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Original Article

Implementation of SDGs on Decent Work and Economic Growth Indicators in Palu City

Vini Alviani Safitri Sepang[1*], Edhi Taqwa[2], Patta Tope[3], Suparman[4], Failur Rahman[5]

[1-5]Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Tadulako, Indonesia
Email: [1)] vinialviani00@gmail.com

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Abstract

Palu City's recovery after a disaster encounters obstacles in reaching SDG 8 because of restricted availability of good job opportunities, uneven access to training for jobs, and poor collaboration among stakeholders. This calls for using evidence to pinpoint policy focuses and key players. This study aims to analyze the priority criteria and roles of stakeholders in creating decent work and supporting economic growth in Palu City by referring to the 8th Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicator. The approach used is the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method, which allows systematic decision-making through pairwise comparisons. Data were obtained through questionnaires distributed to nine respondents representing the government sector, private sector, NGOs, and universities. The results showed that the Job Training criterion was the main priority with the highest weight of 0.562, followed by Investment (0.242), Labor Intensive (0.123), and Creative Industry (0.071). In terms of actors, the Private Sector occupies a dominant position with a total weight of 0.8425, indicating a significant role in supporting the creation of decent work. This study emphasizes the importance of collaboration between the private sector and the government, as well as the need to increase the contribution of NGOs and universities in supporting training, innovation, and empowerment of local communities.

Keywords: Analytic Hierarchy Process, Decent Work, Economic Growth, Palu City, Sustainable Development Goals.

1. Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global development agenda consisting of 17 goals and 169 targets agreed upon by United Nations member countries. SDGs were designed as a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that ended in 2015. The main objective of SDGs is to create a more inclusive, just, and sustainable world by maintaining a balance between social, economic, and environmental aspects until 2030 (Panuluh & Fitri, 2015). The basic principles of SDGs are based on the "No One Left Behind" principle, which means that everyone without exception must benefit from development (Begum, 2021; Long, 2018). SDGs also emphasize the importance of integration between the three main dimensions of development: economic, social, and environmental (Nugraheni & Islami, 2024).

Regarding SDGs implementation in Indonesia, the Indonesian government has committed to supporting the achievement of SDGs through various national development policies and programs outlined in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) (Dzulqarnain et al., 2022; Rassanjani, 2018). Every regional government is also encouraged

to integrate SDGs into their regional development plans. One of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals established by the United Nations (UN) in the global agenda for sustainable development until 2030 is SDG 8 or Decent Work and Economic Growth (Novemyanto et al., 2024).

SDG 8 is important because it plays a vital role in promoting inclusive and sustainable economic development (Hitesh & Tathagarta, 2020). It contributes to poverty reduction by ensuring that decent work provides adequate income for individuals and communities to meet their basic needs and enhance their quality of life. Furthermore, SDG 8 helps reduce inequality by fostering inclusive economic growth, allowing all societal groups including women and vulnerable populations to benefit from development. It also strengthens economic stability through increased productivity and innovation, which enhance national competitiveness. Additionally, SDG 8 protects workers' rights by promoting safe working environments and ensuring legal protections. Lastly, it supports a positive environmental impact by encouraging the efficient use of natural resources and the development of environmentally friendly industries (Ponto, 2023).

Palu City, as the capital of Central Sulawesi Province, implements SDG 8. Palu City has a strategic position in regional economic development. However, since being hit by earthquakes, tsunamis, and liquefaction in 2018, Palu City has faced major challenges in the development process. The disaster not only damaged infrastructure but also significantly impacted the social and economic lives of the community. In this context, the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) becomes highly relevant as a development framework aimed at creating a better, sustainable, and inclusive life for the people of Palu.

Despite ongoing post-disaster recovery in Palu City, major challenges remain in creating decent work for affected residents while promoting sustainable economic growth. Inequality in access to skills training, limited job opportunities, and lack of investment in productive sectors are key issues that need to be addressed. The implementation of SDG 8 in Palu City is crucial for accelerating economic recovery and providing opportunities for all communities to obtain decent work. Therefore, collaboration between local government, private sector, and communities is needed in designing and implementing policies that support the creation of sustainable and inclusive employment opportunities. As a global development agenda consisting of 17 goals, SDGs provide guidance for regional governments in addressing various social, economic, and environmental issues.

In supporting SDG 8, the Palu City Government through the Manpower Office has organized various job training programs aimed at improving the skills of local workers. This training covers various fields such as construction techniques, handicrafts, local food processing, and digital marketing. Additionally, the government strives to attract investment from the private sector to create new jobs. Several major infrastructure development projects, such as road construction and public facilities, have also become sources of employment for local communities.

So far, the achievement of SDG 8 indicators in Palu City shows uneven development. Based on the Regional Action Plan (RAD) SDGs of Central Sulawesi Province and reports from Palu City's Bappeda, several indicators such as labor force participation rates and open unemployment rates are still above the national average. The latest data from BPS (2023) records that the Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in Palu City is 7.15%, higher than the provincial average of 5.82%. Additionally, most workers are in informal employment categories with minimal social protection.

From the economic growth perspective, although there has been an increase in Palu City's GRDP post-disaster, the contribution of productive sectors such as creative industries

and labor-intensive sectors remains low. This indicates that structural economic transformation has not run optimally. Several job training programs have been implemented by the Manpower Office, but their coverage is still limited and has not fully addressed the needs of local industries. The low involvement of private sector and academics in the employment ecosystem also presents its own challenges in accelerating the achievement of SDG 8.

Based on these facts, it can be concluded that Palu City's position in achieving SDG 8 is still in a transition stage and requires a more integrated strategy, especially in terms of determining policy priorities and involving multi-stakeholders. This research is important as an effort to provide data-based direction for more inclusive and sustainable employment policies. Several previous studies have highlighted the importance of creating decent work in the context of sustainable development. For example, Fauzy et al. (2019) emphasized the importance of integrating SDGs in disaster management policies, but did not specifically analyze the role of stakeholders and priority criteria that most impact job creation post-disaster. Similarly, research by Ponto (2023) discusses the relationship between productivity and decent work, but has not touched on local post-disaster contexts such as in Palu City.

Research examining the implementation of SDG 8 specifically in the context of disaster-affected areas is still limited, especially those using quantitative approaches such as Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) to map policy priorities. Therefore, this research fills this gap by empirically exploring priority criteria and stakeholder roles in creating decent work and economic growth in Palu City, as a region in the process of post-disaster recovery.

The urgency of this research lies in the urgent need to accelerate Palu City's economic recovery process inclusively and sustainably post-2018 disaster. Inequality in access to decent work, limited job training relevant to industry needs, and weak synergy between stakeholders make this issue not only academically important but also strategic in regional development policy planning. Without structured and evidence-based intervention, Palu City risks experiencing long-term economic stagnation and increased unemployment, especially among affected communities. Therefore, this research not only contributes to scientific development but also provides concrete input for policymakers to strengthen the implementation of SDG 8 effectively.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Sustainable Development and SDGs

Sustainable development is a development concept that aims to meet the needs of current society without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Keeble, 1988). One of the global agendas that serves as a guide for sustainable development is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consisting of 17 goals with achievement targets until 2030. According to National Development Planning Agency in 2023, SDG 8 focuses on creating decent employment and sustainable and inclusive economic growth. This goal is very important for regions in the process of economic recovery, including Palu City which was impacted by disasters in 2018.

2.2. Decent Work and Economic Growth

Decent work includes jobs that provide adequate income, safe working conditions, and protection of workers' rights (ILO, 2016). Inclusive economic growth ensures that the results of economic growth can be enjoyed by all groups in society without discrimination (The World Bank, 2023, 2024). A study by Conceição et al. (2019) shows that effective post-disaster

economic recovery depends heavily on creating decent employment and empowering local communities.

2.3. SDGs Implementation in Post-Disaster Areas

Research by Fauzy et al. (2019) shows that SDGs implementation in post-disaster areas requires a special approach involving infrastructure recovery, community economic empowerment, and protection of vulnerable groups. Collaboration between government, private sector, and communities is key to achieving sustainable development goals in disaster-affected areas.

2.4. Challenges and Implementation Strategies for SDGs in Palu City

Based on the Central Sulawesi development report, the main challenges in implementing SDGs in Palu City are limited economic infrastructure damaged by disasters, low local workforce skills, and investment instability. Strategies that can be implemented include improving vocational education, empowering MSMEs, and building disaster-resistant infrastructure (BPBD, 2021).

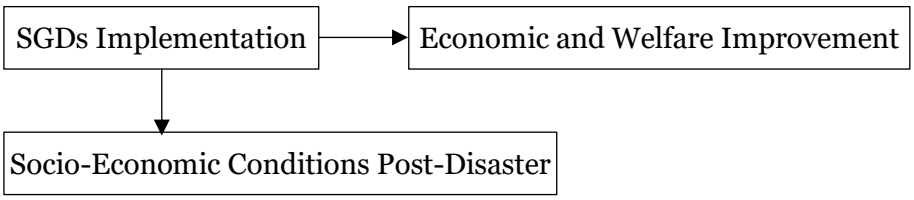

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

3. Methods

This research uses a quantitative approach with the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method. AHP is used to analyze priorities of various criteria and alternatives in creating decent work and economic growth in Palu City (Muslimin et al., 2021). This research was conducted in Palu City involving respondents from government agencies, private sector, NGOs, and universities. The research implementation time was conducted in the even semester of 2025.

In this research, the population consists of all stakeholders related to employment and economy in Palu City. The sample was taken as many as 9 respondents with purposive sampling considerations, namely those who are considered to know and have experience in this field. Data was collected through the distribution of AHP-based questionnaires. Respondents were asked to provide pairwise comparison assessments of several criteria and actors based on a priority scale of 1–9, according to AHP scale guidelines.

3.1. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis was carried out using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method, which involved several key steps. First, a problem hierarchy was constructed to structure the objectives, criteria, and actors involved. Next, pairwise comparison matrices were developed for each criterion to assess relative importance. Following this, weights were calculated for each criterion and stakeholder. Finally, consistency checks and data synthesis were performed to determine the final priorities. This method is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of SDGs implementation related to decent work and economic growth in Palu City.

Table 1. Pairwise Comparison Scale

Intensity of Importance or Level of Preference	Definition	Explanation
1	Equal importance	Two variables contribute equally to the objective
3	Moderate importance	One choice is moderately/slightly more important than the other
5	Strong importance	One choice is more important than the other
7	Very Strong importance	One choice is much more important than the other
9	Extreme importance (One choice is absolutely more important than the other)	One choice is absolutely more important than the other
2, 4, 6, 8	Compromise values of the above values (Middle values between two adjacent considerations)	Numerical compromise assessment is needed since there are no exact words to describe the level of preference
Reciprocal (1/2, 1/3, etc.)	If element X has one of the above values when compared to element Y, then element Y has the reciprocal value when compared to element X	

Source: BKG Repository

The methodology used in this research aims to obtain objective and structured results in assessing priority criteria and stakeholder roles in creating decent work and economic growth in Palu City. With the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) approach, data obtained from respondents can be analyzed systematically to produce priority weights for each variable. The analysis steps that have been explained are expected to provide a clear and accurate picture in supporting the achievement of research objectives (Saaty, 1987).

$$\mathbf{CI = (Lambda\ max - n)/(n\text{-}1)}$$

Where:
CI = Consistency index lambda
n = number of criteria

4. Results and Discussion

In efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the indicator of decent work and economic growth becomes an important focus, especially in areas undergoing post-disaster recovery processes such as Palu City. The main challenge faced by local governments is determining appropriate strategies and policies to improve employment quality and encourage inclusive and sustainable economic growth.

The research problem lies in how to determine the priority criteria that are most important in creating decent work and which actors/stakeholders play the most important role based on stakeholder perceptions. To answer this problem, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method is used, which can break down complex decisions into hierarchical forms and provide weights to each element.

One of the main challenges in regional economic development is creating decent work and encouraging sustainable economic growth. In Palu City, employment issues become important post-disaster and during the economic recovery period. Local governments are faced with various strategic choices and policies, so proper mapping of strategic criteria and identification of who plays the most important role in policy implementation is needed.

In this research, the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) method is employed to identify stakeholder priorities in promoting the creation of decent work. The process begins with the development of a decision-making hierarchy comprising three levels. The first level represents the main objective: Creating Decent Work. The second level includes the assessment criteria, which consist of Job Training, Labor-Intensive Programs, Investment, and Creative Industries. The third level outlines the stakeholder alternatives, namely the Local Government, Private Sector, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and Universities. The complete structure of this hierarchy can be seen in the following figure:

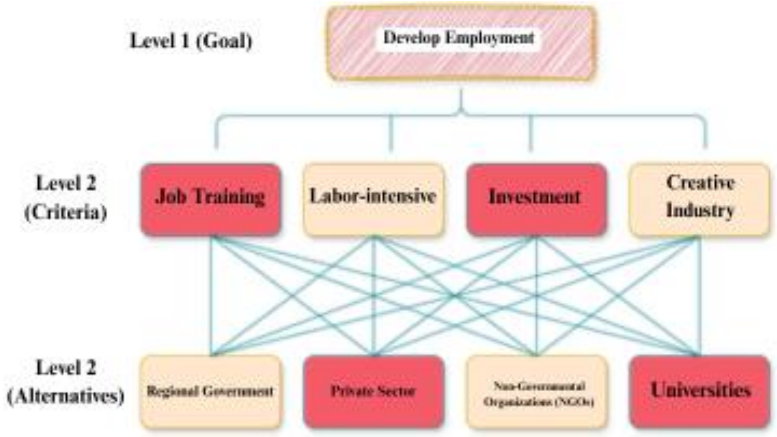

Figure 2. Hierarchy Structure

4.1. Results of Criteria Priority Determination

To determine criteria priorities, the first process undertaken is filling in the pairwise comparison matrix table based on data collected from respondents, then continuing with summing columns in the matrix and normalizing data to obtain criteria rankings. Each element in the matrix is divided by its column total. Final weights are calculated from the average of each row; the sum of normalization values for each row divided by 4. The following are the final results of criteria weight determination:

4.1.1. Criteria Comparison Matrix

Table 2. Criteria Comparison Matrix

	Job Training	Labor Intensive	Investment	Creative Industry	
Job Training	1	5	3	7	
Labor Intensive	0,2	1	0,33	3	
Investment	0,33	3	1	5	
Creative Industry	0,14	0,33	0,2	1	
Total	1,67	9,33	4,53	16	
Normalization Matrix					
EIGEN Value					
	Job Training	Labor Intensive	Investment	Creative Industry	
Job Training	0,598802	0,53906	0,662252	0,4375	0,558615
Labor Intensive	0,11976	0,107181	0,072848	0,1875	0,121822
Investment	0,197605	0,321543	0,220751	0,3125	0,2631
Creative Industry	0,083832	0,03537	0,04415	0,0625	0,056463
CI = (Lambda Max-n)/(n-1)					
Lambda Max	4,16473969				
CI =	0,05491323				
CR = CI/IR	0,0610147				

These results show that Job Training is the most prioritized criterion, followed by Investment, while Creative Industries ranks last. This indicates the importance of improving human resource capacity through training in supporting program success.

4.1.2. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Job Training Criteria

Table 3. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Job Training Criteria

	Government	Private Sector	NGO	Universities	
Government	1	0,33	3	5	
Private Sector	3	1	5	7	
NGO	0,33	0,3	1	3	
Universities	0,2	0,14	0,33	1	
Total	4,53	1,67	9,33	16	
Normalization Matrix					
EIGEN Value					
	Government	Private Sector	NGO	Universities	
Government	0,220751	0,197605	0,321543	0,3125	0,263099688
Private Sector	0,662252	0,598802	0,535906	0,4375	0,558614933
NGO	0,072848	0,11976	0,107181	0,1875	0,121822324
Universities	0,04415	0,083832	0,03537	0,0625	0,056463055
CI = (Lambda Max-n)/(n-1)					
Lambda Max	4,164739691				
CI =	0,05491323				
CR = CI/IR	0,061014701				

Based on the above results, it can be concluded that the Private Sector is the most important actor in supporting job training, which can be interpreted as training programs tending to be effective when directly involving the industrial and business world.

4.1.3. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Labor-Intensive Criteria

Table 4. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Labor-Intensive Criteria

	Government	Private Sector	NGO	Universities	
Government	1	5	3	3	
Private Sector	0,2	1	0,33	0,33	
NGO	0,33	3	1	3	
Universities	0,33	3	0,33	1	
Total	1,86	12	4,66	7,33	
Normalization Matrix					
EIGEN Value					
	Government	Private Sector	NGO	P.T	
Government	0,537634	0,416667	0,643777	0,409277	0,501828711
Private Sector	0,107527	0,083333	0,070815	0,04502	0,076674032
NGO	0,177419	0,25	0,214592	0,409277	0,262822143
Universities	0,177419	0,25	0,070815	0,070815	0,158665113
CI = (Lambda Max-n)/(n-1)					
Lambda Max	4,2417568				
CI =	0,08042953				
CR = CI/IR	0,0089361059				

The most important stakeholder in supporting labor-intensive criteria is Government (0.5018). The eigen value shows local weight (relative priority). The calculation is consistent because CR < 0.1.

4.1.4. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Investment Criteria

Table 5. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Investment Criteria

	Government	Private Sector	NGO	Universities	
Government	1	0,33	3	5	
Private Sector	3	1	5	7	
NGO	0,33	0,2	1	3	
Universities	0,2	0,14	0,33	1	
Total	4,53	1,67	9,33	16	
Normalization Matrix					
EIGEN Value					
	Government	Private Sector	NGO	Universities	
Government	0,220751	0,197605	0,321543	0,3125	0,263099688
Private Sector	0,662252	0,598802	0,525906	0,4375	0,558614933
NGO	0,072848	0,11976	0,107181	0,1875	0,121822324
Universities	0,04415	0,083832	0,03537	0,0625	0,056463055
CI = (Lambda Max-n)/(n-1)					
Lambda Max	4,164739691				
CI =	0,05491323				
CR = CI/IR	0,061014701				

The Private Sector becomes the main stakeholder in supporting the success of investment criteria. The weight results have passed the consistency test and are acceptable because CR < 0.1.

4.1.5. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Creative Industries Criteria

Table 6. Stakeholder Assessment Results on Creative Industries Criteria

	Government	Private Sector	NGO	Universities	
Government	1	0,33	3	5	
Private Sector	3	1	5	7	
NGO	0,33	0,2	1	3	
Universities	0,2	0,14	0,33	1	
Total	4,53	1,67	9,33	16	
Normalization Matrix					
EIGEN Value					
	Government	Private Sector	NGO	Universities	
Government	0,220751	0,197605	0,321543	0,3125	0,263099688
Private Sector	0,662252	0,598802	0,535906	0,4375	0,558614933
NGO	0,072848	0,11976	0,107181	0,1875	0,121822324
Universities	0,4415	0,083832	0,03537	0,0625	0,056463055
CI = (Lambda Max-n)/(n-1)					
Lambda Max	4,164739691				
CI =	0,05491323				
CR = CI/IR	0,061014701				

The Private Sector becomes the main stakeholder in supporting the success of creative industries criteria. The weight results have passed the consistency test and are acceptable because CR < 0.1.

4.2. Overall Stakeholder Role

The final results from data synthesis between criteria weights and stakeholder weights per criterion produce the following stakeholder role rankings:

Table 7. Stakeholders x Criteria Matrix

	PLK	PK	Invest	IK	Criteria	Total
Local Government	0.26309969	0.501839	0.2631	0.26309969	0.55862	0.292183
Private Sector	0.55861493	0.076674	0.5581	0.55861493	0.12182	0.499904
NGO	0.12182232	0.262822	0.12182	0.12182232	0.2631	0.138999
Universities	0.05646306	0.158665	0.05646	0.05646306	0.05646	0.068914

Note:
Column of Matrix 1 = Row of Matrix 2
Order of Matrix 1 = 3 x 3
Order of Matrix 2 = 3 x 1
Resulting matrix order = 3 x 1

These results confirm that the Private Sector is assessed as the most dominant actor in creating decent work and economic growth in Palu City. This aligns with the private sector's role in opening job opportunities, providing technical training, and encouraging investment flow to the region. The government plays an important role especially in labor-intensive programs, but tends to be top-down and not fully sustainable. Non-Governmental Organizations are considered to contribute sufficiently in community empowerment, but this role is not yet maximized because it has not integrated with industry needs. Meanwhile, Universities, although often playing roles in training and research, are actually assessed as having the lowest role in this AHP scheme.

This research shows that job creation strategies that only focus on direct programs such as labor-intensive work are not yet sufficiently effective for the long term. Job training becomes a more important foundation for improving human resource quality that can support investment inflow and growth of economic sectors. The private sector's role is very strategic and needs to be continuously encouraged, especially in developing creative industries that are still not maximized in Palu City. The government is expected to function as a facilitator and regulator that creates a conducive business climate. Meanwhile, Universities and NGOs can be strengthened through research collaboration, social innovation, and community-based training programs. In the SDGs context, a collaborative approach between public, private, academic, and civil society sectors become important to ensure the creation of inclusive, productive, and sustainable employment.

5. Conclusion

Based on the analysis results using the AHP method, it can be concluded that Job Training emerges as the most priority criterion in creating decent work and economic growth in Palu City, with the highest weight of 0.562. This reflects the importance of improving workforce capacity and skills in facing local job market dynamics. From the stakeholder perspective, the Private Sector has the most dominant role with a global weight of 0.8425, showing that the private sector has great potential in providing training, opening job opportunities, and encouraging investment. Investment and Labor-Intensive criteria show quite important contributions in supporting economic development, although still below Job Training. Meanwhile, Creative Industries obtained the lowest weight, indicating the need for more attention in its development. NGOs and Universities show relatively small contribution weights, although they have the potential to become important actors in community training, research, and development of social innovations that support employment.

Based on research results regarding the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators related to decent work and economic growth in Palu City using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method, several recommendations can be made. The Palu

City Government is advised to strengthen strategic partnerships with the private sector in designing and implementing job training programs relevant to industry needs. Training programs should be adapted to technological developments and the needs of potential sectors such as creative and digital industries, so as to improve local workforce competitiveness. Creative Industries need to be facilitated more intensively through policy incentives, training, and capital support because they have great potential in absorbing labor, especially among the younger generation. NGOs and Universities need to be encouraged to be more actively involved in the employment ecosystem through applied research programs, community service, and training based on local needs.

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