

ACHIEVEMENT STRATEGY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) IN MOROWALI UTARA

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze strategies and implementation for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Sustainable Development Goals) of North Morowali Regency as one of the newly developing areas with the entry of the nickel mining industry. Using qualitative, interpretive research methods and a phenomenological approach, the results of the research show that the regional government of North Morowali Regency has implemented a number of programs as a strategy for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, which can be said to be very good, but overall only 8 indicators have been identified and implemented well, and 9 other goals have still not been implemented. And in fact, intensive supervision is really needed. Therefore, to achieve the SDGs, reliable human resources, government policies, good synergy between stakeholders, in this case the government, companies, and the community (including educated people or academics), as well as intensive, effective, and efficient regional government supervision, are needed.



1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or Sustainable Development Goals, which are a development of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), are a form of global concern and empathy for the nations of the world to see changes in conditions and natural landscapes that occur as a result of the increasing development of science and human civilization. increasingly modern. SDGs consist of 17 goals that must be achieved that are contained in "The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" including social, economic, and environmental which are applied to developing and developed countries.

The essence of the SDGs for human life is very important both now and in the future, because the elements formulated in the SDGs are to achieve a better and more sustainable life for all humans and the universe. Humans are becoming more modern and sophisticated, and science is increasingly developing so that humans carry out exploration in various fields, as is happening today. By looking at the existing phenomenon where the industrial revolution,

which brought extraordinary progress in various fields of life, actually had a negative effect on the environment due to the use of earth energy sources such as petroleum, coal, oil, and other minerals (gold, nickel, copper), on the one hand, can improve human welfare, but on the other hand, it has damaged the environment and made the earth sick. In fact, the environment is a very important factor for human survival, because both directly and indirectly, everything around us can influence the development of human life, especially health. As Meadows, Donnela H., et al.(1972) put it,in *The Limits to Growth* said that if the present growth trends in world population, industrialization, pollution, food production, and resource depletion continue unchanged, the limits to growth on this planet will be reached sometime within the next one hundred years. The most probable result will be a rather sudden and uncontrollable decline in both population and industrial capacity.

Indonesia, as a developing country and also as a member country of the United Nations (UN), must be able to formulate the forms and implementation of the SDGs. In connection with the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045, which was prepared by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas in support of the implementation of the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045, it is hoped that development in the next 20 years can motivate Indonesia to transform towards a modern and prosperous societal civilization. By the Indonesian Government, SDGs are regulated in PERPRES No. 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals as an agenda for global development to end poverty, improve prosperity, and protect the planet through achieving 17 Goals by 2030, or what is called Sustainable Development

In implementing the SDGs, synergy is needed not only from the government, but from all parties such as stakeholders and the general public. Cooperation between actors across scales, in diverse contexts, and over time, is fundamental to implementing the SDGs. This need can be viewed as a collective action challenge involving multiple actors across multiple sectors and jurisdictional levels, with divergent and often conflicting interests. (Bowen, Kathryn J., et al., 2017 – Implementing the “Sustainable Development Goals”: towards addressing three key governance challenges – Collective action, trade-offs, and accountability). In a journal “Analysis of national and local governance systems to achieve the sustainable development goals : case studies of Japan and Indonesia” by Kanako Morita, Mahesti Okitasari, and Hiromi Masuda (2019), it was found that the SDGs governance system in Indonesia is relatively well structured in terms of "research and assessment," "strategy development," and "monitoring, evaluation, and review," but the biggest challenge is in relation to "vision and objective setting" and “implementation”. While referring to Presidential Decree no. 59 of 2017, concerning the

implementation of SDGs, where the President is Chair of the SDG Steering Committee and the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) is Coordinator, including four working groups (members of the implementation team and the four working groups include representatives from the government, investors, and the business community, organizations of civil society, and academics), is proof of Indonesia's seriousness in achieving the SDGs. Thus, the main actors in implementing the SDGs are the regions in Indonesia under the leadership of the regional government, which then synergizes with decision-makers and other stakeholders at all levels of regional government. SDGs are made into something that is challenging to achieve, as Oran Young's statement shows that the success of governance through the goals depends on increasing the formalization of commitments, setting clear benchmarks, and issuing measurable promises by the government, and the government will certainly feel embarrassed if they do not comply or do not adhere to it. The SDGs also give rise to a new design for global management where goal setting becomes the main strategic characteristic.

Talking about SDGs, when the environment is bad, it will also have a negative impact on human life, such as disrupting public health due to food that is unclean or contaminated with dangerous chemicals. This will also impact access to public health services or health insurance, environmental policy, human resource development and regional physical development. Economic growth and development obviously involve changes in the physical ecosystem. Every ecosystem everywhere cannot be preserved intact. A forest may be depleted in one part of a watershed and extended elsewhere, which is not a bad thing if the exploitation has been planned and the effects on soil erosion rates, water regimes, and genetic losses have been taken into account. In general, renewable resources like forests and fish stocks need not be depleted provided the rate of use is within the limits of regeneration and natural growth. But most renewable resources are part of a complex and interlinked ecosystem, and maximum sustainable yield must be defined after taking into account system-wide effects of exploitation, (WECD,1987). A healthy environment is where the air we breathe is clean and fresh, the water is clean and clear for consumption, there are many green plants in the surrounding environment, and the beauty and comfort of the surrounding community are maintained. What happens when an environment that was once healthy then changes to become bad or even damaged due to mining exploration? The forest that was once green with various kinds of trees becomes barren, and as far as the eye can see, all that is visible is heavy equipment carrying out mining operations; the seawater that was once clear and beautiful and a place for fishermen to fish begins to change color to cloudy, and ships carrying mining materials are seen going back and forth; the plantations and rice fields that are one of the people's livelihoods can no longer be

used because they are submerged in water; the clear air that is inhaled turns into a mixture of water and dust. This is what happened in one of the areas in Central Sulawesi Province, precisely in North Morowali Regency, where there are around 51 mining companies operating in this area, according to Beritamorut.com (2024), with the potential for mining and energy of the nickel mining/excavation type that has been managed covering an area of 199,297.89 ha. Because according to Yaghoub et al. (2020) denotes that investing in social image leads to a drawback in ratios and could be a potential sign of financial distress. Possible justification may argue that investors do not weight social-based practices as highly as more tangible environmental and governance activities. Redman (2018) expressed something similar, that Businesses, as with other sectors in society, are not yet taking sufficient action towards achieving sustainability. The United Nations recently agreed upon a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which if properly harnessed, provide a framework (so far lacking) for businesses to meaningfully drive transformations to sustainability.

Perhaps for some people, economically it is a positive thing when a Mining Company operates around them because it helps improve the community's economy by changing their livelihoods to become traders and even employees. Because referring to the research results of Adeleye, Bosede Ngozi., et al., in Comparative investigation of the growth-poverty-inequality trilemma in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin American and Caribbean Countries that (1) economic growth is a significant contributor to reducing the incidence of poverty, (2) the growth rate and income inequality intensifies poverty rate, (3) the interaction of economic growth and inequality aggravates poverty. From a social perspective, with the presence of large companies operating in the area, employment opportunities are wide open, especially for local residents. However, without realizing it, there is a big possibility of threatening dangers, such as health problems, and globally this certainly threatens the sustainability of human life. We are presently on the verge of a revolutionary digital industrial technology. data centers require significant amounts of natural resources with a growing demand for energy and materials written by Hoosain, M. Sameer, et al., in Tools Towards the Sustainability and Circularity Data Centers. However, protection of human rights in facing world challenges should be a primary concern as conveyed by Keon, Mc. (2016) in Transforming Global Governance in the Post 2015 Era : Towards an Equitable and Sustainable World is that the imperative of protecting the human rights framework from the multiple challenges it faces.

Several studies related to SDGs in Morowali, among others, were conducted by Poahi et al. (2023), stating that the high production of waste flowing into residential areas causes clean water to be polluted so that the drinking water consumed by residents is mixed with mud

and is not suitable for consumption. It was also found that the disposal of liquid waste from the smelter factory was directly discharged into the sea. The same thing was done by Laksono et al. (2020), who detected that the quality of surface water was in a moderately polluted condition or included in Class C, referring to the US-EPA Water Quality Status Value System. This happened because of the high content of 6-valent chromium and cobalt, which most likely came from the remains of rock and soil dissolution during saprolite excavation (Nickel Mining). The results of another study conducted by Imets Wendoria Galela (2022) showed that the mining activities of PT. GNI in Bunta Village had a significant impact on the lives of the people in Bunta Village. On the economic side, it has a positive impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community, but on the other hand, it has a negative impact on the environmental conditions of Bunta Village. The results of the study are still partial; it requires simultaneous research with the use of universal indicators as measured in the SDGs. This is emphasized in the results of Randa (2024) regarding SDGs reporting at the provincial level, which is still very minimal and has not been able to measure properly the implementation of SDGs.

This study attempts to uncover the strategy and implementation carried out by the North Morowali Regency Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. The researcher sought various information regarding the strategy formulated in the program that has been and is currently being implemented by the North Morowali Regency Government in relation to these Sustainable Development Goals, and the researcher found it in the North Morowali Regency Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2021 concerning the Medium-Term Development Plan for the North Morowali Regency Region for 2021-2026. In this PERDA, the Mission/Objectives/Targets of the North Morowali Regency Regional Government are very clearly described, such as strengthening the management of natural resources in a sustainable manner; realizing quality village development; realizing people's economic resilience; realizing a competitive regional economy; increasing the role of Women in development towards gender justice and equality; increasing the role of Youth in development; increasing innovation, skills, and productivity of the Workforce; increasing the level of Community Education; increasing the level of Public Health; realizing integrated and consistent utilization and planning of regional and land space; realizing equitable distribution of basic infrastructure development; improving the quality of housing and settlements; improving connectivity between villages and sub-districts with the district capital, and between North Morowali district and districts/cities; improving public service performance; realizing orderly, safe and democratic conditions.

2. Literatur Review

2.1. Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development is development carried out to meet current needs without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is a process of social advancement that accommodates the needs of current and future generations and that successfully integrates economic, social, and environmental considerations in decision making, according to Meadowcroft, James (2023) in Sustainability. According to the Directorate of Research and Community Service, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality, and protect the environment. SDGs contain 17 goals and 169 targets that are expected to be achieved by 2030, namely:

Poverty; Food; Health; Education; Women; Water; Energy; Economy; Infrastructure; Settlements; Inequality; Consumption; Climate; Marine Ecosystems; Ecosystems; Institutions; Sustainability.

Of the 17 SDGs points above, the Indonesian government has divided them into 4 pillars that cover all of these points, namely:

1. The Pillars of Social Development consist of Points (1) No Poverty), (2) No Hunger, (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life, (4) Quality Education, and (5) Gender Equality. Basically, the aim is to achieve the fulfillment of basic human rights of quality in a fair and equal manner to improve welfare for the entire community.
2. The Pillars of Economic Development consist of Points (7) Clean and Affordable Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, (10) Reducing Inequality, and (17) Partnerships to Achieve Goals. Basically, the aim is to achieve quality economic growth through sustainable employment and business opportunities, innovation, inclusive industry, adequate infrastructure, affordable clean energy, and support by partnerships.
3. Environmental Development Pillars consisting of Points (6) Clean Water and Adequate Sanitation, (11) Adequate Cities and Settlements, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Handling Climate Change, (14) Marine Ecosystems, and (15) Terrestrial Ecosystems. Basically, the aim is to achieve sustainable management of natural resources and the environment as a support for all life.
4. Pillars of Law and Governance, consisting of Point (16): Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. Basically, the aim is to realize legal certainty and effective, transparent,

accountable, and participatory governance to create security stability and achieve a state based on law.

In relation to accounting, of course sustainability accounting is the basis for determining the sustainability of human life, or by Laine, Matias., et al., 2021 in Sustainability Accounting and Accountability, said that Sustainability accounting and accountability is fundamental in the pursuit of low-carbon and less unsustainable societies.

2.2. Transition Theory

Frantzeskaki (2011) identified three types of transitions, namely institutional transition, socio-ecological transition, and socio-technological transition. Transition to sustainability according to Grin et al. 2010: 1 generally refers to a radical transformation towards a sustainable society as a response to a number of problems that are continuously faced by modern contemporary society. Understanding the dynamics of social systems requires a holistic view of the interaction between humans and non-human aspects (not only social, cultural, institutional, and political, but also economic, ecological, and technological). Guidance and governance are essential for sustainable transitions (Smith et al. 2005).

Transition theory can be realized in transition management, which seeks to understand how actors can influence the transition process (Loorbach 2007) in an iterative, reflective, and explorative governance manner (Frantzeskaki 2011). This Transition Management concept by Biermann, Frank (2017) emphasizes Governance arrangements and core institutions for the attainment of the SDGs must be dynamic and flexible enough to respond to unpredictable changes over the next fifteen years and beyond.

2.3. Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholders in an organization are any group or individual who can influence or be influenced by the achievement of organizational goals (Freeman; 1984 p.46). In the Journal of Business Research by Ritika Mahajan et al., it was concluded that Stakeholder Theory encourages organizations to acknowledge and consider their stakeholders, which exist internally or externally to the organization, promotes understanding and managing stakeholder needs, wants, and demands, and thus represents a holistic and responsible framework that goes beyond the focus of shareholders in decision-making processes, which, in turn, enables organizations to be strategic, maximize their value creation, and safeguard their long-term success and sustainability. Harison et al. (2010) discussed the importance of stakeholder management in strategic decision-making and showed a framework to further deepen knowledge about the relationship between stakeholder management and competitive advantage. Also, Ferarro et al. (2015) examined the role of the power of an action in overcoming major challenges such as

climate change and poverty. And by Guerci et al. (2016), it was found that the implementation of environmentally friendly human resource management interprets stakeholder pressure on environmental performance, the aim of which is to improve environmental performance and stakeholder satisfaction. In this case, stakeholder theory is used where government decision-making is influenced by stakeholders.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, the approach used is a qualitative approach with an interpretive paradigm. In this case, the data sources that researchers will use are from three sources: informants; documentation related to regional government policies, notes, and reports; and events. The research location is in North Morowali Regency because it sees a phenomenon that occurs after the entry of a large mining company (nickel smelter) has made many changes that occur both in terms of natural or environmental conditions, social, and also the economy of the community. In this study, researchers analyzed data from interviews during and after the research took place. From the results of interviews with the government that have been conducted and based on the results of documentation in the form of regulations of the North Morowali Regency Regional Government, it was then compared with the results of interviews conducted with the community and the results of observations in the field. From the results of this analysis, researchers describe and combine them with logical thinking.

4. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Strategy and implementation of local government policies based on SDGs

Basically, North Morowali Regency has targeted and even reported the strategy and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from 2016 to 2021 (data from the Regional Development Planning and Research Agency/BAPELITBANGDA of North Morowali Regency), with the presentation of a number of strategies through programs, but there has been no latest update after 2021 that has been made in the form of a report. Seeing the condition that the mining company in this area has only started operating in 2021, of course there have been several changes to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. After conducting observations and interviews with the local government, hospitals, educators, and the community, including traders, business owners, and traditional leaders/community leaders, the following is a presentation of the achievements of the 17 SDGs indicators that have been identified both in the form of programs and achievements obtained:

1. No Poverty

It could be said that the strategy implemented by the North Morowali Regency Government to achieve the first SDGs goal, namely zero poverty, is to implement programs that are outlined in the form of activities: Cash and basic food assistance to underprivileged communities, updating/improving poor population data. Although the government program could run well, the high migration of people coming to look for work is not controlled and is the main factor causing the high percentage of poverty in North Morowali Regency.

2. No Hunger

The strategy carried out by the local government to achieve the SDGs goal of zero hunger is through the following programs: Assistance in the form of basic necessities to communities in need, Collaborating with companies on reducing stunting problems, continuing to motivate farmers to continue cultivating rice fields and gardens and not converting them. Although local government programs have been running, limited economic resources have led to conditions of hunger, even in small numbers.

3. Healthy and Prosperous Life

Strategy and implementation to achieve the SDGs goals, namely Healthy and Prosperous Life through several programs: free health and increasing the number of health centers and their facilities. The program is very good but the strong environmental impact of the existence of factories that produce air pollution makes it difficult to eradicate diseases. The government's efforts to encourage the use of masks when doing activities outside the home and provide air purifiers for homes in the inner ring of the mining location, as well as conducting field visits (visits or direct inspections to the homes of residents living in the Inner Ring of the Mine area) to conduct examinations of the community so that prevention could be carried out as early as possible.

4. Quality Education

Strategy and implementation to achieve sustainable development in the field of education are outlined in the program: free education, scholarships for Bachelors, providing non-formal education, adding facilities for schools, scholarships for teachers, and improving the quality of teachers by providing native speakers in several schools. These programs show that the North Morowali Regency Government is very concerned about education in this area, but fair regulations are needed regarding the provision of facilities for all schools in North Morowali Regency and not only focus on schools located in the inner circle of the mine but also for children who drop out of school due to financial constraints, and continue to ensure the quality of learning received by children.

5. Gender Equality

The strategy and implementation of SDGs to achieve gender equality goals in Morowali Regency could be said to be good, where the government has paid great attention to improving the quality of women through programs: Coaching and training for women's groups, special fund assistance for women's skills groups, and trying to empower women more in companies so that they are useful in all fields. These programs are seen as efforts to improve gender equality and empower women.

6. Clean Water and Adequate

Indicators of clean water and proper sanitation by the Morowali Regency government do not seem to have a special program. North Morowali Regency is experiencing a clean water crisis, and the availability of clean water is not sufficient for the needs of the wider community.

7. Clean and Affordable Energy

The availability of electricity is still dominated by non-renewable energy, namely the use of coal. Specifically, the energy needed by the industry today is so large that all of it comes from non-renewable energy. Thus, the indicator of clean and affordable energy has not become a priority for all stakeholders in North Morowali Regency.

8. Decent Work and Economic Growth

The North Morowali Regency Government is very concerned about its people by providing decent jobs, and this is proven through the increasing economic growth in this area. Because the higher a person's income, the more it will be proportional to their ability or purchasing power, and this will certainly affect economic growth. So it can be said that the strategy and implementation of SDGs for the purpose of decent work and economic growth are very good and must continue to be improved by building close relationships with all companies operating in this area in order to provide decent jobs for the community to help increase regional economic growth.

9. Industry, Innovation dan Infrastruktur

The implementation of SDGs on the Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure indicators has not gone well. The local government needs to pay attention to the industry and innovation side, but also the most important thing is infrastructure development. There needs to be a firmness from the government as a protector of the community to companies operating in this area to improve infrastructure, especially roads, because good infrastructure will support industry and innovation to run effectively and efficiently. So according to the researcher, the strategy and implementation to achieve good industry and innovation can be said to be going well, but from the infrastructure side, the strategy could be said to be good,

but there has been no implementation, so it is hoped that the government could realize it immediately.

10. Reducing Inequality

The strategy and implementation for achieving SDGs with the aim of reducing inequality are going well. Implementation to reduce inequality could be seen from a safe and peaceful life, which means that there is no inequality in society. Although there was a riot at PT. GNI in early 2023 that was caused by workers' demands for health, work safety, and employee welfare issues that had not reached an agreement, this case could be handled well through the cooperation of the regional government together with PT. GNI and the community around the Inner area. The riots that caused PT. GNI to stop operating for 2 days had a very bad impact on the economy of the surrounding community, so the community is committed to working together with the government to maintain security and peace in this area. Therefore, the government needs to continue to maintain not only facilitating population administration issues but also to continue to pay attention to income distribution in the community and social protection for the community.

11. Adequate Cities and Settlement

Good strategy, but there has been no implementation of SDGs to achieve sustainable cities and settlements, and this must receive serious attention, considering the causal relationship between inadequate settlements and public health, especially for settlements adjacent to mining companies. Therefore, according to researchers, the government must immediately review and issue policies on settlements that are already located near or adjacent to factory locations, and direct supervision is needed to be realized properly in order to minimize the level of public health.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production

The SDGs strategy to achieve responsible consumption and production goals can be said to be good because the government continues to urge companies to implement good mining practices even though in its implementation it is still said to be not in accordance with expectations, namely minimizing negative impacts on the poor and affected communities, especially the impact of ARI caused by air pollution. Therefore, according to researchers, the government should not only appeal to companies regarding good mining practices, but as a government that has responsibility for the community and regions, it is necessary to carry out direct supervision of the company's operations so that the objectives of good mining practices can truly be implemented by the company.

13. Handling Climate Change

The strategy and implementation of SDGs for climate management purposes are good. However, according to researchers, this certainly requires special supervision from the government together with the community. Companies must be fully responsible for the impacts they cause to the environment and also to the community. The government must regulate the balance in order to not only benefit the company but also think about the sustainability of the environment and the community.

14. Marine Ecosystems

The strategy and implementation of SDGs to achieve sustainability and sustainable use of marine ecosystems can be said to be good. Because in addition to providing seed assistance to fishermen, the government also helps fishermen to obtain accurate fisheries potential data. However, according to researchers, the government needs to pay attention and carry out careful supervision in order that the sea is not further polluted by mining in this area, because the government has a responsibility for managing marine space and protecting the surrounding marine environment.

15. Terrestrial Ecosystems

The strategy and implementation of SDGs with the aim of preserving the terrestrial ecosystem have not been implemented because there are still many areas that look like red earth holes and also because mining exploration is still ongoing in this area. Therefore, according to researchers, in addition to the MOU that was agreed upon before the company operated, the government must carry out intensive supervision of locations that have been explored and those that are almost finished exploring. So that the MOU that has been agreed upon is truly realized properly.

16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

The strategy and implementation of SDGs with the goal of peace, justice, and strong security could be said to be good because both immigrants and local residents do not feel any differences that complicate them so that peace is always created. According to researchers, the government also needs to continue to improve public services by opening public service posts in each sub-district on certain days to facilitate the community regarding population administration and placing superior human resources so that services can be carried out quickly and accurately to the community.

17. Partnerships to Achieve Goals

The strategy and implementation of SDGs to achieve partnership goals are very good, seen from the good cooperation between the regional government and the company in the framework of road and bridge construction, assistance in the form of food or educational

assistance, and other facilities. In relation to the partnership, according to its definition, namely a cooperative relationship between two or more parties to achieve goals within a certain period of time, it is definitely also created well by the cooperation of the government and the community. This could be seen through the increase in income (PAD) obtained through IMTA from the results of cooperation between the government and the company. However, according to researchers, the government also needs to prioritize environmental sustainability and the interests of the community, not only thinking about additional regional income but also hoping that large regional income must be directly proportional to environmental sustainability and public health.

Based on the results of the analysis of SDGs indicators, it appears that the strategies that have been prepared to achieve the SDGs indicators of the regional government face several obstacles, such as limited APBD funds, limited capacity and capabilities of human resources, the composition of regional apparatus that has not been properly organized, lack of manpower or employees, and lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure.

4.2. SDGs Based Strategy and Implementation Model

Associated with Stakeholder Theory, in this case, what influences the decision-making of the Regional Government, then all parties such as Companies and Communities influence each other. Where the Government needs income through existing Mining Companies, and Mining Companies will not be able to operate without permission from the Government, as well as the Community. The influence of Companies on the Community is very large from a social and economic perspective, namely the opening of wide employment and business opportunities, conversely, the Company needs the Community in terms of operating the Company and in terms of fulfilling clothing, food and shelter needs. Likewise, the Community needs the Government to regulate life in order that a sense of security and peace is fulfilled. Therefore, the Government's Decision-making to achieve sustainability goals is certainly influenced by Stakeholders because by looking at the conditions that occur around the Mining Ring area caused by the activities of Mining Companies and seeing the situation or problems caused in the Community, the Government should be the Decision Maker to determine the strategy which is then manifested in actions/actions that should be taken. So in terms of achieving sustainability, Mining Companies as an entity should not only operate for the purpose of fulfilling their own interests but it is the Company's obligation to provide benefits not only to shareholders but all its stakeholders in this case the Community and Government.

From Figure 1, it can be explained that the SDGs achievement model by the North Morowali Regency Government begins with the Government's policy outlined in the Vision and Mission as a form of Government responsibility in order to improve the quality of life of the Community and is realized in Long-Term, Medium-Term, and Short-Term Activities/Programs. The programs that have been prepared are implemented. Although the SDG indicators have not become a measure in policy, implicitly the SDG indicators can be recorded in discussion forums to integrate local cultural values to each stakeholder in order that a high sense of responsibility arises for the preservation of nature and future generations. Intensive, effective, efficient, and collaborative supervision between the government and the community is certainly very important so that programs, activities, and policies can be implemented or applied properly and then poured into a report. Also, according to the researcher, the report should then be re-sorted by prioritizing things that are not realized properly, and from the results of the sorting, the government will promote a discussion again with other stakeholders, namely the community and companies operating in the area together with academics. A strong bond or good and close synergy is also needed between stakeholders, namely the government, community, and companies, to find joint solutions to achieve a goal, namely creating humans as organisms that have basic rights to live and gain welfare, which is a summary of the achievement of the SDGs indicators.

**SDGs Achievement Model for Local Government
Regency North Morowali**

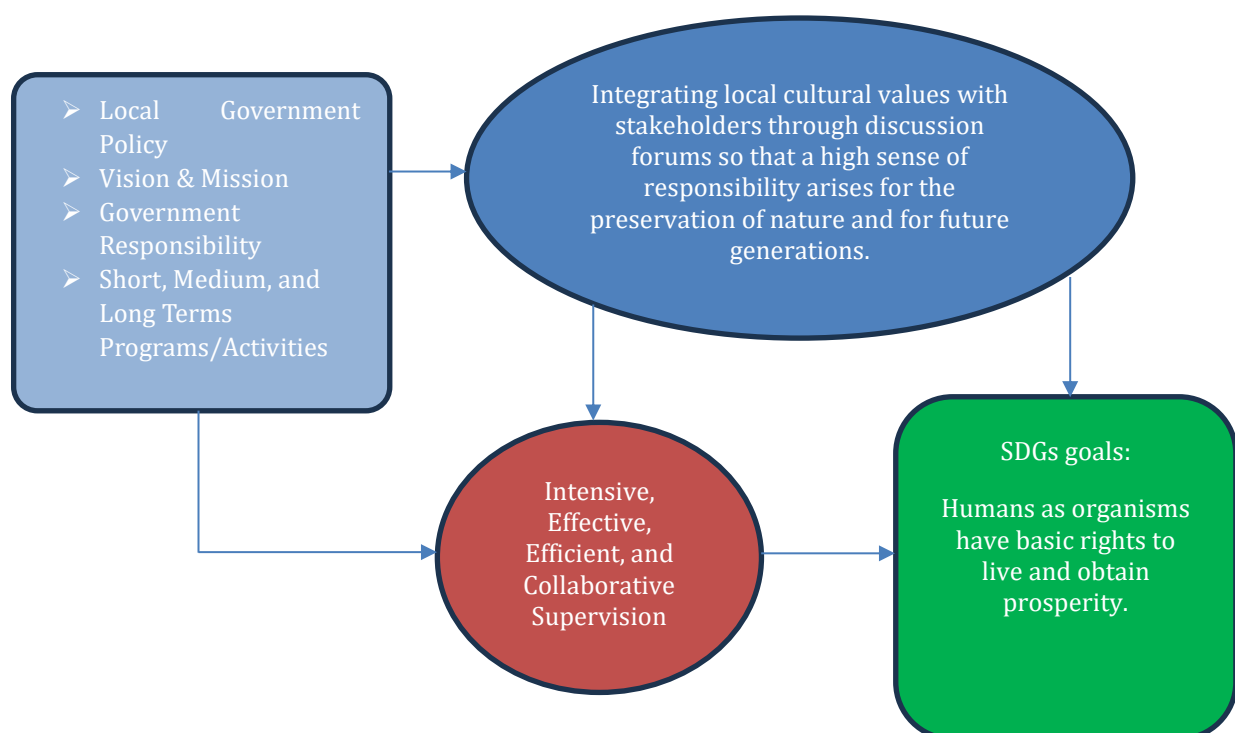


Figure 1

5. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the strategy that has been prepared by the North Morowali Regency Government to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals can be said that there are 8 goals that have been realized well, namely: Zero hunger, Quality education, Gender equality, Decent work and economic growth, Reduced inequality, Marine ecosystems, Peace justice and strong institutions, and Partnerships to achieve the goals. While the implementation of the other 9 goals has not been implemented well, such as policies on population migration issues, population settlement policies, and policies related to the problem of preventing the development of ARI. Likewise, the implementation of the availability of clean water, affordable energy, infrastructure development, and handling climate change problems due to mining and deforestation, still requires intensive, effective, and efficient supervision from the government. From the results of the analysis, it also appears that the regional government is predominantly influenced by the presence of mining companies, which, on the one hand, could provide a more dominant positive impact economically, but, on the other hand, could have a negative impact on aspects of environmental sustainability.

The recommendation from the research results is that good synergy is needed between stakeholders (regional government, companies, and the community, including academics) in preparing activity programs that are oriented towards the SDGs on the nine indicators that have not been achieved.

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