

Integrating SDGs into Sustainable Development in the Coastal Areas of Sumatra Island: A Case Study in Bengkalis Regency

by Taryono Taryono

Submission date: 12-Aug-2024 09:03AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 2430695769

File name: IJELLACUSH_VOL_2_MAY_2024_Pages_203-215.docx (458.56K)

Word count: 4199

Character count: 26983



Integrating SDGs into Sustainable Development in the Coastal Areas of Sumatra Island: A Case Study in Bengkalis Regency

24
Taryono

Department of Development Economics, Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia.

22
Address: Bina Widya Campus KM. 12.5, Simpang Baru, Tampan District, Pekanbaru City, Riau 28293

Author Correspondence: taryono@lecturer.unri.ac.id*

Abstract. This research examines effective methods for integrating Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into sustainable development in coastal villages on Sumatra Island, particularly in Bengkalis Regency. By employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches, the study aims to understand the challenges and opportunities faced by these villages. Coastal villages in Bengkalis show varying development statuses, with some reaching a level of self-sufficiency while others need further support to advance. The 2023 Village Development Index (IDM) reveals significant differences in SDG achievements, highlighting the need for targeted strategies. Recommendations include enhancing community capacity through training, empowering women, and involving local communities in program planning and implementation. Prioritizing environmentally friendly infrastructure and sustainable technologies is essential to address issues of consumption, production, and climate change. Additionally, supporting inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction through skills training and small enterprise support is crucial. Strengthening partnerships between local governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations will facilitate effective coordination and resource allocation. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system is needed to assess and adjust policies, ensuring improved sustainable development outcomes for Bengkalis Regency.

Keywords Sustainable Development Goals, Coastal village, Community Capacity Building, Empowering Women

1. INTRODUCTION

Development in the coastal areas of Sumatra Island, particularly in Bengkalis Regency, involves not only physical and economic improvements but also creating a balance between economic growth and environmental preservation. With a holistic and participatory approach, coastal villages can evolve into self-sufficient, prosperous, and sustainable areas. Enhancing the development status of these coastal villages plays a strategic role in promoting local community welfare while maintaining environmental sustainability. As a crucial sector for fisheries and tourism, coastal villages have significant economic potential. However, this potential is often overlooked in development planning. Therefore, efforts to elevate the development status of coastal villages are essential to ensure that this potential is optimized for the benefit of the community.

Equally important is environmental preservation. Sustainable coastal village development must consider environmental aspects such as mangrove ecosystem conservation, coral reef protection, and effective waste management (Kismartini et al., 2023). A well-

Received April 30, 2024; Revised May 14, 2024; Accepted May 39, 2024; Published May 31, 2024

preserved environment will not only support the sustainability of the fisheries sector but also attract tourists, create job opportunities, and ultimately improve the quality of life for local communities. Coastal villages that were once considered very underdeveloped have now shown significant progress towards achieving advanced and self-sufficient status. Thanks to targeted development efforts, these villages now have better infrastructure, easier access to public services, and a growing economy. The development of roads and bridges has facilitated mobility and distribution of fisheries products, while improved healthcare and education facilities have enhanced the quality of life for residents. With these achievements, these coastal villages have successfully moved from a status of severe underdevelopment to beginning to attain self-sufficiency.

28 However, despite these commendable advancements, efforts are not yet fully aligned with the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for villages. Several crucial aspects of the SDGs, such as poverty alleviation, inclusive and quality education, and environmental preservation, still require greater attention. For instance, although access to education has improved, challenges remain in ensuring that all children receive quality and equitable education. Similarly, environmental aspects, such as the preservation of coastal ecosystems like mangroves and coral reefs, still need to be reinforced. While the village economy has begun to grow with the diversification of enterprises and support for MSMEs, economic inequality within the village persists, and access to economic opportunities is not evenly distributed. Sustainable natural resource management also presents a challenge, particularly in addressing the increasingly apparent impacts of climate change.

Further synergy between physical development and community capacity building is essential to ensure that each advancement aligns with the principles of the SDGs for villages (Septanti et al., 2023). Village development in the coastal areas of Sumatra Island, particularly in Bengkalis Regency, plays a crucial role in creating community welfare and preserving environmental sustainability. As one of the coastal regencies with abundant natural resources, sustainable village development is imperative to ensure that these resources are optimized without harming the environment. Therefore, adopting the dimensions of sustainable village development (SDGs for villages) is a strategic and vital step for the future of villages in this region.

A study on coastal village development that integrates the achievement of SDGs for villages in formulating appropriate policies and strategies is crucial. This study aims to improve the quality of life for village communities without compromising environmental sustainability.

In the context of ongoing development, villages often face complex challenges such as poverty, social inequality, and environmental degradation. Therefore, a thorough and targeted study is needed to understand local dynamics and ensure that each development step taken contributes to long-term well-being..

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainable Village Development and SDGs for Villages

Sustainable village development is an effort to ensure that villages can grow economically, socially, and environmentally in a sustainable manner, thereby enhancing the well-being of village communities without compromising the natural resources that sustain life (Taryono et al., 2023) . This concept emphasizes the importance of balancing resource utilization to meet current needs while preserving the ability of future generations to meet their needs. In the context of villages, sustainable development is not only about economic growth but also about improving the quality of life through access to basic services, education, healthcare, and the protection of the environment and local culture.

However, despite the widespread acceptance of the concepts of sustainable village development and SDGs for Villages, their implementation still faces challenges on the ground. Challenges such as limited resources, lack of institutional capacity, and inequality in access to development opportunities remain obstacles that need to be addressed. Therefore, it is crucial to continuously develop strategies and policies that support the integration of SDGs for Villages into every aspect of development and to ensure that villages receive sufficient support to implement the necessary measures (Atey, 2024). With the right approach, sustainable village development can serve as a foundation for creating more resilient and self-sufficient villages. Villages that are able to manage their natural resources wisely, provide adequate basic services, and create inclusive economic opportunities will have a brighter future and will be able to contribute significantly to sustainable national development (Sari et al., 2024).

We present 18 SDGs for Villages as a framework and source of inspiration for every community as part of our endeavor to transform Indonesian villages into inclusive and sustainable growth hubs. This is the objectives (Kemendesa, 2024): Village Without Poverty, Village Without Hunger, Healthy and Prosperous Village, Quality Village Education, Women's Participation in Village, Village with Clean Water and Sanitation, Clean and Renewable Energy Village, Equitable Village Economic Growth, Infrastructure and Innovation

According to Village Needs, Village Without Inequality, Safe and Comfortable Village Settlements, Environmentally Conscious Village Consumption and Production, Climate-Resilient Village, Sea Environment-Conscious Village, Land Environment-Conscious Village, Peaceful and Just Village, Partnerships for Village Development, Dynamic and Culturally Rich Village Institutions.

The Importance of Integrating SDGs into Coastal Village Development

Integrating SDGs into coastal village development is not just about achieving individual goals, but also about creating synergies that advance social, economic, and environmental well-being simultaneously (Nurhadi et al., 2022). With this holistic approach, we can ensure that coastal villages develop sustainably and are resilient in facing a challenging future. Integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into village development in coastal areas is a crucial step to ensure ecosystem sustainability and community well-being. Coastal villages often face unique challenges such as vulnerability to climate change, environmental degradation, and economic disparities. Therefore, the application of SDGs not only helps address these challenges but also promotes inclusive and sustainable development.

Integration of SDGs in coastal village development aids in the preservation and protection of marine and terrestrial environments. SDG goals like Environmentally Conscious Sea Village and Environmentally Conscious Land Village emphasize the importance of maintaining coastal ecosystems, which are vital to many communities. These efforts involve the wise management of natural resources and the implementation of environmentally friendly practices, which in turn help preserve biodiversity and improve environmental quality (Yulianto et al., 2023). SDGs support the development of sustainable economies in coastal villages.

Integration of SDGs supports the improvement of quality of life and resilience of coastal communities. Goals such as Healthy and Prosperous Village and Village with Clean Water and Sanitation focus on providing essential health services and basic infrastructure crucial for community well-being (Jasin et al., 2022). By ensuring access to adequate healthcare facilities and clean water, we can reduce disease risks and improve the quality of life for coastal residents.

Challenges and Opportunities in Integrating SDGs for Villages

Integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into village development presents various challenges but also opens many opportunities that can be leveraged for the advancement of rural communities. The main challenges often relate to limitations in resources, institutional capacity, and information gaps. Meanwhile, the existing opportunities can accelerate the achievement of inclusive and sustainable development goals (Rami et al., 2021).

One major challenge in integrating SDGs into village development is the limitation of financial and technical resources. Many villages, especially those in remote or underdeveloped areas, often face issues with funding for SDG-related development projects. Additionally, the lack of technical capacity and knowledge about implementing sustainable practices can hinder progress. Therefore, support from the government, private sector, and donor institutions is needed to provide the necessary resources and training (Kumi, 2019).

Another challenge is the lack of coordination and integration among various programs and policies. Without a coordinated strategic plan, efforts to achieve SDGs can become fragmented and ineffective (Nonet et al., 2022). This requires a more holistic and integrated approach, as well as synergy among various stakeholders, including local governments, communities, and non-governmental organizations. However, these challenges also present significant opportunities for innovation and progress. With the involvement of various stakeholders, including local communities, there is an opportunity to develop more creative solutions tailored to local needs. The adoption of new technologies and sustainable practices can provide direct benefits to rural communities, such as increased energy efficiency, better natural resource management, and improved public services.

Another opportunity lies in community empowerment (Kurniawan et al., 2023). The SDGs emphasize the importance of active participation from all segments of society, including women and vulnerable groups. This opens opportunities to enhance community involvement in decision-making and project implementation, which can improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the initiatives.

Policies should focus on strengthening village institutional capacities through training and skill development, enabling them to manage sustainable development projects independently (Widhiyanti, 2022). Providing necessary tools and technology, as well as technical support, is also crucial to ensure that villages can implement best practices aligned with SDGs. Furthermore, allocating adequate budgets for SDG initiatives and establishing innovative funding mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships or grant funds, will

strengthen strategy implementation. This includes creating incentives for investors and donors to participate in village projects supporting SDGs.

3. METHODS

The purpose of this study is to determine and evaluate viable approaches for incorporating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into sustainable development in coastal communities in Bengkalis Regency, Sumatra Island. The study will concentrate on thirteen villages—Tanjung Leban, Sepahat, Tenggayun, Api-Api, Parit I Api-Api, Sukajadi, Bukit Batu, Buruk Bakul, Sungai Selari, Sejangat, Dompas, Pangkalan Jambi, and Sungai Siput—that are situated on the coastline region of Sumatra Island in Bengkalis Regency.



Figure 1. Map of Villages on the Coastal Area of Sumatra Island in Bengkalis Regency

The research methodology employs both qualitative and quantitative approaches to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities present. It includes a literature review to understand the global and local context of the SDGs and relevant sustainable development policies, an examination of policy documents, development reports, and previous studies on the implementation of SDGs in coastal areas.

Quantitative methods will be used to analyze statistical data related to SDG indicators, such as poverty levels, access to clean water, and health quality. This data will be sourced from the SDG progress reports published by the Ministry of Villages. On the other hand, qualitative methods will facilitate a deeper understanding of the challenges faced and the successes achieved in SDG implementation. The research will also identify best practices and case studies from other regions that have successfully integrated SDGs into coastal village development. By comparing these case studies with the conditions in Bengkalis Regency, the study will

provide evidence-based recommendations for strategies and policies that can be adapted to the region.

4. RESULTS

The development of coastal villages in Bengkalis Regency has advanced to the point that many communities are able to handle different facets of development on their own. It is imperative that pertinent parties keep offering the assistance and interventions required to assist communities classified as Advanced in obtaining Independent status and enhancing their ability to oversee sustainable development. The villages in this area show a wide range of development statuses, according to an analysis of the 2023 Village Development Index (IDM) data for coastal communities on Sumatra Island in Bengkalis Regency. With status categories like Independent and Advanced, this index gives a general idea of each village's level of development and autonomy.

Several settlements are listed in Table 1 as "Independent," indicating extremely high levels of development. These villages are Tanjung Leban (IDM 0.8259), Parit I Api-Api (IDM 0.8170), Tenggayun (IDM 0.8290), and Sungai Selari (IDM 0.9008). The designation of "Independent" suggests that these communities have made significant advancements and have the ability to independently oversee many facets of development and public services. On the other hand, villages classified as "Advanced" have made good progress toward becoming independent, but they still need more work and care. Sejangat (IDM 0.7954), Dompas (IDM 0.8037), Pangkalan Jambi (IDM 0.7576), Api-Api (IDM 0.8081), Sukajadi (IDM 0.8043), Bukit Batu (IDM 0.7740), Buruk Bakul (IDM 0.7894), Sepahat (IDM 0.8114), and Sungai Siput (IDM 0.7613) are some of these settlements. These towns still require more assistance to realize their full potential and eventually become independent, even though their Advanced status shows progress.

Table 1. Sustainable Development Goals Village Index and Building Village Index for Coastal Villages on Sumatra Island in Bengkalis Regency, 2023

INTEGRATING SDGS INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COASTAL AREAS OF SUMATRA ISLAND: A CASE STUDY IN BENGKALIS REGENCY

No	Village	SDGs for Villages	IDM	Village Status
1	Tanjung Leban	34,08	0,8259	Self-Sufficient
2	Sepahat	45,62	0,8114	Advanced
3	Tenggayun	40,90	0,8290	Self-Sufficient
4	Api-Api	46,32	0,8081	Advanced
5	Parit I Api-Api	51,13	0,8170	Self-Sufficient
6	Sukajadi	43,64	0,8043	Advanced
7	Bukit Batu	32,68	0,7740	Advanced
8	Buruk Bakul	30,24	0,7894	Advanced
9	Sungai Selari	50,59	0,9008	Self-Sufficient
10	Sejangat	50,43	0,7954	Advanced
11	Dompas	42,91	0,8037	Advanced
12	Pangkalan Jambi	45,79	0,7576	Advanced
13	Sungai Siput	48,86	0,7613	Advanced

Source : Kemendesa, 2023

Based on the 2023 SDGs Index data for the coastal areas of Sumatra Island in Bengkalis Regency, there is significant variation in sustainability achievement across different villages. These villages show different levels of achievement in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), reflecting differences in social, economic, and environmental conditions in each area. Villages like Sungai Selari (index value: 50.59) and Parit I Api-Api (index value: 51.13) show relatively high achievement in SDG indicators, indicating that these villages may have successfully implemented policies for sustainable development and achieved positive results in various development aspects. Conversely, villages with lower achievements, such as Buruk Bakul (30.24) and Bukit Batu (32.68), may have more difficulty achieving the SDG targets or may require further assistance to enhance village conditions.

Overall, the coastal areas of Bengkalis Regency exhibit clear differences in SDG achievements, indicating the need for more focused approaches and adjustments in development strategies for each village. Villages with lower indices may require additional support, both in terms of resources and training, to enhance their capacity to achieve sustainable development goals. Furthermore, the positive experiences of villages with higher indices can serve as models for other villages to accelerate SDG achievements across Bengkalis Regency.

It is important to continuously monitor these developments and conduct periodic evaluations to ensure that all villages can move towards achieving sustainable development

goals equitably (Arischa et al., 2024). Collaboration between local government, communities, and the private sector will be crucial in creating effective and sustainable solutions to address existing disparities and advance the well-being of all villages in Bengkalis Regency.

The SDG showing the highest achievement is "Clean and Renewable Energy Villages," with an outstanding index of 99.60. This indicates that villages in this area may have successfully maximized the use of clean and renewable energy sources. Conversely, achievements in "Environmentally Conscious Consumption and Production" and "Climate-Responsive Villages" are very low, with indices of 3.69 and 12.28 respectively. This highlights that villages in Bengkalis Regency face significant challenges in managing environmentally friendly consumption and production as well as addressing climate change.

In terms of health and education, the indicators "Healthy and Prosperous Villages" and "Quality Education Villages" have recorded fairly good values, at 60.97 and 62.32 respectively. This reflects relatively successful efforts in improving health and education quality in coastal villages. However, the goals "Poverty-Free Villages" and "Equitable Economic Growth in Villages" still show relatively low achievements, with indices of 35.90 and 32.60, indicating an urgent need to improve economic welfare and reduce poverty.

Additionally, the goal "Dynamic and Culturally Adaptive Village Institutions" shows a fairly adequate achievement with an index of 52.42, suggesting that village institutions are quite adaptive and culturally oriented. However, the goal "Partnerships for Village Development," with an index of only 30.64, indicates a need for improvement in collaboration and partnerships among various stakeholders to support village development.

Overall, this data underscores the need for a greater focus on environmental and climate change aspects, as well as economic development and poverty reduction. By strengthening strategies and interventions in these areas, it is hoped that villages in Bengkalis Regency can move closer to achieving the overall sustainable development goals.

INTEGRATING SDGS INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COASTAL AREAS OF SUMATRA ISLAND: A CASE STUDY IN BENGKALIS REGENCY

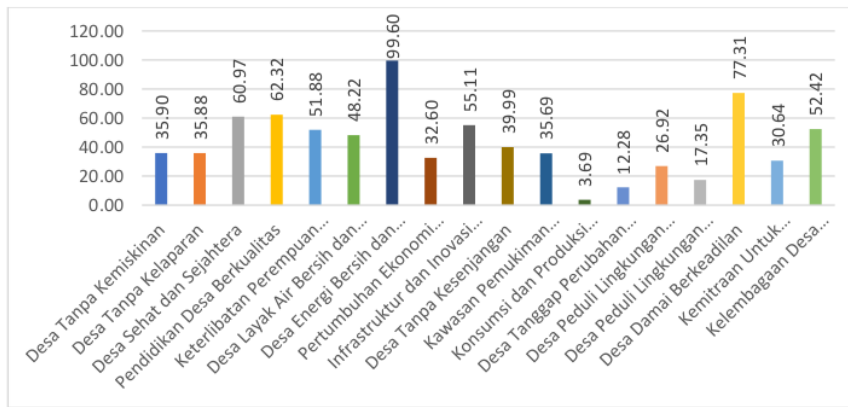


Figure 2. Average SDGs Index Values by Goal for Coastal Villages on Sumatra Island in Bengkalis Regency 2023

In the effort to integrate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into sustainable development on the coastal areas of Sumatra Island, particularly in Bengkalis Regency, several policy recommendations can be proposed to strengthen the achievement and sustainability of existing programs. A holistic and integrated approach is essential to ensure that every aspect of the SDGs is considered and effectively implemented (Ariffin et al., 2024; Sarjiyanto et al., 2022; Yulhendri et al., 2020).

- a. Capacity Building and Community Empowerment : Strengthening village capacity and empowering local communities are crucial to ensuring active participation in achieving the SDGs. Regular training and outreach programs focused on the importance of the SDGs and practical ways to achieve them should be implemented. This empowerment also includes increasing women's involvement in decision-making processes, which can better achieve the "Women's Engagement in Village" goal. Support for local community groups to play an active role in planning and implementing development programs will enhance the success of SDG initiatives.
- b. Environmental-Friendly Infrastructure Development: Given the low index in "Environmentally Conscious Consumption and Production" and "Climate Resilient Villages," policies that promote the use of eco-friendly technology and sustainable practices should be introduced. This includes improving energy efficiency, effective waste management, and the use of sustainable materials and technologies. Investment in green infrastructure and sustainable development will help villages address the impacts of climate change and improve their environmental conditions.

- c. **Addressing Poverty and Economic Inequality:** Addressing poverty and economic inequality requires policies that support inclusive and equitable economic growth. Programs that facilitate access to skills training, micro-financing, and support for small and medium enterprises can help increase village income and reduce poverty. Additionally, policies that encourage local economic growth, such as sustainable tourism development and community-based enterprises, will help create jobs and reduce economic disparities.
- d. **Strengthening Partnerships:** Strengthening partnerships between local governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations is vital for the success of sustainable development. Building strong collaborative networks will aid in coordinating SDG efforts and ensuring efficient resource allocation. This collaboration can also accelerate the implementation of SDG-supporting projects and enhance their impact at the local level.
- e. **Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation:** To determine the success and progress of the policies that have been put into place, ongoing monitoring and assessment are required. A thorough monitoring system must be created in order to track SDG accomplishments on a regular basis and pinpoint areas that require more focus. Precise data and thorough analysis will allow policy changes to be made as needed to improve sustainable development outcomes in Bengkalis Regency.

5. CONCLUSION

Although some villages on the coastal areas of Sumatra Island, Bengkalis Regency, have made significant progress in development, there is a notable variation in levels of self-sufficiency and SDG achievements across the region. Villages categorized as "Advanced" require additional support to progress to "Independent" status, while villages with lower indices need further intervention to improve their conditions and achieve sustainable development goals.

Proposed policy recommendations include strengthening community capacity through training and outreach, with a focus on empowering women and actively involving the community in planning and implementing programs. Developing environmentally friendly infrastructure and sustainable technologies should be prioritized to address issues related to consumption, production, and climate change. Additionally, policies supporting inclusive

economic growth and poverty reduction, such as skills training and support for small enterprises, are crucial for creating more equitable well-being.

Strengthening partnerships between local governments, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations is necessary to ensure effective coordination and efficient resource allocation in achieving the SDGs. Finally, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system should be developed to assess progress and the effectiveness of policies on an ongoing basis, allowing for necessary adjustments to improve sustainable development outcomes in Bengkalis Regency.

REFERENCES

- 7 Ariffin, M. M., Mohd Azam, I. S. A., Murtadha, M. A., Rosli, N. A., & Mohd Ishar, M. I. (2024). Sustainable Infrastructure Concept: Empowering The Initiatives in Construction. *International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development*, 13(1), 1470–1481. <https://doi.org/10.6007/ijarped/v13-i1/20881>
- 20 Arischa, K. L., Frinaldi, A., & Magriasti, L. (2024). Collaboration between Local Government and the Private Sector in Improving Public Infrastructure. *Tingkap: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Budaya & Ekonomi*, 20(November), 33–47.
- 13 Atey, E. (2024). Refugees in the EU And the SDGs: Decoding Inclusivity of Refugees in Assessment System of SDGs and Progress Towards SDGs. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)*, 6(1), 1–11. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/24797GSDR_report_2019.pdf
- 16 Jasin, F. M., Sya, A., & Khasanah, U. (2022). The Resilience of the Community of Bantaran Ciliwung River East Jakarta, Influencing Factors, and Adaptation Steps. *Proceeding The 2ndICHELSS*, 1019–1029.
- Kemendesa, 2024. <https://sid.kemendesa.go.id/sdgs>
- 10 Kismartini, K., Roziqin, A., & Authori, N. (2023). A stakeholder analysis for sustainable development of Maritime Village in Semarang coastal community, Indonesia. *Public Administration and Policy*, 26(3), 321–334. <https://doi.org/10.1108/PAP-10-2022-0119>
- 12 Kumi, E. (2019). Advancing the Sustainable Development Goals: An Analysis of the Potential Role of Philanthropy in Ghana. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 54(7), 1084–1104. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0021909619862591>
- 14 Kurniawan, H., Yulianto, Setiawan, R., Mladenov, S. V., & Ardiansyah, M. (2023). Sustainable Development Through Community Empowerment Based On Local Wisdom. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT)*, 41(2), 164–176. <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id/>

- ⁴ Nonet, G. A. H., Gössling, T., Tulder, V. R., & Bryson, J. M. (2022). Multi-stakeholder Engagement for the Sustainable Development Goals: Introduction to the Special Issue. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 180(4), 945–957. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-022-05192-0>
- ¹⁹ Nurhadi, M. S., Riniwati, H., & Yanuwadi, B. (2022). Scenarios and Actions of Sustainable Development in Coastal Rural Areas Policy. *Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Studies*, 5(9), 2812–2819. <https://doi.org/10.47191/jefms/v5-i9-36>
- ⁵ Rami, A. M., Aziz, F., Zaremohzzabieh, Z., & Ibrahim, A. (2021). Assessing the challenges of local leaders in rural community development: A qualitative study in Malaysia. *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 29, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.47836/pjssh.29.s1.01>
- ⁹ Sari, H. R., Yusran, Y. A., Wulandari, L. D., Santoso, J. T., & Nordin, J. (2024). Sustainability Evaluation of the “Batu Into Green” Village Based on the United Nation Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Civil and Environmental Science (CIVENSE)*, 7(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.civense.2024.007.01.1>
- ¹¹ Sarjiyanto, Sarwoto, & Darma, T. S. (2022). The Sustainability of Community Empowerment as Development Strategies: The Experience of Indonesia. *International Journal of Multicultural and Multireligious Understanding*, 9(3), 207–218. <https://doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v9i3.3604>
- ² Septanti, D., Santoso, E. B., Cahyadi, S., Setyawan, W., Utami, A. S. P. R., & Amiroh. (2023). Criteria for Sustaining Coastal Communities’ Livelihoods A case study of Karangasari Urban Village, Tuban Regency. *International Review for Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development*, 11(2), 278–293. https://doi.org/10.14246/irpspd.11.2_278
- ⁶ Taryono, Sujianto, Siregar, Y. I., & Indra, M. (2023). Participatory Sustainable Village Development Within the Bukit Rimbang Bukit Baling Wildlife Reserve Area in Kampar Regency. *International Journal of Sustainable Development and Planning*, 18(3), 817–826. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ijstdp.180317>
- ⁸ Widhiyanti, N. L. (2022). Implementation Of Village Law As A In Implementation Village Government. *The Journal of Socio-Legal and Islamic Law*, 1(1), 24–33.
- ⁸ Yulhendri, Melati, I. S., Marna, J. E., & Softazia, W. (2020). Economics Development Analysis Journal The Analysis of the Economic Inequality of the Coast Regions. *Economics Development Analysis Journal*, 9(1), 111–124. <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/edaj>
- ¹⁵ Yulianto, Inayah, A., Fahmi, T., Hidayati, D. A., & Meilinda, S. D. (2023). Village SDGs and Social Mapping: Efforts to Recognize the Potential of Village Towards Achieving the SDGs. *Langgas: Jurnal Studi Pembangunan*, 2(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.32734/ljst.v2i1.11176>

Integrating SDGs into Sustainable Development in the Coastal Areas of Sumatra Island: A Case Study in Bengkalis Regency

ORIGINALITY REPORT

18%

SIMILARITY INDEX

15%

INTERNET SOURCES

8%

PUBLICATIONS

11%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1	Submitted to Universitas Negeri Padang Student Paper	1%
2	scholar.its.ac.id Internet Source	1%
3	Submitted to Politeknik STIA LAN Student Paper	1%
4	Reichert, Peyton. "Identifying a Positive Relationship Between the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) Rating and a Cost-Based Competitive Advantage in Publicly Traded Firms", University of the Cumberland, 2024 Publication	1%
5	umpir.ump.edu.my Internet Source	1%
6	Submitted to Asia e University Student Paper	1%

7	Internet Source	1 %
8	journal.unismuh.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
9	www.iieta.org Internet Source	1 %
10	systems.enpress-publisher.com Internet Source	1 %
11	Submitted to Acknowledge Education Pty Ltd Student Paper	1 %
12	ugspace.ug.edu.gh:8080 Internet Source	1 %
13	www.ijfmr.com Internet Source	1 %
14	Submitted to South African College of Applied Psychology Student Paper	1 %
15	www.bioflux.com.ro Internet Source	1 %
16	journal.unj.ac.id Internet Source	1 %
17	pbsi-upr.id Internet Source	1 %
18	journal.um-surabaya.ac.id Internet Source	1 %

<1 %

19

www.europub.co.uk

Internet Source

<1 %

20

Submitted to University of Northumbria at
Newcastle

Student Paper

<1 %

21

etd.aau.edu.et

Internet Source

<1 %

22

www.iiste.org

Internet Source

<1 %

23

news.syr.edu

Internet Source

<1 %

24

jep.ejournal.unsri.ac.id

Internet Source

<1 %

25

Dedi Mulyadi, Leny Megawati. "The Dynamics
of Constitutional Court Decisions on Open
Proportional, Closed Proportional, And
Limited Open Proportional Electoral Systems",
Intellectual Law Review (ILRE), 2023

Publication

<1 %

26

www.zef.de

Internet Source

<1 %

27

jurnal.ahmar.id

Internet Source

<1 %

28	ecampus.sttif.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
29	eprints.ums.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
30	ijefm.co.in Internet Source	<1 %
31	irep.iium.edu.my Internet Source	<1 %
32	www.apfed.net Internet Source	<1 %
33	Dadang Mashur, Abdul Sadad, Zulkarnaini ., Geovani Meiwanda. "Model Implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals Policy in Buruk Bakul Village Bukit Batu District Bengkalis", KnE Social Sciences, 2023 Publication	<1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography Off

Integrating SDGs into Sustainable Development in the Coastal Areas of Sumatra Island: A Case Study in Bengkalis Regency

GRADEMARK REPORT

FINAL GRADE

GENERAL COMMENTS

/0

PAGE 1

PAGE 2

PAGE 3

PAGE 4

PAGE 5

PAGE 6

PAGE 7

PAGE 8

PAGE 9

PAGE 10

PAGE 11

PAGE 12

PAGE 13
