

Beneficiary Satisfaction of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari (ESHL) Program by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field from the Perspective of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Pillars

Rodhi Dwi Priono¹, Sarah Dhea Pratiwi², Abi Muhammad Nugraha³

^{1,2}Community Development Officer PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field, Indonesia

³Field Relation Officer PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field, Indonesia

Email: mk.rodhi.priono@pertamina.com

Copyright © 2024 Priono, Pratiwi & Nugraha. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Abstract. The satisfaction of beneficiaries from an implemented program is a crucial indicator in measuring the effectiveness of the empowerment program. This satisfaction reflects the extent to which the program meets the needs and expectations of the community and their impact on the welfare improvement of the beneficiaries. One of the empowerment programs of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field in Kampung Lama Village, involving the Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis) and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), achieved a Community Satisfaction Index (CSI) score of 95%. However, these results are still statistical and have not been reviewed from the perspective of the four pillars of village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This study aimed to describe the beneficiary satisfaction of the ESHL Program in Kampung Lama Village from the perspective of the four pillars of village SDGs. With this aim, a descriptive qualitative study was conducted by analyzing the archives or documents related to the empowerment program. The analysis was done using the Miles & Huberman method, followed by data validation through data triangulation and corroboration with relevant sources. The results show that all four pillars of the village SDGs are met, both directly and indirectly, regarding social, economic, environmental, legal, and village governance aspects. From planning to execution, the program is seen as mature, resulting in the beneficiaries being highly satisfied with the existing empowerment program.

Keywords: *Community Satisfaction, ESHL, CSR, Village SDGs.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Community satisfaction with a program's performance indicates that the implementation of the activities is deemed successful. This is related to the interaction after utilizing the services or assistance provided, followed by comparing the delivered performance with the expected performance (Rewina et al., 2022). Community empowerment programs foster economic development, encapsulating social values and development that are people-centered, participatory, empowering, and sustainable (Abdussalam & Gunawan, 2023). Community empowerment can be conducted individually or in groups, such as organizations, foundations, businesses, or industries (Apandi et al., 2022).

One of the empowerment programs implemented by the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field is the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari (ESHL) program in Kampung Lama Village, Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. PT Pertamina EP, established in 2005, is a subsidiary of PT Pertamina (Persero), known as an Indonesian State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) engaged in oil and gas exploration.

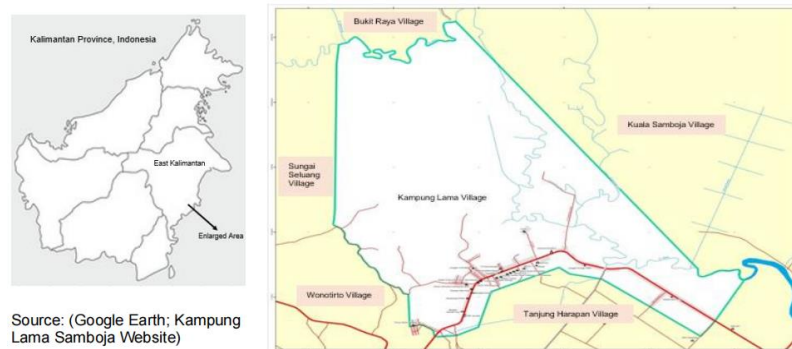


Figure 1 Geographical Image of Kampung Lama Village

The Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari (ESHL) program of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field involves the Kelompok Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis) and the Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of Sungai Hitam Lestari (SHL) to realize an independent, prosperous, and sustainable community (Syafitri et al., 2023). The tourism project fostered by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field was temporarily closed due to the pandemic in 2019. This marked the initiation of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field's efforts to implement this empowerment program. The empowerment program plan has been in place since 2019 and has been revised continuously from 2020 to 2023 by the CSR of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field. On October 9, 2023, the Community Satisfaction Index (CSI) Report on the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari (ESHL) program was officially validated, showing a community satisfaction score of 94.93 (Excellent) (Rodhi et al., 2023). This translates to 95% of the community being highly satisfied with the empowerment program by the CSR of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field. However, this remains statistical, raising questions about how the empowerment activities align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from a qualitative descriptive perspective.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a concept that integrates economic, social, and environmental aspects to achieve sustainable community welfare (Mensah, 2019). Globally, the SDGs consist of 17 aspects within four pillars, including: 1) Social pillar, encompassing: no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, and gender equality; 2) Sustainable economic pillar, encompassing: affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reducing inequalities, and partnerships for the goals; 3) Environmental pillar, encompassing: clean water and sanitation, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land; and 4) Law and governance pillar, encompassing: peace, justice, and strong institutions (Adinugroho, 2021; Glass & Newig, 2019). The implementation of the SDGs is not only the responsibility of the government but also of the private sector, including through CSR programs (Shayan et al., 2022). Corporate CSR programs have a strategic role in supporting the achievement of SDGs at the local level, such as in villages (Affandi et al., 2020). Through community empowerment programs, companies can contribute to improving the quality of life of village communities and environmental preservation (Pakpahan et al., 2024). However, the success of community empowerment programs greatly depends on the level of satisfaction of the community as the main beneficiaries (Priambada et al., 2021).

Community satisfaction is an important indicator in measuring the effectiveness of empowerment programs. This satisfaction reflects the extent to which CSR programs have been able to meet the needs and expectations of the community and their impact on improving their welfare. Therefore, studies on community satisfaction in achieving the SDGs are relevant to these CSR programs. According to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages,

Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia No. 21 of 2020 Article 6 Paragraph 1, there are 18 aspects of village SDGs with the goals of villages without poverty; villages without hunger; healthy and prosperous villages; quality village education; involvement of village women; villages with access to clean water and sanitation; villages with clean and renewable energy; equitable economic growth in villages; village infrastructure and innovation as needed; villages without inequality; safe and comfortable village settlements; environmentally conscious village consumption and production; climate-responsive villages; marine environment-conscious villages; land environment-conscious villages; peaceful and just villages; partnerships for village development; dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture (Permendesa PDTT, 2020).

According to the Official Village Information System of Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia, accessed in July 2024, out of the 13 villages in Samboja District, only 4 have reported their village SDGs, including: Beringin Agung Village with a score of 32.25%; Bukit Raya Village with a score of 50.46%; Karya Jaya Village with a score of 32.88%; and Teluk Pemedas Village with a score of 15.74%. The remaining 9 villages have not yet been reported, including Kampung Lama Village. The total village SDG score for all villages in Samboja District is 45.80%.

This article aimed to describe community satisfaction based on the 4 pillars of village SDGs by reviewing several documents and reports, as well as relevant research findings on the empowerment programs carried out by the CSR of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field in Kampung Lama Village, Samboja District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, East Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. The questions addressed in this article are as follows: 1) How is the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field evaluated from the perspective of the Social Development Pillar of village SDGs?; 2) How is the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field evaluated from the perspective of the Economic Development Pillar of village SDGs?; 3) How is the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field evaluated from the perspective of the Environmental Development Pillar of village SDGs?; 4) How is the satisfaction of the beneficiaries of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field evaluated from the perspective of the Law and Governance Development Pillar of village SDGs?

B. METHOD

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative research pertains to feelings, ideas, or experiences and is non-statistical (Ugwu & Eze Val, 2023). Additionally, this approach is largely narrative, aiming to provide insights into how researchers understand a social or cultural phenomenon (Anas & Ishaq, 2022). This means that the qualitative descriptive method is intended to describe or depict existing phenomena, whether natural or human-engineered, focusing more on characteristics, quality, and interrelationships among activities rather than on statistical structure.

Generally, qualitative research comprises several data collection methods such as archival or documentation studies, interviews, surveys, focus group discussions, observations, participant composition, and qualitative audio-visual materials (Dewi, 2022). The data collection method used in this study was an archival or documentation study. These archives or documents, of course, are the outcome of observations and interviews conducted by the CSR of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field. Archival or documentation study refers to the researcher's review of written materials, which may include personal and non-personal

documents such as archives, annual reports, guidelines, policy documents, diaries or letters, and so forth (Busetto et al., 2020). The data sources for the archival or documentation study in this research are divided into two types: 1) primary data, which includes documents or reports from the CSR of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field and important documents, reputable websites, books or reports, journals, and so forth.

Data analysis in this study used the Miles and Huberman (1994) method, which involves data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions such as description or verification (see Figure 2). Qualitative data analysis is a continuous and repetitive effort to organize piles of raw data (Shava et al., 2021).

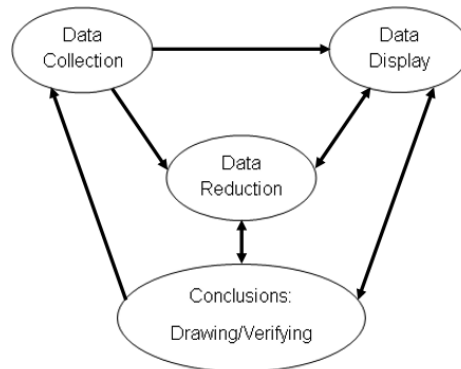


Figure 2 Data Analysis by Miles & Huberman

Source: (Sumiati et al., 2020; Wahyuningsih & Sumarsono, 2017)

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari (ESHL) Program Activities

The core activities of the CSR empowerment program of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field under the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari (ESHL) program involve capacity building for members of the Kelopak Sadar Wisata (Pokdarwis) of Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari and the development of various tourism packages and souvenir products created by Pokdarwis and the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of Sungai Hitam Lestari. The general activities are detailed as follows.

Table 1 Roadmap of ESHL Program Implementation

Initiation (2018-2019)	Development (2020)	Stabilization (2021)	Strengthening (2022)	Independence (2023)
Socialization and program cooperation with SHL Pokdarwis	Creation of SHL Pokdarwis uniform	Renovation of SHL Pokdarwis warehouse	Provision of portable tourist tents	Procurement of additional boats
Publication of a study book on natural and social potential in the Sungai Hitam area	Creation of Sungai Hitam Ecotourism information board equipment	Creation of signposts and tourism education equipment	Provision of visitor tables and chairs	Training on making Jeruju Leaf Tea
Creation of nameplates and directional signs for	Tour guide training for SHL Pokdarwis	Monitoring and protection training for	Development of Sungai Hitam culinary center (Pujasera)	Quality content testing of Jeruju Leaf Tea

Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari		Bekantan habitat		
Training on processing mangrove plant food	Fulfillment of ecotourism health protocols	Training on processing nipah fruit into klappertaart	Renewal of SHL Pokdarwis attributes	English guide training for SHL Pokdarwis
Cleaning the Sungai Hitam area	Mangrove planting in the Sungai Hitam area	Mangrove planting in the Sungai Hitam area	Utilization of renewable energy in the Sungai Hitam tourism area with solar panel installation	Renewal of SHL ecotourism sign
Construction of entrance gates to the Sungai Hitan Ecotourism site	Equipment for MSME product processing facilities	-	Provision of life jackets for river tourism support	Renovation of SHL ecotourism site

Source: (Pertamina EP, 2023)

2. Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Village SDGs are divided into four pillars, including: 1) Social Development Pillar, consisting of five aspects: no poverty, no hunger, healthy and prosperous village, quality village education, and women's involvement in the village; 2) Economic Development Pillar, consisting of five aspects: clean and renewable village energy, equitable village economic growth, village infrastructure, and innovation as needed, no village inequality, and partnerships for village development; 3) Environmental Development Pillar, consisting of six aspects: clean and proper village water and sanitation, safe and comfortable village settlements, environmentally conscious village consumption and production, climate change-responsive village, sea-conscious village environment, and land-conscious village environment; 4) Law and Governance Development Pillar, consisting of two aspects: village peace and justice, dynamic village institutions, and adaptive village culture. The visualization of the village SDGs can be seen in the figure below (Alkadafi, 2022).

Table 2 Correlation of Village SDGs with CSR Program of PT EP Sangasanga Field

CSR Program of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field	SVD		VED		VEDt		LDVG	
	DR	IR	DR	IR	DR	IR	DR	IR
Program socialization and cooperation with SHL Pokdarwis								
Publication of a study book on natural and social potentials in the Sungai Hitam area								
Creation of nameplates and directional signs for Ekowisata Sungai Hitam								
Training on processing mangrove plant food								
Cleaning the Sungai Hitam area								
Construction of entrance gates to the								

Ekowisata Sungai Hitam site								
Creation of SHL Pokdarwis uniform								
Creation of information board equipment for Ekowisata Sungai Hitam								
Tour guide training for SHL Pokdarwis								
Fulfillment of ecotourism health protocols								
Mangrove planting in the Sungai Hitam area								
Provision of MSME product processing facility equipment								
Renovation of SHL Pokdarwis warehouse								
Creation of signposts and tourism education equipment								
Monitoring and protection training for Bekantan habitat								
Training on processing nipah fruit into klappertaart								
Provision of portable tourist tents								
Provision of visitor tables and chairs								
Development of Sungai Hitam culinary center (Pujasera)								
Renewal of SHL Pokdarwis attributes								
Utilization of renewable energy in the Sungai Hitam tourism area with solar panel installation								
Provision of life jackets for river tourism support								
Procurement of additional boats								
Training on making Jeruju Leaf Tea								
Quality content testing of Jeruju Leaf Tea								
English guide training for SHL Pokdarwis								
Renewal of SHL ecotourism sign								
Renovation of the SHL ecotourism site								

Notes: SVD, VED, VEDt, and LDVG are four village SDG pillars (see Figure 7); DR and green highlight indicate a direct correlation with the four village SDG pillars; IR and blue highlight indicate an indirect correlation with the four village SDG pillars.

3. Social Development Pillar of Village SDGs (VSD)

This pillar aims to ensure the fulfillment of basic human rights equitably and fairly, with the hope of enhancing the overall well-being of the community. This includes goals such as a village without poverty; a village without hunger; a healthy and prosperous village; quality village education; and the involvement of village women. Table 3 shows that the ESHL programs of CSR of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field program under the Village Social Development pillar are divided into two groups: directly and indirectly related.

Of 28 ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field programs, 14 are directly related to the VSD SDGs, including: (1) Socialization and cooperation program with SHL Pokdarwis, (2) Publication of a study book on the natural and social potential in the Sungai Hitam area, (3) Training on processing mangrove plant food, (4) Creation of SHL Pokdarwis

uniform, (5) Tour guide training for SHL Pokdarwis, (6) Fulfillment of ecotourism health protocols, (7) Provision of MSME product processing facility equipment, (8) Monitoring and protection training for the Bekantan habitat, (9) Training on processing nipah fruit into klappertaart, (10) Development of Sungai Hitam culinary center (Pujasera), (11) Renewal of SHL Pokdarwis attributes, (12) Provision of life jackets to support river tourism, (13) Training on making Jeruju Leaf Tea, (14) English guide training for SHL Pokdarwis.

These programs directly and indirectly impact the Social Development Pillar of Village SDGs. The outcomes of these programs undoubtedly enhance the skills, knowledge, and even the professionalism of the beneficiaries. This perspective aligns with (Djunaedi et al., 2023), who argue that community empowerment has a significant influence on the competencies (attitudes, knowledge, and skills) of its recipients. Furthermore, skill training can foster self-confidence and life skills (adaptive and positive behaviors) (Parianom et al., 2022; Sulaeman et al., 2019).

This is also confirmed through the “Final Report on the Social Return On Investment (SROI) of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field 2023,” which reveals that after being trained as tour guides and in English, Pokdarwis members became more confident in interacting with foreign tourists. This made foreign tourists feel more comfortable visiting the Sungai Hitam Bekantan Tourism area. Additionally, group members often received tips from these foreign tourists. Moreover, MSME members experienced similar impacts, such as increased knowledge and skills in processing mangroves and nipah. The basic materials for processing mangrove and nipah are available for free around Sungai Hitam, allowing MSME members to produce mangrove and nipah-processed products in a low-cost (Pertamina EP, 2023). This program significantly impacted the income of SHL Pokdarwis, reaching an 85% increase, and MSME achieving IDR 12,000,000/year (Pertamina EP, 2023; Syafitri et al., 2023), as shown in the figure below:

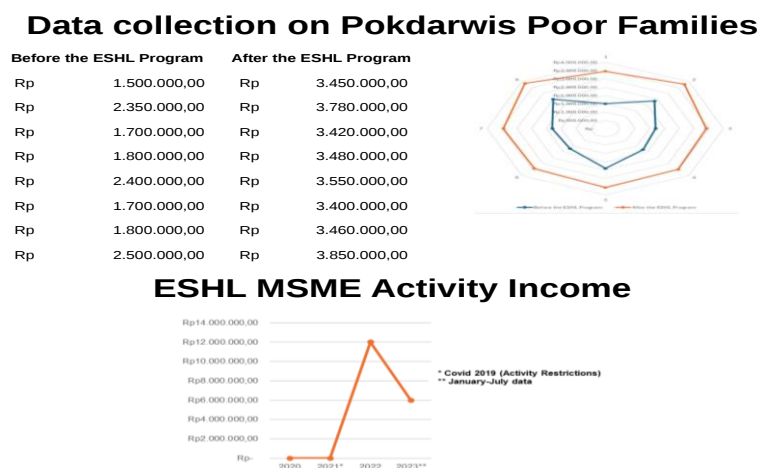


Figure 3 Beneficiary Income Before and After ESHL Program

The image above, along with its description, indicates that the beneficiaries are highly satisfied with the ESHL empowerment program from CSR PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field. This is further confirmed by the “Community Satisfaction Index Report on the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program,” which reveals that 89.29% of participants found the program to greatly enhance their knowledge, with the remainder agreeing that it did increase their knowledge (Rodhi et al., 2023). It indicates that the ESHL program is highly satisfactory, as evidenced by nearly 100% of beneficiaries acknowledging that the program has increased their knowledge, along with the significant rise in income for both Pokdarwis and MSME (see image 8). This is not surprising, as knowledge and skills have a significant

impact on future life, fostering good habits, and high motivation, and even leading to cutting-edge creativity and innovative performance, without neglecting health factors in undertaking activities (Ahmad & Karim, 2019; Alfianto et al., 2023; Indra et al., 2023; Rakasiwi et al., 2023).

4. Economic Development Pillar of Village SDGs (VED)

The goal of this pillar is to achieve quality economic growth through sustainable employment and business opportunities. This includes: Villages with Clean and Renewable Energy; Balanced Village Economic Growth; Infrastructure and Innovation according to Village Needs; Villages without Inequality; and Partnerships for Village Development. As with the previous pillar, the ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field programs in the Economic Development pillar are divided into two groups: directly and indirectly related.

Of 28 ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field programs, 12 are directly related to the VED SDGs, including: (1) Training on processing mangrove plant food, (2) Tour guide training for SHL Pokdarwis, (3) Provision of MSME product processing facility equipment, (4) Training on processing nipah fruit into klappertaart, (5) Development of Sungai Hitam culinary center (Pujasera), (6) Training on making Jeruju Leaf Tea, (7) Quality testing of Jeruju Leaf Tea, (8) English guide training for SHL Pokdarwis, (9) Utilization of renewable energy at the Sungai Hitam tourist area through the installation of solar panels, (10) Provision of life jackets to support river tourism, (11) Provision of additional boats, (12) Creation of SHL Pokdarwis uniform.

These programs directly and indirectly impact the economic development pillar of village SDGs. These programs enhance economic skills, and strengthen and develop local economic aspects. This aligns with (Deller et al., 2017; Forrest et al., 2023; Nwokorie, 2015), those who emphasize the importance of establishing a local food system to achieve growth, sustainable economic development, and equitable or culinary economic revitalization in tourism, particularly for small and medium enterprises in villages. This means that the program has become a vital system for economic development, particularly in the village setting.

According to the “Final Report on the Social Return On Investment (SROI) of the Wkwisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field 2023,” the economic impact of these programs is quite diverse, ranging from income generated from boat rentals, including fuel for boat operations, to the Sungai Hitam culinary center (Pujasera), and even wages from building facilities at the Sungai Hitam Bekantan Tourism (Pertamina EP, 2023). Furthermore, the “Environmental Impact Verification Report of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program 2023” reveals the economic impact of these programs, as depicted in the figures below:



Figure 4. Economic Income of Beneficiaries

The figures above show: (1) the gross income of ESHL members reaching IDR 3,400,000, which is above the minimum wage (IDR 3,394,513) of Kutai Kartanegara

Regency; (2) river cruising activities in 2022 saw an increase to IDR 70,000,000 per year following the COVID-19 pandemic, after previous years of decline. Furthermore, as depicted in Figure 9, the activities of SHL MSME, which began in 2022, immediately reached an income level of IDR 12,000,000 per year. The impact of the solar panel program also provides cost savings on electricity, reducing monthly expenses from IDR 300,000 to only IDR 100,000 (Syafitri et al., 2023). It can be said that these programs fit well within the criteria of the economic development pillar of village SDGs, resulting in the beneficiaries being “Highly Satisfied” with the program, as it is highly beneficial to them and will benefit all community members in Kampung Lama District. This is confirmed by (Thacker, 2020) that informants or samples are part of the population; in this case, the population is the community of Kampung Lama District, while the informants or samples are the beneficiaries (Pokdarwis and MSME).

5. Environment Development Pillar of Village SDGs (VEDt)

The goal is to achieve sustainable management of natural resources and the environment as a support for all life, such as villages with clean water and sanitation; safe and comfortable village residential areas; environmentally conscious village consumption and production; climate-responsive villages; villages that care for marine environments; and villages that care for land environments. Similar to the previous pillar, the ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field programs in the environmental development pillar are divided into two groups: directly and indirectly related.

Of 28 ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field programs, five are directly related to the VEDt SDGs including: (1) the Publication of a book on the natural and social potentials of the Sungai Hitam area, (2) the Cleaning of the Sungai Hitam area, (3) Mangrove planting in the Sungai Hitam area, (4) Training on monitoring and protecting the Bekantan habitat, (5) Utilization of renewable energy in the Sungai Hitam tourist area through the installation of solar panels.

These programs impact the environmental development pillar of village SDGs, both directly and indirectly. Besides enhancing skills and knowledge, such as the use of renewable energy, these programs also restore marine and land ecosystems and protect endangered species in the area. This means the empowerment programs significantly impact biodiversity, both marine and terrestrial (Esmail et al., 2023; Wilson & Forsyth, 2018). Furthermore, these empowerment programs also influence other aspects of SDGs, such as energy, health, education, water, food, gender equality, and economic growth (Niesenbaum, 2019). This theory is proven by the “Final Report on the Social Return On Investment (SROI) of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field 2023,” which reveals several successes impacting the environment, including: (1) improved river water cleanliness; (2) reduced waste found in the river stream; and (3) restoration of mangrove forests. As a result, cleaner river water, reduced waste in the river stream, and restored mangrove forests positively impact the increasing population of Bekantan (a nationally and internationally protected species) in the area (Pertamina EP, 2023).

Furthermore, the “Environmental Impact Verification Report of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program 2023” mentions: (1) as of June 2023, 2,500 mangrove trees have been planted on 120 hectares of land. This mangrove planting activity positively impacts the environment by absorbing CO₂. The total CO₂ Eq in June 2023 was 175.34 tons CO₂ Eq/year (this has increased year by year since 2019); (2) the solar panel program as a renewable energy source reduced greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂) by 51.04 tons CO₂ Eq in 2023, or 79.72% less compared to CO₂ emissions using PLN electricity (Syafitri et al., 2023). This means the ESHL programs by CSR PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field fall within the criteria

of the environmental development pillar, as reflected in the success and impact of these programs. Consequently, the beneficiaries are “Highly Satisfied” with the ESHL programs by CSR PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field. The positive impact and success of the ESHL programs lead to a more competent community in environmental matters. This assumption is reinforced by (Kurniawan et al., 2023), who state that empowered communities are more likely to understand the problems facing their environment, enabling them to detect issues, develop themselves, and achieve economic success. Moreover, it is important to remember that the economy without the environment is a failure (Eisenmenger et al., 2020; Hametner, 2022). Therefore, with environmental competence, the community can impact several other aspects or pillars of the village SDGs (Del-Aguila-Arcentales et al., 2022).

6. Legal Development and Village Governance (LDVG)

The goal of this pillar is to achieve legal certainty and effective, transparent, accountable governance with active participation to create security stability and establish law-based regions, such as: villages of peace and justice; dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. Similar but not identical to the previous pillars, Table 3 shows that the ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field programs under the legal and governance development pillar are divided into two groups: directly and indirectly related.

Of 28 ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field programs, 7 are directly related to the LDVG of village SDGs, including: (1) Socialization and cooperation programs with SHL Pokdarwis; (2) Creation of nameplates and directional signs for the Sungai Hitam Ecotourism; (3) Cleaning the Sungai Hitam area; (4) Creation of information boards for the Sungai Hitam Ecotourism; (5) Fulfillment of ecotourism health protocols; (6) Creation of educational and signboard equipment for tourism; and (7) Renewal of SHL ecotourism signs.

These programs significantly contribute to the Legal Development and Village Governance of village SDGs, both directly and indirectly. As is well known, law is understood as a social contract rather than a set of rigid rules (Vassileva, 2016). Meanwhile, Governance is interpreted as the utilization of human or other resources to achieve sustainable objectives (Çolak & Elegel, 2020). Therefore, it can be interpreted that the above programs are closely related to environmental policy, health, information governance, and holistic community involvement. This is confirmed through the “Social Mapping Report of Kampung Lama District, Kutai Kartanegara Regency,” and the “Environmental Impact Verification Report of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program 2023,” which reveal that the activities of the ESHL of CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field program involve at least five roles or interests and social positions of institutional actors in Kampung Lama District, including the Samboja District Government, the Kampung Lama District Government, the Community Empowerment Institution (LPM) of Kampung Lama District, SHL Pokdarwis, and housewives or SHL MSME members, who are joined in 2022 to the program (Care LPPM IPB, 2021; Syafitri et al., 2023). This is further reinforced by (Anggraeni & Sari, 2021; Wahyudi & Khannanah, 2021) that to ensure the effective implementation of a program and its alignment with applicable laws and cultures, program developers must ensure that the community has the freedom to think and speak. This means that the ESHL program aligns with this theory when related to the legal and governance pillar in villages, as it greatly aids the community, resulting in the community being “Highly Satisfied” with this program. This is evidenced by the systematic and holistic involvement of the Kampung Lama District community in policy-making in economic, social, and environmental aspects and information governance. Good legal and governance structures will impact other SDG pillars. This is proven by several beneficiary reports indicating their

“Satisfaction” with the existing program (refer back to the descriptions of the previous three pillars).

D. CONCLUSION

The CSR Empowerment Program of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field, which involves Pokdarwis and MSME, has comprehensively met the criteria of the village SDGs pillars and positively impacted the beneficiaries in terms of social, economic, environmental, and legal governance aspects in Kampung Lama District. Based on the results and discussions above, this program has been highly structured and systematic over the years, from the preparation stages to the implementation of the existing programs. Consequently, this empowerment runs as intended, providing flexible benefits to its recipients. This is evident from the increase in the participants’ income, the creation of new business opportunities, the improvement of existing ecosystems, and the governance of information in the village, among many other benefits. With the numerous benefits, there will be positive impacts on other activities following the completion of this program, or the establishment of a sustainable village system. This research is limited to examining the four village SDGs pillars concerning beneficiary satisfaction within the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Program, facilitated by CSR of PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field in Kampung Lama District. Future research is recommended to follow the developments of the Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari Empowerment Program CSR by PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field in Kampung Lama District.

REFERENCES

- Abdussalam, A., & Gunawan, A. R. (2023). The Influence Of The Level Of Effectiveness On The Success Of Community Empowerment In Desa Berdaya. *International Conference of Humanities And Social Science (ICHSS)*, 66–72. <https://www.programdokterpbiuns.org/index.php/proceedings/article/view/257>
- Adinugroho, G. (2021). Achievements and Issues Strategic of Sustainable Development Goals of Yahukimo Regency. *Sustainability (STPP) Theory, Practice and Policy*, 1(2), 173–187. <https://doi.org/10.30631/sdgs.v1i2.1008>
- Affandi, R. A., Permana, A., Yani, Y. M., & Mursitama, T. N. (2020). Implementing SDG to Village Level by Integrating Social Capital Theory and Value Chain: (Case of Village Tourism Pentingsari in Yogyakarta, Indonesia). *JAS (Journal of ASEAN Studies)*, 7(2). <https://doi.org/10.21512/jas.v7i2.5780>
- Ahmad, F., & Karim, M. (2019). Impacts of Knowledge Aharing: A Review and Directions for Future Research. *Journal of Workplace Learning*, 31(3), 207–230. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JWL-07-2018-0096>
- Alfiyanto, M. A., Sukardi, T., & Indra, M. (2023). The Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) in Machining Practical Learning (MPL). *Mimbar Ilmu*, 28(3), 430–442. <https://doi.org/10.23887/mi.v28i3.65464>
- Alkadafi, M. (2022). Realizing a Village Without Poverty: The Challenges of Implementing the Village SDGs Policy in Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province. *KnE Social Sciences*, 15(March), 440–453. <https://doi.org/10.18502/kss.v7i5.10570>
- Anas, N., & Ishaq, K. (2022). Qualitative Research Method in Social and Behavioural Science Research. *Ijmsspcs*, 5(March), 89–93. <https://www.ijmsspcs.com/index.php/IJMSSPCS/article/view/319>
- Anggraeni, R., & Sari, I. M. (2021). Policy in the era of pandemic: is government’s legal culture affecting? *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*, 21(1), 46. <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2021.21.1.2864>

- Apandi, S., Wasliman, I., Fiah, H., & Wati, H. (2022). Community Empowerment In Establishing Entrepreneurial Behavior (Case Study At Pkbn Bina Mandiri Cimahi City And Pkbn Bina Warga Bandung District). *International Journal of Educational Research & Social Sciences*, 3(1), 186–200. <https://doi.org/10.51601/ijersc.v3i1.247>
- Busetto, L., Wick, W., & Gumbinger, C. (2020). How to use and assess qualitative research methods. *Neurological Research and Practice*, 2(1), 14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s42466-020-00059-z>
- Care LPPM IPB. (2021). *Laporan Social Mapping Kelurahan Kampung Lama Kabupaten Kutai Kartanegara*.
- Çolak, M., & Elegel, M. (2020). Human Resources Practices in Effective Corporate Governance Approach. *International Journal of Human Resource Studies*, 10(3), 223. <https://doi.org/10.5296/ijhrs.v10i3.17596>
- Del-Aguila-Arcentales, S., Alvarez-Risco, A., Jaramillo-Arévalo, M., De-la-Cruz-Diaz, M., & Anderson-Seminario, M. de las M. (2022). Influence of Social, Environmental and Economic Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over Continuation of Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(2), 73. <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8020073>
- Deller, S. C., Lamie, D., & Stickel, M. (2017). Local Foods Systems and Community Economic Development. *Community Development*, 48(5), 612–638. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2017.1373136>
- Dewi, I. G. A. A. O. (2022). Understanding Data Collection Methods in Qualitative Research: The Perspective Of Interpretive Accounting Research. *Journal of Tourism Economics and Policy*, 1(1), 23–34. <https://doi.org/10.38142/jtep.v1i1.105>
- Djunaedi, Nimran, U., Al Musadieq, M., & Afrianty, T. W. (2023). Empowerment effect on competence and organizational commitments: Organizational learning culture as moderating. *Multidisciplinary Reviews*, 7(2), 2024038. <https://doi.org/10.31893/multirev.2024038>
- Eisenmenger, N., Pichler, M., Krenmayr, N., Noll, D., Plank, B., Schalmann, E., Wandl, M.-T., & Gingrich, S. (2020). The Sustainable Development Goals prioritize economic growth over sustainable resource use: a critical reflection on the SDGs from a socio-ecological perspective. *Sustainability Science*, 15(4), 1101–1110. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-020-00813-x>
- Esmail, N., McPherson, J. M., Abulu, L., Amend, T., Amit, R., Bhatia, S., Bikaba, D., Brichieri-Colombi, T. A., Brown, J., Buschman, V., Fabinyi, M., Farhadinia, M., Ghayoumi, R., Hay-Edie, T., Horigue, V., Jungblut, V., Jupiter, S., Keane, A., Macdonald, D. W., ... Wintle, B. (2023). What's on the horizon for community-based conservation? Emerging threats and opportunities. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 38(7), 666–680. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tree.2023.02.008>
- Forrest, N., Wiek, A., & Keeler, L. W. (2023). Accelerating the transformation to a sustainable food economy by strengthening the sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2022.970265>
- Glass, L.-M., & Newig, J. (2019). Governance for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals: How Important are Participation, Policy Coherence, Reflexivity, Adaptation and Democratic Institutions? *Earth System Governance*, 2, 100031. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.esg.2019.100031>
- Hametner, M. (2022). Economics without ecology: How the SDGs fail to align socioeconomic development with environmental sustainability. *Ecological Economics*, 199, 107490. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2022.107490>
- Hayashi, P., Abib, G., & Hoppen, N. (2019). Validity in Qualitative Research: A Processual

- Approach. *The Qualitative Report*, 24(1). <https://doi.org/10.46743/2160-3715/2019.3443>
- Indra, M., Pardjono, P., Rahdiyanta, D., Munadi, S., Syarifuddin, S., Widari, T., & Albaqi, Y. R. (2023). Desire or Routine? Evaluating Their Influence on Computer-Aided Design Learning Achievement. *Journal of Technical Education and Training*, 15(4), 114–128. <https://doi.org/10.30880/jtet.2023.15.04.010>
- Kurniawan, H., Yulianto, Y., Setiawan, R., Mladenov, S. V., & M. Ardiansyah, M. A. (2023). Sustainable Development Through Community Empowerment Based On Local Wisdom. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 41(2), 164. <https://doi.org/10.52155/ijpsat.v41.2.5719>
- Larson, P. D., & Larson, N. M. (2019). The Hunger of Nations: An Empirical Study of Interrelationships among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 12(6), 39. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jsd.v12n6p39>
- Maulana, L. H., Aminda, R. S., Syaiful, S., Pratama, E., & Kusumawati, R. (2023). No Poverty and No Hunger as Achievements in Implementing the SDGs Economic Pillar. *Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan*, 11(2), 364–375. <https://doi.org/10.32832/moneter.v11i2.527>
- Mensah, J. (2019). Sustainable Development: Meaning, History, Principles, Pillars, and Implications For Human Action: Literature Review. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2019.1653531>
- Nasir, N., & Sukmawati, S. (2023). Analysis of Research Data Quantitative and Qualitative. *Edumaspul: Jurnal Pendidikan*, 7(1), 368–373. <https://ummaspul-e-journal.id/maspuljr/article/view/5488>
- Niesenbaum, R. A. (2019). The Integration of Conservation, Biodiversity, and Sustainability. *Sustainability*, 11(17), 4676. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11174676>
- Nwokorie, E. C. (2015). Food Tourism in Local Economic Development and National Branding in Nigeria. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2770711>
- Pakpahan, H. T., Simatupang, D. I. S., Sitepu, I., & Maryunianta, Y. (2024). Program concept and implementation CSR PT. Toba Pulp Lestari, Tbk in community empowerment for livelihood sustainability. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 1302(1), 012135. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1302/1/012135>
- Parianom, R., Araf, I., & Desmintari, D. (2022). Digital Technology Literacy and Life Skills and Their Impact on Poverty Reduction. *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 5(4), 29853–29860. <https://www.bircu-journal.com/index.php/birci/article/view/7140>
- Permendesa PD TT. (2020). *Permendesa PD TT No. 13 Tahun 2020*. <https://Peraturan.Bpk.Go.Id/>. <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Details/199685/permendesa-pdtt-no-21-tahun-2020>
- Pertamina EP. (2023). *Laporan Akhir Social Return On Investment (SROI) Program Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari PT Pertamina EP Sangasanga Field 2023*.
- Priambada, R. I., Hidayat, R., & Purwanto, W. (2021). Evaluation of Community Empowerment Program Based on Community Satisfaction Index. *E3S Web of Conferences*, 232, 01009. <https://doi.org/10.1051/e3sconf/202123201009>
- PT Pertamina. (2023). *Dokumen Rencana Strategis & Rencana kerja tahun 2019-2023*.
- Putri, A. H. D., & Tanjung, R. A. (2023). Human and Culture. *International Journal of Students Education*, 1(1), 38–40. <https://journal.berpusi.co.id/index.php/IJoSE/article/view/350>
- Rahmaddhani, T. W., & Prasetyoningsih, N. (2023). Achieving a Developing Village based on the Village Sustainable Development Goals in Tirtonirmolo Village, Bantul

- Regency. *Jurnal Penegakan Hukum Dan Keadilan*, 4(1), 11–29. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jphk.v4i1.16043>
- Rakasiwi, P. G., Sukardi, T., Indra, M., & Aldo, J. (2023). The Role of Mediation of Work Motivation in Determining Working Readiness of Vocational School Students. *Mimbar Ilmu*, 28(3), 382–393. <https://doi.org/10.23887/mi.v28i3.65109>
- Rewina, R., Dwijatenaya, I. B. M. A., & Musmuliadi, M. (2022). Analysis of Community Satisfaction Kutai Barat on Quality of Service University of Kutai Kartanegara Tenggarong. *Journal of Business and Management Studies*, 4(4), 97–105. <https://doi.org/10.32996/jbms.2022.4.4.9>
- Rodhi, Dea, S., Fauziyah, E., & Setiawan, S. (2023). *Laporan Hasil Indeks Kepuasan Masyarakat pada Program Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari*.
- Santoso, N., Hasudungan, J. T., Sutopo, Hadiwijaya, I., Aripin, Ramadhan, Y., & Ridwan, S. M. (2023). Habitat Characteristics and Roaming Area of Proboscis Monkey in Bukit Semujan Swamp Forest Danau Sentarum National Park. *Media Konservasi*, 28(1), 24–34. <https://doi.org/10.29244/medkon.28.1.24-34>
- Shava, G., Hleza, S., F.Tlou, Shonhiwa, S., & Mathonsi, E. (2021). Qualitative Content Analysis, Utility, Usability and Processes in Educational Research. *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science*, 05(07), 553–558. <https://ideas.repec.org/a/bcp/journal/v5y2021i07p553-558.html>
- Shayan, N. F., Mohabbati-Kalejahi, N., Alavi, S., & Zahed, M. A. (2022). Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a Framework for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). *Sustainability*, 14(3), 1222. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14031222>
- Singh, H. P., Singh, A., Alam, F., & Agrawal, V. (2022). Impact of Sustainable Development Goals on Economic Growth in Saudi Arabia: Role of Education and Training. *Sustainability*, 14(21), 14119. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su142114119>
- Sistem Informasi Desa. (2024). *SDGs Desa | Sistem Informasi Desa*. <https://sid.kemendesa.go.id/sdgs>
- Sulaeman, M., Marino, W. S., Faizal, R., & Sundari, R. S. (2019). Poverty Reduction Through Skills Training Strives for a Poor Family. *Proceeding of Community Development*, 2, 300. <https://doi.org/10.30874/comdev.2018.324>
- Sumiati, T., Majid, N. W. A., Motilal, C., & Indrian, D. (2020). Indigenous Wisdom and Technology-Enabled Learning: Efforts to Prepare LPTK Graduates for the 21st Century. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Learning Innovation and Quality Education (ICLIQE 2019)*, 1313–1320. <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200129.160>
- Syafitri, E. D., Basransyah, Hidayat, A., & Kadri, M. K. (2023). *Laporan Verifikasi Dampak Lingkungan Program Ekowisata Sungai Hitam Lestari*.
- Thacker, L. R. (2020). What Is the Big Deal About Populations in Research? *Progress in Transplantation*, 30(1), 3–3. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1526924819893795>
- Ugwu, C. N., & Eze Val, H. U. (2023). Qualitative Research. *Idosr Journal of Computer And Applied Sciences*, 8(1), 20–35. <https://www.idosr.org/qualitative-research/>
- Vassileva, R. (2016). Contract Law and the Social Contract: Rethinking Law Reform in the Field of Contract Law from the Perspective of Social Contract Theory. *Pravni Zivot (Legal Life)*, 3(11), 267–286. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2898788
- Wahyudi, S., & Khannanah, S. F. (2021). The Role of the Village Government to Increase Community Participation in Village Development (Study in Sidorejo Village, Jabung District, Malang Regency). *Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)*, 4(4). <https://www.bircu->

[journal.com/index.php/birci/article/view/3529](https://influence-journal.com/index.php/birci/article/view/3529)

- Wahyuningsih, F. T., & Sumarsono, R. B. (2017). Community Participation in the Implementation of School Programs. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Education and Training (ICET 2017)*, 101–104. <https://doi.org/10.2991/icet-17.2017.15>
- Wilson, A. M. W., & Forsyth, C. (2018). Restoring near-shore marine ecosystems to enhance climate security for island ocean states: Aligning international processes and local practices. *Marine Policy*, 93, 284–294. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2018.01.018>