

Analysis of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Target without Poverty in Riau Province

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Article Info	Abstract
Received : 2025-07-17 Accepted : 2026-05-31 Published : 2026-05-31	<i>This study aims to analyze the completion of criteria and schemes related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) without any poverty. Poverty is a condition that describes a household, community, or individual who is in a condition of deprivation, particularly in fulfilling basic needs. This might result in inequality and injustice within the economic structure. In order to achieve the objective of ending poverty by 2030, all stakeholders are striving to implement various policies, programs, and activities to fulfill the target determined for Riau Province of 5.86%. This includes poverty eradication, the implementation of social safety, the fulfillment of economic resources and access to basic services, reducing community vulnerability to disasters, as well as strengthening policies and mobilizing various resources to eliminate existing poverty. The poverty rate in rural areas has consistently been higher than in urban areas over the past 10 years, although the gap has been decreasing. This study uses secondary data obtained from the Central Statistics Agency and the Regional Development Planning Agency of Riau Province. The method used is the BaU scenario method, which consists of forecasting, trends, and scenario design using Microsoft Excel. The results of the study show that the government has not been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province. Regarding the implementation of sociodemographic management programs, residential development programs, and ecological disaster management programs, all have successfully exceeded the outlined targets, but enhancements are required to exceed the targets that have been set. For the implementation of empowerment programs, improving household welfare, potable water services, access to basic sanitation services, and health facility access programs, the targets have not been achieved, and additional effort is required to implement the programs to exceed the set targets.</i>
Keywords: Poverty; Population; Social Health Protection; Basic Services; Sustainable Development Goals	

Introduction

Starting in 2015, the world has agreed to implement a global development document titled “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” This agenda includes 17 interrelated goals and a total of 169 targets, all of which are to be achieved by 2030. The five main pillars of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are people, planet, peace, prosperity, and partnerships, which are expected to serve as the foundation for achieving SDG programs worldwide. The objectives of the SDGs are to eradicate poverty, achieve equality, and resolve the challenges of climate change. In response, both the central and regional governments

have taken various steps to integrate SDG targets and indicators into their regional development plans.

According to Rostow (in Arsyad, 2015), economic development is a multidimensional process that causes changes in the important characteristics of a society, including changes in the political system, social structure, value system, and economic structure. According to Budihardjo (in Muthmainnah, 2020), sustainable development is development that fulfills the requirements of the present without sacrificing the ability of future generations to fulfill their own requirements. It is an evolution where the utilization of resources, investment direction, development orientation, and institutional changes are always in balance and synergistically reinforce the potential of the present and future to fulfill human desires and aspirations.

The first SDG goal is no poverty. In all countries, poverty is a fundamental or primary issue that is a government priority, as poverty has wide dimensions and challenges at the local, national, and global levels. Indonesia, as one of the countries that has agreed to implement the SDGs, is committed to successfully implementing the SDGs through various strategic actions and measures.

Poverty is a condition that generally describes a household, community, or individual who is in a condition of deprivation, particularly in fulfilling basic needs. As a result, the affected individuals face various limitations in terms of their social, economic, political, and cultural roles. Such limitations may arise due to internal factors within the individual or household failing to adapt to the environment or respond to changes. Poverty is the primary issue causing inequality between the wealthy and the poor. This inequality causes injustice in the economic structure (Samuelson, 1948). Efforts to alleviate poverty in Indonesia can be categorized as follows: the first category consists of programs intended only for the poor. If these programs are implemented properly, certain poor households will receive almost all of the benefits.

In mitigating poverty in Indonesia, the government swiftly formed the National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction as one of the national efforts to eradicate poverty. However, there is an inability to fulfill requirements, which creates other problems and is certainly related to the geographical gaps that exist in Indonesia. Access to basic services in both urban and rural areas is still inadequate and unequal, and there are still economic inequalities, social vulnerabilities, and challenges in implementing poverty alleviation policies. Poverty will give future generations malnutrition, susceptibility to disease, and deprivation of their right to education. Poverty becomes a legacy for disadvantaged generations, serving as a source of social problems and a burden on the state and society.

Achieving the SDG targets for ending poverty requires the collective effort of all parties. Although the global rate of extreme poverty has decreased, significant steps are needed to enhance poverty alleviation programs. Sustainable investment and the expansion of effective government poverty alleviation programs are key to accelerating progress toward achieving the SDG targets related to poverty alleviation. The global agreement followed by Indonesia to achieve sustainable development targets has set a poverty rate target of 4.5-5.0% in Indonesia by 2030. In this regard, concrete steps are needed in poverty alleviation, improving the quality of life, and the economy of vulnerable groups (RPJMN, 2025).

Table 1. Percentage of Poor Population in Sumatra Island from 2015 to 2024

Years	Aceh	Sumatera Utara	Sumatera Barat	Riau	Jambi	Sumatera Selatan	Bengkulu	Lampung	Bangka Belitung	Kepulauan Riau
2015	17,08	10,53	7,31	8,42	8,86	14,25	17,88	14,35	5,40	6,24
2016	16,73	10,35	7,09	7,98	8,41	13,54	17,32	14,29	5,22	5,98
2017	16,89	10,22	6,87	7,78	8,19	13,19	16,45	13,69	5,20	6,06
2018	15,97	9,22	6,65	7,39	7,92	12,80	15,43	13,14	5,25	6,20
2019	15,32	8,83	6,42	7,08	7,60	12,71	15,23	12,62	4,62	5,90
2020	14,99	8,75	6,28	6,82	7,58	12,66	15,03	12,34	4,53	5,92
2021	15,33	9,01	6,63	7,12	8,09	12,84	15,22	12,62	4,90	6,12
2022	14,64	8,42	5,92	6,78	7,62	11,90	14,62	11,57	4,45	6,24
2023	14,45	8,15	5,95	6,68	7,58	11,78	14,04	11,11	4,52	5,69
2024	14,23	7,99	5,97	6,67	7,10	10,97	13,56	10,69	4,55	5,37

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2025

Based on data on the percentage of the poor population in Sumatra Island, there is a trend from 2015 to 2024 showing an increase due to restrictions on economic activities, which led to the temporary closure of some businesses, large-scale layoffs, and a decline in household income. From 2022 to 2024, the economy recovered due to improvements and economic recovery in several provinces. There are gaps in economic structure, employment, and education. Provinces with better economies and infrastructure have lower poverty rates due to differences in geographical characteristics and natural resources. Coastal provinces, particularly Bengkulu and Aceh, tend to have higher poverty rates.

Island provinces such as Bangka Belitung and Riau Islands consistently have lower poverty rates. Central Sumatra provinces show moderate poverty levels, where households can only fulfill basic needs. This data reflects the progress and challenges in poverty alleviation in Sumatra. In this regard, it highlights the importance of research in resolving poverty alleviation issues in achieving the SDGs. In addition to aiming for continued economic growth, Riau Province also seeks to eliminate poverty in all aspects of life. To achieve its goal of eliminating poverty by 2030, all stakeholders are striving to implement various policies, programs, and activities to achieve the target of 5.86% in Riau Province. This includes poverty eradication, the implementation of social protection, the fulfillment of economic resources and access to basic services, reducing community vulnerability to disasters, and strengthening policies and mobilizing various resources to end poverty in Riau Province. Poverty can be observed through the poverty line in urban and rural areas, where the data reflects whether there are differences in living costs and consumption patterns between the two regions. This also serves as the basis for determining the government's program targets in eliminating poverty in Riau Province. The following is the percentage of the population living below the poverty line according to regional classification in Riau Province:

Table 2. Percentage of Population Living Below the Poverty Line According to Regional Classification in Riau Province, 2015-2024

Years	City	Village	Urban + Rural
2015	7,05	9,95	8,82
2016	6,38	8,31	7,67
2017	6,55	7,99	7,41
2018	6,25	7,86	7,21
2019	6,00	7,51	6,90

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Years	City	Village	Urban + Rural
2020	6,39	7,47	7,04
2021	6,72	7,19	7,00
2022	6,49	7,07	6,84
2023	6,73	6,65	6,68
2024	6,11	6,52	6,36

Source: Central Statistics Agency, 2025

Based on the data presented in Table 2, the overall percentage of poor people in Riau Province decreased from 8.82 percent in 2015 to 6.36 percent in 2024. Despite annual fluctuations, the long-term trend shows an improvement in the economic conditions of the people of Riau. Poverty rates in rural areas have consistently been higher than in urban areas over the past 10 years, although the gap has been decreasing. In 2015, the gap between rural and urban poverty rates was 2.9 percent, but by 2024 it had decreased to 0.41 percent. The Riau Province was affected by the pandemic in 2020, as the poverty rate increased to 7.04 percent in 2020 from 6.90 percent in 2019, likely due to the COVID-19 pandemic causing an economic downturn.

In 2021, there was a post-pandemic recovery trend with a steady decline until 2024, indicating the success of the Riau Provincial Government's economic recovery program. Despite the positive trend, challenges remain in maintaining the momentum of poverty alleviation, particularly in the global economic uncertainty and the impact of climate change on the agricultural sector, which is the livelihood of many people in Riau.

This study is a development of Taryono (2024) research entitled “Integrating SDGs into Sustainable Development in the Coastal Areas of Sumatra Island: A Case Study in Bengkalis Regency,” which found that several villages in the coastal areas of Sumatra Island, namely Bengkalis Regency, have made significant progress in development. However, there are obvious differences in the level of self-sufficiency and SDG achievement across the region. Villages categorized as “advanced” require additional support to advance to “self-sufficient” status, while villages with lower indices require further intervention to improve their conditions and achieve sustainable development goals.

The research by Ghina (2023) entitled “Monitoring the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals by the Regional Development Planning, Research and Development Agency of Riau Province (Study of the Primary Objective of Poverty in Pekanbaru City)” found that the monitoring of the implementation of sustainable development goals has not been carried out optimally and that there are factors hindering the monitoring of the implementation of sustainable development goals by BAPPEDALITBANG Riau Province. (Study on the First Goal of Poverty in Pekanbaru City on the First Goal of Poverty in Pekanbaru City). This study discusses the achievement of indicators and programs in the implementation of SDGs without poverty in Riau Province. Regarding the achievement of indicators, these include the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, the proportion of the population/households with access to basic services, and the number of deaths, people missing, and those affected by disasters. As for the SDGs implementation programs, these include sociodemographic data management, household empowerment and welfare programs, child well-being and protection programs, access to potable water programs, access to basic sanitation programs, access to healthcare facilities programs, disaster mitigation programs, and housing development programs.

Literature Review

Poverty

According to structural theory, poverty occurs due to unequal or macro-level social structures that marginalize certain groups. Cultural theory, on the other hand, explains that poverty is rooted in the culture and lifestyle of the poor themselves (Lewis, 2017). According to the World Bank, poverty is a condition in which an individual cannot enjoy various choices and opportunities to fulfill basic needs; cannot access healthcare and a decent standard of living; and lacks freedom, self-respect, and the sense of being valued like others (BPS, 2016). Meanwhile, the concept used by the Central Statistics Agency is the ability to fulfill basic needs, where poverty is viewed as an economic inability to fulfill basic food and non-food needs, measured in terms of expenditure.

Assessing poverty

In general, there are two indicators that are often used to measure poverty in a region, namely absolute poverty and relative poverty. Absolute poverty is poverty that is assessed based on the poverty line, while relative poverty is not measured based on this line (Tambunan, 2001). Absolute poverty is the failure of an individual to earn sufficient income to fulfill the necessary basic needs for daily life. These basic needs are expressed in monetary terms, and the minimum amount required is referred to as the poverty line.

Economic Development Theory

According to Rostow (in Arsyad, 2015), economic development is a multi-dimensional process of change in the important characteristics of a society, including changes in the political system, social structure, societal values, and economic structure. In this scheme, Rostow divides development into five stages: traditional society, pre-takeoff conditions, takeoff, mature society, and high-consumption society.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were declared on September 25, 2015, adopting “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” as the document for the 2030 Sustainable Development framework, which contains the goals and targets outlined in the SDGs, comprising 17 goals and 169 targets that take up the description of the objectives and scope of the inclusive and multidimensional global development framework. These goals and targets guide the global community over the next 15 years in implementing development for the well-being of the world's population.

In this regard, according to the RAD SDGs PROVINCE OF RIAU 2022-2024, sustainable development has the following global goals from the SDGs:

1. No Poverty.
2. Zero Hunger.
3. Good Health and Well-Being.
4. Quality Education.
5. Gender Equality.
6. Clean Water and Sanitation.
7. Affordable and Clean Energy.
8. Decent Work and Economic Growth.
9. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure.
10. Reduced Inequalities.
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities.

12. Responsible Consumption and Production.
13. Climate Action.
14. Life Below Water.
15. Life on Land.
16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.
17. Partnerships for the Goals.

Community Empowerment

Empowerment is an effort pursued by communities, either independently or with external support, to improve their own lives. Empowerment should encourage the strength of mature communities to become the main asset and avoid external manipulation and strengthen the independence of local communities (Mardikanto, 2013). Empowerment involves the courage to voice opinions, ideas, and concepts, accompanied by the courage to choose the best options in terms of concepts, methods, products, actions, and so on, for individuals, families, and communities (Theresia, 2014).

Conceptual Framework and Hypothesis Development

The sustainable development program implemented by the Riau Provincial Government involves regional and local governments collaborating with stakeholders to utilize policy components or government regulations to achieve sustainable goals, also known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDG indicators without poverty in this study are poverty alleviation, social safety, efforts to fulfill economic resources and access to basic services for the community, reducing community vulnerability to disasters, and strengthening various policies and institutionalized resources to alleviate poverty. The following presents the conceptual framework of the research to be conducted:

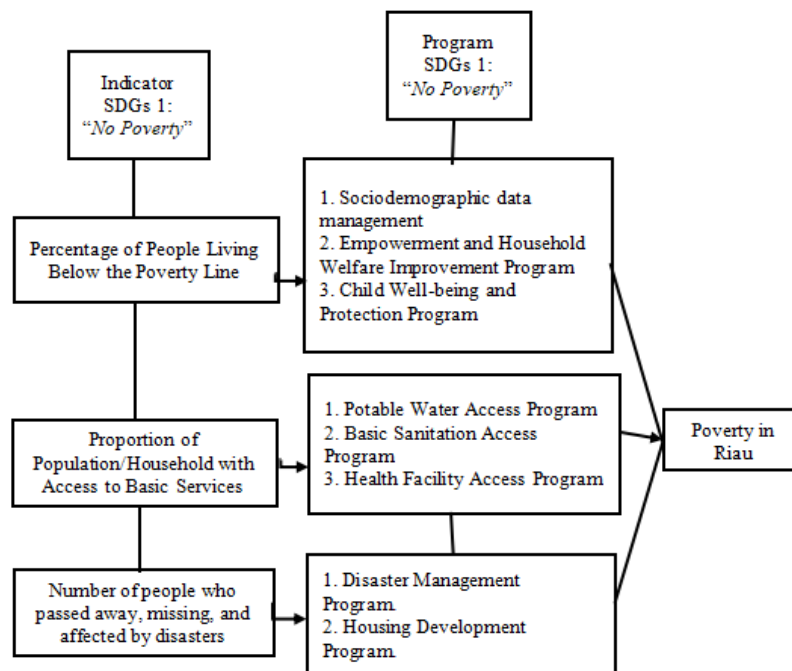


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

The following hypotheses have been formulated for this study:

H₁: The achievement of existing Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicators has the ability to reduce poverty in Riau Province

H₂: The achievement of existing programs has the ability to reduce poverty in Riau Province

Methodology

The research used the BAU research method, such as the Business as Usual scenario, where SDGs involved both humans and the environment simultaneously, due to the gap between the baseline projections and the targets achieved. The object of this research was poverty in Riau Province, with the research located in Riau Province. The type and source of data used are secondary data from the Riau Province Central Statistics Office and the Riau Province Regional Development Planning Agency. The operational definitions are as follows:

a. Poverty

Poverty is the inability of people to obtain or achieve basic standard needs in every aspect of life. The operational definition of poverty in this data is the percentage of the population below the poverty line.

b. Proportion of the Population with Access to Basic Services

The population with access to basic services refers to the ability to obtain the services necessary for a decent life. Such as access to adequate sanitation and access to potable water. This data is published by the Riau Province Central Statistics Agency from 2015 to 2024. This data is presented in the form of a percentage.

c. Deaths, Missing People, and Disaster Victims

Fatalities, missing people, and disaster-affected individuals are data that record the impact of a disaster on the population in terms of deaths, missing people, and those affected. This data is published by the Central Statistics Agency of Riau Province from 2015 to 2024. The data is presented in thousands of people.

Results and Discussion

Results

Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals Indicator on Poverty Eradication

A. Indicator of the Percentage of the Population Living Below the Poverty Line

From 2015 to 2024, Riau Province had a poverty reduction target of 6.28 percent by 2024, while the actual poverty reduction achieved was 6.67 percent by 2024. Therefore, Riau Province can be considered to have successfully exceeded the set target due to the palm oil commodity surge from 2015 to 2024, which faced a rising trend in CPO prices, benefiting farmers. Additionally, there were targeted policies, favorable demographic conditions, infrastructure development, and good governance. The synergy between national policies and regional initiatives, supported by favorable external conditions, has created a positive momentum for sustainable poverty reduction.

The SDG target for poverty is “zero poverty.” Even with the most optimistic projection under the BaU scenario in 2029, the poverty rate remains at 4.92 percent, indicating a significant gap in achieving the SDG target in Riau Province. Although Riau Province has shown progress in reducing poverty, the pace of reduction is not sufficient to achieve the SDG target of zero

poverty by 2030. New, more transformative approaches and policies are needed to accelerate poverty eradication in Riau Province.

B. Indicator of the Proportion of Population/Households with Access to Basic Services

Riau Province has a target of 45.00 percent access to basic services in 2023, while the actual access to basic services in 2023 is 33.29 percent. Therefore, Riau Province can be said to have failed to achieve its target due to unique geographical challenges, as Riau has a highly diverse regional character, ranging from mainland and coastal to island areas with thousands of small islands, making the provision of basic services highly complex and requiring significant investment. Infrastructure limitations remain the primary obstacle, as the ratio of health facilities, educational institutions, and potable water supply remains inadequate, particularly in rural and island areas. This is exacerbated by uneven distribution, as most facilities are concentrated in urban areas.

From a governance perspective, there are still weaknesses in cross-sectoral coordination, integrated planning, and monitoring systems. Fiscal constraints in some regions also pose challenges for infrastructure investment in basic services. A holistic and phased approach is needed, prioritizing increased infrastructure investment, institutional capacity building, and enhanced cross-sectoral coordination to achieve the set targets.

C. Indicators of the Percentage of Deaths, Missing People, and Individuals Affected by Disasters

The province of Riau has a disaster prevention target of 0.31 percent in 2024, while the actual disaster prevention rate is 0.30 percent in 2024. Geographical factors pose a fundamental challenge, as Riau has unique characteristics as an archipelagic region with thousands of islands, flood-prone lowlands, and extensive peatlands that are prone to fires. This situation is exacerbated by anthropogenic activities such as massive deforestation for oil palm plantations, ongoing land-clearing practices, and settlement development in disaster-prone areas. Global climate change also has a significant impact, with increasing intensity of extreme weather, changes in rainfall patterns, and rising sea levels threatening coastal and island areas.

From an institutional perspective, there are fundamental weaknesses in the early warning system, which is not yet optimal, limited capacity of the Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD), and low community preparedness. Economic factors also play a role, as dependence on disaster-prone sectors (agriculture, plantations) and high poverty levels make it difficult for communities to adapt. Regulatory weaknesses are evident in the lack of enforcement of laws against land burning, inconsistent spatial planning, and the absence of adequate mitigation technologies. Resolving these issues requires an approach that integrates structural and non-structural mitigation, institutional strengthening, enforcement of regulations, and active participation of all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction.

Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals Without Poverty

A. Percentage of Population Living Below the Poverty Line

The poverty line for Riau Province from 2015 to 2030 indicates efforts to reduce the percentage of the population living below the poverty line in Riau through interventions implemented between 2025 and 2029, resulting in a steady decrease from 6.19% to 5.52% by 2030, followed by an increase to 5.34% in 2030. Riau Province has a target of 6.28 percent for 2024, while the actual poverty reduction achieved in 2024 is 6.67 percent. Therefore, Riau Province can be said to have successfully exceeded the set target.

However, the government has not been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province due to the uneven distribution of economic growth, where the benefits of this sector are primarily gained by large companies and investors, while local communities only receive limited impacts. This capital-intensive sector absorbs relatively few workers compared to its contribution to the regional domestic product (PDRB), and remote island areas and isolated regions are difficult to reach with poverty alleviation programs. Limited transportation infrastructure hinders access to markets and basic services. High living costs in remote areas are due to transportation and distribution costs. To achieve significant poverty reduction toward zero poverty, Riau requires structural economic transformation, improved quality of inclusive growth, strengthened social protection programs, and a comprehensive approach addressing the multidimensional roots of poverty. In this regard, there are programs to achieve the indicator of the percentage of the population living below the poverty line, including the Sociodemographic Data Management Program, the Household Empowerment and Welfare Improvement Program, and the Child Wellness and Protection Program.

B. Proportion of Population/Households with Access to Basic Services

The proportion of population/households with access to basic services includes access to potable water services, access to basic sanitation services, and access to basic health services. The programs for populations/households with access to basic services include:

- Potable Water Access Program

The Province of Riau has invested in and expanded potable water infrastructure, improving public access to adequate potable water services. Increased public awareness and demand have led more people to recognize the importance of access to adequate potable water, thereby increasing demand and pressure to expand such access. Therefore, improvements in socio-economic conditions through increased income and living standards are necessary to enhance the ability to access adequate potable water services. Access to potable water has supported poverty alleviation, although it has not yet reached the program's 100 percent implementation target. The achievement of this program demonstrates the government's commitment to providing basic services and infrastructure that support the socio-economic development of the people of Riau. Based on the 2024 program realization data, it is obvious that the government hasn't been able to implement this program. Therefore, extra efforts are still needed to realize this program by 2030 in order to exceed the set targets.

Several factors have contributed to the failure to achieve these targets, including the geographical and topographical challenges of Riau Province, which has a large area with small islands and coastal areas that are difficult to reach. The topography, characterized by peatlands and swamps, complicates the construction of clean water infrastructure. The low quality of surface water in Riau is generally brown in color due to high tannin content from peatlands. Groundwater often contains high levels of iron and manganese, requiring specialized and more expensive treatment.

Population growth and urbanization, driven by economic growth in the oil and gas and plantation sectors, have attracted migration, causing the demand for potable water to increase faster than infrastructure development. Environmental pollution from oil and gas industry activities, oil palm plantations, and mining poses a risk of contaminating raw water sources. Uncontrolled domestic waste disposal further degrades water quality. Intersectoral coordination: Lack of synergy between provincial and district/city governments and the private sector in the development of potable water systems. Technical challenges include difficulties in distributing water to low-density areas due to economic constraints. Water loss remains high in the

distribution system. Reliance on rainwater: some communities still depend on rainwater, which is unstable throughout the year, especially during the dry season. Therefore, additional efforts are needed to realize this program by 2030 to exceed the set targets.

- **Basic Sanitation Access Program**

Based on the 2024 program implementation data, the government hasn't been able to successfully implement this program. Therefore, additional efforts are still needed to realize this program by 2030 to exceed the set targets. The achievements of this program have provided a strong foundation for further development, allowing the government to focus on underserved groups. This will bridge the remaining gaps and maximize the program's contribution to poverty alleviation in Riau Province.

Several factors have contributed to the failure to achieve this target, including the geographical and environmental conditions of the Riau region, which is dominated by peatlands and swampy areas with high groundwater levels, making it difficult to build conventional septic tanks. The unstable soil conditions also hinder the construction of permanent sanitation infrastructure. Social and Cultural Factors The practice of open defecation (OD) in rivers or gardens remains deeply ingrained, particularly in rural and coastal areas. The perception that sanitation is not a top priority in daily life. Difficulties in finding appropriate sanitation technology for peatland and flood-prone areas, as well as limited access to affordable construction materials in remote areas. Lack of public understanding of the relationship between sanitation and health. Insufficient socialization and education on the importance of proper sanitation. Lack of adequate sludge management systems. Limited road access for the mobilization of materials and equipment to remote areas. Many settlements are along riverbanks and in slum areas that are difficult to regulate in terms of sanitation. Land conflicts that hinder the construction of communal sanitation facilities. Weak sanitation quality monitoring systems, making it difficult to measure program progress. Therefore, additional improvements are still needed to realize this program by 2030 to exceed the set targets.

- **Basic Health Access Program**

Based on the 2024 program implementation data, the government hasn't yet been able to implement this program. Therefore, extra efforts are still needed to realize this program by 2030 to exceed the set targets. However, the challenge of consistency in meeting the 100 percent target still needs attention to ensure equitable and sustainable health access for all levels of society in Riau Province, especially to support comprehensive poverty alleviation efforts.

Several factors contributing to the program's non-realization include geographical and accessibility challenges in the Riau region, which consists of both mainland and island areas with uneven population distribution, making it difficult to provide healthcare facilities. Remote areas, coastal regions, and small islands are hard to reach, especially during bad weather or the rainy season. Limited medical workers and a lack of specialists and trained medical workers, especially in remote areas. Uneven distribution of medical workers, with high concentration in urban areas. High turnover of medical workers due to economic and work environment factors. Inadequate condition of health center and hospitals, especially in remote areas. Inadequate supporting infrastructure such as electricity, clean water, and telecommunications.

Socioeconomic Factors The low economic status of the community affects access to healthcare facilities. Strong reliance on traditional medicine or traditional healers. Lack of public awareness about the importance of health. The implementation of the JKN-KIS policy is not yet optimal in remote areas, and there is complicated bureaucracy in the procurement of medical

equipment and recruitment of medical workers. Therefore, extra improvement is still needed to realize this program by 2030 to exceed the set targets.

The transformation of the health system is evident from changes in the composition of health facilities, which are moving toward increased capacity and quality of service. Although there has been a decrease in the number of certain types of facilities, this is likely part of a strategy to consolidate and improve the efficiency of the health system. The government's program in providing health facilities has been well implemented, as reflected in the increase and stability of the number of facilities at various levels. This contributes to poverty alleviation by reducing the burden of health costs, increasing community productivity, and lowering the risk of poverty due to illness. Future challenges include ensuring the quality of services at existing facilities, expanding coverage in areas with limited access, and enhancing integration among various types of healthcare facilities for more comprehensive services.

Overall, the data indicates the government's significant success in implementing the social health insurance program as part of its poverty alleviation strategy in Riau Province, with the caveat that aspects of sustainability and system coordination need to be strengthened.

- Percentage of Victims Who Passed Away, Went Missing, or Were Affected by the Disaster

Field data shows a decrease from 0.47 percent in 2015 to 0.01 percent in 2030. Riau Province has a disaster prevention target of 0.31 percent in 2024, while the actual disaster prevention rate in 2024 is 0.30 percent. In this regard, government interventions have consistently sought to enhance emergency response capacity, though challenges and risks remain that must be continuously managed. The government must prioritize protective measures aimed at saving and safeguarding the public. In relation to events or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of communities, caused by natural, non-natural, or human factors, resulting in loss of human life, environmental damage, property damage, and psychological trauma.

Several factors contributing to the achievement of this target include the development of more advanced weather and climate monitoring technology. Early warning systems for disasters such as floods, landslides, forest fires, and earthquakes. A communication network for warnings that reaches down to the village level, community preparedness, and intensive education and awareness programs on disasters for the public. Regular evacuation training and disaster simulations. The formation of disaster preparedness groups at the community level, the presence of disaster mitigation infrastructure, and the construction of disaster-resistant infrastructure such as embankments, drainage systems, and earthquake-resistant buildings. The provision of adequate shelters and evacuation routes. The strengthening of critical infrastructure such as hospitals and schools, the implementation of spatial planning that considers disaster aspects, and the relocation of settlements from disaster-prone areas. Zoning of areas based on disaster risk levels.

Discussion

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators

A. Achievement of the Indicator for the Percentage of the Population Living Below the Poverty Line

Based on the BAU scenario in 2015 of 8.82 percent, there was a more significant decline in 2024 to 6.67 percent. Meanwhile, the target to be achieved in 2024 is 6.28 percent. Based on the results of the BaU estimate for 2030, the rate is 5.86 percent, while the intervention rate for 2030 is 5.34 percent. The government's success can be seen from the implementation of poverty

reduction figures that exceed the target for that year. Riau's success in achieving its poverty reduction target is due to the palm oil commodity boom from 2015 to 2024, which faced an upward trend in CPO prices, benefiting farmers. Additionally, targeted policies, favorable demographic conditions, infrastructure development, and good governance have created a positive trend for sustainable poverty reduction. The lowest point in 2029 was 4.92 percent. However, in 2030, the BaU scenario shows poverty rising again to 5.86 percent, indicating new challenges that will emerge in 2030. Although Riau Province has made progress in reducing poverty, the pace of reduction is insufficient to achieve the SDGs' zero poverty target by 2030. New, more transformative approaches and policies are needed to accelerate poverty alleviation in Riau Province.

The results of this study are in line with research by Samuelson's (1948) theory that poverty is the primary issue causing inequality between the rich and the poor. This inequality leads to injustice within the economic structure. Poverty (in Mulyono, 2017) is defined as a condition in which an individual lacks the means to fulfill basic needs. As a result, the individual faces various social, economic, political, and cultural limitations, leading to an inability to adapt to their environment or respond to changes. In some cases, the environment itself may be the cause of poverty. The results of this study are also in line with Ghina's research (2023), which stated that monitoring of the implementation of sustainable development goals by the Riau Province regional development planning, research, and development agency (first study on poverty in Pekanbaru City) has not been carried out optimally and there are factors hindering monitoring implementation.

B. Achievement of the Indicator Percentage of Population/Households with Access to Basic Services

Based on the BAU scenario in 2015, the percentage was 37.89 percent. The target to be achieved by 2015 was 64.02 percent. However, there was a more significant decline in 2024 to 35.64 percent. In this regard, the government has not been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province.

Riau's failure to achieve access to basic services is due to geographical challenges, as Riau has a highly diverse landscape ranging from mainland and coastal to island regions with thousands of small islands, making the provision of basic services highly complex and requiring significant investment. Infrastructure limitations are the main obstacle, as the ratio of health, education, and potable water facilities remains inadequate, especially in rural and island areas. Additionally, distribution is uneven, with most facilities concentrated in urban areas. From a governance perspective, there are weaknesses in cross-sectoral coordination, integrated planning, and an optimal monitoring system.

The results of this study are in line with Rostow's theory (in Arsyad, 2015), which stated that economic development is considered a multidimensional process that causes changes in the important characteristics of a society, changes in the political system, social structure, value system, and economic structure of society. According to Budihardjo (in Muthmainnah, 2020), sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to fulfill their own needs, as a process of change where resource utilization, investment direction, development orientation, and institutional change are always in balance and synergistically reinforce the potential of both the present and the future to fulfill human needs and aspirations.

This study is also in line with Sobczak's research (2020), which stated that Visegrad countries are associated with households that do not have bathrooms, showers, or toilets,

supported by a sustained increase in sustainable development levels in areas without poverty. Klimczuk's (2024) research stated that a new approach has been developed to measuring SDGs related to public health challenges, increased social innovation related to poverty alleviation, and the development of institutional ecosystems to support the social economy and solidarity economy. This research is also in line with the Riau Province SDGs Action Plan for 2022-2024 on sustainable development, which has the third global goal of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely ensuring the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all.

C. Achievement of the Percentage of Victims Who Passed Away, Went Missing, and Were Affected by Disasters

Based on the 2015 target of 0.10 percent, there was an increase in the BaU scenario in 2015 to 0.47 percent. Meanwhile, the BAU scenario and the target to be achieved by 2024 is 0.30 percent. Based on the BAU scenario for 2030, the percentage is 0.30 percent, while the intervention target for 2030 is 0.01 percent. In this regard, the government has been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province.

The success in achieving this target is due to the development of more advanced weather and climate monitoring technology. Early warning systems for disasters such as floods, landslides, forest fires, and earthquakes. There is a warning communication network that reaches the village level, community preparedness through intensive disaster education and awareness programs, regular evacuation training and disaster simulations, the formation of disaster response groups at the community level, and disaster mitigation infrastructure such as flood barriers, drainage systems, and earthquake-resistant buildings.

The results of this study are in line with research of Desinta (2021), which stated that the number of flood, landslide, and earthquake incidents; TPT; IPM; and the percentage of the population employed in the agricultural sector simultaneously have had a significant impact on the percentage of the poor population and on improving the well-being of the population in Central Java Province. In order to reduce the number of poor people, it is important to consider the preparedness and capacity of the population to cope with natural disasters that affect them. Additionally, the quality of the social and demographic conditions of the population in Central Java needs to be further improved.

Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals Program

A. Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals Program Without Poverty

1. The implementation of the 2024 sociodemographic data management program indicates that the government has successfully carried out this program. This success must be sustained until 2030, with the expectation that the program's achievement will exceed the set targets.
2. The implementation of the family empowerment and improvement program in 2024, as the government has not yet successfully implemented this program. Therefore, additional efforts are still needed to implement this program until 2030 to exceed the set targets.
3. The realization of the fulfillment and protection program in 2024 shows that the government has not yet succeeded in implementing this program. Therefore, extra improvement is still needed in realizing this program until 2030 in order to exceed the predetermined target.

B. Achievement of the Basic Services Access Program

1. The realization of the 2024 potable water service access program shows that the government has not yet succeeded in implementing this program. Therefore, extra effort is still needed to realize this program by 2030 in order to exceed the specified target.
2. The realization of the 2024 basic sanitation service access program shows that the government has not yet succeeded in implementing this program. Therefore, extra efforts are still needed to realize this program by 2030 in order to exceed the set targets. The achievement of this program has provided a strong foundation for further development, where the government can focus on underserved groups. This will help bridge the remaining gaps and maximize the program's contribution to poverty alleviation.
3. The implementation of the 2024 health facility access program has not been successful. Therefore, extra efforts are needed to realize this program by 2030 in order to exceed the set targets. However, the challenge of maintaining consistency in achieving the 100 percent target still requires attention to ensure equitable and sustainable health access for all segments of society in Riau Province, particularly to support comprehensive poverty alleviation efforts.

C. Achievement of the Program for Victims of Death, Missing People, and Individuals Affected by Disasters

1. The implementation of the disaster management program in 2024 indicates that the government has successfully implemented this program. This success is still needed until 2030, with the expectation that the achievement of this program will exceed the set targets. This program has been successfully implemented, as evidenced by the perfect achievement of targets over the past three years. This achievement indicates that Riau Province has developed its capacity in disaster mitigation, which in turn contributes to reducing the risk of poverty caused by disasters and strengthening the resilience of vulnerable communities. In the context of Riau Province, which faces disaster risks such as forest and land fires, floods, and droughts, the success of the disaster management program is an important component of a comprehensive and sustainable poverty alleviation strategy.
2. The implementation of the 2024 housing development program indicates that the government has successfully carried out this program. This success is still needed until 2030, with the expectation that the achievement of this program will exceed the set targets.

Conclusion and Suggestions

Conclusion

Based on the research conducted, the following conclusions can be drawn: Regarding the results of the Bau scenario for the percentage of the population living below the poverty line in 2030, the government has not been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province. For the indicator of access to potable water services by 2030, the government has been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province. The results of the scenario for access to basic sanitation services by 2030 show that the government has been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province. The Bau scenario results for access to basic health facilities in 2030 show that the government has been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province, and the Bau scenario results for the percentage of victims who passed away, went missing, or were affected by disasters in 2030 show that the government has been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province. Meanwhile, regarding the

implementation of the sociodemographic data management program, it has been successful but requires improvement to exceed the set targets. The implementation of the empowerment and improvement of prosperous families program has not been successful and requires extra effort to achieve the program's objectives beyond the set targets. The implementation of the basic sanitation access program has not been successful and requires extra effort to achieve the program's objectives beyond the set targets. The implementation of the program for access to potable water services has not been successful and requires extra improvement to exceed the set targets. , The implementation of the program for access to basic sanitation services has not been successful and requires extra improvement to exceed the set targets. , The implementation of the health facility access program has not been successful, and extra improvement is needed to exceed the predetermined target. The implementation of the disaster management program has been successful, but improvement is still needed to exceed the predetermined target. The implementation of the housing development program has been successful, but improvement is still needed to exceed the predetermined target.

Suggestions

Based on the conclusions and limitations of the existing research, the following recommendations can be provided: Regarding the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals indicator on poverty eradication, collaboration between fiscal policies and inclusive policies is needed, as the Riau Provincial Government has not yet been able to achieve zero poverty in Riau Province by 2030. Meanwhile, eight programs have been implemented. However, five poverty alleviation programs still need to pursue extra targets in achieving the 2030 goals, two poverty alleviation programs still need improvement in achieving the 2030 goals, and one poverty alleviation program needs to be maintained to prevent a decline in achieving the 2030 goals. To achieve zero poverty by 2030, the government needs to develop programs for sociodemographic data management, disaster mitigation, and residential development.

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