree No. 111 of 2022 concerning sustainable development goals places 5 goals in the social pillar including; no poverty, no hunger, healthy and prosperous life, quality education and gender equality. The results of data searches on the Central Bureau of National Statistics' page regarding sustainability reports show that the goals of healthy and prosperous living at the provincial level do not yet have data.

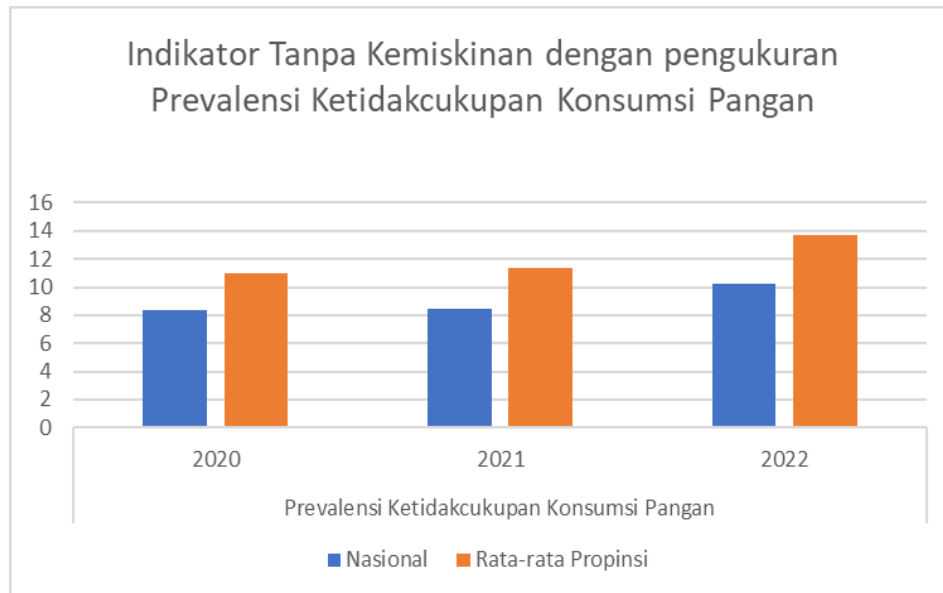
4.3.1. No Poverty



The goal of no poverty based on available data takes information about access to drinking water, access to basic sanitation services and access to basic health facilities. Based on the data presented, the achievement of the goal of no poverty in each province shows figures that are not much different from data at the national level except for access to drinking water services shows that on average from 2020-2022 provincial achievements are lower than national achievements. This can happen because the role of the central government through the PUPR ministry is very intensive in building infrastructure including the availability of clean water in regions and cities.

4.3.2 No Hunger

The goal of sustainable development without hunger takes indicators of the prevalence of inadequate food consumption, showing that data at the provincial level on average has higher achievements than national achievements. This shows that food insufficiency at the regional level is higher than at the national level. This can be achieved by the central government through social assistance programs to provide food for the underprivileged population who are categorized as poor.

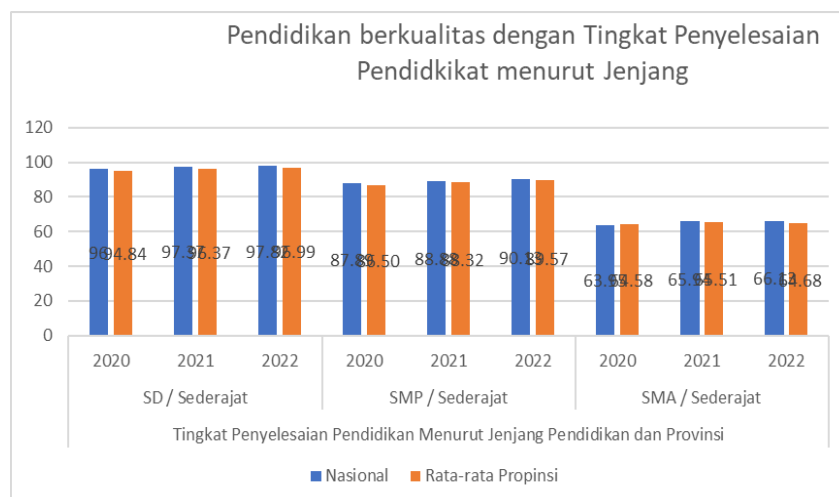


4.3.3. Good Health and well being

The goal of a healthy and wellbeing at the provincial level is not available even though nationally this indicator has been achieved in good condition.

4.3.4 Quality education

The goal of quality education takes the indicator of the level of educational completion at elementary school, junior high school and high school levels. Comparing the provincial average data with the central government's achievements, both have the same figures. This shows that the role of the provincial government is parallel and in line with the national education improvement program.



4.3.5. Gender equality

The goal of gender equality uses an indicator of the proportion of women in managerial positions. Data shows that the average at the provincial level in 2022 will experience a very high jump compared to the achievements of the central (national) government. This shows that partially the provincial government is able to elevate the role of women to better levels of leadership, providing more opportunities for women to pursue high careers.

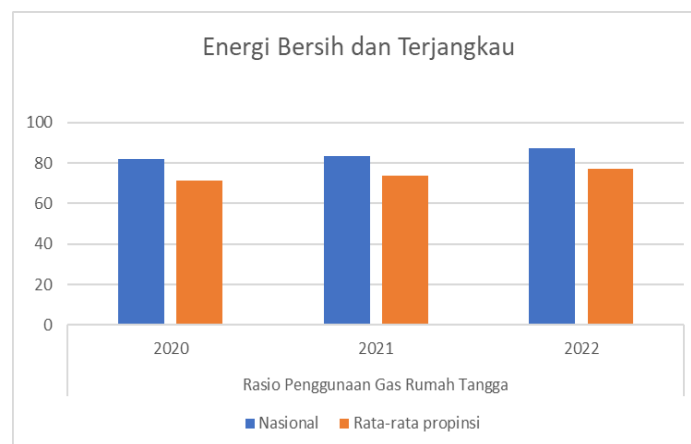


4.4. Economic pillar achievements

Sustainable development goals in the Economic pillar include; clean and renewable energy, decent work, Industry, innovation and infrastructure, reducing the partnership gap to achieve goals. Of the 5 sustainable development goals in the economic pillar, there is one goal that has complete data nationally but has not been presented at the provincial level.

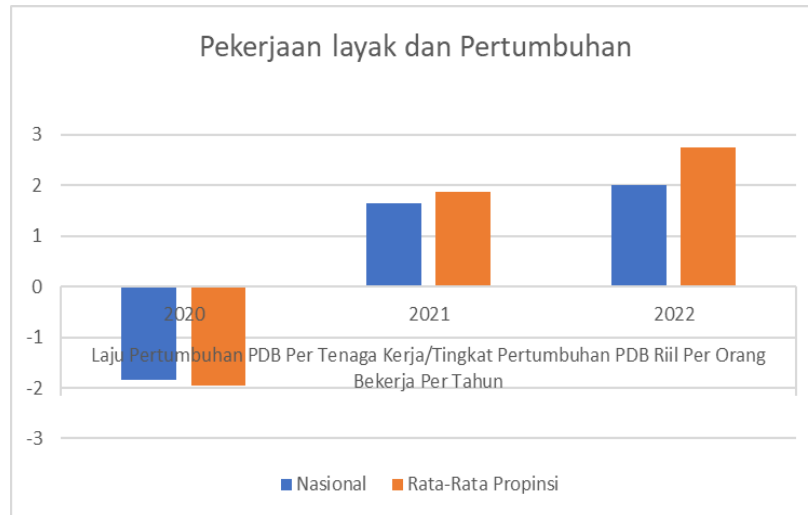
4.4.1 Affordable and clean energy

The indicator chosen for the goal of clean renewable energy is the ratio of household gas use. The use of gas is seen as a form of renewable energy, although on the other hand the central government has to issue very large subsidies to support affordability for the public. The average provincial achievement is still smaller than the national achievement. This can happen because there are disparities in gas distribution to the population and each province still has other alternatives for fuel use.



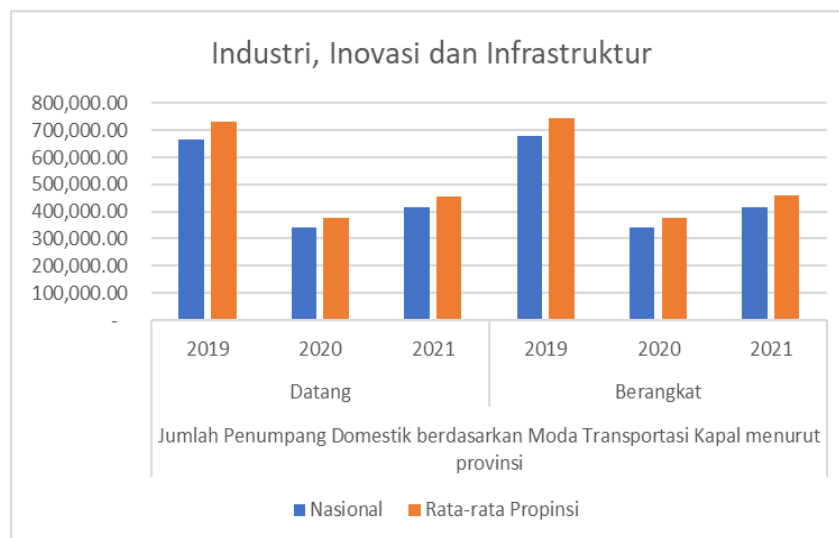
4.4.2. Decent work and Economic growth

Achieving the goal of sustainable development with decent work based on available data by taking the GDP growth rate per worker indicator shows that the average upward trend at the provincial government is better than at the national level. This difference shows that each provincial region has succeeded in providing better employment opportunities compared to national measurements.



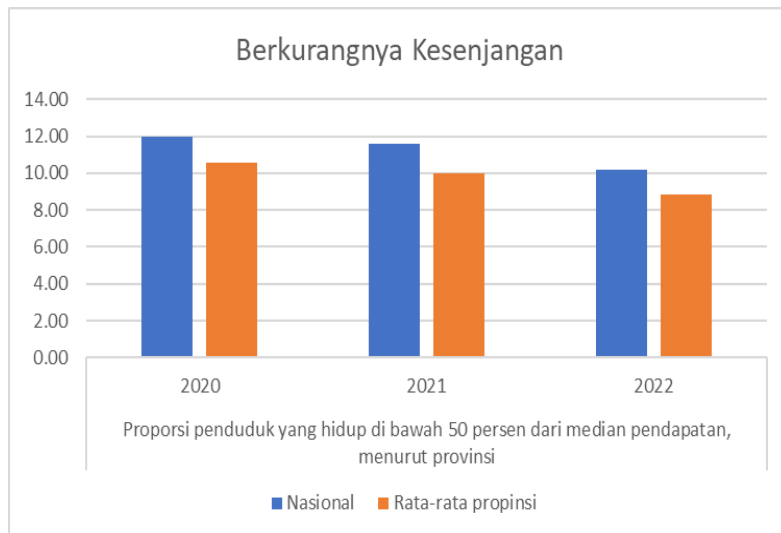
4.4.3. Industry, Innovation and infrastructure

Achieving sustainable development goals for industry, innovation and infrastructure that takes the indicators of passenger departures and arrivals. This indicator seems less relevant but the only data available for each province can be used as a comparison. Based on this limited data, it provides an illustration that community movement in each province is quite good and tends to be higher on average compared to national achievements.



4.4.4. Reducing Inequality

Achievement of the sustainable goal of reducing inequality as measured by the indicator of the proportion of the population living below 50 percent of median income. The provincial average results show that the reduction in inequality in the province is better than measuring national inequality using this indicator.



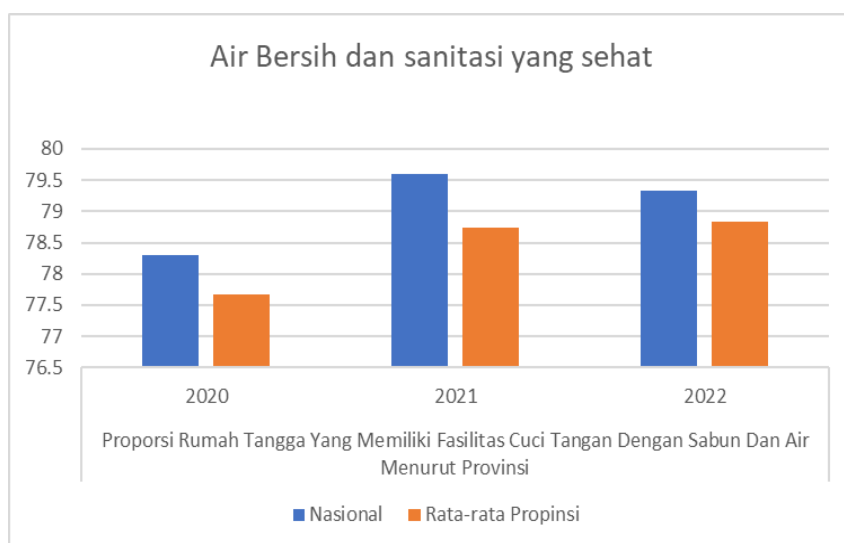
4.4.5. Partnerships for the Goals

4.5. Achievements of the Environmental Development Pillar

Sustainable development goals in the third pillar, namely environmental development, place the goals to be achieved in terms of the environment which include; clean water and proper sanitation, decent cities and settlements, responsible consumption and production, overcoming climate change, marine ecosystems and land ecosystems. The results of data collection show that of the six existing sustainability goals, only three have data at the provincial level.

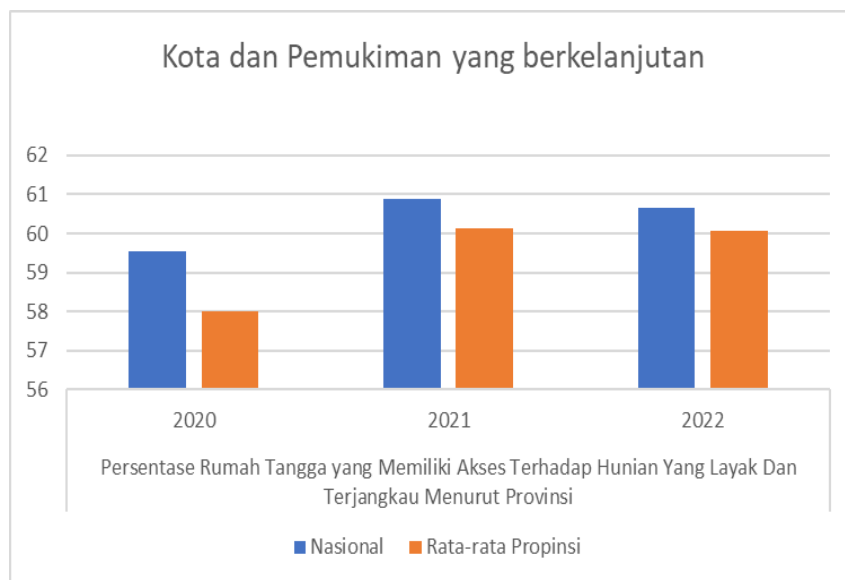
4.5.1. Clean water and sanitation

The availability of clean water and adequate environmental sanitation is the first goal in the environmental development pillar. The indicator data for clean water and adequate and available environmental sanitation is an indicator of the proportion of households that have hand washing facilities with soap and water. This indicator can be categorized as an indicator that plays a very small role, but this is the only indicator for which data is available. This data shows that on provincial average, the availability of these facilities is lower compared to national achievements. This encourages increasing the measurement of different indicators at the national level.



4.5.2. Sustainable cities communities

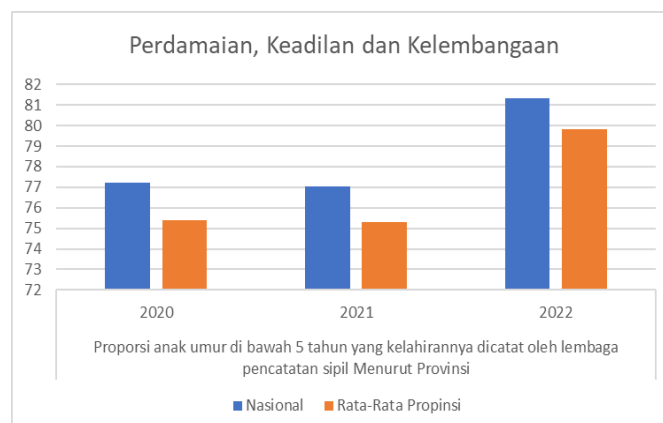
The second sustainable development goal in the environmental development pillar is sustainable cities and communities. The data available from several measurement indicators is the percentage of households that have access to adequate and affordable housing. This indicator can measure decent cities and settlements. The provincial average shows that the achievement of access availability in the province is still lower than the national achievement. This shows that the role of the central government is still very dominant in providing infrastructure for the community compared to the role of provincial governments.



Sustainable development goal at environmental development pillars, points three to six do not yet have indicator measurement data at the provincial level, but at the national level they are available. These three goals include; responsible consumption and production, handling climate change, marine ecosystems and land ecosystems.

4.6. Achievements of the Legal and Governance Development Pillar

The achievements of the legal and governance development pillars which are realized in achieving peace, justice and institutions with the available indicators, namely the proportion of children aged under 5 years whose births are recorded in civil registration institutions, appear to be still far from other indicators that are not yet available. However, based on this indicator, it shows that the provincial average is still low compared to the achievements of the central government.



5. Conclusions and limitations

5.1. Conclusions

The achievement of sustainable development goals based on available data shows that the achievement figures for sustainable development goals at the national level have increasingly better and more comprehensive data available, but this is different from the achievements at the provincial level which shows very limited achievement data. Of the 17 SDGs data published by BPS in 2020-2022, it was found that only 12 presented achievements at the provincial level. Each of these goals has also not been able to present in accordance with the indicators in the national goals. There are 5 sustainable development goals that do not provide data at the provincial level.

Based on this limited data, the overall picture obtained is that there is no significant difference between national achievements and achievements at the provincial level. This shows that the synergy between the central government and provincial governments has been working to jointly strive for increasingly meaningful sustainable development achievements. With the hope that these efforts can provide some guarantee for the survival of the next generation in the future.

5.2. Limitations

The available data on each achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is very limited.

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