

## STRATEGY ANALYSIS FOR ACHIEVING SDGS TARGETS IN POSO REGENCY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOMINI BAY ECONOMIC AREA

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### ABSTRACT

Poso Regency has a very strategic position geopolitically and has very high economic potential. However, in achieving sustainable development goals, there are several indicators whose achievements are relatively low. This research aims to map the general conditions of the region in achieving SDGs indicators for Poso Regency, map the categories of achievement of SDGs indicators for Poso Regency, and map regional strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges in achieving SDGs indicators for Poso Regency. Data collection was carried out through searching secondary data and collecting primary data by means of interviews and filling out questionnaires by stakeholders in Poso Regency. The data analysis technique chosen in this research is SWOT analysis. The research results indicate that Poso Regency has greater strengths than weaknesses in achieving poverty indicators and gross regional domestic product (GRDP) growth rates, Poso Regency has greater opportunities than threats in achieving SDG's poverty indicators and GRDP growth rates, and Poso Regency shows advantageous conditions in achieving poverty indicators and economic growth rates by maximizing strengths and opportunities. Efforts to reduce poverty rates and increase the GRDP of Poso Regency can be implemented through integrated and sustainable programs involving various relevant stakeholders.

**Keywords:** SDGs<sup>1</sup>; Achievement<sup>2</sup>; SWOT<sup>3</sup>; Regional Development<sup>4</sup>

### INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a global agreement formulated by world leaders in 2015 to implement sustainable development to achieve global human prosperity. According to (Ferawati, 2018), sustainable

development is development that meets the needs of the present without sacrificing the rights to fulfill the needs of future generations. According to (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018), the SDGs emphasize a Shared Vision,



namely comprehensive, thematic, holistic and integrated, inclusive, and collaborative (partnership). (Ishartono & Raharjo, 2016) states that the SDGs have 5 main foundations, namely people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership which aims to achieve three goals by 2030 in the form of ending poverty, achieving equality, and overcoming climate change.

Indonesia's commitment to implementing the SDGs was strengthened by the issuance of President Regulation No 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals on 4 July 2017 (Peraturan Presiden No. 59 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, 2017). The President Regulation regulates the composition of the team and its duties in implementing SDGs in Indonesia and mandates regions to prepare five-year SDGs action plan by involving mass organizations, philanthropists, business sector, academics, and other related parties. (Syahputra, 2021) states that President Regulation Number 59 of 2017 mandates regional governments to integrate SDGs into development planning and prepare regional SDGs action plans which are

also in line with the national SDGs action plan.

Implementing SDGs action has big challenges, as stated (Sofianto, 2019), SDGs require more effort because they have increasingly high achievement targets, increasing goals, the expected goal is to eliminate them completely, and are inclusive and involve everyone. (Ngoyo, 2015) states that the participation of various parties such as civil society organizations (NGOs), the community, business actors and young people is needed to contribute positively to sustainable development according to their respective capabilities.

In Indonesia, the achievement of SDGs in 2022 is categorized as low progress and decreasing compared to the previous year (Napitupulu, 2022). In 2022, Indonesia's SDGs achievements are ranked 82<sup>nd</sup> out of 163 countries and have major challenges regarding hunger, health, urban sustainability, preservation of marine and land ecosystems, peace, justice and institutions, and global partnerships (Ahdiat, 2022). The research results of (Safitri et al., 2022), achieving goal 4, namely fair and equitable quality education and opportunities for lifelong learning for all ages, experiences various obstacles such



as difficulty in accessing schools, differences in customs, quality of competence, and quality of teachers. in remote areas.

Previous research indicates that there are SDGs indicators that have not achieved national and regional targets based on SDGs Edition II metadata, especially for categories C (more than a quarter of the way to the SDGs target), D (less than a quarter of the way to the SDGs target), and E (still far from achieving SDG targets). Hence, this research aims to analyze strategies for achieving SDGs targets in accordance with SDGs indicators which are still categories C, D and E based on SWOT in Poso Regency. The findings of this research can be utilized as reference for the government to formulate strategies for achieving sustainable development targets as outlined in regional medium-term development plans.

This research uses SWOT analysis to formulate strategies for achieving SDGs in Poso Regency. SWOT analysis for SDGs research has been used by several researchers from Indonesia and abroad, including (Palomares et al., 2021), (Mariani et al., 2022), (Kurniawan & Artisa, 2023), (Ramadhan et al., 2023), and (Sopian, 2023).

Referring to (Puyt et al., 2023), SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats) is the oldest and most widely used strategic planning tool. (Ilhomovna, 2021) states that SWOT analysis is a method of evaluating internal and external factors that influence the development of a company by assessing its strengths and weaknesses, identifying new opportunities, and identifying potential threats. (Taherdoost & Madanchian, 2021) states that the main purpose of using SWOT analysis is to use new opportunities by empowering strengths and reduce or stop threats by recognizing and eliminating weaknesses in an integrated framework. According to (Wiswasta et al., 2018), SWOT analysis functions to obtain information from situation analysis and divide it into internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) and external factors (opportunities and threats).

## **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

This research location is in Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi Province, which aims to formulate a strategy for achieving SDGs based on SWOT analysis. This research identifies strategic factors in the form of regional



strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in achieving SDGs indicators.

This research began by identifying SDGs indicators in Poso Regency which have scorecard C, scorecard D, and scorecard E. The next stage was the preparation of research instruments by collecting regional characteristics of Poso Regency which included physical characteristics, socio-economic conditions, and regional potential. The stages in the SWOT analysis are:

1. Identify the internal factors of Poso Regency which are included in the categories of strengths and weaknesses in achieving SDGs indicators.
2. Identify external factors in Poso Regency including opportunities and threats.
3. Develop a research instrument in the form of a SWOT analysis questionnaire.
4. Collect data in the field using questionnaire filling techniques by Poso Regency stake holders.
5. Carry out internal factor analysis strategy (IFAS) and external factor analysis strategy (EFAS) calculations.

6. Formulate a strategy for achieving SDGs indicators based on the results of IFAS and EFAS calculations.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Referring to the Regional Government of Poso Regency (2021), there are several strategic issues, namely the high regional poverty rate, the low rate of economic growth, the contribution of the processing industry sector is still very small in driving economic growth, regional competitiveness is still low, the value of the accountability system of the Poso Regency regional government is still low. Some of these strategic issues are related to SDGs indicators that have been identified in the category of achievements that have not reached the national target. The results of identifying SDGs indicators for Poso Regency that have not achieved the target are grouped into two indicators, namely poverty and gross domestic product (GDP).

### 1. Poverty

According to (Heshmati et al., 2015), one of the challenges for developing countries in Asia is reducing multidimensional poverty. (Günther & Lahoti, 2021) states that global poverty is the most urgent problem, so that reducing poverty is the first indicator of

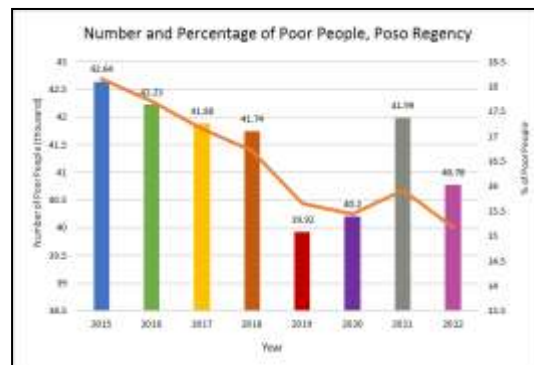
the SDGs set by the United Nation. According to (Nawir et al., 2022), the main cause of poverty in Indonesia is high social inequality due to unequal welfare in Indonesia.

In the Poso Regency research location, the percentage of poor people in 2020 was 15.45% and was above the average poverty percentage for Central Sulawesi Province, namely 13.06% (Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Poso, 2021).

Poverty is a complex development problem, therefore solving the problem of poverty requires thought and attention from various parties. Data (Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Poso, 2021) and (BPS Kabupaten Poso, 2023) show that the number and percentage of poor people in Poso Regency has fluctuated from 2015 - 2022. The graph of the number and percentage of poor people in Poso Regency for 2015 - 2022 is shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1 indicates that the number of poor people in Poso Regency experienced an annual decline from 2015 to 2019. However, from 2020 to 2021 there was an increase in the number of poor people. The number of poor people in Poso Regency in 2019 was 39,920 people. In 2020 it increased to 40,200 people, likewise in 2021 it also increased

to 41,990 people. In 2019 - 2021 there was a Covid pandemic which resulted in a decrease in per capita income due to employee reductions, apart from that there was also inflation and a slowdown in growth, thereby increasing the poverty rate.



**Figure 1.** Graph of Number and Percentage of Poor People in Poso Regency

Source: (Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Poso, 2021) and (BPS Kabupaten Poso, 2023)

Figure 1 shows the decline in the percentage of poor people in Poso Regency in 2018 and 2019, namely from 16.71% in 2018 to 15.65% in 2019. The percentage of poor people in Poso Regency in 2022 is 15.18%. This figure has not yet reached the SDGs target in indicator 1.2.1\* (percentage of population living below the national poverty line, according to gender and age group), namely 7-8%.

The total score of internal factors analysis summary (IFAS) and external factors analysis summary (EFAS) on

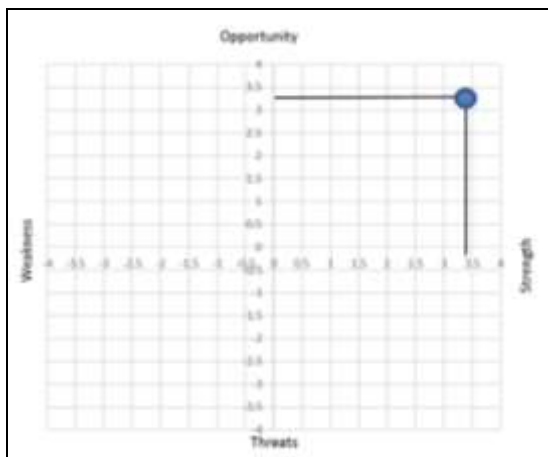
poverty indicators for Poso Regency is shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Total Score of IFAS dan EFAS on Poverty Indicator

No	SWOT Dimension	Total Score
1	<i>Strength</i>	1.90
2	<i>Weakness</i>	1.45
3	<i>Opportunities</i>	1.80
4	<i>Threats</i>	1.50

Source: Research Analysis, 2023

The determination of the type of policy strategy for achieving SDGs poverty indicators is carried out by mapping the results of IFAS and EFAS with the results shown in Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** SWOT Diagram of Poverty Indicators

The comparison between the strengths and weaknesses of Poso Regency shown in Figure 2 shows that Poso Regency has great potential to reduce poverty rates. Utilizing the potential of Poso Regency requires several efforts to overcome existing weaknesses.

The Recommended strategies for achieving poverty reduction indicators in Poso Regency include:

1. Increase investment in sectors that can create jobs, such as agriculture, plantations, tourism and small and medium industries.
2. Provide affordable access to capital and financial institutions for poor communities.
3. Improve the quality of human resources, including skills and knowledge about entrepreneurship.
4. Increase access to local, national and international market information for the community
5. Improve coordination and cooperation between the central government, regional governments and the private sector in implementing poverty alleviation programs.
6. Conduct evaluation and monitoring of the implementation of poverty alleviation programs.
7. Improving the quality of agricultural land through implementation of an appropriate conservation system.
8. Control the land cover change from agriculture to built-up land.

9. Helping the community to access affordable seeds, fertilizer and insecticides.
10. Increase community independence in managing their business.

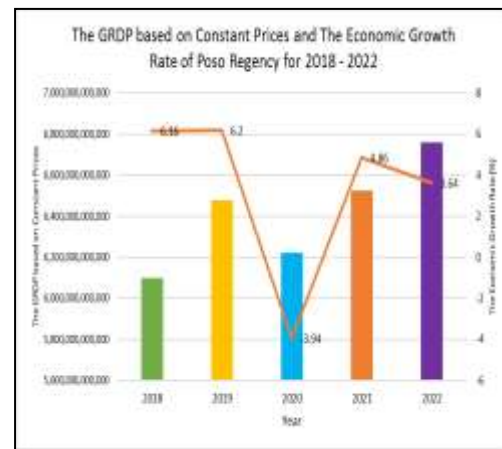
## 2. Gross Regional Domestic Product

Gross regional domestic product (GRDP) provides an overview of the economic growth of a region. GRDP is an indicator of regional economic development. According to (Sianturi & Hutagalung, 2022), effort to increase economic growth in a region requires development of major economic sectors in that region. This is in line with (Setiyaningrum et al., 2014) who stated that improving the regional economy (GRDP) requires identifying potential regional economic sectors. In Indonesia, there are many provinces that have low GDP per capita, which is an obstacle in increasing national GDP per capita (Haikal & Anward, 2023).

GRDP based on constant prices and the economic growth rate of Poso Regency for 2018 - 2022 shows the fluctuations shown in Figure 3.

Referring to Figure 3, the economic growth rate of Poso Regency based on constant prices tends to decline from

2018 - 2022, even in 2020 it shows a minus figure, namely -3.94.



**Figure 3.** The GRDP based on Constant Prices and The Economic Growth Rate of Poso Regency for 2018 – 2022

Source: (Pemerintah Daerah Kabupaten Poso, 2021) and (BPS Kabupaten Poso, 2023)

The growth of GDP per capita based on constant prices and current prices in Poso Regency also shows a downward trend from 2016 to 2020. The growth of GRDP per capita in Poso Regency in 2017 was increased compare to the GRDP of 2016, but decreased in 2018, then decreased again in 2020.

The total score of internal factors analysis summary (IFAS) and external factors analysis summary (EFAS) on GRDP indicators for Poso Regency is shown in Table 2.

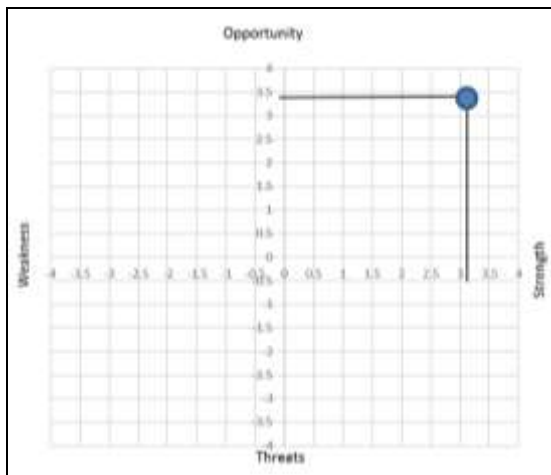
**Table 2.** Total Score of IFAS dan EFAS on GRDP Indicator

No	SWOT Dimension	Total Score
1	Strength	1.60

2	<i>Weakness</i>	1.55
3	<i>Opportunities</i>	1.75
4	<i>Threats</i>	1.70

Source: Research Analysis, 2023

The SWOT Diagram of GRDP Indicator as a result of IFAS and EFAS mapping is presented in Figure 4.



**Figure 2.** SWOT Diagram of Poverty Indicators

Figure 4 shows that Poso Regency has great potential to increase GRDP based on regional characteristics, geographical conditions and regional potency.

The Recommended strategies for achieving the GDP growth rate indicators for Poso Regency include:

1. Optimizing the agricultural and plantation sectors by increasing productivity, efficiency and added value of agricultural and plantation products.
2. Developing the tourism sector, especially in Lake Poso and the coast of Poso Regency by improving

tourism infrastructure and facilities, as well as promoting existing tourist destinations.

3. Improving the quality of human resources by increasing access to education and training, as well as improving the quality of the education curriculum.
4. Developing the creative economy sector by providing support to creative economy business actors, as well as promoting creative economy products.
5. Increasing access to capital and financial institutions by providing various financing schemes, implementing low interest rates for MSMEs, cooperation between financial institutions and business actors.
6. Increasing market access and information by providing marketing training, digital marketing, and developing market information systems.

## CONCLUSIONS

The results of the internal factors analysis summary (IFAS) and external factors analysis summary (EFAS) for achieving sustainable development goals on poverty indicators and GDP growth



rates in Poso Regency provide the following conclusions:

1. Poso Regency has greater strengths than weaknesses in achieving poverty indicators and GRDP growth rates.
2. Poso Regency has greater opportunities than threats in achieving SDG's poverty indicators and GRDP growth rate.
3. Poso Regency shows favorable conditions in achieving poverty indicators and economic growth rates by maximizing its strengths and opportunities.
4. The reduction in poverty rates and increase in gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in Poso Regency can be implemented through various programs that are integrated and sustainable and involve various relevant stakeholders.

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### BUKTI SUBMIT JURNAL SINTA 3

