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Spatial Planning in the Perspective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Case Study on Ternate, North Maluku, Indonesia

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Abstract:

This study aims to analyze and describe the spatial layout of Ternate City from the perspective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Spatial planning has been positioned as one of the important components that also determines the success or failure of the development process of a region, especially within the framework of a sustainable development process. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods; the research location is Ternate, North Maluku Province of Indonesia. The results show that the sustainable development of Ternate is guided by achieving the vision, mission, goals, objectives, policies, strategies, and medium-term regional development programs by utilizing the city area. The novelty of this research lies in the analysis and assessment of the SDGs perspective which includes four dimensions: economic, social, environmental, legal and governance, which are then integrated to merge each sectoral dimension into sustainable development.

Keywords: spatial planning, Sustainable Development Goals, local government.

可持续发展目标(可持续发展目标)视角下的空间规划：印度尼西亚北马鲁古省三联的案例研究

摘要：

本研究旨在从可持续发展目标（可持续发展目标）的角度分析和描述特尔纳特城的空间布局。空间规划已被定位为决定一个地区发展进程成败的重要组成部分之一，尤其是在可持续发展进程的框架内。本研究采用定性方法和描述性方法；研究地点为印度尼西亚北马鲁古省特尔纳特。结果表明，特尔纳特的可持续发展是以利用城市地区实现愿景、使命、目标、目标、政策、战略和中期区域发展计划为指导的。本研究的创新之处在于对可持续发展目标视角的分析和评估，包括经济、社会、环境、法律和治理四个维度，然后

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将各个维度整合到可持续发展中。

关键词：空间规划、可持续发展目标、地方政府。

1. Introduction

Currently, spatial planning has been positioned as one of the important components that also determines the success or failure of the development process of a region, especially in the framework of a sustainable development process. On the other hand, population growth which is increasing rapidly from time to time eventually creates an obligation for the government to make arrangements for various means of human life needs. The urgency of spatial planning must be interpreted as the main agenda in the context of planning the development of a country or region. Spatial planning will greatly determine the progress of the development of a region. Thus, spatial planning policy must be seen as an instrument that can direct and build humans toward a better civilization in the future.

The review of planned regional spatial plans is very closely related to the utilization of the developed space. According to Sugianto (2004) that spatial use provides a forum for meaning regarding the following matters: a) the pattern of management of land use, water use, air use and other resource uses is under the principles of regional spatial planning that have been there been; b) all provisions concerning the pattern of management of land use, water use, air use, and other uses must be regulated by the state and realized under existing government regulations, and implemented consistently and continuously.

Spatial planning is carried out to produce general and detailed plans. The general spatial layout plan is differentiated according to government administration areas because the authority to regulate spatial use is divided according to the division of government administration in a hierarchical manner consisting of national spatial plans, provincial spatial plans, regency spatial plans, and city spatial plans. The preparation of spatial plans must pay attention to inter-regional linkages as a form of inter-regional integration and synergy, namely the national, provincial, and district/city regions (Ningsih, 2019). Linkages between protected and cultivation areas and between area activities are a form of integration and synergy between areas, including the linkages between urban and rural areas.

Regional planning always involves three types of aspects of life, namely sociocultural aspects, economic aspects, and physical aspects. Therefore every regional planning at a different regional scale is always related to these three aspects of life. Even though on a broader scale these three aspects are very difficult to separate because, in essence, the three things are interrelated, the proportion of activities in several respects can still be observed regarding the point of emphasis. This is in line with the orientation of sustainable development from

the perspective of land management as stated by Enemark et al. (2005) in Figure 1. It shows that the main orientation of the paradigm of land management is Sustainable Development (sustainable development), which involves economic, social, and environmental (physical) aspects.

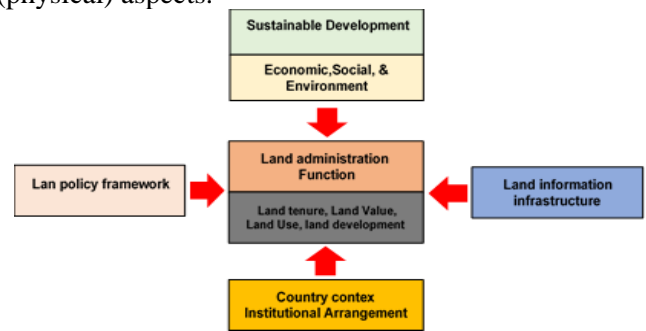


Figure 1. The land management paradigm (Enemark et al., 2005)

Planning is an important element that is very decisive in a work process (Hasmawati, 2018). Without good planning, a work process will not give satisfactory results, if not said to be a failure. This is the importance of a plan. The content of the spatial plan includes the spatial structure plan and spatial pattern plan (Alwan et al., 2021). The spatial structure plan includes plans for a settlement center system and infrastructure network (Luthfina et al., 2019). Settlement centers are urban areas that are the centers of the socio-economic activities of the community, both in urban areas and in rural areas. Meanwhile, the infrastructure network system includes transportation network systems, energy and electricity, telecommunications, solid waste and sanitation, and water resources. The spatial pattern plan includes the designation of protected areas and cultivation areas. The designation of protected areas and cultivation areas includes the allocation of space for environmental, social, cultural, economic, defense and security preservation activities (Botha, 2018).

2. Literature Review

2.1. Public Administration

According to John M. Pfiffner quoted by Sjamsuddin (2006) said that "administration can be interpreted as something that organizes and drives human resources (HR) and materials to achieve the desired goals". In the same reference, Robert Calkins quoted by Sjamsuddin (2006) states that "administration is a combination of decision making and the implementation of these decisions to achieve the goals that have been set". Meanwhile, Pasolong (2008) argues that administration is a planned work or activity carried out by a group of people together to achieve goals effectively, efficiently, and rationally.

So that from some of the definitions of

administration above, a conclusion can be drawn that administration is an activity carried out by a person or group of people to move an organization in achieving predetermined goals, in which there is a process of deciding to create efficiency and effectiveness of the existence of a service.

2.2. Public Administration Management

According to Handoko (2009), management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and supervising the efforts of members of the organization and the use of other organizational resources to achieve organizational goals that have been set. Ratminto and Atik (2012) define management as the art and science of planning, organizing, directing, compiling, and controlling human resources to achieve predetermined goals.

According to Safroni (2012), management is the process of planning, organizing, leadership, and controlling the efforts of members of the organization and the process of using all organizational resources to achieve organizational goals that have been set. Fundamentally, it can be interpreted that public administration management is an interdisciplinary research on generic organizational aspects. It is a combination of planning, organizing, and controlling management functions with the management of human resources, financial, physical information, and political resources.

In this case, it can be concluded that the management of public administration is a complex performance of actors, namely the government and all its employees to serve the public as well as possible and the public feels that all their desires are fulfilled using performance or arrangements from within the public organization itself. The arrangement is not purely to achieve organizational profit but rather to serve consumers in the form of the community so that they must pay attention to the management of all aspects that support organizational performance (Hakim, 2018).

2.3. Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda has been formulated at the global level involving the leaders of 193 UN member countries at the end of September 2015. The Agenda recognizes that eradicating poverty in all its forms including the elimination of extreme poverty is a major challenge at the global level for achieving sustainable development. Sustainable development as a global action plan implemented until 2030 has five basic principles: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership in three dimensions: economic, social, and environmental harmony. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) consist of 17 Goals and 169 Targets which are covered in integrated social, economic, and environmental dimensions.



Figure 2. The complexity of TPB/SDGs implementation (Bappenas, 2021)

One of the efforts made by the government to improve the welfare of society is through development. Development is a conscious and planned effort to create a better community life in quality and is a process of change toward a better order (Riyadi & Bratakusumah, 2004).

Development must also be sustainable which is obtained from human understanding related to solving world problems (Sachs, 2015). The concept of sustainable development begins with human awareness of environmental sustainability. Sustainable development includes three important pillars in its

implementation, namely economic, social and environmental. Self-development cannot be separated from environmental development. Environmental development here means that this development needs to pay attention to the surrounding environment so that it can be sustainable and sustainable. The environment is one of the things that are important to pay attention to because the environment reflects and describes the conditions or circumstances in a particular area so that it can reflect the activities and behavior of people in that area. An environment that has good quality means that the resources in it are also well maintained.

2.4. Spatial Plan (Urban Planning)

Planning is an ongoing process that results in decisions on or choices of alternative ways of using possible resources to achieve a certain part of the goal in a certain period in the future (Panther, 1984). Therefore, it is very necessary to have good and efficient planning and supervision activities so that the growth and development of an area can be directed as planned to achieve optimal results and maintain environmental sustainability.

Planning is analyzing current conditions, predicting the development of various relevant non-controllable factors, estimating limiting factors, setting goals and targets expected to be achieved, establishing steps to achieve these goals, and determining the locations of various activities to be carried out to achieve those goals or objectives (Raharja, 2010).

In Law No. 26 of 2007, spatial planning is carried out to produce general plans and detailed plans. The general spatial layout plan is differentiated according to the government administration area because the authority to regulate spatial use is divided according to the hierarchical distribution of government administration consisting of the national area spatial plan, provincial spatial plan, regency area spatial plan, and city area spatial plan.

The preparation of spatial planning must pay attention to inter-regional linkages as a form of inter-regional integration and synergy, namely the national territory, provinces and districts/cities, inter-regional inter-function linkages to form inter-regional integration and synergy, including among others the linkages between protected areas and cultivation areas, and linkages between regional activities are a form of inter-regional integration and synergy, including inter-regional linkages between urban areas and rural areas.

Legally, the spatial plan city has strong binding power. The meaning of this binding power is that the spatial plan city has a power that can compel everyone to act and act according to their will. The coercive power of the spatial plan city is obtained because the spatial plan city is also a legal document intended to regulate the use of space (including land space, sea space, and air space). However, regional regulations which contain the City Spatial Planning document, cannot directly answer the real problems faced by

society today.

In the context of implementing spatial planning, the government has the authority to formulate and determine guidelines for spatial planning. In implementing this authority, the Government: (a) disseminates information relating to (1) general plans and detailed spatial plans in the framework of implementing national spatial planning; (2) directives on zoning regulations for the national system, which are drawn up in the framework of controlling the use of national territory space; and (3) guidelines for spatial planning; and (b) determines minimum service standards in spatial planning.

Concerning the district/city level, the district/Ternate government has the authority to (a) regulate, guide, and supervise the implementation of regency/city spatial planning and district/city strategic areas; (b) implement regency/municipality area spatial planning; (c) implement spatial planning for district/city strategic areas; and (d) for spatial planning cooperation between districts/cities. The authority of the district/Ternate Government in executing district/city spatial planning includes: a. regency/municipal spatial planning; b. regency/municipal area space utilization; and c. controlling the spatial use of regency/city territory.

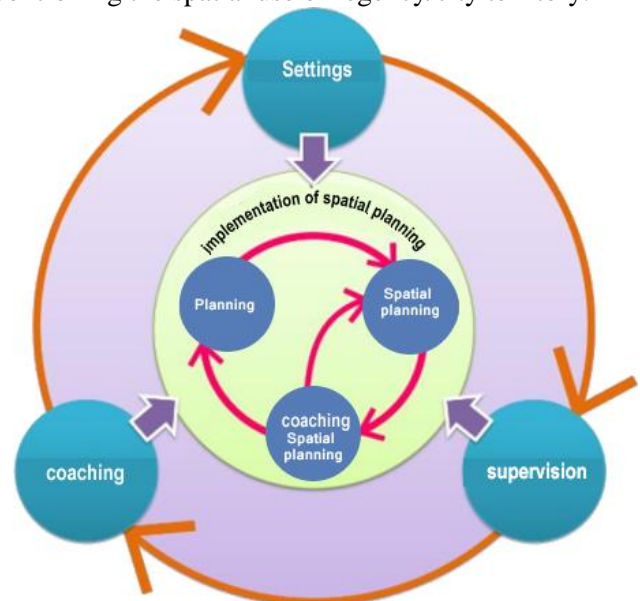


Figure 3. Spatial planning implementation scheme (Directorate-General of Spatial Planning, Ministry of Public Works, 2012)

2.5. Policy Implementation

City development and development policies are steps to improve the quality of human life by paying attention to physical, economic, and socio-cultural aspects, to realize the work program which is the government's goal. Therefore, it is necessary to plan and design a city that is mature with a priority scale, considering the level of service needs and changes in the spatial structure of the city in each region is different, both the level of population growth, the economy and the ability of human resources owned (Mahendra & Pradoto, 2016).

Policy implementation is a very important aspect of the entire policy process because public policies that

have been made will be beneficial when implemented. A policy program must be implemented to have the desired impact or goal. Implementation is seen as a process of interaction between a set of goals and actions capable of achieving policy objectives. In implementing policies, actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques are used together and simultaneously.

In general, the term “implementation” in the Big Indonesian Dictionary means application (Mahendra & Pradoto, 2016). The term “implementation” is usually associated with an activity carried out to achieve a certain goal. Webster’s dictionary, formulates briefly that to implement (implement) means to provide the means for carrying out (provide the means to carry out something), to give practical effect to (causes an impact or effect on something).

Abdul Wahab (1990) states that the implementation process is "actions of public or private individuals’ groups that are aimed at achieving objectives outlined in prior decisions" (the actions taken by individuals, officials, government, or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in policy decisions). Policy implementation is an effort to achieve certain goals with certain means and in a certain time sequence.

According to the policy implementation theory (Edwards III, 1980), policy implementation is a crucial process because no matter how good a policy is if it is not properly prepared and planned for its implementation, then what is the goal of public policy will not be realized. And vice versa, no matter how good the preparation and planning for policy implementation is if the policy is not well formulated, the policy objectives cannot be achieved. Therefore, to achieve policy objectives, policy formulation and implementation must be well-prepared and planned. Edward’s implementation evaluation stated that there were four crucial variables in implementation, namely:

communication, resources, character or attitude, and bureaucratic structure, these four factors operate simultaneously and interact with each other.

3. Research Methods

This type of research is a case study with a qualitative approach. The main methods used in this study were observation, interviews, semi-discussions, FDG (Forum Discussion Group) of the Ternate Government, and document collection. Through this research, researchers want to know concrete phenomena related to the Ternate City Spatial Planning model.

The data generated in this study were analyzed through interactive analysis. Miles et al. (2014) emphasize that interactive analysis is an interactive process that aims to present data in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner. Furthermore, the data analysis plot is: 1) Data collection; 2) Data condensation; 3) Data display; 4) Conclusion drawing and verification. Furthermore, to test data validation, researchers used a triangulation technique, namely a technique to test data validation by checking or comparing data from various data sources used (Moleong, 2014).

The research site - Ternate Government; the aims and focus of this research are: (1) Reviewing and analyzing the spatial planning model for Ternate from the perspective of the SDGs; (2) Assessing and analyzing the role of the government and non-government in Ternate spatial planning; (3) Analyzing the supporting and inhibiting factors of the city spatial plan; (4) An empirical model of Ternate spatial planning in the perspective of the SDGs; (5) Recommendations for the spatial planning model for Ternate in the perspective of the SDGs.

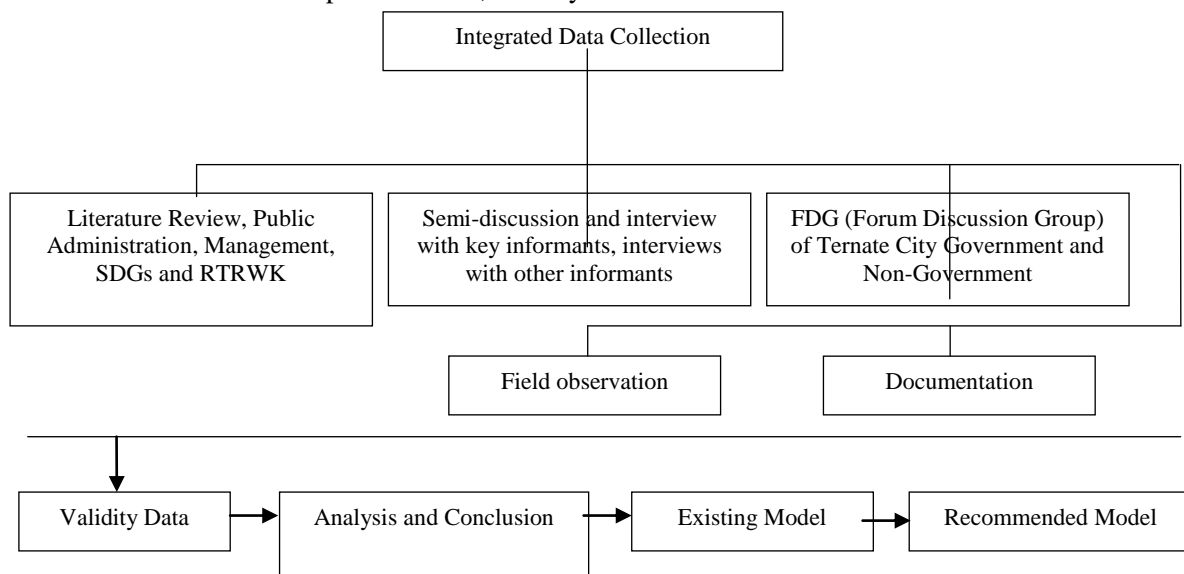


Figure 4. Research design for spatial planning for Ternate in the perspective of the SDGs (Processed by the researchers)

4. Results and Discussion

Regional development planning is carried out by the regional government together with stakeholders based

on their respective roles and authorities, besides that, it is also carried out based on the conditions and potential of the region, under the dynamics of regional and national development. Meanwhile, spatial planning is a

regional spatial planning tool that is prepared based on an administrative area approach which hierarchically consists of the national spatial plan, provincial spatial plan, and district/city spatial plan.

Ternate City Spatial Planning implies the arrangement of everything that is in space as a container for organizing life based on planning principles which include the principles of harmony, harmony, integration, sustainability, sustainability, and linkages between regions both within the city itself and with the surrounding town. The Ternate City spatial plan development policy that has been approved by local regulation has become a general guideline in development plans, both in terms of funding and utilization and control of urban space. The spatial plan document can be realized through the process of making public policies not merely technical-technocratic activities, but also dynamic socio-political activities, and taking place in a complex institutional system.

From the mandate of Law 26 of 2007, Regional Regulation number 2 of 2012 concerning the Regional Spatial plan for the City of Ternate has been established. The spatial plan contains the Vision, Mission, and Development Goals as well as the scope of Regional Spatial Utilization and Control which are formed in the policy directives so that development directions can be created effectively under the spatial layout plan. The process of making a spatial plan for a public policy takes place in a socio-political and institutional environment with complex elements, different subjects and objects, varied backgrounds, and with multiple interests and motives.

The Ternate Government has issued a city spatial planning document which was confirmed by Regional Regulation number 2 of 2012 concerning the Ternate City Spatial plan, which is one of the document instruments as a general guideline in Ternate city development planning, as well as to support the realization sustainable cities (SDGs). The principle of sustainability has become a major issue as mandated in Law No. 26 of 2007, what is meant by "sustainability" is that spatial planning is carried out by ensuring the preservation and continuity of the carrying capacity and carrying capacity of the environment by taking into account the interests of future generations. Adopting the WCED (World Commission on Environment and Development) definition of sustainable development states that sustainable development is the development that is oriented towards meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. So, there are four principles in development itself: 1. Fulfillment of human needs; 2. Maintaining ecological integrity; 3. Social justice (social equality); 4. Opportunity to determine one's destiny (self-determination).

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs, the Ternate Government requires the preparation of the Ternate City Regional Medium Term

Development Plan which is guided by the Ternate City spatial plan, namely by aligning the achievement of the vision, mission, goals, objectives, policies, strategies and regional medium-term development programs by utilizing the structure and Regency/City spatial patterns. The preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan pays attention to and takes into account the various patterns and spatial structures that have been stipulated in the Regional Regulation of the City of Ternate Number 02 of 2012 concerning the Ternate City Spatial plan for 2012-2032, as a reference for directing activity locations and compiling development programs related to spatial use city.

For accelerated development to have an effect under the goals and targets that have been set, the SDGs concept must be adopted into government regulations. This is a manifestation of the government's 'political will' in committing to participate in sustainable development that contributes to improving people's welfare. After showing strong political will, it is time for the government to embrace various parties to actively participate in sustainable development as the principle "no one leaves behind". It is very important to adhere to this principle so that there is no ego-sectoral impression that is more dominant in the development process which will deny the contribution of other sectors.

SDGs include not only goals and targets but also implementation methods that involve all stakeholders including policies, funding, technology, and capacity building, as well as the availability of data to ensure the achievement of all Goals. In addition, the source of funding for SDGs does not only rely on the government's budget but is extended to sources from the private sector and other sources that are not binding and are in line with applicable laws and regulations. SDGs are a unity between the dimensions of social, economic, and environmental development which are comprehensive and interrelated. Progress on one dimension of development requires the active involvement of other dimensions of development. SDGs are also global actions and catalysts for international partnerships in achieving sustainable development. SDGs emphasize the importance of fulfilling human rights in efforts to reduce poverty. Its implementation must be able to benefit everyone, especially vulnerable and disabled groups

The role of the government in overcoming the problem of spatial planning utilization is a consequence of the state's duty to control natural resources to be used as much as possible for the prosperity of the people. In carrying out its role, the government is obliged to realize, grow, develop, and increase the awareness and responsibility of decision-makers and the community in managing, for example, protected and cultivated areas. This can be done by developing and implementing policies that take advantage of advances in science and technology. Several government policies relating to efforts to control protected areas, cultivation, buffers,

and certain areas up to Regional Regulations, and Governor/Regent/Mayor decisions have been prepared together with their supporting instruments.

Urban planning is the formulation of a framework for encouraging the realization of various possibilities and anticipating changes that may affect people's welfare. As a direction for urban area development, from the drafting process to implementation, city area spatial planning is required to be based on the principles of integration; harmony; harmony and balance; continuity; usability and effectiveness; openness; togetherness and partnership; protection of public interest; legal certainty and justice; and accountability.

The content of city spatial planning includes: 1) Objectives, policies, and strategies for city area spatial planning; 2) City area spatial structure plan; 3) City area spatial pattern plan; 4) Determination of strategic areas in city regions; 5) Directions for urban area spatial utilization; 6) Provisions for controlling city area spatial utilization.

The aim of urban spatial planning is a direction for the realization of urban area space to be achieved in the future. Spatial planning for urban areas has the following functions: 1) A basis for formulating policies and strategies for spatial planning for urban areas; 2) Providing direction for the preparation of the main program indications in the city spatial planning; 3) A basis for determining the provisions for controlling the use of urban area space.

In achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Ternate government determines the formulation of sustainable urban development policies and strategies based on the guidelines outlined in the Ternate Spatial Planning, which serves as a measuring tool in assessing the performance and direction of city development.

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals is divided based on their four pillars:

1. *Pillar of Social Development*

This pillar includes Points (1) No poverty, (2) No hunger, (3) Healthy and prosperous life, (4) Quality education, and (5) Gender equality. In essence, the goal is to achieve fair and equal quality fulfillment of basic human rights to improve welfare for the entire community.

2. *Pillar of Economic Development*

This pillar covers (7) Clean and affordable energy, (8) Decent work and economic growth, (9) Industry, innovation, and infrastructure, (10) Reducing inequalities, and (17) Partnerships for goals. In essence, the aim is to achieve quality economic growth through sustainable employment and business opportunities, innovation, inclusive industries, adequate infrastructure, affordable clean energy, and support partnerships.

3. *Environmental Development Pillar*

This pillar includes Points (6) Clean water and adequate sanitation, (11) Cities and settlements, (12) Responsible consumption and production, (13) Climate change management, (14) Marine ecosystems, and (15) Ecosystems land. In essence, the aim is to achieve sustainable management of natural resources and the environment as a support for all life.

4. *Pillar of Law and Governance*

This pillar includes Points (16) Peace, justice, and strong institutions. In essence, the aim is to create legal certainty and governance that is effective, transparent, accountable, and participatory to create security stability and achieve a state based on law.

The Ternate Government has implemented the Ternate City Spatial Planning program with the aim that it can be used as a guide and direction in Ternate Sustainable City Development Planning, and as a policy in providing public services. Based on the mandate of Law No. 26 of 2007, to realize sustainable development, spatial planning efforts are needed. Spatial planning concerns all aspects of life so people need to have access to the planning process.

Spatial planning is a system of spatial planning processes, space utilization, and control of spatial use. Spatial planning activities are intended to regulate space, make a place value, and have distinctive characteristics by taking into account the physical condition of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is vulnerable to disasters; potential natural, human, and man-made resources in economic, socio-cultural, political, legal, defense, and security conditions; environment, science, and technology as one unit; geostrategy, geopolitics, and geoeconomics. Regional spatial planning is a form of arrangement of a place of residence that has broad dimensions and content by taking into account the structure and pattern of the place based on available natural and artificial resources as well as administrative and functional aspects to realize sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

The local government of Ternate as a government organization uses its organizational resources as a means to achieve goals. Optimal use of organizational resources will provide benefits in achieving efficiency in achieving organizational goals. Organizational resources that contribute to achieving organizational goals cannot be imitated as a source of performance to achieve sustainable organizational goals. Figure 5 is the recommendation for the Ternate City Spatial Planning Model from the SDGs perspective.

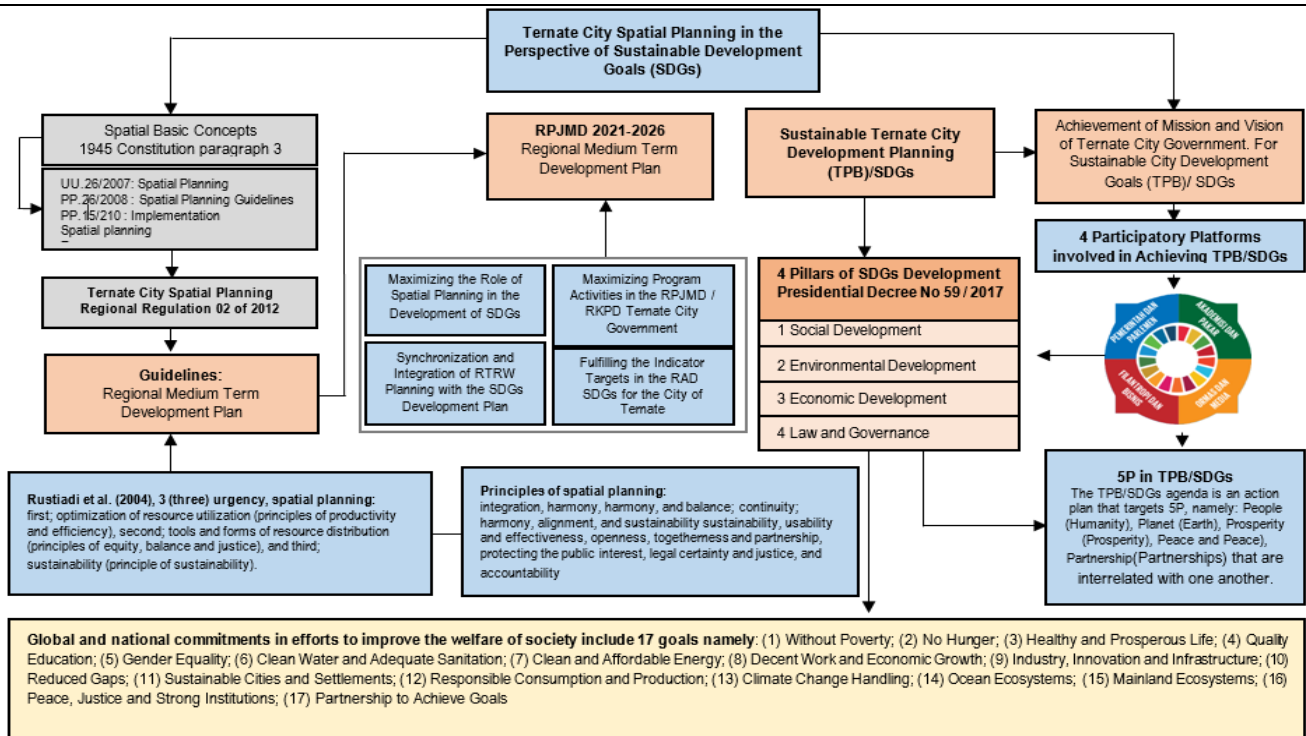


Figure 5. Recommendations for the Ternate City Spatial Planning model in the SDGs perspective (Processed by the researchers)

Organizational resources, according to Barney (1991), include all assets such as skills, organizational processes, attributes, information, and knowledge. Organizational resources can devise and implement strategies that increase efficiency and effectiveness. Capron and Hlland (1999) define organizational resources as many knowledge, physical assets, people, and tangible and intangible factors that are owned or controlled by the organization. Organizational resources enable an organization to effectively and efficiently produce market offerings that have value for several market segments. Organizational resources affect the determination of the strategy made by the organization when competing in the business environment. Organizational capabilities can also add value to the customer value chain, product diversification, or the development of new markets.

Theory of Edwards III (1980) states that in the level of success in the implementation of a public policy, there are critical factors or variables: communication, resources, dispositions (tendencies), and bureaucratic structure. In the theory of sustainable development, there is a study on the extent of the relationship between the regional spatial plan, regional long-term development plan, and regional medium-term development plan for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of Ternate, assessing the extent of the integration of the regional spatial plans embodied in the spatial plan with the development plans embodied in the regional long-term development plan and regional medium-term development plan.

5. Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion presented, it can be concluded that the high population growth in Ternate and uncontrolled urbanization have an impact on the urgency of space. The negative impacts include causing various problems ranging from poverty, disparities between regions, electricity, and clean water crises, including the threat of ecological damage, narrower green open fields, uninhabitable housing, economic and social disparities, pollution, traffic jams, high unemployment, the quality of education, and especially the waste problem. This problem is a challenge for the Ternate government to make solutions in planning the goals of sustainable development of the city of Ternate.

Several studies from previous researchers showed that land use was carried out by overlapping or overlaying techniques between spatial data in the form of maps made with previous attribute data (Sarihi et al., 2020). Implementation of Ternate spatial planning products is carried out in the scope of development priorities such as infrastructure or basic infrastructure. Meanwhile, the policy for the development of spatial plans for the city of Ternate which has been legalized has become a regional regulation as a general guideline in development plans, both in terms of funding and utilization and control of urban space (Basri, 2017). The results of the research by Umanailo et al. (2017) show that the development of the Ternate City Center has increased every five years. From the aspect of spatial development, the city of Ternate is currently more inclined towards vertical development. Overall from 2000 to 2015, the area of built-up land was 79.87 ha while the undeveloped land was only 5.7 ha and the factors that greatly influenced the development of the center of Ternate were population factors and economic

factors (Umanailo et al., 2017).

It can be seen that this research has empirically provided evidence that the Ternate City Government has implemented the Ternate City Spatial Planning program intending to be able to use it as a guide and direction in Ternate Sustainable City Development Planning, as a policy in providing public services. Based on the mandate of Law No. 26 of 2007, to realize sustainable development, spatial planning efforts are needed.

Ternate urban spatial planning is a technical and political process related to land use and the design of the urban environment, including transportation networks, to guide and ensure the orderly development of settlements and communities. It concerns research and analysis, strategic thinking, architecture, urban design, public consultation, policy recommendations, implementation, and management.

Regional Spatial Planning and Ternate's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), apart from considering the utilization of natural resources, also adjust to the carrying capacity and carrying capacity of the environment so that it can support the ecosystem as well as in its utilization, taking into account the needs of future generations.

Thus we realize together that the main objective in implementing spatial planning and sustainable development goals for the city of Ternate is to achieve community welfare so that in the implementation of sustainable development, the distribution of community aspirations with all stakeholders must be clear about the form and mechanism because the higher the community participation will further improve spatial planning performance.

Therefore, the participation of the community is crucial in spatial planning because in the end, the results of spatial planning are for the benefit of all levels of society by enjoying spatial benefits in the form of economic, social, and environmental benefits according to spatial planning, and for the achievement of spatial planning goals, namely realizing national territorial space that is safe, comfortable, productive, and sustainable based on the Archipelagic Outlook and National Resilience.

In the Ternate Government, urban spatial planning is an integral part of the sustainable development of Ternate. The Urban Spatial Planning Document becomes a guideline and reference in implementing Ternate's sustainable development. As a government organization, Ternate has the resources to achieve its goals, especially in providing services to the public with the principles of Good Collaborative Governance.

Currently, spatial planning has been positioned as one of the important components that also determines the success or failure of the development process of a region, especially in the framework of a sustainable development process. On the other hand, population growth which is increasing rapidly from time to time eventually creates an obligation for the government to regulate various means of human life needs. Through

research conducted in a normative juridical manner, research shows that spatial planning policy is one of the efforts in the framework of realizing sustainable development.

The urgency of spatial planning must be interpreted as the main agenda in the development planning framework of a country or region. Spatial planning will greatly determine the progress of the development of a region. Thus, spatial planning policy must be seen as an instrument that can direct and build humans toward a better civilization in the future. Regional spatial planning efforts, both at the national, provincial and district, and city levels are inseparable from efforts to realize a sustainable development process and to ensure that the future use of space can run well. The nature of development itself is an effort to realize a better life from time to time. Development is a conscious effort made by humans to realize the dynamics of a more ideal life and be able to answer the needs of a better life.

This research was conducted to enrich concepts or theories and add to the repertoire of public administration theory relating to regional development planning, specifically regarding regional spatial planning. It provides an overview of the role of stakeholders in the preparation of the regional spatial plan for Ternate, adds insight into sustainable city as part of the concept of sustainable development. The results of the analysis in this study are expected to be able to add references as material for reflection and anticipation in carrying out urban spatial planning at a further level in a better way.

5.2. Recommendations

The recommendations for this study are as follows: a) Revise the Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning by involving stakeholders, especially aspects of the spatial allocation direction plan, without eliminating the stages in the process of developing alternative plans and feasibility analysis through public testing; b) Provide a staff review to the elected Mayor to review the teams formed by the Ternate Government agencies related to spatial planning. The staff review focused on only one institutional team to coordinate the urban spatial planning of Ternate City; c) Provide education to the public regarding the importance of urban planning related to the carrying capacity of the land so that the city is sustainable so that the government together with the community can mutually maintain the feasibility of housing the City of Ternate until the future; d) Realize a sustainable city through planning guidelines, along with the sustainability of the political and institutional system, up to the Ternate Government strategy, program and policy stages that refer to the regional regulations on the spatial plan and regional medium-term development plan.

6. Limitations and Further Study

This research design, methodology, and approach inclusively have limitations in exploring the spatial planning of Ternate from the perspective of the SDGs

with four dimensions: economic, social, environmental, legal and governance, which is then integrated to combine each sectoral dimension into sustainable development. Further research is needed to determine whether this approach and the combination of these four dimensions have sufficiently informed the development of reflective inquiry.

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Authors' Contributions

Author 1: Conceptualization, Methodology, Validation, Writing - Review and Editing; Author 2: Formal Analysis, Investigation, Data Curation, Resources; Author 3: Writing - Original Draft, Visualization; Author 4: Project Administration, Software, Funding Acquisition.

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