

Application of SDGS Programme to Economic Welfare and Growth in the Ganding Sub-District of the Sumenep District

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Abstract

At the international level, Indonesia has made a very strong commitment to decent work and plays an important role in ensuring that employment and labour issues are included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Indonesia, labour and employment is still an interesting discussion, especially if it is associated with the demographic bonus which should have great potential and role in national economic development. To test and analyse how effective and efficient the implementation of the SDGs 8 Pillars of Economic Development, especially regarding welfare and economic growth in Ganding District, Sumenep Regency. This research uses an approach to analyse the role of government in good governance as seen from the implementation of SDGs and the issues and strategies applied. The subjects of this study were Sumenep district government agencies. Survey respondents were village heads in Ganding sub-district and local community leaders. This research was analysed using content analysis. Primary data was obtained from interviews and questionnaires distributed to village heads and village officials who responded. Based on the results of these interviews, the programmes carried out by the village government and the Ganding sub-district government in Sumenep district are very effective and efficient in achieving the sustainable goals in SDGs No 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth. To improve innovation performance, village governments must be more proactive in responding to various issues related to changes in the regional environment both internally and externally. These changes must be responded wisely through research and development activities so that village tourism can maintain its existence in the future. One of the things that need to be considered is related to governance in the implementation of SDGs. To carry out the responsibilities of tourism villages in terms of management governance, the Village Government must become more innovative in product development, more effective and efficient ways of doing business, controlled resource utilisation, and the use of appropriate technology.

Keywords

Challenges; strategies; welfare; economic growth; sustainable development goals.



I. Introduction

The 2030 Agenda builds on countries' progress towards the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with 169 related targets and more than 200 indicators that member states have committed to implement by 2030 (Salvia, Leal Filho, Brandli & Griebeler, 2019).

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals cover almost everything from energy to climate; water, food and ecosystems; health and poverty; jobs and innovation (Weber,

2017). The Sustainable Development Goals are an important step up from the eight Millennium Development Goals.

Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and full employment opportunities, and decent work for all (Frey & Sabbatino, 2018). Having a job does not guarantee the ability to escape the grip of poverty. A persistent lack of decent work opportunities, inadequate investment and low consumption leads to the erosion of the fundamental social contract on which democratic societies are based, namely that all progress should be shared.

Putting job creation at the centre of economic policy-making and development plans will not only lead to decent work opportunities but also to stronger, more inclusive and poverty-reducing growth. This is a virtuous circle for both the economy and society and promotes sustainable development.

To keep pace with the growth of the working-age population worldwide by about 40 million annually, it is estimated that more than 600 million new jobs need to be created by 2030. The conditions of the estimated 780 million working women and men who earn less than two dollars a day and are not sufficient to lift themselves and their families out of poverty also need to be improved.

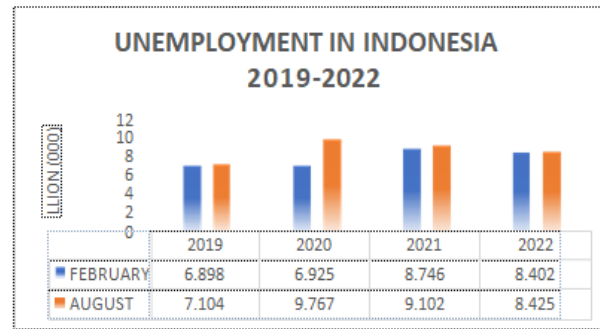
At the international level, Indonesia has made a very strong commitment to decent work and plays an important role in ensuring that employment and labour issues are included in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Indonesia, labour and employment is still an interesting discussion, especially if it is related to the demographic bonus which should have great potential and role in national economic development. Almost every year, workers in Indonesia take to the streets. The problem they bring is always the same, namely welfare. The following is data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) for 2019-2022 on the Indonesian population who are employed:



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2022)

Figure 1. Data on the Working Population in Indonesia (2019-2022)

Problems related to employment do not only occur in human resources (HR). The results of a study by the World Bank and the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) provide a clear picture of the problems in providing employment. The high number of workers is not directly proportional to the availability of jobs. As a result, the unemployment rate in Indonesia is still quite high. The following is data from the Central Bureau of Statistics on unemployment in Indonesia from 2019-2022:



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (2022)

Figure 2. Unemployment Data in Indonesia (2019-2022)

The government should solve the problem with various programmes such as mediating between educational institutions and employers. In this case, there must be training outside the labour market to increase the skills of young people who have just graduated from school which is in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal number 8 (SDGs 8) based on two interconnected pillars: decent work and economic growth (Galli, Đurović, Hanscom & Knežević, 2018). The overall goal of the Sustainable Development Goals is to provide a systematic and effective approach to achieving sustainable economic development that is socially and environmentally inclusive (Virto, 2018). Behind this overarching goal are separate but interrelated objectives to develop the education, technology and skills of the people who drive the economy (Gratzer and Keeton, 2017).

The economic trend of East Java is influenced by the size of the labour force. East Java had a population of 23.04 million as of February 2022, an increase of 650,933 compared to February 2021 and an increase of 234,440 compared to February 2020. From the East Java Statistics Service edition of 9 May 2022, Head of the East Java Office of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Dadang Hardiwan, said the Labour Force Participation Rate (TPAK) compared to the February 2021 TPAK increased by 1.24 percentage points, but is said to be still lower than the TPAK in February 2020. The Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in February 2022 was 4.81 per cent, down 0.36 percentage points compared to February 2021, but up 1.57 percentage points compared to February 2020.

According to BPS East Java, the total workforce was 21.93 million people, an increase of 900,630 from February 2021. Among the employment sectors, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries recorded the largest growth of 2.12 percentage points. On the other hand, the other services sector recorded the largest decline of 1.03 percentage points. A total of 8.22 million people (37.46 per cent) had formal employment, an increase of 0.46 percentage points from February 2021. The proportion of unemployment decreased by 0.64 percentage points, and the proportion of part-time workers increased by 0.41 percentage points compared to February 2021.

The Head of BPS East Java also explained that there were 1.64 million people (5.04 per cent of the working-age population) affected by COVID-19. This value consists of 116.65 thousand people who are unemployed due to COVID-19, 67.97 thousand people who are not in the labour force due to COVID-19, 81.76 thousand people who are not working due to COVID-19, and 1.37 million people who have reduced working hours due to COVID-19.

According to (Whitcraft, Becker-Reshef, Justice, Gifford, Kavvada & Jarvis, 2019), there is a strong consensus that infrastructure development promotes the availability of economic resources and services, while promoting comprehensive industrialisation

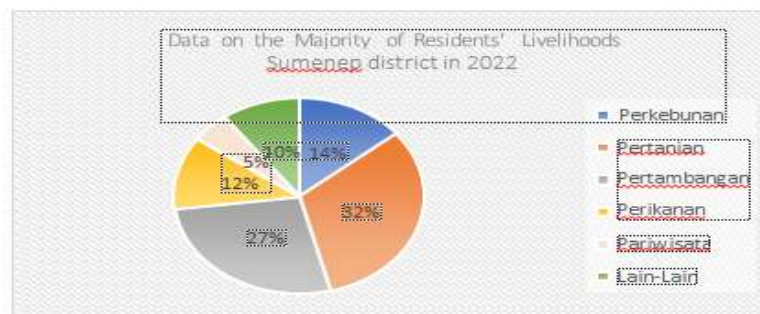
supports economic growth by increasing economic productivity (Hambrey, 2017). In addition, improvements in science, technology and innovation lead to productivity gains that impact economic growth, although this is especially true in developing countries that face many resource and governance constraints (Feeny, 2020). In particular, the current state of innovation, infrastructure development and industrialisation in developing countries limits the ability to achieve shared sustainability goals (Pandey & Asif, 2022).

Actions to overcome these limitations can be taken through a better understanding of the interconnections between SDG 8, particularly those related to the pillars of sustainable development, such as creating jobs, reducing poverty and providing decent work. The main issues of global trends are population growth, rapid urbanisation and rising living standards, which put great pressure on natural resources, but also have a significant impact on human resources (Eguskita, 2021). The situation is exacerbated by the growing impact of climate change on food and water availability. The increasing demand for water, energy and food, and the associated pressures from the natural environment highlight the importance and urgency of understanding the rapidly combining interactions of different resource management (Valencia, Simon, Croese, Nordqvist, Oloko, Sharma & Versace, 2019). Such an understanding is important and necessary for sustainable development, where there are close links between food, water, climate, energy, land use and ecosystems (Kuhn, 2018). The Sustainable Development Goals were created to address complex social, economic and environmental challenges. The connections between the SDGs represent an attempt to integrate ways of thinking and approaches to solve pressing problems on an unprecedented scale (Elder, Bengtsson and Akenji, 2016).

Connections between SDGs can often depend on the pathways through which the achievement of some SDGs can drive others, but the relationship is not necessarily the other way round (Griggs et al., 2014; McCollum et al., 2018; Nilsson, Griggs and Visbeck, 2016). Connections can also be explained differently depending on the type of contribution (Singh et al., 2018). In some cases, progress must be made first to achieve other SDGs (Le Blanc, 2015; McCollum et al., 2018; Nerini et al., 2018; Pradhan, Costa, Rybski, Lucht, & Kropp, 2017). For example, early decommissioning of fossil energy infrastructure and promoting access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services (SDG goal 7.2) requires sustainable infrastructure development (Fankhauser, Sehlleier & Stern, 2008).

In other cases, progress on one SDG is not necessary to achieve another. For example, building sustainable economic growth (e.g. expanding creative industries in line with SDG Goal 8).

In Sumenep district, the agricultural sector is the main livelihood of the community. In Sumenep district, the land area is the largest contributor to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), namely 39.41% in 2021 (BPS Sumenep District 2022). The following is data on the livelihoods of the Sumenep district community



Source: BPS, 2021 (Data processed)

Figure 3.

Based on the data above, it shows that the majority of people earn a living in agriculture as a producer of food crop agricultural subcategory commodities such as paddy rice and upland rice commodities as much as 32%, people earning a livelihood from plantation crops by 14%, people who work in mining such as mineral and energy resources around 27%, people who are fishermen around 12%, and people who are in the field of tourism and tourist attractions 5%, the rest around 10% they are mostly not making a living. With this data, it is not directly proportional to the improvement of the community's economy. The number of poor people in Sumenep district ranks third largest in East Java province at 218.6 thousand people (BPS East Java province 2022), indicating that the agricultural sector has not been able to improve the economy of the Sumenep district community. The per capita income of the population of East Java in 2021 was IDR 60.04 million, below the average income of the Indonesian population, and ranked 10th in Indonesia. Of the 10 provincial lists with the largest per capita GRDP, there are three provinces from the Kalimantan region and three provinces from the Sumatra region. According to Rustiadi et al. (2011), the ability to spur the growth of a region or region is highly dependent on the excellence or competitiveness of economic sectors in the region.

In the world of national and international tourism, the name Sumenep district is not well known. Even so, that does not mean Sumenep District does not have natural tourism potential. The tourism potential in Sumenep district is even arguably very extraordinary, because it is similar to other central tourism areas such as Yogyakarta and Bali. Sumenep district shows very diverse tourist attractions, from beach tours, mini island tours aka Gili (such as: Gili Iyang, Gili Labak, Gili Genting), Sapekan Island, Lombang Beach, Ambuten Beach, Daramista High Hill, Masalembu Islands and many more interesting tours that are often visited by tourists.

The tourism plan and development of Sumenep District is the Agropolitan and Agritourism sector. This is contained in the Sumenep District Regulation Number 12 of 2013 concerning the Regional Medium-Term Government Plan (RPJMD) for 2016-2021 and the Regional Spatial Plan for 2013-2033. Except for being included in the Sumenep District Agricultural Sector Development Plan, one of the efforts to develop agriculture is the development of quality raw materials. Critical assets are those based on physical aspects (soil and climate conditions) and socio-economic and institutional aspects (technical acquisition, human resource capacity, infrastructure, socio-cultural conditions) developed in the region. These are assets of strategic value (Sitorus et al. 2014).

The reason why researchers want to research in Sumenep District, because many factors encourage researchers such as remote areas but have not been optimal in developing the potential of their natural resources in Sumenep District. The hope of the results of this study can add insight to the stakeholders of the Sumenep district

government to pay more attention and evaluate the programs that have been implemented and optimised so that they can achieve sustainability development targets (SDGs on Welfare and Economic Growth).

Based on the above background, the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "APPLICATION OF THE SDGs PROGRAMME TO ECONOMIC SUFFICIENCY AND GROWTH IN GANDING KECAMATAN, SUMENEP DISTRICT".

II. Review of Literature

2.1 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an agenda for achieving global sustainable development in three dimensions: economy, society and environment, and an action plan for people, planet, prosperity and world peace. implemented in the form of the SDGs Goals are integrated, inclusive, global in nature, universally applicable, take into account the realities of countries with different capacities and levels of development, and coordinate national policies and priorities. I am considering it. Therefore, the role of the state is very important in formulating a comprehensive strategy between social and environmental development and national characteristics and priorities collectively.

Indonesia as one of the countries that adheres to the SDGs is very committed to its implementation and success. To that end, several strategic steps have been taken in 2016. Specifically, the development goals and their SDG targets, including national priorities, availability of SDG data and indicators for all SDG goals and targets, compilation of operational definitions for each SDG, draft Presidential regulation no.) 59/2017 on the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals) and the Preparation of Regional and National Action Plans for the Implementation of the SDGs (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016: 3). Most of the SDGs goals and sub-goals are listed in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019. A total of 57%, i.e. 96 out of 169 SDG targets, are aligned with national development priorities.

2.2 The theory of decent work

Decent work is simply defined as work done of one's own free will or choice, paid or provided with physical or psychological security and safety. It is work that provides sufficient income to support a decent and dignified life. To be considered decent work, it is expected to fulfil the following 3 conditions:

1. Accessible to all people of working age (so excluding children) without exception, including people with disabilities and gender neutral.
2. All workers are socially protected, including those engaged in informal economic activities.
3. All workers' voices and aspirations are communicated through a humane system of social dialogue.

This ideal condition should be the vision and commitment of all parties so that it can be realised for the benefit of a just and civilised humanity. The definitions above are expected to provide guidance to stakeholders, especially labour policy makers.

III. Research Methods

This research uses an approach to analyse the role of government in good governance as seen from the implementation of SDGs and the issues and strategies applied. The subjects of this research are Sumenep district government agencies. Survey respondents were village heads in Ganding sub-district and local village community leaders. This research was analysed using content analysis. Primary data was obtained from interviews and questionnaires distributed to village heads and village officials who responded. Secondary data was taken from the 2019-2022 Annual Report.

The problem to be studied by researchers is a dynamic social problem. Therefore, researchers choose to use qualitative research techniques to determine how research data is collected, processed, and analysed. This qualitative research is used to understand social interactions, for example through detailed interviews and observations, and can find clear patterns.

According to Nana (2013) qualitative research methods are research that describes and analyses phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, and perceptions of individuals and groups. Qualitative research methods are sometimes called naturalistic research methods because research is conducted in natural conditions. Qualitative studies are conducted on natural objects that develop naturally rather than being manipulated by researchers, but researchers have no real control over the dynamics of these objects....

IV. Result and Discussion

Based on the descriptive analysis of the challenges in implementing SDGs No. 8 in East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village, East Gadu Village as follows:

1. Thirdly, East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village, East Gadu Village have not been able to optimise the tourism village in the tourist destination environment.
2. Third, in East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village, East Gadu Village, it is less than optimal in encouraging its residents to be able to do business and create business opportunities in village tourism.
3. The three villages of East Rombiya, West Gadu, and East Gadu have not utilised nature and maximised their potential to become tourist villages.

4.1 Strategies to overcome challenges in implementing SDGs No. 8 in relation to the research findings

Based on descriptive analysis research results, the researcher uses the strategies carried out in implementing the implementation of SDGs No. 8 on the basis of relevant previous research as follows:

1. Strategies to face the challenges of implementing SDGs No 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth in East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village, East Gadu Village in Ganding District, Sumenep Regency. Referring to the findings of this study Stakeholders/managers/village governments must optimise all the resources in the area to make a tourist village icon and attract tourists to visit. By doing so, it can have an impact on the surrounding community to open a business and can grow the regional economy and open new jobs in the tourism area which can support the government's programme, namely SDGs no. 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth. The strategy is in accordance with previous research entitled "The Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) As an International Recipe in The Development of Equal Village Economic Growth in Bugisan Tourism Village" (tanti et

al, 2022) where the research explained and discussed the recipe in the implementation of the international development of SDGs in equal village economic growth in Bugisan Tourism Village. The concept of SDGs is an international development recipe agreed upon by countries in the world to overcome development imbalances between developed and developing countries and the results show that the efforts made by the village in achieving the 8th point by forming a Tourism Village. The existence of tourist villages is also closely related to the concept of Community Based Tourism (CBT) because community support in the form of providing tourism programmes, infrastructure development independently, and entrepreneurship that is carried out is a hallmark of the concept to achieve SDG No. 8 on decent work and economic growth.

2. Strategies to address the challenges of implementing SDGs No 8 on decent work and economic growth in East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village and East Gadu Village in Ganding Sub-district, Sumenep District. Referring to the findings of this study, stakeholders/managers/village governments should try to encourage their citizens to be able to try and create business opportunities in village tourism. Community involvement in the management of tourism villages is top down and is held by the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) which is responsible to the Village Government so that because of this, community empowerment is still not optimal. Therefore, in 2020 a Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) was formed to assist BUMDes in managing the tourism business unit as a digger and motivator for the community to actively participate in village tourism development, although Pokdarwis had stalled due to a lack of qualified human resources and finally began to be revamped in 2022. Community involvement is divided into three, according to the identified tourism products, namely in terms of attractions, amenities, and accessibility.

Involvement related to attractions can be seen in the community's participation in making typical products, such as Kopilung, Meletup Coffee, and woven bamboo that can be used as educational tours as well as souvenirs for visiting tourists. Then to add to the existing tourism potential, the Village Government provides facilities for local residents to practice gamelan and traditional dance, where these residents voluntarily attend to practice. And this strategy is in accordance with previous research entitled "Community Involvement in Supporting the Tourism Village Programme: A Descriptive Qualitative Study on Melung Tourism Village, Banyumas Regency" (herlan et al, 2022). The study shows that forming a Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) is a solution to the problems that occur in several tourist villages.

This can overcome problems such as the lack of community involvement and the lack of maximum benefits obtained in managing tourist villages. The results showed that information about tourism products and community involvement in processing products that are already owned, in order to support the running of the tourist village. It was also found that the position of the community and Pokdarwis as stakeholders is in the position of subjects, which has a high importance and its influence is also very high. This research provides implications for increasing community involvement in tourism activities and also growing the economy of the surrounding area and providing employment opportunities for people who do not have jobs. This is in accordance with the achievement of SDGs No 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth.

3. Strategies to face the challenges of implementing SDGs No 8 on decent work and economic growth in East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village and East Gadu Village in Ganding Sub- district, Sumenep District. Referring to the findings of this research, stakeholders/managers/village governments must take advantage of nature by maximising the potential to become a tourist village. The results of the statistical test

show that the development of the Tourism Forest has a positive and significant effect on the Village SDGs targets and has a strong influence of 95.1%. However, in its implementation, there are sub- indicators that must be improved, such as SDGs target 15 on dry land management and private sector support must be increased. This strategy is in accordance with previous research entitled "Analysis Utilisation Of Forests Used For Natural Tourism And Its Impact On The Target Of Rural Sdgs" (Dandi et al, 2022).

4.2 Analysis of the Implementation of SDGs No 8 Pillar of Economic Development on Decent Work and Economic Growth in Ganding District, Sumenep Regency

Based on the findings, it shows that East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village, East Gadu Village have implemented several programmes that can support the achievement of SDGs No 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth.

East Rombiya Village has done this by creating Village Tourism, namely Somber Rajeh Nature Tourism. This has a good influence and impact on the sustainability of the area because it has the attraction of tourists to visit and can improve the economy of the surrounding community by selling typical products of the East Rombiya Village area.

The same is the case with West Gadu Village by utilising agricultural land into Megah Rindu Farmer Tourism. This has an influence and many enthusiasts visit because they want to take a holiday and refreshing in a fresh natural place and have a good view. So that very many enthusiasts visit and encourage local residents to create culinary businesses for tourists to visit. This means that this programme can have a good impact on providing decent employment and growing the economy of the surrounding community.

East Gadu Village is no different. Utilising and bringing out the potential of natural resources can create Teras Langit Tourism. This is the most attractive tour for millennial people who really like the view on a high hill. With the creation of these tours, it has a lot of impact on the community and can feel economic growth and economic movement from tourist visitors. The Village Government must also encourage its citizens to be entrepreneurs to create speciality products that can be felt by visitors. Thus the achievement of SDGs target 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth can be realised.

4.3 Analyse how effective and efficient is the implementation of SDGs No 8 Pillar of Economic Development on Decent Work and Economic Growth in Ganding Sub-district, Sumenep District.

The implementation of SDGs No 8 in several villages in Ganding sub-district, Sumenep district, is very effective and efficient. Because the programmes carried out such as creating tourist villages are very attractive for the area and also many people are absorbed by their labour to manage these tours.

For PKK (Family Welfare Development) mothers, it also has a significant impact because they can innovate and optimise the creation of food products that can be sold to tourist visitors as a source of income.

Based on these interviews, the programmes carried out by the village government and the sub-district government of Ganding Sumenep district are very effective and efficient in achieving the sustainable goals in SDGs No 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth.

4.4 Analysis of findings in relation to the SDGs

The United Nations (UN) launched the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a global agenda to follow the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs have 18 goals, including life without poverty, without hunger, good health and welfare, quality

education, and gender equality. One of the Government of Indonesia's strategies to support the SDGs is to empower tourism villages in tourist areas or districts where the majority of people have small incomes such as East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village, East Gadu Village, Ganding District, Sumenep Regency.

One form of government support for BUMDes business development is lodging and restaurants, additional tour packages such as travelling by bicycle rental, offroad by jeep, sales of local community products (ceramics, bamboo weaving, etc.). BUMDes are expected to have SMEs, and SMEs are expected to contribute to increasing family income and overcoming economic problems by fulfilling daily needs (Trivendi et al. 2011). It is expected to improve family welfare (Seng, 2018).

The existence of BUMDes provides benefits for SMEs to contribute to the improvement of their families (Kramer, 2010). Several studies show that village economic centres help their members fulfil social needs, improve welfare, and increase business (Mujanah et al, 2019). BUMDes can also provide support in developing the economy in rural areas and supporting family welfare (Sungkawati and Suarniati 2015; Widiyanti et al. 2018; Sungkawati et al. 2018). For this reason, research was conducted on the impact in supporting the achievement of SDGs no 8 in rural/tourist areas.

The existence of Tourism Villages in rural and low-income districts aims to a) encourage economic activity in these villages and areas, b) encourage community participation among low- income families, c) strengthen the social capital of rural residents. All of these can support the achievement of the SDGs. Therefore, the Village Government needs further support and development in terms of quality and quantity so that SDGs No 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth can be achieved more comprehensively.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn: Based on the findings, it shows that East Rombiya Village, West Gadu Village, East Gadu

1. Village have implemented several programmes that can support the achievement of SDGs No. 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth which has many activities such as creating a Tourism Village that has many impacts on the community.
2. Based on some of the results of these interviews, the programmes carried out by the village government and the Ganding sub-district government in Sumenep district are very effective and efficient in achieving sustainable goals in SDGs No 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth. Because the programmes carried out such as creating a tourist village are very attractive for the area and also many people are absorbed by their workforce to manage the tour. For PKK mothers, it also has a very significant impact because they can optimise and innovate related to the creation of food products that can be sold to tourist visitors as a field of income.

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