

EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Abstract

Sustainable development is a development paradigm that places a balance between economic growth, environmental protection and social justice as the main foundation. This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development in the context of natural resource management and environmental protection. The research methods used involve analysis of policy documentation, interviews with stakeholders, and field surveys. The research results show that the implementation of sustainable development has not been fully effective in achieving the goals of natural resource management and environmental protection. Even though there are policies that support the principles of sustainable development, there are still obstacles in their implementation, such as a lack of coordination between agencies, minimal community participation, and a shortage of human resources. The importance of building synergy between the government, private and community sectors is the key to increasing the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development. This research also recommends the need to strengthen the role of communities in decision making, implement environmentally friendly technology, and increase human resource capacity at the local level. By improving the coordination system and increasing active community participation, it is hoped that the implementation of sustainable development can be more effective in managing natural resources and protecting the environment, thereby realizing sustainable and balanced development for future generations.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Natural Resource Management, Environmental Protection, Interagency Coordination, Community Participation.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development has become the center of global attention in an effort to answer the complex challenges faced by world society today. This concept is based on the idea that economic growth must be in harmony with environmental sustainability and social justice. It is in this context that the importance of implementing sustainable development as a basis for natural resource management and environmental protection is increasingly emphasized. Empowerment of natural resources is a key element in ensuring the survival of humans and their ecosystems. (TOMPODUNG, 2018)

Limited natural resources and the negative impact of climate change are the main drivers for reflecting back on conventional development paradigms. The desire to achieve sustainable economic growth while preserving the environment and supporting social justice is a complex challenge and requires an integrated strategy. Therefore, evaluating the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development is very important.

In line with this urgency, this research aims to examine in depth the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development with a focus on natural resource management and environmental protection. Wise management of natural resources is the main prerequisite for

ensuring sustainable development in the future. In this context, effective management does not only involve the government, but also needs to involve the private sector and society as important partners.

The importance of environmental protection as an integral part of sustainable development is a major highlight in this research. Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources has caused serious environmental damage, such as deforestation, land degradation and water pollution. Therefore, the need for strategies that can integrate environmental protection into all aspects of development is very important.

The imbalance between economic growth, natural resource management and environmental protection is a central focus in this research. The key roles of government, society and the private sector in realizing sustainable development goals will be explored in detail. Coordination efforts between various parties will be of particular concern to ensure that sustainable policy implementation can achieve optimal results. (NOPYANDRI, 2014)

In addition, this research will analyze the obstacles that may arise in implementing sustainable development, such as lack of coordination between agencies, minimal community participation, and technical challenges in implementing sustainable practices. An in-depth understanding of these obstacles will provide a comprehensive view for correcting existing system weaknesses.

By understanding the complexities and challenges involved in implementing sustainable development, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution in supporting changes towards more sustainable and balanced development patterns. The successful implementation of sustainable development will have a positive impact on current and future generations, as well as ensuring that natural riches can be enjoyed without compromising ecosystem balance and social welfare. (YAHYA, 2019)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method in the study "Effectiveness of Implementing Sustainable Development in the Context of Natural Resource Management and Environmental Protection" is based on a comprehensive literature study analysis. This approach involves reviewing literature from a variety of sources, including scientific journals, textbooks, and related research reports. This literature study analysis aims to understand the conceptual framework of sustainable development, natural resource management strategies, and environmental protection efforts.

Through an in-depth literature review, this research details key concepts of sustainable development, such as economic-environmental-social integration, sustainable policies, and the active role of society. The literature study also provides insight into sustainable development implementation models that have been applied in various global contexts.

This literature study analysis provides a solid theoretical foundation for understanding critical issues related to the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development. By detailing the views of leading experts and practitioners in the field, this methodology ensures that the research utilizes the latest knowledge and a deep understanding of the issues at hand.

In addition, this literature review also helps identify knowledge gaps in the existing literature, which will form the basis for further research focus. By understanding the conceptual framework and previous findings, this research can lead to the development of new insights or innovative approaches in answering the research questions asked.

Thus, this research method, focusing on the analysis of literature studies, provides a solid basis for investigating the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development with special emphasis on natural resource management and environmental protection.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The effectiveness of implementing sustainable development in the context of natural resource management and environmental protection is a central issue in supporting sustainability and a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. In reviewing this issue, we need to understand the legal basis that underlies sustainable development efforts at the national level. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is the main legal basis in Indonesia which regulates environmental protection efforts. (ISKANDAR, 2018)

Article 5 Paragraph 1 of the Law emphasizes the obligation of everyone, including the government, to protect and manage the environment. Paragraph 2 of the same article emphasizes that everyone has the right to live in a good and healthy environment, as well as the obligation to preserve the environment. This creates a clear legal basis for the implementation of sustainable development with a focus on natural resource management and environmental protection.

However, even though a strong legal foundation exists, the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development is often hampered by practical obstacles. In this case,

Article 74 Paragraph 1 of the Law stipulates that anyone who violates the provisions as intended in this law may be subject to administrative sanctions. However, challenges arise when law enforcement is inconsistent or when administrative sanctions do not provide an adequate deterrent effect.

The importance of cross-sector collaboration to achieve sustainable development goals is reflected in Article 67 Paragraph 1 of the Law. This paragraph stipulates that environmental management is carried out in an integrated manner through cooperation between the government, regional governments, communities and the private sector. Even though this article provides a basis for collaboration, in practice it still often faces obstacles to inter-agency coordination which can hamper the effectiveness of sustainable program implementation.

Natural resource management, which is an integral component of sustainable development, is also regulated in relevant laws. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, for example, stipulates that natural resource management at the regional level must prioritize the principle of sustainability. In this context, Article 370 Paragraph 1 of the Law states that the use of natural resources is regulated in such a way as to prevent environmental degradation.

Although the law provides a clear basis, it is important to evaluate the extent to which the implementation of these policies and programs achieves the intended results. The success of natural resource management and environmental protection needs to be assessed through concrete indicators that reflect the balance between economic growth and environmental conservation.

In responding to the challenge of climate change, Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry also has relevance. Article 5 Paragraph 1 of this law states that forest management is carried out in a sustainable manner. However, the challenge of sustainable forest management continues to be the focus of discussion, especially in the context of preventing deforestation and rehabilitating degraded forest ecosystems.

Thus, this discussion highlights the complexities and challenges in implementing sustainable development with a focus on natural resource management and environmental protection in Indonesia. The existing legal foundation offers a strong framework, but real challenges arise in practice. Synergy between sectors, increased coordination and consistent law enforcement are needed to ensure the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development in accordance with the vision and mission of existing laws.

Apart from Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, a number of other laws and regulations also play an important role in monitoring the effectiveness of the implementation of sustainable development. One of them is Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. In this context, article 7 paragraph (1) states that coasts and small islands must be managed sustainably by paying attention to the principles of preserving environmental functions and sustainable use of natural resources. (JUNEF, 2021)

However, the reality on the ground often shows that there are obstacles in implementing these sustainability aspects. For example, urbanization in coastal areas often has a negative impact on marine and coastal ecosystems. In this context, concrete steps are needed that are able to face the dynamics of coastal development which is often driven by economic growth without considering environmental impacts.

It is also important to pay attention to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government which, among other things, regulates regional authority in managing natural resources. Although this law gives greater authority to local governments, cross-sector and cross-regional coordination remains key in maintaining a balance between local development interests and environmental sustainability. (YASMININGRUM, 2023)

In the realm of environmental law, the protection of biodiversity is also in the spotlight in ensuring the effectiveness of sustainable development. Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Ecosystems stipulates the obligation for everyone to participate in biodiversity conservation. However, challenges arise when economic development results in loss of natural habitat, poaching and climate change that endanger the sustainability of the ecosystem.

Sustainability in natural resource management and environmental protection is also closely related to Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. Although this law places more emphasis on efforts to improve the investment climate and licensing, it does involve the environmental and natural resources sectors. In the spatial planning section, this law stipulates spatial planning that prioritizes sustainability aspects. How central and regional governments implement these aspects of sustainability is key in ensuring the effectiveness of these policies.

However, along with efforts to increase the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development, obstacles are often encountered in implementing existing laws. Articles in laws

often collide with complex political and economic realities. There are challenges in enforcing sanctions and implementing effective monitoring mechanisms.

It is important to pay attention to the role of the Environmental Agency (BLH) as a supervisory and controlling institution for the implementation of environmental policies. Even though it has authority, BLH's capacity and resources are often a limitation in carrying out its functions optimally. The role of civil society in supervising and monitoring the implementation of environmental policies also needs to be strengthened, in line with the spirit of democratization and transparency.

In dealing with issues of environmental protection and sustainability of natural resources, international commitments also have a big impact. Indonesia's involvement in the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development framework is the basis for determining the direction of national development policy. In this context, expanding cross-border cooperation and international knowledge exchange can be an effective instrument in dealing with global issues.

Overall, the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development in natural resource management and environmental protection requires a holistic and sustainable approach. A strong legal foundation needs to be followed by strategic steps, including increasing institutional capacity, strengthening the role of society, and increasing synergy between sectors. Strict supervision, strict application of sanctions, and strengthening the role of supervisory institutions are the keys to ensuring that the implementation of laws and policies can achieve sustainable development goals optimally.

In exploring problems and solutions related to the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development, there are several aspects that need to be considered in more detail. One of the main aspects is the role of the private sector in supporting sustainable development. Even though Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment provides incentives for environmentally sound investment, it is necessary to question the extent to which business actors actually implement sustainable practices.

Alignment between economic interests and sustainability is often a dilemma. Article 2 Paragraph 2 of the Investment Law states that investment must be carried out by taking into account the principles of environmental conservation and good governance. However, the reality on the ground often shows that sustainability often becomes a sacrifice in efforts to achieve high economic growth. Therefore, it is important to strengthen regulations and incentives for the private sector that truly support sustainable development goals. Community

involvement in the development process is also a key element that requires further attention. Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages gives villages the authority to manage natural resources in their area. However, obstacles arise when there is inequality in the distribution of benefits from the use of natural resources between villages and other parties who have greater economic interests.

In this context, expanding space for community participation in decision making, especially related to natural resource management, becomes imperative. Community empowerment involves them in planning and decision-making processes, ensuring that sustainability and social justice are optimally accommodated. Therefore, concrete steps are needed to increase community capacity, provide clear information, and support their active role in maintaining environmental sustainability.

In facing the challenge of climate change, regulations that lead to a transition towards clean and sustainable energy are crucial. Law Number 30 of 2007 concerning Energy provides the legal basis for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency. However, challenges arise in implementing this policy, especially related to dependence on fossil energy and resistance to change in the energy sector.

Article 15 Paragraph 1 of the Energy Law stipulates that the government has an obligation to develop new and renewable energy. However, increasing capacity and financial support for innovation and new technology in renewable energy is still an urgent need. Fiscal incentive measures and investment policies that better support innovation in the energy sector can accelerate the transition to clean energy.

In the aspect of waste management, Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management provides a legal framework for sustainable waste management. However, the implementation of waste segregation, community-based waste management and recycling promotion still faces significant challenges. The role of the industrial sector in reducing waste and implementing more sustainable production practices is also crucial. (SYAIDIL, 2021)

In the realm of international law, Indonesia's involvement in the Paris Agreement is an important aspect in efforts to deal with the impacts of climate change. The obligation to set greenhouse gas emission reduction targets and implement climate change adaptation strategies is an integral part of Indonesia's commitment. Therefore, the implementation of climate change policies at the national level needs to be integrated with sustainable development policies and natural resource management.

However, it needs to be acknowledged that the implementation of these policies faces complex challenges, especially in a context of economic and political uncertainty. Article 57 Paragraph 1 of Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment gives the government the authority to provide incentives and fiscal relief for investors. However, the implementation of these fiscal incentives often raises ethical and justice questions, especially regarding the distribution of tax burdens and fiscal expenditures.

It is important to continue to strengthen monitoring and transparency mechanisms in public financial management, so that the public can better understand and monitor the use of public funds. Expanding community participation in economic planning and decision-making processes is also key to creating a more equitable and sustainable development system. (CHRISTANTO,2014)

Therefore, evaluating the effectiveness of implementing sustainable development in natural resource management and environmental protection requires a holistic approach that includes the role of the private sector, community participation, clean energy regulations, waste management, and international commitments. A strong legal foundation needs to be supported by effective implementation mechanisms, as well as transparency and greater community participation in the development process. Despite the complexities and challenges, joint efforts from all parties can bring positive change towards a more sustainable society.

CONCLUSION

In facing the complexity of sustainable development challenges, especially in the context of natural resource management and environmental protection in Indonesia, various problems have been discovered that require serious attention. Various laws and regulations have been established to provide a legal basis for the implementation of sustainable development, but the effectiveness of their implementation is still faced with a number of obstacles.

First of all, from the analysis of existing laws, it appears that Indonesia has a legal framework that is strong enough to support sustainable development. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Law Number 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Natural Resources and their Ecosystems, as well as other regulations provide a clear legal basis.

However, the implementation of this law is often faced with complex implementation obstacles. For example, inter-agency coordination is still a crucial issue that influences implementation effectiveness. Articles governing cross-sector and cross-regional cooperation need to be strengthened to ensure synergy between central and regional governments in achieving sustainable development goals.

Apart from that, the involvement of the private sector is important in supporting sustainable development. Although the Investment Law establishes the principles of environmental conservation and good governance, truly sustainable business practices remain a challenge. There needs to be increased incentives and regulations that encourage the private sector to integrate sustainable development principles in their operations.

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