

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Antosari Village, West Selemadeg, Tabanan, Bali

Nyimas Nadya Izana¹, Anik Susanti², Bai'aturohani³

^{1,2,3}University of Brawijaya, Indonesia

Email: ¹nyimasnadya@ub.ac.id, ²anikusanti@ub.ac.id*, ³baininot95@gmail.com



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* Corresponding Author



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Abstract. This study aims to describe and analyze the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in Antosari Village, Bali, using 18 Village SDGs indicators. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, with research informants consisting of parties who have the authority in the implementation of SDGs in Antosari Village. Data collection techniques involved in-depth interviews and direct observation. This research provides a comprehensive picture of the implementation of SDGs in Antosari Village and offers valuable insights for other villages looking to adopt a similar approach in achieving sustainable development goals. The results show that the implementation of the SDGs program in Antosari Village has been carried out with various comprehensive and sustainable initiatives. Each of the village's SDGs indicators, ranging from poverty alleviation, quality education, to women's involvement and environmental sustainability, have been implemented with a variety of specific programs and activities. These programs include improving education infrastructure, skills training for women, environmental awareness campaigns, and improving access to health and sanitation. While there are challenges, such as limited resources and socio-cultural constraints, Antosari Village has demonstrated a strong commitment to achieving the SDGs. The programs implemented not only have a positive impact on community welfare, but also create a collective awareness of the importance of sustainable development.

Keywords: Village SDGs, Antosari Village, Implementation, Sustainable Development.

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis implementasi program Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) di Desa Antosari, Bali, menggunakan 18 indikator SDGs Desa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif, dengan informan penelitian terdiri dari pihak-pihak yang memiliki kewenangan dalam pelaksanaan SDGs di Desa Antosari. Teknik pengumpulan data melibatkan wawancara mendalam (in-depth interview) dan observasi langsung. Penelitian ini memberikan gambaran komprehensif tentang pelaksanaan SDGs di Desa Antosari dan menawarkan wawasan yang berharga bagi desa-desa lain yang ingin mengadopsi pendekatan serupa dalam mencapai tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan program SDGs di Desa Antosari telah dilakukan dengan berbagai inisiatif yang menyeluruh dan berkelanjutan. Setiap indikator SDGs Desa, mulai dari pengentasan kemiskinan, pendidikan berkualitas, hingga keterlibatan perempuan dan keberlanjutan lingkungan, telah diimplementasikan dengan berbagai program dan kegiatan yang spesifik. Program-program ini mencakup perbaikan infrastruktur pendidikan, pelatihan keterampilan bagi perempuan, kampanye kesadaran lingkungan, serta peningkatan akses kesehatan dan sanitasi. Dari hasil analisis terdapat tantangan, seperti keterbatasan sumber daya dan kendala sosial-budaya, Desa Antosari telah menunjukkan komitmen yang kuat dalam mencapai tujuan-tujuan SDGs. Program-program yang dilaksanakan tidak hanya berdampak positif terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat, tetapi juga menciptakan kesadaran kolektif akan pentingnya pembangunan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: SDGs Desa, Desa Antosari, Implementasi, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program, which ended in 2015, was refined into Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which was also proclaimed as a long-term world program with a sustainable development system (Bappeda Kota Pontianak, n.d.). This is done through optimizing the potential and natural resources, with the principle of "No One Left Behind", for a more decent and better life for every citizen in the world in the form of a quality life (Patiung, 2019). The SDGs have three main pillars consisting of preserving nature and the environment, a social pillar that focuses on social progress, and an economic pillar that focuses on economic growth (Mangukiya & Sklarew, 2023). Furthermore, the SDGs also have five main foundations consisting of people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships that want to achieve three noble goals in 2030 in the form of ending poverty, achieving equality and overcoming climate change (Akbar et al., 2020; Wahyuningsih, 2018).

In its objectives, the SDGs have 17 indicators for measurement in order to achieve sustainable development, which are arranged based on several dimensions including the institutional, economic, environmental and social dimensions (Setianingtias et al., 2019). The 17 development goals include; (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Healthy and Prosperous Lives, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Clean and Affordable Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequality, (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production, (13) Addressing Climate Change, (14) Marine Ecosystems, (15) Terrestrial Ecosystems, (16) Peace, Justice, and Resilient Institutions, (17) Partnerships for the Goals (Localise SDGs Indonesia, n.d.).

In 2022, Indonesia's SDGs reached 62% with villages contributing 74% of the National SDGs achievements (Natalia, 2023). This shows the dominant role of villages in supporting the achievement of SDGs. The contribution of villages to the achievement of the National SDGs was responded by the Minister of Villages,

Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (PDPT) by issuing Permendesa PDPT No.13 of 2020 concerning the priority use of village funds in 2021 which mandates the priority use of village funds to encourage the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or national sustainable development goals (Natalia, 2023). The sustainable village development policy adopts 17 SDGs goals with 169 targets and 251 indicators into the local context, complemented by one SDGs Village-specific goal that pays special attention to village development (Cole & Broadhurst, 2021; Iskandar, 2020a; Nishitani et al., 2021; Widyawati et al., 2022). Village development to fulfill current needs is carried out without sacrificing the fulfillment of the needs of future generations of villagers). One of the Village SDGs (Affandi et al., 2019; Permatasari et al., 2021; Sjaf et al., 2021; Surya, 2019). Points is dynamic village institutions and adaptive culture based on several indicators including helping activities based on religious teachings, participation of religious leaders in village deliberations and implementation of village development, preservation of culture and solving social problems through cultural approaches (Ariyanto, 2021).

Increasing community participation in Village SDGs is inseparable from disseminating information about SDGs. If people understand what the SDGs are, their interest will grow naturally (Artisa, 2023). In other words, sustainable village development can create developed and independent villages. Independent villages are villages that are able to meet their needs and if there is assistance from the Government, the assistance is only a stimulus (Sutrisna, 2021). Thus, the Village SDGs are derivatives of the National SDGs as a sustainable development model that emphasizes elements of local wisdom and religiosity. Based on the statement of the Deputy Minister of Village PDPT, it can be identified that the root of the development problem in Indonesia is in the village, which is the main key to alleviating the sustainable development agenda by making villages the main priority of development. The existence of Village SDGs will help the direction of village development planning based on the factual

conditions of the relevant villages (Menteri Desa, 2023).

Antosari Village is one of 113 villages in the Tabanan region affected by the rapid development and development of the village. In relation to implementing the Village SDGs to support the achievement of the National SDGs. Antosari Village has determined 4 (four) priority areas of activity that form the basis and direction of development policies in the region. This is aimed at overcoming problems in the local area by optimizing the potential of the village which is manifested in various program initiatives that are in line with the principles of SDGs. The four fields include village governance, village development, community development, and community empowerment. Based on data contained in the official website of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (KDPDTT) of the Republic of Indonesia, the Village SDGs score achieved by Antosari Village is 41.42 percent with an average score derived from 18 goals in the Village SDGs.

This research aims to conduct a study that will describe and analyze the implementation of Village SDGs in Antosari Village using 18 indicators set by the Ministry of Villages in 2020. From these 18 indicators, we will look at the SDGs implementation strategies used by the local village government and the obstacles faced in their implementation. In addition, this research will also present an analysis related to the alignment of the Antosari Village development program towards the achievement of the Village SDGs by identifying factors that influence its implementation in order to support the village's contribution to advancing the achievement of SDGs at the National and Global levels.

2. METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative methods which are used to understand the phenomena that occur in research subjects (L.J Moleong, 2022). A form of research that this research interprets and describes data related to the current situation, attitudes and views that occur in a society (Rusandi & Muhammad Rusli, 2023). Based on this, this research describes the implementation

of the Village SDGs owned by the Antosari Village community and their experience of utilizing social capital to strengthen through the participation of researchers in social settings (actors, activities and places). Data in this study were collected using observation techniques, in-depth interviews and FGDs. The research subjects were determined using the snowball sampling technique, which is a method that uses several cases to help encourage other cases to take part in the research so as to increase the sample size because the researcher has not obtained adequate information about potential informants related to the research problem (Deri Firmansyah & Dede, 2022). The stages carried out in the research process begin with pre-research, namely exploring the research location and applying for permits. Second, the field research stage which includes the data collection process, and the last stage after field research which consists of data processing. The data obtained from the research process is processed by analyzing through 3 stages, namely data reduction, modeling and verification.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Implementation of SDGs in Antosari Village

One measure of how a program has a positive impact on village development is by looking at the results of the village development index. This village development index was later realized by the village minister's regulation no 02 of 2016 concerning the village development index (Kusuma & Purwanti, 2018). The community is given the opportunity to play an active role, by developing its potential as a basic capital for development in decision-making in accordance with village potential. The presence of SDGs in Antosari Village is intended for the development and economic growth of the community as well as the main component to empower the community so as to form village development in accordance with village goals.

Figure 3.1. SDGs Result of Antosari Village

Sources: <https://sid.kemendes.go.id/profile>

Based on an excerpt from the sid kemendes website, the Village SDGs are an integrated effort for economic, social, environmental, legal and community governance development at the village level. The figure above shows Antosari Village's SDGs score of 41.42, meaning that when viewed from a scale based on the Village SDGs score scale is 0-100, where the greater the score indicates the achievement of the Village SDGs goals. The Village SDGs score range is divided into four stages, namely score 1-25 (stage of not yet doing), score 26-50 (stage of commitment in implementing), score 51-75 (new stage of doing), and score 76-100 (stage of having implemented) then, Antosari Village is in the stage of commitment in implementing. the achievement of the SDGs of Antosari Village has not been maximized, some of them obtained low achievement results and some even achieved a score of 0 (zero) or in other words have not been implemented.

Villages Without Poverty. Poverty-free villages aim to achieve 0% poverty in the village by 2030, in other words, none of the villagers should be considered poor. The latest data from the Tabanan Regency Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) shows that approximately 12% of Antosari villagers live below the poverty line. This represents a significant economic challenge that must be overcome (BPS Tabanan District, 2023). SDGs data shows 49.26 percent where the causes of poverty in Antosari Village are limited access to education where many residents only have basic education, limiting employment and income opportunities. Then infrastructure limitations such as roads, electricity, and clean

water are still not fully adequate, which has an impact on productivity and quality of life. Lack of employment opportunities in the industrial and economic sectors means that many residents rely solely on subsistence agriculture, which is vulnerable to fluctuations in weather and market prices.

Villages Without Hunger. Based on data from the Tabanan Regency Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), around 60% of the villagers work in the agricultural sector, mainly in the production of rice, corn and horticulture. The Antosari Village Government has implemented various programs to achieve Goal 2 of the SDGs, namely Zero Hunger Village. The program is a food barn as a community food reserve, especially during lean seasons or natural disasters. Antosari Village obtained a percentage score of 33.33% in the Village SDGs scoring system listed on the Ministry of Villages' website. This means that if it is associated with aspects of the SDGs assessment, which indicates that Antosari Village is still at a new stage to start paying attention and showing its seriousness in terms of efforts to achieve the SDGs. This can be seen from the composition of the regional action plan (RAD) in the form of improvements to improve justice and welfare as a form of responsive steps in addressing related issues.

Healthy and Prosperous Villages. This goal requires easy access to health services, including affordable health costs for villagers. Most of the Antosari villagers already have BPJS independently and some also have BPJS on the basis of assistance from the central government in the form of (Healthy Indonesia Card) KIS or (Family Hope Program) PKH. Then the Antosari Village government also organizes village programs to support the achievement of healthy and prosperous village goals specifically for the elderly by cooperating with village midwives and local health centers. Some of them are checking blood sugar and cholesterol and providing additional food in the form of vitamins which are carried out in the absence of free medical treatment.

Quality Village Education. This fourth objective is the availability of services and easy access to quality education for villagers to improve the quality of village human resources. Antosari village scored 38.80 percent. Antosari

Village still shows that the village is starting to pay attention and show its seriousness in achieving this goal. In the context of education, almost all children in Antosari village have received formal education and the percentage reached 97.17 percent. In terms of education facilities, school infrastructure has been improved and educational facilities constructed, including school renovations and the provision of supporting facilities such as libraries. The ratio of teachers to students in primary schools in Antosari Village is 1:20 (Tabanan District Education Office, 2023).

Involvement of Village Women. In the indicator of the involvement of village women, Antosai Village's SDGs score at this point is 36.51 percent, which means it is still at the commitment stage. In other words, gender mainstreaming is a must and the duty of the local government and related parties to support it. Fair treatment here is not only the granting of authority to individuals as part of the village community but also the provision of equal opportunities in the public sphere, especially for village women. This includes the elimination of all forms of violence against women and children. Women's involvement in village development in Antosari Village has been a major focus with various initiatives designed to empower women such as skills training in various fields such as handicrafts, food processing, and entrepreneurship. The establishment of Women's Business Groups was also undertaken to support economic activities and increase family income.

Water and Sanitation Adequate Village. Clean water and sanitation are basic human needs. Fulfillment of clean water and sanitation is a sustainable development goal. In the indicator of a Village with Clean Water and Sanitation, Antosari Village obtained a score of 55.78 percent, which means that it is already in the doing stage. Based on the results of laboratory tests at the local health center, it shows that the river water that has been treated has the feasibility to be used by residents as a water source for MCK purposes. Then the source of clean water used for consumption by residents uses bottled water purchased in the form of gallons.

Clean and Renewable Energy Village. The purpose of this SDGs indicator is to ensure that all village communities can access renewable energy by 2030. Where this can be seen from several indicators as measurements, including the use of electricity, gas and firewood. With the target of electricity consumption in the realm of village households reaching a minimum use of 1,200 kWh, as well as the use of gas and wood as cooking fuel. In the clean and renewable energy village indicator, Antosari Village achieved a score of 99.64 percent in the village SDGs scoreboard listed on the Ministry of Villages website.

Equitable Village Economic Growth. Creating decent jobs, as well as opening up new economic opportunities for villagers. Indicators of success for this goal include the absorption of the labor force in employment, the implementation of labor-intensive, workplaces that provide a sense of security and are equipped with health service facilities. Based on the scoreboard in the Village SDGs assessment by the Ministry of Villages, Antosari Village obtained a score of 22.99 percent, meaning that the village is still in the stage of not yet doing. The indication is that Antosari Village is still not considered focused in terms of achieving the SDGs, nor does it have a strong commitment to this. However, if we look at the field conditions based on the results of an interview with one of the informants, he said that the main income in Antosari Village is that its residents want to work first and are not demanded with great prestige.

Village Infrastructure and Innovation as Needed. Infrastructure in Antosari Village 90 percent of the village roads has been built using basic materials such as concrete. 10 percent of them are still under construction because there is unfinished work. The roads in Antosari Village are not all in good condition; the old roads are not very good and require repair. The construction of roads that are directly concreted, which originally came from the conversion of garden land and rice fields into roads, has made village roads in this area quickly damaged and tend not to last long. This is exacerbated during the rainy season, when the road is crossed by large cars transporting

crops, making the cracks on the shoulders and road body even worse.

Villages Without Gaps. In the achievement of the value of the village indicator without gaps, the value of this SDGs goal is fairly low at 16.38 percent. This means that Antosari Village is still at a basic level at the level of not being able to focus and be consistent in implementing this goal for the achievement of the SDGs. This condition indicates that in Antosari Village there are still inequalities seen from the gap that occurs between villagers in terms of income obtained from work which has implications for the amount of expenditure. Antosari Village still does not have a village regulation or village head decree on migrant workers.

Village Settlement Areas are Safe and Comfortable. The score achievement in the Village SDGs indicator scoreboard on the Ministry of Villages website for this goal, Antosari Village obtained a score of 63.80 percent. This means that Antosari Village has provided settlements in the safe and comfortable category for its villagers by being realized through a village that has attention to the condition of a clean and healthy living environment. Concern for environmental safety through self-help and participation from each community.

Consumption and Production of Environmentally Conscious Villages. The purpose of environmentally conscious village consumption and production is related to efforts to minimize and reduce the impact on environmental sustainability. On the Village SDGs score indicator board on the website. Ministry of Villages, the value listed is 0.00 percent. Based on information from local village officials, the data inputted on the page has not yet been entered, so the value obtained in the assessment of the achievement of the Village SDGs is still zero. However, Antosari Village already has a village program by providing a waste management unit that works with collectors to exchange the sorted waste for money. However, the utilization of the program is low or even non-existent. This is because local residents are still not literate in terms of sorting waste.

Climate Change Responsive Village. The indicator for this goal is the handling or mitigation of natural disasters caused by climate change with coverage including a percentage of 100 percent of disaster opportunities for each household. Based on the Village SDGs achievement data on the Ministry of Villages website, Antosari Village's achievement value for this goal is 0.00 percent. This means that the village and related communities have not implemented this goal. Through information from one of the informants related to this climate change-responsive village goal, it was stated that the location of Antosari village, which is at an altitude of approximately 500 meters above sea level, makes this village rarely or even arguably never experience disasters, especially floods. This is because the location of the village is so steep that water overflowing due to flooding does not reach the village.

Caring Village for the Marine Environment. On the Ministry of Villages' website, the achievement value of the Antosari Village indicator in the marine environment village goal is 50.00 percent. However, based on information from one informant, Antosari Village does not have a marine area. In addition, this village also does not have a protected forest area, only a river flowing along the village settlement. Thus, there is no correspondence between the achievement of the Village SDGs indicator values listed on the Ministry of Villages' website on this goal and the actual geographical conditions of Antosari Village.

Village Care for the Land Environment. The village goal of caring for the land environment has indicators, namely the availability of village regulations / village head decree on biodiversity conservation, open land area of at least 33 percent of the village area, the area of damaged forest land and critical land in the forest reaches 0 percent, the use of timber from restored forests, an increase in endangered animals of less than 50 percent. In the indicator points of the Village SDGs goals on the Ministry of Villages website, the achievement value of Antosari Village is 0.00 percent, which indicates that there has not been any effort from the village.

Village of Peace and Justice. In the Village SDGs indicator point in the goal of a just peace village, Antosari Village achieved a fairly high score of 70.44 percent of the total points of 100 percent in the Village SDGs achievement data on the Ministry of Villages website. This means that the village has implemented the SDGs goals well through various efforts to support the full achievement of the goals. In line with this SDGs goal, Antosari Village in dealing with problems related to fighting, domestic violence, violence against children, some of which can still be resolved at the family level and there are also a small number of others that must be resolved at the village level by involving the village.

Partnership for Village Development. The objectives of the village development partnership are the ratio of tax revenue to the village above 12 percent per year, there is village cooperation with other villages, third parties and international institutions, there is a high-speed fixed (wifi) and mobile (cellphone) internet network, statistical data is available every year, statistical applications and statistical officers in the village, SDGs data is available every year. From the Village SDGs achievement data on the Ministry of Villages website in relation to the partnership goal for village development, Antosari Village achieved a score of 40.00 percent, which means that it is considered to have a commitment to efforts to achieve the SDGs goals. Based on information from local village officials in relation to the SDGs goal at this point, Antosari Village had previously conducted a partnership in the form of cooperation with PLN. However, the partnership was in the form of grant assistance but with an unsustainable system. In addition, the cooperation between the village and PLN through CSR also occurred in a short period of time, only in one period of cooperation with the receipt of assistance once. The assistance provided included two chopping tools and two electric motorcycles worth approximately 35 million. For now, the village government has not made any efforts to re-establish cooperation to build partnerships with both government and non-government agencies.

Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture. The Village SDGs scoreboard for the goal of dynamic village

institutions and adaptive culture on the Ministry of Villages website points to Antosari Village's score of 38.89 percent being in the commitment stage. Antosari Village's implementation of the indicators in the goal of dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture can be seen from the existence of helping activities that are still carried out by the local community. Village institutions referred to in this objective are efforts and efforts to embed local wisdom in relation to encouraging the involvement of every element of the village including the community.

3.2 Antosari Village Government Strategies and Efforts in Improving Village SDGs

The existence of the SDGs Program has a good influence on the development to fully contribute to the development of village communities. In the early stages, there needs to be an understanding of policy makers, in this case the Antosari Village government, because the SDGs are a new development agreement that leads to sustainable development with reference to human rights and equality. In the context of the SDGs, villages, local governments and village governments are key in achieving the 2030 agenda or the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Villages contribute around 74% of the total SDGs assessment in Indonesia (Iskandar, 2020). The mindset of the village head regarding the Village SDGs must be emphasized, so that they can also convince the community of the goals to be achieved as well as the village head's desire for clear directions and indicators related to the Village SDGs. Prior to the Village SDGs, the village had indeed conducted various programs for the community. However, the programs were not focused and sustainable. With the Village SDGs (Dermawan et al., 2023) asserts that the direction of village development goals can be more focused and measurable to create a prosperous and independent village, by involving all parties in the village and optimizing existing potential. By implementing the Village SDGs and becoming a prosperous and independent village, Antosari Village has contributed to national food security. In other words, the Village RPJM must be aligned with the Village SDGs goals, targets and indicators. From here, the Village SDGs can become a

reference in the preparation of the Village Government Work Plan (RKP).

Active Community Participation. One crucial step that needs to be taken is to encourage the active participation of villagers in local decision-making. This can be achieved through organizing regular forums or meetings aimed at listening to the aspirations and needs of the community directly, by involving villagers in the decision-making process, we create an inclusive and democratic environment, where every voice has equal weight.

Local Economic Empowerment. A strategy that can be adopted to realize the SDGs of Antosari Village is to encourage the development of micro and small enterprises (MSMEs) through the provision of training and financial support. By providing training, villagers can improve their skills and knowledge in managing MSMEs, so that they can compete in an increasingly complex market.

Improving Access to Education. A crucial strategy for improving the SDGs in Antosari Village is to improve access to and quality of education. This can be achieved through the development of adequate education infrastructure and quality teacher training.

Natural Resource Management. An important strategy that can be implemented is to develop a sustainable natural resource management program. This involves protecting the environment and improving community welfare in a balanced manner.

Collaboration on poverty alleviation with the private sector. The strategy is to encourage partnerships between the government, the private sector, and NGOs to become a strategic foundation. Close collaboration between these three sectors can create synergy and maximize the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs.

Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality. A key strategy is to promote gender equality and empower women in Antosari Village. Through training programs, Antosari Village can provide opportunities for women to develop skills and knowledge that will enable them to engage in various employment sectors.

Disaster Management. Another essential strategy is to build village capacity in disaster risk management and preparation for natural disasters. By improving the community's understanding of disaster risks and involving them in planning and preparation, Antosari Village can reduce the negative impacts that can arise from natural disasters.

4. CONCLUSION

Antosari Village has applied and implemented a total of 15 of the 18 Village SDGs goals. There are still several indicators that have not been implemented optimally with the achievement of an average score of the total Village SDGs points obtained by Antosari Village of 41.38 percent with a note that not all goal indicators are implemented. The indicator with the highest score of 99.64 percent is the village goal with clean and renewable energy, this demonstrates that Desa Antosari has effectively implemented clean and renewable energy programs. These initiatives may include the installation of solar panels, the use of wind energy, or other renewable energy sources that reduce dependence on fossil fuels and improve environmental quality. This success reflects the village's commitment to adopting clean and environmentally friendly energy technologies and contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions. The high achievement in the clean and renewable energy village indicator shows significant progress in the use of sustainable energy. This is an important milestone, demonstrating the village's ability to adapt to new energy technologies and reduce negative environmental impacts.

Indicator with the lowest achievement point is the village goal without gaps with a score of 16.38 percent. This indicator received the lowest score of 16.38 percent. This indicates that there is still significant inequality within the community of Desa Antosari. This inequality can manifest as disparities in income, access to education, healthcare services, and economic opportunities. The low score on this indicator highlights the need for greater efforts to address inequality and ensure that all community members equally benefit from development programs. The low score on the village without inequality indicator underscores

the challenges faced in achieving equitable welfare. The persistent social and economic inequalities indicate that existing programs have not been fully effective in reaching all segments of the community.

These findings suggest the need for expansion and strengthening of programs focused on reducing social and economic inequalities. Efforts to empower the community, increase access to education and healthcare, and enhance economic participation for marginalized groups need to be intensified. Achieving balanced success across all SDGs indicators requires an integrated and holistic approach. Cooperation between the village government, the community, and various other stakeholders is essential to create innovative and sustainable solutions.

Then 3 indicators scored 0 (zero) out of a total of 18 Village SDGs goals, namely the goal of environmentally conscious village consumption and production, the goal of climate change responsive villages, and the goal of villages caring for the land environment. The cause of the non-optimal implementation of the Village SDGs in Antosari Village is the lack of village human resources who understand the SDGs so that in practice there is less careful planning.

Recommendations for Future Research: *The first*, In-Depth Evaluation: Conduct in-depth evaluations of the indicators that have not met the targets to understand the obstacles and contributing factors. *The second*, Empowerment Programs: Develop empowerment programs that focus on increasing capacity and access for disadvantaged groups, including women and the poor. *The Third*, Collaboration and Participation: Enhance collaboration between the village government, the community, and private organizations to create innovative and inclusive solutions. *The Fourth*, Monitoring and Adjustment: Implement effective monitoring systems to track progress and adjust programs based on regular evaluation results.

The conclusion while Desa Antosari has shown significant achievements in some SDGs indicators, greater and more focused efforts are needed to achieve balanced success across all indicators. Collaborative efforts and adaptive

strategies will be crucial in achieving sustainable development goals in this village.

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