



Achievement of Development Performance in Central Lampung Regency in Achieving the Target of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract. Regional development can be assessed, one of which is the ability of the region to realize development goals, both goals or targets as mandates from higher levels of government as well as goals or targets in the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) in the area. The purpose of this study is to describe the achievement of sustainable development performance in Central Lampung Regency which consists of 17 objectives. This type of research is descriptive research that uses a qualitative approach and analysis. Primary data was obtained by conducting interviews with informants who were deliberately selected by a snowball. The results of the study show that the achievement of 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) in Central Lampung Regency in 2017 - 2020 is 15.94%. There are 44 indicators in the SDGs that have been achieved in Central Lampung Regency, namely goal 1 TPB indicator achieved 7 indicators, goal 2 achieved 4 indicators, goal 3 achieved 9 indicators, goal 4 achieved 9 indicators, goal 5 achieved 5 indicators, goal 6 achieved 4 indicators, goal 9 achieved 2 indicators, goal 11 achieved 1 indicator, and goal 16 achieved 3 indicators. Meanwhile, goals 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17 have not been achieved.

Keywords: achievement · performance · development · Lampung Tengah · sustainable development goals

1 Introduction

In particular, Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government, recently amended several times by Law No. 9 of 2015, states that the implementation of local development aims at increasing income, employment opportunities and the business sector. It has been confirmed that, improve people's access and quality, and coordinate public services and local competitiveness. This goal is realized through a systematic and planned approach involving strategic [1], tactical and practical steps through a series of processes and stages of regional development. An integral part of national development [2]. gal online loan business player.

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Community development is also a manifestation of the performance of government functions applied in conjunction with regulatory, public service and empowerment functions [3]. Law No. 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System “SPPN”. Regulates the existence of a unified development planning procedure for the preparation of long-term, medium-term and annual development plans in relation to the achievement of national development goals. Development plans are implemented with stakeholders by elements of state administration at the central and local levels. Based on their respective roles and permissions.

The purpose of SPPNs is to: (i) support coordination among development stakeholders; (ii) ensure the creation of integration, synchronization and synergies between regions, spaces and over time and between government functions and between central and local governments; (iii) ensuring links and coherence between planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and accountability; (iv) optimize community participation; (v) ensure the efficient, effective, equitable and sustainable use of resources [4];

Sustainable development basically aims at sharing development equally between current and future generations. Sustainable development goals share the benefits of development outcomes between generations (intergenerational equity), ensure or guarantee the conservation of natural resources and the environment, and use and manage natural resources for economic growth. Realized as an effort. Keep people happy (community). Maintain sustainable development, the benefits of development, and maintain the quality and quality of human life between generations. A measure for assessing the extent to which a country or region is considered successful in implementing sustainable development, on an international scale, is the objective of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) [5].

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) were created to continue the concept of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expired in 2015 [6]. The concept of SDGs is needed as a new development framework that takes into account all the changes that have occurred since the MDGs, especially the changes in the world situation since 2000 related to the depletion of natural resources, environmental problems. Degradation, climate change, social protection, food and energy, inclusive development.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have four main pillars: social, economic, environmental, legal and institutional governance pillars. Environmental conditions are the basis for supporting social and economic well-being in achieving human well-being. A practical example is that a healthy and clean environment with good carrying capacity can create a healthy and happy society, which can boost economic growth and create sustainable economic prosperity [7].

Central Lampung Province is one of the provinces that will hold elections for the Regional Director and Deputy Director simultaneously in 2020, and the elected Regional Director and Deputy Director took office on February 26, 2021. In this regard, Pursuant to Regulation of the Minister of the Interior No. 86 of 2017 on Procedures for Planning, Management and Evaluation of Regional Development, Procedures for Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulations on Regional Long-Term Development Plans and Regional Medium-Term Development Plans,, Regional Long-Term Development Plans,

Regional Medium-Term Development Plans and Procedures for Amending Government Work Plans Regions, regions should conduct an analysis of their regional development outcomes in advance and prepare a document for their Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD).. Over the past five years [8].

A developmental orientation that focuses solely on economic growth through the use of natural resources and the environment to improve people's living standards has become an endless controversy. One of the development challenges at both national and regional levels is the use of the environment and government commitment and concern for environmental management. This requires a paradigm shift towards development in the form of environmental governance with a greater focus on maintaining harmonious and balanced environmental functions [9].

The research question behind this question, which is answered by this study, is how the performance of sustainable development in Central Lampung Province will be achieved with respect to the 17 goals. The purpose of this study is to describe the achievements of sustainable development in Central Lampung Regency.

2 Methods

A. Type of study

This type of research is descriptive research that uses a qualitative approach and analysis. The term qualitative research refers to a type of research whose findings cannot be obtained by statistical methods or other calculations [10]. This qualitative approach relies on human tools in gathering and collecting empirical data through in-depth interviews (as primary data) [11], and to support data from reports and other studies. (as secondary data), we arrive at a further inductive analysis. A full factual account of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Central Lampung Province over the past five years.

Pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the SDGs aim to sustain sustainable improvements in the economic well-being of communities and to maintain social sustainability. Purpose. Community livelihoods [12], maintenance of environmental quality, inclusive development, and good governance practices that sustain quality of life from generation to generation.

The SDGs desires to be analyzed on this have a look at encompass 17 desires, 169 goals with 240 indicators, whilst the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016–2030 [13] are:

- (1) Ending poverty in all its bureaucracy everywhere;
- (2) End hunger, acquire meals protection and advanced nutrition, and sell sustainable agriculture;
- (3) Ensure healthful residing and sell well being for all in any respect ages;
- (4) Ensure inclusive, equitable great schooling and sell lifelong gaining knowledge of possibilities for all;
- (5) Achieve gender equality and empower all ladies and girls;
- (6) Ensure the provision and sustainable control of water and sanitation for all;
- (7) Ensure get entry to affordable, reliable, sustainable and cutting-edge strength for all;
- (8) Promote sustainable, inclusive and

sustainable financial growth, complete and efficient employment and respectable paintings for all; (9) Build resilient infrastructure, sell inclusive and sustainable industry-alization and inspire innovation; (10) Reducing disparities inside and among countries; (11) Make towns and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable; (12) Ensure sustainable intake and manufacturing patterns; (13) Take pressing movement to fight weather extrade and its impacts; (14) Conserve and sustainably use oceans, seas and marine assets for sustainable development; (15) Protect, repair and sell sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably control forests, fight desertification, and halt and opposite land degradation and halt biodiversity loss; (16) Promote non violent and inclusive societies for sustainable development, offer get entry to justice for all and construct effective, responsible and inclusive establishments in any respect levels; (17) Strengthen the way of implementation and revitalize the worldwide partnership for sustainable development. Movement to the next.

B. Research Informants

The selection of informants is based on the principle of subjects familiar with the issue, with data, and willing to provide complete and accurate information [11]. There is a consensus that qualitative research does not question the number of informants but may depend on whether the choice of informants is appropriate and on the complexity of the various social phenomena investigated. There is [14]. Usman and Akbar (2009) explain that purposeful (targeted) sampling, or what is commonly called decision sampling, is the selection of subjects that best provides the required information.

To obtain verifiable information, there are several criteria the researchers considered when determining informants in this study [15]. (1) has long and hard work in the activity or field of activity that is the goal or focus of the study; (2) Subjects who are fully and actively engaged in the environment or activity that is the goal or interest of the study. (3) Well-informed subjects are given enough time and opportunity to ask questions.

With the judgment sampling method, the informants in this study were: 1). Head of BAPPEDA Central Lampung Regency; 2). Head of the Socio-Cultural and Environmental Division of BAPPEDA of Central Lampung Regency, 3) Head of Planning for the Regional Secretariat of Central Lampung Regency; 4). Head of the Environment Agency of Central Lampung Regency; 5) Non-Governmental Organizations that focus on environmental conservation activities; and 6) Member of DPRD Central Lampung Regency.

C. Data Analysis

A validation process to check the data is performed using triangulation [16]. This is a technique for checking the validity of data by checking or comparing it with something other than the data itself [17]. Source triangulation is used by comparing the information obtained from the data. Obtained from various sources. Triangulation is not performed using just one data collection technique: an interview technique and a record survey to obtain the same data.

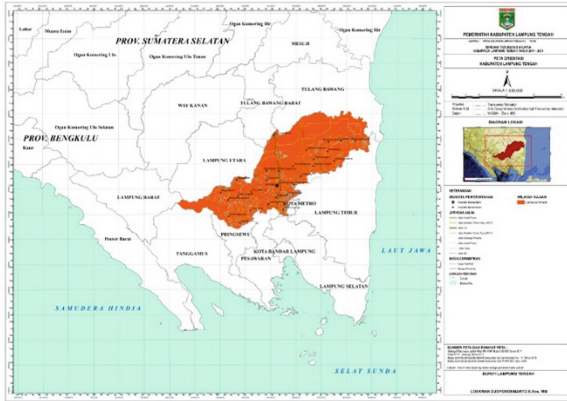


Fig. 1. Orientation Map of Central Lampung Regency. Source of data: Revised RTRW of Central Lampung Regency 2011–2031

3 Results and Discussion

A. Overview of Central Lampung District

The geographic and demographic aspects, the description and analysis of the geographical conditions of the region include the characteristics and potentials of regional development [18], the vulnerability of the region to disasters, and the administration of Central Lampung Province at the subdistrict and village level. Includes areas based on boundaries. Central Lampung Province is one of the provinces of Lampung Province with a very strategic location [19]. In general, Central Lampung Province is a dynamic region with various development dynamics going on in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres, with various developments taking place in almost every sector.

Central Lampung Province was incorporated on April 20, 1999 under Law No. 12 of 1999 establishing a second level area of Central Lampung Province. With the existence of Law No. 12 of 1999, Central Lampung Province was officially divided into three provinces/cities [20] namely East Lampung Province, Metro City and Central Lampung Province itself. Took the subway to Gunung Sugih. According to Law No. 12 of 1999, the area of Central Lampung Province is 3,802.68 km².

Based on the findings of the National Mapping Research Coordination Bureau (BAKOSURTANAL) [21], which was reorganized into the Geospatial Information Bureau (BIG) in 2002 and includes data collection for all sub-districts, the area of Central Lampung Province is: That's right. Its size is known to be 4,659,37 km². Area of Central Lampung Province based on the results of a survey conducted by BAKOSURTANAL based on the results of a review [22] conducted by his BAPPEDA in Central Lampung Province in creating the Natural Resources Geographic Information System in 2008. Has been fixed., so the area of Central Lampung Regency is 4,789.82 km². These data are used for official documents and publications by Central Lampung Province's Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) [23] (Fig. 1).

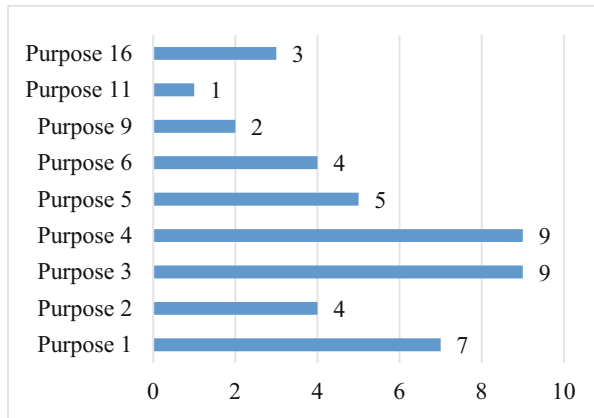


Fig. 2. TPB Targets That Have Been Implemented and Have Reached The Target (SS)

B. Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Up to 33 indicators or 15.94% of the overall goals were considered under district authority, based on the results (SS) of overall analyzes conducted within categories and on target. The highest achievements are Goal 3 to ensure healthy lives and improve well-being for people of all ages and to ensure equitable and inclusive quality of education and improve lifelong learning opportunities for all. Goal 4 is to do [24]. Below is a graph of the degree of achievement of indicators based on the Central Lampung Provincial Organization (OPD) that implemented and achieved the target (SS) (Fig. 2).

Goal 1 is an indicator of the eradication of poverty in all its forms and TPB in Central Lampung Province compared to the National Target (SS) [25] implemented and met. (1) Percentage of children aged 12–23 months who receive the full first series of immunizations (2) All methods of currently married couples of childbearing age 15–49 years (PUS) (3) the proportion of households with access to adequate and sustainable sources of drinking water; (4) Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sanitation. (5) Percentage of households in urban slums. (6) Primary school Net Enrollment Rate (NER) male to female ratio. (7) Net enrollment ratio for boys and girls (NER) in secondary school.

Goal 2 is to end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition and adopt sustainable agriculture [26]. This is an indicator of the Central Lampung Province SDGs compared to the National Targets (SS) implemented and achieved. (1) prevalence of malnutrition (underweight) among children under the age of five; (2) prevalence of malnutrition (wasting/obesity) among children under five; (3) the quality of food consumption as indicated by the achieved PPH value (Expected Food Pattern); and fish consumption levels. (4) Sales of agricultural, livestock and fisheries equipment, especially fertilizers, seedlings, agricultural and fisheries machine tools.

Goal 3 is to ensure healthy lives and improve well-being for people of all ages [27]. This is an indicator of the SDGs in Central Lampung Province compared to the National Targets (SS) implemented and achieved. (1) Percentage of married women

aged 15–49 whose last birth was to a trained health care worker (2) Percentage of married women aged 15–49 whose last birth was in a health care facility ratio. (3) Percentage of counties/cities achieving 80% primary immunization coverage for infants, (4) HIV prevalence in the adult population, (5) Number of counties/cities eradicated from malaria, (6) Leprosy cases (7) number of counties/cities with community health centers implementing mental health interventions; (8) married fertile (PUS) couples aged 15–49 years; (9) National Health Insurance (JKN) coverage).

Goal 4 is to ensure equitable and inclusive quality of education and enhance lifelong learning opportunities for all [28]. This is an indicator of the Central Lampung Province SDGs compared to the National Targets (SS) implemented and achieved.

(1) Primary Gross Enrollment Rate (GER), (2) Middle School Gross Enrollment Rate (APK), (3) High School Gross Enrollment Rate (APK), (4) Average Years of Schooling for Seniors15, (5) Early Childhood Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) (PAUD), (6) High School Enrollment Rate, (7) Literacy Rate of 15-Year-Old Population, (8) Net Enrollment Rate (APM) Primary Female/Male, (9) Secondary School female/male net enrollment ratio (NER).

Goal 5 is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls [29]. This is an indicator of his SDGs in Central Lampung Province compared to National Targets (SS) implemented and met. (1) Number of gender-responsive policies supporting women's empowerment, (2) Percentage of victims of violence against women receiving comprehensive services, (3) High school gross enrollment ratio (APK), (4) Percentage of women in high school seats.(5) Percentage of women in leadership positions.

Target 6 is to ensure the sustainable availability and management of water and sanitation [30]. This is an indicator of his SDGs for Central Lampung province compared to national goals implemented and meeting targets (SS). (1) Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sources of drinking water. (2) Percentage of households with access to adequate and sustainable sanitation; (3) Number of villages implementing Community Based Total Sanitation (STBM). (4) Number of districts/cities where the quality of urban wastewater management has been improved and construction of sludge treatment plants (IPLT) is underway.

Goal 9 is to build resilient infrastructure [31], promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. This is an indicator of SDGs in Central Lampung Province compared to National Targets (SS) implemented and achieved. (1) Stable condition of district roads, (2) Road extension.

Goal 11 is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The SDG indicators of Central Lampung Province compared with the National Targets (SS) [32] implemented and achieved, namely: Percentage of urban public transport users.

Goal 16 is to improve inclusive and peaceful societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions overall. The TPB indicators of Central Lampung District compare to the implemented and achieved national targets (SS) [33] namely: (1) Proportion of female representation in People's Representative Councils (DPR) and Local People's Representative Councils (DPRD) (2) Proportion of female representation in decision-making in executive bodies

(Echelon I and II) (3) Bottom 40 of the population Percentage of ownership certificates held by %.

The Minimum Service Standards (SPMs) for achieving the SDG goals are provisions on the basic types and quality of services that every citizen is at least entitled to. Fundamental matters for the implementation of MSS include the drafting of Article 18 (3) of Law No. 23 Year 2014 on Local Government and Sub-Decree No. 2018 on Minimum Service Standards, replacing the previous service standards. It became clear with the publication of No. 2. Decree No. 65 of 2005 on Guidelines for the Development and Implementation of Minimum Service Standards and Permendagri No. 100 of 2018 on Implementation of Minimum Service Standards.

This is intended to provide guidelines for Regional Governments to guarantee the right of the community to receive a Basic Service from the Regional Government with a certain quality, as well as to encourage transparency and public participation in the process of administering Regional Government. Minimum Service Standards (MSS) are also one of the instruments of government policy to achieve the goals of community welfare, therefore the state is responsible for ensuring every citizen lives in prosperity, meeting needs based on the minimum standard of the living set. The needs that are met by the government are basic needs that, if not met, will result in a person's life becoming abnormal/inappropriate or may result in a person's death.

4 Conclusion

Environmental policies to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Central Lampung Province in 2017 based on the results of research and discussion on the performance of environmental policies in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in Central Lampung Province. The performance of can be concluded as follows. – 15.94% in 2020. 33 indicators of SDGs have been achieved in Central Lampung province. In other words, the SDGs indicators for Goal 1 achieved 7 indicators and Goal 2 achieved 4 indicators. Goal 3 achieved 9 indicators. Goal 4 achieved nine indicators. Goal 5 achieved 5 indicators. Goal 6 achieved four indicators. Goal 9 achieved two indicators, Goal 11 achieved one indicator, and Goal 16 achieved three indicators. Goals 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 17 were not achieved.

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