Legitimasi
Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Politik Hukum
Vol. 15, No. 1, January-June 2026

ISSN:
2088-8813 (Print)
2579-5104 (Online)

Legal Harmonization of Regional and National Development Plans for Sustainable Development Goals Implementation: Evidence from Bima Regency, Indonesia

Nuzulul Rahmah*
Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia

Taufik Firmanto
Universitas Muhammadiyah Bima, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia
Corresponding Author: nuzululrahmah86@gmail.com*

Submitted: December 4, 2025 Accepted: May 21, 2026 Published: June 24, 2026

Abstract: *The legal harmonization between the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Bima Regency and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is a key prerequisite for achieving national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). However, SDG implementation at the regional level still faces challenges, indicating inconsistencies between regional and national planning frameworks. This study examines the extent to which harmonization between the RPJMD of Bima Regency and the RPJMN accommodates SDG principles and their implications for sustainable regional development. Using a normative juridical approach, the research analyzes statutory, conceptual, and policy documents related to development planning. The findings show varying levels of alignment in SDG integration. Strong harmonization is observed across basic services, poverty reduction, education, and health, while more complex targets, such as climate action, innovation, and institutional sustainability, remain only partially integrated. The study identifies regulatory frameworks, institutional capacity, political dynamics, and stakeholder participation as key factors influencing the effectiveness of harmonization. Although harmonization enhances policy coherence and supports the implementation of sustainable development, inconsistencies in legal and policy frameworks can hinder the comprehensive achievement of the SDGs at the regional level. Therefore, effective harmonization requires strengthened intergovernmental coordination, improved local institutional capacity, and broader stakeholder engagement to ensure integrated implementation of SDG targets.*

Keywords: *Legal Harmonization, Bima Regency, Sustainable Development Goals, Regional Development Planning*

Abstrak: Harmonisasi hukum antara Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Kabupaten Bima dan Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (RPJMN) merupakan prasyarat penting dalam pencapaian prioritas pembangunan nasional dan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs). Namun, implementasi TPB di tingkat daerah masih menghadapi berbagai tantangan yang menunjukkan adanya ketidaksesuaian antara kerangka perencanaan pembangunan daerah dan nasional. Penelitian ini mengkaji sejauh mana harmonisasi antara RPJMD Kabupaten Bima dan RPJMN telah mengakomodasi prinsip TPB serta implikasinya terhadap pembangunan berkelanjutan di daerah. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif, penelitian ini menganalisis dokumen peraturan perundang-undangan, konsep, dan kebijakan yang terkait dengan perencanaan pembangunan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya variasi tingkat keselarasan dalam integrasi TPB. Harmonisasi yang kuat ditemukan pada sektor pelayanan dasar, pengentasan kemiskinan, pendidikan, dan kesehatan, sedangkan target yang lebih kompleks, seperti aksi iklim, inovasi, dan keberlanjutan kelembagaan, masih terintegrasi secara parsial. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi bahwa kerangka regulasi, kapasitas kelembagaan, dinamika politik, dan partisipasi pemangku kepentingan merupakan faktor utama yang memengaruhi efektivitas harmonisasi. Meskipun harmonisasi dapat meningkatkan koherensi kebijakan dan mendukung implementasi pembangunan berkelanjutan, ketidakkonsistenan regulasi dan kebijakan dapat menghambat pencapaian TPB secara komprehensif di tingkat daerah. Oleh karena itu, harmonisasi yang efektif memerlukan penguatan koordinasi antarpemerintah, peningkatan kapasitas kelembagaan daerah, serta perluasan partisipasi pemangku kepentingan untuk memastikan implementasi TPB yang terintegrasi.
Kata Kunci: Harmonisasi Hukum, Kabupaten Bima, Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah

Introduction

Sustainable development has become a fundamental global agenda, as embodied in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As a developing country, Indonesia has demonstrated a strong commitment to integrating the SDGs into its development planning framework at both the national and regional levels. This planning framework is manifested in the National Medium-Term Development Plan and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan. Both documents serve as the primary guidelines for the government in formulating development policies and programs over a five-year period.[1] However, implementing the SDGs at the regional level often faces challenges, particularly in integrating indicators and ensuring data availability. This condition indicates the potential for disharmony between the RPJMD and the RPJMN, particularly in the context of achieving SDG targets. Therefore, an in-depth examination is required to analyze the extent to which the legal

[1]Richard Harris, Rina Shahriyani Shahrullah, and Nurlaily Nurlaily, "Investment Incentives in Environmental Projects in Indonesia: An Analysis of Legal Potentials & Challenges," *Journal of Judicial Review* 26, no. 1 (2024), https://doi.org/10.37253/jjr.v26i1.9150; Ivan Taslim and Muh. Firyal Akbar, "Koordinasi Publik Untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB) Banjir Pada Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Gorontalo," *Jurnal Wilayah Dan Lingkungan* 7, no. 2 (2019), https://doi.org/10.14710/jwl.7.2.63-78.

harmonization between the RPJMD of Bima Regency and the RPJMN has accommodated SDG principles and targets.[2]

The issue of legal harmonization between the RPJMD and the RPJMN is particularly significant, as misalignment may lead to inefficient resource utilization, overlapping policies, and even hinder the achievement of national development goals and the SDGs as a whole. Synchronization between central and regional policies is a prerequisite for achieving effective, well-directed, and sustainable development. Regional governments play a crucial role in adapting to and implementing the SDGs in line with local conditions, as the success of national development depends heavily on achievements at the subnational level.[3]

This study examines the extent of legal harmonization between the RPJMD of Bima Regency and the RPJMN and its implications for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It assesses the alignment of SDG targets and indicators in local planning documents with national policy directives, ensuring regional development remains contextually relevant while contributing to the broader SDG agenda. The research employs a normative legal approach by analyzing legal and policy documents related to development planning and SDG implementation. It aims to identify the degree of alignment between the RPJMD and RPJMN in integrating SDG principles and to explore its implications for sustainable development in Bima Regency. The study addresses the research question: how is legal harmonization between the RPJMD of Bima Regency and the RPJMN implemented within the SDG framework? Using a normative legal research design, it examines legal norms, principles, theories, and doctrines through statute and conceptual approaches to analyze relevant regulations and scholarly perspectives on development planning and legal harmonization. [4]

The data used in this research consist of secondary data obtained through library research. The sources include primary legal materials such as relevant laws and regulations—namely Law No. 25 of 2004, Law No. 26 of 2007, Presidential Regulations concerning the SDGs, and regional regulations related to the RPJMD of Bima Regency. Secondary legal materials include textbooks, scholarly works, legal research findings,

[2]Arif Sofianto, "Integrasi Target Dan Indikator Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Ke Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Di Jawa Tengah," *Jurnal Litbang Provinsi Jawa Tengah* 17, no. 1 (2019), https://doi.org/10.36762/jurnaljateng.v17i1.784; M Amirya and G Irianto, "Tantangan Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Peradaban*, 2023.

[3]Y Anggraini, A Yasir, and Z Ridlwan, "Perbandingan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Sebelum Dan Sesudah Amandemen Undang-Undang Dasar 1945," *Fiat Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2016), https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v9no1.589; A Amiludin and M Asmawi, "Problematics And Legal Dimensions In Arrangement Of Space According To Law Number 26 Of 2007," *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy Studies*, 2020; S Issundari and Y M Yani, "Implementasi Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Melalui Kerja Sama Internasional Daerah," *Jurnal Studi Diplomasi Dan Keamanan* 13, no. 1 (2021), https://doi.org/10.31315/jsdk.v13i1.4366.

[4]Taufik Firmanto et al., *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum: Panduan Komprehensif Penulisan Ilmiah Bidang Hukum*, *Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia* (Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia, 2024).

journals, and articles, while tertiary legal materials consist of legal dictionaries and encyclopedias. Data collection was conducted through documentation and library research, analyzing written materials from these sources. Subsequently, the collected data were examined qualitatively using a descriptive-analytical method, aiming to present the research object systematically and comprehensively, followed by analysis grounded in applicable legal principles and norms to provide critique, support, or recommendations based on existing theories.

Literature has examined the harmonization of development planning processes and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Indonesian context. Earlier research highlights the integration of the SDGs into regional development strategies, analyzing the relationship between SDG principles and various elements of regional development plans. Other studies have investigated the alignment between development plans and budgeting at the national, provincial, and municipal levels, focusing on identifying policy gaps and harmonization efforts.[5] In the context of regional planning, the formulation of the RPJMD incorporates complementary documents such as the Strategic Environmental Assessment to ensure that sustainable development issues are adequately integrated. Several studies have even addressed the synchronization between the RPJMD and Smart City Master Plans. The implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia also involves mapping SDG goals and targets to national development priorities and preparing action plans across different administrative levels.[6] Challenges in localizing the SDGs, namely translating global goals into local contexts, have also received considerable scholarly attention.[7] Furthermore, the failure to establish an effective regulatory system can hinder development, with misalignment between regulatory planning and development policies identified as a key issue.

Development Planning: Theoretical Foundations

Development planning constitutes a series of continuous efforts encompassing various cross-sectoral and regional aspects, aimed at achieving national objectives and promoting public welfare.[8] In Indonesia, development planning is governed by Law No.

[5]Anggi Aran Putra et al., "Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into a Regional Development Plan in Indonesia," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 16, no. 23 (2024), https://doi.org/10.3390/su162310235; S Ningrum et al., "Policy Harmony or Dissonance in Multi-Level Governance Indonesia," *Journal of Ecohumanism* 3, no. 8 (2025), https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5741.

[6]Rizky Wulan Ramadhani, Fajar Rizali Rakhman, and Edy Prihantoro, "Communication Strategy Development of LPP TVRI in Implementing Nawacita and Sustainable Development Goals," *Mediator: Jurnal Komunikasi* 13, no. 2 (2020), https://doi.org/10.29313/mediator.v13i2.6499.

[7]Fernando Ortiz-Moya and Marco Reggiani, "Contributions of the Voluntary Local Review Process to Policy Integration: Evidence from Frontrunner Cities," *Npj Urban Sustainability* 3, no. 1 (2023), https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-023-00101-4.

[8]K Cahya and S Wibawa, "Enhancing Information Transparency for Effective Governance: A Study on Government Procurement in Indonesia," *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 2024, 873, https://doi.org/10.62271/pjc.16.2.873.886.

25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System and Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning, both of which are interrelated in achieving economic, social, and environmental balance.[9] Indonesia's national development planning system integrates planning at both the central and regional levels. National development planning documents consist of the National Long-Term Development Plan and the National Medium-Term Development Plan, while at the regional level, they include the Regional Long-Term Development Plan and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan.[10] The Regional Development Planning Agency plays a central role in regional development planning, with responsibility for implementing development initiatives within its mandate. Nevertheless, regional development planning must remain aligned with national planning.[11] Historically, development theory first emerged within the neo-classical school in the 1950s, transferring insights regarding the factors influencing a nation's economic growth. Development planning policies in Indonesia, particularly during the New Order era, were heavily influenced by Western perspectives that emphasized economic growth.[12]

Legal harmonization can be understood as an effort to align, adjust, consolidate, and unify the conceptual framework of a draft regulation with other laws and regulations—whether higher, equal, or lower in hierarchy so that the resulting framework is systematic, non-contradictory, free from overlap, and fully integrated. This harmonization process is essential to prevent regulatory dualism within the legal system and to ensure the attainment of the law's fundamental objective, namely the promotion of public welfare.[13] Harmonization can be carried out through two stages of formulation: harmonization of the regulatory system (policy formulation) and harmonization of the substance (normative provisions).[14] In practice, harmonizing laws and regulations in Indonesia faces several challenges, including weaknesses in the harmonization function during the legislative drafting stage, which often results in inconsistent regulations with their intended substance. In addition, overlapping authority between competent institutions, such as the Ministry of Law and Human Rights and the Ministry of Home Affairs, poses challenges to harmonizing regional regulations.

[9]Andi Setyo Pambudi and Santun R.P. Sitorus, "Omnimbus Law Dan Penyusunan Rencana Tata Ruang: Konsepsi, Pelaksanaan Dan Permasalahannya Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Bhakti Praja*, 2021, https://doi.org/10.33701/jiwbp.v11i2.2216.

[10]D Sadiawati et al., "Kajian Reformasi Regulasi Di Indonesia," 2019.

[11]M Darwin, "How Participation Shapes Local Development," *Populasi* 24, no. 2 (2016): 37, https://doi.org/10.22146/jp.27229.

[12]A R Hariyadi, "Dinamika Kebijakan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Indonesia," *JDKP Jurnal Desentralisasi Dan Kebijakan Publik* 2, no. 2 (2021): 259, https://doi.org/10.30656/jdkp.v2i2.3887.

[13]S Budoyo, "Konsep Langkah Sistemik Harmonisasi Hukum Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan" 4, no. 2 (2014), https://doi.org/10.26877/civis.v4i2/juli.613.

[14]Agung Kristyanto Nababan et al., "Keabsahan Materi Muatan Terkait Uang Pesangon Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan," *JURNAL USM LAW REVIEW* 5, no. 1 (2022), https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v5i1.4808.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as the successor to the Millennium Development Goals, serve as a global framework for creating a more sustainable future.[15] The SDGs were adopted in 2015 and apply from 2016 to 2030, comprising 17 Goals, 169 Targets, and 242 Indicators that encompass economic, social, and environmental dimensions.[16] The fundamental principles underlying the SDGs are known as the 5Ps: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership, all of which are interconnected and integrated. The concept of sustainable development itself has evolved since the 1972 United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and was systematically defined in 1987 in the report "Our Common Future." The Rio Conference in 1992 introduced the three main pillars of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental, with governance added as a fourth pillar during the Rio+20 Conference in 2012.[17] Indonesia has demonstrated a strong commitment to integrating the SDGs into its development planning, including through Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017, which mandates the preparation of the SDGs Roadmap and the National Action Plan.[18] Many SDG targets have even been incorporated into the 2015–2019 RPJMN.[19] Fundamentally, the SDGs transform the traditional view of development that focuses solely on economic growth.

An Overview of the RPJMN and RPJMD of Bima Regency within the Framework of Sustainable Development

The RPJMN is essentially a five-year national development framework that translates the country's long-term development vision into targets, indicators, and sectoral priorities, while the RPJMD serves as an operational instrument at the regional level that must translate these national directions into local needs, fiscal capacity, and spatial characteristics. In the context of sustainable development, the relationship between the RPJMN and the RPJMD should not be understood merely as an administrative relationship between the central government and local governments, but rather as a substantive relationship that demands the simultaneous alignment of economic, social, and environmental objectives. Therefore, the RPJMD of Bima Regency should not merely be a political document for regional development, but also a medium

[15]Harris, Shahrullah, and Nurlaily, "Investment Incentives in Environmental Projects in Indonesia: An Analysis of Legal Potentials & Challenges."

[16]Indah Wardaty Saud, Widya Kurniati Mohi, and Nurul Aini Pakaya, "Analisis Peran 'Aisyiyah Wilayah Gorontalo Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," *Publik (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi)* 9, no. 1 (2020), https://doi.org/10.31314/pjia.9.1.1-14.2020.

[17]Nanang Subekti, I. Gusti Ketut Ayu Rachmi Handayani, and Arief Hidayat, "Convergence of Green and Sustainable Principles from the Perspective of Economic Democracy in Indonesia," *International Journal of Advanced and Applied Sciences* 11, no. 5 (2024), https://doi.org/10.21833/ijaas.2024.05.004.

[18]Suci Megawati et al., "Fostering Local SDGs Performance with Green Government Initiative: Insights from Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia," in *E3S Web of Conferences*, vol. 568, 2024, https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202456801006.

[19]R W Ramadhani, F R Rakhman, and E Prihantoro, "Communication Strategy of LPP TVRI for SDGs," *Mediator* 13, no. 2 (2020): 263, https://doi.org/10.29313/mediator.v13i2.6499.

for integrating the sustainability agenda capable of balancing economic growth, reducing inequality, strengthening basic services, and protecting the environment.[20]

Fiscal decentralization requires a context-specific approach, as each regency has distinct needs, capacities, and vulnerabilities; therefore, regional development plans must take local typologies into account. Effective policy depends on government capacity, public participation, and reliable data, positioning the RPJMD of Bima Regency as an adaptation of the national agenda rather than a replication of central targets. The RPJMN emphasizes integrated, potential-based development and the reduction of inter-regional disparities, implying that the RPJMD should reflect internal regional diversity, growth centers, and connectivity. Bima Regency itself is not homogeneous, as urban, coastal, agricultural, and isolated areas have different development needs. Therefore, sustainable development requires spatially differentiated priorities rather than merely aggregating sectoral programs.[21] Effective regional development strategies in new growth areas require strengthening connectivity, leveraging local economic potential, and designing policies that can reduce interregional disparities.[22]

A regional development typology based on physical and socio-economic dimensions is essential for designing precise development interventions. In this context, the RPJMD of Bima Regency functions as an instrument to translate the RPJMN agenda into more targeted regional strategies, ensuring that sustainability is not limited to equitable distribution rhetoric but also addresses spatial issues such as service access, infrastructure, growth centers, and intra-regional disparities. From an ecological perspective, RPJMN–RPJMD alignment must also consider the integration of environmental risks, regional vulnerabilities, and the precautionary principle in development planning. Sustainable development requires the integration of economic and social objectives with environmental carrying capacity; therefore, the RPJMD should be responsive to local ecological challenges, including coastal risks, spatial planning, land-use change, and cross-sectoral policy coordination.[23]

Development planning that ignores long-term environmental risks will result in an imbalance between economic expansion and regional sustainability; therefore, risk issues must be explicitly incorporated into planning and land-use documents. Policy

[20]D Wardhana, "Decentralisation and Distribution: A Multi-Dimensional Taxonomy of Indonesian Districts," *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 388–409, https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.438.

[21]Akibu and P Namdech, "Strengthening Local Government Organisation Capacity for Adaptive Development Policy Responsive to Community Needs," *Journal of Contemporary Governance and Public Policy* 6, no. 2 (2025): 135–56, https://doi.org/10.46507/jcgpp.v6i2.715.

[22]Cut Zulfa Husna, Andrea Emma Pravitasari, and Andi Syah Putra, "Regional Development Strategies in New Growth Centers Around Barsela Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Southwest Aceh Regency," *The Indonesian Journal of Planning and Development; Vol 10, No 1 (2025): Accepted Title (Full Paper in Layout Editing)DO - 10.14710/Ijpd.10.1.12-26* 10, no. 1 (2025).

[23]V B Rosandi, A E Pravitasari, and R A Cesarini, "Decoding Regional Diversity: Physical and Socio-Economic Development Typology of Sub-Districts in Bogor Regency," *The Indonesian Journal of Planning and Development* 10, no. 1 (2025): 38–54, https://doi.org/10.14710/ijpd.10.1.38-54.

coherence is essential for coastal community development, as sustainability depends on the alignment of sectoral policies, community empowerment, and local values. In Bima Regency, the RPJMD should therefore be understood not merely as a list of programs, but as a policy framework that integrates development objectives with ecological risk management and sustainable resource use. Its quality in supporting sustainable development is determined by its ability to connect national agendas with concrete local environmental challenges.[24]

Cross-sectoral development requires strong institutional networks, public participation, and a clear coordination framework to prevent the development agenda from fragmenting.[25] Local food security is strongly influenced by fiscal capacity and public spending priorities in sectors such as health, education, housing, and the economy, which are essential for sustainable development. In this context, the RPJMD of Bima Regency should function as a development consolidation tool that links national priorities with local budget capacity, bureaucratic coordination, and community needs. The success of sustainable development in Bima Regency depends on the RPJMD's ability to translate the RPJMN into concrete, adaptive governance that prioritizes long-term sustainability.[26]

The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) is a five-year development planning document that serves as a guiding framework for ministries/agencies and regional governments in formulating their strategic plans. The RPJMN explicitly integrates the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national development objectives, with at least 124 SDG targets aligned with the 2020–2024 RPJMN, reaffirming Indonesia's commitment to the 2030 Agenda.[27] This integration demonstrates that the RPJMN functions as a macro-level framework aimed at balancing economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social equity through a range of national priority programs.

The RPJMD of Bima Regency is expected to reflect and support the national development vision; however, a review indicates potential legal disharmony with the RPJMN, leading to misalignment of regional and national priorities and potentially hindering SDG achievement, particularly in environmental and sustainable economic dimensions. In previous planning periods, regional policies tended to prioritize short-term economic growth, such as corn productivity, while overlooking ecological

[24]T Rahaju, B Wijanarko, and Meirinawati, "Study of Policy Coherence in Coastal Community Development Based on Local Wisdom in Coastal Urban Area," *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 482–95, https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.760.

[25]V Juwono et al., "Analysis of Public Management in Network Governance for Transit-Oriented Development in Jakarta (Study: Integrated Transportation of Blok M - Sisingamangaraja)," *Jurnal Borneo Administrator* 21, no. 3 (2025): 219–32, https://doi.org/10.24258/jba.v21i3.1620.

[26]S Laksana and M Ruslan, "Fiscal Strategy for Local Food Resilience: Empirical Evidence from East Java 2018–2024," *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 410–27, https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.874.

[27]Gindo Leontinus, "Program Dalam Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) Dalam Hal Masalah Perubahan Iklim Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Samudra Geografi* 5, no. 1 (2022), https://doi.org/10.33059/jsg.v5i1.4652.

sustainability, including risks of forest degradation. This indicates that key national development indicators aligned with the SDGs, particularly those related to environmental protection, have not been fully integrated at the regional level. The 2025–2029 RPJMD shows improved harmonization with the RPJMN through sustainability-oriented adjustments, SDG integration, and the reorientation of development priorities. However, despite a general commitment to sustainable development, the depth and specificity of integration remain uneven. The RPJMD largely adapts national goals to local conditions, such as food security, tourism, and infrastructure, which only partially reflect the full scope of the SDGs. Consequently, inconsistencies between planning and implementation still persist at both legislative and regulatory levels.[28]

The Integration of SDG Targets and Indicators in the RPJMN and the RPJMD of Bima Regency

An examination of SDG integration shows varying degrees of alignment between the RPJMN and the RPJMD of Bima Regency. SDG targets related to basic services and community welfare—such as poverty reduction, health, and education—are relatively well integrated, reflected in programs aligned with national indicators, although often simplified at the local level. However, integration should be understood as a process of translating national goals into measurable and context-specific regional indicators aligned with local capacities. While the RPJMN serves as a normative framework guiding regional adaptation, in practice, integration often remains at the level of terminology adoption without methodological adjustment. Therefore, the RPJMD should not only list development agendas but also translate them into measurable SDG-based indicators, supported by public aspirations, reliable data, and strategic considerations to ensure social legitimacy.[29]

The differences in regional characteristics across Indonesia necessitate a non-uniform approach to the distribution and classification of development. Thus, the integration of SDG targets and indicators between the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the Bima Regency Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) should be understood as a process of policy territorialization, that is, transforming general national targets into regional indicators that are more attuned to Bima's social, economic, and spatial structures, rather than simply transposing national targets into a regional format.[30]

At the substantive level, the quality of SDG integration depends on the RPJMD of Bima Regency's ability to link development targets to the diverse needs of regions

[28]Sadiawati et al., "Kajian Reformasi Regulasi Di Indonesia."

[29]I Syabri, R Sutriadi, and N Ramadhany, "Exploring Public Sentiments Using Big Data on Superhub Spatial Development of Nusantara, the New Capital City of Indonesia," *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 35, no. 1 (2024): 44–68, https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2024.35.1.3.

[30]Wardhana, "Decentralisation and Distribution: A Multi-Dimensional Taxonomy of Indonesian Districts."

and social groups. SDG indicators cannot be treated as uniform measures, as they must reflect differences between developed and underdeveloped areas, coastal regions, agricultural zones, and areas with limited access to basic services. Relying only on aggregate district-level indicators risks obscuring intra-regional inequality and reducing SDG integration to a merely administrative exercise. Even development initiatives framed under smart and green city concepts may face implementation gaps if planners, government, and public expectations are not aligned; therefore, indicators must also capture inclusivity and social acceptance.[31]

A typology of regional development based on educational, health, and economic facilities, as well as changes in land cover, can more precisely reveal development disparities. For Bima Regency, these findings imply that the integration of SDG targets into the RPJMD must be realized through more disaggregated indicators, for example, distinguishing between basic service delivery, economic access, environmental quality, and regional vulnerability at the sub-district or regional cluster level so that alignment with the RPJMN goes beyond shared objectives to actually provide measurement tools that capture local development gaps in a tangible way.[32]

The integration of SDG targets and indicators should be assessed by examining how the RPJMN and RPJMD of Bima Regency incorporate environmental sustainability and risk resilience. In many cases, regional indicators still prioritize economic growth, infrastructure, and basic services, while insufficiently integrating ecological risks, environmental carrying capacity, and adaptive capacity. However, the SDGs require a balance between growth, equity, and sustainability. Therefore, sustainable development governance demands an adaptive and proactive approach, as climate change and disaster risks are integral to SDG indicators, particularly those related to sustainable cities and climate action.[33]

The failure of development and spatial planning documents to formalize environmental risks as a basis for policy will result in a gap between scientific knowledge and the implementation of planning. Therefore, if the Bima Regency RPJMD is to be considered truly integrated with the SDG targets in the RPJMN, its indicators must include measures related to environmental resilience, the management of ecological risks, and the capacity of local institutions to respond to long-term threats. Without these, the integration achieved is merely normative and declarative, rather than substantive policy integration.

---

[31]W R Jati et al., "Assessing the Implementation of a City for All within the New Indonesian Capital City: Smart and Green City Perspective," *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 34, no. 3 (2023): 232–47, https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2023.34.3.1.

[32]Rosandi, Pravitasari, and Cesarini, "Decoding Regional Diversity: Physical and Socio-Economic Development Typology of Sub-Districts in Bogor Regency."

[33]N M Ni'mah, B H Wibisono, and M S Roychansyah, "Urban Sustainability and Resilience Governance: Review from the Perspective of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction," *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 32, no. 1 (2021): 83–98, https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2021.32.1.6.

The effectiveness of integrating SDG targets and indicators between the RPJMN and RPJMD of Bima Regency largely depends on the quality of data systems, measurement methods, and mechanisms for translating indicators into programs and budgets. Planning documents should not only list targets but also clearly define measurement approaches, responsible actors, data sources, and the use of evaluation results for policy adjustment. From this perspective, SDG indicators should not serve as administrative appendices but rather as the foundation for evaluating sustainable regional development.[34]

Integrating spatial analysis and digital data is essential to bridge the gap between data and policy, ensuring that development decisions are based on dynamic and evidence-based indicators rather than assumptions. In Bima Regency, harmonizing the RPJMN and RPJMD within the SDG framework is effective only if regional indicators are supported by reliable, verifiable data systems, rather than merely replicating national indicators. These systems must be able to translate data into program priorities and budget allocations. Therefore, SDG integration should function as a mechanism that connects national development directions, local needs, and evidence-based governance evaluation.[35]

The study also finds that several SDG targets and indicators are not optimally integrated into the RPJMD of Bima Regency. Cross-sectoral targets requiring high investment or technical capacity—such as innovation, infrastructure, sustainable cities and settlements, climate action, and global partnerships—are often addressed in general terms and not translated into specific, measurable regional performance indicators. For example, while the RPJMN establishes concrete targets for renewable energy and emissions reduction, the RPJMD lacks clear corresponding programs or indicators, indicating gaps in harmonization. Such conditions may hinder the comprehensive achievement of the SDGs at the national level. The following table presents an illustrative comparison of selected SDG target integration.

Table 1:
Illustrative Comparison of SDG Target Integration between the RPJMN and the RPJMD of Bima Regency

No.	SDG Target (from the RPJMN]	SDG Indicators (from the RPJMN)	Description of Integration in the RPJMD of Bima Regency	Explanation of Alignment/Misalignment
1	Eradicating poverty in all its forms everywhere.	Proportion of population below the national poverty line;	Strongly integrated: The RPJMD includes specific programs (e.g., social assistance, job-training initiatives, MSME	High alignment. Local indicators and programs directly and measurably support national targets.

[34]F Afrianto, A D Hariyanto, and K P Tucunan, "Nighttime Lights as Indicators of Energy Efficiency across Urban Morphologies in Malang City," *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 36, no. 1 (2025): 68–91, https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2025.36.1.5.

[35]B F Rojabi, A Yudono, and A W Hasyim, "From Data to Policy: Integrating Spatial Clustering and Digital Sentiment Analysis for Urban Tourism Planning," *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 527–42, https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.880.

		Open unemployment rate.	development) with clear targets for reducing poverty and unemployment.	
2	Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.	Gross enrollment rate for primary and secondary education; Student–teacher ratio.	Strongly integrated: The RPJMD contains programs to improve access and quality of education (e.g., school construction, scholarships, teacher competency development) with aligned performance indicators.	High alignment. Local and national priorities in education show strong consistency.
3	Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	Reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions; Percentage of land area covered by vegetation.	Partially integrated: The RPJMD lists greening and conservation programs but lacks specific targets or comprehensive indicators related to emission reduction or climate-adaptation measures.	Moderate alignment. Efforts exist, but program scope and specificity are still limited compared to national targets.
4	Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation.	Percentage of households with access to adequate sanitation; Infrastructure connectivity index.	Moderately integrated: The RPJMD includes basic infrastructure development (roads, sanitation), yet sustainable industrialization and innovation are not major focuses and lack measurable indicators.	Moderate alignment. Emphasis is on basic infrastructure, while innovation and sustainable industrial growth are not fully addressed.

The Factors Influencing the Legal Harmonization of Regional Development Planning

The *first* factor that is crucial to the harmonization of regional development planning laws is the quality of the legislative process itself, particularly during the stages of regulatory planning, substantive formulation, and consistency within the legal hierarchy. Harmonization between the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), local regulations, and derivative policies cannot be achieved if the regulatory drafting process is not grounded in the principles of good legislation from the outset. The transformation of Indonesia's legislative system following the Constitutional Court's decision on the Job Creation Law indicates that the quality of regulations is highly dependent on transparency, participation, effectiveness, efficiency, and improvements in legislative

drafting techniques, including the harmonization of the concepts of draft regional regulations (Raperda) and draft head of region regulations (Raperkada).[36]

Regulatory reform in Indonesia remains limited by weak preventive and evaluative mechanisms, resulting in insufficient assessment of regulatory quality before and after enactment. In regional development planning, this leads to legal disharmony not only due to central–regional policy differences but also weak legislative design in regional legal instruments. Consequently, planning documents may appear aligned yet still contain overlaps, ambiguities, and inconsistencies between objectives, indicators, and implementation instruments. Therefore, effective harmonization requires systematic, participatory norm-setting supported by strong evaluation mechanisms from the outset.[37]

Several key factors contribute to the degree of legal harmonization between the RPJMN and the RPJMD of Bima Regency in the context of the SDGs. First, the regulatory and institutional factors. Indonesia's regulatory hierarchy requires regional regulations to align with higher-level laws and policies.[38] However, implementation often encounters coordination challenges between central ministries/agencies and regional government units.[39]

Second, Resource capacity constraints, including limited budgets and shortages of skilled human resources in Bima Regency, may hinder the effective planning and implementation of SDG-aligned programs, as local priorities often favor urgent and visible projects over long-term sustainability agendas. Weak coordination, policy inconsistencies, and insufficient institutional oversight further reduce governance effectiveness, even in the presence of formal regulatory frameworks. In the context of RPJMN–RPJMD harmonization, effective alignment is strongly influenced by the capacity of key institutions—such as the DPRD, regional heads, Bappeda, and technical agencies—to interpret national policy changes, ensure cross-sectoral coordination, and address normative conflicts. Accordingly, legal disharmony is less a result of regulatory absence than of weak institutional coordination across planning, budgeting, legislation, and oversight functions.[40]

---

[36]Martitah et al., "Transformation of the Legislative System in Indonesia Based on the Principles of Good Legislation," *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 8, no. 2 (2023): 545–94, https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v8i2.69262.

[37]N L G Astariyani et al., "Preventive and Evaluative Mechanism Analysis on Regulatory and Legislation Reform in Indonesia," *LAW REFORM* 19, no. 2 (2023): 248–69, https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v19i2.55819.

[38]Gabriel Lele, "Policy Convergence under Decentralization: Lessons from Indonesia's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic," *Policy & Governance Review* 7, no. 3 (2023), https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr.v7i3.792.

[39]Muslim Lobubun, Yohanis Anthon Raharusun, and Iryana Anwar, "Inkonsistensi Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (2022), https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i2.294-322.

[40]H Warsono et al., "Indonesia Government Sets Back: The Rule of Law, Collaborative Governance and Human Right Challenges during Covid-19," *LAW REFORM* 19, no. 2 (2023): 169–98, https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v19i2.53734.

Third, the political factors and stakeholder participation. The RPJMD is often used as a political instrument by regional leaders to fulfill electoral promises. This can lead to a shift in local development priorities away from national or SDG agendas if the regional leader's vision is not strongly aligned with them. Suboptimal stakeholder participation in the drafting of the RPJMD may also reduce local ownership of SDG targets mandated from above. Weak coordination between central and regional governments can further hinder development progress. Administrative capacity, data quality, and the government's digital readiness are key to legal harmonization in the era of modern planning, as it requires an information infrastructure that enables the rapid, accurate, and measurable synchronization of policies. In many cases, the lack of synchronization between central and local policies is not merely a matter of norms, but is also caused by weak information systems, the lack of integration of sectoral data, and the limited resources of the bureaucracy to translate legal mandates into administrative actions.[41]

The *fourth* factor is community participation, local sensitivity, and the ability to adapt national policies to the local context, as legal harmonization will not be effective if it is merely top-down and technocratic. Within the framework of regional development, planning documents must bridge national standards with the concrete needs of local communities, including those of villages, vulnerable groups, and regions with distinctive socio-cultural characteristics. Poverty alleviation strategies in Central Java will not be effective if collaboration between the government, CSR forums, and local stakeholders is weak, and if data and the participatory planning process are not effectively integrated.[42]

Strengthening electronic-based village governance requires clear legal frameworks and sensitivity to local socio-cultural conditions, as governance reforms are influenced by social resistance, community capacity, and local values. In harmonizing development planning laws, alignment between the RPJMN and RPJMD cannot rely solely on normative standardization, but must include the ability of local governments to translate national policies into participatory and context-specific regulations. Without meaningful participation, harmonization remains formal and document-based, whereas effective development law requires alignment between legal norms, social needs, and institutional capacity. Therefore, public participation, local sensitivity, and policy adaptability are key determinants of effective harmonization in regional development planning.[43]

---

[41]Y Setyawan et al., "Digital Government Post-Reform in Indonesia: Normative Developments and Implementation by State Organizing Institutions," *LAW REFORM* 21, no. 1 (2025): 155–79, https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v21i1.68556.

[42]I Yudhistira, S Prawata Hadi, and B Prabawani, "Synchronizing Poverty Alleviation Strategy: Lesson Learned from Central Java, Indonesia," *JURNAL ILMU SOSIAL* 22, no. 1 (2023): 19–43, https://doi.org/10.14710/jis.22.1.2023.19-43.

[43]A S Nagara and R I Maulana, "Strukturasi Dan Penguatan Ketahanan Desa: Tinjauan Hukum Atas Implementasi Sistem Pemerintahan Desa Berbasis Elektronik," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 7, no. 1 (2025): 150–79, https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v7i1.150-179.

Implications of Legal Disharmony for SDG Achievement in Bima Regency

The degree of harmonization between the RPJMN and RPJMD of Bima Regency significantly affects SDG achievement. Strong alignment in poverty reduction and education generates synergies through more efficient resource allocation, reduced program duplication, and improved intervention effectiveness. However, challenges persist in access to adequate sanitation in informal riverbank settlements, influenced by financial, cultural, housing, and regulatory factors. This indicates a policy mismatch between spatial planning, housing, sanitation, and environmental health, resulting in suboptimal SDG outcomes. Furthermore, legal inconsistencies across national, regional, and sectoral regulations create unclear policy direction, fragmented implementation, and weak measurability. In Bima Regency, these inconsistencies hinder SDG progress in poverty reduction, basic services, and institutional strengthening, while also causing regulatory overlap, fiscal inefficiency, weak supervision, and limited policy evaluation.[44]

Public service governance operates within a legal framework that does not truly guarantee substantive access; as a result, poor citizens are driven to seek justice outside formal procedures because the available legal mechanisms are not sufficiently responsive to their actual needs. If this logic is applied to Bima Regency, the legal inconsistencies between the RPJMN, RPJMD, and their implementing regulations risk reducing the TPB to a mere declarative agenda, as the right to basic services such as water, health, education, and social protection is not supported by a coherent and operational legal framework.[45]

Legal inconsistencies also have serious implications for regional ecological resilience and local governments' ability to manage environmental risks, thereby directly affecting SDG targets related to the environmental dimension and regional resilience. In practice, when planning documents, spatial planning regulations, and environmental permitting instruments are not aligned, development tends to drive land exploitation without adequate risk management. Failures in urban planning and weak enforcement of regulations have exacerbated flooding in Batu City, resulting in significant social, economic, and ecological consequences.

Pressures from land-use changes can shift decision-making away from local institutions and toward external actors, weakening community-based resource management. In Bima Regency, misalignment between development regulations, spatial planning, and environmental protection increases vulnerability to flooding, water resource degradation, land-use conflicts, and reduced ecological carrying capacity. As a result, the SDGs related to sustainable cities, clean water, climate action,

[44]M S Aris and D E K Putri, "Legal Audit Sebagai Mekanisme Penyelesaian Disharmonisasi Peraturan Perundang-Undangan," *Jurnal Rechtsvinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 13, no. 1 (2024), https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v13i1.1588.

[45]W N Tuslian, P Rinwigati, and S Sandyawan, "In Pursuit of Water Justice in Jakarta," *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 3, no. 2 (2024), https://doi.org/10.54828/ijsls.2024v3n2.3.

and terrestrial ecosystems become difficult to achieve, not only because of limited programs but also because the legal framework lacks sufficient coherence to prevent environmental damage and manage long-term risks.[46]

At the socioeconomic level, legal inconsistencies in regional development planning lead to the marginalization of vulnerable groups and inequitable distribution of development benefits, resulting in a distributionally skewed achievement of the SDGs. Policies that are out of sync between development goals, permitting mechanisms, and social protection can make development prioritize project acceleration over the fulfillment of citizens' rights. The environmental permitting framework for large-scale development projects continues to grapple with balancing economic growth and environmental sustainability, including transparency and stakeholder engagement.[47]

An urban development paradigm driven by capitalist logic may increase the vulnerability of the urban poor, particularly with respect to the right to adequate housing. In the context of Bima Regency, inconsistencies between planning documents and implementing regulations risk producing development that is formally aligned with growth-oriented agendas but fails to ensure equitable distribution of benefits for poor and vulnerable groups. As a result, SDG targets related to poverty reduction, inequality, adequate housing, and inclusive development become difficult to achieve, as law functions less as a balancing instrument of development and instead allows the unequal distribution of benefits and burdens.[48]

Conversely, weak or minimal integration of certain SDG targets leads to fragmented development, where local programs operate separately from national priorities, thereby hindering overall SDG achievement. For instance, inadequate integration of environmental targets, such as climate action (SDG 13), may increase environmental risks and delay the implementation of sustainable development practices in Bima Regency. Such disharmony can also widen gaps between population growth and equitable development across economic, social, and infrastructure sectors, while generating inefficiencies in budget utilization due to overlapping or unclear program directions. Ultimately, legal inconsistencies in development planning reduce the region's capacity to contribute to the 2030 Agenda and may exacerbate development disparities between local and national levels. Therefore, strong synchronization and synergy between regional and central governments are essential for effective SDG implementation.

---

[46]B Steni et al., "Rule-in-Use for Community-Based Springs Management Faces Land Use Pressures: Lesson Learned from Manggarai District," *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 3, no. 2 (2024), https://doi.org/10.54828/ijsls.2024v3n2.5.

[47]F Fathoni et al., "Comparative Analysis of Environmental Permitting in Indonesia and Malaysia: Implications for National Strategic Projects," *Administrative and Environmental Law Review* 6, no. 1 (2025): 77–90, https://doi.org/10.25041/aelr.v6i1.4360.

[48]Syahwal, "Omahe Rak Usah Apik-Apik: Adequate Housing Problems of the Urban Poor along Railway Tracks," *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 5, no. 1 (2025), https://doi.org/10.54828/ijsls.2025v5n1.4.

Conclusion

This study concludes that the relationship between Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2025 on the RPJMD of Bima Regency and Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2025 on the RPJMN 2025–2029 is partially aligned, yet still characterized by substantive areas of disharmony. At the conceptual level, the RPJMD has incorporated several strategic directions of the RPJMN, particularly those related to human resource development, governance strengthening, and infrastructure acceleration, reflecting a commitment to aligning regional development planning with national priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) framework. However, at the operational level, inconsistencies remain evident, particularly in environmental management, spatial planning, disaster resilience, and sustainable economic development. The RPJMN emphasizes sustainability-oriented development and disaster risk reduction, whereas the RPJMD of Bima Regency still demonstrates a stronger orientation toward short-term economic growth, indicating incomplete internalization of sustainability principles. Consequently, while harmonization has been achieved at the level of vision and policy formulation, it has not yet been fully realized in performance indicators and implementation mechanisms. This study, therefore, underscores the need to strengthen synchronization between national and regional planning systems, align key performance indicators, and more consistently integrate sustainability principles into regional development planning to ensure optimal support for achieving the RPJMN 2025–2029 and the SDGs.

References

Afrianto, F, A D Hariyanto, and K P Tucunan. "Nighttime Lights as Indicators of Energy Efficiency across Urban Morphologies in Malang City." *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 36, no. 1 (2025): 68–91. https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2025.36.1.5.

Akibu, and P Namdech. "Strengthening Local Government Organisation Capacity for Adaptive Development Policy Responsive to Community Needs." *Journal of Contemporary Governance and Public Policy* 6, no. 2 (2025): 135–56. https://doi.org/10.46507/jcgpp.v6i2.715.

Amiludin, A, and M Asmawi. "Problematics And Legal Dimensions In Arrangement Of Space According To Law Number 26 Of 2007." *Indonesian Journal of Law and Policy Studies*, 2020.

Amirya, M, and G Irianto. "Tantangan Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Peradaban*, 2023.

Anggraini, Y, A Yasir, and Z Ridlwan. "Perbandingan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Sebelum Dan Sesudah Amandemen Undang-Undang Dasar 1945." *Fiat Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2016). https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v9no1.589.

Aris, M S, and D E K Putri. "Legal Audit Sebagai Mekanisme Penyelesaian Disharmonisasi Peraturan Perundang-Undangan." *Jurnal Rechtsvinding: Media Pembinaan Hukum Nasional* 13, no. 1 (2024). https://doi.org/10.33331/rechtsvinding.v13i1.1588.

Astariyani, N L G, B Hermanto, R da Cruz, and F Wisnaeni. "Preventive and Evaluative Mechanism Analysis on Regulatory and Legislation Reform in Indonesia." *LAW REFORM* 19, no. 2 (2023): 248–69. https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v19i2.55819.

Budoyo, S. "Konsep Langkah Sistemik Harmonisasi Hukum Dalam Pembentukan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan" 4, no. 2 (2014). https://doi.org/10.26877/civis.v4i2/juli.613.

Cahya, K, and S Wibawa. "Enhancing Information Transparency for Effective Governance: A Study on Government Procurement in Indonesia." *Pakistan Journal of Criminology*, 2024, 873. https://doi.org/10.62271/pjc.16.2.873.886.

Darwin, M. "How Participation Shapes Local Development." *Populasi* 24, no. 2 (2016): 37. https://doi.org/10.22146/jp.27229.

Fathoni, F, F Febrian, F Muntaqo, and M Nizar. "Comparative Analysis of Environmental Permitting in Indonesia and Malaysia: Implications for National Strategic Projects." *Administrative and Environmental Law Review* 6, no. 1 (2025): 77–90. https://doi.org/10.25041/aelr.v6i1.4360.

Firmanto, Taufik, Sufiarina, Frans Reumi, and Indah Nur Shanty Saleh. *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum: Panduan Komprehensif Penulisan Ilmiah Bidang Hukum*. *Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia*. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia, 2024.

Hariyadi, A R. "Dinamika Kebijakan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional Indonesia." *JDKP Jurnal Desentralisasi Dan Kebijakan Publik* 2, no. 2 (2021): 259. https://doi.org/10.30656/jdkp.v2i2.3887.

Harris, Richard, Rina Shahriyani Shahrullah, and Nurlaily Nurlaily. "Investment Incentives in Environmental Projects in Indonesia: An Analysis of Legal Potentials & Challenges." *Journal of Judicial Review* 26, no. 1 (2024). https://doi.org/10.37253/jjr.v26i1.9150.

Husna, Cut Zulfa, Andrea Emma Pravitasari, and Andi Syah Putra. "Regional Development Strategies in New Growth Centers Around Barsela Special Economic Zone (SEZ), Southwest Aceh Regency." *The Indonesian Journal of Planning and Development; Vol 10, No 1 (2025): Accepted Title (Full Paper in Layout Editing)DO - 10.14710/Ijpd.10.1.12-26* 10, no. 1 (2025).

Issundari, S, and Y M Yani. "Implementasi Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dalam Mengatasi Kemiskinan Melalui Kerja Sama Internasional Daerah." *Jurnal Studi Diplomasi Dan Keamanan* 13, no. 1 (2021). https://doi.org/10.31315/jsdk.v13i1.4366.

Jati, W R, C N Syahid, A N Lissandhi, and Y Maulana. "Assessing the Implementation of a City for All within the New Indonesian Capital City: Smart and Green City Perspective." *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 34, no. 3 (2023): 232–47. https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2023.34.3.1.

Juwono, V, F R Putra, S P Angelica, and I Pambudi. "Analysis of Public Management in Network Governance for Transit-Oriented Development in Jakarta (Study: Integrated Transportation of Blok M - Sisingamangaraja)." *Jurnal Borneo Administrator* 21, no. 3 (2025): 219–32. https://doi.org/10.24258/jba.v21i3.1620.

Laksana, S, and M Ruslan. "Fiscal Strategy for Local Food Resilience: Empirical Evidence from East Java 2018–2024." *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 410–27. https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.874.

Lele, Gabriel. "Policy Convergence under Decentralization: Lessons from Indonesia's Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic." *Policy & Governance Review* 7, no. 3 (2023). https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr.v7i3.792.

Leontinus, Gindo. "Program Dalam Pelaksanaan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) Dalam Hal Masalah Perubahan Iklim Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Samudra Geografi* 5, no. 1 (2022). https://doi.org/10.33059/jsg.v5i1.4652.

Lobubun, Muslim, Yohanis Anthon Raharusun, and Iryana Anwar. "Inkonsistensi Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 2 (2022). https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i2.294-322.

Martitah, A Hidayat, R F Anitasari, M A M Rahman, and T R Aini. "Transformation of the Legislative System in Indonesia Based on the Principles of Good Legislation." *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 8, no. 2 (2023): 545–94. https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v8i2.69262.

Megawati, Suci, Muhammad Alfarizi, Deby Febriyan Eprilianto, Ahmad Nizar Hilmi, and Revienda Anita Fitrie. "Fostering Local SDGs Performance with Green Government Initiative: Insights from Sidoarjo Regency, Indonesia." In *E3S Web of Conferences*, Vol. 568, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202456801006.

Nababan, Agung Kristyanto, Muhammad Junaidi, Kukuh Sudarmanto, and Zaenal Arifin. "Keabsahan Materi Muatan Terkait Uang Pesangon Dalam Peraturan Perundang-Undangan." *JURNAL USM LAW REVIEW* 5, no. 1 (2022). https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v5i1.4808.

Nagara, A S, and R I Maulana. "Strukturasi Dan Penguatan Ketahanan Desa: Tinjauan Hukum Atas Implementasi Sistem Pemerintahan Desa Berbasis Elektronik." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 7, no. 1 (2025): 150–79. https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v7i1.150-179.

Ni'mah, N M, B H Wibisono, and M S Roychansyah. "Urban Sustainability and Resilience Governance: Review from the Perspective of Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction." *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 32, no. 1 (2021): 83–98. https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2021.32.1.6.

Ningrum, S, D A Dwiputri, R Agus, F Fazarani, and H Roseline. "Policy Harmony or Dissonance in Multi-Level Governance Indonesia." *Journal of Ecohumanism* 3, no. 8 (2025). https://doi.org/10.62754/joe.v3i8.5741.

Ortiz-Moya, Fernando, and Marco Reggiani. "Contributions of the Voluntary Local Review Process to Policy Integration: Evidence from Frontrunner Cities." *Npj Urban Sustainability* 3, no. 1 (2023). https://doi.org/10.1038/s42949-023-00101-4.

Pambudi, Andi Setyo, and Santun R.P. Sitorus. "Omnimbus Law Dan Penyusunan Rencana Tata Ruang: Konsepsi, Pelaksanaan Dan Permasalahannya Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Bhakti Praja*, 2021. https://doi.org/10.33701/jiwbp.v11i2.2216.

Putra, Anggi Aran, Hayati Sari Hasibuan, Rudy Parluhutan Tambunan, and Lisa Meidiyanti Lautetu. "Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into a Regional Development Plan in Indonesia." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 16, no. 23 (2024). https://doi.org/10.3390/su162310235.

Rahaju, T, B Wijanarko, and Meirinawati. "Study of Policy Coherence in Coastal Community Development Based on Local Wisdom in Coastal Urban Area." *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 482–95. https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.760.

Ramadhani, R W, F R Rakhman, and E Prihantoro. "Communication Strategy of LPP TVRI for SDGs." *Mediator* 13, no. 2 (2020): 263. https://doi.org/10.29313/mediator.v13i2.6499.

Ramadhani, Rizky Wulan, Fajar Rizali Rakhman, and Edy Prihantoro. "Communication Strategy Development of LPP TVRI in Implementing Nawacita and Sustainable Development Goals." *Mediator: Jurnal Komunikasi* 13, no. 2 (2020). https://doi.org/10.29313/mediator.v13i2.6499.

Rojabi, B F, A Yudono, and A W Hasyim. "From Data to Policy: Integrating Spatial Clustering and Digital Sentiment Analysis for Urban Tourism Planning." *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 527–42. https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.880.

Rosandi, V B, A E Pravitasari, and R A Cesarini. "Decoding Regional Diversity: Physical and Socio-Economic Development Typology of Sub-Districts in Bogor Regency." *The Indonesian Journal of Planning and Development* 10, no. 1 (2025): 38–54. https://doi.org/10.14710/ijpd.10.1.38-54.

Sadiawati, D, M N Sholikin, F Nursyamsi, G P Damayana, R Argama, R Rofiandri, A Putra, et al. "Kajian Reformasi Regulasi Di Indonesia," 2019.

Saud, Indah Wardaty, Widya Kurniati Mohi, and Nurul Aini Pakaya. "Analisis Peran 'Aisyiyah Wilayah Gorontalo Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." *Publik (Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi)* 9, no. 1 (2020). https://doi.org/10.31314/pjia.9.1.1-14.2020.

Setyawan, Y, A Erliyana, E Makarim, F Sjarif, L Dewi, and A Sukma. "Digital Government Post-Reform in Indonesia: Normative Developments and Implementation by State Organizing Institutions." *LAW REFORM* 21, no. 1 (2025): 155–79. https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v21i1.68556.

Sofianto, Arif. "Integrasi Target Dan Indikator Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Ke Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Di Jawa Tengah." *Jurnal Litbang*

Provinsi Jawa Tengah 17, no. 1 (2019). https://doi.org/10.36762/jurnaljateng.v17i1.784.

Steni, B, H Kartodihardjo, S Adiwibowo, and R D Djakapermana. "Rule-in-Use for Community-Based Springs Management Faces Land Use Pressures: Lesson Learned from Manggarai District." *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 3, no. 2 (2024). https://doi.org/10.54828/ijsls.2024v3n2.5.

Subekti, Nanang, I. Gusti Ketut Ayu Rachmi Handayani, and Arief Hidayat. "Convergence of Green and Sustainable Principles from the Perspective of Economic Democracy in Indonesia." *International Journal of Advanced and Applied Sciences* 11, no. 5 (2024). https://doi.org/10.21833/ijaas.2024.05.004.

Syabri, I, R Sutriadi, and N Ramadhany. "Exploring Public Sentiments Using Big Data on Superhub Spatial Development of Nusantara, the New Capital City of Indonesia." *Journal of Regional and City Planning* 35, no. 1 (2024): 44–68. https://doi.org/10.5614/jpwk.2024.35.1.3.

Syahwal. "Omahe Rak Usah Apik-Apik: Adequate Housing Problems of the Urban Poor along Railway Tracks." *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 5, no. 1 (2025). https://doi.org/10.54828/ijsls.2025v5n1.4.

Taslim, Ivan, and Muh. Firyal Akbar. "Koordinasi Publik Untuk Pengurangan Risiko Bencana (PRB) Banjir Pada Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Gorontalo." *Jurnal Wilayah Dan Lingkungan* 7, no. 2 (2019). https://doi.org/10.14710/jwl.7.2.63-78.

Tuslian, W N, P Rinwigati, and S Sandyawan. "In Pursuit of Water Justice in Jakarta." *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 3, no. 2 (2024). https://doi.org/10.54828/ijsls.2024v3n2.3.

Wardhana, D. "Decentralisation and Distribution: A Multi-Dimensional Taxonomy of Indonesian Districts." *The Journal of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning* 6, no. 3 (2025): 388–409. https://doi.org/10.46456/jisdep.v6i3.438.

Warsono, H, A Amaliyah, I R Putranti, and A Iannone. "Indonesia Government Sets Back: The Rule of Law, Collaborative Governance and Human Right Challenges during Covid-19." *LAW REFORM* 19, no. 2 (2023): 169–98. https://doi.org/10.14710/lr.v19i2.53734.

Yudhistira, I, S Prawata Hadi, and B Prabawani. "Synchronizing Poverty Alleviation Strategy: Lesson Learned from Central Java, Indonesia." *JURNAL ILMU SOSIAL* 22, no. 1 (2023): 19–43. https://doi.org/10.14710/jis.22.1.2023.19-43.