



## Identifying Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) on the Papua-Papua New Guinea Skouw Border as Study Material for the Development of the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific Framework: A case study in Skouw Mabo Village, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City

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Article Info	Abstract
<b>Article History</b> Received: 2024-07-22 Revised: 2024-08-19 Published: 2024-09-04  <b>Keywords:</b> <i>Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's); Papua Border; Asean Outlook on Indo-Pacific; Skouw Mabo Village; Muara Tami District.</i>	<p>This study aims to obtain an in-depth analysis of the implementation of development based on sustainable development goals on the border of Papua and Papua New Guinea, especially in the border village of Skouw Mabo, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City. that countries in the world today continue to strive to create a state of every society that lives sustainably because there are various indicators offered to achieve sustainable life known as the concept of sustainable development goals (SDG's). The SDG's is a sustainable development program prepared by UN member countries in 2015 and is expected to be achieved by 2030. This border research uses a qualitative research method, namely by collecting data directly through observation and interviews, then the data is processed by filtering various data and information obtained to then be presented in the form of an in-depth analysis of the implementation of sustainable development in the border village of Skouw Mabo. The results of the study show that the components of SDG's indicator 4 are quality education, indicator 5 is gender equality; Indicator 6 is clean water and proper sanitation and indicator 10 of the SDG's is the reduction of the gap that has not been seen in the border village of Skouw Mabo which is described quite clearly in this paper. The role of the local government, districts, cities and also community elements as well as private parties and non-governmental organizations are very necessary for the sustainability of development in this region.</p>
Artikel Info	Abstrak
<b>Sejarah Artikel</b> Diterima: 2024-07-22 Direvisi: 2024-08-19 Dipublikasi: 2024-09-04  <b>Kata kunci:</b> <i>Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDG's); Perbatasan Papua; Prospek ASEAN terhadap Indo-Pasifik; Desa Skouw Mabo; Kecamatan Muara Tami.</i>	<p>Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memperoleh analisis mendalam tentang pelaksanaan pembangunan berbasis tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan di wilayah perbatasan Papua dan Papua Nugini khususnya di Desa Perbatasan Skouw Mabo Distrik Muara Tami Kota Jayapura. bahwa negara-negara di dunia saat ini terus berupaya untuk mewujudkan negara setiap masyarakatnya yang hidup berkelanjutan karena ada berbagai indikator yang ditawarkan untuk mencapai kehidupan berkelanjutan yang dikenal dengan konsep tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (SDG's). SDG's merupakan program pembangunan berkelanjutan yang disusun oleh negara-negara anggota PBB pada tahun 2015 dan diharapkan dapat tercapai pada tahun 2030. Penelitian perbatasan ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif yaitu dengan cara mengumpulkan data secara langsung melalui observasi dan wawancara, kemudian data tersebut diolah dengan cara menyaring berbagai data dan informasi yang diperoleh untuk kemudian disajikan dalam bentuk analisis mendalam tentang pelaksanaan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Desa Perbatasan Skouw Mabo. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komponen indikator SDG's 4 adalah pendidikan yang bermutu, indikator 5 adalah kesetaraan gender; Indikator 6 adalah air bersih dan sanitasi yang layak dan indikator 10 dari SDG's adalah pengurangan kesenjangan yang belum terlihat di desa perbatasan Skouw Mabo yang dijelaskan dengan cukup jelas dalam makalah ini. Peran pemerintah daerah, kabupaten, kota dan juga elemen masyarakat serta pihak swasta dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat sangat diperlukan untuk keberlanjutan pembangunan di wilayah ini.</p>
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b> <p>The research was conducted against the background of various important reasons, including that countries in the world today continue to strive for the creation of the condition of every society that lives sustainably because there are various indicators offered to</p>	<p>achieve sustainable living known as the concept of sustainable development goals (SDG's). SDGs are sustainable development programs prepared by UN member states in 2015 and expected to be achieved by 2030. SDGs or in Indonesian is defined as the Sustainable Development Goals which contain 17 goals to be achieved. According</p>

to the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), SDGs are a joint commitment to achieve community welfare while preserving the environment. The SDGs are a shared blueprint adopted by all UN member states for peace and prosperity for people and planet Earth. SDGs have universal, integrated and inclusive principles, to ensure that no one is left behind.

Indeed, the strengthening of individuals of the world community needs to be done well so that all individuals feel equitable development. This condition may also be reflected in the Papua-Papua New Guinea border community, namely in the border village as will be examined by the author, namely in the village of Skouw Mabo, Muara Tami district, Jayapura City, which borders Vanimo Papua New Guinea. As is known in various data that the border villages of Skouw Mabo, Sae and Yambe are located in Muara Tami district, Jayapura City which is the largest district with a range of 626.7 KM2 of the total area of Jayapura city, which is 940 Km2. How the lives of people in these three border villages will be discussed in this writing using SDG's indicators and also Gedsu-Wash. This study will also try to see the correlation of SDG's applied and efforts to implement Indonesia's foreign policy goals in the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific (AOIP) considering that Papua's border region is very close to Pacific countries. That one of the correlations is that currently the areas of cooperation agreed in the Indo Pacific Outlook are recorded to cover four areas, namely maritime cooperation, connectivity, the realization of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and economic cooperation. Of course, with the 4 agreements in AOIP it is one common goal that will be carried out by the government in the Pacific region which has cultural similarities with several regions in Indonesia, namely Melanesia. So, it can be said that there is a close relationship between the implementation of the identification of SDG's elements in the border villages of Papua with the implementation of Indonesia's foreign policy objectives in the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific.

This study aims to provide an overview of the condition of the community on the Skouw Papua-Papua New Guinea border in Skouw Mabo Border Village, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City; identify the implementation of sustainable development for communities on the Papua-Papua New Guinea Skouw border; and become a reference for the ASEAN outlook on Indo-Pacific work program implementation. The research

benefits include gaining an understanding of the condition of border communities in Skouw as part of the Pacific Region, serving as a benchmark for implementing Indo-Pacific framework work programs, and ensuring border communities receive development attention according to SDG's and GEDSI standards. The research questions focus on whether indicators of quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, and reduced inequality are evident in Skouw Mabo, Sae, and Yambe villages; identifying the obstacles and challenges faced during the implementation of these SDG indicators; determining who is most responsible for implementing these SDG indicators in Skouw Mabo; and exploring the correlation between SDG implementation and the ASEAN outlook on the Indo-Pacific at the Papua-Papua New Guinea border.

## **II. METHOD**

Researchers use descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research conducted by researchers is guided by the presentation of qualitative methods by John W. Creswell in *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approach* (2010). Qualitative research is an approach to exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups related to social problems (Creswell, 2013) that can be used to interpret, explore, or gain a deeper understanding of a particular aspect of human beliefs, attitudes, or behavior (George et al., 2016). This research focuses on people's perceptions and experiences, as well as the way they understand life. While data analysis is built inductively from a specific theme to a general theme, then researchers make interpretations about the meaning of the data. Researchers pay more attention to individual opinions and are required to be able to translate the complexity of situations.

According to Creswell (2011) there are 5 approaches in qualitative research, namely: narrative, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, and case studie. This research approach is phenomenology. Phenomenological studies do not focus on the life of an individual but rather on concepts or phenomena, and this form of study seeks to understand the meaning of an individual's experience of these phenomena. A phenomenological study describes the meaning for some individuals regarding their shared experience of a concept or phenomenon (Creswell, 2011) that focuses on people's

perception of the world or perceptions of things that arise within them (Langdridge in Sloan and Bowe, 2014).

The way researchers interpret text is through deep understanding, empathy, or silence with the research subject (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Phenomenological research seeks answers to research questions descriptively through interviews or observations closest to the phenomenon (Williams, 2021), whereas the researcher will identify the phenomenon as an 'object' of human experience (Creswell, 2011) and vote for it (Sloan & Bowe, 2014). This study took 1 village, namely Skouw Mabo village, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City as a sample in assessing the implementation of SDG's on the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border, namely SDG's indicator number 4 on Education, then SDG's number 5 on gender equality, SDG's number 6 on clean water and sanitation and SDG's number 10 on reducing inequality. The data obtained is then processed using the data triangulation method, where the data is filtered until it finds answers to the research questions sought.

### **III. HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN**

#### **A. Muara Tami District Overview**

Geographically, Muara Tami District is located at 10, 281 2 11-3 0, 581 8211 South Latitude and 1370, 341-1410, 01 East Longitude. Muara Tami District is directly bordered by Papua New Guinea to the east, Abepura District to the west, Keerom Regency to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the north. Muara Tami District consists of 2 villages and 6 villages with an area of 626.7 km<sup>2</sup> which is the largest district in Jayapura City. The villages in Muara Tami District today are West Koya and East Koya Villages, and 6 villages are Holtekam Village, Skouw Yambe, Skouw Mabo, Skouw Sae, Central Koya, and Mosso Village. The kelurahan/kampung with the largest area is West Koya Village which reaches 34.63 percent of the area of Muara Tami District which is 217 km<sup>2</sup>. Meanwhile, the Kelurahan/Village with the smallest area is Holtekam Village with an area of 13.3 km<sup>2</sup> or 2.12 percent of the total area of Muara Tami District. For information, the first definitive Kelurahan inaugurated by the Mayor of Jayapura in 2001 was East Koya Village and West Koya Village where these 2 villages were areas that became one of the objectives of the central government's

transmigration program in 1983-1984. The closest kelurahan/kampung distance from the capital city of Jayapura is Holtekam Village with a distance of 29 km, while the farthest kelurahan/village from the capital city is Mosso village.

The total number of RTs (Rukun Neighbor) and RW (Rukun Warga) in Muara Tami District in 2018 was 93 RTs and 30 RWs. West Koya Village has the highest number of RTs at 36 RTs and East Koya Village has the highest number of RWs at 12 RWs. While the other six villages are divided into two to nine RTs and one to three RWs. One of the objectives of the establishment of RTs and RWs is to control population mobilization and bring order to population administration. For this reason, the existence of civil servants (Civil Servants) at the village level and at the district level is very necessary to expedite the process of regulating population administration. The total number of civil servants in Muara Tami District in 2018 was 65 civil servants spread across village offices in Muara Tami District. Based on their level of education, the majority of civil servants in Muara Tami District have high school education / equivalent as many as 40 people and 25 people have S1 education.

#### **B. Skouw Mabo Village**

##### **1. Skouw Mabo Village Overview**

Skouw Mabo Village is one of the border villages in Muara Tami District, Jayapura City. The distance from the city of Jayapura to this village is about 40 km. This village is one of the villages in the border region of Papua with Papua New Guinea in Muara Tami District, Jayapura City. The location of this village is right on the edge of the Pacific Ocean. The distance between this village to Vanimbo village Papua New Guinea if using a motorized vehicle is about 15-20 minutes. Fin roads in this village connect people's houses with simple house conditions and it seems that most of the houses are permanent homes. In this village there is 1 village office and 2 churches based on the author's direct observations. In addition, there is also 1 para-para adat that is used when there is a traditional celebration or talk related to customs in this region.



**Figure 1.** Custom House in Skouw Mabo Village

Source: Doc. Personal, 2024.



**Figure 2.** Skouw Mabo Beach

Source: Doc. Personal, 2024.

## 2. Population

The total population in Skouw Mabo Village is 675 people with a composition of 367 men and 308 women. Which are scattered in 3 neighboring pillars and 2 community pillars. The original inhabitants of this village are Papuans of Melanesian race. With clans and clans including the Mallo clan, the Lomo clan, the Membilong clan. There are also Papuans from outside this village such as from Sentani and from Serui as well as from Makassar.

## 3. Identify the situation of Skouw Mabo Village and residents in the SDG's component

Education indicators in Skouw Mabo Village can be described simply that educational facilities in this village already exist, among others, can be seen in the table below:

**Table 1.** The State of Education in Skouw Mabo Village

No	Unit of school building	Students	Teacher
1	1 TK	11	2
2	1 SD	138	8
3	1 SMP	152	10
4	1 SMA	287	25
5	1 SMK	162	24

Source: Muara Tami District in numbers, 2019.

It should be noted that the author's observations found that the number of students is quite large in junior high, high school and vocational schools because the location of this school is located on the axis road into Skouw Mabo village so that most of the residents outside this village or from various surrounding villages make this school their destination so that the number of students is quite large.

The supporting infrastructure facilities in the school in this village can be said to be inadequate because there are no adequate computers and libraries as well as no laboratory availability for students so it is very difficult for students when studying. Of course, the output of graduates will greatly affect when competing for higher education at university. This can be seen from the number of employees who graduated from undergraduate degrees in this village which is less than 2 people. Likewise, there is only 1 civil servant with a high school diploma group. So, this shows that the level of community participation in this village to get access to good quality schools is still very low. Of course, SDG's goal to provide equitable quality education for all residents in this village has not been realized. This is important to the attention of the government and community components in this district.

Gender Equality Indicators in Skouw Mabo village can be measured by looking at several criteria, namely that there are 308 women in Skouw Mabo village, not many continue their studies at the junior high, high school and college levels. Women prefer to marry and stay at home by selling areca nut or farming. Women in this village also have no land rights because all land is in the name of men. Women are also not involved in the customary para-para only involved in the kitchen so that all policies made are by men. Young marriage is also seen in this village based on the author's observations. Women in Mabo's skouw village are also not involved in political party activities but just follow along. So, there are no women in parliament who come from this village. While women using mobile phones look floating this but not all. While women using mobile phones look floating this but not all. The operationalization of mobile phones using paid credit



thus limiting the number of women who use mobile phones in this village.



**Figure 3.** Afternoon activities in Skouw Mabo Village

Source: Doc. Personal, 2024.

The Clean Water and Sanitation indicator in Skouw Mabo village can be illustrated as follows that the author's observations show that people's houses in Skouw Mabo village have separate bathrooms from the main house building and do not have clean water that is directly installed into residents' homes or in other words there are no users of regional drinking water companies (PDAM) in this village. All water is taken from the source of the well or from rainwater, can be seen in the Figure below:



**Figure 4.** Skouw Mabo Resident's house separated from MCK

Source: Doc. Personal, 2024.



**Figure 5.** Residents' Houses using Rainwater Reservoirs

Source: Doc. Personal, 2024.

Based on the Figure above, it can be seen that the community has difficulty with clean water and of course has an impact on

inadequate sanitation. The habit of washing hands with soap has not been owned by all children in this village once they take a clean bath. So, it can be seen from the data from the Muara Tami District health center that sufferers of allergic skin diseases, infectious skin diseases, diarrhea and malaria sufferers are still very high in this district, including residents of Skouw Mabo village. The goal of making it easy for residents to access clean water and proper sanitation according to SDG's goals is not visible in this village. This makes it even more difficult for people to live with all these limitations.

Indicators of Reduced Inequality in Skouw Mabo Village in Skouw Mabo Village are still not visible because the level of income gap in the community in Skouw Mabo Village which is a classification of poor villages on average residents have low incomes below 1 million rupiah from the results of selling areca nut, growing crops and selling their crops. The income gap is getting higher due to low human resources and low competitive ability due to the difficulty of market access for people in this village where when going to the market you need to take a motorcycle taxi or take a car to East Koya or West Koya villages which are quite far away and have to spend 50-100 thousand rupiah. Of course, this situation makes it difficult for the community so that the gap in income and life is still very wide in this border village. If the purpose of implementing SDG's is carried out, it is important to foster a competitive spirit in this village community. In addition, it is also important to build supporting infrastructure that can be accessed by the community so that the level of inequality does not widen and the SDG's goals are difficult to achieve.



**Figure 6.** Skouw Mabo village selling stall in front of the house

Sumber: Dok. Pribadi, 2024



**Figure 7.** Writer and children in Skouw Mabo Village

Source: Doc.Personal, 2024.

#### **4. Obstacles and challenges faced in the implementation of SDG's in Skouw Mabo Village**

Looking at the description above related to the implementation of SDG's in Skouw Mabo village, the obstacles faced by the community in this village are the difficulty of getting access to quality education, the role of women is also very low in all lines of community life, the difficulty of clean water and sanitation is not good and high inequality in both income and access in various fields due to low human resources are the main challenges for the community in this village. The best step to change that is to require continuous planning from the government at the village level, to the district and district to the city by taking into account the main needs of the community, namely all elements that are the goals of the SDG's. After planning is carried out by involving the village community, the program can be carried out sustainably in the implementation stage and evaluated sustainability continuously so that these obstacles can be turned into opportunities for the community.

In addition, these obstacles and challenges are also caused by bureaucrats' low understanding of good public services for the community and sectoral egos when going to development. So that the community often becomes a victim in the planning and implementation of development programs. Also, the understanding and skills possessed by the bureaucracy make it difficult to implement the SDG's program. So that qualified bureaucrats are needed in order to successfully implement this knitting development goal so as to bring prosperity to the community.

#### **5. Implementation of SDG's is the responsibility of whom**

Sustainable development goals are the goals of all governments in the world including Indonesia. So that the government is responsible for its implementation, including involving other private sectors such as entrepreneurs, business people, other NGO sectors including non-governmental organizations in the state. In addition, local actors such as traditional leaders, women, youth also need to be involved in the implementation of SDG's so that the main goals for sustainable development that remain targeted can be implemented and the results can be enjoyed by all components of society. Without the presence of the government together with NGO components, including entrepreneurs who own capital, the implementation of sustainable development with these 17 basic components cannot be realized. This has been seen in the border village of Skouw Mabo, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City. In addition, active community participation is needed in achieving or not the implementation of the SDG's components. So, the key word is active cooperation and collaboration between the government, private parties including NGOs and the community including community leaders to implement all components of SDG's well. So that the results of the development can continue so that the benefits are felt in the community.

#### **6. Correlation between SDG's implementation and ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific implementation at Skouw Mabo Border Village**

Sustainable development with various basic components for the entire world community and more specifically in this paper is its implementation in the border village of Skouw Mabo when associated with the concept of the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific (AOIP) is that in the AOIP concept there are plans that will be carried out by ASEAN member countries in the Indo-Pacific region including maritime, connectivity, SDG's and economic development. Of course, this AOIP concept in which there is Indonesia's desire as the originator of this concept to carry out sustainable development throughout

Indonesia, including those that intersect with the Indo-Pacific region.

In this regard, it is important for Indonesia to evaluate the implementation of SDG's in various border villages, especially those bordering neighboring countries including the Pacific region. So that the results of the identification of the implementation of SDG's in Skouw Mabo village, Muara Tami district, Jayapura City, which is a border village with Papua New Guinea, are one example that the implementation of SDG's is still in the form of the spirit owned by the state and has not been seen in its implementation. Therefore, the government needs to seriously look at this so that the implementation of AOIP can be implemented properly and comprehensively and its benefits are felt and not just a concept on paper.

ASEAN countries also need to jointly commit and strive to implement SDG's in various villages in their respective regions, especially those related to the Indo-Pacific region so as to provide an example for major countries in the Indo-Pacific region that the security of this region can be maintained not only traditionally but also non-traditionally because human development is carried out continuously in border areas in the Pacific region.

#### IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

##### A. Conclusion

Based on the description above, the conclusion that can be drawn from this study is that the community in Skouw Mabo Village as a border community with Papua New Guinea has not been touched by the sustainable development goals. This can be seen from the 4 SDG's component indicators used to identify the condition of the people in this village which are considered far from what the ideals of the world government want. This is due to various challenges, especially the low human resources of the residents in this village and also bureaucrats who are not competent in planning and implementing development plans according to sustainable development goals, coupled with the lack of evaluation and reporting or poor public service mechanisms, resulting in the goals of the sustainable development plan have not been seen in Skouw Mabo village.

Of course, this becomes a mere plan when it is related to the implementation of the AOIP concept which also talks about SDG's, connectivity and economic development. Indeed, this is an important thing that must be the concern of our government, hopefully and hopefully in the new regime of the next government, sustainable development will be good and have a positive impact, especially for people throughout the region including the Papua border region in the Pacific which intersects as part of the Indo-Pacific region.

##### B. Suggestion

The discussion related to this research is still very limited and requires a lot of input, suggestions for future authors are to study it more deeply and comprehensively about Identifying Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) on the Papua-Papua New Guinea Skouw Border as Study Material for the Development of the ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific Framework: A case study in Skouw Mabo Village, Muara Tami District, Jayapura City.

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