



The Role of the Village Towards Sustainable Development Goals

Siti Khoiriah^(✉) and Candra Perbawati

Faculty of Law, Lampung University, Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia
siti.khoiriah@fh.unila.ac.id, perbawaticandra@yahoo.com

Abstract. The village is the smallest territorial space in the government structure in Indonesia, where the number of villages in Indonesia is 74,961 which has very varied potentials and problems. It can be seen from the high poverty rate, low education, and lack of health facilities in the village. This will be a significant contribution that will greatly affect the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. The constitutional village provides a wide range of motion to formulate development plans based on the priority needs of the general village. Then, the implementation of the SDGs at the village level is considered potential and will contribute as much as possible in the success of achieving the goals of the SDGs. This study used a normative empirical method, where the researcher compiled it based on village regulations, SDGs, and other related regulations closing and identifying village strategies in planning, implementing and monitoring/evaluating development towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Keywords: SDGs · Village · Regulations · Implementation

1 Introduction

Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages provides a wide range of motions for arranging and planning development on base needs priority public villages without being burdened by work programs from various agencies hereinafter referred to as autonomous villages. Autonomy village is genuine autonomy, round and complete as well as no gift from the government. On the contrary, the government is obliged to honor the autonomy originally owned by the village [1].

The village is the smallest territorial space with a relatively small population but has few social, health, and economic problems. The poverty rate in the village is higher compared with the city.

Likewise, public health and education problems are more dominant in the village. Then the implementation of the SDGs at the village level is considered potential and will contribute 74 percent to the success of achieving the SDGs goals [2].

Our efforts to achieve the goals of the TPB/SDGs are as follows: Synergies between national development priorities and policy planning at national, state and district/city levels. The TPB/SDGs goals at the national level are in line with the Medium Term

Development Plan 2015–2019 (RPJMN) in the form of programs, activities, measurable indicators and references to financial support. The TPB/SDG will increase funding for basic human rights, including in more developed and developing countries, and by engaging community organizations (*ormas*), media, philanthropy, business actors and academia. It is a refinement of the broader Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and experts [3].

This research focused on the Village SDGs. SDGs Desa is a policy within the Indonesian government. This is the PDTT of the Ministry of Villages to achieve his SDGs goals in the country. The Village SDGs are derived from the introduction of National Sustainable Development Goals or National SDGs in Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017. The Village SDGs objective is an integrated effort to achieve sustainable national development goals or national SDGs. The difference between national and village SDGs is that global and national SDGs do not regulate local wisdom or village practices. Therefore, in the Village SDGs, we added that researchers control the local wisdom, just as the village office builds the village according to the existence of the local wisdom [4].

2 Research Method

This study takes a legal normative approach with an analysis of the implementation of Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 on the implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals or the National SDGs, the Law on Villages and the Regulations of Ministers in Villages, Disadvantaged Areas. Used. and relocation, regulations on village finances can be described in the SDGs.

3 Discussion

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a continuation of The end of *the Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs) 2015. *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) are defined as framework work for 15 years forward until 2030. In contrast to the Millennium More Development Goals (MGDs) which are bureaucratic and technocratic, the preparation of the SDGs is more inclusive and involves many parties, including civil society organizations.

In 2019, Indonesia commits to successfully implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an agenda to achieve development in 2030. Development Planning/Bappenas. Republic of Indonesia provides roadmap to her SDGs for Indonesia [5].

Preparing the SDGs itself has a number of challenges because there are still several MDG target items that have not been achieved and must be continued in the SDGs. Overall goals, targets and indicators in the SDGs document are also needed considering the current changing global situation. Starting in 2016, the SDGs officially replaced the MDGs. The SDGs contain agreed-upon and transformative set goals that apply to all nations without exception. The SDGs contain 17 goals, one of which is ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture. The SDGs have targets that must be achieved, these targets also continue what has not



Fig. 1. Village SDGs

been completed in the MDGs program which only increases income and ends poverty and hunger.

Village SDGs context in implementing the targets set out in Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages: (i) Recognition and respect for village diversity; (ii) clarification of the status and legal certainty of villages within the single state of the Republic of Indonesia in relation to achieving justice for all Indonesians; (iii) maintain and promote the customs, traditions and culture of the village community; (iv) Promote village community initiatives, movements and participation to develop the village's potential and assets for mutual prosperity; (v) Build professional, efficient, effective, open and accountable village governments; (vi) improve public services to villagers in order to accelerate the realization of communal welfare; (vii) enhance the socio-cultural resilience of rural communities and create rural communities that can maintain social cohesion as part of national resilience; (viii) Boost the economy of rural communities and fill gaps in national development; (ix) empowerment of rural communities as objects of development;

The Village Minister, PDT and Resettlement Regulation No. 7 of 2021 on Prioritized Use of Village Funds of 2022 stated that the Village SDGs are integrated village development efforts to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. It is said that In Article 5 of these Permendes, we can see that the priority of using village funds is towards accelerating programs and activities to achieve the village's SDGs. National economic recovery by village authorities, national priority programs by village authorities, mitigation and management of natural and non-natural disasters by village authorities (Fig. 1).

An independent village is a village that can meet its own needs without relying on government assistance. Several factors that influence a village to become an independent village are the potential of human resources, the potential of natural resources, potential buyers (markets), institutions, and local culture. Independent village design is a village development pattern based on an integrated design starting from the input subsystem, primary production subsystem, product processing subsystem, marketing subsystem, and support service subsystem. Future development carried out in independent villages is the development of the economic, social and environmental potential of the village, the development of business independence and entrepreneurship in the village, the development of quality human resources and the strengthening of village community institutions, as well as the development of networks and partnerships. The

benefits of an independent village are the development of the village potential to improve the welfare of the community in the area through the creation of employment opportunities, increasing economic and cultural business activities based on local wisdom in the village, increasing village independence in carrying out development activities, and reducing regional development disparities between villages and cities [6].

The SDGs-based village data update is a more detailed data update of the Village Building Index (IDM) to provide more information as the data is deepened at the RT (neighbourhood association), family and community level. to data improvement process.

State IDMs are focused on efforts to strengthen village autonomy. This indicator follows the spirit of nationalism to improve the quality of life in villages. This is very clearly shown in the National Development Planning document by streamlining the implementation and political commitment of Law No. 6 of 2014 on Villages (Village Law). To develop Indonesia out of villages through the establishment of the Village Ministry (Ministry of Villages, Development and Resettlement of Disadvantaged Areas) under the leadership of the Jokowi Cabinet.

The Building Village Index 2015 is a composite index of social, economic and cultural aspects. The three dimensions are made up of variables, each of which is an operational indicator. The IDM classifies the village into her five statuses: (i) very underdeveloped villages; (ii) disadvantaged villages; (iii) village development; (iv) advanced villages; (v) independent villages. A village classification developed village index representing the diverse characteristics of each village with a score range of 0.27 to 0.92. The division into five village statuses should strengthen the status determination of village development while at the same time encouraging necessary political intervention. [7].

There are 18 points that become development destination villages, of which points 1–17 are national SDGs points and for village SDGs plus one point involving participation, culture, and local wisdom institutions.

A. Village SDGs Number 1: Villages Without Poverty

This goal aims to bring rural poverty to 0% by 2030. This means that by 2030 there will be no poor people in the village. Of course, in order to achieve this goal, many measures will be collectively implemented by either the central government, local governments or village governments to achieve the goal of poverty-free villages, such as: is needed. B. Increase the income of the poor, which guarantees access to service points and protects the whole community. RPJPN 2005–2025 takes a multifaceted approach to poverty issues. A framework for ensuring that poverty is not just related to income levels but includes several factors such as: (i) Vulnerability and vulnerability to impoverishment of communities or societies; (ii) the difference between yes/no in realizing the basic rights of the population and yes/no in treating individuals or groups in living with dignity [8].

To measure poverty, the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) uses a draft Needs Met Criteria (Basic Needs Approach). There is a cost to this approach. Poor people are therefore those whose average monthly per capita expenditure is below the poverty line. The size of poor households is shown in Table 1.

Poverty is seen as an economic inability to meet food and non-food-based needs, measured from (Table 2)

Table 1. Household Characteristics by Poverty Status 2020–2021 (Source: BPS, 2020)

Household Characteristics	Household Characteristics According to Poverty Status											
	Poor Households					Not Poor Households						
	2020		2021			2020		2021				
	Semester 1	Semester 2	Tahunan	Semester 1	Semester 2	Tahunan	Semester 1	Semester 2	Years	Semester 1	Semester 2	Years
Average number of stairs (person)	4.66	4.83	–	4.49	4.50	–	3.63	3.70	–	3.51	3.47	–
Percentage of female household heads	15.88	13.37	–	13.19	12.64	–	15.81	15.48	–	14.48	14.98	–
Average age household heads (years)	50.75	50.91	–	50.18	50.32	–	48.55	49.75	–	48.35	48.90	–
Average length of schooling of household heads (years)	5.85	–	–	6.14	6.43	–	8.43	–	–	8.56	8.58	–
Education level of head of household (%)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Tidak Tamat SD	33.27	29.68	–	29.86	28.41	–	18.25	18.36	–	16.71	16.56	–
SD	37.16	37.03	–	37.74	38.10	–	28.13	28.63	–	28.15	28.44	–

(continued)

Table 1. (continued)

Household Characteristics	Household Characteristics According to Poverty Status											
	Poor Households						Not Poor Households					
	2020		2021		2020		2021		2020		2021	
	Semester 1	Semester 2	Tahunan	Semester 1	Semester 2	Tahunan	Semester 1	Semester 2	Years	Semester 1	Semester 2	Years
SMP	13.82	13.82	-	15.05	15.96	-	15.21	15.45	-	16.15	17.42	-
SMA	14.31	14.99	-	15.54	14.90	-	28.72	27.83	-	28.70	27.69	-
PT	1.44	16.61	-	1.81	2.64	-	9.69	9.74	-	10.29	9.89	-
Main source of household income (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doesn't work	15.02	14.76	-	12.90	14.84	-	13.20	15.51	-	12.22	12.86	-
Agriculture	46.30	45.78	-	51.33	47.39	-	27.33	27.73	-	31.60	30.74	-
Industry	6.58	6.55	-	6.08	6.83	-	9.81	9.38	-	9.13	9.23	-
Lainnya	32.10	32.91	-	29.69	30.93	-	49.66	47.34	-	47.05	47.18	-

Table 2. Number and Percentage of Poor Population by Region, March 2019–March 2020 (Source: BPS, 2020)

Region/Year	Amount Poor People (Million People)	Percentage Poor People
Urban		
March 2019	9.99	6.69
March 2020	11.16	7.38
Rural		
March 2019	15.15	12.85
March 2020	15.26	12.82
Total		
March 2019	25.14	9.41
March 2020	26.42	9.78
Town and Village		49.21
Village		55.68
City		45.97

To achieve the target of 0 percent rural poverty by 2030, there are several targets that must be achieved in the village. Among them, as many as 100 percent of urban villages have health insurance cards; heads of poor families and women with disabilities (PEKKA) 100 percent receive assistance to fulfill basic needs; coverage of health services, childbirth and immunization, water and sanitation for the lowest 40 percent of the population's income; access and education services; adequate housing for low-income residents; and the fulfillment of other basic needs [9].

B. Village SDGs Number 2: Villages Without Hunger

By 2030, the goals to be achieved are no hunger in villages, villages to achieve food sovereignty, as well as improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture. These goals are in line with Indonesia's development priorities as stated in the priority of food security and job creation.

The second agenda of the Village SDGs is to end all types of hunger in villages by 2030 and strive for the creation of food security, to ensure that everyone has good food security leading to a healthy life. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to increase food access and increase agricultural production in a sustainable manner, which includes increasing farmer productivity and income, developing technology and market access, sustainable food production systems, and score-plus production agriculture [10].

C. Village SDGs Number 3: Healthy and Prosperous Villages

The goal is to ensure a healthy life for the villagers in order to achieve prosperity. This goal requires villagers to have easy access to medical services. Basic Health Research 2018 (Risksedas) shows that: relationship between household knowledge and hospital accessibility in terms of mode of transport, distance traveled, time and cost. Results obtained: single 37.1%; difficult 36.9%; and very difficult 26%. For this reason, in order to achieve his SDG goals for the village, the village government and supervillages need to make available: access to health services for villagers, affordable health insurance for villagers, reduced maternal mortality (MMR) and infant mortality (IMR), increased complete immunization of infants, access to contraceptives, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, obesity control, malaria, leprosy, filariasis (elephantiasis), drug abuse control, adolescent fertility reduction [11]. Abuse and declining teenage fertility.

D. Village SDGs Number 4: Quality Village Education

The development aims to increase the income of the rural poor, provide villagers with access to basic services, and protect all villagers from all forms of disaster. To achieve the goal of increasing the income of the rural poor, the main objective of this goal is to improve the quality of human resources in villages. Education is an investment that determines the future of a country. Education improves the quality and competitiveness of village manpower. Therefore, village governments, together with super villages, must ensure that villagers have access to quality educational services and that villagers have easy access to service education. Therefore, quality village education In order to achieve the village SDG goals, village governments, with the support of supervillages, should.

Villagers' access to licensed education services. Access of villagers to educational institutions of residents. Make quality services and affordable education available to villagers. In addition, this goal focuses on skills services for villagers, pre-primary education services, non-formal education, availability of reading parks and village libraries [12].

E. Village SDGs Number 5: Involvement of Village Women

With this goal, the village government is at the forefront of gender mainstreaming with the support of various organizations. By 2030, the Village SDGs aim to create conditions in which all villagers enjoy a fair status without discrimination for women in all professions. In addition to fair treatment, it gives village women equal opportunities in public affairs. Achieving her SDGs in the village also requires ending all forms of violence against women and children.

Some of the indicators for achieving this village SDGs goals are: the availability of space and opportunities for the involvement of women in village government, both as village officials and in the Village Representative Body (BPD); the average age of Maria's first woman; health services for women, and education services for women; and the involvement of women in the planning and implementation of village development [13].

F. Village SDGs Number 6: Villages with Clean Water and Sanitation

Clean water and proper sanitation are basic human needs. Providing clean water and adequate sanitation remains a problem around the world. Meeting the need for clean, potable water and sanitation is therefore a sustainable development goal.

His achievement of the SDGs in this village can be measured in a number of ways, including: household access to drinking water and adequate sanitation will reach 100% by 2030. There is efficiency in using drinking water. Actions to protect and restore ecosystems associated with water resources such as mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, groundwater and lakes [14].

G. Village SDGs Number 7: Clean and Renewable Energy Village

Energy is an economic driver and a prerequisite for development. The availability of sufficient and affordable energy can support the fulfillment of basic needs such as food, health services, quality education, which supports quality human development. Preparation for greater energy access in remote areas and villages, where energy access is very limited, has contributed to a significant increase in community income.

The electrification ratio is an indicator used by the government to measure the reach of energy supply in Indonesia, which is defined as the number of houses connected to electricity regardless of the quality of the electricity supply received. Until 2019, not all villages in Indonesia have electricity. Ministry of Village data. PDT and Transmigration show that as of 2019, there are 1,667 villages in Indonesia, which includes 258,252 households, both of which do not have electricity facilities.

The electricity strategy adopted by the village is to expand the existing distribution network and build renewable energy plants and hybrid plants for very remote villages and use oil/BBM-fueled generators (PLN, 2017). The village electricity program in 2019 targets 1,746 villages, therefore, to meet the population's need for energy, as well as to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, as a global commitment, the government encourages the continuous increase in the role of new and renewable energy as part of efforts to maintain resilience. And energy independence. According to PP No. 79 of 2014 concerning the National Energy Policy, the target for new and renewable energy mix in 2025 are at least 23% and 31% in 2050.

The goal of the Village SDGs is to ensure that everyone has access to renewable energy. The achievement of this destination by 2030 can be measured by several indicators, including: household electricity consumption in the village at least reaching 1,200 kwh; Households in the village use gas or used wood for cooking; use of renewable mixed energy in the village [15].

H. Village SDGs Number 8: Equitable Village Economic Growth

In the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian economy, and even the world, are facing extremely difficult challenges. In the second quarter of 2020, BPS (2020) announced a 5.32 contraction in the Indonesian economy. As a result, Indonesia's poverty rate in March 2020 reached her 26.42 million, or 9.78%. That number has increased by

1.28 million, or 0.37%, since March 2019. In rural areas, the number of poor people decreased by 0.03%, while in urban areas it increased by 0.69%.

The same thing also happened to the Farmer's Exchange Rate (NTPT) which decreased from 99.94 in July 2020 to 98.64 in August 2020 or decreased by 1.31. Previously, Indonesia's Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) in February 2020 reached 4.99 percent, down 0.02 percent. Points compared to February 2019 TPT.

Economic growth that accompanies the equitable distribution of development outcomes is the main target of this village's SDGs, among others: creating decent jobs, and opening up new economic opportunities for all villagers. Indicators of the success of this goal include labor absorbed in field work; implementation of labor-intensive village treasury creation capable of absorbing 50 percent of the village workforce; a workplace that provides a sense of security and is equipped with health care facilities [16].

I. Village SDGs Number 9: Village Infrastructure and Innovation as Needed

Physical strength and human resources play an important role in economic growth. The availability of physical capital is closely related to the availability of investment funds (Maryaningsih, et al.: 2014). A World Bank study (1994) states: the GDP (gross domestic product) elasticity of a country's infrastructure ranges from 0.07 to 0.44. This translates to a 7% to 44% increase in GDP for a 1% increase in infrastructure availability, which is quite a number.

Therefore, to achieve positive economic growth, the reliability of village infrastructure is crucial. Starting from the infrastructure of village roads, village axis roads, and other infrastructure, which supports the economic activities of the villagers, such as infrastructure in agriculture, fisheries, and other sectors.

In addition to infrastructure, the Village SDGs also press for innovations in villages in all fields, such as the economy, public services, and superior village products. Therefore, the Village SDGs use several indicators of success that can be carried out by village and supra-village governments, including: reliable road conditions; dock/boat mooring; industrial growth in the village; and the contribution of industry to rural economic growth [17].

J. Village SDGs Number 10: Villages Without Gap

Problem gaps always accompany the development of activities. Income and wealth inequality is a global problem and has been on the rise in recent decades, rising to 11% even in developing countries. The richest 1% of the world's population currently controls up to 40% of the world's wealth, while the world's poorest 10% earn only 2%–7%.

Centralized development planning, not taking into account spatial conditions, is more likely to exacerbate disparities, both regional disparities and inter-community disparities. Inequality is an indicator that causes the economic development of a region or country not to be enjoyed equally by various welfare groups. Therefore, efforts to reduce inequality become an important effort in overcoming poverty.

The Village SDGs aim to reduce and eliminate inequality by 2030. To achieve this success, it is measured by the village Gini coefficient; poverty rate in the village; village development status; and the civil liberties index in the village [18].

K. Village SDGs Number 11: Safe and Comfortable Village Residential Area

Settlements are basic human needs that must be met so that humans can carry out social and economic functions in society. Fulfillment of the right to live requires adequate, clean, safe, and sustainable housing. The percentage of livable houses in urban areas is higher than in rural areas.

The need for livable settlements at affordable prices is often not matched by the availability of settlements that meet the required infrastructure standards, such as green open spaces, sports fields, places of business and trade, public service facilities, sanitation, clean water, and waste management.

This goal, until 2030, targets the realization of an inclusive, safe, strong, and sustainable village, with several targets achieving clean and healthy surface areas, creating a safe environment through community self-help, and building the participation of all parties in village development [19].

L. Village SDGs Number 12: Environmentally Aware Village Consumption and Production

This goal relates to efforts to reduce the environmental impact of the planet through rational production and consumption patterns. Economic growth is an important indicator for realizing the well-being of citizens. However, the economic growth generated must take sustainability into account. Therefore, we need to take steps to reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume food and other resources. Decoupling economic growth from resource consumption and environmental destruction is one of the village's SDGs goals.

Efficient management of shared natural resources and efforts to reduce toxic waste and pollutants are key goals in achieving this goal. One is to encourage citizens, businesses and consumers to recycle and reduce waste. This calls for a more sustainable shift in production and consumption activities.

Village policies that are conducive and environmentally friendly are needed. One of them is determined by handling waste and garbage according to needs. Handling waste properly supports the creation of sustainable production and consumption patterns. Waste management in cities is more recorded than in rural areas. In urban areas, waste disposal sites (TPS) have also been built. But that is not the case in the countryside. Table 5.9 shows the percentage of household households in the city based on the most common way of handling waste.

The indicators for the success of the Village SDGs include: can be seen from village policies that regulate waste management in the business world; there is an efficient use of natural resources; as well as efforts to manage household waste and to the business world [20].

M. Village SDGs Number 13: Climate Change Responsive Village

The impacts of climate change will be felt in almost every country in the world, with dire consequences for life. According to UNDP data (2019), greenhouse gas emissions are now more than 50% higher than they were in 1990. Climate-related economic disasters average annual losses in the hundreds of billions of dollars. Not to mention the human impact of geophysical disasters that killed 1.3 million people and injured 4.4 billion between 1998 and 2017. 91% of it is climate related.

The village SDGs aim to help reduce the impact of global climate change, with several programs that can be carried out by village governments according to their principles and functions. The success of achieving this goal can be seen from several indicators, one of which is the disaster risk index in the village [21].

N. Village SDGs Number 14: Village Cares for the Marine Environment

More than 3 billion people depend on sea and coastal biodiversity and marine resources for their livelihoods, contributing about \$28 trillion to the global economy each year (UN, 2019). In addition, the ocean also absorbs her 30% of the carbon dioxide produced by humans. But what is happening now is the continued degradation of coastal waters, ocean acidification, and 30% of the world's fish stocks due to pollution emitting an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic waste per km² of ocean. It is overfished well below the level. Achieve sustainable results.

The purpose of the Village SDGs is to protect the coast and the sea. To measure the success of achieving this goal, the following indicators are used: village policies related to marine resource protection; there is a reasonable increase in fishing; and there is no illegal fishing [22].

O. Village SDGs Number 15: Villages Care for the Land Environment

Demand for food continues to increase around the world. It is estimated that up to 9 billion people will live on Earth by 2050, due to a combination of environmental degradation and urgent need for land. Efforts should therefore be made to keep the country safe and productive, especially on LANs. However, in 2018, the area of significant country across Indonesia was 9,453,729 ha, and the area of very important country reached her 4,552,721 ha.

In order to fulfill human needs today and in the future, and to protect wildlife, the SDGs of this village aims to protect natural resources and wildlife. To see the success of achieving this goal, indicators are used, including village government policies related to efforts to conserve biodiversity; green open areas; and the number of endangered animals [23].

P. Village SDGs Number 16: Peaceful Village with Justice

One of the goals of SDG villages is to create safe village conditions so that village managers can function fairly and effectively. Various efforts must therefore be made by village and supervillage governments to significantly reduce all forms of violence and to find long-term solutions to inter-village conflicts. So far, the crime rate in the village remains fairly high.

The Village SDGs set several targets to be achieved by 2030: no incidents of crime, brawls, domestic violence (KDRT), and violence against children; sustainability of the culture of gotong royong in the village; increase the democracy index in the village; and the absence of trafficking in persons and children of workers [24].

Q. Village SDGs Number 17: Partnership for Village Development

A partnership to achieve the goals of this development village basically means realizing sustainable development as a whole through the implementation and activation of the partnership village. This is because without the participation of close people, the development of the village will not go well. It starts with the community leaders, the youth leaders, the girls who run the village economy, the university, the business community, the village leaders, of course the village officials and the village advisory board (BPD).

The Village SDGs requires a good partnership between the village and various villages. This includes partnerships with other villages, or with villages. Because only through partnership/cooperation can sustainable development be realized. Therefore, the village must be able to reduce the ego to realize the 2030 Village SDGs.

To measure this achievement goal, several indicators of achievement were used, including: the existence and form of village cooperation with third parties; availability of an internet network in the village; village statistics, and export commodities and activities per village [25].

R. Village SDGs Number 18: Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture

Village institutions are a very important factor in promoting sustainable development. Therefore, the existence of village institutions needs to be strengthened to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The SDGs Village strives to maintain local knowledge, activate and mobilize all institutional elements of the village. Because all village elements are included, a strong and functioning village institution in people's lives supports diversity in dynamic village life and facilitates the village's achievement of her SDGs.



Fig. 2. National SDGs Score (Source: Village Information System (kemendes.go.id)) [25]

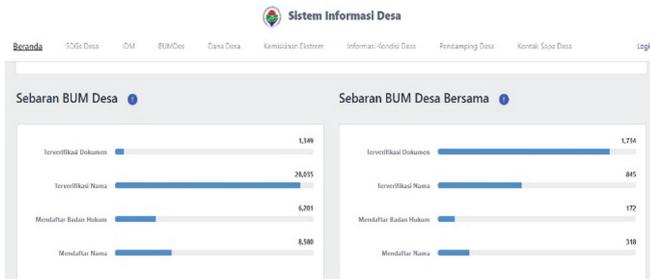


Fig. 3. Distribution of Village-Owned Enterprises [26]

In 2018, population participation in social activities in the region was very high, reaching 85.43% (BPS, 2018). Categorized by place of residence, rural residents are more likely to participate in social activities than urban residents (88.56% vs. 82.94%). The three social activities most participated in by the population aged 10 and over over the past three months were death activities (63.87%), religious activities (61.87%), and other social activities (46.82%).

Several indicators will be used to achieve the SDGs Village 2030 goals, including: mutual support and cooperation sustainability activities; involvement of religious leaders in village development activities; Protect villagers from the weak and orphans. Protection of cultural villages. A solution to the population problem based on a cultural approach.

Based on the achievement of the SDGs national score on the first Sunday of August 2022, the villages whose inputs have not been maximized can be seen in Fig. 2.

It can be read that in driving the economy in the village, the village has a village-owned business entity. The institutions can be seen in Fig. 3.

It can be seen in the village development assessment index launched by the Ministry of villages, disadvantaged areas, and transmigration (Fig. 4).

Ranking	Provinsi	Status IDM			
1	BALI	2022 2021	MANDIRI dari 636 desa MAJU dari 626 desa	0.8260 0.8027	+2.81%
2	DI YOGYAKARTA	2022 2021	MAJU dari 792 desa MAJU dari 782 desa	0.8126 0.7920	+2.58%
3	JAWA BARAT	2022 2021	MAJU dari 5121 desa MAJU dari 5212 desa	0.7529 0.7202	+4.33%
4	JAWA TIMUR	2022 2021	MAJU dari 7774 desa MAJU dari 7724 desa	0.7617 0.7570	+0.60%
5	SUMATERA BARAT	2022 2021	MAJU dari 926 desa MAJU dari 906 desa	0.7402 0.7194	+3.00%
6	KALIMANTAN BARAT	2022 2021	MAJU dari 2031 desa BERKEMBANG dari 2051 desa	0.7302 0.6976	+4.67%
7	KERUPUKAN RANGKAI BERTAMBAH	2022 2021	MAJU dari 104 desa BERKEMBANG dari 105 desa	0.7247 0.7011	+3.22%
8	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	2022 2021	MAJU dari 641 desa BERKEMBANG dari 641 desa	0.7244 0.7071	+2.42%
9	NUSA TENGGARA BARAT	2022 2021	MAJU dari 1007 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1000 desa	0.7239 0.6990	+3.52%
10	SULAWESI UTARA	2022 2021	MAJU dari 7501 desa BERKEMBANG dari 7471 desa	0.7194 0.6969	+3.22%
11	JAWA TENGAH	2022 2021	MAJU dari 7809 desa BERKEMBANG dari 7829 desa	0.7118 0.6893	+3.12%
12	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	2022 2021	MAJU dari 1864 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1864 desa	0.7105 0.6742	+5.11%
13	JAMBI	2022 2021	MAJU dari 1399 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1399 desa	0.7089 0.6892	+2.85%
14	GORONTALO	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 657 desa BERKEMBANG dari 657 desa	0.7068 0.6796	+4.70%
15	SULAWESI SELATAN	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 2255 desa BERKEMBANG dari 2255 desa	0.7019 0.6693	+4.63%
16	LAMPUNG	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 2433 desa BERKEMBANG dari 2433 desa	0.7018 0.6696	+3.64%
17	RIAU	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 1591 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1591 desa	0.7012 0.6746	+3.79%
18	KEPULAUAN RIAU	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 275 desa BERKEMBANG dari 275 desa	0.6914 0.6693	+3.37%
19	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 1433 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1433 desa	0.6782 0.6517	+3.91%
20	BENGKULU	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 1341 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1341 desa	0.6749 0.6528	+3.42%
21	SULAWESI TENGAH	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 1842 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1842 desa	0.6706 0.6454	+3.31%
22	SUMATERA SELATAN	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 2853 desa BERKEMBANG dari 2853 desa	0.6680 0.6500	+2.69%
23	BANTEN	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 1238 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1238 desa	0.6626 0.6445	+2.73%
24	MALUKU	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 1190 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1190 desa	0.6526 0.6290	+3.62%
25	KALIMANTAN UTARA	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 447 desa BERKEMBANG dari 447 desa	0.6521 0.6292	+3.51%
26	ACEH	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 6497 desa BERKEMBANG dari 6497 desa	0.6482 0.6201	+4.34%
27	SULAWESI TENGGARA	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 1908 desa BERKEMBANG dari 1908 desa	0.6465 0.6231	+3.62%
28	SULAWESI BARAT	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 575 desa BERKEMBANG dari 575 desa	0.6309 0.6043	+4.22%
29	SUMATERA UTARA	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 5417 desa BERKEMBANG dari 5417 desa	0.6155 0.6004	+2.45%
30	NUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	2022 2021	BERKEMBANG dari 3026 desa TERTINGGAL dari 3026 desa	0.6104 0.5885	+3.59%

Fig. 4. IDM Status Every Province

4 Conclusions

Development in villages is based on the achievement of the SDGs, this is in line with the achievement of the national SDGs. Realizing a village without poverty, without hunger, clean water and proper sanitation, clean and renewable energy, infrastructure and innovation according to needs, healthy and prosperous villagers, receiving quality education, participating women, equitable economic growth, conscious consumption and production environment, the environment remains safe and comfortable, responsive to climate change, and the specific goals of the SDGs are village institutions that are dynamic and adaptive to village culture.

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