

Cross Sector Collaboration in Integrasi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at Village Development Planning

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ABSTRACT

Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are sustainable development goals that are integrated into the priority program for the use of village funds in 2021. Village SDGs are expected to be a reference for village development in 2020-2024. However, with all the limitations that exist in the village, both human resources and institutions, there are still obstacles in its application. The purpose of this study is to examine the collaboration model as a policy strategy in preparing SDGs-based village development plans and programs. The method used in this study uses qualitative methods. Data collection was carried out through observation and interviews as well as existing documentation. The process of data analysis through reduction and presentation of data and conclusions. The results showed that the cross-sectoral collaboration that involved the power of Penta Helix had not been implemented in order to significantly contribute to village development and cross-sector collaboration was not designed in rural areas. The upper level government, namely the district, also does not have a collaborative mechanism to integrate SDGs with development plans down to the village level. Cross-sectoral collaboration mechanisms in the process of integrating Village SDGs into village development planning, Bontolanra Village, Galesong Utara District, Takalar Regency.

Keywords: Penta Helix, Cross Sector Collaboration, Sustainable Development Goals

INTRODUCTION

Village development is a strategy designed to improve the socio-economic life of a particular community (Chambers, 1983). Improving the social life of rural communities is currently a development priority in supporting the success of national development. Village development can be interpreted as a development program carried out in a planned manner to increase production, income and welfare in the sense of improving the quality of life in the fields of education, health and housing (Hilhorst, 1990). Thus, village development is multi-sectoral which involves all aspects of life, in the sense that development cannot run alone, but as a manifestation of regional and national development of a nation.

Development Planning becomes a necessity for the effectiveness of various choices of alternative development. Development planning is intended as a process of formulating development plans. Thus development planning in general is a

way or technique to achieve development in a precise, directed and efficient manner according to the conditions of a country, region or village concerned (Sjafrizal, 2017). Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a derivative of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of achieving sustainable national development goals or National SDGs. So that the National SDGs can be realized, then the National SDGs are lowered into Village SDGs. The Village SDGs are expected to be a reference for village development in 2020-2024. The Village SDGs are an integrated effort to realize a village without poverty and hunger, an economic village that grows evenly, a village that cares about health, a village that cares about the environment, a village that cares about education, a women-friendly village, a networked village, and a culturally responsive village to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals.

In supporting development goals nationally, it is hoped that the contribution of village SDGs actions based on: 1) territorial aspects (SDGs 7-18), namely 91% of Indonesia's territory is village (Ministry of Home Affairs 2019); 2) the citizenship aspect (SDGs 1-6) where 43% of the Indonesian population live in villages (based on BPS data 2020). So if the SDGs action goes well then the contribution is quite significant. This can contribute significantly if it is well socialized and integrated into village development planning. Meanwhile, the regulations that support the village SDGs, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Permendes PDRT) Number 13T of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2021, were issued at the end of 2020, where the village development planning stage has reached the final stage. In addition, the SDGs implementation campaign will be held in early 2021. In this context

The integration of village SDGs can be carried out by the village head when pouring his vision and mission into the RPJMDes for 6 years to be in line with the SDGs, while for village heads whose term of office is running, the SDGs can be a reference when drawing up the Village Government Activity Plan (RKPDDes). Problems that arise in addition to the village's unpreparedness to integrate it into its planning, budget constraints, as well as the lack of capacity and human resource capacity in understanding the concepts, objectives and strategies for implementing the SDGs. While the achievement is expected in 2024, so the village only has 3 years. The problem is how does the village integrate the SDGs in its development planning to realize the national development goals with the conditions described above?

Theoretically, the success of development requires stakeholder support in several fields. with the consideration that village development is less effective if it is carried out partially. Sustainability of rural resources requires an integrated mechanism to attract various parties to be involved in rural development. So this should encourage the government to develop a collaborative governance model to create a development climate that is in line with the SDGs.

The involvement of various elements known as the penta helix is considered to have a significant impact on development development, both in planning and implementation. The role of Penta Helix collaboration in the village development planning system includes strengthening the organizational structure, program implementation, and organizational consolidation (Rosyadi et al., 2021). From an organizational development perspective, village governance requires adequate capabilities in responding to complex environmental, social and economic challenges. The village government is unable to cope with the complexities of development without the support of other elements. This reinforces the research conducted by (Al-tabbaa et al., 2019) which shows that cross-sectoral collaboration can increase the knowledge and capacity of an organization that cannot be done directly.

THEORETICAL OR CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1. Development Planning

Development planning is basically a deliberate control and regulation of the economy by the government to achieve certain goals and objectives within a certain period of time (Jhingan, 2012). Development planning is also a collection of policies and development programs to stimulate the public and the private sector to use the available resources more productively (Arthur, 1966). An understanding of development planning in Indonesia is stated in Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, which is a unified development planning procedure to produce long-term, medium-term and annual development plans implemented by state administrators and the community at the central and national levels. area.

The main purpose and function of development planning in sharing literature is to ensure the realization of the use of resources, both funds and manpower, in an effective, efficient and fair manner. Without planning, development activities can also be carried out, but it is very likely that they will not be carried out effectively, efficiently and fairly as expected. Therefore, development planning is still needed today in almost all developing countries.

2. Village Development

The rural phenomenon illustrates the conceptual dimensions of development related to the problems of poverty, poverty, underdevelopment, and lack of administrative capacity. Rural development in a broad sense covers various fields of life including economic, social, cultural, political and security aspects that integrate the roles of government and society in their management by utilizing development resources effectively in order to improve the quality of life and welfare on an ongoing basis (Rakhmat, 2013).

Rural development is a strategy designed to improve the socio-economic life of a particular community (Chambers, 1983). So it can be said that village development is multisectoral and requires collaboration from various elements.

3. Cross Sector Collaboration Theory

This Cross Sector Collaboration contains theories, approaches and concepts that are used as the basis for thinking in research or the thoughts used in the manuscript. All sources used should come from primary sources such as journals, theses, dissertations, and research reports.

Cross Sector Collaboration connects or shares information, resources, activities, and capabilities by organizations in two or more sectors to achieve jointly an outcome that cannot be achieved by organizations in one sector separately (Bryson & Crosby, 2006). This cross-sector collaboration is carried out partly because in life there are many groups and organizations that are involved and influence each other and have a responsibility to act in the public sphere. In the perspective of public policy theory, collaboration between sectors is an option in policy making when government administrators are not effective in solving public problems, including development problems.

4. Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The essence of sustainable development is appreciation of the impact of social, economic and environmental actions (Murniningtyas & Endah, 2018). Broadly speaking, every social and economic activity should take into account the impact on the environment so that it can always support life, both now and in the future.

The lowering of the village SDGs was motivated by the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia on October 22, 2019 that village funds should be felt by all villagers, especially the lower classes and the impact of development should be felt more through more focused village development.

To realize the village SDGs action, it is supported by Permendes PD TT No. 13 of 2021 concerning priorities for the use of village funds in 2021. The priorities in question are: 1) National economic recovery in accordance with village authority (establishment, development and revitalization of BUMDes/SDGs village 8, provision of village electricity /Village SDGs 7, productive economic business development/Village SDGs 12, Cash Intensive Work and Cash Direct Assistance/Village SDGs); 2) National priority programs according to village authority (village data collection, mapping of potential and resources and development of information and communication technology/SDGs village 17, tourism village development/village SDGs ..., strengthening food security and stunting

prevention in villages/SDGs 2, villages inclusive village/SDGs 15,16,18); 3) Adapting to new habits (covid-19 safe villages/SDGs villages 1 and 3).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method. Qualitative approach is a method that can be used in understanding interactions between actors about certain phenomena. It is the most suitable method for understanding perceptions and interactions that actors make about certain phenomena (Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, 2005). This study examines the phenomenon of collaboration between actors in the preparation of SDGs-based development planning. Case studies are used as a strategy in qualitative research to understand complex social phenomena (K.Yin, 2015).

The case study method allows researchers to obtain holistic and meaningful information about the social phenomenon being studied. The research location is in Bontolanra Village, North Galesong District, Takalar Regency. The location selection was carried out purposively because of the uniqueness factor in the collaboration in integrating SDGs in village development planning. Research informants were selected purposively by considering their knowledge and experience in managing government and development. The informants consisted of the Village Head as a government practitioner, the Head of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), academics, media, business and the community.

The main data collection instrument is in-depth interviews to explore evidence related to collaboration between actors. The interview questions focused on answering three critical questions: (1) why does sustainable development planning require multi-stakeholder collaboration? (2) what is the role of stakeholders in the preparation of sustainable development planning? and (3) how can the policies that have been set by the government ensure the sustainability of the SDGs integration in village development planning?

Analysis of qualitative research data proposed by Miles and Huberman, namely: data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions / verification. This study uses a case study analysis strategy, where the analysis used is a descriptive technique.

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

1. Action for Integration of Village Sustainable Development Goals

Prior to the regulation on village SDGs, the development carried out in the village had not been directed, so that sustainable development could not be implemented in realizing an advanced and independent village. Meanwhile, after the regulation on village SDGs, development is expected to be more focused and measurable and involve all development actors. The results of the integration of the SDGs into development activities in the village of Bontolanra for the 2021 Fiscal Year are:

Table 1
 Priority for the use of village funds and the realization of SDGs-based activities

2021 priorities	2021 priorities	2021 priorities	2021 priorities
National economic recovery according to village authority	Establishment, development and revitalization of BUMDes	Number. 8	BUMDes Equity Participation
	Provision of electricity	Number. 7	There is no
	Development of productive economic enterprises	Number. 12	There is no PKTD
	Cash Intensive Work (PKTD),	Number. 1	BLT
	Direct Cash Assistance (BLT)		
National priority programs according to village authority	Village data collection, mapping of potential and resources,	Number. 17	IDM data collection working group
	development of information and communication technology		There is no
	Tourism village development		There is no
	Strengthening food security and preventing stunting in villages	Number. 15,16,18	Providing nutritional supplementary food for children
	inclusive village		There is no
Adapt new habits	Covid 19 safe village	Number.1 and 3	Covid Prevention

Source: Data Processing Results, 2021

Table 1 shows that the priority of village SDGs-based activities has not been fulfilled according to the priority of using village funds in 2021 based on supporting regulations (Permendes PD TT No. 13 of 2020 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds in 2021).

Cross Sector Collaboration

The preparation of development programs requires collaboration between stakeholders and involves many actors. Collaboration is expected to help accelerate the realization of sustainable development and help develop village potential. The involvement of several of these elements is known as the Penta Helix Model which synergizes the government, the business world, academia and the media. The Penta Helix model is a collaboration model that involves relevant stakeholders in development. This collaboration aims to build mutual understanding and commitment, expand networks between actors, and generate creativity in village development. Based on the results of research in Bontolanra Village, it shows:

Table 2
Involvement of Penta Helix Actors in SDGs-based Development Planning in Bontolanra Village

Penta Helix Actor	Penta Helix Actor	Penta Helix Actor
Academics	Help develop development planning strategies	Not involved
Business World	Creating business partnership	Not involved
Government	Formulate development plan policies and programs	Involved
Community	Expanding social networks in planning development	Not involved
Media	Promoting to the public about development activities	Not involved

Source: Data Processing Results, 2021

Table 2 shows that in preparing development planning there are no other actors who can support and assist the village except the village government and the community.

DISCUSSION

Action for Integration of Village Sustainable Development Goals

With the existence of focused development based on the Village SDGs, it is expected to be able to provide results in the form of village development planning directions based on factual conditions (evidence) in the village. Besides that, it facilitates the intervention of Ministries/Agencies, Regional Governments (Provincial, Regency/City) and the private sector to support village development.

The Village SDGs are in line with the RPJMN set by the government, as well as adapting to the global SDGs which are world agreements. This shows the world about

Indonesia's commitment to achieving the SDGs. In the preparation of the 2021 village work plan (RKPDdes), it focuses on village funds used in 3 (three) National Sustainable Development activities in the village which have been described in the research results. Meanwhile, in the 2021 APBdes, Bontolanra village has not maximally funded activities based on SDGs. The APBdes is prepared based on the RKPDdes which has been determined through village meetings. So it can be said that the village government does not yet understand the focus of SDGs-based activities.

The obstacle is that the readiness and capacity of human resources in understanding the concepts, objectives and strategies of the SDGs is still low. The challenges faced are: 1) the need to broaden and equalize understanding of the urgency of the Village SDGs in all aspects of development; 2) data and measurements of Village SDGs are not yet available in concrete activities; 3) limited development of governance for improving human resources and supporting technology. Therefore the importance of the involvement and collaboration of the penta helix.

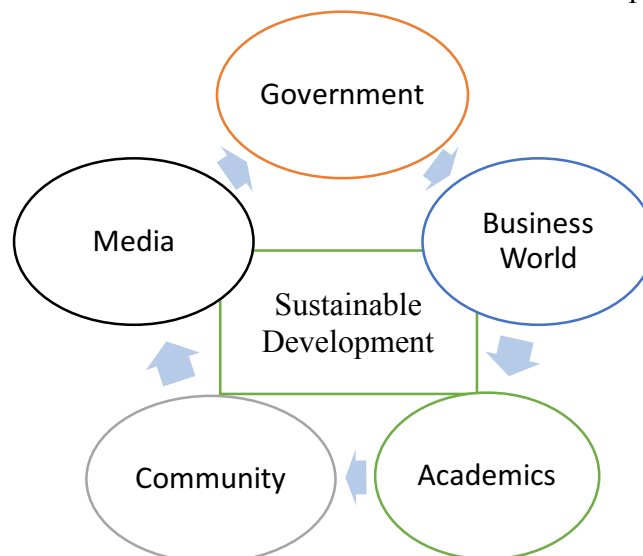
Cross Sector Collaboration in Village Development

The SDGs are a global step that is systematic and involves various multi-stakeholders so that the goals of sustainable development can be achieved. Indonesia is highly committed to being able to implement the SDGs from the national level, to the village level as well as at the community and community level. However, considering that the SDGs targets and indicators are broad and comprehensive, it is necessary to have a partnership between the government, the business world, academia, the community and the media.

The SDGs encourage the national development agenda to be more participatory and involve broad multi-stakeholders, both government and non-government. Development policies are prepared together with multi-stakeholders, so that the sense of ownership of the RPJMDes and RKPDdes grows stronger and it is hoped that their implementation will not leave anyone behind in accordance with the "No One Left Behind" principle.

Figure 1

Model of Cross-Sectoral Collaboration in Sustainable Development



Of the five elements that should be involved in formulating strategic and policy steps in the development planning of Bontolanra village, only the government and community elements are responsible for developing the development plan. As a result, Bontolanra village was unable to make its own development program according to its situation, conditions and needs. Whereas the new paradigm brought by the SDGs has changed the approach of the Government of Indonesia in planning and implementing development policies, especially in villages that are synonymous with lack of ability, skills and knowledge. The existing activities are only the same activities from year to year except for handling Covid 19.

CONCLUSION

This research is to examine the collaboration model as a policy strategy in formulating development plans and programs in the village. The results of the study indicate that cross-sectoral collaboration has not been implemented that involves the power of Penta Helix in order to significantly contribute to village development. Whereas the role of Penta Helix is to help villages realize development plans and programs, improve the economy and help increase institutional capacity and village social networks. The results also show that cross-sectoral collaboration is not designed in rural areas. The only actors are the village government, officials and the community. The top level government, namely the district, does not yet have a collaborative mechanism to integrate the SDGs with development plans down to the village level. So that the collaboration model involving the five elements of Penta Helix must be the attention of the organizers of the Bontolanra Village government in the preparation of sustainable development plans in the future.

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