

EVALUATION OF ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN GROBOGAN DISTRICT

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**Shaping Indonesia's Future: Empowering Human Resources to Create
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Abstract

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global development agenda agreed upon by countries in the world for the benefit of mankind and planet earth until 2030. The international agreement is the guide and basic spirit of development in various countries to achieve prosperity and good governance, better social life. This agreement aims to improve the economic welfare of the community in a fair and sustainable manner, maintain the sustainability of the quality of the environment and social life of the community, and ensure governance that is able to maintain the improvement of the quality of life across generations which is described in 17 objectives. The government has determined the achievement of the SDGs with Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Achievement of the SDGs Goals. The Presidential Regulation is in line with the targets of the 2020-2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan which contains targets and is used as a guideline by the government and local governments in carrying out the SDGs mandate. To find out the level of achievement of the SDGs indicator, it is necessary to conduct an evaluation to find out the extent of the efforts taken and how the challenges must be faced.

This study uses a mix of methods that combines in-depth interviews, secondary data and check list of performance achievements. This evaluation is based on the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning/Head of the National Development Planning Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for National Development Evaluation. The results of the study show that not all SDGs indicators can be achieved by Grobogan Regency. Taking into account these achievements, the next 2030 SDGs target is estimated to be difficult to achieve. The role of stakeholders, the business world has not strengthened, community participation has not shown siding with the achievement of the SDGs targets. The steps that must be taken are to use community social capital, encourage the role of the business world with significant government incentives and the government's role to strengthen local governments both in terms of finance, technical assistance and regional development grants.

Keywords: SDGs, Local Government, Stakeholders, indicators, performance, regional development.

SDGS HARMONY OF MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RPJMN)

- Commitment to implementing the achievement of SDGs by stipulating Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (TPB);
- Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 has set 17 goals and 169 targets in line with the 2020-2024 National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) targets.
- Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 is used as a guideline for Ministries/Institutions, Regional Governments (Provincial and Regency/City) and all stakeholders such as Business Actors, Academics, Community Organizations, Philanthropy and other stakeholders involved in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of TPB in accordance with their respective roles and responsibilities.

- Presidential Decree 59 of 2017 strengthens Indonesia's commitment to implementing the TPB achievement and also emphasizes that Indonesia is a member of the United Nations who plays an active role in setting the Sustainable Development Goals (TPB) targets as stated in the document *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.
- The Grobogan Regency Government in 2021 will prepare the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021-2026, and integrate the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) in the 2021-2026 RPJMD document.
- The Regional Action Plan for TPB/SDGs for Grobogan Regency is in line with the direction of the regional development vision, namely "The Realization of a More Prosperous, Competitive, Faithful and Cultural Grobogan"
- The integration of the TP/SDGs indicators in the Grobogan Regency RPJMD document for 2021-2026 is a step/momentum for adjusting the 2nd revision metadata indicators as well as building baseline data in the Regional Action Plan for the Achievement of TPB/SDGs in 2021-2026.

SDGS IMPLEMENTATION PRINCIPLES

- Universal Principles, in implementing the SDGs into global commitments, implemented by the whole world related to transformative, human-centered, comprehensive, and long-term goals and objectives;
- The principle of integration, basically the implementation of the SDGs refers to all the dimensions targeted by the SDGs, implemented in an integrative way on all social, economic, environmental, and legal dimensions;
- The principle of No-One Left Behind, the principle of implementing the SDGs requires the involvement of all stakeholders and benefits all, especially vulnerable groups;
- The principle of partnership, in the implementation of TPB/SDGs among stakeholders is trust building (build trust) to all parties, is equal, participation, accountable, and mutually beneficial.

Goal 1: End Poverty in All Forms Everywhere

Problem

- Poverty reduction is not yet optimal, in 2020 the poverty rate is 12.46%;
- Not all residents have become participants in health insurance, in 2020 only 90.49%;
- The number of workers who have social security in the field of employment is 3.46% in 2020;
- Local government spending has not been optimally related to basic services (education, health and social protection, in 2020 it is only 4% of regional spending).

Challenge:

- The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in limited community economic activities, triggering an increase in poverty rates;
- There is still low awareness of the public and business actors in participating in health insurance and including employment insurance for their workers.



Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture

Problem:

- The prevalence of stunting (short and very short) in children under five years old/under five in 2020 was 14.97%, including one of the highest in Central Java Province;
- The level of consumption of balanced and safe nutritious food patterns (B2SA) is not yet optimal in the community, in 2020 the PPH score is 90.5.

Challenge:

- Lack of public understanding in the fulfillment of nutrition for infants and toddlers to prevent malnutrition, malnutrition and undernutrition;
- Increase the diversity of food ingredients so that a balance in the food pattern is achieved.



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Goal 3: Ensuring Healthy Lives and Encouraging Well-Being for Everyone at All Ages

Challenge

- Increase awareness of PHBS in the community.
- Increase community participation for family planning



Problem

- There are still cases of infant, under-five and maternal mortality, in 2020 IMR was 15.69/1,000 KH, AKABA was 13.76/1,000 KH and AKI was 31 cases. One of them is caused by public awareness to implement a clean and healthy lifestyle that has not been optimal;
- There are still transmissions of infectious diseases (TB, HIV AIDS, DHF, leprosy, hepatitis B, Malaria, Filariasis) and people suffering from non-communicable diseases (Hypertension, Diabetes Mellitus, Cancer, Heart)
- The still high Total Fertility Rate in the context of birth control in Grobogan Regency, 2020 is 2.3.
- The unmet need for family planning is still quite high based on 2020 data of 10.54%.
- Not all people have National Health Insurance, in 2020 90.49% of people have JKN

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Goal 4: Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

Problem

- There are still elementary and junior high school students who did not complete their education, in 2020 the elementary school dropout rate was 0.41% and the junior high school dropout rate was 0.19%.
- Not all teachers meet the qualifications according to national standards, teachers who meet the qualifications.



Challenge :

- Increase the motivation of students in completing the basic education level.
- Increase teacher capacity, with limited quotas for teachers participating in certification.

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Goal 5: Ensure Gender Equality and Empower All Women and Girls

Problem

- There is still violence against women and children, in 2020 as many as 78 people became victims of violence.
- There are still underage marriages, the Covid-19 pandemic is one of the triggers for increasing cases of underage marriages;
- The proportion of women in parliament is not yet optimal, in 2020 it is 12%.



Challenge:

- Lack of public awareness in providing protection for women and children in the environment where they live;
- Improving reproductive health knowledge for women and children;
- Improving the capacity of female legislative candidates;
- Increase public awareness in selecting female candidates for council members.



Goal 6: Ensure the Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for Everyone

Problem

- Drinking water services are not yet optimal, in 2020 only 80.05% of households receive drinking water services;
- Not all households have access to sanitation, in 2020 only 73.79% have proper access.

Challenge

- Improve drinking water services for all households.
- Improve access to sanitation for all households;
- Fulfillment of universal access program 100-0-100;
- Availability of springs



Goal 7: Ensure Access to Affordable, Secure, Sustainable and Modern Energy for Everyone

Problem :

- ❖ The utilization of new and renewable energy sources is not yet optimal (solar, wind and water energy sources and waste).
- ❖ The energy saving movement, especially oil and gas, is not yet optimal.

Challenge :

Raise public awareness and campaign for energy saving (especially oil and gas) widely





Goal 8: Promote Sustainable, Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, as well as Full and Productive Employment Opportunities and Decent Work for All

Problem :

- ❖ The decline in regional economic growth and performance due to the Covid 19 pandemic;
- ❖ There is a gap between the approval of the investment permit and the realization of its development.



Challenge:

- ❖ Increase investment both PMA and PMDN;
- ❖ Increasing the competitiveness of regional superior products to national and international markets.
- ❖ Improving the marketing facilities and infrastructure for superior regional products based on information technology.



Goal 9: Build Sustainable Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation

Problem:

- ❖ The availability of inclusive regional economic facilities and infrastructure is not evenly distributed throughout the region;
- ❖ The development of innovation in the development of micro and small industries and creative industries is not yet optimal.



Challenge:

- ❖ Improving regional economic facilities and infrastructure;
- ❖ Increase the capacity of micro and small business actors as well as creative industries (culinary, craft/crafts and fashion);
- ❖ Increase the availability of statistical data for micro, small and creative industries.



Goal 10: Reducing Inequality Within and Between Countries

Problem:

The proportion of participants in the social security program in the field of employment in 2020 is only 3.46% where this condition can still be improved, especially during the current covid-19 pandemic.



Challenge:

- ❖ Not yet optimal fulfillment of access to basic services (education, health, food, housing, sanitation, clean water);
- ❖ During the current COVID-19 pandemic, it has an impact on increasing access to social protection insurance;
- ❖ The increasing number of economically vulnerable people during the COVID-19 pandemic.



Goal 11: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resistant and Sustainable

Problem:

- ❖ The IKLH achievement is not yet optimal, which is at 78 in 2020. Although it is already in good condition; as well as the achievement of the water quality index, air and land cover whose results are still not optimal.
- ❖ Waste reduction in urban areas is not yet optimal, in 2020 the achievement is only 15%;
- ❖ There is still a generation of waste in the community that has not been transported, in 2020 only 40% of the waste has been transported. There is still 60% of waste that has not been transported;



Challenge:

- ❖ Fulfillment of affordable housing and quality residential areas,
- ❖ Increase public awareness in risk reduction and disaster management across sectors;
- ❖ Use of technology in waste management and handling;



Goal 12: Ensure Sustainable Patterns of Production and Consumption

Problem:

The number of companies that apply SNI ISO 14001 certification is still very low.



Challenge:

The high demands for the involvement of companies that have not participated in the program to implement the SNI ISO 14001 certification and encourage large companies to carry out development without reducing environmental quality in their business processes.



Goal 13: Take Urgent Action To Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts

Problem:

The low level of disaster socialization carried out to the community. It was recorded that only 0.047% of the community had access to disaster socialization activities in 2020.



Challenge:

Increased development that aims to improve people's welfare needs to pay attention to environmental sustainability to reduce climate change needs attention.



Goal 14: Conserve and Sustainably Use Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development

Problem:

There are still indicators that can be achieved at the regional level until 2020 have never been implemented.



Challenge:

Increased exploitation of the sea for the benefit/welfare of the community needs to take into account the sustainability of the availability of natural ecosystems.



Goal 15: Protect, Renew and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Manage Forests Sustainably, Combat Desertification, Stop and Restore Soil Degradation, and Stop Biodiversity Loss

Problem:

There are still indicators that can be achieved at the regional level until 2020 have never been implemented.



Challenge:

Lack of public understanding of the importance of the existence of terrestrial ecosystems



Goal 16: Promote Peaceful and Inclusive Societies for Sustainable Development, Provide Access to Justice for All, and Build Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

Problem:

- ❖ There are still children aged 1-17 years who experience physical punishment and/or psychological aggression from caregivers;
- ❖ Not all residents aged 0-17 years have a birth certificate, in 2020 only 94.08%.
- ❖ Not all children under 5 years of age whose births are registered by the civil registration agency, in 2020 only 99.09%.
- ❖ The low ownership of birth certificates, in 2020 only 40.49% was recorded



Challenge

There are high demands to be able to access information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national regulations and international agreements.



Goal 17: Strengthen Means of Implementation and Revitalize Global Partnerships for Sustainable Development

Problems :

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Challenge

Effective public-private and civil society cooperation is not yet optimal.



Conclusion

1. Institutional Aspects, the Grobogan Regency Government formed a Coordination Team for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2021-2026 consisting of POKJA I (Pillar of Social Development); POKJA II (Pillar of Economic Development); POKJA III (Pillar of Environmental Development) and POKJA IV (Pillar of Development of Law and Governance).
2. Aspects of Planning, the Grobogan Regency Government through Bappeda encourages and directs all relevant regional apparatuses to refer to, guide and integrate the Regional Action Plan for the Groboga Regency TPB/SDGs Goals for 2021-2026 in the RPJMD and Strategic Plan.
3. Aspects of Monitoring and Evaluation, the Government of Grobogan Regency through the Bappeda and Coordination Team which was formed carries out monitoring and evaluation every year to see achievements and formulate efforts for future achievements.



To be Continued :

4. Aspects of Synergy, the Grobogan Regency Government needs to encourage and foster synergy together with the Government (Central and Provincial), Academics/Universities, Community Leaders/Groups and Business/Industry circles including support and commitment from the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) of Grobogan Regency to together in synergy to support the successful implementation of RAD TPB/SDG's.
5. Appreciation, the Government of Grobogan Regency needs to encourage and appreciate the efforts and steps taken by Regional Apparatus, Academics/Universities, Leaders/Community Groups and Business/Industrial circles in the implementation and achievement of TPB/SDGs in Grobogan Regency.

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