

SDG'S IMPLEMENTATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

By

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Abstract

Since dispersion enactment in Indonesia, two third of citizen well being and prosperity are depend on the performance of Local Government, from environment sanitation, such as waste management, to education quality and health services. It all depends on the quality of Local Government public services. SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) is (a) a new development agreement, substitution for MDGs. This agreement effective since 2015 until 2030; (b) a 35 pages document that have been approved by 190 country; (c) contain 17 goals, and 169 development target. SDGs procedure processes are based on inspiration and aspiration of Local Government. Through city association and Local Government in large-scale level, Local Government has been actively participating in SDGs formulation and validation. Therefore to Local Government, the capital and kabupaten government role are important for SDGs. Because there are some facts and validation that justify that.

Few of SDGs focus become development underlying principle that consistent with nine main concern programme known as Nawacita, such as human development, education and social welfare, sustainable economics, energy and climate change. SDGs are prolongation from MDGs targets, especially in derivation of mother mortality, derivation of child mortality, derivation of AIDS/HIV, water supply and sanitation coverage. The four unfinished target, cannot be forgotten and neglected, because the targets are also align with some of SDGs goals and target. These are some of the things that Local Government can perform: Action plan, execution committee, institutional, funding, accountability mechanism, and socialization.

In the end, Local Government be able to design an accurate and rapid policy thus for impartial Indonesia, a better citizen well being. And also to urge a better government effort to precede with SDGs agenda and utilize civilian to strengthen all the advocacy effort that have been done.

Keyword: local government, SDG's, public services

1. Introduction

The challenges Local Government have to face are from external and internal, from external, Local Government have to deal with globalization that full of competition, information current, cultural and other challenges. As of Internal challenges, Local Government have to face an improved society that will become more demanding to Local Government, so Local Government need to make a transformation in its organization. Good governance or as an good government administration that offer country dispensation concept at all level in its implementation, and it needs a synergistic collaboration from all party that associated with the programme.

One of external challenges for Local Government is Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which in Indonesian mean a sustainable development purpose, a development concept that contain 17 goals and 169 target which have been measurably defined by the UN as one of Global development agenda. SDGs are for all UN's affiliate countries. Not only to proceed with its programme but also needs to be abide by and being integrated to all Government levels, not only local (capital and kabupaten) but also province level, through National Development Intermediate Tenure Plan (RPJMN) and prolong to Region Development Intermediate Tenure Plan (RPJMD). SDGs will not succeed if the role of Local government are separated from its effort, which Local Government have the authorities, financial resources, doing all sort of innovation, and also more closer to its citizen. After the dispersion enactment in Indonesia, the citizen well being are depend on Local Government performance. Based on that, Local Government are strongly anticipated to be able to answer all development challenges, not only local but also international. In terms of consumption problem, over production, and also inequality for rich develop country. For developing country, they face problem, such as poverty, health problem, education problem, to preserve maritime ecology, forestry, cities, and so on (INFID, 2015).

The focus of this paper is related to all the activity of Local Government as: Action plan, execution committee, institutional, funding, accountability mechanism, and socialization. This activity are worthy of note to comply with, and also need to be disclose to the society, and not only limited to academic perspective that familiar with SDGs term. But also need to be disclosing to all government level. Because there are so many government level that not familiar with SDGs term, in contrary with its duty in development role, which require them to get in touch with the society.

2. Literature Review and Conceptualizations

2.1.SDGs

SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) is a sustainable development agenda that being enactment since 1 January 2016 worldwide. SDGs also a MDGs or Millennium Development Goals prolonged that ends in 2015. SDGs learned from MDGs that lag in implementation and in the end not all MDGs goals were achieved, so SDGs are being introduce earlier than suppose to, in order the SDGs agenda for 15 years ahead can be accomplish.

SDGs goals are:

1. Ends all kind of poverty
2. End starvation, to achieve adequate food distribution and nutrition enhancement, sustainable agriculture.
3. Ensure healthy life and citizen well being in all age level.
4. Ensure fairness and inclusive in education quality and also enhance a lifetime learning possibility for everyone.
5. Ensure gender equality and Empowerment on women and girls.

6. Ensure water supply and management, sustainable sanitation
7. Ensure an affordable energy access, dependable, sustainable and modern
8. Ensure an equal and sustainable economic growth; support an inclusive and sustainable economic growth, a productive and heaps of employment opportunity, and also decent employment for everyone.
9. Build a strong infrastructure, promote an inclusive and sustainable industry, and encourage innovation.
10. Decrease gap in our country and with other country.
11. City and human habitation enactment that fair, equal, haven, strong, and sustainable.
12. Ensure production pattern and sustainable consumption.
13. Taking an immediate action to fight for climate change and its impact.
14. The ocean, sea, and its sources conservation in a sustainable way for a sustainability development.
15. To protect, restore, and enhance the land ecosystem utilization in a sustainable way, forestry management, desertification, cease and restoration on land degradation and divest on the list of biodiversity.
16. Enhance a peace and inclusive society for sustainable development, giving an equal access to all, build an effective, accountable, and inclusive institution.
17. Strengthen implementation means and revitalize global affiliation for sustainable development. (12:2016)

Local Government effort will succeed in SDGs implementation if all related parties that have the authorities, such as local leader, legislature member, local society, young community, religion organization, labour, and the businessmen are supporting the programme.

2.2. Local Government

Indonesian Constitution the UUD 1945, strongly stated that Indonesia is divided into provinces and that province divided into kabupaten and cities, which every province, kabupaten, and cities have their own local government that govern by the constitution. The Local Government term in this paper means that the region have an autonomous authorities in govern its territory by Local Government and Local legislative, based on dispersion enactment, the one who run the region are Governor, Regent or Mayor, and other Local authorities. Based on this term there are several key point that need to comprehend, such as:

- a. The government errand management that administrate by local government encompass all government errand except for several authorities that specifically manage by central government, such as authority in foreign policy, security, defence, judicial matter, monetary and fiscal, also religion.
- b. Local Government and legislation (DPRD) have an equal authority in terms of region management. As an administrator, Local government act as its executive institution in its region which consists of Head of region or its vice, and other local authorities, in other hand local legislative (DPRD) act as a legislation institution in its region which its member were chosen through general election.

3. SDGs Implementation in Local Government

To implement Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Local Government there are several steps that have to be done, such as:

a. Action plan

There are two main criteria in composing SDGs action plan in the region, for instance: (a) substantial fairness, is how the priority and the program be able to

answer the citizen requirements as govern in SDGs document, that have 17 goals and 169 targets;(b) procedural fairness, is how citizen and the authorities are involve in arranging the action plan, and not only public figure or people who have powers only. The action plan document needs to be arranging openly, consultative, and participative, including involving the women, minority, and marginal league.

b. Execution Committee

Local government need to form an inclusive and participative SDGs committee. Beside the government involvement, SDGs committee have to ensure the civilian league and other authorities involvement, including the political representation of DPRD. The expectations are this committee can arrange one concurrent secretariat. This concurrent committee consists of supervise committee and execution committee, and being support by SDGs execution secretariat.

This committee are being direct by Head of Bappeda or Head of department and also civilian representation that have 7 to 11 people as its member. Concurrent secretariat with SDGs will work on necessary technical needs, start from (i) composing action plan, (ii) socialization-information dissemination, until (iii) execution monitoring.

c. Institutional

To support the action plan and the committee, local government needs to prepare the necessary institution. Firstly, have to decide who will be the leading agencies or a board that will lead the planning and execution, and also the monitoring of SDGs local action plan. Bappeda will act as leading agency, in consideration of its authority, role, and expertise in development plan. Secondly the institutional issue is its local regulation that needs to support SDGs committee in every action and all its activity, through PERDA, PERBUP and PERWALI.

d. Funding

Generally funding resources can be separated into two parts, as (i) APBD and non-APBD; and (ii) other parties funding, such as donor organization, non profit organization (NGO) and company that can strengthen local SDGs funding. Local SDGs funding depend on local fiscal availability. In reality, fiscal availability in around 500 Kabupaten and cities in Indonesia are varies in every region. In hope that wealthy region (loads of fiscal availability) can be the pioneer for SDGs execution.

e. Accountability Mechanism

Accountability Mechanism is a way and method in order that all related parties can understand and participate to monitor and assess SDGs execution. At least there are two important accountability groundwork that need to be emphasized, such as: (1) local achievement indicator determination; and (2) relevant data production. For instance, social audit-can be done every six month or once every year, government can execute social audit to public services and local government programme. SDGs

committee need to assemble yearly report that based on a valid data and based on vary data, including from Central Statistic Bureau (BPS) and civilian groups and other authorities.

f. **Socialization**

Socialization is important to local government especially for internal authorities, such as head of department and all local government authorities, also DPRD. After That, of course socialization are important for the public and civilian groups at the region that still left behind and belong to marginal groups. Dissemination-Socialization can use interface forum (offline) or using and adapting information technology through website and social media.

This concludes that local government need to form an inclusive and participative SDGs committee. Not only involving the government authorities, but also civilian groups and other authorities, including political involvement from DPRD. In hope that this committee can form a concurrent secretariat. It begins with form the institution, than an adequate funding, doing an accountability mechanism that very important a useful. Then do the socialization and dissemination. Because the more the society knows and understands what government does, the possibility that the citizen will support the government programme is also increase.

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