Framework of sustainable development planning in Indonesia

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Abstract. Indonesia is a country that has a great concern over achievement of SDGs 2030 global agendas. As a big country in terms of population and area, but unfortunately has the most population of lower-middle income, it would be very interesting to examine the process and substance of sustainable development planning in Indonesia. This study uses two methods, i.e., content analysis towards medium-term planning and interview with the planners. Result of Mid-Term Development Plan (RJP MN) 2010-2014, RPJMN 2015-2019 and Action Plan for SDGs Achievement review show that Indonesia applies strategic planning approach as its framework planning of sustainable development which started with the formulation of sustainable development strategic issues, a mission statement, strategies, programs, action plans, targets, and indicators of achievement. This approach has not been reliable yet to address the challenges of interrelated sustainable development. Although the result of interview informs that Indonesian government strives to keep improving the planning process through the increasing involvement and participation of development stakeholders, a paradigm shift is still required to answer all challenges of sustainable development by performing more intensive education.

1. Introduction
Sustainable development has been a major concern both amongst scholars from various disciplines as well as amongst countries across the world. In the discipline of development studies, for instance, we witness the works of, amongst many others, Strachan and Roberts [1], Jianhai [2], Astrom [3], Zaman [4]. In politics discipline we find the works of Ribeiro, et.al [5], Saunders and Stephens [6], Wilmsen [7], Lestrelin [8]. In religious discipline, there are works by Grine et al. [9], Abdulrachman [10], Usman [11], Adebayo [12], Narayanan [13], Hossain [14]. In planning there are works by Roberts and Roger [15], Berke and Conroy [16], Sowman and Brown [17], Polk [18], Nolon and Salkin [19], Jun and Conroy [20], Collia and March [21], Williams [22], Filion et al. [23], and et cetera. In sociology discipline we observe the works by Counsell [24], Kruijsen [25], and in education, the works by Holden [26], Crabbe et.al [27], Gough and Scott [28].

Similarly, many countries also pay attention to sustainable development with different degrees of implementation, not only different among developing and developed countries but also amongst the developing countries themselves. These differences are attributable to the differences in the number of population, the internal economic, the social-cultural conditions, the environmental circumstances, the political environment, and the financial and technical instruments of each country [29-30].

Like many other developing countries, Indonesia too has great concern for sustainable development. In fact, such a concern was reflected as early as 1997 with the formulation of its Sustainable
Development Strategy (Agenda 21). The strategy consists of recommendations for sector development in the implementation of sustainable principles that are applicable until 2020. The sustainable principles include the efforts in mitigating environmental degradation, pollution and declining environmental quality. In addition, the Indonesian government has stipulated in National Mid-Term Development Plan (RJPMN) 2004-2009 that sustainable development is one of the themes to be mainstreamed in the annual Government Work Plan.

Nevertheless, although various efforts have been made, the Indonesian government itself confessed that the environmental degradation, pollution and declining environmental quality continue to persist [31]. To intensify the efforts, the sustainable development mainstreaming continues to become an emphasis in RPJMN 2010-2014. This has been mentioned clearly in especially in Book II of RPJMN which portray the Indonesian concern on the policies of mainstreaming of sustainable development and across sector development.

In RPJMN (National Medium-Term Development Plan) of 2015-2019, sustainable development is getting more attention and being emphasized in relation with global agenda of SDGs. This article will study the planning framework of sustainable development which exists in both documents of Indonesian medium-term planning, does such framework can answer the challenge of SDGs’ achievement.

2. Method
With the nature of the research and accordance with the objectives, the method applied is content analysis as the data consist mainly of Indonesia planning documents. We identified scope of sustainable development plan elements, their policies and strategies. To enrich result of it, we conducted interview with planner in Indonesia. Several question address about planning process conducted, background, goals and strategy for sustainable development.

3. Results and discussion
According to content analysis of Indonesia planning documents, we found that RPJMN is strategic planning. That are problem and strategic issue formulation based on analysis of internal and external environments. And then solution on this issue will be reflected in statements of vision and missions, strategies and policies. Programs and actions will be translated into development field to achieve development goals. In its drafting, there are active participation, negotiation, and agreement among the stakeholders of development. In strategic planning pattern, the future is described as full of surprises, so it is not a trend of the past.

Williams [22] proposes strategic planning as the most appropriate place to integrate Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD) into the planning system. For Indonesia case, sustainable development mainstream in RPJMN 2010-2014 displayed only issues and goals, not explicitly showed the direction of policy and development strategy as it is found in RPJMN 2015-2019. It suggests that the later has a better quality of planning where the target is emphasized by the direction of policy and development strategy. The issue of environmental aspect still appears in both documents i.e., the low quality of water, air, and land, which means those three resources are still major attentions that urgent to be addressed and concerns the interests of many parties. The issues of social aspect are sharply revealed in sustainable development mainstream of RPJMN 2015-2019, i.e., the widened gap of income inequality and the interregional dissimilarity which remain the same and has not changed yet. It is now even added with the health issue shown by the high number of maternal mortality and malnutrition of children under five prevalence. Meanwhile the document of RPJMN 2010-2014 is still concerned about and limited to the preservation of structures and community values, and the increase of community involvement. However, it shows that the commitment of Indonesian government is narrowing to crucial matters related to the quality of Indonesia population.

In SDGs implementation, Indonesia takes a lead, is very responsive, and more structured. High commitment is marked by the issuance of Presidential Decree which generate National and Subnational Action Plan of 2017-2019 and roadmap of 2017-2030. Of the 241 SDGs global indicators, Indonesia already had indicators similar to global indicators, proxy indicators, and additional indicators that enrich
global indicators. There are a total number of 208 indicators in RPJMN which are in line with SDGs. In order to reach SDGs target which are not yet contained in RPJMN, considering RPJMN was composed in 2014, Indonesia has devised a national plan of SDGs action for 2017-2019 and therefore added the total indicators to 320. Of the 320 Indonesian SDGs indicators, Indonesia has developed the metadata to ensure uniformity and comparability, along with their necessary disaggregation. There is one target not relevant for Indonesia that is the proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments.

Nevertheless, there is a question, could this attempt be successful if it is operated within a similar framework. Roughley [32] and Al-Qahtany et al. [33] proposed framework of sustainable development planning as a value base for ecologically sustainable planning is eco-centric philosophy and social justice principles which integrates head, heart and land as interrelated parts of one foundational block upon which to build organizational and management structures and processes that facilitate ecologically sustainable planning Roughley [32]. Meanwhile, Al-Qahtany et al. [33] that the framework of sustainable development has four key dimensions namely environmental, social, economic and planning dimension. Then we should know what kind of framework would be suitable for a Muslim majority country like Indonesia.

According to literature review, Muslim scholars agree that sustainable development involved three pillars i.e. economic, social and environment. More than Hasan [34], agree that the approach of the commission is largely in consonance with the maqasid shari’ah. Two patterns are found to have emerged. Firstly, An injection spiritual development as a pillar of sustainable development [10,13]. Secondly, Islamic value for sustainable development is mentioned in every pillar [35-36].

If these concept, translate into strategic planning framework, we found the framework of sustainable development planning from Islamic perspective and it called Islamic Sustainable Development Planning (ISDP). It is a new finding as basic concept how the way to achieve sustainable development based on Islamic value. We have modified this strategic planning base on Islamic perspective in several criteria as follows. The first modification is Islamic tasawur (worldview) as reference of the Islamic sustainable development planning. Allah SWT is the khaliq (creator), humans and natural resources are beings.

The second modification is strategies and policies for problem solution focus on individual spirituality (rohaniah) level namely nafs (soul), aql (intellect) and qolb (heart) development. The third modification relate to development field. The priority field is human development especially spiritual development that is based on aqidah Islamiyyah, with six pillars, that is faith to Allah SWT, the Angels, the Prophets, the Holy Book, and the Judgment Day and Qadha and Qadar (destiny).

The first point, still in the context of human development, is that each individual needs food, clothing, and housing. The need is met through development in the economic field. Furthermore, still in an attempt of human development, the ideal human figure is not only a pious and faithful human being, but also one who is well-educated and physically healthy. Another aspect that becomes the primary need of the community, in addition to education and health, is security.

The economic activities take place in a space or location. Each location has specific physical characteristics that the exploitation should be in accordance with the potentials, capacity, and the maximum limit of use. Hence, spatial arrangement becomes equally crucial to support the activities of each sector. Moreover, to encourage economic growth, infrastructure is needed, in the forms of roads, bridges, terminals, ports, airports, electricity, water, telecommunication, and the like.

The fourth modification is ultimate development goal. In this framework, development goal is to achieve mardhatillah (the pleasure of Allah SWT). The fifth modification is in achieving development goal, the process of all development fields plans have to work in adl condition. The last modification is, as with other sustainable development planning, ISDP is also subject to sustainability assessment, however the focus of assessment is on the impact of development policies on adl.
4. Conclusion
The above discussions have answered the questions related to Indonesia’s sustainable development framework and the proposal for a new framework. These answers are embedded in the following conclusions. Firstly, Indonesia’s continuous endeavour in establishing sustainable development planning is commendable indeed. Secondly, this endeavour however suffers from a western ethnocentric dominance, and might be incompatible with the religious faith of the population in the state, where the majority are Muslims. Thirdly, hence, it is high time for Indonesia to consider an Islamic-based sustainable development plan, which is compatible with the majority of its population and in accordance with Islamic worldview.

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