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THE ROLE OF THE EAST JAVA DPRD AS A SUBNATIONAL ACTOR IN SUPPORTING THE UNITED NATIONS AGENDA THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDGS 11 AND 16

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the role of the East Java DPRD as a subnational actor in supporting the global agenda initiated by the United Nations through the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goals 11 and 16. This study departs from the paradigm shift in international relations towards global governance which emphasizes the involvement of multi-actors including local governments. The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive-analytical approach through the study of documents such as RPJMD, regional regulations, SDGs reports, and budget documents. The results of the study show that the implementation of the SDGs in East Java is part of the integration of the global agenda into local policies. The adaptation of SDGs 11 and 16 is reflected in sustainable infrastructure development programs, slum management, as well as bureaucratic reform and improvement of the quality of governance. In this process, the East Java DPRD plays a role through legislation, budgeting, and supervision functions to ensure alignment between regional policies and sustainable development targets.

Keyword: SDGs, East Java DPRD, subnational actors, global governance

INTRODUCTION

This research departs from the change in the dynamics of international relations that are no longer state-centric. In the era of global governance, non-state and subnational actors have an important role in implementing the

global agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations through the Sustainable Development Goals adoption 2015. The UN has become a focal point for connecting the various stakeholders involved in global governance, including countries, international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as the business world etc[1].

As we know, in this case, the SDGs that have been formulated by the UN contain 17 sustainable development goals and 169 indicators that cover almost all aspects of human life including aspects of poverty, health, climate action, social security, decent housing, employment, industrialization, economic growth, technology, development, infrastructure, peace, justice, and strong institutions, global partnerships, and so on to achieve sustainable development in 2030. As an international organization, the UN has a broad mandate to define, analyze, and implement global SDGs indicators that have a direct or indirect impact on human life.[2] In this condition, the role of the UN in implementing the SDGs is not directly as a technical implementer but as an architect, facilitator, and supervisor of global governance. This shows that in the modern international system, the implementation of global agendas such as the SDGs involves cross-level actors, not just countries.[3]

This is what distinguishes the SDGs from most other global environmental goals or targets regarding sustainable development that are listed in legally binding agreements.[4] The SDGs are indeed starting to be increasingly adopted in global governance. However, the process is not completely evenly

[1] Akbar, Raden Rahadian, Deasy Silvya Sari, and Teuku Rezasyah. "Inclusiveness of Actors in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) Agenda." *Intermestic: Journal of International Studies* 10, no. 1 (November 30, 2025): 238–62. https://doi.org/10.24198/intermestic.v10n1.6.
[2] Unmana Sarangi, *GLOBAL AGENDA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)*, no. 2 (n.d.), https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=846434.
[3] Lucien Georgeson and Mark Maslin, "Putting the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals into Practice: A Review of Implementation, Monitoring, and Finance," *Geo: Geography and Environment* 5, no. 1 (2018): e00049, https://doi.org/10.1002/geo2.49.
[4] Frank Biermann et al., "Global Governance by Goal-Setting: The Novel Approach of the UN Sustainable Development Goals," *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 26–27 (June 2017): 26–31, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cosust.2017.01.010.

distributed, which is only implemented by most international organizations affiliated with the UN as well as large-scale international organizations.[5]

However, in the implementation of a sustainable goal, there must be challenges that need to be faced. In particular, the implementation of the SDGs in the context of multilevel governance faces key challenges such as weak vertical-horizontal coordination, sectoral silos, capacity limitations, institutional resistance, and temporal mismatches between sectors of the short political cycle and long-term targets. This fragmentation often leads to trade-offs between destinations and localization difficulties, especially in Indonesia.[6]

Based on the *Sustainable Development Report* 2025, Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Index achievement in 2024 is at 70.22 out of a scale of 100, which places Indonesia in 77th place globally. This achievement shows that Indonesia has realized around 70% of the overall SDGs targets set by the UN. However, when compared to the best-performing countries such as Finland, Sweden, and Denmark, Indonesia's position still shows a gap in achieving sustainable development.[7] Since the adoption of the SDGs agenda in 2015, Indonesia has gradually integrated 17 4goals and 169 targets into national development policies. The implementation of the agenda was then lowered to the regional level, including in East Java through various planning documents and development policies. In this context, these national achievements are a reference as well as a challenge for local governments to accelerate the realization of SDGs targets at the local level. Therefore, efforts to implement the SDGs in East Java not only contribute to the achievement

[5] Maya Bogers et al., "The SDGs as Integrating Force in Global Governance? Challenges and Opportunities," *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics* 23, no. 2 (2023): 157–64, https://doi.org/10.1007/s10784-023-09607-9.
[6] Cameron Allen et al., "Cross-scale, Cross-level and Multi-actor Governance of Transformations toward the Sustainable Development Goals: A Review of Common Challenges and Solutions," *Sustainable Development* 31, no. 3 (2023): 1250–67, https://doi.org/10.1002/sd.2495.
[7] Putri, Heila Antika. *ANALISIS FAKTOR–FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KETERCAPAIAN SDGs DI PROVINSI JAWA TIMUR*. Diss. Ekonomi, 2026

of regional development but also become part of Indonesia's contribution in fulfilling global commitments towards sustainable development until 2030.

This research will focus on 2 SDGs points, namely SDGs 11 and 16, where these two points will be highly correlated with the main functions of the DPRD as a regional legislative institution. SDGs 11 was drafted as a recognition of the fact that the world is experiencing rapid urbanization, cities are the main centers of economic development, social integration, and cultural interaction.[8] Therefore, the sustainability of cities is inevitable for the development of a country. Then SDGs 16 establishes a crucial role for institutions that encompass both their functions and ethos, and logically places politics at the core of those institutions.[9]

As a provincial legislative body, the East Java DPRD acts as the main actor in shaping and supporting regional development. Through legislative, budgeting, and supervisory functions, this institution establishes a regulatory framework for development policies, determines the priority allocation of resources in the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD), and supervises the implementation of policies. However, this function is evaluative and corrective so that the DPRD only provides recommendations for improvement.[10] This responsibility places the DPRD as an important subnational actor and has the potential to influence the achievement of broader development goals, including the localization of global agendas such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A number of studies have examined the implementation of the SDGs at the regional level and shown the importance of the process of localizing the global agenda into regional development policies. From the perspective of global governance and multilevel governance, subnational actors are seen as having an increasingly significant contribution in supporting the achievement of

[8] Ion Mierlus Mazilu, "SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities," in *Innovation, Resilience, Leadership and Sustainability in Higher Education*, ed. Jesús Martín-Vaquero et al. (Springer Nature Switzerland, 2026), https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-99713-6_11.
[9] Alan Whaites, *ACHIEVING THE IMPOSSIBLE: CAN WE BE SDG 16 BELIEVERS?*, n.d.
[10] Liky Faizal, *FUNGSI PENGAWASAN DPRD DI ERA OTONOMI DAERAH*, 2011.

sustainable development goals. In addition, research on the DPRD in Indonesia generally focuses on the functions of legislation, budgeting, and supervision in supporting local government governance and public policy accountability.

Although the implementation of the SDGs increasingly emphasizes the importance of the role of local and subnational actors, studies on the contribution of regional legislative institutions in supporting the global development agenda are still relatively limited, most of the research still places local governments as the main actors in the implementation of the SDGs, while the role of the DPRD as a regional legislative institution has not been widely studied in the context of achieving the global development agenda. This condition creates a knowledge gap about how the DPRD can act as a subnational actor that bridges the global agenda with regional development policies. This gap is becoming increasingly relevant to the context of East Java which faces various challenges of urban development, governance, and strengthening public institutions that are closely related to SDGs 11 and SDGs 16. Therefore, this research is important to analyze the role of the East Java DPRD in supporting the UN 2030 Agenda through the implementation of its institutional functions as a subnational actor.

This research seeks to answer the main question: how does the East Java DPRD carry out its role as a subnational actor in supporting the implementation of SDGs 11 and 16 through legislation, budgeting, and supervision functions? In addition, this research also aims to explain the contribution of the DPRD in bridging the global development agenda with regional development policies and identify the significance of regional legislative institutions in the framework of global governance and multilevel governance.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on previous studies, several research gaps can be identified regarding the role of subnational actors in supporting the implementation of

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). First, research on the implementation of SDGs at the regional level mostly focuses on the role of local governments in policy formulation, development planning, and the provision of public services. These studies generally analyze the integration of the SDGs into regional development documents as well as government programs that support the achievement of SDGs targets.[11] However, there is still little research that specifically examines how the DPRD contributes to the achievement of the SDGs through its legislation, budgeting, and oversight functions. Thus, the institutional role of the DPRD in supporting the implementation of the SDGs has not been widely explored.

Second, studies on sub-sectoral actors and paradiplomacy generally still focus on regional executive institutions, such as local governments and regional heads, as the main actors in international engagement and the implementation of the global agenda.[12] Various studies have shown the increasing role of local governments in the Global Governance process, but attention to the role of local legislatures in supporting the global agenda is still relatively limited. As a result, the contribution of the DPRD as a sub-subsidiary actor has not been widely discussed in the existing literature.

Third, studies on SDG 11 and SDG 16 generally focus on aspects of sustainable urban development, the quality of governance, public participation, transparency, accountability, and the effectiveness of public institutions.[13] Although various studies recognize the importance of inclusive and accountable institutions in achieving sustainable goals, they rarely place the DPRD as the main object of analysis. Thus, the relationship between the

[11] Bambang Irawan et al., "The Role of the South Lampung DPRD in Supporting Sustainability Development Goals in Tourist Attractions in South Lampung," *Journal of Sharia Economics and Halal Tourism* 2, no. 1 (2023): 7–12, https://doi.org/10.70371/jseht.v2i1.68.
[12] Dhea Novita Putri et al., "Implementation of Global Governance Policies Post-Covid-19 Pandemic in Economic Recovery in Indonesia," *Decentralization: Journal of Law, Public Policy, and Government* 1, no. 4 (2024): 240–51, https://doi.org/10.62383/desentralisasi.v1i4.296.
[13] Ahkamil Hakim et al., "The Role of the Government in Sustainable Tourism Programs in Efforts to Realize Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Lake Toba Area," *Jesya* 7, no. 1 (2024): 419–33, https://doi.org/10.36778/jesya.v7i1.1434.

functions of the DPRD and the achievement of SDG 11 and SDG 16 targets has not been widely researched.

Based on these gaps, it can be seen that existing research still tends to view local governments as the main actors in supporting the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Agenda. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by analyzing the role of the East Java DPRD as a subnational actor in supporting the UN 2030 Agenda through the implementation of SDG 11 and SDG 16. This study will examine how the legislation, budgeting, and supervision functions of the East Java DPRD contribute to the achievement of sustainable development goals at the regional level, so as to expand the study of the role of regional legislative institutions in the framework of global governance and the implementation of the SDGs.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. GLOBAL GOVERNANCE

Global governance is generally defined as a form of governance that applies in the absence of government. Instruments of global governance include treaties, customary international law, formal organizations such as the United Nations or the World Trade Organization (WTO), entrenched norms such as those that legitimize the use of certain powers but not others, as well as practices that have become customary, such as the assumption that embassies are considered to exist in the country of origin but not in the host country, so that they are not subject to local jurisdiction.[14] First introduced by the former Chancellor of West Germany in 1990, Willy Brandit, the idea was followed by the Global Commission for Global Governance led by Ingvar Carlsson and Shridath Ramphal, which in 1995 published an important report entitled "Our Global Neighbourhood".

Global governance works through several mechanisms, first through binding international laws and treaties, secondly through unwritten but

[14] Weiss, Thomas G. *Global governance: Why? what? whither?*. John Wiley & Sons, 2016.

widely accepted norms and principles such as the principle of state sovereignty or the prohibition of the use of weapons of mass destruction. Third, through an international regime, which is a collection of rules, norms, and procedures that are unified around specific issues such as trade or human rights. Fourth, through market forces and global economic networks that indirectly regulate the behavior of countries in the world.

Global governance produces universal norms such as the SDGs, but these norms will never be effective if they just stay on paper. They must be translated, adapted, and internalized into the local context by subnational actors. Without this localization process, global governance will only become an empty discourse. On the other hand, the norm of localization without a global governance framework will lose its universal direction.

So, in the context of the success rate it depends heavily on implementation at the local level. Now this is where the role of the East Java DPRD as a regional legislative institution becomes crucial. An example of the essence of global governance is when the East Java DPRD can facilitate cooperation between regional executives, the private sector, academics, and local communities to jointly achieve the SDGs targets.

B. SUBNATIONAL ACTORS

Subnational actors such as local governments and local legislative institutions play an important role in bridging global policy with local needs and conditions. In Indonesia, since local governments implement central government decisions, the effectiveness of the implementation of sustainable development goals depends on execution in local government circles. In addition, the existence of strong civil society organizations also supports the success of achieving these goals at the regional level.[15]

In the context of East Java, the implementation of the SDGs would not have been possible without close collaboration between the Provincial Government, the DPRD, and Bappeda. Where the provincial government plays the role of

[15] Fajar Puja Pangestu et al., *Ekonomi Pancasila Sebagai Pedoman Dalam Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) 2030*, 1, no. 3 (2021).

the main driver and field coordinator. They are the ones who issue the Governor's Regulation on Regional Action Plans on the SDGs, as well as command the implementation of the program, as well as building partnerships with various parties. East Java Province's commitment to the SDGs has received national recognition. It is proven that in 2024, the East Java Provincial Government won the Second Best award in Indonesia's SDGs Action Awards in the Provincial Government category from the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. This award was given for the flagship program "Bakti SMK-OPOP" which won a national award.[16]

Then the DPRD plays a role in guarding from the political and budgetary side. Where the role of the DPRD regarding the legislative function with the Governor is to ratify regional regulations that are the basis for the implementation of the SDGs. A real example is the ratification of the East Java RPJMD 2025-2029, in this process all factions provide final views and recommendations. Through the discussion of the RAPBD, the DPRD ensures budget allocation for programs that support the SDGs. They have the authority to direct funds from programs that are less well established to strategic sectors. As well as with a supervisory function to ensure that the initiated program runs according to the goals.

Finally, Bappeda itself acts as an architect of technical planning. They are tasked with preparing a Regional Action Plan (RAD) that outlines the SDGs goals into measurable targets and indicators. Bappeda is also a bridge for planning from the central to the village, as well as the responsibility of building a data system to monitor the achievement of the SDGs. When the three are aligned, inclusive and sustainable development is not just a dream, but an inevitability felt by all the people of East Java.

[16] *Pemprov Jatim Terbaik Kedua SDGs Action Awards 2024*, n.d., https://kominfo.jatimprov.go.id/index.php/berita/pemprov-jatim-terbaik-kedua-sdgs-action-awards-2024.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative type of research with a descriptive-analytical approach. This approach was chosen because it aims to describe and analyze in depth the phenomenon of global governance and the role of the DPRD in the implementation of the SDGs at the local level. The approach used is a case study in East Java Province with the consideration that this province has a high development complexity and has implemented various SDGs-based programs.

Data collection techniques are carried out through the study of documents and academic literature. The document study includes a review of the East Java RPJMD, SDGs achievement reports, regional regulations, and relevant APBD documents. Meanwhile, academic literature is sourced from journals, books, and scientific articles that discuss global governance, SDGs, and regional legislative functions.

The data analysis of this research consists of three stages. First, data reduction, which is sorting and focusing important data from documents and literature. Second, the presentation of data is compiling data that has been reduced into the form of a descriptive narrative so that it is easy to understand. Third, drawing conclusions is verifying the findings and formulating a final conclusion regarding the correlation between global governance and the role of the East Java DPRD in the implementation of the SDGs at the local level.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of SDGs in East Java as Part of the Global Agenda

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia cannot be understood as a policy that emerges autonomously at the local level but is an integral part of the global agenda implementation chain that connects the UN's universal targets to policies at the provincial, district, city, and even village levels. Indonesia itself has ratified the SDGs

commitment which is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program through Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a manifestation of Indonesia's strategic commitment in supporting the global agenda of sustainable development. This Presidential Regulation aims to align the implementation of the SDGs with the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), while ensuring the participatory involvement of various parties, including the central government, regions, business actors, and the community. In 2022, this regulation was updated through Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022 to adjust strategies and goals in facing new challenges, demonstrating the government's commitment to policy adaptation according to global developments and local needs. The principle of sustainable development is the fulfillment of economic, social, and environmental needs in a planned manner without endangering future generations. By involving various parties and integrating sustainability principles into national development planning, this policy becomes an important foundation in maintaining a balance between meeting current needs and protecting the future.[17]

The implementation of the SDGs in East Java is reflected in various regional development priority programs that include social, economic, environmental, and governance aspects. The provincial government places improving the quality of human resources as a top priority through the education, health, and poverty alleviation sectors. This program shows efforts to encourage the achievement of SDGs goals related to social welfare and human development.

In the economic sector, the focus of development is directed at the local potential-based economy, UMKM development, industrialization, and increasing regional investment. This reflects its contribution to inclusive and

[17] Eddy Taufiq, "SDGs Policy Analysis: Strategy Towards Sustainable Cities and Poverty Alleviation in Mojokerto Regency," *JKMP (Jurnal Kebijakan dan Manajemen Publik)* 13, no. 1 (2025): 71–81, https://doi.org/10.21070/jkmp.v13i1.1810.

sustainable economic growth. Meanwhile, the infrastructure and regional sectors emphasize the development of connectivity, transportation, and equitable development between regions which aim to reduce regional disparities.

In the environmental aspect, the RPJMD also contains programs for natural resource management, pollution control, and improving the quality of the living environment. This program shows that there is attention to ecosystem sustainability and environmental resilience. In addition, the governance sector is focused on bureaucratic reform, improving public services, and strengthening transparency and accountability.

The RPJMD indicates that poverty alleviation strategies in East Java are not only implemented through social assistance, but also through a more comprehensive approach that prioritizes social protection and security programs as an effort to alleviate poverty and reduce inequality. This is reflected in various programs such as social assistance and social rehabilitation aimed at vulnerable groups.[18] This policy shows that development is not only oriented towards economic growth, but also on improving people's welfare in an inclusive manner.

The development direction of East Java has reflected efforts to integrate various aspects of development, ranging from social welfare, infrastructure development, to strengthening governance. However, the success of the implementation of these programs does not only depend on planning, but also on the consistency of implementation and the effectiveness of supervision carried out by the DPRD as a regional legislative institution. In this case, the DPRD has a strategic role in ensuring that the priority programs that have been formulated are implemented in accordance with the broader development goals.

However, various challenges that still arise indicate that the implementation process is not fully optimal and still needs strengthening,

[18] *RPJMD Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2025-2029*, n.d., https://bappeda.jatimprov.go.id/2025/09/15/rpjmd-provinsi-jawa-timur-tahun-2025-2029/.

especially in terms of coordination, supervision, and policy effectiveness. Challenges that often arise include development programs that are still partially running and have not been integrated between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), village human resources which are also still limited in understanding and implementing SDGs targets, in addition to achieving the SDGs 2030 target, East Java is estimated to require a total financing of around Rp 2,300 trillion which this figure shows a large gap between the needs and availability of the regional budget, Also, public awareness and participation in SDGs programs is still minimal, especially in the aspect of environmental conservation.[19]

B. Adaptation of SDGs 11 and 16 in East Java Regional Development Policy

a) Adaptation of SDGs 11

The Government of East Java is committed to supporting Sustainable Cities and Settlements (SDGs Goal 11) in line with Nawa Bhakti Satya East Java Access by strengthening connectivity infrastructure between regions and intra-agglomerations that is quality, modern, integrated, and equitable through building inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and settlements. As a form of support and contribution to the achievement (SDGs Goal 11) of building Sustainable Cities and Settlements through the development of inclusive infrastructure, low-carbon transportation, technology-based environmental management, Disaster Vulnerable Area Management, and Disaster Resilient Villages (Destana).

The environmental and settlement sectors are placed as one of the main focuses of regional development. This is reflected in the policy emphasis on improving the quality of residential areas through integrated interventions, including the handling of slums, the

[19] Anggi Aran Putra et al., "Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals into a Regional Development Plan in Indonesia," *Sustainability* 16, no. 23 (2024): 10235, https://doi.org/10.3390/su162310235.

provision of proper sanitation infrastructure, and the development of access to clean water and sustainable waste management systems. The focus of this policy directly reflects the commitment to achieve the targets in the SDGs.

Technical data from East Java RPJMD 2025-2029 shows that the scale of settlement problems in East Java is still very significant. The area of slums that still need handler in East Java province reaches more than 8,000 hectares.[20] This figure makes this sector one of the main focuses of regional development. The handling of slums is a crucial issue that must be integrated into regional development agents, because slums are not only synonymous with high population density, but are also closely associated with income uncertainty and unhealthy living conditions.[21] This condition reflects that the challenges of urban development in East Java are still quite large and require sustainable policy interventions.

Nationally, access to basic services such as clean water and proper sanitation is still a serious homework. Only 42% of households in Indonesia have access to piped water supply and ironically the urban poor have to pay 10 to 30 times more for clean water than the upper class. If it is related to conditions in East Java, the data on the area of slums indicates that without the acceleration of policies, the pressure of urbanization will widen the gap in access to decent housing.[22]

A comprehensive understanding of the root causes of slum problems and the implementation of specific development strategies

[20] *RPJMD Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2025-2029.*
[21] Donny Setyaelvanda Julkarnain et al., "Strategy for Development of Slums and Housing with Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) In Mojokerto Regency," *Revista de Gestão Social e Ambiental* 18, no. 2 (2024): e06838, https://doi.org/10.24857/rgsa.v18n2-112.
[22] Mengurai Kompleksitas Urbanisasi Dan Pembangunan Kota Berkelanjutan, Mendorong Solusi Untuk Kota-Kota Indonesia inklusif Dan Tangguh | WRI Indonesia, accessed April 29, 2026, https://wri-indonesia.org/id/wawasan/mengurai-kompleksitas-urbanisasi-dan-pembangunan-kota-berkelanjutan-mendorong-solusi-untuk.

according to the local context to improve the quality of life in the area. The East Java Provincial government responded to these findings by directing interventions not only to the physical development of infrastructure but also to aspects of citizen economic empowerment, as seen in areas such as Mojokerto City, or the revitalization of thematic areas such as Batu City.

Academically, this condition confirms the gap between the normative SDGs targets and the reality of fiscal and special capacities in the regions. A combination of a top-down approach through regulations such as the RPJMD and the Governor's Regulation is needed, as well as a community-based bottom-up approach to ensure the sustainability of the program.[23] The handling of 8,000 hectares of slums is not only a technical problem of construction, but also a governance challenge involving budget synchronization between provinces and districts/cities as well as active participation of the community.

b) Adaptation of SDGs 16

The Government of East Java is committed to supporting Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions (SDGs Goal 16) in line with Nawa Bhakti Satya East Java Berkah-Amanah by strengthening the implementation of good, clean, effective, effective and participatory governance. As a form of support and contribution to the achievement (SDGs Goal 16) of Strong Peace, Justice, and Institutions through Improving Services and Transparency of Government Bureaucratic Services, Digital Technology-Based Governance Systems, Bureaucratic Reform Implementation System, Legal Aid Services for the Poor through OBH (Legal Aid Organizations) that have inkrah status, Capacity Building and Digital-Based ASN Competency Development Management System, Civil Servant

[23] Adinda Christina et al., *The Determinants of The Sustainable Slum Beautification Program. Case Study Kampung Warna-Warni Jodipan, Malang*, 353 (n.d.).

Personnel and Talent Management Services Based on Digital Technology-Based Merit System.

Analysis of the governance sector shows that efforts to improve transparency, accountability, quality of public services, bureaucratic efficiency, and simplification of administrative procedures are the main prerequisites in realizing the principles of good governance. It is necessary to emphasize the importance of digital transformation of government as a regional development strategy through the implementation of the Electronic-Based Government System (SPBE) as an instrument to create more effective and responsive services.

The data from East Java RPJMD 2025-2029 shows that the East Java Provincial Bureaucratic Reform Index in 2024 will reach 93.82 with the predicate A-, which reflects a significant improvement in the quality of governance. On the other hand, the Public Service Index has also increased to 4.63 in 2024, which indicates an improvement in public service performance in an aggregate manner. However, even so, there are still a number of obstacles identified that hinder the optimization of governance. One of these obstacles is the lack of optimal integration of the public service system between agencies. So that the failure to integrate the government's information system can easily reduce bureaucratic efficiency and hinder the quality of public services.[24]

In addition, community involvement in the decision-making process is also not optimal. From a participatory governance perspective, public participation is an important element to ensure that the policies produced are inclusive and responsive to the needs of the community. However, at the village government level, it shows

[24] *RPJMD Provinsi Jawa Timur Tahun 2025-2029*.

that the low digital literacy of the community and the limited capacity of the apparatus are inhibiting factors.[25]

By referring to empirical findings, it can be concluded that strengthening East Java government institutions is still a sustainable agenda. A more integrative approach is needed, not only through bureaucratic reform and digitization of services, but also through increasing community participation, strengthening collaboration between stakeholders, and improving the overall governance system.

C. The Role of the East Java DPRD in Supporting the Implementation of the SDGs at the Local Level

The East Java DPRD has a strategic role in supporting the implementation of regional development through legislation, budget, and supervisory functions. As a people's representative institution at the regional level, the East Java DPRD is not only tasked with forming regional regulations as the basis for policies but also determines the priorities of development financing through the APBD and supervises the implementation of local government programs. Through these three functions, the DPRD plays a role in ensuring that development runs in accordance with the needs of the community and the principles of good governance. In addition, this role shows the contribution of the DPRD in supporting the sustainable development agenda initiated by the UN at the global level.

a) Legislative Function

The mainstreaming of the SDGs is carried out through the adoption of 212 indicators that are adjusted to regional authorities, thus showing that there are systematic efforts to strengthen sustainability orientation. Empirically, the direction of this development is supported by the achievement of regional macro

[25] Ita Rosita Wahyiah, "Tata Kelola Pemerintahan Desa dalam Implementasi Pelayanan Publik Berbasis Digital," *JURNAL ILMIAH ILMU ADMINISTRASI* 15, no. 1 (2026): 116–27, https://doi.org/10.33592/jiia.v15i1.8513.

indicators. East Java's Green Economy Index in 2023 reached 57.34, which shows a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation. Meanwhile, the Human Development Index increased from 73.04 in 2020 to 75.35 in 2024 reflecting an improvement in people's quality of life. This data indicates that the policy direction in Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 3 of 2025 concerning the East Java Provincial RPJMD 2025–2029 is in line with the principles of sustainable development.[26]

However, the effectiveness of the Regional Regulation is not only determined by the substance of the policy but also by the role of the legislation of the East Java DPRD in the process of its formation. The function of the DPRD is to ensure that the design that has been set is not only normative, but also responsive to the needs of the community and evidence-based. A strong legislative function will result in more consistent and sustainable regulation. By passing this Regional Regulation, the DPRD not only gives a "stamp" but also provides legitimacy and legal force for sustainable priorities.

b) Budgeting Function

Substantially, the DPRD functions as a *budget authority* that determines the direction of development priorities through the process of discussion, adjustment, and approval of budget allocation based on the RPJMD. This means that every budget decision taken by the DPRD directly affects the successful implementation of the sustainable development agenda.

The budgeting role of the East Java DPRD can be seen in three main dimensions. First, determination of budget priorities based on sustainable development. Through the discussion of the APBD, the DPRD has the authority to ensure that strategic programs receive adequate allocation. Second, the refreshment function as a policy

[26] "Perda Nomor 3 Tahun 2025 Tentang Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah Tahun 2025-2029," n.d.

control instrument, where the DPRD not only approves the budget but also rationalizes and evaluates program proposals from the executive. The DPRD can reallocate the budget or adjust priorities based on the needs of the people gathered through the recess mechanism and the Points of Thought (Pokir). This is where the DPRD plays a role as a *policy filter*, ensuring that the budget not only follows the provincial government's agenda but also reflects the real needs of the local community. Third, strengthening accountability through performance-based budgeting. The latest trends in regional financial governance in Indonesia show a shift towards *performance-based budgenting*, where budget allocation is associated with the achievement of performance indicators, including SDGs indicators. In the East Java RPJMD, the existence of regional performance indicators that are integrated with development targets shows that the DPRD has the opportunity to direct the budget to be more results-based rather than just output.

The DPRD not only acts as a budget approval institution, but also as a subnational actor that determines the direction of development through the distribution of fiscal resources.

c) Supervisory Function

The duties and supervisory authority owned by the East Java DPRD are the authority given by law in supporting the performance of the DPRD in supervising the performance of the Regional Government in implementing infrastructure development programs. This function is considered important and necessary, because with this supervisory function, the DPRD can supervise the performance of the Regional Government in implementing regional regulations, other laws and regulations, regional head regulations, the APBD, local government policies in implementing regional development programs and international cooperation in the regions. This function is considered very important and necessary, because with this

supervisory function, the performance of the East Java DPRD can be seen and measured in carrying out the supervisory function of the Regional Government's policies in implementing infrastructure development programs.[27]

Operationally, the supervision of the East Java DPRD is carried out through several mechanisms, namely working meetings with regional apparatus, discussions of Accountability Statements (LKPJ), field visits, and absorption of community aspirations through recess and Points of Thought (Pokir).

However, analytically the effectiveness of this supervision still faces a number of structural challenges. Data shows that although East Java's economic performance is relatively stable with growth of around 5.33% in 2025, these macro achievements do not fully reflect the effectiveness of the implementation of development programs at the sectoral level.[28]

CONCLUSION

Overall, the implementation of the SDGs in East Java shows that the global agenda initiated by the UN has been integrated into regional development policies through various sectors ranging from social, economic, environmental, to government management. This process reflects the strong linkages between global, national, and local policies where local governments play an important role in translating SDGs targets into more contextual programs. The adaptation of SDGs 11 and 16 in East Java shows a real effort in building sustainable cities and strengthening more transparent governance.

[27] Wahyu Nugroho et al., *Optimalisasi Fungsi Pengawasan Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah Terhadap Pembangunan Infrastruktur*, n.d.
[28] *PDRB Harga Berlaku Jawa Timur Tahun 2025 Mencapai Rp3.403,17 Triliun Dengan PDRB per Kapita Rp80,86 Juta*, n.d., https://jatim.bps.go.id/id/pressrelease/2026/02/05/1550/pdrb-harga-berlaku-jawa-timur-tahun-2025-mencapai-rp3-403-17-triliun-dengan-pdrb-per-kapita-rp80-86-juta.html.

However, the implementation still faces various challenges, such as limited fiscal capacity, suboptimal policy integration between sectors, and low community participation in several aspects of development. In this context, the East Java DPRD has a strategic role through legislation, budget, and supervision functions in ensuring that the policies that have been formulated can run in accordance with the goals of sustainable development. Therefore, strengthening the role of the DPRD and increasing synergy between stakeholders is the key to encouraging the achievement of the SDGs more optimally at the regional level.

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