

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Study

Indonesia is an archipelagic country that has more than 17,000 islands which also makes Indonesia the 15th largest country in the world by area. The current population of Indonesia is 280,363,504 as of November 2022, based on Worldometer elaboration of the latest United Nations data. This country has 37 provinces based on the 26th Plenary Meeting of the DPR RI for the V Session Year 2021–2022. According to Worldometer–Indonesia Population, 56.4% of the population in Indonesia is urban, which means about 154,188,546 people in 2020.

It predicts that the increasing urbanization of the world population will impact worldwide waste production and the magnitude of GHG emissions, with cities accounting for 60% of global waste and 60% of GHG emissions by 2050 (Blasi et al., 2022). The increasing urbanization and climate change have pushed governments to "embrace their role as agents for sustainability transformation" and adopt complicated strategies to offer their population "livability, wealth, and environmental well-being." This is because increasing urbanization and climate change drive people to move to urban areas, likely the province's capital city. Urban areas not only have a responsibility to reduce their influence on the environment but also to improve the quality of life of their residents and to make it possible for them to take part in the planning and development of their communities, which contributes to the social sustainability of urban areas (Ahvenniemi & Huovila, 2021).

Due to this complication, as well as the strong interconnections between social, economic, and environmental issues, current debates in urban and academic circles focus on the role of sustainability in urban planning and development in response to the challenges posed by urbanization and the unsustainable nature of existing urban forms (Blasi et al., 2022). It also states that cities play a vital part in the European Urban Agenda and the United Nations' Agenda 2030 as hubs of economic, social, and cultural activity capable of addressing numerous sustainability goals while providing faster and more practical solutions to linked challenges (Kaika, 2017).

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) of the United Nations have become a global indicator and standard that UN members use in their national development strategy plans. Despite that, the SDGs are not legally obligatory and are implemented at member nations' discretion (i.e., voluntary). With the help of non-state actors, the UN provides data on implementation through custodian entities responsible for individual SDGs. However, through international coordination, capacity building, and developing concern, the UN can play a significant role in achieving the SDGs at the national level (Haas & Ivanovskis, 2022).

At the national level, there is a government organization. It is an organization with a large number of organizational units and teams. Government is a vast organization with numerous stakeholders, both within and outside the government organization (Jumroh & Hermansyah, 2019). There are three categories of government organization stakeholders. The first group is the general public, which includes local people, businesses, and employees. The second category of stakeholders includes other departments, officials, employees, contractors, and regulators. Third

are external stakeholders from beyond the region, including people, governments, and enterprises from other councils, states, and countries (Longo, 2017).

In this study, the local governments have a crucial position to undertake measures for localising the global agenda. Local governments must play a leadership role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals by assessing the local situation, identifying the requirements and resources, creating partnerships with stakeholders, and implementing the relevant policies and programs (Masuda et al., 2022b). In Indonesia, government and local governments have already promoted the re-formulation of institutional systems to reflect the 2030 Agenda in national visions and plans in Presidential Decree (Perpres) No. 59 Year 2017 on Implementing the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. It is also a way to enhance the role of local governments is essential for achieving the SDG in Indonesia.

All countries have mixed experiences with their predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and countries understand the importance of effectively localizing the SDGs (Ramesh et al., 2020). The 2030 Agenda also emphasizes the importance of acting on interlinkages between policy areas articulated in the Sustainable Development Goals, partly in response to the issues arising from MDG fragmentation and siloed implementation (Blasi et al., 2022). Thus, countries are moving on from Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals.

The transformation from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals illustrates the most recent evolution of the

sustainable development paradigm. The formulation of the MDGs and SDGs is a crucial indicator of the progress of sustainable development discourses that find actual application in global and national governance strategies (de Jong & Vijge, 2021).

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the declaration that served as its basis, the Millennium Declaration, focused primarily on reducing (economic) poverty; however, they did not place a strong emphasis on other aspects of development such as human rights, empowerment, or equality. Although the MDGs intended to inspire global ambitions, they did not focus on universal issues. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed to address issues related to development in low-income nations (de Jong & Vijge, 2021).

Compared to MDGs, SDGs provide a variety of alternative narratives due to significant differences in several of their essential components (de Jong & Vijge, 2021). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an expansion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which primarily focused on a single objective (i.e., the reduction of extreme poverty), to include four goal dimensions: inclusive social development, inclusive economic development, environmentally sustainable development, and peace and security.

For example, 11 of the 17 SDGs have targets linked to equity, equality, or inclusion, and SDG 10 focuses on reducing inequality within and between countries. Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, which focus on developing countries, the SDGs apply to all development concerns, regardless of country. "Universally applicable" is how they are framed. The SDGs hold developing and

developed countries accountable for achieving sustainable development goals (de Jong & Vijge, 2021).

The pursuit of sustainability includes an essential component, the measurement of urban sustainability. Given considerable acknowledgement, the concept of a sustainable city remains vague. The debate on sustainable development regarding cities has acquired more recognition in recent years. Implementing greener policies that limit negative impacts and can lead to strategies for environment regeneration is the primary responsibility of sustainable cities. This presents a few challenges, not the least of which is that cities vary significantly in terms of their history, culture, climate, and wealth (Macke et al., 2019). Therefore, creating standardized solutions to the issue of urban sustainability is challenging.

Little progress has been made thus far, even though the necessity for integrated approaches to SDG implementation in the urban area is widely recognized (Blasi et al., 2022). Thus, this research aims to develop an integrated approach to SDGs by examining implementation in Indonesian provinces based on previous research and by analyzing the data from LOCALISE SDGs in Indonesia. LOCALISE SDGs in Indonesia receive support from the European Union's grant funding (*LOCALISE SDGs Final Conference Summary - UCLG ASPAC*, 2021). Asosiasi Pemerintah Kota Seluruh Indonesia (APEKSI), United Cities and Local Governments Asia Pacific (UCLG ASPAC), local government associations, and DPRD's like APPSI, APKASI, ADEKSI, and ADKASI are all involved in the implementation of this initiative in Indonesia.

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are implemented locally with a significant focus on urban sustainability (Saiu et al., 2022). Thus, as stated in the study's title, "THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION IN INDONESIA," this research will use the provinces of Indonesia as its population and sample. Its goal is to evaluate how the local government in the provincial level of Indonesia relatively implements and achieves sustainable development goals.

## **1.2. Research Questions**

- 1.2.1. What is the implementation level of Sustainable Development Goals by government organizations in Indonesia?
- 1.2.2. Which Sustainable Development Goals implementation should government organizations improve in Indonesia?

## **1.3. Research Objectives**

- 1.3.1. To find out the implementation level of Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia.
- 1.3.2. To make recommendations towards SDGs implementation in Indonesia.

## **1.4. Research Benefits**

- 1.4.1. Theoretical

These research results are expected to enrich theoretical studies on Indonesia's important field of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to help achieve the world's global goals.



## 1.4.2. Practical

### 1.4.2.1. For governments

These research results are expected to be references and information for the government organization in making decisions related to the issues involved.

### 1.4.2.2. For further researchers

These research results are expected to be literature or additional information for future researchers on the critical area for achieving information on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia.



## **1.5. Writing Systematic**

This research has five sections, and the explanation is as follows:

### **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

This chapter contains the background of the research, research questions, objectives, benefits, the scope of research, and the writing system of this research.

### **CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter discusses fundamental theories related to the research topics for analyzing the problems in the study, and previous studies include their results.

### **CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter provides a general explanation of the plan for the research conducted. It consists of research design, population and sample, method of data collection, and data analysis.

### **CHAPTER IV: RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter describes the data collection and discusses the results of the research.

### **CHAPTER V: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This chapter summarizes the results of the research and suggestions for future research.

