



Localizing Sustainable Development Goals in Rural Areas: A Case Study on Rising Awareness in Pohjejer Village, East Jawa, Indonesia

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Abstract

The Indonesian government, through the Ministry of Villages, has made innovative efforts in the form of the village SDGs program, where this program develops local potential at the village level. This article aims to describes a case study on an innovative program in building facilities in the Pohjejer village, East Jawa, Indonesia through the village SDGs program. This research uses a qualitative approach, specifically adopting a case study methodology, allowing researchers to delve into the specific context and explore the complexity of the phenomenon being researched. Data collection for this research involved interviews and secondary data. Specifically, interviews will be conducted with key informants from the SDGs working group and the Pohjejer village government. The research results show that the Ministry has initiated an SDGs localization program by implementing various development projects involving village teams. However, the community has not yet felt the specific results of this program in real terms. The Ministry needs to address the need for a more visible impact from these initiatives. The synergy between local and national initiatives highlights the importance of coordinated efforts to ensure meaningful and real localized implications of the SDGs for society.

Keywords: localizing SDGs, policy innovation, village SDGs, synergy

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call for the global community to act and end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Welfare (Scheyvens & Hughes, 2019; United Nations, 2015). The United Nations (UN) provides a projection of "The 2030

Agenda For Sustainable Development." This agenda has 17 goals with three main aspects: the economy, society, and the environment (Zhang et al., 2021). The Sustainable Development Agenda is a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which facilitate policy workers to carry out an integrated approach to addressing economic, social, and environmental challenges (Triastuti, 2023). The 2030 Agenda emphasizes government and

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public institutions working together in implementation with regional and local authorities, subregional institutions, international institutions, academics, non-governmental organizations, and others. This is referred to as a global partnership to support SDGs 17: "Strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development" (Oosterhof, 2018).

193 United Nations (UN) countries are participating in implementing the SDGs (<https://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/>, 2020). Indonesia started participating in the succession of the SDGs with the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017, which was later amended by Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Goals (Ahdiat, 2022). Through the SDGs commitment, Indonesia has recorded (Bappenas, 2019). Data shows that maternal and infant mortality rates have decreased significantly, from 68 cases of infant mortality in 1971 to 24 cases per 1000 births in 2017 (Bappenas, 2019). The maternal mortality rate increased from 390 in 1991 to 305 per 100,000 live births in 2015 (Bappenas, 2019). These data increased life expectancy to 71.6 and the total fertility rate to 5.6 (Bappenas, 2019). However, Indonesia still has significant weaknesses and challenges in handling hunger, health, city sustainability, marine and land ecosystem preservation, peace, justice, institutions, and global partnerships (Ahdiat, 2022; Bappenas, 2019).

Based on the regional aspect, Indonesia has 74,961 villages and covers 91% of Indonesia's area (Rusli, 2021). According to the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, villages are still the root cause of development problems. Currently, people with low incomes in rural areas reach 13.10%, while in urban areas, only 7.89% (Rusli, 2021). The problem of poverty in rural areas has become an old stigma, where rural communities are usually identified with people experiencing poverty and only rely on agriculture (Huseini, 2020). The village community has quite complex problems, so it can be considered a vulnerable community. Rural communities often face problems such as conflict, environmental damage, education, culture, gender, and even problems related to policies (Khan, 2001), health, and underdeveloped conditions in the village economy, which trigger an increase in the amount of poverty for the country (Sandjojo, 2016).

Several studies in 2000 have discussed the problem of poverty in rural communities, one of which is

Harahap's thesis (Harahap, 2007). Then, there was a previous study in 2010 that provided an overview of poverty in Lok Village (Achmad & Banjarmasin, 2010). In connection with the phenomenon of rural poverty that does not go away, the government passed the 2014 Village Law as one of the solutions. Furthermore, Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) Abdul Halim Iskandar developed an innovative policy in the form of equalizing the village economy and adapting the SDGs mission to existing development in the village by emphasizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the direction of village development policy until 2030 (<https://www.kemenvillages.go.id>, 2022). Its primary function is to distribute the village economy equally and adapt the SDGs mission to the existing development in the village (<https://www.kemendes.go.id>, 2022).

Mihai & Iatu (2020) emphasized that sustainable development in rural areas is necessary. Sustainable rural development has been placed on the world's agenda. Apart from rural-urban migration processes, rural areas comprise a prominent geographical location. Significant populations are still living and facing emerging threats related to climate change, poverty, and lack of essential infrastructure, especially in developing countries. Reducing geographic and socio-economic disparities regarding basic needs must be a priority at the international level (Wijaya et al., 2022). Mojokerto Regency is one of the regencies in East Java, which received an award regarding SDGs-Village in 2021 and 2022 as the category of Head of the SDGs-Based Community Care Center (<https://m.harianmerahputih.id/>, 2022; [Satukanal.com](https://satukanal.com), 2021). Currently, several villages already have websites to monitor the implementation of the SDGs program in Mojokerto Regency. However, in the context of Pohjejer Village, no website is used to make the SDGs program successful. Through pre-research results, the Village Government of Pohjejer began to allocate the use of village funds to support the implementation of the SDGs-Villages program and has completed conducting a survey requested by the Ministry of Villages for the SDGs Villages program. The urgency of using strategies for the succession of SDGs in all lines of government and society was also conveyed by the Minister of Villages (Sagir, 2023). This research leads to locality or adaptation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in rural areas using a case study in the village of Pohjejer, Mojokerto Regency.

The paragraph implies the success of Mojokerto Regency in achieving SDGs Village awards with the

"*lencana bakti villages*," indicating that many villages in Mojokerto fall into the categories of development and progress. However, the paragraph provides limited information on the criteria for such recognition and how well it aligns with the local context of Pohjejer Village. Therefore, a comprehensive investigation into the award criteria and an exploration of whether Pohjejer Village meets these standards are expected to provide a clearer picture of the village's progress in achieving sustainable development goals.

In conclusion, a more in-depth exploration of specific challenges, local strategies, and socio-economic dynamics within Pohjejer Village, coupled with an investigation into the criteria for SDGs Village recognition, is anticipated to make a significant contribution to the existing knowledge on SDGs implementation in rural Indonesia. This additional research would not only enhance our understanding of localized, sustainable development but also offer practical insights for policymakers and practitioners working towards achieving the SDGs at the grassroots level.

METHOD

The qualitative method with a case study approach is used in this research. Qualitative research was chosen in this study because the research focus is related to a social problem phenomenon. This type of case study research was determined because the researcher wanted to describe the implementation strategy carried out by the Pohjejer Village Government for the succession of the Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, the implementation strategy refers to the concept developed by David (2010) that the strategy implementation phase requires decisions related to annual objectives, policymaking, employee motivation processes, and resource allocation. This research takes a particular location in Pohjejer Village, especially the Pohjejer Village Government. Because it relates to the SDGs case being developed. The data source used in this study uses primary data from interviews with the village leader and some key informants. Retrieval of the informants purposively with the considerations:

1. They have a structural position as a village apparatus in Pohjejer
2. They have a good relationship with the development of supporting programs for the Sustainable Development Goals
3. They are involved in Management of village-owned enterprises

Secondary data is also used in this study. Secondary data includes journal articles that discuss SDGs in general

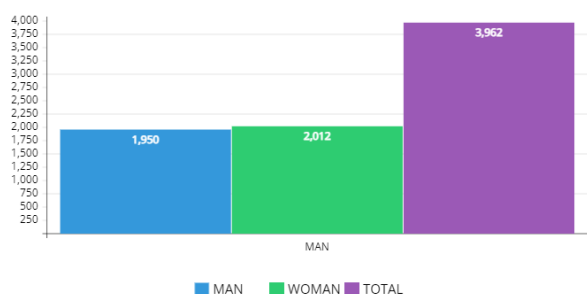
and rural areas in particular. As well as statistical data from government agencies needed to support problem construction and analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 interlinked objectives designed to serve as a "shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future" (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>, 2023). The SDGs were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2017). The SDGs are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing, in a global partnership to end poverty and other deprivations, improve health and education, reduce inequality, spur economic growth, tackle climate change, and work to preserve oceans and forests. The 17 SDGs are: 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 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, 16) Partnerships for the Goals (<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>, 2023). The SDGs emphasize sustainable development's interconnected environmental, social, and economic aspects by putting sustainability at their centre (Boluk et al., 2019). The SDGs provide a critical framework for COVID-19 recovery and are a call for action by all countries – poor, rich, and middle-income – to promote prosperity while protecting the planet (Oosterhof, 2018).

Based on the literature review, there are limited literature reviews specifically about localizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in rural areas. However, some related studies provide insights into strategies, challenges, and gaps in localizing SDGs that can inform localizing approaches for rural areas. Research from (Mortimer et al., 2023) is specific to strategies and portraits of gaps and obstacles from the localizing process of the 13th SDGs for climate action in the Hunter Valley area. Croese et al. (Croese et al., 2020) discussed how urban resilience strategies can be aligned with SDGs, drawing lessons from 100 Resilient Cities and Cape Town. Discussed how urban resilience strategies can be aligned with SDGs, drawing lessons from 100 Resilient Cities and Cape Town. Furthermore, several studies related to the SDGs carried

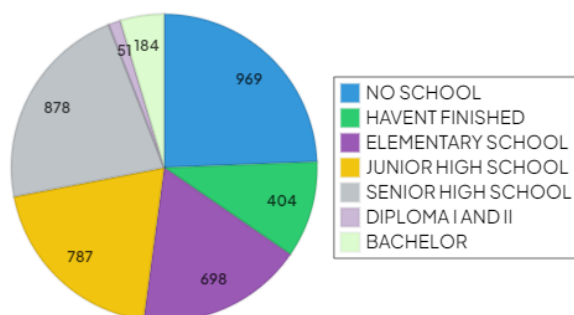
out by the village government have also been carried out. For example, research to see the implementation of SDGs in Pelitaasih Village in Garut (Triastuti, 2023). Several studies in the context of SDGs in Indonesia have focused more on village fund allocations for SDGs programs (Ahmad Subekti, 2022; Mar et al., 2023; Prasetyo & Putrini, 2023). The Government of Indonesia, through the Ministry of Villages, made an effort to localize SDGs under the name SDGs Villages. SDGs Villages is an integrated effort to create villages without poverty and hunger, economic villages that grow evenly, villages that care about health, villages that care for the environment, villages that care about education, villages that are friendly to women, villages with networks, and villages that are culturally responsive to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs (<https://sdgs.ub.ac.id/>, 2023). SDGs Villages are also the direction of sustainable development, and they are included in the priority program for using Village Funds in 2021 (<https://sdgs.ub.ac.id/>, 2023).



Figures 1. Total Population

Source: (<https://pohjejer-mjkkab.desa.id/>, 2023)

Based on the above data, the population of Pohjejer Village is 3975 people, with a larger female population than males. The male population in Pohjejer village reached 1960 people, while women reached 2015.



Figures 2. The Population at the Education Level Classification

Sources: (<https://pohjejer-mjkkab.desa.id/>, 2023)

Pohjejer village has significant potential in terms of human resources and institutional structure. Pohjejer village is spread out on a plateau, with most of the land used as agricultural land. This land is equipped with a technical irrigation network that supports agriculture. However, despite the availability of irrigation infrastructure, water availability during the dry season is sometimes a significant problem, especially in months such as October to November. As a result, farmers tend to allocate their paddy fields for rice and secondary crops, which are more tolerant of varying water supply conditions.

On the other hand, the potential for land fertility in Pohjejer Village still creates opportunities to cultivate other commodities with higher selling value, such as vegetables and fruits, such as bananas and different types (Pemerintah Villages Pohjejer, 2017). At present, development directions are needed that are more in line with field conditions in the development of the village. This direction should be detailed or micro, include method, substance, and end goal, and be aimed at tiny areas from which families or individuals can benefit. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, also known as the Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs) aim to meet all these needs. The SDGs incorporate all the ideas about development ever made by humans, such as social development, economic development, environmental development, disaster resilience, population, and so on. The SDGs also meet detailed needs on sustainable development (Kementerian Desa, 2021).

The village consists of a small working area with a small population. This makes managing areas such as settlements, infrastructure, and terrestrial and marine ecosystems easier. Additionally, it makes it easier to address issues of poverty, hunger, health, education, and social justice between individuals. Even though the village is in a small area with its position as part of the national bureaucracy, its community as part of Indonesian society, and its ecosystem as part of a broader ecosystem, the substance of village development is very complex. It is at this point that the SDGs must be applied to villages. In other words, a town can be built with all the necessary materials but can be managed by a limited area and population. This means there is the best opportunity to implement the SDGs in one village and in each village. This is good news for efforts to implement the SDGs on the ground. SDGs Villages are village development efforts combined to achieve sustainable development goals (Kementerian Desa, 2021).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an integrated effort to realize a Village without poverty

and hunger, an equitable growing economy, health, environment, education, women-friendly, networking, and cultural responsiveness (<https://sdgs.ub.ac.id/>, 2023),), and have 18 goals adjusted to the Goals from the SDGs developed by the United Nations (<https://www.kemenvillages.go.id>, 2022).

Village objective conditions are shown in the Village Information System (SID). The goals of the SDGs Villages are prioritized to help the village government, BPD, and village communities determine village development planning policies and priority programs and activities (Kementerian Villages, 2021). The SDGs Villages are based on a solid legal framework that aims to ensure the effective and sustainable implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level. The legal basis for SDGs Villages in Indonesia consists of various relevant laws and regulations, including the Village Law, namely Law No. 6 of 2014, revised into Law No. 2 of 2020. In addition, several derivative regulations also play an essential role in regulating the implementation of SDGs Villages, including Government Regulation (PP) No. 47 of 2021. Apart from the Village Law and PP No. 47 of 2021, there are a series of laws and regulations that support SDGs Villages, such as the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (PDRT) concerning Guidelines for Implementation of the Village Community Empowerment Program (PPMD). Also, the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (Permendagri) concerning Recording and Management of Village Finances and the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, PDRT, concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds.

The legal instruments provide directions and guidelines for villages in allocating, managing, and monitoring the use of Village Funds and implementing programs by the SDGs. This ensures that a clear and measurable legal framework directs every action and decision the village government takes to achieve the SDGs. As such, this legal basis plays a vital role in realizing sustainable development goals at the village level. Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the village level contains a paradigm shift by the mandate of the Village Law, shifting the focus from providing services to empowering village communities for local development. This concept is integrated into the SDGs Villages, adapting regional aspirations into the global SDGs targets. Activities by village authority can be measured and assessed for their impact on achieving the SDGs, strengthening the village's role as a centre for real

action. The Ministry of Village policy that encourages the empowerment of SDGs Villages grounds the concept of sustainable development, accelerating villages towards independence, progress, and prosperity. This policy supports and directs villages to achieve SDG goals and encourages innovation in community empowerment, making villages a significant force in sustainable development in Indonesia.

SDGs Villages Adaptation

Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in villages involves various efforts to achieve significant achievements towards the 18 SDGs Villages Goals. Through continuous monitoring and evaluation, these achievements can be measured quantitatively, describing the extent to which the village has succeeded in contributing to each of these goals. In addition, the accomplishments of 8 types of towns based on SDGs Villages can be identified to describe developments based on village characteristics. This categorization encourages the development of more specific strategies for every kind of village, directing efforts towards more effective outcomes. This evaluation is also reflected in the Village Index Leveling, which describes the level of village achievement in the very high (A), high (B), medium (C), low (D), and very low (E) categories (Winarno, 2021). This is not only a numerical description but also refers to the qualitative position of the village in the context of development. These results map a village to be left behind, developing, or independent (Winarno, 2021), which in turn can become a guideline for developing a development strategy that is more suitable for the specific conditions of the village. These approaches provide more comprehensive and adaptive guidance in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in villages, ensuring more optimal and sustainable results.

Tabel 1 Priorities for Using Village Funds and Achieving SDGs Villages

No.	Village Fund Allocation Program	SDGs Village Activities and Achievements
1.	National economic recovery, according to the Village authority	1) establishment, development, and revitalization of BUMDes/BUMDesma (SDGs Villages 8) 2) provision of Village electricity (SDGs Villages 7)

		3) development of productive economic enterprises, especially those managed by BUMDes/BUMDesma (SDGs Villages 12)
2.	National priority programs, according to the Village authority	1) Village data collection, mapping of potential and resources, and development of information and communication technology (SDGs Village 17) 2) Development of tourist villages (SDGs Village 8) 3) strengthening food security and preventing stunting in villages (SDGs Village 2) 4) Inclusive village (SDGs Villages 5, 16, 18)
3.	New Habit Adaptation	Covid-19 Safe Village (SDGs Villages 1 and 3)

Sources: (Kemendes RI, 2021)

The table above shows programs that can be funded from village funds and are priority allocations for village funds in 2021. Its function is to realize the localizing of SDGs, referred to as SDGs Villages. The Central Government, through the Ministry of Villages, also divides village types according to the SDGs Villages, with the following description: Poverty and Hunger-Free Village Village with Equitable Economic Growth, Health-Conscious Village, Environmentally Conscious Village, Education-Conscious Village, Women-Friendly Village, Networked Village, Culturally Responsive Village (Kemendes RI, 2021; Winarno, 2021).

Furthermore, the Central Government classifies these village types and collects data on SDGs Villages in coordination with the respective village governments. *Data collection* is defined as the process of extracting, collecting, recording, verifying, and validating SDGs Villages data, which contains objective regional and village citizenship data in the form of village assets and potential assets that can be used as material for recommendations for village development programs and activities (Kemendes RI, 2021). The time for collecting SDGs Villages data starts from March 1 to May 31, 2021.

Pohjejer Village Government is also trying to succeed the SDGs Villages from the Central Government. Based on the results of the interviews, the following is the flow of the village government to localize the SDGs under

the name SDGs Villages with an initiator from the Ministry of Villages:

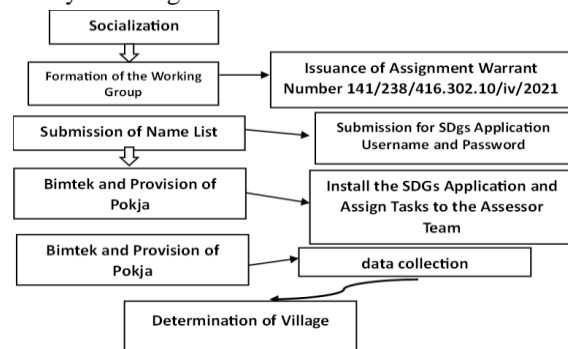


Figure 3. Flowchart of Pohjejer SDGs Villages Data Collection

Source: Author Processed 2023

The initial village government activities were carried out by participating in all outreach and workshops held by the Ministry of Villages as the initiator of the SDGs Villages program. Through the socialization and workshop results, the Pohjejer Village Government had discussions about the Working Group or the SDGs Villages data collection team. The results of the meeting were that the data collection team members were obtained from each RT in each hamlet of Pohjejer Village, with the Chair of the Working Group for Data Collection being the Secretary of Pohjejer Village. To ensure the legality of the Data Collection Working Group Team, the Pohjejer Village Government made an Assignment Letter Number 141/238/416.302.10/IV/2021, attached with the name of the Data Collection Working Group Team, which consists of 19 members and one chairman. Based on these results, the Pohjejer Village Government deposited the characters in the Assignment Letter to the Ministry of Villages and obtained the Pohjejer Village website to integrate data <https://pohjejer-mjkkab.desa.id/> and a username and password to enter the account <https://dashboard-sdgs.kemendesa.go.id/>. Furthermore, the Village Government conducts Bimtek to introduce and train the SDGs Working Group data collection team to enter and install an application that contains the data collection results. Data was collected by filling out a questionnaire in the format developed by the Ministry of Villages. The SDGs Pokja Pohjejer Village Data Collection Team used the door-to-door method to speed up the results and reduce the mistakes in selecting respondents.

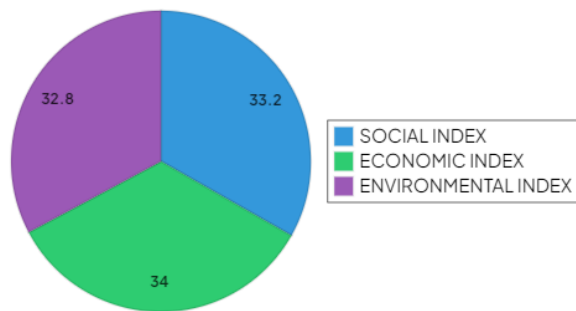


Figure 4. Pohjejer Village Developing Village Index (IDM) 2021

Source: (<https://pohjejer-mjkkab.desa.id/>, 2023)

Based on the results of a survey or data collection conducted by the Pokja SDGs Data Collection Team, Pohjejer Village received an IDM with a value of 0.92873015873016 and has IDM status in 2021 as an Independent Village (<https://pohjejer-mjkkab.villages.id/>, 2023).

Based on the interviews with the village government, there are concerns and questions regarding the impact of the implementation of Village SDGs initiated by the Ministry of Villages. The village government specifically inquires about the extent to which this program can bring tangible positive impacts to the local community. They express a desire to gain a deeper understanding of the developments and changes occurring at the local level as a result of the implementation of Village SDGs. These questions reflect the need for a comprehensive evaluation to measure the program's effectiveness and ensure that sustainable development goals are genuinely achieved at the village level. A thorough analysis of the perceptions and expectations of the village government can provide a richer insight into the implementation of Village SDGs and identify potential improvements in the efforts to achieve sustainable development goals at the local level.

In line with the success and graph results regarding the Village Development Index (IDM) in Pohjejer Village, the interview findings paint a different picture concerning this program. The village government expresses concerns that, despite reaching a certain level of success, the program may not have brought about a truly significant impact. The interviews highlight that the program sometimes leans more towards survey activities rather than a tangible implementation that can directly benefit the community. This raises questions about the full effectiveness of the efforts made and the extent to which the program can meet real expectations and needs at the village level. Further analysis comparing the graph results

and the perspectives of the village government can provide the necessary holistic understanding to optimize program implementation and ensure that each step taken has a significant positive impact on the local community.

Based on the interview results, the village government expresses the expectation for a clear direction following the mapping of deficiencies in the implementation of Village SDGs. They acknowledge the importance of having a profound understanding of areas where the program has not fully succeeded or produced the desired impact. With the identification of these deficiencies, it is hoped that concrete steps can be taken to enhance the program's effectiveness. The village government desires more than just noting the issues; they hope that this mapping can serve as a foundation for tangible resolution actions. By integrating the insights from the mapping of deficiencies and the aspirations of the village government, strategic measures can be designed to address challenges and ensure that each subsequent action truly delivers a significant positive impact on the local community and the achievement of SDGs at the village level.

In fostering a more effective and impactful response to the deficiencies identified in the Village SDGs implementation, the village government emphasizes the importance of fostering synergy and collaboration. Recognizing that addressing complex challenges requires a collective effort, they advocate for partnerships with relevant stakeholders, including community members, non-governmental organizations, and governmental bodies. By promoting collaboration, pooling resources, and sharing expertise, the village government envisions a collaborative approach that leverages the strengths of each stakeholder involved. This commitment to synergy aims to create a comprehensive and sustainable strategy for overcoming challenges, ensuring that the action plans devised are well-informed, inclusive, and capable of delivering tangible improvements aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The village government underscores that collaboration extends beyond the surveyors, emphasizing its broader scope in bringing about tangible positive changes. They advocate for collaboration that goes beyond data collection and involves active participation in implementing real, impactful transformations. This collaborative effort envisions the collective engagement of community members, local authorities, and various stakeholders in co-creating and implementing solutions. By fostering a collaborative ecosystem that prioritizes meaningful actions over mere data gathering, the village

government aims to cultivate a shared responsibility for the sustainable development of the community. This approach seeks to ensure that the collaborative initiatives not only address the identified deficiencies comprehensively but also contribute to fostering a positive and lasting impact on the well-being of the local population in alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals.

CONCLUSION

The Village SDGs program innovation in Pohjejer Village, in the form of forming a village SDGs implementation team and also being tasked with the development process for local products, has shown success in terms of the Village Development Index (IDM) in Pohjejer Village. However, the concerns expressed by the village government through interviews revealed a different perspective. Despite its apparent success, there are still doubts about the real impact of this program, with the perception that it will prioritize survey activities over practical implementation that provides direct benefits to the community. This requires careful examination of the program's effectiveness and its suitability to real needs and expectations at the village level.

Moreover, the village government's call for a clear direction following the mapping of deficiencies in the SDGs implementation underscores the importance of a comprehensive and actionable response. The identified deficiencies should not only be acknowledged but also serve as a foundation for strategic measures aimed at enhancing the program's effectiveness. This requires a nuanced approach that goes beyond recognizing issues to actively addressing them through well-informed resolutions. The village government's emphasis on mapping deficiencies as a precursor to tangible actions highlights the need for an adaptive and responsive strategy to overcome challenges.

Furthermore, the village government's advocacy for synergy and collaboration emerges as a pivotal element in addressing the complexities of SDGs implementation. Recognizing that sustainable development requires collective efforts, the call for partnerships with stakeholders reflects a commitment to creating a collaborative ecosystem. This approach envisions a comprehensive strategy that leverages the strengths of each stakeholder involved, fostering inclusivity and ensuring that action plans are informed and capable of delivering tangible improvements aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. In the pursuit of collaborative initiatives, the village government emphasizes a shift beyond mere data collection, calling for

active participation in implementing real and impactful transformations.

This collaborative effort aims to engage community members, local authorities, and various stakeholders in co-creating and implementing solutions. By prioritizing meaningful actions over data gathering, the village government seeks to cultivate shared responsibility for sustainable development, ensuring that collaborative initiatives not only address deficiencies comprehensively but also contribute to a lasting positive impact on the well-being of the local population. In summary, an adaptive, collaborative, and action-oriented approach is crucial for optimizing the Village SDGs program and realizing sustainable development goals at the grassroots level.

Recommendation

The key recommendations to enhance the SDGs Villages program in Pohjejer Village involve an adaptive, collaborative, and action-oriented approach. Firstly, a thorough evaluation of the program's implementation is essential to understand the impact it has achieved and adapt the program to meet the genuine needs of the local community. Secondly, addressing concerns related to prioritizing surveys over tangible implementation requires detailing practical steps that can directly benefit the community. Thirdly, the village government needs to map deficiencies more precisely to form a clear and measurable foundation for resolution actions. Lastly, to ensure sustainability, strong engagement and collaboration among the village government, community, non-governmental organizations, and relevant governmental bodies are necessary. This collaboration should go beyond data collection, involving active participation in implementing real, impactful transformations. By fostering a collaborative ecosystem that prioritizes meaningful actions, the SDGs Villages program can not only comprehensively address identified deficiencies but also contribute to positive and lasting impacts on the well-being of the local population.

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