



Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Sustainable Regional Development in Muara Enim Regency

Raden Dian Hardiana¹, Harpa Sugiharti², Heni Mulyani³, Fitriana Kurniati⁴, Hanifia Arlinda⁵, Iqbal Lhutfi⁶

¹²³⁴⁵⁶Accounting Education Study Program, Faculty of Economics and Business,
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia
Correspondence: E-mail: harpa.sugiharti@upi.edu

ABSTRACT

The purpose of monitoring is to observe the progress of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over time to measure progress in achieving targets using predetermined indicators and identify and anticipate problems that arise and will arise so that action can be taken as early as possible. The evaluation provided an overview of the achievements of SDGs. It analyses the problems and factors that cause them so that the evaluation results become feedback for improving policy planning, programs, and activities, especially those related to SDGs. The results of the implementation of this Community Service show that the number of Muara Enim Regency SDGs indicators contained in the SDGs Regional Action Plan document are 153 indicators, consisting of 70 indicators of the social development pillar, 37 indicators on the economic development pillar, 29 indicators on the environmental development pillar and 17 indicators on the legal / governance development pillar. Many indicators still fall into the category of unmeasurable or purple. Then, there are still indicators in the red and yellow categories due to the setting of targets that are pretty high and different from the targets in other planning documents and even with higher targets and no revision or change in targets, especially after the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia's commitment to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in an inclusive, systematic, and transparent manner has been realized with the enactment of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainability is increasingly prevalent in contemporary discourse as a framework in which environmental challenges are recognized for their potential to undermine the viability of healthy economic, ecological, and social systems (Jenkins, 2010). The theory of neo-institutionalism demonstrates how an institution or organization can be influenced by its environment. As a result of the large population, local governments will face pressure to construct additional high-quality public infrastructure. If the region is deficient in resources to fulfill community needs, this strain will intensify, increasing the likelihood of the government's inability to sustain the provision of public services (Lhutfi & Sugiharti, 2022).

The SDGs are global and national commitments to improve the welfare of society, including 17 goals, namely: (1) No Poverty; (2) No Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Sanitation; (7) Clean and Affordable Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reduced Inequalities; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Addressing Climate Change; (14) Ocean Ecosystems; (15) Land Ecosystems; (16) Peace, Justice and Resilient Institutions; and (17) Partnerships for the Goals.

Furthermore, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional, in implementing the SDGs together with Ministries/Institutions, CSOs and Media, Philanthropy and Business Actors, as well as Academics and Experts, need to re-formulate the SDG Action Plan (Reaction) by the National Medium-Term Plan 2020-2024 period as a reference for all stakeholders both at the national level (National Action Plan/Rencana Aksi Nasional) and at the regional level (Regional Action Plan/Rencana Aksi Daerah). The SDGs Renaction is a 5 (five) year work plan document for implementing various activities that directly and indirectly support the achievement of national and regional targets. It is a crucial tool for coordinating and aligning efforts across different stakeholders to ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the SDGs.

Furthermore, the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas, as the Coordinator of Indonesia's SDGs Implementation, has issued Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of Bappenas Number 7 of 2018 concerning Coordination, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. In this role, the Minister is responsible for overseeing and coordinating the implementation of the SDGs across different ministries and institutions. This regulation mandates the process of regularly monitoring and evaluating goals. In 2020, technical guidelines for monitoring and evaluating SDGs have been prepared, which can be used to prepare monitoring and evaluation documents.

Muara Enim Regency has prepared an SDGs Regional Action Plan document and monitored and evaluated the achievement of SDG targets. This result is expected to provide an overview of the progress of SDG implementation in Muara Enim Regency and input for preparing medium- and long-term development planning documents.

2. METHODS

The global SDGs include 17 goals. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia classifies the seventeen goals into four development pillars: The Social Development Pillar (covering Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), the economic development pillar (covering Goals 7, 8, 9, 10, and 17), the Environmental Development Pillar (covering Goals 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15), and the Legal and Governance Development Pillar (covering Goal 16).

The SDGs monitoring guidebook analyzes the status of achievement of SDG targets by comparing the achievement data with the achievement targets contained in the Muara Enim Regency SDGs Regional Action Plan so that a number can be generated. This achievement figure is then displayed in the form of a color status. Compared to performance reports in the form of numbers, the choice of using colors makes it easier for all SDG stakeholders to understand, conduct analysis, and improve achievement strategies.

In general, in the document, the achievement status is categorized into 3 colors: Green for indicators that have "achieved the target", with the achievement result indicating that in the current year, the indicator achieved or exceeded 99% of the SDGs Target. Yellow for indicators that are "on track for success", with achievement results showing that in the current year, the indicator achieved at least 75% of the SDGs Target, and red for indicators that are "far from achieving", with achievement results showing that in the current year, the indicator is still less than 75% of the SDGs Target.

Based on the document search, we modified the coloring of the outcomes. Indicators that do not have targets in the Regional Action Plan SDGs document, although data is available, there is no value as a divisor value so it cannot be calculated what the achievement status is. Indicators in the Regional Action Plan SDGs document in terms of nomenclature and targets are indicators at the provincial level, so they are not relevant to district/city level indicators.

There is a meaning behind the coloring of the achievement status. If the status is red, it means there is a problem with achieving the indicator. These problems can come from (a) inaccurate data, (b) setting targets that are too high, (c) incorrect planning of programs and activities, (d) inappropriate budgeting, and (e) incorrect implementation of programs and activities. If the status is green, statistically it can be said to be successful.

Several things affect the color achievement of the indicator, namely:

1. Accuracy of data availability (baseline, target, and achievement data)
2. Setting targets that are too high
3. Poor planning of programs and activities
4. Inappropriate budgeting planning
5. Implementation of programs and activities that violate planning/procedures

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Regional Action Plan SDGs document of Muara Enim Regency contains 153 indicators. These include 70 indicators on the social development pillar, 37 on the economic development pillar, 29 on the environmental development pillar, and 17 on the legal / governance development pillar.

Table 1. SDGs Indicators by Pillar and Goals in Muara Enim District

Pillars/Goals	Total
Pillars of Social Development	70
1-Without Poverty	18
2-Without Hunger	9
3-Healthy and Prosperous Life	24
4-Quality Education	10
5-Gender Equality	9
Pillars of Economic Development	37
10-Reduced inequality	7
17- Partnerships to Achieve Goals	9
7-Clean and Affordable Energy	4
8-Decent Work and Economic Growth	13
9-Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	4
Pillars of Environmental Development	29
11-Sustainable Cities and Settlements	9
12-Responsible Consumption and Production	2
13-Handling Climate Change	3
14-Marine Ecosystems	2
15- Terrestrial Ecosystems	7
6-Clean Water and Sanitation	6
Legal/Governance Development Pillar	17
16-Peace, Justice, and Resilient Institutions	17
Grand Total	153

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Based on the measurement results of achieving 153 SDG indicators in Muara Enim Regency, the following achievement results are based on year.

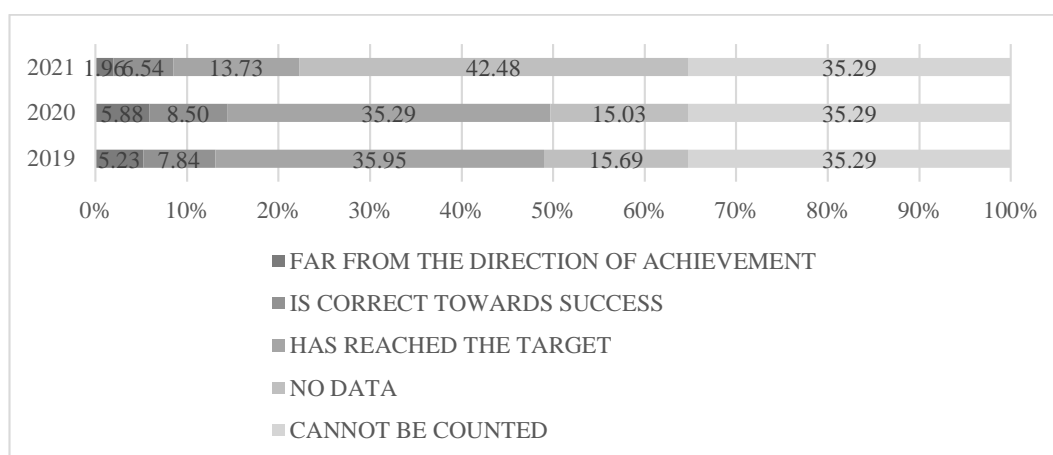
**Table 2 Achievement Status of Muara Enim Regency SDGs Indicators by Pillar
Year 2019-2021**

ACHIEVEMENT STATUS	AMOUNT			PERCENTAGE		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
Far From Achievement	8	9	3	5,23	5,88	1,96

Already on the Right Path to Success	12	13	10	7,84	8,50	6,54
Has Reached Target	55	54	21	35,95	35,29	13,73
No Data	24	23	65	15,69	15,03	42,48
Can't Be Calculated	54	54	54	35,29	35,29	35,29
Total	153	153	153	100	100	100

Source: Data Processing (2023)

Based on the monitoring and evaluation results, it can be seen that in the last three years, the achievement of SDG indicator targets in Muara Enim Regency is mostly in the category of having achieved targets and indicators cannot be calculated, which is above 35 percent.



Source: Data Processing (2023)

Figure 1 Status of SDGs Achievement in 2019-2021

In 2019, out of 153 indicators, 55, or 35.95 percent, have reached the target, and 54, or 35.29 percent, cannot be calculated. Twelve indicators, or 7.84 percent, are in the yellow category, or Already Right Towards Success, but eight indicators are in the red category or far from the direction of achievement.

Achievements in 2020 were similar to 2019 where most indicators fell into the category of having reached the target and could not be counted. A total of 54 indicators, or 35.39 percent of indicators, fall into the green category or have reached the target, as well as the number of indicators that cannot be counted, namely 54 indicators. A total of 13 indicators fall into the Already Right Towards Success category and 9 indicators in the Far from Achievement category.

In 2021, the majority of indicators still cannot be raised due to data availability. Sixty-five indicators, or 42.48 percent of data, are still unavailable, followed by 54, or 35.29 indicators, in the category that cannot be calculated. Twenty-one indicators have reached the target. The positive thing is that the number of indicators in the red category, which is far from the direction of achievement, is only 3 indicators, or 1.96 percent.

Indicator Achievement by Development Pillar

The following is the achievement of SDG indicators according to the five pillars of development in Muara Enim Regency from 2019 to 2021.

Achievement of Indicators by Pillar in 2019

Based on the evaluation results, the indicators that have entered the green category are primarily in the social development pillar, with 35 indicators, followed by the legal development pillar, with eight indicators; environmental development, with seven indicators; and the economic development pillar, with five indicators.

In the red category or indicators that are still far from the direction of achievement, the most indicators are in the social development pillar with 4 indicators, followed by environmental development indicators with 3 indicators and economic development pillars with 1 indicator. The following are indicators that are still in the red category in 2019:

- a. Number of victims of drug abuse who receive social rehabilitation in institutions by service standards.
- b. Percentage of urban slum households. (Area of Slums) (Ha)
- c. Percentage of households that have access to safe drinking water source services.
- d. Prevalence of drug abuse.
- e. The proportion of seats held by women in central parliament, regional parliaments, and local government.
- f. A proportion of the population has access to safe and sustainable drinking water source services.
- g. Proportion of households that have access to decent and affordable housing.
- h. Open unemployment rate

In addition to focusing on the red category, the government should also focus on indicators in the yellow category that might be improved to green. Here are the indicators that are still in the yellow category in 2019.

- a. Gross Participation Rate (APK) of Early Childhood Education (ECED).
- b. Gross Enrolment Rate (APK) of junior secondary school/ secondary school/ equivalent.
- c. Incidence of Tuberculosis (ITB) per 100,000 populations. (cases)
- d. Number of companies that implement SNI ISO 14001 certification.
- e. Number of households receiving conditional cash transfer/Family Hope Programme. (%)
- f. The quality of food consumption, as indicated by the Pola Pangan Harapan (PPH) score, and the level of fish consumption was reached.
- g. Percentage of the population aged 0-17 years with birth certificate. (%)
- h. Percentage of households that have access to decent and sustainable sanitation services. (%)
- i. Percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation services. (%)

- j. Percentage of households with access to safe and sustainable drinking water source services.
- k. Average growth of FDI/National investment
- l. Underemployment rate.

However, this indicator's non-achievement is partly due to the setting of targets that may have been too high, and there has been no change in targets for 2020 and 2021, especially post-pandemic.

Achievement of Indicators by Pillar in 2020

Based on the evaluation results, the indicators that have entered the green category are primarily in the social development pillar, with 34 indicators, followed by the environmental development pillar, with eight indicators; legal development, with seven indicators; and the economic development pillar, with five indicators.

In the red category or indicators that are still far from the direction of achievement, the most indicators are in the social development pillar with 5 indicators, followed by environmental development indicators with three indicators and economic development pillars with 1 indicator. The following are indicators that are still in the red category in 2020:

- a. Density and distribution of health workers.
- b. Percentage of urban slum households. (Area of Slums) (Ha)
- c. Percentage of households that have access to safe drinking water source services.
- d. Prevalence of drug abuse.
- e. The proportion of seats held by women in central parliament, regional parliaments, and local government.
- f. Proportion of participants in the Social Security Programme for Employment.
- g. A proportion of the population has access to safe and sustainable drinking water source services.
- h. Proportion of households that have access to decent and affordable housing.
- i. Open unemployment rate

In addition to focusing on the red category, the government should also focus on yellow category indicators that might be improved to green. Here are the indicators that are still in the yellow category in 2020.

- a. Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) per 1000 live births. (cases)
- b. Gross Participation Rate (APK) of Early Childhood Education (ECED).
- c. Gross Enrolment Rate (APK) of junior secondary school/ secondary school/ equivalent.
- d. National Health Insurance (JKN) coverage.
- e. The number of people covered by health insurance or public health systems per 1000 population.
- f. Number of companies that implement SNI ISO 14001 certification.

- g. The quality of food consumption, as indicated by the Pola Pangan Harapan (PPH) score, and the level of fish consumption was reached.
- h. Percentage of children aged 0-11 months who received complete basic immunization. (%)
- i. Percentage of children with birth certificates
- j. Percentage of the population aged 0-17 years with birth certificate. (%)
- k. Percentage of households with access to safe and sustainable drinking water source services.
- l. Average growth of FDI/National investment
- m. Underemployment rate.

However, this indicator's non-achievement is partly due to the setting of targets that may have been too high, and there has been no change in targets for 2020 and 2021, especially post-pandemic.

Achievement of Indicators by Pillar in 2021

Based on data processing results, in 2021, most indicators still could not be calculated due to data availability. In the green category, out of a total of 21 indicators, six are on the environmental development pillar and 5 each on the economic, legal, and social development pillars.

In the red category, of the three available indicators, each indicator falls into the pillars of economic development, environmental development, and social development. Here are three indicators that are still in the red category:

- a. Percentage of households that have access to safe drinking water source services.
- b. The proportion of seats held by women in central parliament, regional parliaments, and local government.
- c. Open unemployment rate

In addition to focusing on the red category, the government should also focus on indicators in the yellow category that might be improved to green. Here are the indicators that are still in the yellow category in 2021.

- a. Gross Enrolment Rate (APK) of junior secondary school/ secondary school/ equivalent.
- b. Net Enrolment Rate (APM) of primary school / MI/equivalent. (%)
- c. Net Enrolment Rate (APM) of junior high school / MTs / equivalent. (%)
- d. Number of companies that implement SNI ISO 14001 certification.
- e. The quality of food consumption as indicated by the Pola Pangan Harapan (PPH) score reached, and the level of fish consumption.
- f. Percentage of population aged 0-17 years with birth certificate. (%)
- g. Percentage of households that have access to decent and sustainable sanitation services. (%)
- h. Percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation services. (%)

- i. Percentage of households with access to safe and sustainable drinking water source services.

Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose birth was recorded by a civil registration institution, by age.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis that has been carried out in the previous chapters, the following conclusions can be formulated regarding the achievement of the SDGs of Muara Enim Regency in 2019-2021:

1. The Regional Action Plan SDGs document contains 153 Muara Enim Regency SDGs indicators, 70 of which are on the social development pillar, 37 on the economic development pillar, 29 on the environmental development pillar, and 17 on the legal / governance development pillar.
2. In 2019, 55 indicators, or 35.95 percent, of the 153 indicators, have reached the target, while 54 indicators, or 35.29 percent, cannot be calculated. Twelve indicators, or 7.84 percent, are in the yellow category, or Already Right Towards Success, but eight indicators are in the red category, or far from the direction of achievement.
3. Achievements in 2020 were similar to 2019, where most indicators fell into the category of having reached the target and could not be counted. A total of 54 indicators, or 35.39 percent of indicators, fall into the green category or have reached the target, as well as the number of indicators that cannot be counted, namely 54 indicators. A total of 13 indicators fall into the Already Right Towards Success category and 9 indicators in the Far from Achievement category.
4. In 2021, the majority of indicators still cannot be raised due to data availability. 65 indicators, or 42.48 percent of data, are still not available, followed by 54 indicators, or 35.29 percent, in the category that cannot be calculated, and 21 indicators have reached the target. The positive thing is that the number of indicators in the red category, which is far from the direction of achievement, is only three indicators, or 1.96 percent.
5. There are still many indicators that fall into the category of unmeasurable or purple due to several reasons:
 - a. No targets set in the Regional Action Plan document
 - b. Levelling of indicators is not appropriate. Some indicators do not converge with district/city indicators but are still at the provincial level.
 - c. Unclear units for indicators
 - d. There are two different targets on the same indicator
6. There are still indicators in the red and yellow categories due to several reasons:
 - a. Setting targets that are quite high and different from targets in other planning documents and even with higher targets
 - b. No revisions or changes to targets, especially after the Covid pandemic in 2020

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