

Implementing Sustainable Development Goals To Achieve Community Welfare: Optimising Presidential Decree 111/2022

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ABSTRACT

By Presidential Decree 59/2015, sustainable development targets with a global perspective were adopted in Indonesia. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been implemented in Indonesia for the past 8 (eight) years, fulfilling a worldwide commitment. It is hoped that by enacting PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022 concerning the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the 2024 national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as outlined in the book *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, can be accomplished more quickly and with a more focused approach. A statutory approach and a normative juridical research methodology were adopted. The 2030 Plan for Sustainable Development is comprised of the Sustainable Development Goals. The advancement towards reaching the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the past 10 (ten) years has been undermined by a string of extraordinary global crises. To advance human development, technological mastery, a sustainable economy, equitable development, and strengthening of national resilience and governance, development pillars are required.

ABSTRAK

Sesuai dengan Perpres 59/2015, target pembangunan berkelanjutan berwawasan global telah diadopsi di Indonesia. Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan sudah dilaksanakan di Indonesia selama 8 (delapan) tahun terakhir untuk memenuhi komitmen dunia. Diharapkan dengan ditetapkannya Perpres 111/2022 tentang Penyelenggaraan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, maka Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan nasional tahun 2024 yang dituangkan dalam buku *Transforming Our World: Agenda Pembangunan Berkelanjutan 2030* dapat terwujud, dicapai lebih cepat, dan dengan pendekatan yang lebih terfokus. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah pendekatan perundang-undangan dan metodologi penelitian yuridis normatif. Rencana Pembangunan Berkelanjutan 2030 terdiri dari Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. Kemajuan dalam mencapai Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan selama 10 (sepuluh) tahun terakhir telah terhambat oleh serangkaian krisis global yang luar biasa. Untuk memajukan pembangunan manusia, penguasaan teknologi, perekonomian berkelanjutan, pemerataan pembangunan, dan penguatan ketahanan dan tata kelola nasional maka diperlukan pilar-pilar pembangunan.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals, more popularly known as SDGs is a new world development platform that is the result of an agreement from 193 countries that are members of the United Nations (UN). These SDGs continue the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals) which ended in 2015. It provides an evidence-based framework for sustainable development planning and programming until 2030. A rising number of evaluations, assessments, guidelines, and publications are available that are relevant to the emerging international practice. Policymakers now have to execute the SDGs concurrently in a cohesive and integrated manner, notwithstanding the expert community's unequivocal emphasis on the necessity to embrace evidence- and science-based methods for SDG implementation (Allen et al., 2018).

SDGs with a global scope were then adopted in Indonesia in the form of sustainable development goals as stipulated in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2015. This has also been integrated into the national and regional development agenda down to the villages. The amount of village funds received by Law No. 6 of 2014 is one of the great potentials in supporting sustainable development goals. Villages are expected to contribute to the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia because they have great resources and potential. Therefore, the village should be included in the design of the sustainable development (Humas Kemensetneg RI, 2021).

Indonesia has entered its eighth year of realizing its global commitment to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is stated in the National Medium Term Development Plan 2020-2024. For this reason, a commitment is needed to transform development and balance the social, economic, health, and environmental dimensions (Burhanuddin, 2016) in realizing community welfare through the SDGs. The SDGs are a significant global commitment to become an inclusive and sustainable guide, framework, and joint agenda, to save today and future generations. Collaboration is needed to ground the SDGs into concrete actions that touch the needs of the community while balancing the four main pillars of the goal of sustainable development, namely social, economic, environmental (Chien et al., 2021), and governance aspects.

The 2021 SDGs Indonesia Annual Conference carries the theme Recovery and Resilience: Inclusive Funding for the Achievement of the 2030 SDGs which aims to obtain input and recommendations from experts and practitioners regarding inclusive innovative funding, a forum for sharing experiences on SDGs funding strategies from a global and national perspective, and mapping funding needs and opportunities for SDGs (Amymie, 2017).

To accelerate the achievement of the national Sustainable Development Goals target which refers to the global targets and goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the national targets of the current period of the national medium-term development plan, as well as being a member country of the United Nations which plays an active role in setting the targets of the Development Goals Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as stated in the document Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has stipulated Presidential Decree Number 111 of 2022 (PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022) concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals on 13 September 2022 (JDIH, 2022). Through PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022, the president has set targets for the 2024 national Sustainable Development Goals (TPB) which were prepared concerning the global goals and objectives of the 2030 SDGs and the national targets of the 2020-2024 national medium-term development plan. The TPB as referred to in Article 2 of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022 aims to (Mulyadi et al., 2015): (1) Maintain the improvement of the community's economic welfare on an ongoing basis, (2) Maintain the sustainability of the social life of the community, (3) Maintaining environmental quality and inclusive development, (4) Implementation of governance that can maintain the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next.

With the enactment of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is hoped that the 2024 national Sustainable Development Goals can be achieved more quickly and in a more targeted manner as stated in the document Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Therefore, in this paper, the research problem to be solved is, "What is the implementation of sustainable development goals to achieve community welfare?".

II. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a normative juridical method with a statutory approach. Researchers carried out the study by examining the provisions of laws and regulations and examining secondary legal materials. The data collection that the researcher did in this study used several books and scientific journals. In addition, the researcher also conducts research on various reading sources, this is to become a reference for the author to analyze using applicable law. Legal materials are gathered by methodical collection, qualification, and inventory. Legal resources pertinent to research issues are gathered by literature analysis as part of the inventory, and the pertinent legal materials are then clarified through problem formulation. The legal information is then analyzed methodically to make them easier to study and comprehend. Due to the normative/dogmatic nature of the research used in this study, the deduction approach was chosen. Starting with general issues, the problem formulation then defines them to provide a specific debate. Both authentic and systematic interpretations were used in this study.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Concept of Sustainable Development Goals

The United Nations unveiled the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, positioning them as an international blueprint for fostering inclusive and sustainable growth (United Nations, 2015). This shift in global development from the era of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the introduction of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) illustrates the critical necessity for adaptation in response to a dynamically changing global landscape. Unlike the MDGs, which primarily centered on the needs of developing countries and emphasized particular priorities, the SDGs advocate a more globally applicable paradigm. They encompass a broader spectrum of considerations that include social, economic, environmental, and institutional facets. Comprising 17 goals, 169 targets, and particular indicators, the design of the SDGs underscores a commitment to a more extensive and quantifiable approach to realizing sustainable development.

Sustainable development is a solution to environmental damage caused by human activities that disrupt environmental ecosystems (Chien et al., 2021; Kopnina, 2014; Omer, 2008). For this reason, the application of the concept of sustainable development is expected to be able to realize prosperity for the community. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) the meaning of 'prosperous' is safe, secure, and prosperous; safe (apart from all kinds of disturbances), while 'welfare' is a thing or state of well-being; security, safety, peace; mental health; the welfare state of society (KBBI Online, 2023). The National Goals of the Indonesian Nation related to welfare are stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, paragraph 4 (four), which states:

"Then, to form an Indonesian State Government that protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on freedom, eternal peace, and social justice, the Indonesian National Independence was drafted. in a Constitution of the State of Indonesia, which is formed in an arrangement of the Republic of Indonesia which is sovereign by the people based on the belief in

One Almighty God, just and civilized humanity, Indonesian unity, and democracy led by wisdom in deliberations/representations, as well as by realizing social justice for all Indonesian people.”

It can be understood that the 4th (fourth) paragraph of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, has explicitly mandated the promotion of public welfare.

Talking about welfare is closely related to the theory of the welfare state. This theory defines a prosperous state as a social welfare system that gives a bigger role to the state (government) to allocate a portion of public funds to ensure that the basic needs of its citizens are met. In practice, the government is responsible for guaranteeing a minimum standard of living welfare for every citizen. This theory relates to social policy which includes the government's strategies and efforts to improve the welfare of its citizens. The concept of welfare includes the health sector, the education sector, the housing sector, the social security sector, and the social work sector. Efforts to achieve SDGs in Indonesia should start from the following development priority areas (Panuluh & Fitri, 2016): (1) Development of human resources (HR), particularly in education and health. The main target of HR is in the education sector (Tan, 2020). is to achieve minimum accessibility for secondary education and mastery of science and technology to respond to the challenges of changing times.

Meanwhile, the main target for developing human resources in the health sector is the availability of universal access to national health insurance and the application of the concept of a continuum of health care in life, (2) Strengthening inter-regional connectivity through the availability of infrastructure that can strengthen inter-regional connectivity is included in the high priority of development. The geographical structure of Indonesia, which is an archipelagic country, causes many centers of economic activity to be disconnected, resulting in disparities between regions. Therefore, the presence of multi-modal infrastructure that connects centers of economic activity, such as roads, railroads, airplanes, and ships, is a must, (3) Decent livelihood through the availability of decent employment opportunities, and (4) Sustainable Natural Resource Management is a must. The main key to sustainable natural resource management is the continuation of the commitments made by the Government of Indonesia, and (5) Institutional strengthening and good governance will ensure the achievement of various SDG targets more quickly and on target. This is because the presence of the government's role is needed in all SDG goals.

2. Challenging Social Issues

One of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere (Goal 1). Eradicating poverty, which is a primary obstacle to sustainable development, is a crucial issue that demands close attention, particularly in the implementation of social protection systems. The social protection system is a vital target in this SDG and can be assessed by criteria that include the proportion of the population under its cover. The system comprises benefits for children and mothers, assistance for the unemployed, disabled individuals, victims of occupational hazards, and elderly people. Regarding this matter, Indonesia, as a developing country, demonstrates low numbers. Figure 1 illustrates that only 27.8% of the population were beneficiaries or contributors to at least one social protection program in 2020. When comparing to countries like Australia and New Zealand, both achieved 100%, which indicates a significant discrepancy. The variance results from the varying ability and dedication of developing and developed countries to implement social protection systems (Our World in Data, 2023a).

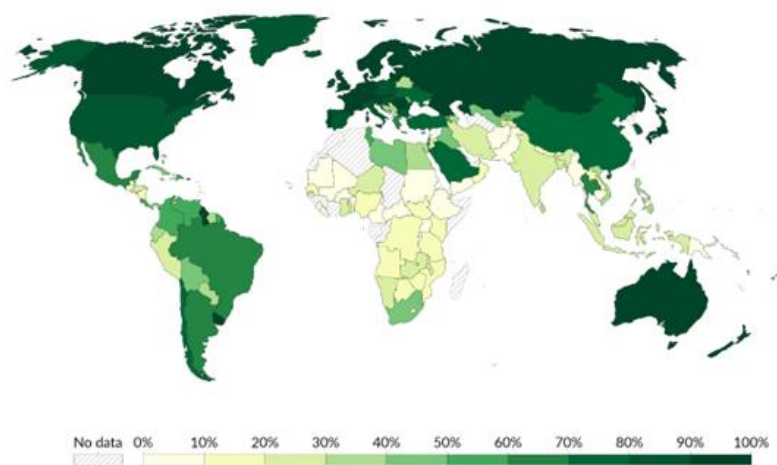


Figure. 1 Share covered by at least one social protection benefit, 2020
(Source: Our World in Data (2023))

Indonesia faces complex challenges in its efforts to combat poverty and ensure inclusive social protection. An important challenge is to expand and improve the quality of Indonesia's social security system. An in-depth analysis indicates that Indonesia's social security system needs a better strategy for its structure and implementation. The strategy for Indonesia's social security system should encompass thorough planning, adequate funding, effective implementation, and close monitoring. It is essential to ensure that the social protection system reaches the most vulnerable and needy groups, as per legal principles that emphasize equity and the obligations of the state.

Additionally, there is a need for service improvements within Indonesia's social security system. The issue of discrimination against patients utilizing state social security, as opposed to private insurance, within hospitals or health facilities, needs to be addressed. This raises significant legal questions regarding the state's duty to ensure equal and fair access to healthcare services. As a nation dedicated to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals, Indonesia must take crucial strides toward consistent law enforcement and systemic social security reforms.

3. Challenging Economic Issues

The SDGs combine the linkages between economic, social, and environmental aspects (Yakin, 2017), that are strengthened by good governance. Trends in the baseline projections for the selected SDGs indicators at the Provincial level show that regions, in general, are not ready or difficult to realize the SDGs targets in 2030 in a business-as-usual way. SDGs Economic Development is achieving quality economic growth through sustainable work and business opportunities, innovation, inclusive industries, adequate infrastructure, affordable clean energy, and support partnerships. In addition to policies, programs, and participation of stakeholders as has been going on so far, it needs sharpening and breakthrough efforts. It is also necessary to pay attention to a structured and systematic effort linked to the time frame of the various Action Plans to support it. For the immediate period, which is accommodated in the RAN and RAD SDGs for the 2017-2019 period, what deserves attention is the sharpening, synchronization, and coordination of existing policies and programs. Between the central government and the regions, and the contribution of other stakeholders. Most important is the synergy between programs and activities of the central government and local governments. Being a high priority is how to sharpen and synergize the two to achieve the most optimal impact. For example: how can all policies, programs, and activities of the central government for poverty alleviation be synergized with other programs as well as with programs and activities from the regions? Likewise with contributions from the private sector,

NGOs, and the community itself. Until now the expected synergy, synchronization, and coordination efforts are still far from being successful. The SDGs are a joint journey until 2030 with a commitment that no one will be left behind. Therefore, SDGs must be seen as a shared vision. Achieving the goals and targets of the SDGs is a shared commitment by paying attention to community groups that have been lagging socially and economically.

4. Challenging Governance Issues

The goal of SDG 16 is to promote societies that are just, peaceful, and inclusive. One of the specific goals of SDG 16 is to substantially reduce corruption and bribery. The importance of this goal can be seen in the legal field, where it addresses the roots of corruption and bribery that can undermine legal systems, hinder economic development, and reduce public trust in institutions. To measure achievement towards this goal, the indicator used is the proportion of individuals who have had at least one contact with a public official and have either paid a bribe to that official or been asked for a bribe by that official during the previous 12 months. This metric provides a specific method of gauging the frequency of corruption and bribery in a given society. This assessment allows for evaluating the effectiveness of preventive measures and community involvement in combating such issues. Eliminating corrupt and bribable practices is not solely the responsibility of the government, but requires participation from all levels of society. A comprehensive society-wide strategy that includes robust law enforcement, public education on rights and duties, and active community supervision is essential (Our World in Data, 2023b).

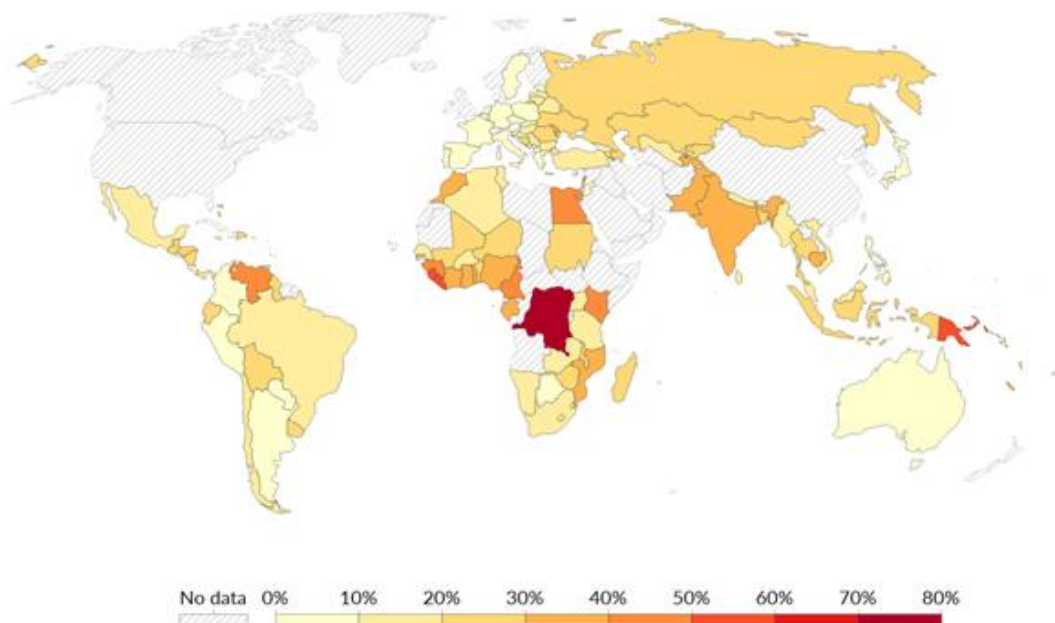


Figure. 3 Bribery prevalence, 2020
(Source: Our World in Data (2023b))

Corruption and bribery have received special attention in the context of sustainable development. The 2020 UN data indicates that in Indonesia, 30% of individuals have had at least one contact with a public official during the previous 12 months and have paid a bribe to the official, or have been requested a bribe by that official. (Figure 5) This figure portrays a worrisome state of public service delivery in Indonesia. Corruption and bribery indicate the presence of corrupt public services and reveal that many Indonesians still offer bribes to expedite their affairs. This situation is ironic, as the instruments in Indonesia that are meant for preventing and prosecuting corruption are perceived to be effective. In comparison to neighboring countries like Malaysia, where the

proportion is only 13%, the situation in Indonesia is even more concerning. On closer inspection, it becomes clear that the issue is not merely confined to laws and regulations, but it is also strongly interlinked with human morality. To prevent corruption, it is necessary to go beyond law enforcement and address ethical and moral education, as well as increase public awareness of the long-term effects of corruption and bribery. Moreover, there is a requirement for cooperation between the government, private sector, and society to foster a culture that opposes corruption. Each of these elements plays a crucial role in achieving a system that is transparent, accountable, and responsible.

5. Sources of SDG Funding in Indonesia

Based on PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022, Article 18 paragraph (1) regulates the sources of SDG funding, which include the state revenue and expenditure budget, the regional revenue and expenditure budget, and other legal and non-binding sources. This paragraph emphasizes the diversity of funding sources that can be used to support environmental projects. Paragraph (2) then clarifies that other legal and non-binding sources can take the form of innovative financing. This suggests that there is room for creative approaches to financing that could be key to supporting strategic projects. Paragraph (3) explains that further provisions on innovative financing will be made by ministerial decree, after consultation with the Minister of Finance. This provision of Article 18 emphasizes the need for cooperation and coordination between government agencies (Sarira, 2019). In addition, through this provision, the government demonstrates its commitment to supporting sustainable development through a transparent and accountable mechanism. Meanwhile, this provision also provides the necessary flexibility to respond to dynamic environmental challenges. Overall, Article 18 of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022 illustrates a balanced approach of flexibility, innovation, and oversight in the financing of environmental projects, which is in line with the objectives of environmental law and sustainable development (Girsang et al., 2017).

The provision in Article 18(2) of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022 creates space for creative approaches to financing that are strategic to the SDGs. Synchronization between good governance regulations and the content of this article is crucial for successful implementation. The government also needs to engage non-state actors, including the private sector and state-owned enterprises (SOEs), at the global, national, and local levels to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. Through partnerships and collaboration, the potential of innovative financing can be optimized. In addition, governments can intervene through their obligation to channel Innovative Financing to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs. This demonstrates the Government's commitment to advancing the sustainable development agenda and highlights the central role of Innovative Finance as a creative and effective financial tool. In this context, the green finance (Wahyudin, 2016) and innovative finance are not just tools, but an integral part of the national strategy to achieve the SDGs and build a more inclusive, resilient, and sustainable economy.

The issuance of POJK Number 51/POJK.03/2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Finance for Financial Services Institutions, Issuers, and Public Companies is one of the important steps to support green finance and sustainability in Indonesia. This regulation is issued to fulfill the mandate of Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and to implement the Sustainable Finance Roadmap in Indonesia issued by the Financial Services Authority. Article 7 paragraph (1) of this POJK mandates financial services institutions to develop a sustainable finance action plan, which includes the development of sustainable finance products and/or services. This includes an increased portfolio of financing, investment, or placement in financial instruments or projects that are consistent with the implementation of sustainable finance. This provision means that banks can be empowered to support innovative financing in the context of supporting the Sustainable Development Goals. However, research by Gunawan et al. (2022) shows that the

practice of green banking in Indonesia is still dynamic and unstable. The research found that there is still a lack of standardization in sustainability, and recommended stricter evaluation and monitoring of sustainable finance action plans. This reflects the challenges of implementing regulations and underlines the importance of developing an effective sustainability strategy.

Through Law No. 4 of 2023 on the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector, Indonesia has taken an important step in promoting green finance. Under this law, commercial banks are required to provide Shari'ah-compliant loans or financing to certain sectors. These include micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), inclusive finance, and/or sustainable finance. These efforts are in line with global commitments to promote sustainability and support an inclusive economy. Furthermore, this law can be developed and harmonized with the provisions of Article 18(2) of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022. This opens up opportunities for commercial banks to collaborate with the government and the business sector in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This collaboration is key to achieving a shared vision for greener and more sustainable development. In addition, the active role of banks in green finance will be an important starting point for driving innovation and growth in the green economy. The integration of these rules and policies creates a strong framework to increase investment in sustainable sectors and ensure that financial institutions operate in a way that supports long-term sustainability. This is an important step in addressing current environmental challenges and supporting the transition to a greener and more equitable economy. In a global context, such initiatives also demonstrate Indonesia's leadership and commitment to the global agenda for sustainability and inclusive development.

IV. CONCLUSION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the 2030 plan for Sustainable Development. A series of unprecedented global crises continue to erode the progress that has been made over the last decade towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It demonstrates the global community's understanding of the significance of a shared commitment to achieving equitable, just, and inclusive development based on the tenet of "no one left behind." This principle is by its core values, which fundamentally strive to establish equality between developed and developing nations while also fostering a sense of community through the exchange of ideas and methods for implementing development programs. Development Pillars are needed in terms of Human Development and Mastery of Science and Technology, Sustainable Economic Development, Equitable Development, and Strengthening of National Resilience and Governance. A crisis like Covid-19 or even the threat of a global recession is now very likely to make the SDGs indicators worse and this is not automatically reflected in the latest data. This is where people begin to see methodological challenges in which universities can play a more active role. As an integral part of efforts to achieve SDGs including the planning aspect, a gap analysis is needed between Baseline conditions and targets from SDGs indicators at the National to Regional level, PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals is expected to encourage the achievement of SDGs in Indonesia is carried out using the approach of identifying priority SDGs goals, considering limited resources. The list of priorities must reflect common problems in all regions, urgent development issues, and SDGs goals that have high linkages with other goals. Justice for growth is an economic development paradigm that essentially places economic justice before economic growth. The implementation of SDGs in all business units is fundamental to business strategy. Development issues, especially those related to aspects of poverty alleviation, inequality, both income inequality and opportunity inequality, all of which led to a paradigm that I term justice for growth. All in all, with the enactment of PRESIDENTIAL DECREE 111/2022 concerning the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is hoped that the 2024 national Sustainable Development Goals can be achieved more quickly and in a more

targeted manner as stated in the document Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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