International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Synchronization of SDGs, RAPPP, and RPJMD Indicators Based on GEDSI (Mapping of Inclusive Development Planning Gaps in West Papua and Southwest Papua)

Victor Rumere

Universitas Papua, Papua Barat

Email koresponden: v.rumere@unipa.ac.id

Abstract

Synchronization of development planning documents is a crucial prerequisite for ensuring the effective implementation of the SDGs/SDGs in the regions. However, the harmonization of indicators between the RAD TPB/SDGs, the 2025–2029 RAPPP, and the 2025–2029 RPJMD in West Papua and Southwest Papua still faces various challenges, particularly in mainstreaming GEDSI. This article aims to map the intersection of indicators across planning documents, evaluate the level of GEDSI integration, and formulate strategic recommendations for strengthening inclusive development planning. The study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach through document analysis, indicator mapping, and tagging techniques for GEDSI responsiveness across four development pillars: social, economic, environmental, and legal and governance. The study results indicate that synchronization of development indicators has begun to form across all pillars, but the level of harmonization is still partial. GEDSI integration is relatively better in the social pillar, while the economic, environmental, and legal and governance pillars still show a low level of responsiveness. The limited availability of disaggregated data based on gender, age, disability status, and indigenous peoples (OAP) is a major obstacle to mainstreaming inclusive development. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the disaggregated data system, reformulate regional performance indicators responsive to GEDSI, and integrate the indicator synchronization matrix into the RPJMD. The findings of this study contribute to accelerating the achievement of SDGs 5 through strengthening gender-responsive indicators, SDG 10 through increasing the inclusion of vulnerable groups in development, SDG 16 through strengthening participatory and accountable development governance, and SDG 17 through indicator synchronization and strengthening an integrated development data system.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Keywords: SDGs; GEDSI; Indicator Synchronization; Regional Development Planning; Inclusive Development; West Papua; Southwest Papua

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development in the Papua Region is currently at a crucial juncture, following the issuance of Law Number 2 of 2021 concerning Special Autonomy (Otsus) for Papua. In line with the mandate of Law Number 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, regional governments are obligated to ensure integration, synchronization, and synergy between central and regional planning to optimize the efficient and equitable use of resources (Afandi et al. 2022). This commitment is reinforced by Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022, which mandates the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a national priority to maintain the sustainability of social, economic, and environmental quality.

Contextually, the development paradigm in West Papua and Southwest Papua is based on the philosophy of local wisdom that places nature as a "Mother or Mama", which provides livelihood (Sugandi, 2008). Therefore, the policy direction contained in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2025-2029 and the Action Plan for the Acceleration of Papuan Development (RAPPP) 2025-2029, must prioritize the principle of no one left behind, which demands inclusivity for vulnerable groups, people with disabilities, and Indigenous Papuans (OAP). Development is not only aimed at increasing the macro Gross Regional Domestic Product through the extractive sector, but must transform into a joint movement that ensures the welfare of all levels of society in a just and sustainable manner (Merdiani & Ruslina, 2025).

Although various strategic planning documents have been developed, significant obstacles remain, including the low level of synchronization of indicators across regional planning documents. Mapping results indicate that not all targets in the Regional Action Plan (RAD) of the SDGs directly align with the parameters in the RAPPP and RPJMD. This risks budget ineffectiveness, program overlap, and difficulties in evaluating the tangible benefits of development for the community.

The most crucial gap was found in the mainstreaming of Gender, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI). Based on tagging analysis, the majority of indicators intersecting the economic, environmental, and legal and governance pillars in both provinces showed a 0 percent GEDSI responsiveness score. This problem stems from the lack of disaggregated data and adequate disaggregation of disability status at the Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) level. Without specifically analyzed data, regional development policy formulation tends to be general (Wahab, 2021) and fails

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

to capture the real conditions and needs of marginalized groups at the grassroots level (Mahroza, 2023).

This study was prepared with the primary objective of providing an evidence-based foundation, through a systematic mapping of regional development indicators. Specifically, the objectives of this paper are (a) to map the indicator overlap between the final draft documents of the RAD TPB, the RAPPP 2025–2029, and the RPJMD 2025–2029 in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces, to ensure harmonization of development targets; (b) to evaluate the level of integration of the GEDSI perspective on overlapping indicators, to identify gaps in the protection of vulnerable groups; and (c) to provide strategic recommendations for the Provincial Government in formulating the RPJMD 2025–2029 document to be more integrative, inclusive, and supported by the availability of accurate disaggregated data.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative-descriptive approach focused on compiling a map of regional development indicators to support governance improvements in the Papua Special Autonomy era. The study area covers two regional entities: West Papua Province and Southwest Papua Province. The analysis was conducted on secondary data sourced from strategic planning documents, which cover the four pillars of development: social, economic, environmental, and legal and governance. The units of analysis in this study are development indicators contained in the RAD TPB/SDGs document, the RAPPP 2025–2029, the RPJMD 2025–2029, and the GEDSI indicator matrix in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces. The analysis was conducted on all indicators listed in these documents through a desk review and content analysis approach.

The analysis stages consist of (1) identifying indicators in each document; (2) mapping indicator intersections based on similarities in development goals, targets, and outcomes; (3) tagging GEDSI responsiveness using established operational criteria; (4) tabulating the number of overlapping indicators and GEDSI responsive indicators based on development pillars; and (5) validating the results through technical discussions with the document drafting team and regional development stakeholders. The analysis was conducted by the research team from the University of Papua's SDGs Center involved in the research. This approach is expected to provide an effective indicator portrait for the Regional Government in drafting regional development planning documents.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

RESULT

Context Description

This study was conducted in the administrative regions of West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces, which are currently in a crucial phase of aligning regional medium-term development planning documents. The main focus of the mapping is to identify the intersection of indicators across the four main pillars of development (social, economic, environmental, and legal and governance) contained in three strategic documents: the RAD TPB, RAPPP (2025–2029), and RPJMD (2025–2029). The development context in these two provinces is unique through the Special Autonomy scheme, where each policy is directed at accelerating the welfare of indigenous Papuans while maintaining the balance of the ecosystem, analogous to "Nature is Mother."

Key Findings

Tagging analysis of development indicators indicate significant variations in the level of synchronization and mainstreaming of GEDSI across development pillars. These pillars are social, economic, environmental, legal, and governance. The tagging results are presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Main findings of the synchronization of SDGs indicators, RAPPP, and RPJMD based on GEDSI in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces

Pillars of development	Main findings	GEDSI Analysis	Policy implications
Social Development	• The level of indicator synchronization is relatively better than other pillars. • In West Papua Province, SDG 1 (no poverty) has nine overlapping indicators, some of which have been addressed by GEDSI. SDG 4 (quality education) has only two overlapping indicators, with a GEDSI responsiveness rating of 50%.	The GEDSI perspective is beginning to integrate issues of poverty, education, and gender equality. However, implementation remains uneven across all social indicators.	Strengthening of education, health, social protection, and community empowerment indicators based on disaggregated data according to gender, age, disability status, and indigenous peoples is necessary.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Pillars of development	Main findings	GEDSI Analysis	Policy implications
	• In Southwest Papua Province, SDGs 5 (gender equality) showed the best achievement with 5 overlapping indicators and GEDSI responsiveness reaching 100%.		
Economic Development	• In West Papua, synchronization of economic indicators has been established across SDGs 7 (affordable and clean energy), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure). However, most of the overlapping indicators do not yet accommodate the GEDSI dimensions. • In Southwest Papua, only a small proportion of SDG 8 indicators have been responsive to vulnerable groups.	GEDSI's responsiveness remains very low. Most economic indicators fail to measure access and development benefits for women, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups.	There is a need to reformulate economic indicators to measure the inclusiveness of access to employment, entrepreneurship, access to finance, energy, and infrastructure for vulnerable groups.
Environment	• There is synchronization of indicators in SDGs 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDGs 11 (sustainable cities and settlements), SDGs 13 (addressing climate change), SDGs 14	The GEDSI responsiveness rate reached 0%. Environmental indicators still focus on ecological	There is a need for integration of indicators that measure access of women, indigenous peoples, and people with

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

Pillars of development	Main findings	GEDSI Analysis	Policy implications
	(marine ecosystems), and SDGs 15 (terrestrial ecosystems). • However, all the indicators that overlap in the two provinces do not yet show the integration of the GEDSI perspective.	outcomes without considering their impact on vulnerable groups.	disabilities to natural resources, climate change mitigation, and sustainable environmental management.
Law and Governance	• Synchronization of indicators on SDGs 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) has been identified in the planning document. • However, existing indicators have not accommodated the GEDSI dimensions and have not measured the level of involvement of vulnerable groups in the development governance process.	No indicators were found that explicitly measure the inclusiveness of public services, participation of vulnerable groups, or access to justice.	There is a need to strengthen governance indicators that measure the participation of women, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, and marginalized groups in the planning, budgeting, implementation, and evaluation processes of regional development.

Table 1 shows that the level of synchronization of development indicators between the RAD TPB/SDGs documents, the 2025–2029 RAPPP, and the 2025–2029 RPJMD has been established across all development pillars in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces, albeit with varying degrees of integration. The social pillar demonstrated the best performance, marked by a relatively high number of overlapping indicators and the beginning of the accommodation of the GEDSI perspective on issues of poverty, education, and gender equality. Conversely, in the

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

economic, environmental, and legal and governance pillars, indicator synchronization has not been followed by adequate GEDSI mainstreaming.

The majority of indicators in these three pillars still focus on macro-sectoral achievements and fail to measure vulnerable groups' access, participation, benefits, or control over development outcomes. These findings indicate that although regional development planning frameworks have moved toward cross-document harmonization, inclusive development approaches still require strengthening through reformulation of performance indicators, integration of disaggregated data, and mainstreaming of GEDSI across sectors to more effectively implement the principle of "no one left behind" in regional development processes.

Table 2. Summary Of Mapping Results

Pillar (1)	Province (2)	Intersecting indicators (3)	GEDSI Responsive (4)	GEDSI Percentage (4) / (3)
Social	West Papua	19	14	73.68
	Southwest Papua	16	11	68.75
Economy	West Papua	15	3	20.00
	Southwest Papua	23	3	13.04
Environment	West Papua	2	1	50.00
	Southwest Papua	14	1	7.14
Law & Governance	West Papua	5	0	-
	Southwest Papua	4	0	-

The summary presented in Table 2 shows that the level of GEDSI responsiveness for overlapping indicators shows quite sharp differences between development pillars and between provinces. The social pillar has the highest level of GEDSI integration, with West Papua recording 73.68 percent of GEDSI-responsive overlapping indicators, while Southwest Papua achieved 68.75 percent. Conversely, the economic pillar shows a relatively low level of responsiveness, at only 20.00 percent in West Papua and 13.04 percent in Southwest Papua. More significant gaps are seen in the environmental and legal-governance pillars, where most indicators do not accommodate gender, disability, or social inclusion dimensions. Even within the

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

legal and governance pillar, no indicators were found to be explicitly responsive to GEDSI in either province.

The above findings confirm that GEDSI mainstreaming remains concentrated in the social sectors, while the economic, environmental, and public governance sectors are still dominated by development approaches oriented toward aggregate outcomes. Therefore, systematic efforts are needed to expand GEDSI integration across all development pillars by refining performance indicators, strengthening disaggregated data systems, and increasing the capacity of regional government agencies to implement inclusive and evidence-based development planning.

DISCUSSION

Mapping results indicate that synchronization of development indicators in West Papua and Southwest Papua Provinces is still partial and has not been fully integrated across planning documents (RAD TPB, RAPPP, and RPJMD). This phenomenon indicates a policy disconnect, where the macro-development targets outlined in the RPJMD have not automatically adopted the global success parameters of the SDGs or the Papua-specific development acceleration targets in the RAPPP.

The findings show that GEDSI integration remains concentrated on the social pillar, particularly indicators for education, health, social protection, and women's empowerment. Conversely, for the economic, environmental, and legal and governance pillars, most indicators focus on aggregate development outcomes without specifically identifying beneficiary groups. This situation suggests that the regional development paradigm is still dominated by a neutral target group approach, potentially neglecting groups that have historically experienced structural vulnerability. In fact, the " *leave no one behind" approach* in SDG implementation emphasizes the importance of identifying disadvantaged groups based on gender, disability, region, economic status, or other social identities. Therefore, strengthening disaggregated data systems and integrating GEDSI into development performance indicators are crucial prerequisites for ensuring that development benefits can be measured and enjoyed more equitably by women, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, indigenous communities, and other vulnerable groups.

A thorough examination of the low responsiveness of GEDSI, particularly in the economic, environmental, legal, and governance pillars, indicates a development paradigm that remains gender-neutral. Sociologically, vulnerable groups such as women and people with disabilities in West Papua and Southwest Papua are the ones most impacted by economic fluctuations in the extractive sector and environmental degradation. The lack of integration of the GEDSI perspective into economic and environmental indicators indicates that regional performance measurement

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

instruments are unable to capture the degree of development inclusiveness, leaving the principle of *"no one left behind"* still at the level of discourse rather than technical implementation.

Learning and Challenges

1. Based on this indicator mapping process, several key lessons learned and fundamental challenges emerged in transforming development governance in Papua. These challenges include disaggregated data, cross-sectoral issues, political momentum, and the localization of global targets, as outlined below:
2. The importance of disaggregated data as a key prerequisite. The biggest challenge identified was the lack of disaggregated data by gender, age, and disability status at the regional government agency (OPD) level. This lack of data poses a major obstacle for local governments in designing precise and targeted policy interventions.
3. GEDSI as a cross-sectoral issue. A key lesson from this study is that GEDSI should no longer be viewed as a sectoral issue, confined to social affairs or women's empowerment. Public service providers must understand that social inclusion is a cross-sectoral principle that must be mainstreamed across the economic, infrastructure, and legal and governance pillars.
4. Political momentum and medium-term planning. The development of the 2025–2029 Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) presents both a challenge and a strategic opportunity. The challenge is to ensure that the results of this intersection map study are not merely academic documents but are integrated into program performance indicators in the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD).
5. Harmonizing local context and global targets. Development in West Papua and Southwest Papua presents unique geographical and socio-cultural challenges. Aligning global SDG targets with local wisdom requires creativity in developing indicators that maintain a balance between economic growth and ecological preservation without neglecting the independence of indigenous communities.

Contribution to SDGs

This indicator mapping study provides a substantive contribution to accelerating the achievement of the 2030 Agenda in Indonesia, particularly in the context of accelerated development in the Papua Special Autonomy Region. This article explicitly strengthens the implementation of Goal 17 (partnerships to achieve goals) through efforts to synchronize the RAD TPB, RAPPP, and RPJMD planning documents to create integrated and accountable development data governance. The finding regarding the low responsiveness of indicators for vulnerable groups in strategic sectors directly contributes to Goal 5 (gender equality) and Goal 10 (reduced

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

inequality). By identifying gaps in the economic and environmental pillars where the level of GEDSI responsiveness is still largely low, this study provides an evidence base for policymakers to correct the direction of development to be more inclusive.

Table 3. Summary of Contributions to the SDGs

SDGs Dimensions	Contribution	Evidence of achievement	Replication potential
The main purpose	SDGs 17 (Partnership)	Identification of intersection maps of indicators between regional planning documents.	Can be adopted by other provinces in the Papua region and new autonomous regions.
Related targets	SDGs 5 & 10 (Inclusivity)	Recommendations for integrating GEDSI perspectives and disaggregated data in the RPJMD.	Sharpening of OPD performance indicators that are sensitive to vulnerable groups.
Collaboration	Multi-party Partnership	Collaboration between Regional Government (Baperida), Academics, and Development Partners.	Strengthening the role of the University SDGs Center in overseeing regional policies.
Sustainability	Medium Term Strategy	*tagging* results into the refinement of the preparation of the 2025–2029 RPJMD.	Continuous synchronization between national (RAPPP) and regional (RPJMD) targets

Furthermore, this article operationalizes the main principle of the SDGs, namely leaving no one behind, by emphasizing the urgency of data disaggregation as a prerequisite for monitoring the impact of development on women, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples. Aligning the local philosophy of "Nature is Mother" with the ecosystem conservation targets (Goals 14 and 15) also provides a model for integrating local wisdom into global indicators relevant to conservation areas. Overall, the resulting recommendations offer concrete steps for the Provincial Governments of West Papua and Southwest Papua to transform global commitments into measurable, inclusive, and sustainable regional actions.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

International Journal of Economics, Business and Innovation Research
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEBIR
E-ISSN : 2964-0865
IJEBIR

CONCLUSION

This study aims to map the intersection of indicators between the RAD TPB/SDGs documents, the 2025–2029 RAPPP, and the 2025–2029 RPJMD, evaluate the level of integration of the GEDSI perspective, and formulate strategic recommendations for strengthening inclusive regional development planning. Based on the results of the analysis conducted in the provinces of West Papua and Southwest Papua, two main conclusions were obtained as follows:

1. This study shows that indicator synchronization between the RAD TPB/SDGs, the 2025–2029 RAPPP, and the 2025–2029 RPJMD has been established, but harmonization between documents remains partial. The integration of GEDSI perspectives is not evenly distributed across all development pillars and remains concentrated in the social pillar. Meanwhile, the economic, environmental, and legal and governance pillars demonstrate a relatively low level of GEDSI responsiveness.
2. These findings indicate that the main challenge to inclusive development in West Papua and Southwest Papua lies not only in the alignment of planning documents, but also in the limitations of disaggregated data systems and the lack of integration of the GEDSI perspective into regional development performance indicators. Therefore, strengthening indicator synchronization, developing disaggregated data systems, and mainstreaming GEDSI into the RPJMD, RKPD, and regional development monitoring tools are priorities to support the achievement of SDGs 5, SDG 10, SDG 16, and SDG 17.

Recommendation

To ensure that the development process in West Papua and Southwest Papua is inclusive, measurable, and sustainable, strategic steps involving various stakeholders are required, as follows:

Provincial Government (Governor, Baperida, and Regional Secretariat)

1. Integrate the GEDSI-based SDGs–RAPPP–RPJMD indicator synchronization matrix into the 2025–2029 RPJMD document, annual RKPD, OPD Renstra, and OPD Performance Agreement.
2. Establish regional policies regarding mainstreaming GEDSI as a mandatory approach in the preparation of regional programs, activities, performance indicators, and budgeting.
3. Develop a *dashboard- based inclusive development monitoring system* that enables evaluation of development achievements based on target groups, regions, gender, and disability status.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

4. Making the GEDSI responsive indicator one of the indicators of regional development success that is evaluated periodically in the Musrenbang forum, RKPD evaluation, and RPJMD evaluation.

Regional Device Organization

1. Conduct a review of all OPD performance indicators to ensure that there are measures that can describe the access, participation, benefits and control of vulnerable groups towards development programs.
2. Compile a sectoral database disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, region, and OAP status.
3. Integrating the GEDSI perspective into sectors that have not been responsive so far, particularly the economy, environment, infrastructure, investment, employment, and public services.
4. Setting targets to increase access for women, people with disabilities, and indigenous peoples to economic empowerment programs, job training, access to financing, and entrepreneurship.

BPS and Regional Data Managers

1. Strengthening regional sectoral statistical systems that support the availability of disaggregated data down to the district/city and village levels.
2. Develop GEDSI metadata standards to ensure consistency of data collection and reporting across OPDs.
3. Providing technical assistance to regional apparatus in managing disaggregated data and inclusive development analysis.

DPR West Papua and DPR Southwest Papua

1. Encourage strengthening of regional regulations governing the mainstreaming of GEDSI in regional development processes.
2. Ensure that regional budgeting processes take into account the needs of vulnerable groups, and support programs that are oriented towards reducing inequality.
3. Optimizing the monitoring function for the implementation of development indicators that are responsive to gender, disability, and social inclusion.

Academics and SDGs Center, University of Papua

1. To become a knowledge hub *in* developing evidence-based inclusive development indicators.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

2. Conduct further studies at the district/city level to identify more specific development gaps.
3. Developing a measurement model for the Regional GEDSI Index as a development evaluation instrument, which can be used periodically by local governments.
4. Providing scientific support in the process of preparing RPJMD, RKPD, and evaluating regional development policies.

Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations

1. Providing technical assistance to local governments in implementing GEDSI at all stages of development.
2. Supporting the strengthening of regional apparatus capacity in the preparation of indicators and management of disaggregated data.
3. Facilitating multi-stakeholder collaboration between government, academics, indigenous communities, women's organizations, and organizations of persons with disabilities.
4. Support the development of policy innovations that expand the participation of vulnerable groups in the development process.

REFERENCES

Afandi, M. N., Anomsari, E. T., & Novira, A. (2022). *Pembangunan Daerah: Tinjauan Model Konseptual Pembangunan Berkelanjutan atau Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Daerah*. Deepublish.

Aslan, M., Nurwahyuningsih, N., & Arisandi, J. (2024). Intervensi Kesehatan pada Komunitas Miskin Efektivitas Program dan Kebijakan Berdasarkan Literatur. *Jurnal Ilmiah Detubuya*, *1*(4), 335-352

Bappeda Provinsi Papua Barat. (2024). *Rencana Aksi Daerah Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2023–2026*.

Baperida Provinsi Papua Barat Daya. (2024). *Rencana Aksi Daerah Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Provinsi Papua Barat Daya Tahun 2024–2026*.

Far, R. A. F. (2022). Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (MUSRENBANG) sebagai Sistem Komunikasi dalam Pembangunan Nasional. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi (JKMS)*, *11*(1), 57-76.

H Hermanto Suaib, M. M. (2017). *Suku Moi: Nilai-Nilai Kearifan Lokal dan Modal Sosial dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. An1mage

Irawati, E. (2021). *Modul PKN Tingkat II: Membuat policy brief yang efektif*. Lembaga Administrasi Negara.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .

Kementerian PPN/Bappenas. (2023). *Laporan pelaksanaan pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) tahun 2023*. Kedeputian Bidang Kemaritiman dan Sumber Daya Alam, Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional.

Mahroza, D. (2023). Model Pembangunan Demokrasi di Tingkat Akar Rumput (Studi peran JRMK dalam Pembangunan Kampung Kota di Jakarta tahun 2017-2022). Ilmu dan Budaya, 44(1), 59-70.

Mardiyanto, I. (2023). Membangun Masyarakat Yang Berkeadilan Melalui Pendidikan Inklusi Tanpa Diskriminasi Sistemik.

Merdiani, W., & Ruslina, E. (2025). Peran Hukum dalam Peningkatan Kesejahteraan melalui Ekonomi Berbasis Keadilan: Role of Law in Enhancing Welfare through a Justice-Based Economy. Res Nullius Law Journal, 7(1), 63-72.

Pemerintah Provinsi Papua Barat. (2024). *Rancangan Akhir Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Provinsi Papua Barat Tahun 2025–2029*.

Pemerintah Provinsi Papua Barat Daya. (2024). *Rancangan Akhir Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (RPJMD) Provinsi Papua Barat Daya Tahun 2025–2029*.

Program USAID Kolaborasi. (2024). *Laporan akhir: Peta irisan indikator perencanaan pembangunan daerah (RAD TPB, RPJMD, RAPPP, dan GEDSI) di Provinsi Papua Barat dan Papua Barat Daya*. Wahana Visi Indonesia, INFID, & Kitong Bisa Foundation.

Republik Indonesia. (2021). *Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2021 tentang Perubahan Kedua atas Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2001 tentang Otonomi Khusus bagi Provinsi Papua*.

Republik Indonesia. (2022). *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 111 Tahun 2022 tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*.

Republik Indonesia. (2025). *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 107 Tahun 2025 tentang Penetapan Rencana Aksi Percepatan Pembangunan Papua (RAPPP) Tahun 2025–2029*.

Rimbawan, I. P. D., & Nurhaeni, A. (2023). Gender equality, disability and social inclusion approach to disaster management policy: The case of the Bali disaster response authority. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan*, *13*(2), 169-192.

Sugandi, Y. (2008). *Analisis Konflik dan Rekomendasi Kebijakan mengenai Papua*. Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Wahab, S. A. (2021). *Analisis Kebijakan: dari Formulasi ke Penyusunan Model-Model Implementasi Kebijakan Publik*. Bumi Aksara.

Copyright at authors some rights reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution- ShareAlike 4.0 International License .