

# Actualization of SDG-5, SDG-8, and SDG-4 by PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Kamar: A Case Study of the LAPANG PELITA CSR Program (Lapak PKK, Angkringan, and Pustaka Literasi Pertamina) in Bukit Lembah Subur Village

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**Abstract.** In contemporary times, the practice of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by a company in the context of actualizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a necessity. This study aimed to comprehensively explore the efforts made by PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Kamar in actualizing SDGs in the Bukit Lembah Subur Village. The study employed a qualitative methodology with a case study approach. The data utilized in this study consisted of secondary data derived from program implementation reports, monitoring and evaluation reports, as well as relevant articles and journals. The research findings indicate that PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Kamar Field has successfully actualized three SDGs simultaneously through three sub-programs under LAPANG PELITA in the Bukit Lembah Subur Village. First, the Lapak PKK sub-program embodies the actualization of SDG-5 (gender equality) as it has improved the status of women by increasing their income and managerial skills within the PKK member group. Second, the Angkringan sub-program, represented by Adik Kakak MSME, represents the realization of SDG-8 (decent work and economic growth) by providing decent work opportunities for village youth, reducing unemployment rates, and fostering sustainable economic growth. Third, the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina sub-program represents the actualization of SDG-4 (quality education) by providing quality and inclusive education through the Kelompok Taman Baca Langit Ke-7, Rumah Cerdas, and the Digital Library.

**Keywords:** SDGs, CSR, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kamar, LAPANG PELITA.

## A. INTRODUCTION

The attention to the issue of sustainable development began to evolve in the year 1980, precisely when the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources presented the World Conservation Strategy (IUCN 1980) (Sudirman, 2021). Munandar (2019), in his book titled "Sustainable Development: Case Studies in Indonesia," added that in the early emergence of the term sustainable development in 1980, the focus was relatively limited, especially in addressing ecological sustainability, as opposed to connecting sustainability with broader socio-economic issues. However, this changed after the release of the Brundtland Report in 1987, which stated that sustainable development as a new paradigm needed to place the development of economic, traditional social, and ecological sustainability goals as three interrelated variables that cannot be separated from each other. Therefore, these three aspects are known as the three dimensions or three main pillars of sustainable development.

In its development, through the UN Sustainable Development Summit on September 25-27, 2015, it was agreed that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) would replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as a global agenda to be achieved by 2030. In a more

detailed context, Fauziyah (2022) stated that before the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the UN Summit on MDGs in 2010 essentially formulated the post-2015 global development agenda. This was further strengthened by the agreement on the document "The Future We Want" at the UN Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012, which essentially comprehensively governs all aspects of human development through SDGs. The emergence of SDGs clearly demonstrates that it is an ambitious agreement aimed at addressing current global challenges, especially those related to global inequality and environmental degradation. Panuluh and Fitri (2016) in Munandar (2019) conveyed that SDGs aim to strike a balance between the economic, social, and environmental dimensions or pillars through the 5 Ps, including People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. SDGs, as an agenda for changing the world's conditions, include 17 core goals and 169 achievement indicators. The goals and achievement indicators of SDGs are certainly broader when compared to MDGs, which had only 8 goals with 20 achievement indicators.

Indonesia, as one of the 193 countries committed to the SDGs agenda, is incumbent to implement the goals and achievement indicators in its development processes. Statistics Indonesia (BPS), in its publication titled "Indicators of Sustainable Development" (2017), noted that the adoption of SDGs in Indonesia is based on three fundamental principles: universality, integration, and no one left behind. These principles aim to ensure that the implementation of SDGs is equitable and covers all regions in Indonesia, guarantee the interconnectivity of development goals across dimensions, and ensure that no individual in Indonesia is left behind, regardless of their background. The concrete manifestation of the Indonesian government's commitment to the SDG goals, achievement indicators, and principles is reflected in the issuance of Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. According to data provided by the Cabinet Secretary (2017), all 17 SDGs have been aligned with the Long-Term Development Plan of the Indonesian government. These 17 goals can be examined in greater detail as follows:

**Table 1. 17 Sustainable Development Goals**

| No | Goals                                    | Description   |
|----|--|---|
| 1  | No poverty                               | Eradicating all forms of poverty everywhere.  |
| 2  | Zero hunger                              | Eliminating hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.                |
| 3  | Good health and well-being               | Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages.  |
| 4  | Quality education                        | Ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.                 |
| 5  | Gender equality                          | Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.   |
| 6  | Clean water and sanitation               | Ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.   |
| 7  | Affordable and clean energy              | Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.  |
| 8  | Decent work and economic growth          | Promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. |
| 9  | Industry, innovation, and infrastructure | Building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation.       |
| 10 | Reduced inequalities                     | Reducing inequality within and among countries.   |

|    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 11 | Sustainable cities and communities      | Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.  |
| 12 | Responsible consumption and production  | Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.   |
| 13 | Climate action                          | Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.  |
| 14 | Life below water                        | Conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development.  |
| 15 | Life on land                            | Protecting, restoring, and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation, and halting biodiversity loss. |
| 16 | Peace, justice, and strong institutions | Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all, and building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.                     |
| 17 | Partnerships                            | Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.  |

Source: Cabinet Secretary (2017)

In the implementation of the 17 SDGs, the government is not the sole actor but also involves other stakeholders. This perspective is articulated by Capah (2023), who asserts that achieving the SDGs necessitates transformative changes across all dimensions of development, not solely relying on the government but also involving the private sector, academics, and even civil society. Concerning the private sector, data from the United Nations Sustainability Index Institute (UNGSII) in 2019 indicates that 85% of the world's largest 500 corporations have allocated funds as a form of commitment and realization of the SDGs (Shayan, 2022). In that year, among the 17 SDGs, the most significant allocation of funds from these large corporations was directed towards SDG-1, SDG-12, SDG-13, and SDG-17. However, in 2021, there were recorded changes in funding schemes and SDG targets due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Consequently, SDG-8, which involves investment to promote decent work and economic growth, became the primary focus of funding.

Apart from the private sector, academics also play a crucial role in the success of SDGs. Deepublish (2022) mentions that students, as agents of change, have a vital role in realizing one of the SDGs' mottos, "No One Left Behind." Students can contribute by assisting communities through the transfer of knowledge, thereby contributing to the achievement of SDG-4, which focuses on inclusive and quality education. Furthermore, academics, such as professors and lecturers, also have a significant role in advancing the SDGs agenda. They can create SDGs-themed modules and prioritize inclusivity in their teaching practices. In addition to the private sector and academics, civil society actors are equally essential in driving the success of SDGs. As stated in a report by Bappenas (2016) titled "The Role of Civil Society in the Success of TPB/SDGs," civil society plays several key roles in achieving the SDGs, including advocating for the SDGs, building understanding and awareness among the public, facilitating program implementation, and engaging in program monitoring and evaluation.

Based on the roles of these four actors, it is evident that apart from the government, the private sector or corporations hold significant influence in the successful realization of the SDGs. More specifically, corporations typically actualize SDG objectives through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs. This alignment arises from the convergence of the three

dimensions shared by SDGs and CSR—namely, their mutual focus on economic, social, and environmental aspects. Humaira (2023) further emphasizes that CSR entails enhancing the quality of life by improving the capabilities of individuals in society to cope with social conditions and enjoy them while also preserving the environment. Moreover, CSR encompasses economic responsibilities to strive for an improved standard of living for the community without compromising a company's profitability.

Historically, it is recorded that Economist Howard R. Bowen was the first to introduce the concept of CSR. He stated that companies, in carrying out their operations, have a duty to fulfill responsibilities and provide value to their stakeholders, including employees, consumers, communities, local communities, government, and civil society organizations (Marthin, 2018). The concept and terminology of CSR itself have evolved over time. According to Shayan (2022), there are several terms or concepts closely related to CSR, including Corporate Sustainability, Corporate Citizenship, Corporate Responsibility, Corporate Social Performance, Corporate Reputation, Business Ethics, and Corporate Philanthropy. However, among all these terms, the one that is most recognized and commonly used is still the term "Corporate Social Responsibility" or CSR. The reason why the term CSR is more widely recognized and received more attention is marked by the publication of John Elkington's book in 1998 titled "Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line in 21st Century Business" (Nayenggita, 2019). In this book, Elkington attempted to introduce CSR with three main pillars: profit, planet, and people (3P). According to Elkington, a good company or corporation is one that not only pursues economic matters but also cares about the environment and the well-being of society.

Based on the explanations, it is evident that SDGs and CSR programs intersect and overlap in terms of pillars, dimensions, principles, and objectives. Therefore, in sustainable development processes, businesses or corporations as economic actors cannot be separated from the issues raised by SDGs. This aligns with what Santoso (2022) conveyed, where the purpose of a company's operations must consider the importance of sustainability aspects, as mandated in the joint goals established at the 2019 World Economic Forum, which advocate for a cohesive and sustainable world. In Indonesia, the mandate for business players, especially state-owned enterprises (BUMN), to implement SDGs through CSR programs is enshrined in Law No. 40 of 2007, which states that companies engaged in natural resource-related businesses are obliged to carry out Social and Environmental Responsibility. Additionally, another regulation that serves as the basis for companies to apply SDGs through CSR is Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 regarding the Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies. This regulation includes commitments by companies, on moral grounds, to contribute to economic development and actively participate in improving the quality of life for employees and the community.

PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar Field, as one of the oil and gas companies operating in the Pelalawan Regency, Riau Province, Indonesia, seeks to fulfill both national and international mandates for realizing SDGs through a CSR program called LAPANG PELITA (Lapak PKK, Angkringan, and Pustaka Literasi Pertamina). The LAPANG PELITA program was initiated by Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar based on a social mapping that revealed issues related to low levels of education and their impact on the local economy. The majority of the population in the Bukit Lembah Subur Village has completed only junior high school education (SMP/SLTP/MTs), with an unstable economic condition. According to educational sector data from the Bukit Lembah Subur Village report in 2023, the number of inhabitants who have completed junior high school or equivalent education is 520. This number is higher than the number of elementary school graduates, which is 182 people, high school graduates, which amounts to 390 people, and college graduates (S1/Diploma), which are only 147 people.

Additionally, there are 78 individuals who have dropped out of school. The low level of education significantly affects the diversity of job types and employment opportunities for the local population. As of 2023, the Bukit Lembah Subur Village report records that the dominant livelihood for the population is farming, with a total of 614 people engaged in this occupation. The laborer is the second most common profession among the residents of Bukit Lembah Subur Village. In contrast, the profession with the fewest representatives among the residents of Bukit Lembah Subur Village is the military/police, with only three individuals. For more comprehensive data, please refer to the following table:

**Table 2. Types of Livelihoods in Bukit Lembah Subur Village**

| No  | Types of Livelihoods of the Population | Total (People) |
|-----|--|----------------|
| 1.  | Farmers                                | 614            |
| 2.  | Laborers                               | 314            |
| 3.  | Traders                                | 167            |
| 4.  | Adjunct Teachers                       | 70             |
| 5.  | Civil Servants                         | 66             |
| 6.  | Private Company Officers               | 58             |
| 7.  | Craftsman                              | 32             |
| 8.  | Driver/Transportation                  | 24             |
| 9.  | Rental Services                        | 23             |
| 10. | Midwife/Nurse                          | 7              |
| 11. | Military (TNI) / Police (POLRI)        | 3              |

Source: Profile of Bukit Lembah Subur Village (2023)

Considering this situation, the LAPANG PELITA Program (Lapak PKK, Angkringan, and Pustaka Literasi Pertamina) aims to provide a response by Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar in collaboration with the Bukit Lembah Subur Village Government to increase literacy rates and optimize the economic potential of the community. What is intriguing about initiating this CSR program is that Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar explicitly aligns it with the goals of sustainable development or SDGs, specifically the three main goals: (1) SDG-5 by promoting gender equality reflected in the Lapak PKK, (2) SDG-8 by promoting decent work and economic growth reflected in the Angkringan MSME, and (3) SDG-4 by promoting quality education reflected in the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina. The integration of these three SDGs into one program called LAPANG PELITA is interesting for further examination and exploration of how Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar actualizes it as a CSR program. Therefore, this research can serve as a basis for discussion or even a reference source, especially concerning the realization or practice of SDGs in CSR programs in Indonesia.

## B. METHOD

The method employed in this research was qualitative. Creswell (2018) states that qualitative research is an approach to explore and understand the meanings of individuals or groups that arise from social or humanitarian issues. The qualitative research process generally involves emerging questions and procedures. Data is usually collected in participant settings. Data analysis was done inductively by building conclusions from specific to general issues or themes, and researchers interpreted the meaning of the data. Furthermore, the nature and form of the final report in qualitative research have a more flexible structure. Moreover, Fadli (2021) explains that qualitative research often uses an interpretive or phenomenological paradigm based on the tradition of social science thinking. Therefore, ontologically, the qualitative paradigm views social, cultural, and human behavior phenomena not only in their visible aspects but also in their entire context.

The qualitative approach chosen in this study was a case study. The researchers aimed to provide a description, explanation, and validation of a phenomenon through an in-depth analysis of a single case. According to Fitrah (2017), a case study is an approach that explores in-depth the interconnected system based on extensive data collection. In a case study, it is crucial to involve case investigation, which can be defined as an entity or object of study that is delimited or separated for research in terms of time, place, or physical boundaries. Types of cases in the case study approach can include various things such as individuals, programs, activities, schools, classrooms, or even groups. After selecting a particular case, the researchers will investigate it in-depth using data collection methods such as interviews, field observations, and documentation.

The case study approach in this study was chosen to gain a deeper understanding and exploration of how PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar actualizes SDG-4, SDG-5, and SDG-8 through the CSR program LAPANG PELITA (Lapak PKK, Angkringan and Pustaka Literasi Pertamina). The data in this research utilized secondary data obtained from internal CSR reports of PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar. Additionally, this article also incorporated data from mass media, journal articles, and books related to the research topic. Data analysis in this research was conducted descriptively, involving the explanation of data through classification and categorization, resulting in a systematic series of descriptive information. The verification of data was carried out by presenting data that is pertinent as key data in this research. Furthermore, the credibility of the data was assessed through triangulation techniques, encompassing data and source triangulation, to establish justification for the LAPANG PELITA program based on the literature sources obtained in this study.

### **C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The LAPANG PELITA Program in Bukit Lembah Subur Village was initiated in 2022, originally as a replication of the Integrated Neighborhood Business Program in Kerumutan. At the outset of the program, the number of beneficiaries was designed to consist of 32 direct beneficiaries and more than 300 households as indirect beneficiaries. The LAPANG PELITA Program became a separate program from the Integrated Neighborhood Business Program due to differences in their respective focuses. The Integrated Neighborhood Business Program primarily concentrated on the economic aspects of the community, while the LAPANG PELITA Program also addressed literacy issues and focused on the educational sphere. This decision was based on the results of a social mapping conducted in 2023, which indicated that the low levels of education and literacy in the community had a significant impact on the economic aspects, leading to limited job opportunities and variations in the types of livelihoods for the local village residents.

To address these issues, the LAPANG PELITA program attempted to provide solutions by offering three sub-programs: Lapak PKK, Angkringan, and the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina. The five general objectives of integrating these three sub-programs included: (1) enhancing the motivation and interest in reading among the residents of Bukit Lembah Subur Village, (2) harnessing the potential of local human and natural resources in Bukit Lembah Subur Village, (3) improving the knowledge and skills of the residents of Bukit Lembah Subur Village, (4) enhancing the economic conditions of the residents of Bukit Lembah Subur Village, and (5) creating opportunities for local employment absorption for the residents of Bukit Lembah Subur Village.

Furthermore, the specific objectives related to the integration of the three sub-programs are as follows: (1) Lapak PKK, initiated with the main goal of serving as a pilot program in the Pelalawan Regency, (2) Angkringan, initiated to create a space for young people to develop and innovate for the village, and (3) the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina, created as a program to

boost literacy motivation among local students and serve as a model Literacy Library in the Pelalawan Regency. In more detail, the activities and initiatives that Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar is currently undertaking and planning for in Bukit Lembah Subur Village in 2023 can be seen in the following diagram:



**Figure 1. Lapang Pelita Program Scheme**

Source: Processed by researchers (2023)

From the three main programs within LAPANG PELITA, it is evident that Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar is firmly grounded in the context of sustainable development, in accordance with its CSR policy. As is known, there are four interrelated aspects within Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar's CSR policy concerning sustainable programs, including: (1) mutual benefit, (2) the development of green energy in alignment with Proper-LN (Environmental Performance Rating Program for Oil and Natural Gas Companies), (3) effective socialization and publication, and (4) prioritizing the communities in the operational and impact areas. Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar has explicitly formulated integrated CSR programs as a means of support and realization in the pursuit of sustainable development goals. In more specific terms, the actualization of SDGs by Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar through the LAPANG PELITA sub-programs, namely Lapak PKK, Angkringan, and the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina, can be further examined as follows:

### 1. Lapak PKK as the actualization of SDG-5 (Gender Equality)

In Indonesia, the issue of gender equality has been a commitment to human development since the time of independence. This is reflected in the constitution, the 1945 Constitution Article 27, paragraph 1, which states, "All citizens are equal before the law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception." Through this article, it is clear that both women and men have equal rights and positions in the eyes of the law and the government, both in public and private matters (Dwiastuti, 2022). This commitment has also been supported by the United Nations (UN), as stated by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in 2020, emphasizing that a key factor in national development as actors in human development is to ensure that the rights of women and men are fulfilled, and their potentials are honed. However, in practice, gender inequality remains an issue in Indonesia. According to data from Statistics Indonesia (BPS) in 2021, gender inequality in Indonesia in 2019, measured by the Gender Inequality Index (GII), reached a score of 0.480.

With the still high level of gender inequality, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar is committed to contributing to its reduction by creating a sub-program under LAPANG PELITA called "Lapak PKK" This aligns with the statement by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in 2021 that women play a significant role and have an impact on natural resource management through their roles in households, the economy, and

society. Therefore, the issue of women's empowerment in terms of gender equality is of great importance for achieving sustainable development goals. As is well-known, the Family Welfare Empowerment or PKK (Pemberdayaan Kesejahteraan Keluarga) program has existed in Indonesia since the New Order era and has reached villages and neighborhoods across the country. PKK itself is a product of gender mainstreaming in Indonesia, historically demonstrated by the issuance of Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000.

Quoted from Bappenas (the Ministry of National Development Planning), one of the targets for gender equality is to ensure full and effective participation and equal opportunities for women to lead at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and societal life. Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar seeks to commit to this target by making Lapak PKK a platform that can develop the capacity of women in Bukit Lembah Subur Village so that they have sufficient managerial capacity in the future. To start this commitment, the initial step taken by Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar in 2022 was to focus on forming groups as a means of institutional strengthening. Once the institutional aspect was in place, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar then attempted to initiate several flagship programs within the groups or Lapak PKK. Some of the programs initiated in the early stages included sewing for mothers, utilizing home gardens, entrepreneurial training, and product bazaars.

Next, after the establishment of several programs, the subsequent step taken by Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar was the development of training programs focused on knowledge and skill enhancement. One of the training programs initiated by Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar for the Lapak PKK program groups in 2022 was a training program on marketing and packaging. Furthermore, training for the Lapak PKK program groups was also facilitated by the Village Government, which organized specific training on financial management. The hope was that the group members would not only concentrate on how to profit from the programs they had created but also focus on enhancing their managerial capacity, particularly in financial management. Once again, this demonstrates Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar's commitment to achieving SDG-5, which is gender equality, by enhancing the capacity of women to become leaders with managerial skills.

Moreover, the World Bank in Dwiastuti (2022) stated that gender equality is a key driver of development in developing countries to effectively alleviate poverty. As an effective poverty alleviation effort through gender equality, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar in 2023 has planned programs and activities for Lapak PKK member groups with the primary focus on increasing profits through product innovation. In 2023, there are four flagship products that serve as profit sources for Lapak PKK groups. These four products include: (1) Locally crafted products such as traditional headgear (tanjak) and scarves with Pelalawan motifs, (2) Snack products including sweet potato chips, dried noodles, spicy squid sambal, and cookies, (3) Herbal products such as instant herbal drinks and herbal candies, (4) Ready-to-use products like knitwear, recycled candle aromatherapy, bath soap, hand soap, car wash soap, and laundry fragrance. Up to this point, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar has also initiated and prepared settled market access so that these four flagship products have significance in terms of profit. Evidently, from the data compiled in monthly financial reports, the average income of Lapak PKK groups is around IDR 5,000,000. The increase in income and the empowerment of women in the Lapak PKK program are evidence of Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar's success in building and supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-5) concerning gender equality.

## **2. Angkringan (Adik Kakak MSME) as an Actualization of SDG-8 (Decent Work for All and Sustainable and Inclusive Economic Growth)**

In addition to SDG-1 on poverty eradication, SDG-8 on sustainable, inclusive economic growth, and decent work for all is a crucial point from an economic perspective within the SDGs framework. According to the United Nations report titled "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," as cited in Kurnia (2023), SDG-8 has several targets to achieve, including: (1) Achieving sustainable and productive economic growth and increasing labor productivity, (2) Reducing the unemployment rate, especially among youth and women, (3) Enhancing access for all to decent work, including social protection, (4) Ensuring labor rights protection, ending child labor, and eradicating other forms of forced labor and exploitation, (5) Promoting policies that support the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and facilitate access to banking, finance, and markets, (6) Enhancing economic sustainability in developing countries by promoting foreign direct investment, development aid, and technical assistance.

Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar is committed to supporting the achievement of these six SDG-8 targets by initiating Angkringan or Adik Kakak MSME as a sub-program within LAPANG PELITA. Angkringan, or UMKM Adik Kakak, is a collaboration between Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar and the Karang Taruna of Bukit Lembah Subur Village, with two main objectives: empowering youth and initiating village tourism. As indicated in the Bukit Lembah Subur Village profile for the year 2023, the majority of the population has only completed junior high school, creating difficulties in accessing employment, especially for the village's youth. Therefore, Angkringan or MSME Adik Kakak seeks to provide opportunities for young villagers to gain decent employment by optimizing their creativity, particularly through product diversification in micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSME) and the development of tourism ideas for the economic progress of Bukit Lembah Subur Village.

So far, there have been four activity plans implemented related to the development of Angkringan as a form of Adik Kakak MSME, including:

- a. **Initiation of MSME and Angkringan group formation**  
In the initiation process, the first step was the integration of the group. To date, the integrated group comprising MSME and Angkringan, named Adik Kakak MSME, has a total of 25 members.
- b. **Strengthening the institution of Angkringan and MSME group**  
The strengthening of institutional groups is carried out through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) program for joint work plan planning.
- c. **Capacity Building for MSME and Angkringan group**  
Capacity Building is aimed at equipping the members of the organizing group with knowledge, skills, and expertise to facilitate their further development. The training conducted as a manifestation of capacity building includes e-commerce training, packaging, and marketing, which are supportive measures for the 2020-2024 strategic plan, known as MSME Go-Digital.
- d. **Exhibition of MSME Products as a Promotion Effort and Market Segmentation Expansion for the Group**  
Several exhibitions have been conducted by the Adik Kakak MSME, including: a) A joint bazaar with the Investment and Integrated One-Stop Service Agency (DPMPTSP) of Riau Province, attended directly by the Governor of Riau, resulting in engagement and offerings from Pekanbaru Fruit Market and Indomaret Regional Office Pekanbaru to include Adik Kakak MSME products in their market segments; b) An exhibition as part of the Monitoring and Evaluation (Monev) of the Central SKK Migas Program for

LAPANG PELITA; and c) An exhibition in commemoration of the 2022 Transmigration Anniversary

Of the four planned activities, only the fourth program remains unimplemented, while the others have already been successfully executed. To date, the Angkringan or Adik Kakak MSME has accumulated 25 members, with the range of products produced now totaling 12 different types. This marks a significant increase from the initial formation of the group program, which had only 10 members and a mere 4 product variations. The expansion of the Angkringan or Adik Kakak MSME sub-program within the LAPANG PELITA initiative has demonstrated its ability to become a flagship program in achieving SDG-8. This is because the Angkringan or the Adik Kakak MSME has proven capable of creating special opportunities for rural youth to secure meaningful employment, thereby reducing the unemployment rate in Bukit Lembah Subur Village. As unemployment rates are successfully reduced, the Angkringan or Adik Kakak MSME serves as an effort by Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar to ensure sustainable and productive economic growth among the residents of Bukit Lembah Subur Village, particularly for the youth group.

### **3. Pustaka Literasi Pertamina as SDG-4 Actualization (Quality Education)**

SDG-4 has a simple meaning: development must ensure and guarantee that every individual or citizen has access to quality education and equal learning opportunities throughout their life. As cited by (Munandar, 2019), the main objectives of SDG-4 focus on three key elements: (1) the acquisition of basic and advanced skills at all levels of education, (2) increased and more equitable access to quality education at all levels, including technical and vocational education, and (3) the knowledge, skills, and values needed to function and contribute effectively to social life. Of these three points, inclusivity is the primary domain for creating quality and meaningful education. In response to this, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar recognizes that inclusive education is not limited to formal schools, grades, or classrooms alone but can also be realized through informal classes or spaces. Therefore, Pustaka Literasi Pertamina emerges as the solution to actualize SDG-4.

The Pustaka Literasi Pertamina program, which constitutes the third dimension within LAPANG PELITA, stems from the concern and issue in Bukit Lembah Subur Village, where a significant portion of its population holds only junior high school-level qualifications, resulting in a lack of education and literacy. This issue is further corroborated by the findings of the 2019 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA), which ranked Indonesia among the 10 countries with low literacy rates, placing it at 62 out of 70 countries. Moreover, based on the 2021 National Digital Literacy Index Survey, Erisman Yahya, the Head of the Communication, Information, and Statistics Office of Riau Province, stated that Riau Province ranked second to last out of 34 provinces in Indonesia. Riau Province's literacy index stands at 3.35, below the national average of 3.49.

Initially established in 2022, Pustaka Literasi Pertamina was merely a physical location where visitors were required to come and read books. However, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar introduced an innovation by forming a group called "Pustaka Langit Ke-7". In this Pustaka Langit Ke-7 group, visitors not only have access to read the book collection but also engage in learning assistance activities, such as transferring knowledge from one school to another as a form of inclusive learning. Towards the end of 2022, for the advancement of the Pustaka Langit Ke-7 group, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar initiated collaboration with the Archive and Library Office of Pelalawan Regency to lend their book collections to Pustaka Langit Ke-7. Subsequently, in 2023, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar officially renamed the Pustaka Langit Ke-7 group to "Kelompok Taman Baca Langit Ke-7".

In 2023, as part of the effort to actualize SDG-4 related to quality education, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar's Pustaka Literasi Pertamina program extends beyond the Kelompok Taman Baca Langit Ke-7 and encompasses several other innovative programs. Firstly, it involves various activities to increase reading interest and literacy among the community, particularly students in Bukit Lembah Subur Village. Some of these activities include writing Idul Fitri letters, group book readings in schools, storytelling sessions for World Storytelling Day, National Children's Day celebrations, and competitions in commemoration of August 17th.

Furthermore, an intriguing innovation from Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar within the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina Program, as a development from the Kelompok Taman Baca Langit Ke-7 and also as a support for achieving SDG-5, is the establishment of the "Rumah Cerdas" (Smart House) in Bukit Lembah Subur Village. This Rumah Cerdas serves as a learning center for students in Bukit Lembah Subur Village, offering assistance in subjects such as mathematics, English, Arabic, science, and computer studies. Each subject taught at Rumah Cerdas follows a different curriculum from formal schools to avoid monotony in the learning system, enabling students to develop critical thinking skills and other abilities. As part of the development of Rumah Cerdas, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar has equipped it with essential resources, including bookshelves, physical reading materials, and reading facilities.

Another innovation of the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina is the development of a Digital Library. Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar has initiated the creation of this digital library in collaboration with Gramedia Digital Pekanbaru. Currently, the development of the Digital Library is in the planning stage, aligning with the CSR programs of respective organizations. The Pustaka Literasi Pertamina's Digital Library represents Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar's commitment to providing broader and higher-quality educational access in the future. It is expected that the Digital Library will serve as a solution to the limited availability of physical reading materials, as people, including students, increasingly access educational resources through technology, such as smartphones and computers.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

The practice of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by a company or corporation in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represents two intertwined elements. Particularly in the past two decades, various international and national regulations have mandated that every CSR initiative must embody the values, principles, and, most importantly, the objectives of the SDGs themselves. PT Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar, as one of the oil and gas companies operating in the Pelalawan Regency of Riau Province, strives to fulfill both national and international mandates by actualizing the SDGs through the initiation of a CSR program called LAPANG PELITA (Lapak PKK, Angkringan, and Pustaka Literasi Pertamina) in the Bukit Lembah Subur Villag.

Through the LAPANG PELITA program, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar successfully actualizes three sustainable development goals (SDGs) simultaneously. Firstly, through the sub-program known as Lapak PKK, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar accomplishes SDG-5, related to gender equality, by empowering the women of the PKK group in Bukit Lembah Subur Village to creatively sell MSME products, thereby increasing their income and enhancing their managerial skills. Secondly, through the Angkringan sub-program, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar achieves SDG-8, pertaining to decent work and economic growth, by forming the Adik Kakak MSME group, which has proven capable of increasing employment opportunities and reducing youth unemployment in Bukit Lembah Subur Village, consequently boosting the local economic growth. Lastly, through the Pustaka Literasi Pertamina sub-program, Pertamina Hulu Energi Kampar realizes SDG-4, related to quality education, by

establishing the Kelompok Taman Baca Langit Ke-7, the Digital Library, and the Rumah Cerdas. The latter serves as an inclusive learning space for students in Bukit Lembah Subur Village, offering learning assistance with curricula that differ from typical formal schools.

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