

Stakeholders Involved in Strategic Environmental Assessment Planning in Central Sulawesi

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Abstract - The assessment of strategic environmental planning is carried out with the involvement of stakeholders, and the context of stakeholder involvement is measured from various policymaking and implementation processes in sustainable development planning. This study examines the participation of stakeholders in supporting the success of strategic environmental planning in Central Sulawesi Province. Stakeholder mapping is used to influence and essential methods, namely by identifying which stakeholders are important and influential to those that are less important and less influential. The results showed that the role of the parties was still too low from the period of from 2017 to 2020, there was an emphasis on state and regional policy, increasing stakeholder involvement in decision-making.

Keywords - Stakeholders involved, Environmental assessment, Strategic planning

I. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development planning is policybased development integrated with regulation, management and protection of a sustainable environment [1]. Strategic environmental planning is assessed by involving stakeholders, which is measured from various policy-making processes and implementation in sustainable development [2].

Sustainable development in Central Sulawesi requires various parties' support and active role. Governance, management and use of the environment are always at the level of involvement of various stakeholders [3]. Stakeholder involvement is needed to be influential in formulating policies, plans and programs for using the environment in their area [4]. Assessment of the level of stakeholder involvement is carried out and measured from various policy-making processes, plans and implementation in sustainable development planning [5]. Stakeholder involvement has different roles, and the clearer the division of tasks and responsibilities in sustainable development [6]. This research intends to contribute to

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stakeholders' involvement in sustainable development.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this context, we first identified case studies of strategic environmental assessment planning in 2017, 2018 and 2020. In 2019 we did not have data because the review process needed to be improved by natural disasters and the covid 19 pandemic.

Collection of data on stakeholders potentially involved in the environmental assessment planning process. Addressing research questions, we apply inductive and exploratory methods to case study analysis to generate an in-depth and diverse understanding of complex stakeholder issues in strategic environmental assessment planning.

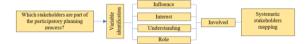


Fig. 1. Stakeholder mapping flow

We then apply explorative clustering analysis to map stakeholders according to the variables identified and assess stakeholder mapping procedures according to the theory applied [5], [6]. We apply case study analysis to produce criteria, influence, importance, understanding and authority in the context of sustainable development [3], [7].

In this context, we first identify government policies, plans and programs, then collect data on stakeholders potentially involved in the planning process. We identified stakeholders with significant influence, characterized by high involvement by each analysis criterion [8]. We then apply an exploratory clustering analysis to map stakeholders according to the identified variables and assess stakeholder mapping procedures in sustainable development [7], [9].

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stakeholder engagement each year has a different level of involvement in sustainable development planning [10]. We determine who is involved, and in what way to achieve efficient and effective stakeholder engagement [7]. Stakeholders involved were all elements of local government, NGOs, community leaders, researchers and academics. We identify stakeholders with very low to very high influence, characterized by their level of involvement in sustainable development.

Stakeholder involvement differs in development planning, in 2017 there were 30 actors, in 2018 there were 40 actors and in 2020 there were 39 actors

(Figure 2, Figure 3 and Figure 4). The total level of stakeholder involvement in 2017 was 7 actors in the high category, 17 actors in the medium category and 6 actors in the low category. In 2018 there was an increase in involvement, namely 1 actor in the very high category and 15 actors in the high category and there were still 2 actors in the low category. In 2020 there was an increase in involvement from the previous year, namely 4 actors in the very high category, 17 actors in the high category and 12 actors in the medium category.

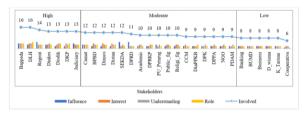


Fig. 2. Level of stakeholder involvement in 2017

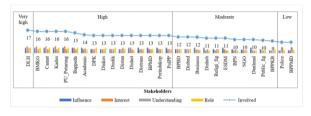


Fig. 3. Level of stakeholder involvement in 2018

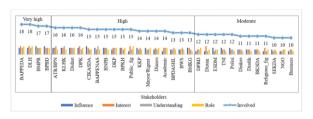


Fig. 4. Level of stakeholder involvement in 2020

The knowledge of policies and the level of authority in government affairs influences the involvement of actors in sustainable development. In 2017, actors only understood that sustainable development is only the responsibility of sectors that have levels of authority in fulfilling regional, environmental, health and education policies, so other sectors are still considered not to have an essential role in sustainable development.

In 2018, actors had a high role in a state policy that required the participation of all sectors involved in sustainable development. So that there is an increase in stakeholder involvement in sustainable development. In 2020, there was pressure from state policies, regions experiencing natural disasters and

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the Covid 19 pandemic. Actors have full awareness of improving sustainable development performance.

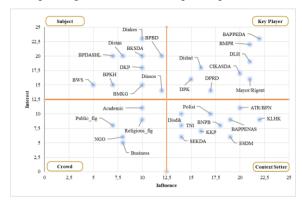


Fig. 5. Stakeholder mapping for 2020

TABLE 1. LEVEL OF STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT IN 2020

			Туре	Stakehold
Ν	Stakeholders	Resu	1 ype Stakeho	Stakenoid ers
0	Stakenoiuers	me	lders	Involved
1	Local Development	BAPP	Province	Key
	Planning Agency	EDA	gov	Player
2	Public work and spatial	BMP	Province	Key
	planning office	R	gov	Player
3	Environmental Office	DLH	Province	Key
			_gov	Player
4	Human Settlements and	CIKA	Province	Key
	Water Resources Office	SDA	_gov	Player
5	Regent	Mayo	Province	Key
		r/Rige	_gov	Player
		nt		
6	Forestry Office	Dishu	Province	Key
_		t	_gov	Player
7	Regional Representative	DPR	Province	Key
0	Council	D	_gov	Player
8	Marine and fishery office	DPK	Province	Key
0		DDD	_gov	Player
9	Regional Agency for	BPB	Province	Subject
1	Disaster Management Health office	D Dinke	_gov	C1-:4
1	Health office		Province	Subject
0 1	Nature Conservation	s BKS	_gov Nastiona	Subject
1	Agency	DA	l_gov	Subject
1	Social office	Dinso	Province	Subject
2	Social office	S	gov	Subject
1	Food security department	DKP	_gov Province	Subject
3	r ood security department	DIG	gov	Subject
1	Meteorological,	BMK	Province	Subject
4	Climatological, and	G	gov	Sucjeet
	Geophysical Agency		_8-	
1	Regional Office of	BPK	Nastiona	Subject
5	Forestry Planning	Н	1 gov	5
1	Agricultural and livestock	Dista	Province	Subject
6	office	n	gov	
1	Watershed and Protected	BPD	Nastiona	Subject
7	Forest Management	ASH	l_gov	-
	-	L		
1	River Basin Development	BWS	Nastiona	Subject
8	Agency		l_gov	
1	Agrarian Affairs and	ATR/	Nastiona	Context
9	Land Office	BPN	l_gov	Center

N 0	Stakeholders	Resu me	Туре	Stakehold
			Stakeho	ers
			lders	Involved
2	Ministry of Environment	KLH	Nastiona	Context
0	and Forestry	K	l_gov	Center
2	National Agency for	BNP	Nastiona	Context
1	Disaster Management	В	l_gov	Center
2	Ministry National	BAPP	Nastiona	Context
2	Development Planning	ENA	l_gov	Center
_	Agency	S		
2	Mining and energy office	ESD	Province	Context
3 2		М	_gov	Center
	Indonesian National	Polisi	Province	Context
4	Police of Central		_gov	Center
_	Sulawesi			
2	Education office	Disdi	Province	Context
5		k	_gov	Center
2	Ministry Of Marine	KKP	Nastiona	Context
6	Affairs And Fisheries		l_gov	Center
2	Indonesian Armed Forces	TNI	Province	Context
7			_gov	Center
2	Regional Secretariat	SEK	Province	Context
8		DA	_gov	Center
2	Academic	Acade	Academi	Crowd
9		mic	c	
3	Religious Figure	Religi	Public_f	Crowd
0		ous_fi	ig	
		g		
3	Public Figure	Public	Public_f	Crowd
1		_fig	ig	
3	NGO	NGO	NGO	Crowd
2				
3	Business regional	Busin	Business	Crowd
3		ess		

The results of the 2020 (Figure 5, and Table 1) stakeholder mapping show the level of involvement of key actors is an actor who has high influence and interest. The subject group means that this group has high interest but low influence. The context setter group, namely stakeholders with no interest but can influence other stakeholders, and crowd groups are parties with low influence and interest [11].

Even though they have low interest and influence, these stakeholders can help solve problems that occur in regional development. Based on this description, a collaboration model is needed. Stakeholder participation and collaboration in sustainable development decision-making require policy dynamics, institutions, and budgetary strength [12].

IV. CONCLUSION

Systematic stakeholder engagement, state and local policy approaches and awareness of stakeholder roles can help increase engagement in sustainable development. Stakeholder participation and collaboration in sustainable development decisionmaking require policy dynamics, institutions, and budgetary power to achieve sustainable development goals and targets.

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