

Original Article

Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program in Indonesia: Literature Review Analysis

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Abstract: Issues regarding the SDGs that are not yet widespread should become a common concern, including at the regional level. The process of achieving SDGs at the regional level is one of the keys to Indonesia's future progress. With 8 years remaining and the emergence of major challenges due to the pandemic, this will make the situation quite difficult. However, we can see this as a warning and an opportunity to re-evaluate and adjust appropriate strategies for achieving the SDGs. This research uses the literature review method. Literature review is a research method for identifying, evaluating, and interpreting all relevant research results related to certain research questions, certain topics, or phenomena of concern. The results of this research are various steps taken by the government to accelerate the achievement of SDGs targets in Indonesia in order to increase sustainable development. The first is collaboration between stakeholders. Second is innovative financing, where funding is needed to achieve Indonesia's SDGs goals. As an inseparable part of efforts to achieve the SDGs, including the planning aspect, an analysis of the gaps between the Baseline conditions and the targets of the SDGs indicators at the National to Regional levels is required.

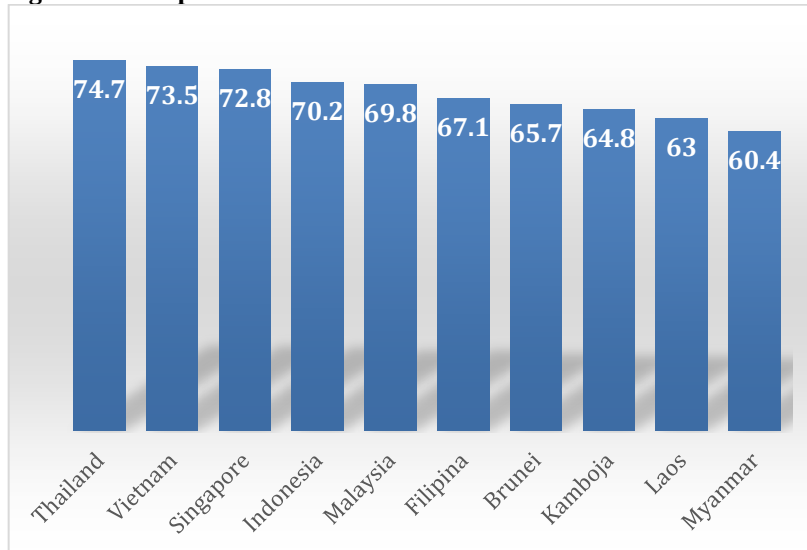
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I. INTRODUCTION

Countries have considered and designed new development agendas to replace and continue the MDGs. Many people argue that a development agenda that emphasizes sustainability and equality should be a top priority for the next development agenda. Development plans that aim to meet current needs without reducing the ability of the next generation to meet their needs. For the next development agenda, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most frequently discussed topic.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Sustainable Development Goals, is a global development agenda set by the United Nations (UN) as an international development agenda to achieve the benefit of humans and the planet until 2030. Indonesia is one of the UN members responsible for implementing the SDGs. SDGs consist of 17 goals with 169 measurable achievements.

Figure 1: Comparison of the SDGs Index for ASEAN Countries in 2023



Source: Sustainable Development Report, 2024



As a member of the UN, Indonesia is doing many things to achieve sustainable development goals. Public health and welfare, gender equality, industry and infrastructure, marine ecosystems, and collaboration with other countries are the goals. To achieve community benefit, the Indonesian government involves the community in achieving the SDGs. Indonesia is committed to achieving the SDGs because of its commitment to the international world and because the values contained therein are in accordance with Indonesian government policy.

According to the 2023 Sustainable Development Report, Indonesia rose from 102nd place four years earlier, showing improvement. Still, based on data from the 2023 Sustainable Development Report, Indonesia's score increased from 64.2 in 2019 to 70.2 in 2023. Now, Indonesia is also ranked 4th in the ASEAN region. A report from the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, the implementing coordinator for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia, shows that 76% of SDG indicators in Indonesia have been achieved and are making progress by 2022. In detail, 62% of the 138 targets have been achieved, and 14% of 31 targets will be achieved. However, 24%, or 55 indicators, require special attention and acceleration to get back on track.

The SDGs are organized into four pillars: social development, economic development, environmental development, and legal and governance development. They consist of 17 goals, 169 targets, and 289 indicators. Even though Indonesia's index score has increased by 6% points since 2019, there are many goals that need to be achieved. These goals are somewhat stagnant and face major challenges. Some of these are non-starvation, clean and affordable energy, ocean and land ecosystems, peace, justice, and resilient institutions.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A) Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which will not achieve their goals until the end of 2015. SDGs are an action plan for prosperity, the planet, and people. Moreover, the aim is to strengthen universal peace through broad freedom and overcome extreme poverty, which is the greatest challenge in the world today and an unavoidable requirement for sustainable progress (Bappenas 2015).

Sustainable development, or sustainable development, is the current global development trend. This gives rise to new discussions about how important it is to preserve the natural environment for future generations. According to Budimanta (2005), sustainable development is a perspective on actions carried out systematically and planned to improve the welfare, quality of life, and environment of mankind without reducing access or opportunities for the next generation to enjoy and utilize them. The Sustainable Development Goals (TPB) or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were established as the 2030 global agenda by the UN General Assembly in September 2015, which was attended by 159 heads of state, including Indonesia (Sitorus 2017).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have 17 development targets and 169 targets to be implemented from 2015 to 2030. Several indicators of these development targets are as follows: (1) No poverty; (2) No hunger; (3) Healthy and prosperous life; (4) High-quality education; (5) Gender equality; (6) Clean water and adequate sanitation; (7) Clean and affordable energy; (8) Decent work and economic growth; (9) Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; (10) Reducing social inequality; (11) Indonesia also created a National Medium Term Development Plan (RPMN) for 2015–2019, which is an elaboration of Nawacita as the President's Vision and Mission. This is done so that the TPB/SDGs and their contents are in accordance with the RPJMN at the global level. To achieve SDG targets, programs must be managed (Sitorus 2017).

B) Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or TPB, are global development plans that aim to end poverty, improve prosperity, and protect the Earth by achieving 17 (seventeen) goals by 2030. The seventeen TPB goals are as follows: (1) No Poverty; (2) No Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation; (7) Clean and Affordable Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing inequality; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; and (13) Handling Environmental Change. To make the 17 SDG goals easier to implement, they are divided into four pillars. 1) The pillars of social development include goals 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5; 2) The economic development pillar includes goals 7, 8, 9, 10, and 17; and 3) The environmental development pillar includes goal 1.

The implementation of the TPB in Indonesia is regulated through Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 111 of 2022 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals which contains the objectives of the TPB, namely to 1) maintain the continuous improvement of the economic welfare of the community; 2) maintain the sustainability of community social life; 3) maintaining environmental quality and inclusive development; and 4) implementation of governance that is able to maintain the improvement in the quality of life from one generation to the next.

TPB/SDGs principles are applied in every stage/process of implementing TPB/SDGs in Indonesia. The first principle is universality, namely encouraging the implementation of TPB/SDGs throughout Indonesia. The second principle is integration, which means the integration and interconnectedness of social, economic, environmental, as well as legal, and governance dimensions. The third principle is "No One Left Behind" or "No One Left Behind," which guarantees that the implementation of the TPB/SDGs must involve all stakeholders and provide benefits for all. The application of these principles ensures that the TPB/SDGs are implemented inclusively through joint movements with government and non-government stakeholders, including mass organizations, philanthropists, business actors, and academics.

To achieve the TPB, many people, not only government but also non-government, at the national and regional village levels. At the national level, the commitment to implementing the TPB is realized through the creation of the 2030 TPB Road Map, TPB Indicator Metadata, National Action Plan (RAN), annual reports, and reports to the UN, which are submitted through the Voluntary National Review (VNR). At the regional level, commitment to implementing the TPB is realized through Regional Action Plans at the provincial, district, and city levels, as well as the involvement of non-government stakeholders through the SDGs Center. To implement the TPB, sufficient financing and investment is needed. SDG funding strategies cannot only depend on government budgets; they may also include other innovative sources. The potential for innovative funding can be.

Table 1: Research Methods and Result

No	Researcher / Year	Research Title	Research Methods	Research Results
1	Islam Faruk Zaini, et al /2021	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Policy in Alleviating Poverty in Village Communities (Case Study: Wargajaya Village, Cigudeg District, Bogor Regency, West Java)	In this research, a qualitative approach and the descriptive qualitative case study method were used.	So far, policies and programs implemented by the village government have encountered obstacles due to the lack of accurate data regarding the conditions of the community and village. Therefore, the presence of Village SDGs by collecting data can be the first step in sustainable and inclusive development.
2	Asep Hidayat/2022	Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Improving Welfare Public	This study uses a qualitative method	In the SDGs, no poverty is stated as a point first priority. Since the enactment of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Process Apart from receiving fund transfers from the regional government, development carried out in villages is also allocated from the APBN. This means that villages are no longer just objects but have become subjects of sustainable development.
3	Ghulam Zakiyyan Dzulqarnain, et al/2022	Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program in Poverty Alleviation Efforts in Sukabumi City	This study uses a qualitative method	The implementation of SDGs in Sukabumi City is known to the implementers in connection with the working group's decision letter issued by the mayor. However, the SDGs are not yet understood in more depth, so there is a need for a further comprehensive understanding of the meaning of SDGs for sustainable development.
4	Arief Bakhtiar Darmawan, et al/2023	Implementation of Regional Government SDGs Policy in Management Food Security during the Covid-19 Pandemic (Village Case Study)	This research uses a mixed-method approach	Pandak Village's strategy for managing food security is not yet fully optimal. The Pandak Village Government has demonstrated the right strategy in setting goals and directions, managing the environment, and taking various actions. However, from a learning perspective, the author found that Pandak Village still needs to increase family income, provide education on improving nutrition,

		Pandak, District. Baturaden, Kab. Banyumas)		and socialize healthy parenting on the issue of food security in sustainable development.
5	Bintang Masnola Capah, et al/2023	Implementation of SDGs Through Community Development In the CSR Program	This study uses a qualitative method	Community empowerment through Social responsibility programs are a form of business that has a positive impact on the surrounding community and sustainability goals. This program includes activities aimed at strengthening community capacity, increasing access community and resource management, as well as increasing community participation and influence in decision-making.
6	Rahmat Handoyo, et al/2023	Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal 8 among Micro Business Actors in Padas Village, Karangnom District and Bonyokan Village, Jatinom District, Klaten Regency	This study uses a qualitative method.	SDGs Goal 8 has not been socialized effectively, both to village stakeholders, micro business actors, and private sector stakeholders. This can be seen from the respondents' low understanding of the variables and sub-indicators of SDGs Goal 8. The implication of this research is the need to re-socialize the definitions and indicators of each SDGs to the government regions, private sector stakeholders, and the general public to realize the SDGs Goals by 2030.
7	Luh Gita Andari/2021	Implementation of Village SDGs in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Bali Province	This research is a qualitative descriptive study.	Village SDGs that have been implemented in the Province of Bali have supported the Sustainable Development Goals, and Bali has become the first rank in the National Development Village Index.
8	Agus Setiawan, et al/2021	CSR Contextualization for Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia	The research method used is the juridical-normative research method.	This research shows that Indonesia is a country that requires parties to implement CSR through regulations. There is a close relationship between CSR and sustainable development because CSR puts forward 3 principles, namely economy, society, and the environment, which are then in accordance with the goals of sustainable development.
9	Ahmad Qisa'i/2020	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Challenges of Policy Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Challenges of Policy Reform on Asset Recovery in Indonesia Reform on Asset Recovery in Indonesia	<i>This paper seeks to provide a descriptive analysis</i>	Achieving the SDGs is daunting Endeavor for all countries. Even although Indonesia's VNR received appreciation, but the challenge to achieve the targets in the SDGs are real. This paper seeks to answer the question of how does a development program on asset recovery in Indonesia supported by international donors like SIGAP contribute to overcoming Indonesia's legal and institutional challenges on asset recovery amidst Indonesia's global commitment to SDGs by exploring the results of a development program implementation-ed by a civil society organization.

10	Acynthia Ayu Wilasittha et al./2022	Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals in Mining Companies Listed on The Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018-2020	This research is a qualitative descriptive study.	CSR carried out by mining companies in Indonesia is still centered on the environmental impact caused by the company's operational activities on the surrounding community. It can be seen that there are still not many SDG criteria that have not been implemented even though the company's CSR does not only apply to the affected surrounding communities but can also come out of the surrounding community, for example, by creating partnerships and peace in the wider community so that the 2030 agenda can be achieved.
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III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Currently, economic activity in Indonesia appears to be solely pursuing profit without considering the impact it has on social life and the environment. Furthermore, achieving the SDGs goals is clearly a challenge. What is worth noting is that development is uneven in various aspects, and poverty is not resolved comprehensively. Although the Indonesian government made many policies to reduce poverty, they were not successful.

In poverty alleviation, it is very important to determine the root of the problem of poverty so that appropriate efforts and policies can be made. However, the lack of understanding of the characteristics of poor people does not refer to the real problems faced by poor people; they only focus on the individual and are not sustainable (Hamzah, 2012). Suppose government programs at the regional level are not on target with people experiencing poverty, especially in terms of budget allocation, social assistance, or certain programs. In that case, inequality in Indonesia will increase. Even though economic growth occurs, lower levels of society do not always feel the benefits. Therefore, there needs to be a significant effort in both urban and rural areas, with budget oversight, supervision, and responsibility for each program.

Apart from that, what is also important is the goal of life below water and life on land. Life at sea and land has become a big challenge for Indonesia. Marine and land areas and ecosystems should be protected, and this is important for biodiversity. This is also related to having access to better water sources as well as clean water and the environment. Here, then, it shows that the SDG's goals are basically interconnected with each other.

Therefore, it is very important to increase the capacity and quality of both government and non-government at the national and regional levels. To overcome the problems facing Indonesia, different policies and laws must be re-evaluated and implemented optimally with support from various parties. This is especially true for areas that require serious action to combat poverty and hunger. Therefore, the Indonesian government must be more serious in implementing various programs, especially those that focus on community empowerment and implementing food independence strategies (Hamzah, 2012).

IV. CONCLUSION

In Indonesia, the government is making various efforts to accelerate the achievement of SDGs targets to increase sustainable development. First, collaboration between stakeholders. Second, innovative financing. The need for funds to achieve SDGs goals in Indonesia and around the world has increased significantly since the COVID-19 pandemic. In Indonesia, the funding needed to achieve the SDGs in 2020–2030 is IDR 67,000 trillion, with a financing gap of IDR 14,000 trillion. However, after the pandemic, funding needed to achieve the SDGs increased to IDR 122,000 trillion, with a financing gap of IDR 24,000 trillion. In addition, the government has determined and developed SDG financing based on its objectives. The goal of SDG financing is to increase private sector investment for sustainable development and increase financing potential.

A) Appendix

Figure 2: 17 SDGs goals



Source: SDGs website, 2024

B) Interest Conflicts

Issues regarding the SDGs that are not yet widespread should become a common concern, including at the regional level. The process of achieving SDGs at the regional level is one of the keys to Indonesia's future progress. With 8 years remaining and the emergence of major challenges due to the pandemic, this will make the situation quite difficult. However, we can see this as a warning and an opportunity to re-evaluate and adjust appropriate strategies for achieving the SDGs.

C) Funding Statement

As an inseparable part of efforts to achieve the SDGs, including the planning aspect, an analysis of the gaps between the Baseline conditions and the targets of the SDGs indicators at the National to Regional levels is required.

D) Acknowledgments

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