



No Poverty and No Hunger as Achievements in Implementing the SDGs Economic Pillar

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Article Information	ABSTRACT
<p>History of the article: Accepted: July 2023 Corrected: August 2023 Accepted: October 2023</p> <p>Kata Kunci: No poverty, no hunger, economic pillar, SDGs</p>	<p>The realization of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the economic pillar is represented by the goal of development without poverty and without hunger, the achievement of which is expected to decrease further by 2030. Implementation of indicators in goal 1 and goal 2 of the Regency SDGs Bogor, which has been implemented according to the regional action plan during the 2020-2022 period, was observed for its achievements using descriptive explanation methods and qualitative analysis of achievement of indicator targets in Bogor Regency. The study results show that policy implementation in Bogor Regency looks very good, especially in reducing poverty rates, increasing health service rates, and reducing stunting and work programs. Apart from that, the activities of all Regional Apparatus Organizations in the Bogor Regency Government have led to the achievement of sustainable development goals, especially SDGs goal 1 and goal 2 as part of the economic pillar</p>

Introduction

The efforts made to achieve Goal 1 of the SDGs are aimed at efforts through policy directions, namely 1) reducing the proportion living in poverty in all dimensions; 2) achieving substantial coverage for poor and vulnerable groups; 3) having equal rights to every existing resource, as well as access to basic services; and 4) building resilience of poor communities and those in vulnerable conditions. Bogor Regency poverty level data, sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), from 2019 to 2021 has increased. Initially, it was 8.13% in 2021, an increase compared to 2019 when the value was 6.66% to 1.47% which was thought to be due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

In this regard, in an effort to end poverty in all forms everywhere, the essence of which is stated in Goal 1 of the SDGs according to the 2020-2024 RPJMN, several strategies are implemented as follows: 1) reducing at least half the proportion of men, women and children children of all ages, living in poverty in all dimensions, according to national definitions; 2) implement appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including the poorest groups, and achieve substantial coverage for poor and vulnerable groups; (3) guarantee that all men and women, especially the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of ownership, inheritance, natural resources, new technologies, and appropriate financial services, including microfinance; and (4) building the resilience of poor communities and those in conditions of vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and economic, social, environmental shocks and disasters.

Then, Goal 2, Zero Hunger, is generally translated as efforts to eliminate hunger, achieve food security and good nutrition, and improve sustainable agriculture, which are the fundamental goals that must be achieved in the Sustainable Development Goals (TPB). To achieve Goal 2 of the SDGs,



namely eliminating hunger, achieving food security and good nutrition, and improving sustainable agriculture, Bogor Regency has set 4 targets, which are aligned as targets in the TPB. These targets consist of 1) eliminating hunger and ensuring access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food; 2) eliminating various things related to malnutrition and meeting various nutritional needs; 3) bringing agricultural productivity and income to food producers; and 4) guaranteeing a sustainable food production system.

Efforts to achieve Goal 2 of the SDGs, are oriented through policy directions 1) eliminating hunger and ensuring access for all people to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food throughout the year; 2) eliminating all forms of malnutrition; 3) double agricultural productivity and income of food producers, and have equal and secure access to land and other resources; and (4) guarantee a sustainable food production system.

Method

The research method used in this research is an explanatory descriptive method, using SDGs criteria with a population of indicators and components in SDGs Goal 1 No Poverty, and Goal 2 No Hunger, during the research period from 2018 to 2021. The main (secondary) data source comes from the Report Evaluation of OPD performance which is related to the targets of the Bogor Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan for the period 2018-2023, as well as supporting data from BPS. The method for determining the research sample uses a purposive sampling method, which is determined according to the estimated target and calculates each forming indicator using the function equation for Goal 1 No Poverty.

Goal 1 No Poverty

Indicator 1.1 Poor Population with a Poverty Line of \$1.90 per day (%)

The percentage of the population living on less than US\$1.90 per day is calculated by adjusting US\$ dollars to the rupiah.

Indicator 1.2 Poor Population with National Poverty Line (%)

Percentage of poor population with national poverty line (which is a representation of the minimum amount of rupiah required to meet basic needs which is equivalent to 2100).

Goal 2 No Hunger

Indicator 2.1 Toddlers with Short Height and Very Short (%)

Stunting (short/very short) is defined as a condition of chronic malnutrition and is measured by the height index for age which is compared with the 2005 WHO standard. Height data from Basic Health Research (Riskesdas) is used as the basis for analyzing the status nutrition and height of each toddler (aged 0-4 years) and converted into a standardized value (Z-score) using WHO 2005 anthropometric standards for toddlers. The classification is:

Very short: $Z\text{-score} < -3.0$

Short: $-3.0 \leq Z\text{-score} < -2.0$

The percentage of stunting children under five is calculated using the formula:

Very thin: $Z\text{-score} < -3.0$

The percentage of wasting children under five is calculated using the formula:

Indicator 2.3 Food Crop Productivity (Tons/ha)

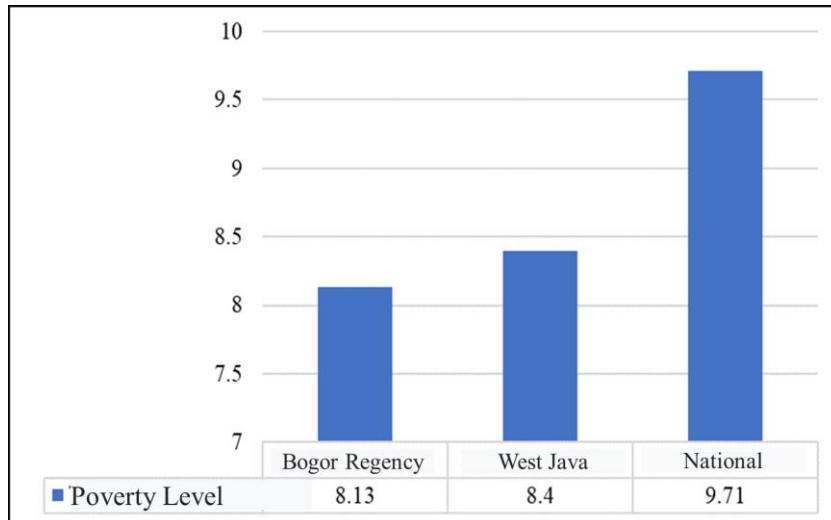
Is a value that shows the average production yield per unit area per food crop commodity (rice, corn, soybeans, peanuts, green beans, cassava, sweet potato) in the reporting year period.

Results

First. Objective 1. No Poverty

Poverty Level

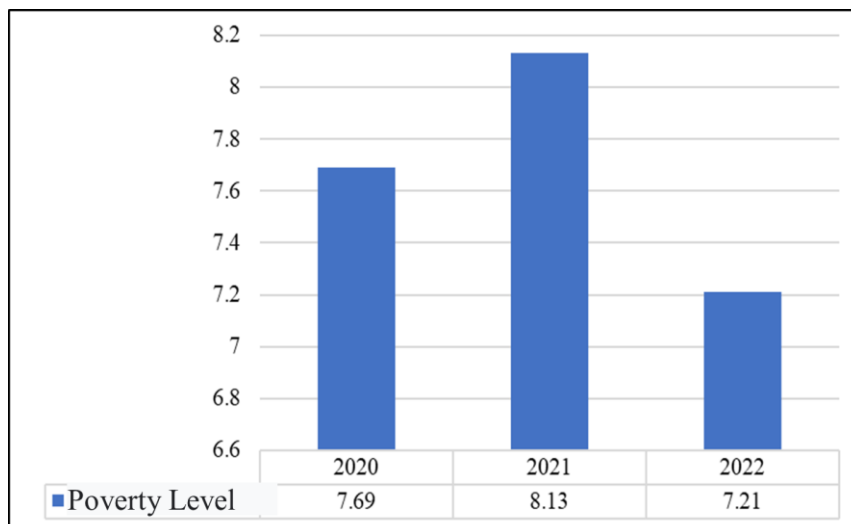
The value for the percentage of poverty in Bogor Regency is 8.13%, this value is below the average achievement figure for West Java Province, namely 8.4%, and the national average with a value of 9.71%. If the achievements of Bogor Regency are compared with provincial and national achievements, then the poverty level in Bogor Regency is still better than these two achievements. This condition is shown in the graph below.



Source: Central Statistics Agency (2022)

Figure 1 Proportion of Poverty Levels in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, and Nationally in 2021

The percentage of poor people in Bogor Regency during 2020-2022 tends to fluctuate. The development of the poor population in Bogor Regency is shown in the following graph.



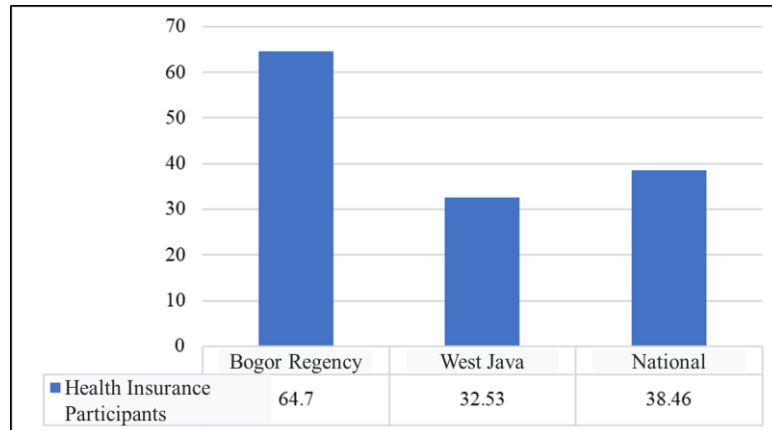
Source: Bogor Regency Central Statistics Agency (2022)

Figure 2 Percentage Development of Bogor Regency Poverty Level in 2020-2022

Based on this graph, it is known that the poverty level value in Bogor Regency has increased, from 7.69% in 2020 to 8.13% in 2021. Then, it will decrease to 7.21% in 2022.

Proportion of Health Insurance Participants

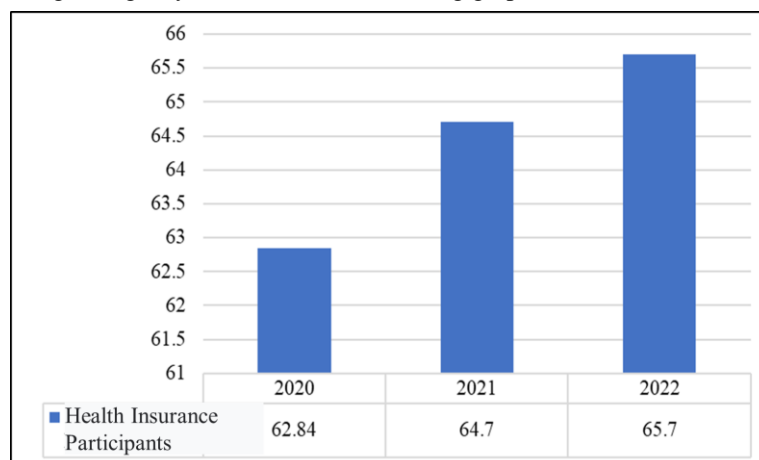
The proportion of health insurance participants in Bogor Regency is 64.7%, this figure is above the average achievement of West Java Province, namely 32.53%, and the average nationally amounted to 38.46%. When compared with provincial and national achievements, the proportion of health insurance participants in Bogor Regency is still better. These conditions are shown in the graph below.



Source: Central Statistics Agency (2022)

Figure 3 Proportion of Health Insurance Participants in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, and Nationally in 2021

The proportion of health insurance participants through the Bogor Regency National Social Security System (SJSN) during 2020-2022 tends to increase. The development of health insurance participants in Bogor Regency is shown in the following graph.



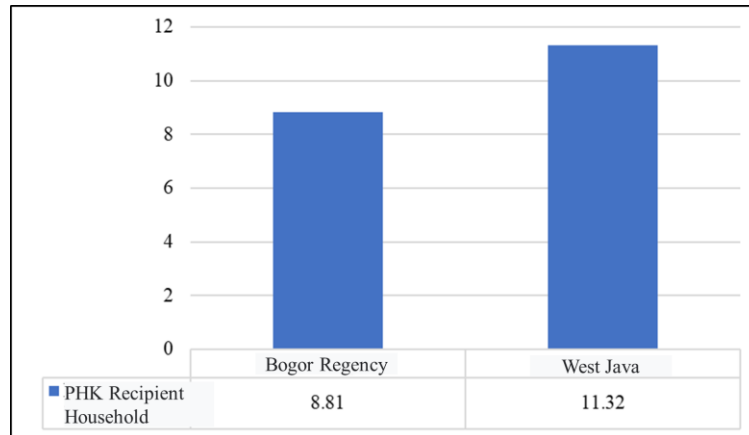
Source: Bogor Regency Manpower Office (2022)

Figure 4 Proportion of Bogor Regency SJSN Health Insurance Participants in 2020-2022

Based on this graph, it is known that the proportion of health insurance in Bogor Regency continues to increase from 62.84% in 2020 to 65.7% in 2022.

Households Receiving PKH Assistance

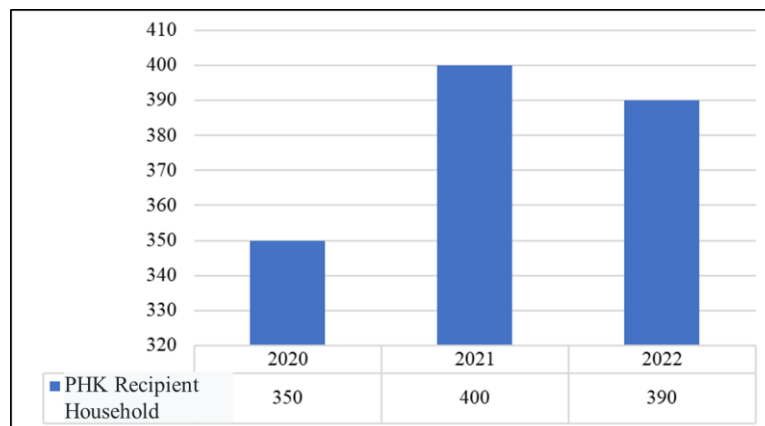
The number of households receiving Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance in Bogor Regency has a value of 8.81%. This figure is still below the average achievement of West Java Province which has a value of 11.32%. These conditions are shown in the graph below



Source: National Socio-Economic Survey (2022)

Figure 5 Percentage of Households Receiving PKH in Bogor Regency and West Java Province in 2021.

The number of households receiving PKH assistance in Bogor Regency during 2020-2022 tends to fluctuate. The development of this number in Bogor Regency is shown in the following graph.



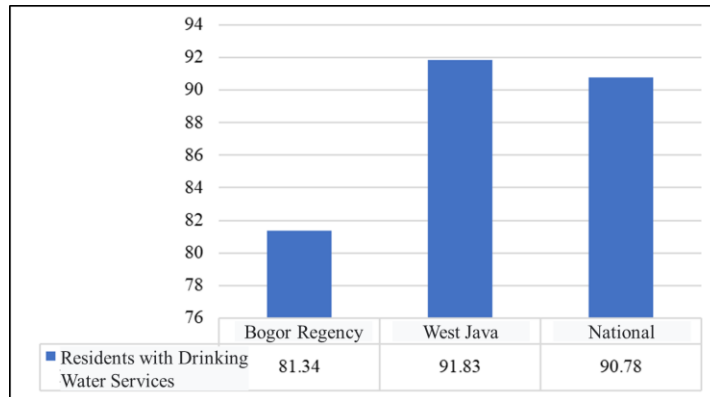
Source: Bogor Regency Social Service (2022)

Figure 6 Number of Households Receiving PKH Assistance

Based on this graph, the number of households receiving PKH assistance in Bogor Regency has increased from initially 350 people in 2020 to 400 people in 2021, then, it will decrease to 390 people in 2022.

Access to Drinking Water Services and Basic Health Facilities

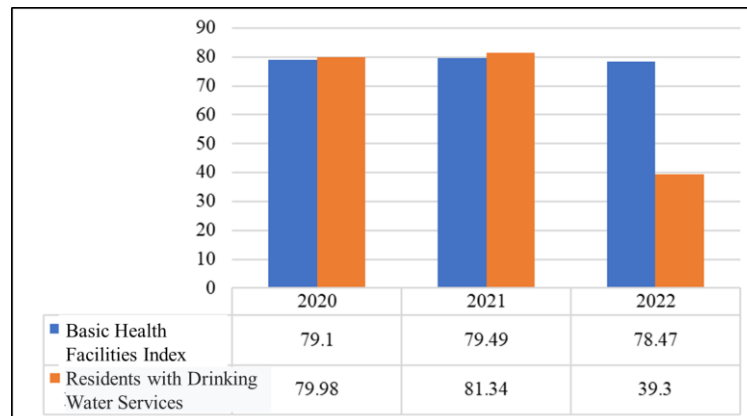
The percentage of the population who receive drinking water services in Bogor Regency is 81.34%, this figure is below the average achievement of West Java Province and Nationally, where the average achievement of West Java Province is 91.83% and the average national achievement is 90.78%. These conditions are shown in the graph below.



Source: Central Statistics Agency (2022)

Figure 7 Percentage of Population with Drinking Water Services in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, and Nationally in 2021

Access to Drinking Water Services and Basic Health Facilities for residents in Bogor Regency during 2020-2022 tends to fluctuate. These developments in Bogor Regency are shown in the following graph.



Source: Health Service and Public Works and Spatial Planning Service of Bogor Regency (2022)

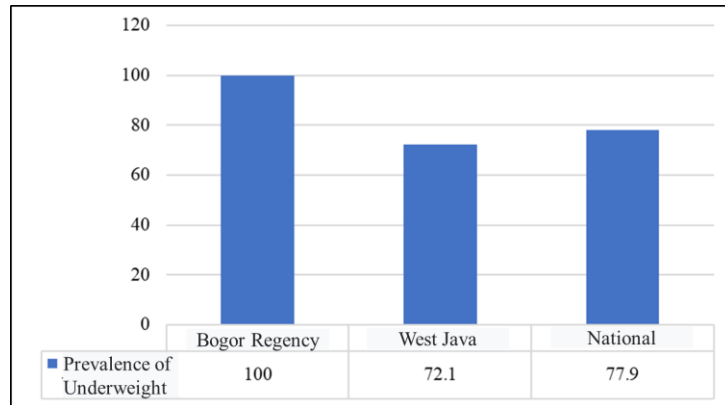
Figure 8 Percentage of Basic Health Facilities Index and Population with Drinking Water Services for Bogor Regency in 2020-2022

Based on this graph, the basic health facilities index is known to have increased from the original 79.1% in 2020 to 79.49% in 2021. Then, it decreased to 78.47% in 2022. Population development for drinking water services is also fluctuating, shown by an increase in the percentage from 79.98% in 2020 to 81.34% in 2021, and will further decrease to 39.3% in 2022.

Second. Goal 2 No Hunger

Prevalence of Underweight in Children Under Five

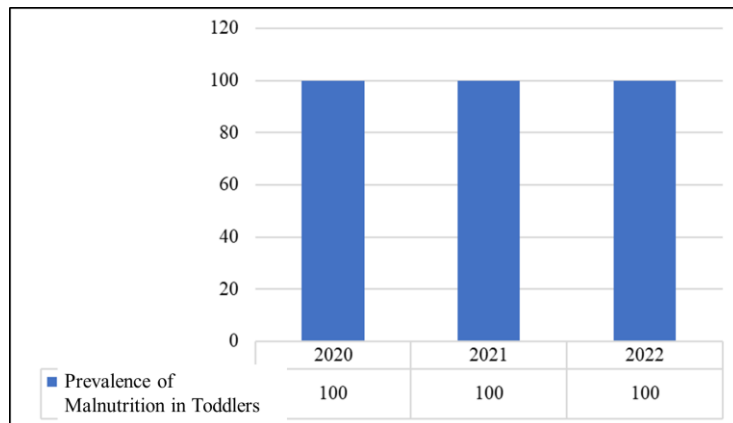
The prevalence of underweight in Bogor Regency is 100%. This value is above the average achievement of West Java Province and the National because the average achievement of West Java Province is 72.1% and the average national achievement is 77.9%. These conditions are shown in the graph below.



Source: Health Service (2022)

Figure 9 Prevalence of Underweight in Toddlers in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, and Nationally in 2021.

The prevalence of underweight children under five in Bogor Regency during 2020-2022 tends to be constant as shown in the following graph.



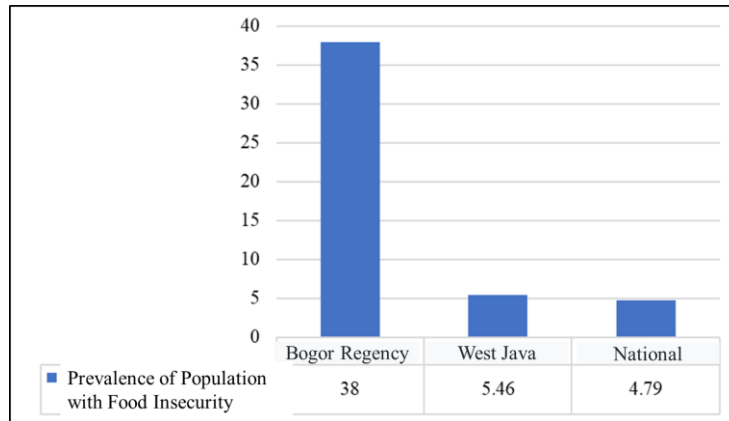
Source: Bogor Regency Health Service (2022)

Figure 10 Prevalence of Malnutrition in Children Under Five in Bogor Regency in 2020-2022

Based on this graph, the prevalence of malnutrition in children under five seems to tend to be constant during 2020-2022 with a percentage of 100%.

Prevalence of Population with Moderate or Severe Food Insecurity

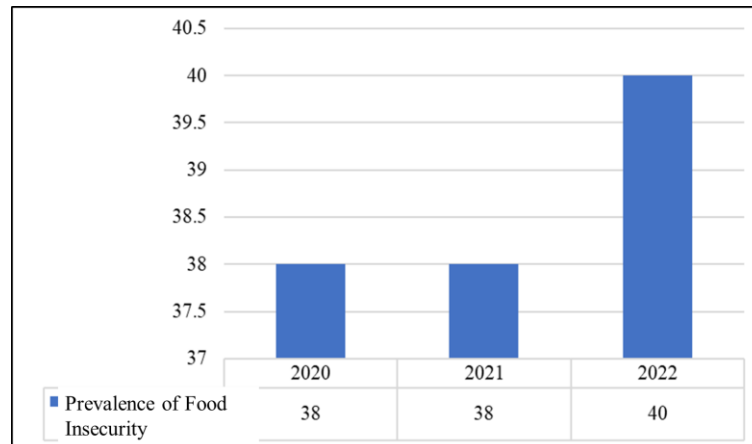
The prevalence of population with food insecurity in Bogor Regency has a value of 38%, this figure is quite far from the average achievement of West Java Province and National, where the average achievement of West Java Province is 5.46 % and the average national achievement is 4.79%. These conditions are shown in the graph below.



Source: Central Statistics Agency (2022)

Figure 11 Prevalence of Population with Food Insecurity in Bogor Regency, West Java Province, and Nationally in 2021

The prevalence of the population with moderate or severe food insecurity in Bogor Regency during the 2020-2022 period tends to increase. The development of prevalence in Bogor Regency is shown in the following graph.



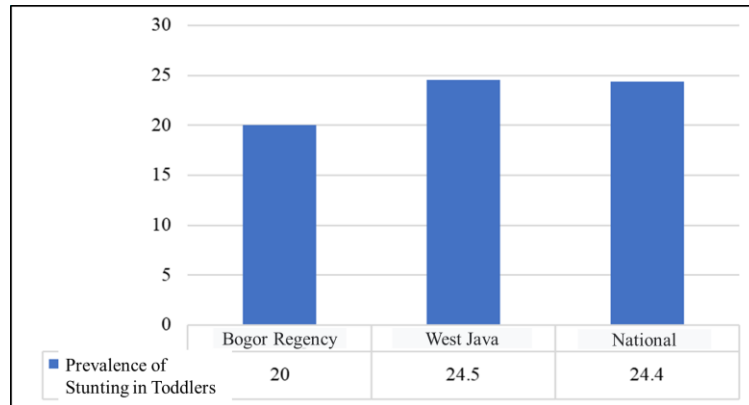
Source: Bogor Regency Health Service (2022)

Figure 12 Prevalence of Population with Food Insecurity in Bogor Regency in 2020-2022

Based on this graph, it is known that the prevalence of population with food insecurity has increased from 38% in 2020 and 2021 to 40% in 2022.

Prevalence of Short and Very Short Stunting in Toddlers.

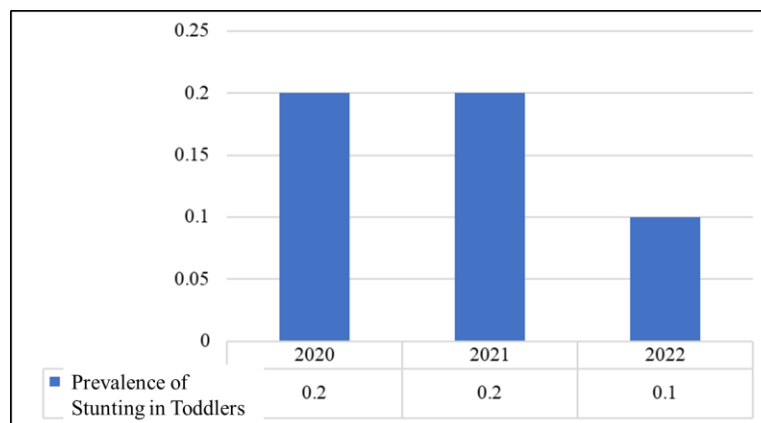
The prevalence of stunting in toddlers in Bogor Regency is 20%, this figure is below the average achievement of West Java Province, namely 24.5%, and the national average of 24.4%. When compared with the achievements of West Java Province and National, the proportion of stunting in Bogor Regency is still better. These conditions are shown in the graph below.



Source: Health Service (2022)

Figure 13 Prevalence of Stunting in Bogor Regency, West Java Province and Nationally in 2021.

The prevalence of stunting in children under five years in Bogor Regency during the 2020-2022 period tends to decrease. The development of prevalence in Bogor Regency is shown in the following graph.



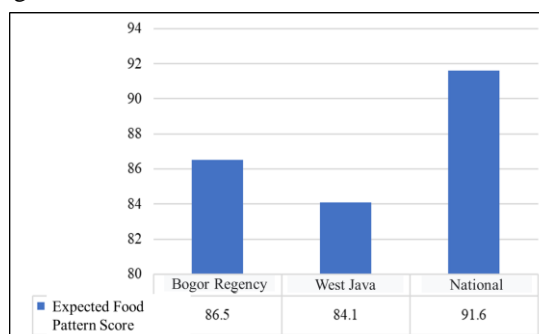
Source: Bogor Regency Health Service (2022)

Figure 14 Prevalence of Short and Very Short Stunting in Toddlers Bogor Regency 2020-2022

Based on this graph, it is known that the prevalence of stunting in children under five has decreased from the original 0.2 in 2020 and 2021 to 0.1 in 2022

Quality of Food Consumption According to Expected Food Pattern Score (PPH)

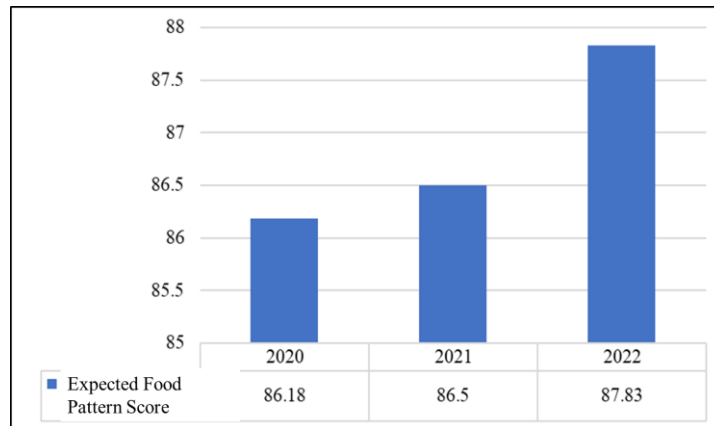
Expected Food Pattern Score (PPH) in Bogor Regency has a value of 86.5%. This figure has exceeded the average achievement of West Java Province with a percentage of 84.1% but is still below the national average achievement of 91.6%. These conditions are shown in the graph below.



Source: National Socio-Economic Survey (2022)

Figure 15 Percentage of Expected Food Pattern Scores for Bogor Regency, West Java Province, and Nationally in 2021.

The quality of food consumption in Bogor Regency according to the PPH score during the 2020-2022 period tends to increase. The development of the quality of food consumption in Bogor Regency is shown in the following graph.



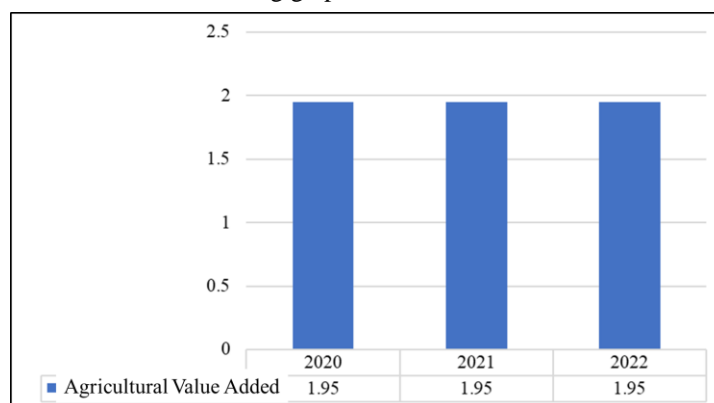
Source: Bogor Regency Health Service (2022)

Figure 16 Quality of Food Consumption According to Bogor Regency PPH Score for 2020-2022

Based on this graph, the PPH score continues to increase during the 2020-2022 period, with the original figure being 86.18% in 2020 to 87.83% in 2022.

Agricultural Value Added Divided by The Number of Workers in The Agricultural Sector

Agricultural value added divided by the number of workers in the agricultural sector in Bogor Regency during the 2020-2022 period tends to be constant. The development of these values in Bogor Regency is shown in the following graph.



Source: Central Statistics Agency (2022)

Figure 17 Agricultural Added Value Divided by the Number of Workers in Bogor Regency in 2020-2022

Based on this graph, the added value divided by the number of workers in the agricultural sector tends to be constant during the 2020-2022 period with a figure of 1.95.

Conclusion

The implementation of the Bogor Regency Regional Government's work program on TPB without poverty has increased compared to 2021. This condition occurred due to the emergence of the Covid 19 pandemic, however nationally it is much lower, this is reinforced by the achievement indicators for the proportion of recipients of health insurance and poverty services which continue to increase. Furthermore, in the TPB without hunger in indicator 2 related to the prevalence of short and very

short stunting in children under five, the condition has decreased compared to the period 2020 and 2021. Although the achievement figures are relatively small, they have shown the real efforts of the Regional Government of Bogor Regency in strengthening health figures. and food insecurity, as evidenced by values that are far below national achievement figures. Furthermore, the fourth indicator, namely the Quality of Food Consumption, which is based on the Expected Food Pattern Score (PPH), has increased every year. The indicator of Agricultural Value Added divided by the Number of Workers in the Agricultural Sector shows a constant value, allegedly because a lot of land in the primary agricultural sector has been converted to non-agricultural use. These conditions show that the work programs and activities of all OPDs in Bogor Regency have led to the achievement of the SDGs, especially SDGs goal 1 and goal 2 as part of the Economic Pillar.

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