



Implementation of SDGs through the 5P Principles on PT. IMIP, Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi

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Abstract— The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the environment. Achieving the SDGs is a very challenging matter, it requires work integration from mining companies to always develop for the better and strive for innovations in mining practices that are cleaner and more environmentally friendly in order to reduce the negative impacts caused by their mining products. The methodology used in this research is qualitative and focuses on literature studies so that the method used to get answers is only through document analysis. Implementation of SDGs through the 5P Principles which includes People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership in general is the responsibility of companies, especially companies engaged in the mining sector. Anticipation of the negative impacts that arise is systematically carried out in the 5P principle. The contribution of each of these elements is very valuable and will determine the success of the SDGs in 2030.

Keywords: Mining Company, Sustainable Development Goals, Principle 5P

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development can be distinguished from green development in that green development prioritizes environmental sustainability above economic and cultural considerations. The concept of green economy or green economy is a manifestation of the 15th goal of sustainable development (sustainable development goals), namely the land ecosystem which is expected to play a role in replacing the "criminal" economic model which is wasteful, lame, and not environmentally friendly. The green economy is built based on awareness of the importance of ecosystems that balance the activities of economic actors with the availability of resources (Supramoko: 2000).

Many think that mining always gives bad things, especially environmental problems. When the SDGs that the world wants to achieve by 2030 are released, the public and ordinary people will surely feel that of course the mining world cannot contribute to the success of this goal, and the worst thing is that it will only complicate existing problems. But often, one bad mine blinds the world's eyes to see how mining contributes greatly and even plays an important role in the success of the 2030 SDGs.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global action plan agreed upon by world leaders, including Indonesia, to end poverty, reduce inequality and protect the

environment. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) carry 5 fundamental principles that balance economic, social, and environmental dimensions, namely 1) People (humans),

2) Planet (earth), 3) Prosperity (prosperity), 4) Peace (peace), and 5) Partnership (cooperation). These five basic principles are known as the 5 P's and cover 17 Goals and 169 Goals that are inseparable, interconnected and integrated in order to achieve a better human life, and are expected to be achieved by 2030. The world of mining has great potential to have a positive impact positively or negatively towards the 17 SDGs goals.

PT. Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park (IMIP), is an Industrial Estate company that provides nickel-based industrial locations with a commitment to support government programs in implementing social and environmental responsibility programs in the Morowali Regency Region, it is hoped that positive synergies will be created between the company and the community.

Achieving the SDGs is a very challenging matter, it requires work integration from mining companies to always develop for the better and strive for innovations in mining practices that are cleaner and more environmentally friendly in order to reduce the negative impacts caused by their mining products. In addition, it is not an easy thing because it requires good cooperation from all parties and aspects, both between one mining company and another, mining companies and the government, as well as cooperation and good relations with all communities. The contribution of each of these elements is very valuable and will determine the success of the SDGs in 2030.

Based on this background, it is necessary to study how to implement the SDGs through the application of the 5P principles to the nickel mining company PT. IMIP which is in Morowali district, Central Sulawesi province

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Sustainability Development Goals

The SDGs contain 17 goals and 169 targets that are expected to be achieved by 2030. The 17 goals from 1 to 17 are eliminating poverty, ending hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, access to clean water and sanitation, clean and affordable energy, decent jobs and economic growth, industrial infrastructure and innovation, reducing inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, tackling climate change, safeguarding marine ecosystems,

safeguarding terrestrial ecosystems, reconciliation, equity and strong institutions, and finally partnership to achieve goals.

These 17 SDGs will have an impact on the 5P dimensions which are important for humanity and the planet, namely (United Nations, 2015):

1. People, the determination to end poverty and hunger and ensure that all individuals can fulfill their potential in a fair and equitable manner.
2. Planet, the determination to protect the earth from an unreasonable decline in value by encouraging sustainable patterns of consumption and production as well as immediately ending climate change so that the needs of future generations can be met.
3. Prosperity, ensuring that all individuals live in prosperity in the economic and social aspects without endangering the environment.
4. Peace, without SD peace will not be achieved, therefore we must ensure that people live in peace without violence with one another.
5. Partnership, in achieving the SDGs requires collaboration between all countries, stakeholders, and all individuals.

Mining and its relationship with the SDGs

The discussion on the relationship between the role of mining and its contribution to the SDGs will be divided into three parts, namely social inclusion, economic development, and environmental resilience. In the first part, social inclusion, the mining world can significantly impact the surrounding community and provide economic opportunities. With the world of labour-intensive mining bringing many opportunities for people to work and have a social impact, related to SDGs 1 – eliminating poverty, SDGs 2 – ending hunger, and SDGs 10 – reducing inequality, if this happens, it can support SDGs 3 – health and welfare and SDGs 4 – quality education and SDGs 5 – gender equality. Of course also in the social field, with mining companies always trying to work well, transparent and fair then it can help achieve SDGs 16 – peace, justice and strong institutions, and SDGs 17 – partnerships to achieve goals. Second, in the field of economic development, the world of mining has a great impact on economic development both locally and nationally, this economic growth can be used to build new infrastructure, new technology and decent job opportunities. This relates to SDGs 8 – decent work and economic growth, SDGs 9 – industrial infrastructure and innovation, and SDGs 12 – responsible consumption and production. Economic growth and development will certainly lead to SDGs 11 goals – sustainable cities and communities. Third, environmental resilience, mining activities affect land, water, climate, flora, fauna and even humans. The difficulty that is commonly experienced by the mining world is reclamation of the mining environment so that it can function again, especially the impact on land and water related to SDGs 6 – access to clean water and sanitation, SDGs 14 – protecting marine ecosystems and SDGs 15 – protecting terrestrial ecosystems. Processing and utilization of mining products can meet

energy needs which are related to SDGs 7 – clean and affordable energy also have an impact on climate change with intensive emissions which are related to SDGs 13 – climate management. SDGs 14 – protecting marine ecosystems and SDGs 15 – protecting terrestrial ecosystems. Processing and utilization of mining products can meet energy needs which are related to SDGs 7 – clean and affordable energy also have an impact on climate change with intensive emissions which are related to SDGs 13 – climate management. SDGs 14 – protecting marine ecosystems and SDGs 15 – protecting terrestrial ecosystems. Processing and utilization of mining products can meet energy needs which are related to SDGs 7 – clean and affordable energy also have an impact on climate change with intensive emissions which are related to SDGs 13 – climate management.

III. METHOD

The methodology used in this research is qualitative and focuses on literature studies so that the method used to get answers is only through document analysis (Hermawan:2019). The documents most often used as references are journals published online and reports published by the United Nations on topics related to SDGs. In addition, there are other sources of literature derived from books, although the number is smaller.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Morowali Regency area has boundaries: North – North Morowali Regency; South – Southeast Sulawesi and South Sulawesi Provinces; West – South Sulawesi and Southeast Sulawesi Provinces; East – Tolo Bay Waters Area. At the end of 2018, the administrative area of Morowali Regency consisted of 9 sub-districts, the land area of each sub-district was: Menui Islands (223.63 km²), Bungku Selatan (403.90 km²), Bahodopi (1 080.98 km²), Bungku Pesisir (867.29 km²), Bungku Tengah (725.57 km²), BungkuEast (387.23 km²), Bungku West (758.93 km²), Bumi Raya (504.77 km²), Witaponda (519.70 km²).

PT Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park (IMIP) manages a nickel-based industrial area which is integrated with the main products in the form of nickel, stainless steel and carbon steel. Its supporting industries range from coal power plants, manganese, silicon, chrome, lime, coke and others, to ports and airports. IMIP Industrial Zone, is a collaboration between Bintang Eight Group from Indonesia and Tsingshan Steel Group from China. Prior to building a nickel-based industry in Morowali, the Tsingshan Group had 3 nickel pig iron (npi) production units with a capacity of 2 million tons and 3.4 million tons of stainless steel. Tsingshan Group is the world's largest nickel processing company and has mastered complete processing technology with advanced and modern technology.

The growing activity of PT IMIP in the field of business should also contribute to increasing concern for the community around the business area to continue to be empowered in a sustainable and independent manner. As a private company, PT IMIP cannot be separated from the obligation to support government programs to improve people's welfare.

Realizing that the world of mining does not only have a negative impact, but also has many positive impacts and has

the potential to contribute to the success of the SDGs. Therefore stopping or eliminating the world of mining to protect the environment is not the right solution because almost all of human civilization today is very dependent on the results of the mining itself, so what must be done is to reduce the negative impact caused by mining itself, especially on the environment and climate change, innovating technologies that can help mining processes that are more friendly to the environment and cleaner processing so as not to emit emissions that worsen the world's climate conditions.

Achieving the SDGs is a very challenging matter, it requires work integration from mining companies to always develop for the better and strive for innovations in mining practices that are cleaner and more environmentally friendly in order to reduce the negative impacts caused by their mining products. In addition, it is not an easy thing because it requires good cooperation from all parties and aspects, both between one mining company and another, mining companies and also the government, as well as cooperation and good relations with all communities. The contribution of each of these elements is very valuable and will determine the success of the SDGs in 2030.

The following are several forms of SDG's implementation carried out by PT. IMIP seen from the 5P principles:

1. People. All aspects of human life are important so that the fulfillment of basic needs such as food, health, decent living, education and gender equality can be realized. The People Principle includes SDG's targets number 1 to 5. The presence of several mining companies in Morowali Regency will indirectly have an impact on the welfare of the community around the company. The availability of massive employment opportunities will certainly enable the people of Morowali district to work in order to fulfill their basic needs. The results of the 2019 P4K-Untad study show that the income of the Bahodopi community is 76% above 3 million rupiah. In fact, from this data, 43% expressed an opinion above 5 million rupiah (Lampe & Wulandari, 2022). In May 2022 PT Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park (PT IMIP) initiated the construction of a hospital in Padabaho Village, Bahodopi District, Morowali Regency to assist the community in fulfilling their health needs
2. planets. This principle relates to the need for international community cooperation in protecting the earth from damage. This effort can be carried out with water management, responsible production and consumption patterns, environmental protection policies, and ecosystem protection. This includes SDGs targets number 6, 12 to 15.

Impact of opening Morowali Regency as a mining area and management of mining products that have an impact on the environment. Given the impact of nickel mining is felt by the community not only from one aspect but from several aspects, namely water, land, air and even sea (Amir, 2019)

In order to overcome the impact of environmental pollution, PT. IMIP has also made several contributions to environmental preservation including:

- a. Waste management is carried out by providing garbage trucks, garbage container units and hundreds of trash cans that are provided and managed by the surrounding community including waste management education for the community
 - b. Cleared 30 hectares of mangrove rehabilitation land. This is an effort to deal with world climate change as well as a strategic issue regarding mangrove conservation, namely mangrove degradation, disaster mitigation to community welfare.
 - c. PLTS development plan
 - d. Planting of 5,000 Shade Trees in Labota Village, Bahodopi
3. Prosperity, prosperity can be realized through economic development but in realizing it it is expected to involve all actors and uphold justice. So that all humans can live and enjoy prosperity, both economically, socially, and technologically which is also in harmony with nature. This principle includes SDGs targets number 7 to 11.

The significant impact of the presence of the Morowali industrial area which is positively enjoyed by the surrounding community is an increase in income, employment opportunities and business opportunities. In terms of job opportunities, job opportunities for the Bahodopi indigenous people are a priority, as long as they meet the competencies required by the company. Data related to work is absorbed in all companies in PT. IMIP.

4. Peace, An inclusive society, free from fear and violence, becomes hope based on the principle of peace. Efforts to strengthen institutions can minimize threats such as terrorism and conflict, even though non-militaristic means. This principle includes SDGs target number 16.
- Bahodopi Subdistrict is currently estimated to be inhabited by around 80,000 people, consisting of 40,000 employees (PT. IMIP HRD, March 2020), 7,000 local residents and the remaining around 33,000 people are families of employees, migrants looking for work and opening businesses in Bahodopi. The large number of migrants has resulted in an increasingly heterogeneous population in the region, both ethnically and religiously. In October 2018, there was even a violent conflict involving the Toraja ethnic (Christian immigrants) and the Bungku (native-Islamic) ethnicity. In March 2022 PT.
5. Partnership, Collaboration from all actors, such as the government, private sector, and society globally is the way to achieve all of the SDGs targets by 2030, according to target number 17.

PT. IMIP is currently opening various partnership opportunities from various parties, the partnership pattern with the community was built by providing very broad opportunities for the Bahodopi community, both in the informal sector such as boarding houses, food stalls, laundry, kiosks, coffee shops, cafes, and various services anything else required by employees. Likewise with the involvement of local residents as contractors and suppliers of company needs by involving village-owned enterprises (Lampe & Wulandari, 2022).

V. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the SDGs through the 5P Principles which includes People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership in general is the responsibility of companies, especially companies engaged in the mining sector. Anticipation of the negative impacts that arise is systematically carried out in the 5P principle. The contribution of each of these elements is very valuable and will determine the success of the SDGs in 2030.

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