

Strengthening The Role Of Village Apparatus In Efforts To Achieve Village SDGs

Ni Nyoman Reni Suasih^{1*}, Ni Putu Wiwin Setyari², Ida Ayu Nyoman Saskara³,
Ni Nyoman Yuliarmita⁴, Anak Agung Istri Ngurah Marhaeni⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Economics Study Programme, Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University,
Denpasar, Bali 80112, Indonesia

* Corresponding Author:

Email: renisuasih@unud.ac.id

Abstract.

Village SDGs are an integrated effort to realize villages without poverty and hunger, economic villages grow evenly, villages care about health, villages care for the environment, villages care about education, women-friendly villages, networked villages, and cultural response villages to accelerate the achievement of Village SDGs. The village apparatus is a party that will facilitate the implementation of activities driven by the village government. This community services aims to improve the understanding of the Mas Village apparatus regarding the SDGs and Village SDGs, also to evaluate the data collection and implementation of village SDGs through counseling and FGDs. The results of the implementation of the activity show that it is still necessary to update the data on the indicators of the achievement of the Mas Village SDGs so that the acquisition of the Mas Village SDGs score can increase. In addition, the understanding of the Mas Village apparatus has increased so that in the future village development planning will be allocated for economic recovery programs, supporting national priority programs, and new adaptations in accordance with village authorities.

Keywords: village apparatus, Village SDGs, evaluation, sustainable development

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) program. There is no legal obligation to implement the SDGs, but the countries of the world agreed to jointly achieve the 17 goals of the SDGs (Aljafri et al., 2020; Wijaya & Suasih, 2020), illustrated in Figure 1.



Source: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/>

Fig 1.Goals of the SDGs

The implementation of the Global SDGs in Indonesia is stated in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Referring to Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017, village SDGs were compiled. SDGs are a role for sustainable development that is included in the priority program for the use of village funds in 2021 (Ahmad & Febriyanti, 2021). Village SDGs contribute 74% to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, 2021). Furthermore, the Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration revealed that the Village SDGs are total development of the village, where all aspects of development must be benefited by the villagers without missing anything (no one left behind). Village development can be seen as a development program carried out in a planned manner for welfare, namely improving the quality of life in the fields of education, health, and also residential (Kartasasmita, 1996; Suasih & Karmini, 2022). Village development leads to 18 sustainable development goals (Figure 2). Village SDGs are an integrated effort to

realize villages without poverty and hunger, economic villages grow evenly, villages care about health, villages care about health, villages care about the environment, villages care about education, women-friendly villages, networked villages, and cultural response villages to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals.



Source: <https://sdgsdesa.kemendes.go.id/>

Fig 2. Goals of Village SDGs

Village government have an important role in realizing Village SDGs through village financial management. From the planning stage to the implementation and reporting stages, village officials are directly involved and can provide education to relevant stakeholders about village SDGs. In addition, village officials can provide a touch of innovation in programs budgeted through village funds to accelerate the achievement of village SDGs. Therefore, this community service activity aims to increase the understanding of village officials regarding village SDGs. The locus of service activities is in Mas Village, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency.

II. METHODS

As mentioned earlier, the main purpose of this service activity is to support the strengthening of the role of village apparatus in efforts to achieve village SDGs. The objective is directed to answer problems related to the lack of optimal understanding of village officials about the SDGs and village SDGs, as well as the involvement of apparatus in their capacity to achieve village SDGs.

As for the solution offered to the problem, it is more fully presented in Figure 3

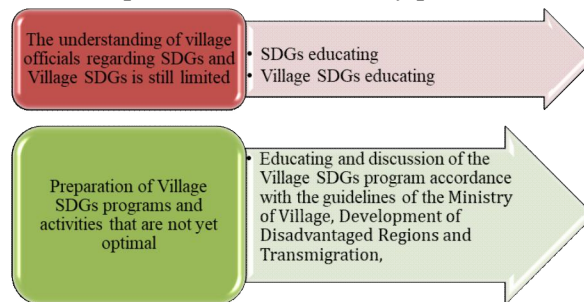


Fig 3. Problem Linkage Scheme and The Offered Solution

The implementation of this community service aims to increase the role of village officials in efforts to achieve village SDGs.

Methods of implementing this activity in detail are presented in Figure 4.

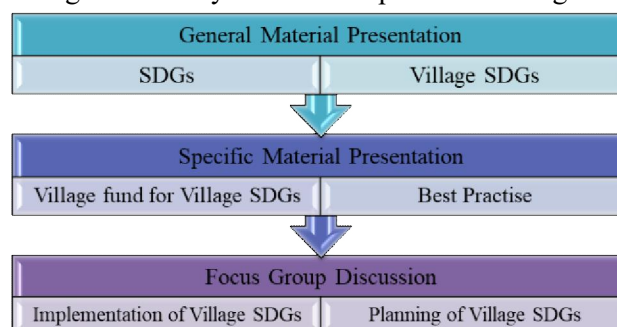


Fig 4. Method of Community Services Implementation

Figure 4 shows that at the initial stage, a general material presentation was carried out on the SDGs and Village SDGs. Furthermore, material on village funds for village SDGs and best practices of the SDGs program was also presented.

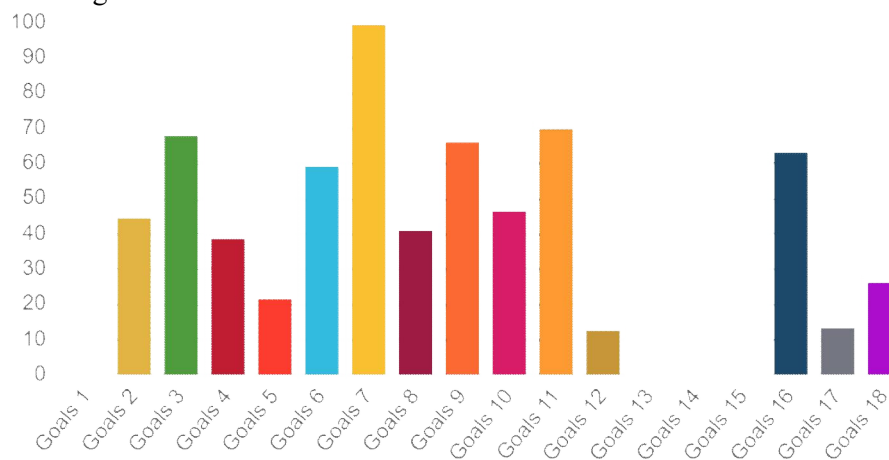
III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This comprehensive community service activity from the planning stage has been carried out in July 2022, and the FGD event was held on Thursday, July 28, 2022, at the Meeting Room of the Head of Mas Village Office, Ubud District, Gianyar Regency. The participants of the FGD activities included the Head of Mas Village (a.k.a. *Perbekel*), the Head of the Mas Village Deliberation Agency (a.k.a. *Badan Permusyawaratan Desa/BPD*), the Mas Village Secretary, and the Mas Village apparatus. The FGD was also attended by the Mas Village SDGs team who previously implemented data collection activities in accordance with the Village SDGs indicators as programmed by the Ministry of Villages and PD TT.



Fig 5. Documentation of Village SDGs FGD in Mas Village

Based on the results of data collection that has previously been carried out, it is known that the SDGs score of Mas Village is 41.80 (in the range of 1-100), where the achievement of each goal of the 18 Village SDGs is presented in Figure 6.



Source: sid.kemendesa.go.id

Fig 6. Achievement of SDGs Score in Mas Village

When categorized into three categories and based on Figure 4, it is known that the achievements of the Mas Village SDGs are categorized as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Score Classification of Village SDGs Achievements in Mas Village

Low (< 31)	Middle (31 – 60)	High (60 <)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals 1: Village without poverty • Goals 5: Involvement of village women • Goals 12: Environmentally conscious village consumption and production • Goals 13: Villages responding to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals 2: Village without hunger • Goals 4: Quality village education • Goals 6: Village with clean water and sanitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals 3: Healthy and prosperous village • Goals 7: Clean and renewable energy village • Goals 9: Village

climate change • Goals 14: Village cares about the marine environment • Goals 15: Villages care about the terrestrial environment • Goals 17: Partnership for village development • Goals 18: Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture	• Goals 8: Village economic growth is evenly distributed • Goals 10: Village without gaps	infrastructure and innovation as needed • Goals 11: Village residential areas are safe and comfortable • Goals 16: Village of peace and justice
---	--	---

Table 1 more clearly shows that there are some goals that are still low, and the score is still zero. These results have been confirmed during the FGD and confirmed that regarding Goal 1, there are no poor people in Mas Village, so the focus is no longer on poverty alleviation efforts. It is linked to Goals 13, where Mas Village has not implemented programs related to climate change response villages. As for Goals 14, Mas Village is not directly adjacent to the marine environment. Regarding Goals 15, several related programs have actually been implemented, but when data collection is indeed constrained by understanding these indicators. Therefore, the indicators that were previously still not understood have been given an explanation by the speakers. In community service activities, it was also revealed that Mas Village tends to lead to environmentally caring villages and cultural response villages.

Where so far the Village has collaborated with various environmental-based NGOs to carry out activities related to cleanliness and a circular economy. In addition, the economic village growing evenly is also an alternative, considering that Mas Village is among the 300 best Tourism Villages in Indonesia that have been visited by the Minister of Tourism, Mr. Sandiaga Uno. Moreover, Community Based Tourism (CBT) has also been implemented where the community (especially sculpture artists) have jointly made cliff reliefs as tourist attractions in Mas Tourism Village. CBT will support the successful development of tourist villages (Wijaya et al., 2020). The results of this service have provided an understanding for Mas Village regarding the Village SDGs and their indicators. So that as a follow-up to the results of the service, updates will be made to the Village SDGs indicators and activity planning, both as stated in the Village RPJM will be directed to the implementation of village SDGs. The use of village funds will be directed to economic recovery (including the development of Village Owned Enterprises a.k.a. BUMDes), support national priority programs (development of tourism villages, IT, data collection), as well as adaptation to new habits in accordance with village authorities.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the implementation of community service activities, it can be concluded that the activities have been carried out well and are able to upgrade the understanding of the Mas Village apparatus regarding the SDGs and Village SDGs. In addition, through this activity, an evaluation of the achievements of the Mas Village SDGs has also been carried out. So that a review of the achievements of indicators that were previously still not understood can be carried out, so that data updates can be made to improve the achievement score of the Mas Village SDGs. In the future, the Mas Village development planning program will be directed in accordance with the priority program for the use of village funds, both for economic recovery, supporting national priority programs, and adapting new habits in accordance with village authorities. Further community service activities still need to be carried out related to obstacles in the implementation of Village SDGs programs in Mas Village and routinely evaluate the achievement of the Mas Village SDGs score.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This community service activity was carried out with the support of the Research and Community Services Institution (LPPM) and the Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, as contract

Number: B/113.4/UN14.4.A/PM.01.01/2022. Authors also gratitude to the Mas Village Government for its participation during the implementation of the activity.

REFERENCES

- [1] Ahmad, J., Febriyanti. 2021. Pemberdayaan Aparat Desa Dalam Optimalisasi Program Kerja pada RKP dan RPJM Desa Sebagai Upaya Percepatan Pencapaian SDGs Untuk Mendukung Program Desa Membangun. *Jurnal Sibermas (Sinergi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat)*, 591-606. <https://doi.org/10.37905/sibermas.v10i3.11690>
- [2] Aljafri, Suwignyo, Luerdi. 2020. Pelatihan dan Pemberdayaan Tunas Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Siswa Tingkat SMA/MA Sederajat di Kota Pekanbaru Untuk Mewujudkan Tujuan Sustainable Cities and Communities dan Responsible Consumption Production. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Multidisiplin*, 4(2), 126-134.
- [3] Ministry of Village, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration. 2021. Sosialisasi Permedesa PDPT No 13/20 tentang Prioritas Penggunaan Dana Desa 2021. Available at: <https://djpk.kemenkeu.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/sosialisasi-permendesa-13-2020.pdf>
- [4] Suasih, N.N.R., Karmini, N.L. 2022. Identifikasi Permasalahan Pengangguran: Studi Kasus di Pedesaan (Desa Selat, Kabupaten Klungkung). *Buletin Studi Ekonomi*, 27(1), 1-8.
- [5] Wijaya, P.Y., Hartati, P.S., Sumadi, N.K. 2020. The Readiness of Community Based Tourism Village Development (Case Study at Bongkasa Pertiwi Tourism Village, Bali Province, Indonesia). *European Journal of Business Management and Research*, 5(3), 1-5. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24018/ejbmr.2020.5.3.269>.
- [6] Wijaya, P.Y., Suasih, N.N.R., 2020. One Decade, 20 Percent Education Budget: How About Causality Between Education Success and Poverty? *Jurnal Ekonomi Kuantitatif Terapan*, 14(1), 173-189. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24843/JEKT.2021.v14.i01.p09>