

Integration of Sustainable Development Pillars in the RPJPD Document of West Lombok Regency

Nidya Putri Syahida ^{1*}, Suryaningsih ²

E-mail: putrinityasyahida@gmail.com ¹, suryaningsih.hafid73@gmail.com ²

¹Science of Public Administration Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Mataram

²Science of business Administration Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Mataram

*corresponding author

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Abstract

The problem that often occurs in planning is the Government's consistency in formulating plans, with accurate data or processes carried out not by applicable regulations, so sustainable development is only normative without any concern for achieving predetermined targets. However, the urgency of sustainable development cannot be overstated. It is an agenda echoed globally and has become the world's attention to resolve the gaps that have occurred so far. The pillars of sustainable development are social, economic, and environmental sustainability. These three pillars are derived into 17 indicators known as SDGs, which help make it easier to evaluate the achievement. This research method uses qualitative methods with data collection carried out both primary and secondary through interviews, observations, and document reviews. This study aimed to determine the integration of the sustainable development pillars in preparing the RPJPD document in West Lombok Regency. The urgency of this research is to find out the readiness and condition of the region to support the country in achieving sustainable development goals. The result of this research is that West Lombok Regency makes sustainable development the basis of long-term development planning (RPJPD).

Keywords: Development_Sustainable, RPJPD, SDGs, West_Lombok.

1. Introduction

Conflicts often arise in development planning, with policies frequently emerging from these conflicts (Saputra, 2024). Countries or regions require development planning to guide progress. (Kuncoro, 2018) three main reasons development planning is essential are market failures, uncertainty, and the need to provide clear development directions. (Bachrawi, 2000) defines development planning as a series of steps and strategies designed to improve the life of a nation. (Riyadi & Bratakusmah, 2003) It adds that regional development planning is a process that involves making policy decisions to achieve regional goals, regardless of central government policies. However, regional planning must still align with central government plans, as mandated by Law No. 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System.

(Sjafrizal, 2014) highlights that regional development planning must consider elements such as the general conditions of the region, the development vision and mission, priorities, strategies, policies, programs, and activities. Development planning based on applicable regulations, namely Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 86 of 2017 (Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 86 Tahun 2017 Tentang Tata Cara Perencanaan, Pengendalian Dan Evaluasi Pembangunan Daerah, Tata Cara Evaluasi Rancangan Peraturan



Daerah Tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Daerah Dan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka, 2017) concerning Procedures for Planning, Control, and Evaluation of Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluating Draft Regional Regulations Regarding Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, as well as Procedures for Amendments to Regional Long-Term Development Plans, Regional Medium-Term Development Plans, and Regional Government Work Plans states that development planning must be sustainable. Where based on these rules, what is meant by sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations.

The pillars of sustainable development are economic sustainability, social sustainability, and environmental sustainability, and all three must be able to run in balance (Suparmoko, 2020). Nationally, to achieve the Golden Indonesia 2045, the Government mandates that the regions be able to emphasize the transformation of these pillars, which becomes a challenge for local governments. The challenge starts with synchronizing the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) with the Regional Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPD). In this condition, not all local governments can carry out this mandate, including West Lombok Regency, which is difficult to formulate and carry out. The goals of Sustainable Development include efforts to equalize the benefits of development results between generations (intergeneration equity), safeguarding or safeguarding the preservation of natural resources and the environment, utilization and management of natural resources solely for the sake of pursuing economic growth, maintaining the sustainable welfare of the people (community), maintaining development benefits, maintaining the quality or quality of human life between generations (Rahadian, 2016).

It was conveyed that the sustainability of Indonesia in the next 70 years is determined by how development in Indonesia is carried out. If the Government applies the concept of sustainable development, it is believed that Indonesia can survive for the next 70 years and even forever (Niken Pratiwi et al., 2018). This issue is important and a common concern, so researchers must start from the roots, namely the long-term development plan, which is a guide in determining the policy direction for the next 20 years. Twenty years is not a short time; even in the process, various things must require high enough flexibility in making policy changes relevant to the existing conditions. The Government can adjust policies to changes that occur now and in the future, where these changes are very rapid and unpredictable; by adjusting existing policies and changes, the desired goals can be realized; this is an Operational Concept of Dynamic Governance. Dynamic Governance is a management approach that allows for flexibility and adaptability in policy-making, enabling the Government to respond to changing conditions and achieve sustainable development goals (Larasati et al., 2021).

Previous research (Suparmoko, 2020) looked at sustainable development globally, nationally, and regionally, while other research (Nur, 2010) examined and focused more on



conflicts that occur in sustainable development. Then, there is research that focuses on its implementation (Abdoellah, 2016), while this research focuses on the foundation and core of the problem, namely planning. We will discuss the issue using the Strategic Planning approach, emphasizing that selecting and formulating the plan determines whether the goals are achieved (Klarin, 2018).

In their (Suparmoko, 2020) research, he takes an economic approach, examining the issue from a conventional perspective where per capita income does not necessarily ensure community welfare. (Nur, 2010) focuses more on the conflicts underlying development planning, including conflicts of use and interests, resource conflicts, and conflicts within development itself. Meanwhile, Nikon's (2018) study shifts from the planning level to explore how implementing sustainable development addresses the persistent development issue of inequality. This study uses quantitative methods. In addition, the problem is that the actors determining planning will affect the design and Governance of sustainable development (Ioppolo et al., 2016). In the 20th century, many researchers needed to remember how the application of national plans in determining common goals to achieve the value of SDGs (Chimhowu et al., 2019). Thus, previous studies have not addressed several problems, leading researchers to identify the root of all issues in the initial planning. To avoid a purely normative approach, researchers focus on planning that can be practically implemented to achieve the desired goals, differentiating this research from previous research.

The RPJPD is the starting gate in determining sustainable development plans, so local governments are asked to finalize the concepts outlined in the long-term document. Integration between policy, implementation, reporting, and evaluation is an urgent thing to note in sustainable development. This is not easy due to limited human resources and limited funds, which are the supporting systems for realizing sustainable development. In addition, problems often arise when development planning deliberations (musrenbang) are related to input, process, and output (Sidik, 2016).

These problems must be addressed, as achieving ideal planning requires adherence to Permendagri No. 86 of 2017. This regulation outlines procedures for planning, controlling, and evaluating regional development and for evaluating draft regional regulations concerning the Regional Long-Term Development Plans (RPJPD) and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD), including procedures for amending these plans. Article 16 specifies that the Medium-Term Development Plans must follow several stages: (a) preparation for the planning process; (b) drafting the initial version; (c) drafting the full version; (d) conducting musrenbang (development planning deliberations); (e) formulating the final draft; and (f) finalizing the plan. In the initial draft of its RPJPD, West Lombok Regency reaffirms its commitment to upholding the principles of sustainable development, balancing economic growth with social progress, ensuring the sustainability of natural resources and environmental quality, and practicing Good Governance.

"We as a local government are committed to synergizing with the central government to implement the principles of sustainable development because this is one of the



central directives to the regions to be able to go towards golden Indonesia" (Interview 6 May 2024).

However, more than commitment is needed because to realize sustainable development, the local Government must be able to complete the achievement of the SDG indicators, which are planned to be achieved in 2030 or around six years. Six years is not a long time to answer and complete a joint task to realize welfare and justice for all levels of society. The condition of West Lombok itself to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) still requires extra attention and collaboration between actors such as the community, Government, and the private sector; this can be poured into poverty alleviation programs, infrastructure development, and increasing tourism. With this description, the researcher aims to determine the integration of the sustainable development pillars in preparing the RPJPD document in West Lombok Regency. With this description, the researcher aims to determine how the sustainable development pillars were integrated into preparing the RPJPD document in West Lombok Regency.

2. Methods

In this study, the research method used is a qualitative approach. Qualitative research has an essential characteristic: research cannot be carried out in a laboratory, but it is carried out in the field (Abdussamad, 2021). In this study, conceptually based on the theory of qualitative methods, the data collection techniques that researchers will carry out are as follows: (1) in-depth interviews, where these interviews were conducted with several respondents who had a role in preparing the West Lombok Regency RPJPD document, while the respondents were H. Akhmad Saikhu, SE., MM as the head of Bappeda, Deny Arif Nugroho, ST, ME as the Head of the Research and Development Plan, along with some of the staff (2) observation, carried out through following several activities in the preparation of the West Lombok Regency RPJPD (3) Document Study, where the documents used are the Final Draft of the West Lombok Regency RPJPD, KLHS RPJPD West Lombok Regency, practically in the field. This study uses two types of data, namely, primary data and secondary data, where primary data is taken from the results of interviews and observations made, while secondary data is taken from various literacy and supporting documents in preparing the West Lombok Regency RPJPD. The problem formulation of this research is whether the sustainable development pillars are integrated into preparing the RPJPD document in West Lombok Regency. The urgency of this research is to find out the readiness and condition of the region to support the country in achieving sustainable development goals / SDGS.

3. Results and Discussion

Sustainable development has three pillars, namely, social, economic, and environmental. Sustainable development does not necessarily mean narrowing only to the environment; sustainable development can also be interpreted as equitable development for all groups without causing problems for the next generation. A supporting indicator is needed to run the three pillars for maximum achievement. These indicators, or SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), are a global framework for tracking progress and guiding actions toward sustainable



development across various sectors. SDGs is a world concentration that can achieve equitable distribution of welfare and independence so that a country takes part in indicators that are by its country. The indicators according to Bappenas for the SDGs are as follows: No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good Health and Well-Being, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and Clean Energy, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, Reduced Inequalities, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Responsible Consumption and Production, Climate Action, Life Below Water, Life on Land, Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions, and Partnerships for the Goals.

West Lombok Regency is significant in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To evaluate how the RPJPD document integrates the pillars of sustainable development, we must assess the consistency in how the document addresses these pillars. The Regency demonstrates its commitment to sustainable development through its efforts to meet the SDGs indicators, aiming to eliminate global inequality by 2030. Achieving these goals requires taking strategic steps. The current position of West Lombok Regency in achieving the SDGs is as follows :

Table 1 Achievement of SDG Indicators in West Lombok Regency against the National Target

No	Status of Indicator Achievement	Number of Indicators
1	Tpb Indicators that Have Been Implemented and Achieved Targets	123
2	Tpb indicators that have been implemented but have not reached the target	68
3	Not Implemented (No Data)	12
4	Not Implemented (Out of Area Characteristics)	17

Source: Results of the Study of the Compilation of Klhs Rpjmd & Rpjpd Lombok Barat, 2023

Based on the results of these achievements, several indicators are still a challenge for West Lombok Regency to implement sustainable development; however, the West Lombok district Government remains consistent and makes maximum efforts to achieve SDG targets. As the results of interviews conducted at Bappeda West Lombok Regency:

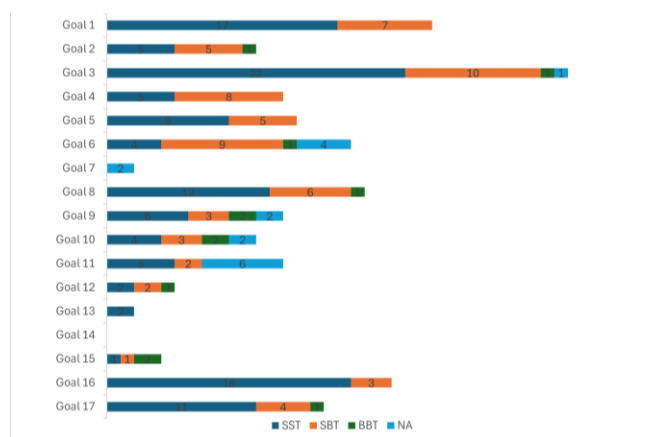


Figure 1. Sdgs Achievements Based on 17 Objectives
 Source: KLHS RPJMD West Lombok Regency, 2023



Despite the challenges indicated by the achievements, the West Lombok Regency Government is unwavering in its commitment to achieving sustainable development. This is evident in their consistent efforts and maximum dedication to reaching SDG targets, as revealed in interviews conducted at Bappeda West Lombok Regency.

Whatever the conditions in our area, with all our limitations, we remain optimistic that by trying our best, we can achieve the SDGs' targets based on our regional characteristics (interview, 30 April 2024).

A planning commitment from the Government is essential to follow up on implementing existing provisions. The consistency of a plan to be realized in implementation will make it easier to evaluate existing developments and know the future planning strategy according to the theory of strategic planning, which has four stages: environment, formulation, implementation, and evaluation (Hamim, 2005). Based on the theory, what the West Lombok Regency Government is doing is very appropriate. Where after knowing the results of the evaluation as stated and then analyzing the environmental capabilities of both human resources, budgets, and other support systems in the current condition with decentralization, the Regional Government has broader autonomy to run its Government independently and is expected to be able to solve problems in its area to develop its community (Prabowo & Tambunan, 2024). The strategic issues for the region are identified as follows: increasing per capita income; enhancing the competitiveness of human resources; developing sustainable tourism; improving infrastructure and regional connectivity; alleviating poverty, reducing inequality, and expanding employment opportunities; managing natural resources and the environment; accelerating digital transformation; promoting regional fiscal independence; and ensuring equitable development of basic infrastructure.

From the strategic issues set by West Lombok Regency, it can be seen that West Lombok Regency is still consistent in solving problems in SDG indicators that have yet to be achieved optimally, paying attention to 3 aspects of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental. 1) Social is defined as a dimension that focuses on systems capable of achieving equality and providing social services, including health, education, gender, and political accountability. This is represented in the second and seventh strategic issues. 2) *Economic sustainability* is defined as development that can produce goods and services continuously to maintain the sustainability of Government and avoid sectoral imbalances that can damage agricultural and industrial production represented by strategic issues one, three, and five, while 3) Environmental sustainability The environmental sustainability system must be able to maintain stable resources, avoid exploitation of natural resources and environmental absorption functions represented in the fourth, sixth and ninth strategic issues. These strategic issues are compiled based on the results of the evaluation and policy priorities that are the concern of the West Lombok Regency Government in the next 20 years. In theory, integrating policy, implementation, reporting, and evaluation is urgent in sustainable development. Where the acceleration of development for a better life is influenced by various factors that are so complex that its success is often a difficult thing to realize; without excluding other factors, many research results are showing that building the quality or quality of human



resources (HR) is the basis of development, because the quality of good human resources will have a significant impact on other sectors to achieve development goals comprehensively and holistically (Hermawan, 2018). This is challenging due to limited human resources and limited funds, which are the supporting systems for realizing sustainable development. In addition, problems often arise when musrenbang are related to input, process, and output (Sidik, 2016). Similar problems also occur in the West Lombok Regency Government. This can be seen from the condition of West Lombok Regency, which experienced a decrease in revenue from 1.9 trillion in 2019 to 1.76 trillion in 2023, so the Government can only do little to run the wheels of Government. In the process, the difficulty of determining the indicators of the program set is also seen, affecting the accuracy of the data owned.

The West Lombok Regency Government has established a powerful vision for the region-West Lombok Competitiveness, Progress, and Sustainability. This vision serves as a guiding light for the region's future development. The vision that has been formulated is then poured into the formulation of a Framework for carrying out the mission of the West Lombok Regency RPJPD 2025-2045 through 4 (four) stages, with the big theme at each stage of development in line with the stabilization of development contained in the RPJPN 2025-2045. Each of these stages is described in the figure 2:



Figure 2: Development Stages of West Lombok Regency in 2025-2045
Source: Final Draft of West Lombok Regency RPJPD 2025-2045

From the presentation of data in the tables above, both from social, economic, and environmental aspects, it can be seen that the National RPJP has guided West Lombok Regency, transformed towards the Golden Indonesia 2045, and has paid attention to the concept of sustainable development which includes three aspects, namely social, economic and environmental. This is done with the awareness that planning is based on more than just momentary desires without clear directions, goals, or interests. Instead, planning is carried out based on problems that occur, evident achievements through measurable indicators for the long term, and synergy between the central and regional governments so that no disconnected and directionless planning is found. A policy can be improved through planning because failing to plan means planning for failure.



After reviewing the presentation of these data, it can be conveyed that the Sustainable Development Goals include efforts to achieve intergenerational equity by equalizing the benefits of development across generations. They also focus on safeguarding natural resources and the environment, utilizing and managing natural resources solely for economic growth, maintaining sustainable community welfare, preserving the benefits of development, and ensuring the quality of human life across generations (Rahadian, 2016). In addition, looking at the development planning process carried out by the West Lombok Regency Government, from formulating problems, determining strategic issues, determining the vision, and determining the mission made consistently so that the concept of sustainable development planning can be carried out correctly.

4. Conclusion

The West Lombok Regency has integrated sustainable development into its RPJPD document by evaluating the region's challenges and progress in achieving the SDGs, identifying strategic issues, establishing a vision and mission, and translating these into policy directions. This approach aims to ensure sustainable development is successfully implemented in West Lombok and contributes to the national sustainable development targets. However, several recommendations should be considered for improving the development planning of West Lombok Regency: 1). Ensure the accuracy of the database used so that achievement indicators reflect genuine progress rather than just numerical targets; 2). Focus on implementing the planned stages into actionable and supportive programs; 3). Foster strong collaboration among stakeholders to meet any unmet targets.

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