

Building the Spirit of Governance in Realizing the Village SDGs in Bali Province, Indonesia

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Abstract: *The transformation from Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to Village SDGs, implies that the direction of global agreement in the field of rebuilding is in the concept of People Center Development, which requires elements of governance in it. This research is about building the spirit of governance in realizing the Village SDGs, by conducting an initial study of the SDGs in the Province of Bali. The aim of this research is to find out the practice of SDGs in policy and empirically in development. The research method used was a qualitative research approach with data collection techniques consisting of interviews, literature studies and field observations. The informants were determined purposively consisting of 9 people. The data analysis technique used was the Miles, Huberman, and Shaldana (2014) model. This study found that the provincial government of Bali has responded to global calls and central government policies regarding the importance of SDGs practice by issuing the Bali Governor Regulation Number 39 of 2019. There are 4 SDGs points that have been programmed while their elaboration at the district/city to village level is still hampered by the incomplete Village SDGs data.*

Keywords: Millennium Development Goals, Sustainable Development Goals, Governance

1. Introduction

The commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which is called the Sustainable Development Goals (TPB) in Indonesia, emphasizes the concerns of all parties regarding the worsening condition of the earth and life on it (Santoso, 2019). The term sustainable development was first used in 1987, in a report entitled "Our Common Future". The report defines the concept of sustainable development as a global effort to "meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Brundtland, 1987 in Feiring, et al., 2017).

The SDGs or TPB is a global development agenda which has a preparation that involves many countries, expanded funding sources, emphasis on human rights in poverty alleviation, stakeholder involvement, as well as the principle of inclusion and no one is left behind. This is a transformative agenda that requires change at all levels, to ensure that it becomes a reality for all countries and all people. Feiring et al (2017) further stated that the final outcome of the 2030 Agenda will depend on how this agenda is implemented at the national and local levels. This statement shows the urgency of public policy and its implementation which is expected to be able to transform the SDGs agenda into reality.

In Indonesia, the term sustainable development goals (TPB) has been officially introduced since 2017 through the stipulation of Presidential Regulation Number 49 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. This Presidential Regulation mandates that the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals be carried out with universal, integrated, inclusive and transparent principles to ensure that every person is included, namely "No One Left Behind" (Bappeda Province

of Bali, 2020). In other words, this Presidential Regulation emphasizes the importance of all stakeholders participating in the effort to realize the goals of the SDGs.

Starting from the above background, this article examines the urgency of the spirit of governance in realizing the Village SDGs.

2. Literature Review

1) Transformation of MDGs (2005-2015) into SDGs (2016-2030)

On August 2, 2015, at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, 193 countries agreed on a new global development document entitled Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. On September 25-27, 2015, representatives of 193 UN country members were followed up by holding a Sustainable Development Summit meeting. The meeting agreed and ratified a document called the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a global development agenda that contains 17 goals and is divided into 169 targets, which are interrelated, mutually influencing, inclusive and integrated with each other, universal or not one-to-one. This "No One Left Behind" aims for an achievement period of up to 2030. The SDGs are a commitment of the international community, a new milestone in the development of countries, continuing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), for a better human life (UN, 2015).

Compared to the concept of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs are more comprehensive, for example (1) Prepared by involving more countries with universal goals for both developed and developing countries, (2) Expanding funding sources, in addition to assistance from developed countries as well as private sources, (3) Emphasizing on human rights so that discrimination does

not occur in alleviating poverty in all its dimensions, (4) Inclusive, specifically targeting vulnerable groups (No One Left Behind), (5) Involving all stakeholders: government and parliament, philanthropy and business actors, experts and academics, as well as community organizations and media, (6) The MDGs only target a "half" reduction while the SDGs target to complete all goals (Zero Goals), even (7) the SDGs do not only contain the "Goals" but also the Means of Implementation.

The objectives of the TPB/SDGs include (1) No Poverty; (2) No Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Proper Sanitation; (7) Clean and Affordable Energy; (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth; (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing Gaps; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (13) Climate Change Management; (14) Ocean Ecosystems; (15) Land Ecosystems; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; (17) Partnership to Achieve Goals.

2) Transformation of SDGs into Village SDGs

The term SDGs or TPB is better known among the Government, Academics and Non-Governmental Organizations, although the locus of development problems is in the village. Since the problems of poverty, hunger, unemployment, environmental damage generally occur in the village area, thus the root of development problems in Indonesia is in the village. Villages according to the authority given by law can regulate and determine development according to the potential they have and are supported by existing resources in the village. Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for Use of Village Funds in 2021, which gave birth to the term SDGs *Desa* or Village SDGs, namely dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. According to Iskandar (2020), the Village SDGs are total development of the village. All aspects of development are initiated by the United Nations since its establishment until its implementation today. Moreover, all villagers must be the beneficiaries, and nothing is overlooked. The progress will not stop, because it will continue for generations to come.

Village SDGs is an effort to accommodate local community wisdom and productive village institutions (Reza, 2021). The 18 development goals and targets through the Village SDGs include; A village without poverty, a village without hunger, a healthy and prosperous village, quality village education, a gender-equality village, a village with clean water and sanitation, a clean and renewable energy village, rural jobs and economic growth, village innovation and infrastructure, a village without inequality, Sustainable village residential area, Environmentally conscious village consumption and production, Village control and climate change, Village marine ecosystem, Village land ecosystem, one peace and justice, partnership for village development, dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. (Permendesa PDTT/21/2020)

3) The Urgency of the Spirit of Governance in the Village SDGs

The Village SDGs strive to maintain local wisdom, as well as revitalize and mobilize all elements of society and institutions at the village level as a driver of achieving the Village SDGs. The participation of various elements of the village community is related to the level of community participation. Data for 2018 related to participation so far shows that population participation in social activities in the surrounding environment is quite large, at 85.43 percent (BPS, 2018). If categorized by place of residence, more rural residents participate in social activities than urban residents (88.56 percent compared to 82.94 percent). The three social activities that were most participated in by the population aged 10 years and over in the last three months were death activities (63.87 percent), religious activities (61.87 percent) and other social activities (46.82 percent).

Table 1: Percentage of Urban-Village Social Community Activities in 2018

Demographic characteristics	Social activities	Religious	Skills	Sport/ Game	Mutual cooperation
Urban	82,94	58,45	1,54	15,64	39,45
Rural	88,56	66,16	1,57	12,85	45,49
Total	85,43	61,87	1,56	14,40	42,13

Source: BPS – Susenas MSBP 2018

To achieve the 2030 Village SDGs, several indicators are used, including: the sustainability of mutual assistance and mutual cooperation activities; participation of religious leaders in village development activities; protection of villagers against the weak and orphans; preservation of village culture; and solving citizen problems based on a cultural approach. The spirit that is so prominent in these indicators is, again, about participation. Talking about the participation of elements in society refers to the term governance. Governance comes from the word "govern" which means taking a bigger role which consists of all processes, rules, institutions that allow the management and control of collective problems in society (Dwiyanto, 2015: 251). Governance, or Governance according to Chemma (in Keban, 2014: 37) is a system of values, policies, and institutions in which economic, social and political affairs are managed through interactions between the community, government and the private sector. The essence of this paradigm is to strengthen the interaction between the three actors, namely the government, the private sector and the community in promoting people-centered development. In other words, as said by Kooiman (1993:2003):

Regarding the relationship between actors and institutions, if the emphasis is on the interaction between them, we will arrive at the concept of interactive governance. responsibility of the state, market and civil society together – in various combinations of interactions between actors and institutions within and between them.

The spirit of governance that involves the interaction of elements of society, or related actors and institutions, to maintain mutual participation in realizing common goals, say to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, will be

the spirit and driver of accelerating the acceleration of the Village SDGs.

Multi-stakeholder participation, or public governance, is the estuary of the required participation. Public policy, Public Governance, or Public Sector Management that are related, especially with the packaging of community empowerment (civic engagement) are the realm of Public Administration.

The role of Public Administration in relation to TPB has been well stated by Bouckaert et al (2016) as follows:

“Public Administration features more prominently in the SDGs than in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). First, having a proper public administration system is now a standalone development objective. Second, public governance systems are now explicitly mandated to contribute to the realization of SDGs through policy instruments. Finally, the remaining SDGs are embedded and framed in public governance, and their realization will strongly depend on it. The formulation of the SDGs may refer to different levels of commitment, but still: public administration is everywhere in the SDGs.”

Thus, as stated by Bouckaert, et al. (2016), though the realization of the SDGs can refer to different levels of commitment, the role of public administration still exists in it. The SDGs will mobilize many specific areas. Public administration is one of these fields.

3. Method

This study applied a qualitative approach, which is a tradition in the social sciences that fundamentally relies on direct observation of humans in their real life environment and emphasizes the socially constructed nature of reality, involving close relationships between researchers and the subject under study while trying to find answers to questions that highlight the way in which social experience emerges as well as the acquisition of its meaning (Denzin, Norman K., & Lincoln, Yvona S., 1997:8).

Sources of data in this study were informants chosen by purposive sampling technique. Data were also collected through observation, literature study and documentation. The data analysis method used was through the stages of Data Condensation, Data Presentation and Drawing Conclusions (Miles, Huberman, and Shaldana, 2014)

4. Results and Discussion

In the implementation of TPB in the province of Bali, it can be detailed that there are 4 points of TPB practice as follows:

For TPB number 8, 12, 14: Green Sustainable Tourism The government of Bali has implemented the concept of 'Green Sustainable Tourism' based on the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy. In the implementation of these tourism activities, local cultural wisdom is highly maintained so that it can encourage the creative economy of local communities to increase their income. In addition, the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy also changes the view of tourism that exploits

nature, into green tourism that does not damage nature. The concept of tourism with the *Tri Hita Karana* philosophy has been appreciated and an inspiration to the world in relation to the implementation of TPB.

Then for TPB numbers 2 and 12: answered with an innovation called SIPADU Bali Produces Quality Organic Fertilizer. The province of Bali implements innovations in agriculture and community empowerment called SIPADU (Integrated Agricultural Systems) with a focus on developing quality organic fertilizers and supporting poverty alleviation. This program is also one of the commitments of the Bali Provincial Government to increase the quantity and quality of food production and to make Bali an organic island.

For TPB number 12 - Sustainable Consumption and Production through the Clean Bali Movement. The Clean Bali Movement is a commitment from the Governor of Bali, I Wayan Koster, which aims to maintain the quality of nature and air as well as maintain environmental harmony and balance. This program is based on the vision of '*Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali*' which means maintaining the sanctity and harmony of Bali's nature and its contents. Through this movement, the local government and the community are asked to work together to clean up plastic waste and other inorganic waste. This movement is seen as successful in cleaning up tens of thousands of kilograms of inorganic waste in Bali

Document tracing found that in line with the Bali Provincial Government's TPB/SDGs agenda, in order to realize the vision of '*Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali*' through the Planned Universe Development Pattern, it has set various goals and targets in the 22 Bali Development Missions contained in the Bali Provincial RPJMD 2018- 2023, which is in line with the 17 goals in the TPB/SDGs. The Bali Provincial Government has also issued Bali Governor Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning Regional Action Plans for Sustainable Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals) Province of Bali in 2019 – 2023.

Data on the status of the implementation of the SDGs in Bali Province states that the poverty rate in Bali Province has decreased by 0.01% from 3.79% (2019) to 3.78(2020); The number of poor people in Bali Province has increased from 163.85 thousand people (2019) to 165.19 thousand people (2020); The Human Development Index (HDI) in Bali Province experienced a slight increase from 75.38 (2019) to 75.50 (2020); The expected length of schooling increased slightly from 13.27 in (2019) to 13.33 in (2020); The literacy rate has increased from 94.53% (2019) to 94.80% (2020); Access to sanitation has increased from 83.73% (2019) to 88.54% (2020); Access to affordable and decent housing decreased from 77.24% (2019) to 77.95% (2020)

To achieve the SDGs target by 2030, the Provincial Government's strategy is to encourage City and District Governments to align their RPJMD with TPB indicators. For example, in the Universal Regional Government Work Plan for Badung Regency 2021, which in Chapter IV on Regional Development Goals and Priorities in sub 4.5 it is stated about Minimum Service Standards and SDGs.

However, the explanation in 4.5.2 regarding the SDGs only contains a normative statement of the SDGs and there is no detailed work plan yet. Meanwhile, at the village level, an example is Punggul Village in Abiansemal District, Badung Regency. In Punggul village, there is Village Regulation number 7/2021 concerning the 2021-2027 Medium-Term Development Plan. In point 4.3 regarding Policy Directions and Village Development Priorities, it turns out that the normative narrative of the Village SDGs has not been found, synchronization efforts have not been found and a clear description refers to the 18 points of the Village SDGs.

The problem related to SDGs is the existence of the 2021 IDM Update policy based on Village SDGs. Village SDGs-based data updating is an IDM data update that is more detailed, more micro, so that it can provide more information. As a process of improvement, there is a deepening of data at the micro and citizen level. The parties involved in the process of updating the Village SDGs data are the Village Data Collection Volunteer Working Group, the district/city local government, the provincial government, and the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration as well as all elements of the Village community who are willing to become volunteer data collectors together with other stakeholders.

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

- 1) Regional Action Plans for Sustainable Development Goals (RAD TPB/SDGs) have been regulated in Bali Governor Regulation Number 39 of 2019 concerning Regional Action Plans for Sustainable Development Goals of Bali Province for 2019 – 2023
- 2) The practice and temporary achievements of the SDGs in the Province of Bali show that there are 4 SDGs points that are correlated with the TPB, especially at numbers 2.8, 12, 14:
- 3) The strategy of the Bali Provincial Government to accelerate the implementation and realization of the SDGs development goals is to encourage City and Regency Governments to align their RPJMD with TPB indicators
- 4) The importance of building the spirit of mutual cooperation has been seen since updating the Village SDGs data involving volunteers and other elements of the community. The next Village SDGs-based development business, whether formulating policies and programs, executing to conducting evaluations, should involve various elements or elements of governance. Multi-role parties are expected to be enthusiastic about realizing the goals of the Village SDGs, including the role of public administrationists.

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