

TERM OF REFERENCE (TOR)

INTERNATIONAL WEBINAR

"SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NEW NORMAL ERA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES"

NAME of EVENT

International Webinar "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NEW NORMAL ERA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES" for 7th Anniversary of Universitas Sulawesi Barat.

BACKGROUND

Sustainable development is a development process (land, cities, businesses, communities, etc.) with the principle of "meeting the needs of the present without sacrificing the needs of future generations". One of the essential factors to achieve sustainable development is how to recover the environmental destruction without sacrificing the needs of economic development and social justice. For some, sustainable development is closely related to economic growth and how to find ways to advance the economy in the long run, without depleting natural capital. But for others, the concept of "economic growth" is problematic in itself, because the earth's resources are limited.

Sustainable development does not only concentrate on environmental issues. More broadly than that, sustainable development includes three spheres of policy: economic development, social development and environmental protection and these three dimensions are interrelated and are the driving pillars for sustainable development.

Sustainable development goals (SDGs) are on the international agenda. The SDGs were initiated by the United Nations involving 194 countries, civil societies, and various economic actors around the world. The agenda is to answer the demands of world leadership in overcoming poverty, inequality and climate change in the form of concrete actions.

There are 17 sustainable development goals, namely:

1. No poverty, eradicating all forms of poverty in all places.
2. Zero hunger, end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

3. Good health and well-being, promote healthy living and support welfare for all ages.
4. Quality education, ensuring appropriate and inclusive quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. Gender equality, achieving gender equality and empowering women.
6. Clean water and sanitation, ensuring access to water and sanitation for all.
7. Affordable and clean energy, ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.
8. Decent work and economic growth, sustainable and inclusive economic growth, and decent work for all.
9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure, build strong infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization, and encourage innovation.
10. Reduced inequality, reducing inequality within and between countries.
11. Cities and sustainable communication, make cities inclusive, safe, strong and sustainable.
12. Responsible consumption and production, ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. Climate action, taking important steps to fight climate change and its impacts.
14. Life below water, protection and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources.
15. Life on land, manage forests in a sustainable manner, fight land conversion into deserts, stop the extinction of biodiversity
16. Peace, justice and strong institutions, encouraging a just, peaceful, and inclusive society.
17. Partnerships to achieve goals, revive global partnerships for sustainable development.

Sustainable development indicators

Achieving the sustainable development requires the fulfillment of following indicators:

- **Sustainable Ecology**

Ensuring the sustainable existence of the earth. The things that are strived for are:

1. Maintaining the integration of environmental order and biodiversity.
2. Maintaining the integration of the environmental order so that the earth's life support system is secured.

3. Maintaining biodiversity.

- **Sustainable Economy**

Economic development consists of two main things, namely:

1. Macroeconomics

Ensure a sustainable economy and promote economic efficiency through structural and national reforms.

2. Sectoral economy

Achieving the condition in which the values of natural resources can be calculated as capital in the framework of economic accounting.

- **Sustainable socio-culture**

Socio-cultural sustainability includes:

1. Population stability

2. Fulfillment of basic human needs

3. Maintain cultural diversity

4. Encourage local community participation in decision making.

- **Political sustainability**

The goals of sustainable political development are:

1. Respect for human rights, individual and social freedom to participate in the economic, social and political activities.

2. Democracy, namely ensuring the democratic process in a transparent and responsible manner.

- **Sustainable defense and security**

The sustainability to face and overcome challenges, threats and disturbances both from within and outside, either directly or indirectly that could endanger the nation and state.

Since 2015, the United Nations (UN) through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program, initiated an agenda for achieving world development for the welfare of all levels of society. However, the presence of the Covid-19 pandemic at the beginning of this decade potentially threatens that goal. This is because a pandemic has a major impact on various sectors, including the economic and social sectors. The Corona virus pandemic or Covid-19 has shaken the trends of development in Indonesia as well as endanger the pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. In fact, this pandemic has negatively reversed the trend of poverty reduction in the last nine years.

The world is entering a new era after experiencing an epidemic that has spread massively and extended beyond continental borders. An era in which, like it or not, must be faced with a sense of rationality and awareness while continuing to strive for the creation of a sustainable and sustainable productivity.

The Covid-19 pandemic that is currently happening has indeed had many social impacts in the society. For instance, the application of Social Distancing or Physical Distancing certainly creates a new culture in global society. Originally formed by the SARs-Cov2 corona virus, Covid-19 has actually shaken the global community due to the transmission process that is so fast / massive and the consequences of its rapid and life-threatening infection.

Although the health effects of Covid-19 are very unsettling and cause concern and fear, this virus can arguably still be controlled and overcome with a strong immune system. Immunity is an important key in battling the reactions of the corona virus itself. In particular, the Indonesian government has made a public statement in which the Indonesian government asks and invites the Indonesian people to 'make peace' with Covid-19 and be able to live 'side by side' with Covid-19 by adopting a new lifestyle or what is known as 'New Normal'.

New normal is a new life pattern or lifestyle that adjusts behavior in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. This is done by implementing a health protocol to prevent the transmission of Covid-19 in daily activities. Among the health protocols that have been applied are the habit of washing hands with soap or with hand sanitizers, using masks when leaving the house, keeping a minimum distance from each other, maintaining cleanliness of public facilities, and maintaining immunity by consuming a balanced nutritious diet and exercise.

In this new normal era, leadership and collective action in the business sector are urgently needed to recover the social impacts. This is due to a number of advantages that can be highlighted, such as job creation and technological development, innovation and investment. The business sector can also play a role in addressing negative environmental and social impacts through the value chains and supply chains of their respective business operations.

The global goal of 'No One Left Behind' can be achieved if all parties including the private sector contribute to achieving the SDGs goals. "No One Left Behind", means how to reach all elements of society in order to get empowerment opportunities.

In achieving SDGs in Indonesia, the private sector certainly cannot stand alone. There is a need for a synergy with the government to be able to realize this world agenda by 2030. In this case, the government has a role in setting up programs or policies concerning the social and economic welfare of the community.

The government provides the widest possible opportunity for various parties to participate in supporting the implementation of social and economic welfare. This participation is needed because not all social and economic problems can be solved with the involvement of only one element of society. This is also aimed at accelerating poverty reduction and increasing the welfare of the population.

In the end, the key to achieving these social welfare goals is mutually sustainable social programs between all domestic sectors, both the private sector and the Indonesian government.

Based on the description above, to celebrate the 7th anniversary Universitas Sulawesi Barat (UNSULBAR), the committee took the initiative to organize an International Webinar with the theme "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NEW NORMAL ERA: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES"

OBJECTIVES

This International Webinar aims to:

1. Seeing the condition of sustainable development in New Normal era, especially in West Sulawesi region, Indonesia
2. Sharpen the understanding about the conditions of social and economic development in the new normal era
3. As a sharing media between academicians, practitioners, West Sulawesi regional government and all parties involved

SCHEDULE and PLACE

Day/Date	Time	Place
Saturday 28 November 2020	at 02.00 pm WITA (UTC/GMT+8) or 07.00 am ECT (GMT/UTC +01) - finished	Zoom Meeting Live on: Facebook and YouTube (Universitas Sulawesi Barat)

SCHEDULE / EVENT RUNDOWN

No	Time		Sessions	Facilitators
	WITA-Central Indonesian Time (GMT/UTC +8)	CET-Central European Time (GMT/UTC +01)		
1	01.40 – 02.10 pm	06.40-07.10 am	Registration	Committee
2	02.10 – 02.30 pm	07.10 – 07.30 am	Opening Remark/Keynote Speaker:	Dr. Ir. H. Akhsan Djalaluddin, MS Rector of Universitas Sulawesi Barat
3	02.30 – 02.50 pm	07.30 – 07.50 am	Presentation/Speech I	Dr. Muhammad Idris DP (Regional Secretary of West Sulawesi)
4	02.50 – 03.10 pm	07.50 – 08.10 am	Presentation/Speech II	Dr. Jurry Foo Deputy Director, Center for Co-curriculum and Student Development, University Malaysia Sabah, Malaysia
5	03.10 – 03.30 pm	08.10 – 08.30 am	Presentation/Speech III	Prof. Dr. H. Basri Hasanuddin, MA (Hasanuddin University, Indonesia)
6	03.30 – 03.50 pm	08.30 – 08.50 am	Presentation/Speech IV	Prof. Joanna Paliszkievicz Director of The Management Institute

				Warsaw University of Life Sciences (WULS-SGGW), Poland
7	03.50 – 04.20 pm	08.50 – 09.20 am	Discussion/ Q & A session	Moderator Muhammad Nasir Badu, Ph.D Head of International Office and Cooperation, Universitas Sulawesi Barat, Indonesia
8	04.20 – 04.30 pm	09.20 – 09.30 am	Closing	Committee

PARTICIPANTS

Participants in this activity come from various groups, namely:

1. Lecturers
2. Bachelor, master, and doctoral students
3. Educational practitioners
4. Bureaucrats
5. Community leaders and observers of social and economic issues

Registration for Participants: bit.ly/USBIInternationalWebinar

ORGANIZER

The organizer of this activity is the committee of the 7th anniversary of Universitas Sulawesi Barat.

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CLOSING

All in all, this is the Term of Reference (TOR) for the International Webinar "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN NEW NORMAL ERA:" SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES " and is used as a reference in conducting the webinar.

Majene, 18 November 2020

Committee