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The Sustainable Development Goals Model in Bandung Regency

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Abstract

The main issues faced by the local government in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Model in Bandung Regency include the lack of understanding among regional apparatus regarding the global development agenda, the absence of integration and synchronization between sectoral development agendas and development agendas, the incomplete formulation of the Regional Action Plan (RAD) at the regency level as a basis for the provincial RAD, the presence of SDG indicators that are uncommon for measuring development achievements at the regional level, the limited and unintegrated data availability to fulfill SDG indicator targets, and the absence of a formal regulatory framework to guide SDG achievements. Therefore, this research focuses on the Sustainable Development Goals model in Bandung Regency. The research approach used is qualitative, through a case study method. Data collection was conducted through interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis technique employed is descriptive analysis, describing and interpreting each aspect studied. The informants in this research include the Head of the Bappelitbangda Division, Junior Functional Officers, and the General and Personnel Subdivision Head. The research results indicate that the social development pillar in 2020 showed fairly good achievements. The same results were observed in the economic pillar, with achievements showing fairly good outcomes. Additionally, the achievement of clean and affordable energy goals has been realized through the electrification ratio, while household gas usage still requires attention. The study also found that the environmental pillar, from the 4 goals that constitute the environmental development pillar, achieved fairly good results. Meanwhile, in the law and institutional governance pillar, there is one goal—peace, justice, and strong institutions—that has yet to be achieved.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goals, Development Pillars, Integration, Synchronization.*

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of development in various countries around the world, which previously focused on achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), officially ended in 2015. Currently, development efforts across nations are directed towards achieving the

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a timeline extending until 2030.

The success of sustainable development can be measured by how well a country accomplishes the 17 indicators outlined in the SDGs, a commitment collectively agreed upon by all member nations of the United Nations (UN). Indonesia has already started implementing SDG-based development. The expansive territory of the Republic of Indonesia, encompassing 34 provinces and 514 regencies and cities, each with unique regional and societal characteristics, poses its own challenges and issues for sustainable development.

In line with this context, West Java Province still faces significant challenges in achieving the 2030 SDGs. Using the scorecard method, West Java Province scored 2.05, receiving a C for progress towards the SDGs. This score indicates that West Java's development achievement remains relatively low, though still higher than the national average of 1.89. Predictions indicate that the 2030 SDG targets will likely fall behind if the region relies solely on current policies and programs (business as usual).

Bandung Regency, in particular, faces several issues in implementing the SDGs. There are six goals where data collection is needed to measure the realization of certain indicators. In the second development stage, indicators requiring data collection include the prevalence of insufficient food consumption and the proportion of the population with a daily caloric intake below 1400 kcal per capita. Currently, available data are not categorized by population proportion, indicating the need for further data collection to determine the number of people with caloric intake below the minimum level. In the third development stage, data collection for welfare statistics components is necessary. Currently, only data on the percentage of smokers aged over 15 years is available, which suggests including additional data requirements for SDG goal 3 in future publications.

For the fourth development stage, no data is currently available on the minimum competency standards for children or the accessibility and infrastructure of schools regarding basic facilities. Data collection could be initiated to fill indicators for the fourth development stage. For the sixth SDG, data on the proportion of households served by a sludge management system is unavailable, primarily because the waste treatment facilities in Bandung Regency have not been revitalized. To achieve future SDG targets, data collection could be conducted on the proportion of households served by a sludge management system.

Data collection on water resources institutions and the development of new water resource infrastructure will begin next year, allowing for future data collection on water resources institutions. In the eighth development stage, certain data on MSMEs' access to financing and financial institutions are still unavailable but can be gathered.

Issues and achievements in sustainable development (SDGs) implementation in Bandung Regency can be seen in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Summary of Sustainable Development Goal Achievements in Bandung Regency

No	Sustainable Development Goals	No. of Indicators	Achieved Target	Not Achieved Target	Need Data Collection	Data n/a
1	No Poverty	23	18	5	-	-
2	Zero Hunger	11	8	1	2	-
3	Good Health and Well-being	32	21	6	3	2
4	Quality Education	12	3	7	2	-
5	Gender Equality	14	9	5	-	-
6	Clean Water and Sanitation	17	10	5	2	-
7	Affordable and Clean Energy	1	1	-	-	-
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	18	11	2	4	1
9	Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	11	10	-	1	-
10	Reduced Inequality	7	5	-	1	1
11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	10	9	1	-	-
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	5	3	2	-	-
13	Climate Action	2	2	-	-	-
14	Life Below Water	0	-	-	-	-
15	Life on Land	4	2	2	-	-
16	Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	20	14	6	-	-
17	Partnerships for the Goals	15	14	1	-	-
Total			**202**	**140**	**44**	**14**

Source: Evaluation Results of PPEPD, Bappeda Bandung Regency, (2020).

In general, the survey results indicate several issues faced by the Bandung Regency Government in implementing the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs), including: *first*, the lack of understanding among regional officials regarding the global development agenda; *second*, the lack of integration and synchronization between sectoral development agendas and the development agenda (synchronization is still limited to RPJMD and RKPD documents); *third*, the incomplete formulation of the Regional Action Plan (RAD) at the regency level, which serves as a basis for the Provincial RAD. *Fourth*, there is an unclear target that local governments must achieve to support global development targets; *fifth*, many SDG/TPB indicators are not typically used to measure development achievement at the regional level; *sixth*, the availability of data to fill SDG/TPB indicators remains very limited and is not integrated with the existing data in SIPD. *Seventh*, there is still no formal regulatory framework in Bandung Regency to serve as a guideline for achieving SDG/TPB goals (SDG/TPB implementing institutions).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptually, the term "development" is typically associated with the study of change. In this context, development is defined as a form of planned change; everyone or groups of people naturally aspire for a transformation that is better or even perfect compared to previous conditions. Achieving this aspiration requires systematic, measurable, and comprehensive planning. This is crucial as planned development is perceived as a more rational and organized effort, especially for communities that are still developing or emerging (Subandi, 2011, pp. 9-11).

In line with the above context, Rogers, as cited in Rochajat et al. (2011, p. 3), suggests that development is understood as beneficial change toward a social and economic system determined by the will of a nation. From another perspective, Rostow, as cited in Hakim (2004, p. 89), proposes that development is a process that moves in a straight line, from an underdeveloped society to an advanced nation.

A society is considered successful in development when its economic growth shows significant improvement. Thus, the success of development is measured by the productivity of the community or the nation annually (Rochajat et al., 2011). In a social context, development is generally directed towards cultivating values and attitudes within society that are more conducive to renewal, progress, and national formation. This includes fostering the motivation for productive ventures. An essential aspect of this development is the maturity process of society through guidance, encouragement, and energy.

Substantively, development encompasses two primary elements: first, the material aspects that are to be produced and distributed, and second, the human element that takes the initiative within the context of development. This understanding is crucial, as ultimately, development must focus on human development. In other words, the individuals being developed should be creative, and for creativity to thrive, individuals must feel happy, secure, and free from fear.

Concerning the development concept in Indonesia, Wrihatnolo and Dwijiwinoto (2007) propose several stages as follows:

1. Growth Strategy
2. Growth and Distribution
3. Appropriate Technology
4. Basic Needs
5. Sustainable Development
6. Empowerment

In line with the above context, Rostow, as cited in Hakim (2004), outlines five stages that a country undergoes in its development process:

1. Traditional Society – A society that has not yet adopted modern technology and still relies on physical labor. The primary sectors are agriculture, fishing, forestry, and livestock.

2. Preconditions for Take-off – A society that begins to use modern science and technology as it moves towards becoming an industrialized nation.
3. Take-off – A stage characterized by rapid economic growth with a focus on industrial development.
4. Drive to Maturity – A society that uses modern technology for all economic activities.
5. Age of High Mass Consumption – A society with a high level of consumption for goods and services.

In a different perspective, Tjokrowinoto (2006, p. 16) describes the characteristics of people-centered development, which include:

1. The initiative and decision-making process to meet community needs, step by step, should be placed in the hands of the community itself.
2. The primary focus is on enhancing the community's ability to manage and mobilize resources within the community to meet their needs.
3. This approach tolerates local variations and is therefore flexible and adaptable to local conditions.
4. In implementing development, this approach emphasizes a social learning process that includes collaborative interaction between bureaucracy and the community, from planning to project evaluation, based on mutual learning.
5. The formation of networks between bureaucracy and non-governmental organizations, as well as independent traditional organizations, is an integral part of this approach. This networking aims to enhance their ability to identify and manage various resources and to maintain a balance between vertical and horizontal structures. Through this networking process, a symbiotic relationship between local development structures is expected to emerge.

In essence, people-centered development assumes that humans are the primary target and most strategic resource, and thus, development also involves planned efforts to enhance human capacity and potential, directing their interests towards participating in decision-making processes on matters that impact them. It aims to empower human capacities rather than foster a dependency relationship between bureaucracy, the state, and society.

The pervasive culture of instant gratification and consumerism in a large part of Indonesian society has clouded the future direction of development. The concept of Sustainable Development brings a new discourse on the importance of preserving the natural environment for the sake of future generations.

The concept of Sustainable Development was first introduced as a social objective at the UN's inaugural environmental conference in Stockholm in 1972. This conference emerged from global concerns about prolonged poverty, increasing social inequality, food security

needs, global environmental issues, and the awareness of finite natural resources for economic development.

In line with this, Budimanta (2005) explains that sustainable development is a perspective on activities conducted systematically and planned to enhance human welfare, quality of life, and environmental integrity without compromising future generations' ability to benefit from these resources. Salim (2003) echoes this by asserting that sustainable development should focus on eradicating poverty (economic target), ensuring equitable social balance (social target), and maintaining a high quality of environmental life (environmental target). Achieving this requires deliberate investments in various forms of capital: economic (financial capital, machinery), social (education, health, and social cohesion), and environmental (renewable resources and recycling, along with substituting non-renewable resources).

Marlina (2009) adds that sustainable development goes beyond environmental issues, encompassing three policy domains: economic development, social development, and environmental protection.

Traub and Sachs (2015) elaborate that the fundamental concept of sustainable development harmonizes economic, social, environmental, and governance objectives. Hence, sustainable development is understood as meeting the needs of the present without compromising future generations' ability to fulfill their needs. This concept guarantees quality of human life without exceeding the ecosystem's capacity to support it. Consequently, sustainable development means fulfilling present-day needs while preserving future generations' ability to meet their needs (Sudarmadji, 2008).

Human development, often termed the "human dimension," is integral to sustainable development. This concept encompasses four primary components: equity, sustainability, productivity, and empowerment (Firdaus, 1998).

Sutamihardja (2004) identifies the following as goals of sustainable development:

1. Intergenerational Equity: Ensuring that natural resources are used within ecosystem constraints, prioritizing renewable resources, and minimizing exploitation of non-renewable resources.
2. Safeguarding Natural Resources: Protecting the environment and preventing ecosystem disruptions to maintain quality life for future generations.
3. Sustainable Resource Management: Using and managing natural resources to promote economic growth while ensuring equitable use across generations.
4. Sustaining Social Welfare: Preserving societal welfare for both current and future generations.
5. Long-term and Sustainable Benefits: Ensuring that development or resource management provides long-lasting or sustainable benefits across generations.

6. Maintaining Quality of Life: Preserving human quality of life across generations, compatible with their environmental habitat.

The principle of sustainability is a concept that is both simple and complex, making its understanding highly multidimensional and open to multiple interpretations. According to Fauzi (2004), the concept of sustainability encompasses at least two dimensions: first, the time dimension, as sustainability concerns future events, and second, the interaction dimension between economic systems and natural and environmental resource systems.

Fauzi (2004, p. 45) further discusses sustainability from different perspectives. In a static sense, sustainability refers to the use of renewable natural resources at a constant rate of technology, while in a dynamic sense, it involves the utilization of non-renewable natural resources with a constantly evolving level of technology. Due to its multidimensional and multi-interpretive nature, experts have agreed to adopt the definition set by the Brundtland Commission, which states, “sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

Fauzi (2004, p. 46) further elaborates on the concept of sustainability by proposing five alternative definitions: first, a condition is said to be sustainable if the utility obtained by society does not decrease over time and consumption does not decline over time (non-declining consumption); second, sustainability is a condition where natural resources are managed in such a way as to preserve future production opportunities; third, sustainability is a condition where the stock of natural capital does not decrease over time (non-declining); fourth, sustainability is a condition where natural resources are managed to maintain the production of ecosystem services; and fifth, sustainability is the condition where ecosystem balance and resilience are maintained.

From these various concepts, a basic principle of sustainable development can be formulated. In this context, there are four key components to consider: equity and participation, diversity, integration, and a long-term perspective (Jaya, 2004:48).

In line with the above perspectives, Djajadiningrat (2005, p. 123) states that sustainable development requires a long-term perspective. He further suggests that ideally, sustainable development demands the continuity of various aspects of life, including ecological, economic, socio-cultural, political, and security sustainability.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), according to Santoso (2019, p. 40), are ultimately aimed at ending all forms of poverty everywhere, with the following targets:

1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people currently living on less than $1.25 a day.
2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including the poorest, and by 2030, achieve substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable.
4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, particularly the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance.
5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters.

Santoso (2019:105) explains that to simplify the understanding of the substance, program planning, implementation, and evaluation, the 17 goals in the SDGs are grouped into four development pillars: human development (social), economic (green economy), environmental (environment and biodiversity), and law and governance (institutions and governance for SDGs).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of the SDGs Development Program

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bandung Regency has not yet been fully optimized. This finding is supported by the fact that several indicators are not entirely synchronized between Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on Sustainable Development and Governor Regulation No. 18 of 2018 on the Regional Action Plan (RAD). Furthermore, Bandung Regency does not yet have its own RAD as a reference for implementing the SDGs program. Consequently, the Bandung Regency Government relies on the 2005-2025 RPJMD and the West Java Provincial RAD for guidance in implementing the SDGs.

According to Presidential Mandate No. 59 of 2017, the central government has a National Action Plan (RAN) for implementing the SDGs, which must be operationalized by local governments through a Regional Action Plan (RAD). Findings indicate that the Bandung Regency Government does not yet have a Regional Action Plan (RAD) to translate the SDGs program into local initiatives. Thus, Bandung Regency only refers to the West Java Provincial RAD when implementing the SDGs. Additionally, the SDG indicators are set directly by the central government, sometimes leading to inconsistencies with regional conditions. This situation has resulted in some local government work units (SKPD) not fully understanding or clearly comprehending the SDGs program. In this context, ongoing and well-structured outreach to all SKPDs in Bandung Regency is necessary to ensure the SDGs program is implemented effectively.

Based on the research instruments used, the research findings will be discussed according to the four pillars that form the analytical

basis in line with the theoretical framework. The analysis of the SDGs program implementation in Bandung Regency covers the social pillar, economic pillar, environmental pillar, and the legal and institutional governance pillar.

a. Social Pillar

The findings indicate that the social pillar in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bandung Regency is not yet fully optimized. This is supported by empirical evidence showing that, out of 72 indicators, only 45 have met the target, while 7 indicators still require data collection. Indicators needing data collection include the prevalence of undernourishment, the proportion of the population with a minimum calorie intake below 1400 kcal/capita per day, the smoking percentage among individuals under 18, suicide mortality rate, unmet healthcare needs, disaster-related mortality proportion, and the proportion of children and adolescents in specific school grades (Grade 4, Grade 6 at the end of primary school, and Grade 9 at the end of junior high school).

Additionally, 20 indicators have not reached the target, including the health insurance coverage proportion through the National Social Security System (SJSN) in health, immunization indicators, the percentage of households with access to drinking water services, the percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sanitation, food quality indicators, the proportion of women aged 15–49 who were assisted by trained healthcare professionals during childbirth, coverage of basic immunization for infants, Total Fertility Rate (TFR), population covered by health insurance per 1,000 people, Health Insurance Coverage (JKN), accreditation percentage of primary schools with at least a B grade, Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) for junior high schools, average years of schooling for individuals aged 15 and older, GER for Early Childhood Education (PAUD), literacy rates for individuals aged 15 and older, the proportion of women aged 20–24 who married or lived with a partner before age 15 and before age 18, median age at first marriage for women aged 24–49, the proportion of seats held by women in central and regional parliaments, and the proportion of women aged 15–49 making independent decisions about sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health services.

b. Economic Pillar

The research findings reveal that out of 41 indicators evaluated from 2016-2021, 29 have met the target, while 12 still require data collection and have not reached the target. Indicators needing data collection include the GDP growth rate per worker or real GDP growth per capita, the number of bank offices and ATMs per 100,000 adults, the proportion of MSMEs' total credit, and the proportion of government research budgets to GDP. Unmet targets include the unemployment rate by gender and age group, the percentage of youth (15–24 years) not in school, employment, or training (NEET), the Gini coefficient, the percentage of urban waste managed, the number of registered eco-friendly products, the number of public facilities meeting community

service standards, total land area, and the availability of legislative, administrative, and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable benefit sharing.

c. Environmental Pillar

The findings indicate that in the environmental pillar, out of 15 indicators used as parameters, 9 have met the target, 4 have not, and 2 still require data collection. Unmet indicators include the percentage of households with access to safe drinking water, the proportion of the population with access to sustainable drinking water sources, incentives for water conservation in agriculture/plantation and industry, and the number of established water resource information networks. Indicators needing data collection include the proportion of households served by a sludge management system and water resource management institutional activities.

d. Law and Institutional Governance Pillar

The research findings reveal that the law and institutional governance pillar has not yet operated optimally. This is supported by empirical data showing that, out of 28 indicators, 5 have not fully met the target in accordance with regulations. These indicators include the number of homicide cases in the last year, the proportion of residents who feel safe walking alone, the Government Performance Accountability System (SAKIP), the percentage of e-procurement users relative to procurement spending, and the number of discriminatory policies in the last 12 months based on international human rights anti-discrimination laws.

Factors Affecting the Ineffectiveness of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Implementation

Based on the research findings, several factors contribute to the ineffective implementation of the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) in Bandung Regency, including:

1. Suboptimal Regional Performance in areas such as healthcare services and maternal care, followed by birth certificate registration, sustainable agricultural land protection, low reading interest, unstable electricity supply to households, suboptimal quality of public services, and inefficient and ineffective governance management.
2. Low Quality of Life among the Poor due to limited social protection coverage, low motivation to pursue higher education for developing competitive human resources, suboptimal strategies for a competitive and innovative economy, ineffective village-based economic programs, and inefficient institutional and human resource management systems.
3. Limited Role of Women in Decision-Making positions, ongoing gender discrimination, unrealized inclusive and sustainable economic strategies, limited industry access to financial services, ineffective utilization of information and communication

technology, infrastructure, and industrial retrofitting, as well as ineffective industrial waste and recycling management.

4. Ineffective Data Collection on Household Access to Basic Services and Adequate Sanitation, poor public health, particularly concerning smoking and obesity, low public participation in primary and secondary education, inefficient use of household gas and reporting of human rights violations, high numbers of disaster-related casualties, ineffective waste production and management, suboptimal public facilities meeting registered service standards, and inadequate litigation and non-litigation legal aid for the impoverished.

SDGs Development Program Model in Bandung Regency

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) can be observed through the roles played by both central and local governments. Moreover, effective governance is essential in supporting the effectiveness of the SDGs implementation. The ideal concept for SDGs implementation, as described by Joachim Monkelbaan in his book Governance for the Sustainable Development Goals, suggests that "government" refers to the institution, while "governance" represents the actions taken by the government concerning the achievement of the SDGs. This implies that governance related to the SDGs by the government functions both as a "means" and a "goal." When these governance aspects work synergistically, the effectiveness of the SDGs can be achieved. The illustration of this governance synergy is shown in the diagram below:

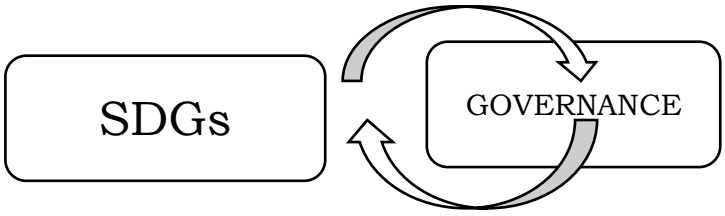

Figure 1. Relationship Between SDGs and Governance

The diagram above illustrates two main relationships between government and the SDGs. On one hand, government is considered essential for achieving the implementation of the SDGs. In other words, governance serves as an important "means" for promoting and mobilizing the SDGs. On the other hand, improved governance can be seen as a goal within the SDGs program itself. However, some experts, such as Elder et al. (2016), view it more as an important means to achieve human well-being.

Based on Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Achievement, which includes four pillars social, economic, environmental, and legal/institutional with 17 indicators as a reference that local governments must follow. However, implementation is still not optimal. This is due to some elements of the National Action Plan (RAN) not

being synchronized with the Regional Action Plan (RAD), resulting in the central government's targets not being fully achieved. Additionally, some indicators still require data collection.

The above situation also appears to be faced by the Bandung Regency Government. In the context of implementing the SDGs program, the Bandung Regency Government conducts its development based on the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) agreed upon by the executive (i.e., local government) and the Bandung Regency DPRD. However, the issue is that some aspects of the development plan outlined in the Bandung Regency RPJMD are not yet fully aligned with the 17 development indicators stated in the SDGs. Therefore, a comprehensive and in-depth review is needed so that each SKPD within the Bandung Regency Government can understand and achieve synergy and synchronization with the SDGs program initiated by the central government.

In line with the above context, to synchronize the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program initiated by the central government with the development program designed by the Bandung Regency Government through the 2005-2030 RPJMD, the researcher has attempted to design a Sustainable Development Model that could be implemented by the Bandung Regency Government, as shown in the diagram below:

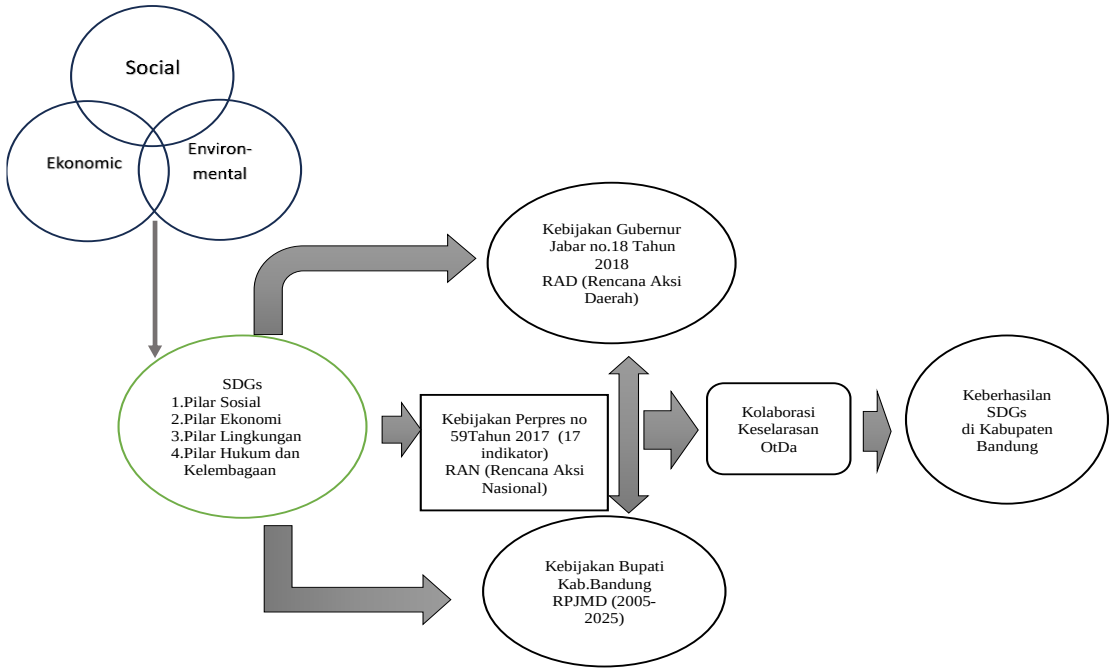

Figure 2. Sustainable Development Goals Model for Bandung Regency

The diagram above indicates that Governor Regulation No. 18 of 2018 concerning the Regional Action Plan (RAD) for interpreting Sustainable Development must align (be synchronized) with the essence of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program, as justified by Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 and translated through the National Action Plan (RAN). Therefore, the Bandung Regency

Government needs to collaborate and harmonize perspectives with various stakeholders to ensure alignment between the essence of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program initiated by the central government and the 2005-2030 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Bandung Regency. This alignment is expected to create coherence in interpreting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bandung Regency.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in Bandung Regency is based on four pillars that form the foundation for SDG success: social, economic, environmental, and legal and governance pillars. Empirical evidence shows that the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Bandung Regency has not yet been fully optimized. This is due to the development plan substance outlined in the 2005-2030 RPJMD of Bandung Regency, which is not entirely synchronized with the 17 development indicators established by the central government's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To address the disparity between the essence of Bandung Regency's 2005-2030 RPJMD and the 17 SDG indicators, the Bandung Regency Government needs to collaborate with various stakeholders to create a shared perception and alignment in interpreting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program.

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