

Local Government Strategy to Implementing the Economic Pillars of SDGs in the Agro and Marine Areas in Simeulue

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Abstract

This research was conducted to find out the local government's strategy in implementing the Economic pillars of SDGs in the agro and marine area of the Simeulue district. Simeulue Regency is one of the agriculture and fisheries-based areas to be precise in the West Teupah and East Simeulue Districts as very strategic locations for superior agro and marine areas to realize SDGs development indicators which have experienced obstacles in achieving them. Farmer groups have achieved very high productivity but marketing is very low and cannot be controlled properly by the government. Likewise, with fishermen groups in the region, the productivity of the fishermen's catches is very large. However, these results are only used by certain groups with marketing prices that do not achieve stability. The research method uses descriptive qualitative. Data analysis was carried out starting from the time of field data collection, data was reduced, presented, and verified then conclusions were drawn. and the role of BUMDes in advancing superior village products is still weak.

Keywords: *Strategy, Local Government, Sustainable Development Goals*

Introduction

Development planning for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the era of Covid-19 according to (Ng, 2020) that the impact of the Covid-19 disaster on the development of the SDGs explains that development planning and management of the people's economy in several countries are hampered, such as; England, America, and Indonesia. So because it requires a commitment and approach that is progressive social capital and transformative practice in enhancing community development with design principles in multi-sectoral cooperation with both the government and society fairly and equitably for the sake of economic recovery in creating SDGs development. The dynamics of several aspects of the development of the SDGs experienced obstacles in achieving the goals of the SDGs Development planning for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the era of Covid-19 according to (Shulla et al., 2021) that the impact of the Covid-19 disaster on the development of the SDGs explains that development planning and management of the people's economy in several countries are hampered, such as; England, America, and Indonesia. So because it requires a commitment and approach that is progressive social capital and transformative practice in enhancing community development with design principles in multi-sectoral cooperation with both the government and society in a fairly and equitably for the sake of economic recovery in creating SDGs development. The dynamics of several aspects of the development of the SDGs experienced obstacles in achieving the goals of the SDGs Development planning for the Sustainable Development Goal

(SDGs) in the Covid 19 era, while several aspects of SDGs development experienced obstacles, namely; gender equality; infrastructure; reducing inequality and sustainable cities. Implications faced by the impact of SDGs development in the Covid 19 era.

The development of SDGs is a fundamental aspect that must be prioritized for readiness in 2030. In his study, it has been explained that the development of SDGs in 2030 in European countries will experience a global crisis. Therefore, the achievement of the G20 country development vision movement which recommends that public health with the involvement of state and non-state actors is explicit and accountable in carrying out development. This is also in line with the study in Germany regarding the implementation of the SDGs development program (Kloke-Lesch, 2015) where the development of the SDGs has not been comprehensively mapped. However, in the realization of this development plan process, it is very dynamic to be able to attract cooperation partners in business-oriented policies that are beneficial to all levels of society.

Dynamic conditions are also influenced by the poverty that occurs. Poverty is a complex social problem, because it occurs and results in multi-aspects such as health, food, education, employment, and so on. Poverty according to (Imron, 2003) Fishermen are a group of people whose lives depend on marine products, either by catching or by cultivating. These groups generally live on the beach which is close to residential coastal areas and the activities of this group are very close to the sea area.

Several literature studies state that the fishermen group is classified as a group of poor people (Mubyarto, et. al., 1984); (Imron, 2001); (Masyhuri, 1999). In line with this statement, divide (Santiasih, 1993), Fishermen and traditional fishermen are classified as the poorest social layer, although not all fishermen are poor.

Farmers and fishermen have an important role as support in the food sector. But their life is very close to poverty. Several poverty indicators consisting of education level, income level, working hours of business capital, status of the house occupied, technology, and tools used by both farmers and fishermen are very influential on the level of the economy. Farmers and fishermen must work hard to increase their production, and utilization of existing resources must be carried out more effectively and efficiently to get a decent life. The government should play a more active role in helping to increase the prosperity of farming and fishing communities (Gani, M. A. & Yusnida, 2014)

Simeulue District is one of the areas located approximately 150 km off the west coast of Aceh. One of the West Teupah Districts in one of the Lantik villages is of concern from the agricultural aspect which has very high productivity. The regional agricultural products are of national standard from the very modern CV Oriza Satifa rice factory in the region. However, the management of the results that have been achieved is not to the expectations of the community, they are only able to sell very cheaply, not based on production quality. Likewise, East Simeulue Subdistrict is also one of the fisheries area bases as a pilot for other areas in the Simeulue region in one of the Batu City villages.

The existing dynamics of fishermen groups have produced abundant catches, but the management of production results cannot meet the expectations of fishermen, which are always used by middlemen in managing fisherman productivity. Therefore, it is a concern for fishing and farming communities in Simeulue Regency to implement the SDGs development targets by the government by achieving indicators through comprehensive development planning in increasing

the productive economy for farming and fishing communities in Simeulue Regency.

The development of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is one of the development goals for developing countries, which has been pledged through the United Nations (UN) conference through the International World Organization Institutions, namely the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) at the Rio Summit and the Rio conference. Janeiro Brazil in 1992. The program agreement conference was then discussed in follow-up negotiations in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002, namely the second conference. Sustainable development was discussed for the third time in 2012 and in 2015 it was possible to determine the direction of the sustainable development planning agenda through an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process that was open to all stakeholders. According to (Moyer & Hedden, 2020); (Willis, 2016); and (William, 2015) the phenomenon of achieving sustainable development SDGs has called on all countries in the world to achieve broad development goals by 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in question are a continuation of the global agreement on development targets achieved which are very significant changes, especially in various goals and the inclusion of the Global North, as well as countries in the global south. This viewpoint outlines some of these shifts and examines their implications for international development planning. Likewise the implementation of SDGs development in various aspects such as health in the development of the G20 era countries which have been studied by (McBride et al., 2019) . According to (Deacon, 2016) SDGs development is a development prospect in changing the direction of social policy and community empowerment to be able to increase the development of a sustainable country under the development strategy based on social policy development.

Further explanation (Sariguna, P., Kennedy, J., & Ekonomi, 2020) This dynamic of development has also occurred in the Indonesian government, which pledged in August 2015, where 193 countries agreed on the existence of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Sustainable. The goals cover sustainable development issues related to ending poverty and hunger, improving health and education, making cities more sustainable, fighting climate change, and protecting forests. The SDGs Development Principles have been remapped from the results of previous studies namely (Pribadi, 2017); (Baggio & Saraswati, 2018); (Sofianto, 2019); (Mahdi et al., 2020); (Daulay, 2020) shows that the program Therefore, this program must have principles in the implementation of SDGs development, namely: Universality-SDGs to carry out development in both developed and developing countries, Integration-SDGs, namely the implementation of development in an integrated and interrelated manner in all social, economic and environmental dimensions and No One Left Behind, namely the development of community empowerment programs must be able to provide benefits for all and there must be involvement of various stakeholders.

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Farming community According to Iqbal Muhammad Development of socio-economic aspects one of which is agricultural development.(Muhammad, 2007) Agricultural development is a strategic sector in national development, which must also be synergized with other

development sectors. Various agricultural development actors from the government, farmer groups, communities, private sectors, and others are mutually interactive in carrying out sustainable development for the sake of improving the economy.

Economic improvement for the poor is of course central to development in Aceh, especially since Aceh is the poorest province in Sumatra. This is a concern for the government, especially the Simeulue regional government, considering that this area is an archipelago where the majority of the people's livelihoods are fishermen. The regional government as the organizer of public services, of course, has become its obligation to guarantee a prosperous life for its people. Therefore, each region needs to develop a strategy to improve the economy of its people, especially for farmers and fishermen who are the heart of the agro and marine areas.

Strategy is a tool to achieve a goal, as stated by Chandler that strategy is a tool to achieve company goals, especially long-term goals, follow-up, and priority in resource allocation (Fatoni, 2015). Indonesia itself, in this case, has compiled a Guidebook for the Preparation of Action Plans for the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which must be carried out to every regional and village agency for every city/district which is outlined in the vision, mission, strategic plan, Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD). which must be integrated with the 2020-2025 National Long-Term Development Plan (Kementerian PPN, 2020) even since 2017 through Presidential Decree 59 of 2017 concerning The Implementation of Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) that governors together with Regents/mayors involving business actors, academics, mass organizations, and related parties to jointly prepare the 5-year RAD TPB (Sofianto, 2019)

As for research related to the implementation of SDGs, namely research by Roy Eka Pribadi in 2015 that the integration between regional development planning and the SDGs, namely from Arif Sofianto in 2019 that the implementation of SDGs at the provincial, city and district levels in Central Java has not run optimally because there are still few government and non-government programs government that is integrated with the goals of the SDGs (Pribadi, 2017) Then from Arbianti 2022 which results that cassava can be a commodity in agricultural development to reduce poverty and contribute to achieving the SDGS goals, namely no poverty, no hunger. (Arbianti et al., 2022) Subsequent research from Artika Taryani, et al in 2022 which resulted that there was a correlation between village funds, poverty and hunger in Central Java (Taryani et al., 2022) These two studies indicated that the agricultural sector was a which has a very significant effect on the goals of SDGS2. Then research from R. Sabrina in 2022 which focuses more on sustainable development strategies and results that sustainable development requires community participation so that sustainable development becomes stronger to be realized.(Sabrina, 2022) Although there are similarities regarding the implementation of the SDGs, there are differences in this study with several the research above is on the focus and research locus which is more concentrated on achieving the economic pillars of SDGS in the agro and marine areas in Simeulue Regency.

In connection with the achievement of the SDGs, the economic pillar that emphasizes is the existence of economic resilience in the regions which the Government of Indonesia wants to realize through increasing economic productivity, supporting productive activities, encouraging MSME growth as well as job creation (Kusumaningdyah, 2022) Therefore, the productive economy of each region is a target in the sustainable development planning of each region, where this can be obtained through various sectors such as the agricultural (agro) and fisheries (marine)

sectors.

Based on the description above, the purpose of this study is to analyze the local government's strategy in achieving the implementation of the SDGS Economic pillar in the agro and marine areas in Simeulue Regency.

Methods

This research method with a descriptive qualitative method. The sample is determined using purposive sampling. The research was conducted in two areas, namely West Teupah and East Simeulue Districts with the consideration that these districts as one of the Agriculture and Fisheries areas are centers of productive excellence in Simeulue Regency. Data Collection Techniques: (Observation, Interview, FGD ,and Documentation). Data analysis uses qualitative data modeling, namely the NVIVO software. Data analysis was also carried out interactively which was carried out by collecting data, reducing or sorting the appropriate data, presenting data, and conducting data verification or drawing conclusions.

Results and Discussion

There are 5 strategies carried out by the Simeulue Regency government in implementing the SDGs Economic pillar in the agro and marine areas, namely:

Building Role Integration with Stakeholders

Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia is not only a challenge for the central government but also a challenge for the regions down to the villages. Therefore the commitment of regional leadership is needed. Therefore, the success of the SDGs cannot be separated from the synergistic roles of the government, the community and the private sector (companies). Stakeholder integration is the initial capital that must be implemented by all parties involved, the integration that is carried out will be able to produce a productive economy in Simeulue Regency. The intended integration is not only between actors involved in development but also can build program integration between agencies both at the SKPK level and at the village level.

Regarding the problem of the integration of stakeholder participation in Simeulue Regency it has not been realized as expected, this is due to the principle that the program will be successful if implemented by the respective agencies, besides that the programs and activities carried out by the government both by the Village Community Empowerment Service are not fully welcomed by the community so that the program objectives were not as expected. Then there is still very little application of the principle of program integration in efforts to realize sustainable development in Simeulue District. One of the obstacles is the lack of public understanding so that support for the success of government programs is low, then the limited budget allocation, especially during a pandemic, has resulted in budget allocations for 2020 to 2021 experiencing a significant reduction from before.

Of course, this affects the implementation of activities by the regional government and also other regional agencies such as BAPPEDA, DPMD, and the Simeulue Regency

Disperindagkop in synergizing with other stakeholders in implementing SDGS related to the productive economy of agro and marine areas in Simeulue Regency.

Government Collaboration in Achieving SDGs Goals

In this strategy, local governments are required to cooperate with various related parties in achieving the goals of sustainable development or SDGs. Collaboration is important to be able to overcome various public problems that occur. Government collaboration is the right instrument for problem-solving, because government collaboration can create "shared ownership" of the problem.

In addition, the involvement of various parties can contribute ideas, ideas, thoughts and also share solutions and experiences related to a problem with different perspectives from one another, so that this will become material for recommendations, and considerations for the government in making a policy related to achieving SDGs through government programs and activities. The existence of these SDGs encourages changes towards sustainable development based on the principles of human rights and equality to encourage social, economic and environmental development, by prioritizing universal, integration and inclusive principles to ensure that nothing will be left behind or "No-one Left Behind".

The achievement of the SDGs itself, especially in the economic pillar in Simeulue Regency, has so far been carried out in several ways, including increasing cooperation between the district government and the government at the village level in determining development priorities, this is done by means of government participation, and playing an active role in village development plan deliberations forums, where the district government is tasked with directing the village government in determining productive programs.

In addition, the form of collaboration that is being carried out is to build an attitude of commitment by local and village governments in realizing the SDGs. The attitude of commitment from all development stakeholders, both local and village governments, must be carried out in a massive and organized manner with a legal basis for the implementation of the SDGs. Meanwhile, when talking about the issue of commitment to realizing SDGs in Simeulue Regency, the results of the research found that not all the actors involved had a very strong commitment to realizing SDGs, especially in the Economic pillar in Simeulue Regency, this can be reflected from the various programs implemented, many of which are consumptive. not productive both in terms of agriculture.

Development Based on Local Wisdom

The realization of the SDGs in the Economic pillar can be seen from the potential that each village has by working together with village communities to identify village potential. The village is the locus of domination of the development and development of the nation's economy. Therefore, economic revival needs to look at the potential of each village or focus on local wisdom. Then if the potential has been identified, the next step is to package the existing potential into the form of a program.

Experience in several villages where income is high and continues to increase, apart from identifying village potential several things can be done, including; involvement of local residents,

starting from planning, program determination, to implementation. Development based on local wisdom in Simeulue Regency in realizing a creative economy in 2020 is carried out jointly by the district government and the community through actively planting rice simultaneously. This activity was carried out with the motto in the Simeulue language, namely "humasa sebbel khumaha heba" so that it was able to move the community to carry out rice planting together.

Increasing the role of BUMDes in empowering the community's economy

Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) According to Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages article 1 paragraph 6 are business entities whose capital is wholly or mostly owned by the village through direct participation originating from village assets which are separated to manage assets, services, and other efforts for the greatest welfare of the village community. BUMDes is born based on the potential needs of the village, which is fully managed by the village community.

The role of BUMDes has a significant effect on the level of economic independence of the community if it is carried out optimally, especially in managing village potential according to community needs. However, in practice in the field there is still a lack of understanding by the community regarding the purpose and objectives of BUMDes, as is the case in Simeulue Regency, where the community still has limited understanding of BUMDes.

BUMDes acts as a stimulant for the self-help spirit of the community, but now it has become a place for the economy of a handful of people who expect government assistance, and think that these financial assistance do not need to be returned so that when financial assistance is given it cannot be managed optimally by the existing BUMDes. Even though this assistance should have been used to produce both goods and services as a productive village economy to be able to continue so that later it can become a new livelihood area, a source of community income so that later it can reduce poverty and hunger according to the objectives of the SDGs themselves.

The management of BUMDes in Simeulue Regency is experiencing several problems. However, considering that BUMDes carries a social mission from the government, there is no timely target for returning business capital such as loans to financial institutions in general. This has led to different interpretations from society. For some who think socially, the way they manage these funds is not optimal, it is just a formality for reporting, a handful of people don't think that this capital can be used to develop the village economy in sustainably from generation to generation, to reduce poverty and hunger, so that the goals of the National SDGs for 2019 2030 reached. This is what needs to be emphasized to the village government and village communities in Simeulue District.

BUMDes as the vanguard in advancing superior village products must receive special attention from the government in order to realize sustainable development. Moreover, every village in Indonesia gets a village budget that is quite large, up to 1 billion each year. Of course, this budget should be absorbed by the Village for programs that can realize the achievement of the economic pillar SDGs that has been planned by the Government of Indonesia considering that Indonesia, especially Aceh, is one of the poorest regions in Indonesia. Therefore, the Simeulue regional leadership, starting from the Regent, leaders of all regional agencies, and also village

heads, need to integrate the goals of Indonesia's SDGs with every government program down to village programs through their BUMDes.

Evaluate the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDesa) periodically

The RKPDesa becomes a reference for implementing Village development for one year, which is then included in the APBDesa. The Village Government Work Plan (RKPDesa) is prepared based on several aspects, namely the elaboration of the RPJMDesa on the evaluation results of previous development implementation, supra-village policy priorities and/or matters that are due to emergencies/natural disasters as a Village development strategic plan every year.

The evaluation strategy for each village government work plan is carried out by the Simeulue Regency Government in realizing sustainable development (SDGs) to integrate the development focus at the district level with programs that will be implemented by each village through joint discussions with the Simeulue District Village Community Empowerment Service (DPMD) which is carried out annually. This evaluation serves as material for correction for the government, as well as material for consideration for the Simeulue Regency government to carry out a cross-check regarding programs related to SDGs that have been, are being, will be and have not been carried out by the local government.

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Evaluation is an important step in the management of public organizations such as local governments. Improvement efforts made were obtained from the results of the evaluation carried out. This strategy is a concrete manifestation of instructing the Simeulue Regency to strive to achieve the economic pillar of SDGs through the Village economy, especially on the agro and marine side, although there are still limited capabilities and understanding of the Simeulue district Village government in implementing the SDGs program through various village programs every year.

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it is known that there are several Local Government Strategies to Implementing SDGs to Improve The Productive Economy in the Agro and Marine Industry Area of Simeulue Regency, namely the development of integrated stakeholder participation in Simeulue Regency has not been realized as expected, collaboration has not been formed fundamentally in realizing sustainable development in Simeulue Regency, and the role of BUMDes in Simeulue Regency has not been implemented properly.

Realization of the Regional Government's strategy in implementing the Economic Pillars of SDGs in the Agro and Marine Area of Simeulue Regency suggests the need for training for village governments, especially BumDes to be able to map village economic potential and increase community participation in identifying program plans based on local wisdom, as well as increasing multi-sector cooperation in accelerating the achievement of the economic pillar SDGs in Simeulue.

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