



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa Program: Implementation and Obstacles in Kedungbanteng, Banyumas

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Abstract. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program are efforts to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals. SDGs Desa achievement is a derivative of SDGs National to 18 areas of development focus with a scale of values from 0 to 100. SDGs Desa in Kedungbanteng, Banyumas only reached a value of 37.12. This shows that there is a problem with the implementation of SDGs Desa in Kedungbanteng, Banyumas. This research aims to know and analyze the implementation and obstacles of SDGs program in Kedugbanteng, Banyumas. The method used is qualitative law research with an empirical approach. Uses primary data and secondary data types. Primary data is interview, focus group discussion (FGD), as well as secondary data of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The research show has not been implemented optimally, especially with regard to the process of inputting data from the questionnaire results into the Village Information System. However, the obstacles that have been faced so far are related to the understanding related to unclear indicator parameters, lack of internet access in the village, inadequate human resources, understanding of the use of applications, and not many facilities and infrastructure. Because the results of this settlement will be the focus of the government in making plans and giving recommendations for the achievement of SDGs Desa strategy. thus, it is necessary to build a joint commitment between the government of the village and the community to SDGs Desa.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals Desa, Implementation, Obstacle.

1. Introduction

Transforming Our World on September 25, 2015 set the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. Action creates a world free from poverty, hunger and disease, respects human rights, justice and equality and allows every country to enjoy inclusive and sustainable economic growth. SDGs are stipulated by Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 consisting of 17 (seventeen) goals and 169 targets.[1] In this case, the Indonesian government has a strategic role in managing the potential resources available. In order to accelerate the development carried out, the current Indonesian government should focus on equitable distribution of existing infrastructure. In addition, population problems, optimization of natural resources,

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and collection of economic capital resources must be considered in order to succeed in facing the demographic bonus.[2]

Thus, SDGs are a proposal for the development of nations which is a continuation and refinement of previous development proposals known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The proposal contains development goals and targets to be achieved, in which they are responses to crucial issues or problems faced by the nations of the world, such as poverty, maternal and infant mortality, water and hygiene, and others.[3]. In other words, the SDGs are a refinement of the MDGs because (1) the SDGs are more comprehensive, prepared by involving more countries with universal goals for developed and developing countries; (2) Expand funding sources, in addition to developed country aid as well as private sources; (3) emphasize human rights so that discrimination does not occur in poverty alleviation in all its dimensions; (4) inclusive, specifically targeting vulnerable groups (no one left behind); (5) involvement of all stakeholders; (6) the MDGs only target a halving reduction while the SDGs target to complete all goals (zero goals); (7) SDGs not only contain objectives but also means of implementation.[4]

In order to localize SDG's in Indonesia, SDG's Desa was formed. SDGs Desa are outlined in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Villages, and Transmigration Number 20 of 2021 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment. In relation to budget allocation, the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2023, especially Article 5 paragraph (2) states that the priority of using village funds is directed to programs and/or activities to accelerate the achievement of SDGs Desa.

Kedungbanteng District is one of the sub-districts in Banyumas Regency, Central Java. Located 6 km from the capital of Banyumas Regency, namely Purwokerto. The area of Kedungbanteng District is 6,021.94 Ha consisting of 14 villages and covers 4.54 percent of the total district area.[5] This sub-district is one of the areas where villages in it carry out village development with various activities and policies to support the achievement of SDGs Desa. This study will analyze related to the implementation and obstacles of the SDGs Desa program in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency.

2. Problems

- a. How is the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Desa program in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency?
- b. How is the obstacles to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Desa program in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency?

3. Method

The method used is qualitative legal research with an empirical juridical approach, which is a research approach used to describe the conditions seen in the field as they are.[6] This study used primary data types and secondary data. Primary data are interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs), and documentation studies. The FGD was conducted with representatives of village officials from 14 villages in Kedungbanteng District. Secondary data in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Research specifications are descriptive, namely a description of various legal problems that are the object of research and can provide conclusions that are not general. The research location is in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency. The data obtained is then processed using data reduction, namely simplification, classification, then discarding unnecessary data so that the data produces meaningful information and makes it easier for researchers to draw conclusions. Display data is compiling relevant data so that it becomes information that can be inferred. The stage of data processing and data categorization, which is dividing data into parts that have something in common. The method of presenting data in this study will be presented in the form of a systematic, logical, and rational description. All existing primary and secondary data will be linked to each other in accordance with the main problems studied, namely the implementation and obstacles of the SDGs Desa program in Kedungbanteng Village, Banyumas Regency.

4. Discussion

4.1. Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Desa Program in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency

Village based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Village is defined as a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, rights of origin, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. In other words, the village is an area that has a strategic role and function in terms of managing development resources that affect the income of the village itself.[7] This is because the village has potential both from natural resources (physical) and human resources (non-physical) that can be managed and utilized for the development and sustainability of life of the village community.[7]

The idea of village development can be realized with the presence of the Sustainable Development Goals Desa (SDGs Desa) program based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Villages, and Transmigration Number 21 of 2021 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment. Furthermore, Indonesia is one of the UN members that implements SDGs by ratifying SDG's through Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable

Development Achievements which is the legal umbrella for the implementation of SDG's at the provincial and district / city levels. SDGs consist of 17 goals with 169 measurable achievements determined by the United Nations.

Sustainable development is an integrative solution to village development.[8] The core of Indonesia's development lies in the village because the village is a source of problem identification, has a fairly high number of underprivileged people, limited health levels, poor purchasing power, and low levels of education.[8] In general, SDGs rely on three pillars, namely: first, the social pillar, namely human development in the social sphere. Second, the economic pillar that focuses on economic development. Third, environmental pillars include biodiversity.[9]

Article 1 number 14 states that SDGs Desa are an integrated effort of village development to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals. In addition, SDGs Desa are also the direction of village development policy and village community empowerment. The preparation carried out and the alignment of the direction of village development policies and village empowerment through the Village Information System. The SDG's Desa aims to realize:

- a. Village without poverty;
- b. Village without hunger;
- c. Healthy and prosperous villages;
- d. Quality village education;
- e. Involvement of village women;
- f. Villages deserve clean water and sanitation;
- g. Clean and renewable energy villages;
- h. Village economic growth is evenly distributed;
- i. Village infrastructure and innovation as needed;
- j. Village without gaps;
- k. The village residential area is safe and comfortable;
- l. Environmentally conscious village consumption and production;
- m. Climate change response villages;
- n. The village cares for the marine environment;
- o. The village cares for the terrestrial environment;
- p. A village of peace with justice;
- q. Partnerships for village development; and
- r. Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

In other words, SDGs Desa must include integrated efforts to realize villages achieving zero poverty and hunger, economic growth, concern for people's health and welfare, environmentally friendly, supporting education, women-friendly, responsive culture which is in line with the ambitions of National SDGs.[10] It was also mentioned that the contribution of SDGs Desa to National SDGs can reach 74 percent.[11]

Kedungbanteng District is a sub-district in Banyumas Regency, Central Java Province, Indonesia. Geographically, the north of Kedungbanteng District is bordered by Pekalongan Residency, the south is bordered by Karanglewes District, the east is bordered by Beturaden District, and the west is bordered by Karanglewes District.

There are 14 villages included in Kedungbanteng District. The 14 villages in Kedungbanteng District include:

Table 1. Number of Villages and Area in Kedungbanteng District

| No | Village | Area (km ²) |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. | Kedungbanteng | 1.28 |
| 2. | Kebocoran | 1.63 |
| 3. | Karangsalam Kidul | 1.55 |
| 4. | Beji | 2.16 |
| 5. | Karangnangka | 1.99 |
| 6. | Keniten | 1.86 |
| 7. | Dawuhan Wetan | 2.54 |
| 8. | Dawuhan Kulon | 1.85 |
| 9. | Baseh | 13.07 |
| 10. | Kalisalak | 12.65 |
| 11. | Windujaya | 3.12 |
| 12. | Kalikesur | 1.64 |
| 13. | Kutaliman | 2.18 |
| 14. | Melung | 12.70 |

**Source: Kecamatan Kedungbanteng dalam Angka 2021*

Overall, there are a total of 62 hamlets and 317 neighboring communities (RT) with Beji Village as the village that has the most RT, namely 52 RT.[5] Village development starts from the stages of collecting village data, using the results to understand village profiles, using them to compile village development planning, choose priority activities and monitor the success of activities, and measure the achievement of SDGs Desa goals through various implementation of village development activities.[12]

SDGs Desa data collection in Kedungbanteng District has been started since early 2020. Village data collection as per Article 1 number 15 of Permendesa PDPT Number 20 of 2021 is the process of excavating, collecting, recording, verifying and validating SDGs Desa data, which contains objective data on Village territory and citizenship in the form of Village assets and potential assets that can be utilized to

achieve Village Development goals, economic, social, and cultural issues that can be used as recommendation material for the preparation of village development programs and activities, as well as data and other related information that describes the objective conditions of villages and village communities. Data collection was carried out using questionnaires filled out by each individual consisting of village questionnaires, RT questionnaires, family questionnaires, and individual questionnaires. The village questionnaire consists of: description of the location of the village; description of village administration; village deliberations; village regulations; APBDesa and village assets; service; village community institutions; village-owned enterprises; and village infrastructure.

RT questionnaires include descriptions of the locations of neighborhood communities; description of RT and RW administrators; economic institutions within the RT; infrastructure in the RT environment; environment and natural disaster events; education in the RT environment; health in the RT environment; religious, social and cultural; security. Then the family questionnaire is a description of the location; family description; and settlements. Finally, the individual questionnaire contains: a description of the individual; job description; health description; description of education.

The results of the data collection resulted in the achievement of SDGs Desa in Kedungbanteng District by 37.12 percent. The percentage of achievement of each indicator is as follows:



Picture 1. Achievement of SDGs Desa in Kedungbanteng Village

*Source: SDGs Desa | Sistem Informasi Desa (kemendesa.go.id) pada 13 Agustus 2023

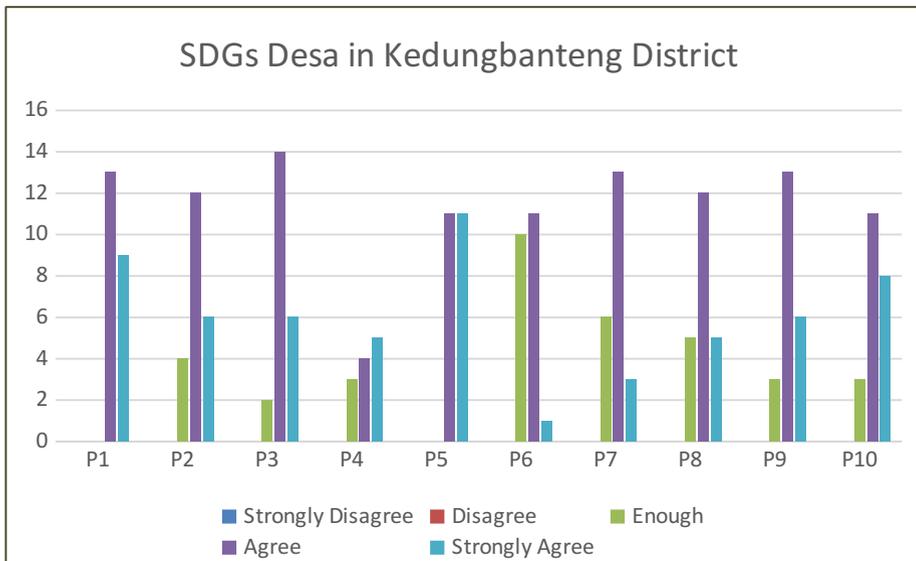
The achievement of the SDGs Desa program in each village of Kedungbanteng District can be seen from the following table:

Table 2. Achievement of SDGs Desa for each Village in Kedungbanteng District

| No | Village | Village SGD's Achievement |
|-----|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | Kedungbanteng | 28.81 |
| 2. | Kebocoran | 31.49 |
| 3. | Karangsalam Kidul | 42.71 |
| 4. | Beji | 26.14 |
| 5. | Karangnangka | 27.72 |
| 6. | Keniten | 32.31 |
| 7. | Dawuhan Wetan | 29.03 |
| 8. | Dawuhan Kulon | 41.12 |
| 9. | Basoh | 52.34 |
| 10. | Kalialak | 0.00 |
| 11. | Windujaya | 24.43 |
| 12. | Kalikesur | 27.32 |
| 13. | Kutaliman | 26.06 |
| 14. | Melung | 25.43 |

*sumber: SDGs Desa | Sistem Informasi Desa (kemendes.go.id) pada 13 Agustus 2023

Based on these data, questionnaires were filled out by representatives of each village apparatus in Kedungbanteng District to determine the implementation of SDGs Desa from the government's perspective which resulted in the following findings:



Picture 2. Questionnaire Results Data by Village Apparatus

In the first question regarding knowledge of the SDGs Desa program, 9 people answered strongly in agreement and 13 others answered in the affirmative. This shows the high level of knowledge from village officials on the existence of the SDGs Desa program. The second question, as many as 6 people answered strongly agreed with their knowledge of SDGs Desa indicators or parameters, 12 people answered in the affirmative, and only 4 people answered enough. The third question about basic knowledge of SDGs Desa program implementation in villages showed a significant difference, 6 people answered strongly agree, 14 people answered affirmatively, and only 2 people answered enough. The fourth question regarding knowledge of the role of village governments in realizing the SDGs Desa program, as many as 5 people answered very agree, 4 people answered affirmatively, and 3 others answered enough. The fifth question relates to villages that have prioritized several programs to support the achievement of SDGs, 11 people answered strongly in agreement and 11 others answered in the affirmative. The sixth question related to the community who knew and understood the SDGs program in the village showed a significant difference because only 1 person answered strongly agree, 11 people agreed, and 10 others answered enough. The seventh question relates to the synergy between village governments, communities, and related parties in implementing the SDGs, 3 people answered strongly in the affirmative, 13 people answered in the affirmative, and 6 others answered enough. The eighth question about villages already knows and understands the process of inputting data on the SDGs Desa program, 5 people answered very agree, 12 people answered affirmatively, and 5 others answered enough. The ninth question relates to efforts to integrate the SDGs Desa program into the village development plan or village government work plan, as many as 6 people answered very agree, 13 people answered affirmatively, and 3 people answered enough. The last question was related to villages that have utilized local resources in supporting the SDGs Desa program, 8 people answered very affirmatively, 11 people answered affirmatively, and 3 others answered sufficiently.

Based on these data, it shows that village officials in Kedungbanteng District already know and understand the SDGs Desa program, including indicators or parameters as well as the legal basis for its implementation in each village. However, villages do not fully understand their role in achieving SDGs indicators. On the other hand, villages have prioritized several programs to support the achievement of SDGs, but the challenge is community understanding and participation in their implementation. Thus, the village strives to synergize between the government, the community, and related stakeholders to make the program effective, including in data implication. With so much potential, the village also optimizes local resources to achieve SDGs Desa.

In order to find out the practice, supported by interview data to ATBW as the Head of Beji Village Planning, explained that Beji Village through the village government makes SDGs as one of the bases for developing villages to solve existing problems. One of the physical forms of the implementation of SDGs Desa is the creation of 'embung' as a means of fish farming and a forum for empowerment for fish farming farmer groups in Beji village. Overall, ATBW explained that data

collection through questionnaires in Beji Village had been carried out even though it had not run optimally. This can be seen from the Village Information System that as of August 12, 2023, the SDGs score in Beji Village only reached 26.14 percent. In several indicators, it is still at a score of 0.00, including village infrastructure and innovation according to needs, environmentally conscious village consumption and production, climate change response village, marine environment care village, land environment care village, and partnership for village development.[13] Technically, the data collection carried out in Beji Village assigns RT/RW or people appointed by the Village Head due to the lack of availability of human resources.

In addition, AMW as the Head of Kalikesur Village explained that the SDGs Desa program contributes to village development performance and mobilizes every existing cadre. One of the programs that has been carried out is in the health sector by providing latrine facilities to several heads of families. This correlates with the achievement of the decent village indicator of clean water and sanitation in Kelikesur Village which reached 69.50 percent as of August 12, 2023[13], greater than some other indicators whose achievement is below 50 percent. Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals mandates water management in accordance with the sixth goal, namely clean water and sanitation. The general target by 2030 to achieve adequate and equitable access to sanitation and hygiene for all, as well as to stop open defecation, pays special attention to the needs of women and vulnerable groups. The main indicators, namely: the proportion of the population has handwashing facilities with soap and water; the proportion of the population has access to adequate and sustainable sanitation services; the number of villages/kelurahan implementing Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM); and the number of cities/regencies built wastewater infrastructure with centralized systems on a city, regional, and communal scale.[1] STBM is also related to clean water services and healthy toilets/latrines to improve public health through Stop Open Defecation (BABS).[14]

Likewise, Melung Village synergizes SDGs Desa indicators with programs that have existed in the village. This was explained by K as the head of Melung Village in an interview on July 13, 2023. The implementation of SDGs in this village optimizes the potential of local natural and local resources, one of which is Pagubugan Melung. This has an impact on the circulation of money in the community by selling. Pagubugan Melung is managed by BUMDes. BUMDes are commercial service institutions as well as pillars of rural economic activities capable of improving community welfare.[15] Thus, BUMDes are able to support development and improve the welfare of rural communities. BUMDes business units are able to empower rural economies through improving the community's economy.[16] In the future, the Melung Village government will map potentials more specifically, such as organic fertilizers and livestock that have export value related to zero waste.

The Kebocoran Village Government represented by E explained that so far, SDGs are in line with the Village Vision and Mission to realize a prosperous community. Village programs to achieve SDGs are sought to implement all. In education, for example, Kebocoran Village strives for early childhood and

kindergarten. The success of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) not only focuses on economic aspects, but also depends on social aspects. The aspects of sustainable development in the form of social sustainability which includes health and education, as well as environmental welfare. To prepare a development plan based on the concept of sustainable development, it is necessary to understand what elements are needed for sustainable development, as well as what factors and tools are needed to develop sustainably.[3]

Thus, the implementation of the SDGs Desa program in Kedungbanteng District has been carried out effectively since 2020. Some SDGs Desa programs intersect with programs previously owned by villages so that their implementation can be carried out in the community. Only in terms of data collection procedures and input into the system by the village admin found various obstacles. This causes the number of SDGs in Kedungbanteng District to be relatively low. Even one of the villages, Kalisalak Village, is still at 0.00 in inputting data into the Village Information System.

4.2. Obstacles to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Desa Program in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency

Strengthening village autonomy is part of the nation's ideals as well as an effort to build a strong Indonesia that transcends centralism and localism. The Republic of Indonesia will be strong if it is supported by people's sovereignty and local independence, including villages, namely the center that respects the local and the local that respects the center. Village independence will be the foundation and strength of the Republic of Indonesia.[17] The autonomy given to villages has implications for the stand-alone Village Law and the development carried out is self-containing, which conceptualizes national development, one of which is SDGs Desa.

SN, who is a representative of the Kedungbanteng Village government, said that the constraints experienced were more about the lack of rigid parameters of each SDGs Desa indicator, for example regarding villages without poverty. The first target of SDGs Desa targets that by 2030 poverty in villages will reach 0 percent. However, the extent to which a person can be categorized as poor and can be determined to be a poor community is what causes confusion in the implementation of data collection. This rigidity causes a conflict of interest between the community and the village government in collecting information. Similar obstacles were also recognized by K as a representative of the Karangnangka Village government that the data collection carried out was not specific related to villages without poverty, causing misunderstandings in the community. There is a lack of understanding from the community related to SDGs Desa so that when filling out the questionnaire, many people are not honest about the actual economic conditions.

The other problem of the SDG indicator system is that the designs concept and the data support of the SDG indicator system are country-oriented, and it is applicable to assess the progress toward the SDG targets for each country as a whole. However, an uneven development within a country often makes the country-oriented indicator calculation results be unrepresentative. Therefore, the SDG indicators often need to be

applied to small internal areas in these countries. Thus, it is worthwhile to explore whether there will be problems when applying the SDG indicators to estimate small-scale areas (such as city or county).[18]

In the 2005-2025 RPJPN, the problem of poverty is seen in a multidimensional framework, therefore poverty is not only related to the size of income, but concerns several things, including: vulnerability and vulnerability of people or communities to become poor; and concerns the presence / absence of fulfillment of basic rights of citizens and the presence / absence of differences in the treatment of a person or community group in living a dignified life.[19]

Then A as a representative of the Windujaya Village government explained that the obstacle experienced during the process of running the SDGs Desa program was internet access. Difficulties in internet access cause non-optimal data input carried out by village admins. A hopes that internet access in the area can be optimized and improve the quality of the application by updating to avoid sudden application errors. In addition, this signal obstacle is exacerbated by inadequate human resources. Understanding of the use of applications, facilities and infrastructure that is not many in number causes data input constraints by village admins to be even greater. Thus, experts are actually needed who are specifically tasked with inputting data through systems in the field.

Ideally, socialization is carried out before the implementation of the SDGs Desa program, then continued with optimal technical guidance to village admins including data collectors from each RT regarding data collection procedures and the use of SDGs Desa applications. Acknowledged by Nurcahyo as a Community Empowerment Expert at the Banyumas Regency Social and Community Empowerment and Village Office who explained that at the beginning of the implementation of data input by the village admin in 2021, there was a change in facilities from what was originally in the form of a web to an application. The data that has been entered must then be moved manually so that this is one of the reasons for the hampering of the SDGs Desa data collection process in Kedungbanteng District.

Thus, there is an assumption in the community, including village officials, that the SDGs program is only a requirement for data input. While the existence of sustainable development indicators for villages manifested for a country is very important to measure the extent to which the development implemented has been successful. The preparation of this indicator considers, among others, the final indicator must be simple; covers all human activities related to the economy and the environment; can be measured and show tendencies; sensitive to changes in environmental characteristics and time limits, that is, the frequency and scope of elements can indicate the identification of time from existing tendencies.[20]

5. Conclusion

This study resulted in the conclusion that the implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals program in Kedungbanteng District, Banyumas Regency has not been carried out optimally, especially related to the process of inputting questionnaire data into the Village Information System (SID). This can be proven by the achievement of SDGs Desa in Kedungbanteng District which is only 37.12 percent. This is due to several obstacles, such as unclear understanding of indicator parameters, lack of internet access in villages, inadequate human resources, understanding of application use, and not many facilities and infrastructure. Collaboration between stakeholders is needed, especially optimizing the role of village governments in implementing sustainable development goals in villages.

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