

Analysis of The Sustainable Development Policies of Local Communities in Indonesia

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Abstract

Historically, development has been viewed as an economic process that generates many social difficulties, ranging from increased environmental degradation and inequality to social fragility within the local community's culture. The problems require a new strategy by applying the principles of human and ecological-based development. This study takes a qualitative approach to analyze the sustainable development policies of local communities and resolve environmental problems. Meanwhile, SDGs are localized through the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration's Regulation No. 21 of 2020 on General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment of Village Communities. SDGs Desa lists the 18 objectives as a policy direction for rural community development and empowerment. The integration of sustainable development into village planning can increase success in designing a policy focused on the effectiveness of implementing, evaluating, reporting, and achieving goals. By adopting these strategies, the village can build awareness of the importance of tackling environmental degradation.

Keywords: *Development; Government; Policy; Sustainability*

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Abstrak

Pembangunan selalu dilihat sebagai fenomena ekonomi. Banyaknya permasalahan sosial yang diakibatkan oleh proses pembangunan yang hanya berorientasi pada ekonomi, mulai dari kerusakan lingkungan yang semakin meningkat, ketimpangan sosial, hingga kerawanan sosial dalam budaya masyarakat setempat. Permasalahan tersebut memerlukan strategi pembangunan baru, dengan menerapkan prinsip-prinsip pembangunan yang berbasis manusia, dan berbasis ekologi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisa penerapan SDGs pada tingkat lokal desa, untuk mengetahui tantangan serta solusi agar penerapannya menjadi maksimal. Penelitian ini merupakan studi lapangan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan mempelajari berbagai literatur tentang keterlibatan pemerintah lokal dalam melaksanakan kebijakan pembangunan berkelanjutan, permasalahan kerusakan lingkungan, dan pendekatan solusi yang tepat. Lokalisasi SDGs diwujudkan melalui Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi Nomor 21 Tahun 2020 tentang Pedoman Umum Pembangunan Desa dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa, dengan mencantumkan 18 tujuan SDGs Desa sebagai arah kebijakan pembangunan dan pemberdayaan masyarakat desa. Mengintegrasikan pembangunan berkelanjutan ke dalam perencanaan pembangunan desa dapat meningkatkan keberhasilan dalam merancang kebijakan yang lebih menitikberatkan pada efektivitas perencanaan, pelaksanaan, evaluasi, pelaporan, dan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan desa. Dengan mengadopsi hal tersebut, desa akan mampu membangun kesadaran akan pentingnya menanggulangi kerusakan lingkungan yang ada.

Kata kunci: Keberlanjutan; Pemerintah Lokal; Pembangunan

INTRODUCTION

The village is the lowest level in the system of government, which has various types of social and economic problems (Bihanding, 2019). As a development strategy, it can handle the issues in rural areas' social and economic concerns. Furthermore, Indonesia's development concerns can be controlled when obstacles are solved (Iskandar, 2020). This condition implies that development problems are rooted in the village. Community activity patterns are becoming increasingly materialistic (Kanto et al., 2020). Therefore, villages are a source of problem identification, and they have the largest population with low health conditions, reasonably high poverty rates, purchasing power, and low education level compared to urban areas (Suryani et al.,

2019). Villages should be the starting point for advancing human development, the economy, and the welfare of the populace. Historically, development has been viewed as an economic phenomenon, emphasizing per capita income increase to generate multiplier effects in the broader community through employment (Hikmat, 2001). In reality, per capita growth does not impact the lowest levels of society due to apparent contradictions and gaps. The number of social problems caused by the development process is only economic-oriented, from increasing environmental damage and social inequality to vulnerability in the local community's culture (Bachtiar et al., 2021). These problems require a new strategy by applying the principles of human and ecological-based development.

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The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were enacted in Indonesia in 2017 (Santika et al., 2020). The Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration have ratified the SDGs into the village strategy called "SDGs Desa." (Kemendes PDTT, 2020). The SDGs strive to improve rural areas more efficiently by prioritizing needs based on cultural, social, and environmental factors (Permatasari et al., 2021; Somanje et al., 2020). Therefore, the village's government, social institutions, and community are involved (Ba et al., 2018). This localization integrates sustainable development strategies into village development planning activities (ElMassah & Mohieldin, 2020; Lee, 2020). Moreover, villages are essential in supporting national sustainable development in 2030 (Moallemi et al., 2020). SDGs adoption requires the governments to implement this strategy into development plans (Croese et al., 2020; Urmee & Md, 2016).

As a starting point for efficient localization and implementation, village governments should include SDGs targets in the medium-term development and work plans (Duah et al., 2020). Therefore, this strategy can promote villages to use resources and potential more effectively, efficiently, and sustainably (D. Zhang et al., 2020). The main challenges are the limited competence of government officials, an understanding of the community, and the ability to manage appropriate budget planning (Krantz & Gustafsson, 2021). Additionally, there is a need for more efforts to increase awareness of the development alongside environmental sustainability in all village communities (Manaf et al., 2018). High commitment and responsibility from the government and institutions in the village are also fundamental in determining goals (Hanaysha, 2016). Furthermore, budget accuracy is

measured by how the village government can determine the allocations based on laws and regulations on financial management (Atmadja & Saputra, 2018).

Duah et al. (2020) found that sensitization is required to raise awareness of the SDGs' importance to all communities, particularly those in SDGs planning. Furthermore, local government leaders' dedication is critical to attaining the goals (Caillier, 2014). Effective budgeting requires efficient resource management, institutional structures, solid coordination, and technological support (Tsai et al., 2020). Other research has found that the natural wealth in rural areas has not been optimally managed to fulfill fundamental human rights for the welfare of all villagers and the realization of inclusive and quality economic growth (Sjaf et al., 2021). In general, progress toward the SDGs can be achieved effectively in the local context by establishing cooperative collaboration to mobilize available resources and create a five-year action plan to address the identified gaps and difficulties (Chen et al., 2020). The implementation of the SDGs at the local level can considerably enhance their achievement at the national and global levels. Building local sustainability plans is a positive step in that direction (Szetey et al., 2021).

From the research, several gaps have not explained the challenges of localizing the SDGs at the rural scale. Village government areas are unique because they are more heterogeneous regarding geographical location, culture, and capacity to implement policies. Therefore, this study aims to add references on localizing the SDGs at the rural level and the obstacles encountered.

METHODS

A qualitative approach was used by studying various literature on local involvement in implementing sustainable development

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policies, environmental degradation problems, and appropriate solution approaches. It analyzes non-numerical and narrative data, and the collection techniques were performed through focus group discussions, interviews, and observations (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

This study takes a qualitative approach, which examines unstructured material through literature observations and documents related to problems and potential resources in local governments (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). The results were reported through a descriptive narrative that does not rely on statistical analysis or quantification (Moleong, 2021). The following table shows data collection analysis methods and generates conclusions:

Table 1 Data and analysis methods

Input	Analisis	Output
Government statistical data (environmental issues)	Observation, triangulation, reduction, grouping, and drawing conclusions	Arrange data in tables, then describe it narratively.

Table 1 explains that the data analysis involves reviewing documents, problems, and reports implementation and then classifying them into different categories.

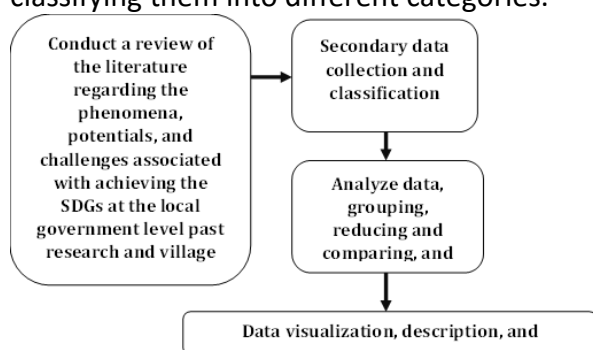


Figure 1 Research design

According to Figure 1, the first phase is to conduct a literature evaluation of preliminary research and to read various regulations connected to sustainable development. The

following phase brings all the phenomena, opportunities, and difficulties to a close.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Environmental Issues

Indonesia and various countries face multiple problems, such as climate change, diminishing natural resources, environmental degradation, declining and stagnant agricultural productivity, explosive population growth, rising poverty rates, and disguised hunger caused by micronutrients (Abdoellah, 2021). This condition can threaten future generations since population and economic growth drive the decreasing environmental carrying capacity (Meadows, 1972). Indonesia also experiences this ecological degradation due to economic growth and demands in various sectors (Manik, 2018). Among others are:

1. Pollution- The first environmental problem is increasing environmental pollution. Figure 2 shows around 16,847 and 2,200 contaminated water and soil and 8,882 polluted air (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020b). Water pollution dominates, with illegal mining activities such as gold and sand in watersheds.

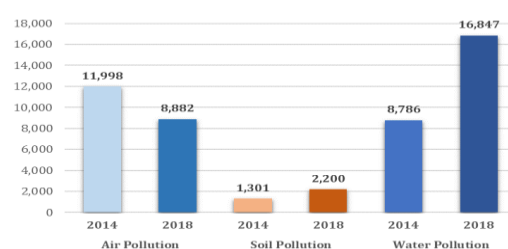


Figure 2 Villages pollution data in Indonesia. Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020b)

2. Climate change- In the uncertain rainy and dry seasons, the temperature increases, causing the agricultural cycle in the villages to be disruptive. It decreases agricultural productivity and

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food availability. As shown in Figure 3, according to BMKG observation data, Indonesia's average November air temperature between 1981 and 2010 was 26.6°C within the usual range of 21.0°C - 28.7°C. Meanwhile, the average December air temperature in 2021 is 27.0°C. These statistics show that the average air temperature anomaly in December 2021 was 0.4°C, the ninth-largest observed since 1981 (BMKG, 2021).

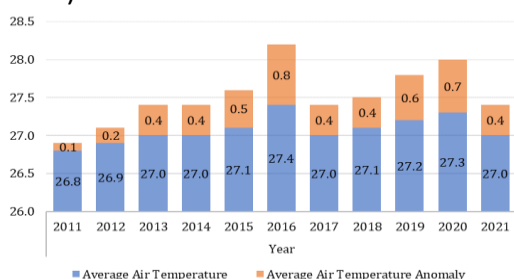


Figure 3 Anomalies and the average temperature of the air (in °C) Source : (BMKG, 2021)

3. Population Growth- The population growth rate does not match the speed of food availability (Malthus, 2013). Furthermore, the increase in population also causes the need for residential land to increase and causes the conversion of productive land to residential areas (Dewi & Rudiarto, 2013). In addition, 43% of Indonesia's population lives in rural areas (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021), which will be a challenge for villages. As shown in Figure 4, the population growth rate has reached 1.49% in the last ten years.

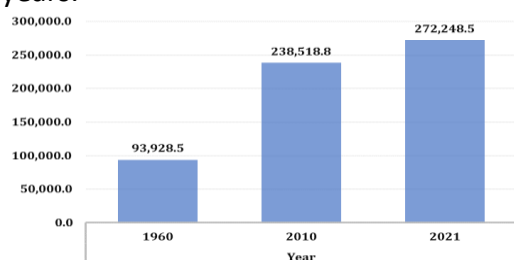


Figure 4 Population growth (in thousand people) source: (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021)

4. Natural Resource Depletion- Tragedy of the Commons (Hardin, 1968) is a term that refers to a situation where shared resources are exploited for individual gain, resulting in the depletion of natural resources. Lack of natural resources happens when depletion occurs rapidly. (Purba et al., 2020). As shown in Tables 2 and 3, as a developing country, Indonesia uses more resources for industrialization to support its rapidly growing population (Sahban, 2018). Therefore, natural resources will deplete as the world's population increases. In line with advances in technology, development, and the latest research, mineral extraction has become more accessible, and humans dig deeper to obtain minerals of different types and qualities. The increased mining activities of various minerals resulted in decreased production and increased scarcity of some of these minerals. Additionally, the problem of exploitation of natural resources also occurs in the village. Many problems arise with illegal mining by rural communities (Solichin, 2020).

Table 2 Oil Fuel Production (barrels)

Type of Fuel Oil	Year		
	2000	2010	2018
Premium	69,244	66,820	93,190
Pertamax	0	3,301	0
Pertamax Plus	0	668	0
ADO	91,154	107,351	141,766
IDO	9,163	1,376	714
Kerosene	55,118	18,985	5,958
Lubricant Base	4,535	2,027	2,787

Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020a)

Table 3 Mineral Mining Productions (in tons except gold and silver in kg) Source (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020a)

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Mineral Mining Items	Year		
	2000	2010	2020
Coal	67,105,675	325,325,793	565,640,928
Bauxite	1,150,776	2,200,000	25,859,895
Nickel	2,434,585	9,475,362	0
Gold	109,612	119,726	65,890
Silver	310,430	335,040	0
Granite	5,941,370	2,172,080	0
Iron Sand	420,418	8,975,507	0
Tin Concentrate	56,360	97,796	65,127
Copper Concentrate	3,270,335	993,152	2,273,456
Nickel Ore	0	0	48,040,003

5. Wastes- Settlements have problems dealing with household waste (Uddin, 2018). Numerous dense settlements lack infiltration wells for water reprocessing and storing domestic liquid waste from activities. Furthermore, many residential areas deliberately throw garbage into ditches or rivers. This waste causes environmental damage, negatively impacting people’s lives (Borrows, 2019). Dumping rubbish directly into a river increases the likelihood of chemical contamination of the water, increasing the risk of spreading numerous dangerous bacteria (Chowdhary et al., 2020). The Ministry of Environment and Forestry data shows in figure 5 that the most significant waste producer is the household sector, reaching around 43% (SIPSN, 2021).

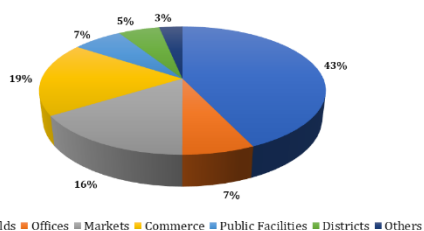


Figure 5 Composition of waste based on source in 2021 (tons) source: (SIPSN, 2021)

6. Deforestation and Land Use Change (Leijten et al., 2021)- More than 27 million hectares of land and forest areas changed function or the equivalent of

17% between 2001 and 2019 (GFW, 2020). The direct impact of deforestation is the flooding in South Kalimantan in early 2021. This caused hundreds of thousands of people to be affected by major floods. The demands of local governments to become autonomous regions have led to a race to increase infrastructure development or industrialization, leading to the shrinking of agricultural land. Additionally, many villagers around the forest conduct illegal logging and land burning, which spreads to the forest area. In total, deforestation in Indonesia reached 2.1 million hectares in 6 years, as shown in figure 6 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2018).

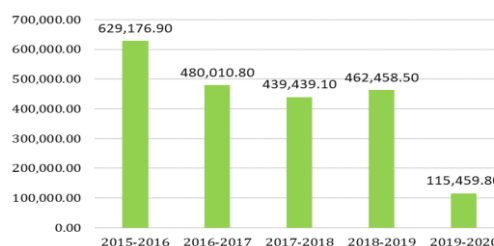


Figure 6 Total Deforestations (Ha) Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019a)

7. Critical Land Improvement- Indonesia faces threats to necessary land due to degradation, which physically, chemically, and biologically degrades land conditions, reducing production capacity (Kelley, 2018). The villages are most affected by critical lands because 91% of the rural territory (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). Water shortages, increased evaporation, and longer dry periods are only some of the issues brought on by land degradation. Excessive and continuous use of pesticides and artificial fertilizers on agricultural land can cause soil saturation (Pahalvi et al., 2021). As shown in Figure 6, critical land threatened Indonesia in

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2018 with 14 million hectares of critical land, compared to 2013 with 24.30 million hectares of necessary land (Badan Pusat Statistik & Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2018)

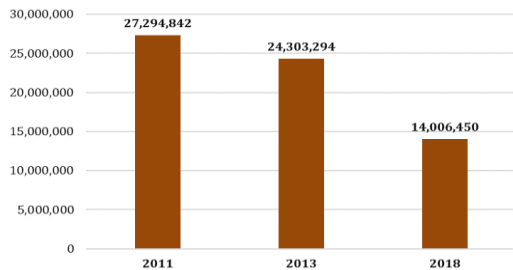


Figure 7 Critical land (Ha) Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik & Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2018)

B. Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target development in 2030 with 17 main goals. The state ratified the policy by issuing Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning Sustainable Development Goals. The goals were adopted into a village development strategy program called the SDGs. This strategy is related to the implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which has opened an enormous space to support sustainable development. The localization was conducted through the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment of Village Communities by listing the 18 objectives of the *SDGs Desa*. The addition of one indicator of this goal, namely dynamic village institutions and adaptive culture, is based on the uniqueness of village development. The eighteen objectives of the *SDGs Desa* are:

1. *SDGs Desa* 01: Village Without Poverty.

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the poor population reached 26.42 million people in March 2020, with the percentage of poor people in villages reaching 12.8% (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). The *SDGs Desa* sets a goal that poverty can be eradicated by 2030. To meet this target, all stakeholders should prepare and implement many policies, including central, regional, and village governments. The policies should increase the poor's income and ensure access to essential services for rural communities.

2. *SDGs Desa* 02: A Village Without Hunger. Hunger is a condition in which humans experience a lack of calorie intake. The hunger and malnutrition of the world's population have continued to decline since 2000. Indonesia is ranked 70 out of 117 countries and has a hunger index of 20.1 (GHI, 2019). This goal aims to eradicate hunger in villages by 2030 and can achieve food sovereignty, improve nutrition, and campaign for sustainable agriculture. It aligns with the development priorities of food security and job creation. To accomplish this, the villages need to improve food access and sustain agricultural production (Dooley & Grady Roberts, 2020).

3. *SDGs Desa* 03: Healthy and Prosperous Village.

The 2018 Basic Health Research data shows that the ease of access to health services based on transportation, cost, and travel time is dominant in the problematic category at 66.9% (Kemenkes, 2018). This facilitates access to health services, resulting in healthy and thriving villages (Purnomo et al., 2021). Various policies reduce maternal and infant mortality and control

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- infectious diseases, drug abuse, and teenage pregnancy (Morton et al., 2019).
4. *SDGs Desa 04: Quality Village Education.* In achieving development to increase income for the poor and ensure access to essential services, the main goal is to improve higher-quality human resources (Bruns et al., 2019). Furthermore, education is an investment in the future of rural communities. It is necessary to have a policy from the village and the supra-village to ensure access to quality and cheap education services. The provisions of skills training, non-formal education, and village libraries can also improve literacy in rural communities.
 5. *SDGs Desa 05: Involvement of Village Women.* The village administration is supposed to be at the forefront of promoting gender equality (Agarwal, 2018). A village is a safe place for everyone, including women, by situating the community in the proper location, prohibiting discrimination in all aspects of life, and involving women in all phases of development, as required by law and regulation.
 6. *SDGs Desa 06: Villages with Clean Water and Sanitation.* Water is the most basic human need, but the fulfillment of clean water and sanitation is a problem worldwide. Therefore, meeting the need for clean water and proper sanitation is a sustainable development goal (Tortajada & Biswas, 2018). Villages should develop water efficiency policies and maintain water resources, including upstream areas such as forests, mountains, watersheds, groundwater, and lakes. This strategy aims to provide access to safe drinking water and adequate and long-term sanitation facilities in 2030.
 7. *SDGs Desa 07: Clean and Renewable Energy Village.* In the last ten years, fossil fuel energy production has declined, and energy needs have increased due to the population and demand. Therefore, the Indonesian government seeks various policies to raise new and renewable energy use through Government Regulation No. 79 of 2014 to fulfill these needs. Indonesia has much potential for new and renewable energy to achieve these needs. The Village SDGs goal ensures that rural communities have access to new and renewable energy (Bertheau, 2020). This is in line with the policy strategy of the State Electricity Company to achieve an electrification of 99.7% by 2025 (Peraturan Pemerintah, 2014).
 8. *SDGs Desa 08: Equitable Village Economic Growth.* This goal targets that economic growth will increase with equitable development (El-Jardali et al., 2018). It creates decent jobs through cash-intensive programs in villages and provides new economic activity opportunities for rural communities through empowerment programs, skills training, business capital assistance, and other policies (Rai et al., 2019, p. 8).
 9. *SDGs Desa 09: Village Infrastructure and Innovation as Needed.* To increase economic growth, the development of village infrastructure is very influential, starting with roads and other infrastructure supporting the mobility of the village economy (Katila et al., 2019). Additionally, infrastructure improvement supports the agriculture, fisheries, and plantation sectors. The target is to innovate in various fields with increased infrastructure development,

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- including public services and superior community products.
10. *SDGs Desa 10: A Village Without Gaps.*
Inequality is an issue that often arises in all development activities, such as income and wealth (Niekerk & J, 2020). The centralistic development paradigm contributes to the gap between one region and another. The Village SDGs reduce this gap by implementing equitable development, lowering rural poverty development, and providing fair and honest public services.
 11. *SDGs Desa 11: Safe and Comfortable Village Residential Areas.*
The need for livable housing and affordable prices is not balanced with the availability of settlements that meet eligibility standards (Rassanjani, 2018). The critical condition is reasonable, equitable access to safe, clean, and sustainable water (Vaidya & Chatterji, 2020, p. 11). The percentage of decent houses in urban areas is higher than in rural. Realizing an inclusive, robust, safe, and sustainable village seeks to establish affordable, clean, and healthy residential areas by involving the community in the village development process.
 12. *SDGs Desa 12: Consumption and Production in Environmentally Conscious Villages.*
Negative impacts on the earth can be reduced through appropriate consumption and production patterns. Economic growth is an important indicator of realizing people's welfare while considering sustainability conditions. Therefore, it is necessary to reduce the ecological footprint by changing the way of producing and consuming food and other resources (Gunawan et al., 2020). Efficiency in managing natural resources and reducing pollutants and toxic waste is an essential target. A policy is needed to encourage citizens, businesses, and consumers to recycle waste (Hettiarachchi et al., 2018). Therefore, it is necessary to change the production and consumption procedures that are more sustainable. Village policies should be implemented to regulate waste management, business waste, efficient use of natural resources, and household waste.
 13. *SDGs Desa 13: Villages Responding to Climate Change.*
Greenhouse gas emissions cause climate change in almost all parts of the world (W. F. Lamb et al., 2021). In Indonesia, these emissions continue to increase significantly. The highest source comes from deforestation activities (Pendrill et al., 2019), fires on peatlands, and emissions from fossil fuels (Ritchie & Roser, 2020). The *SDGs Desa* aims to reduce climate change's impact by performing programs under village authority.
 14. *SDGs Desa 14: Villages Care for the Marine Environment.*
Damage in coastal areas occurs due to plastic waste pollution, which reaches an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic waste/km² of the ocean (J. B. Lamb et al., 2018). Furthermore, ocean acidification and nearly 30% of the world's fish stocks are being over-exploited (Brochier et al., 2018), below the ability of fish to conduct sustainable reproduction. The state has the potential of the sea with abundant biodiversity with a coastline and extent of Indonesian waters reaching 99,093 and 6.3 million km³. It benefits the people of Indonesia, and *SDGs Desa* can protect marine ecosystems by making village policies in

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- coastal areas to prevent illegal and excessive fishing.
15. *SDGs Desa* 15: Villages Care for Land Environment.
The human need for food continues to increase with the growth of the existing human population (Fukase & Martin, 2020). This condition is not comparable to environmental degradation and critical land conditions (Barbier & Hochard, 2018). Therefore, the *SDGs Desa* aims to protect natural resources and existing ecosystems. The village should have the policy to educate the populace about the significance of maintaining ecosystems and expanding green space (Z. Zhang et al., 2019).
 16. *SDGs Desa* 16: Peaceful Village with Justice.
Different efforts should be made for the government to cooperate with the supra-village by reducing violence and formulating long-term solutions to handling conflicts (Hope Sr., 2020). This goal is to end and lower crime rates, fights, domestic violence, and violence against children.
 17. *SDGs Desa* 17: Partnership for Rural Development.
Village development will not succeed in developing goals when it does not include the involvement of related parties. It prioritizes participation by involving community elements, academics, business actors, and community institutions (MacDonald et al., 2018). The partnerships should also cooperate with other vertical agencies to realize sustainable development. For example, the achievement can be seen in the availability of village internet networks and improved economic statistics.

18. *SDGs Desa* 18: Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture.
The existence of village institutions is a vital component in implementing sustainable development by maintaining local wisdom (Iskandar 2020). Therefore, involving aspects of these institutions can strengthen the life of diversity in a dynamic community and encourage the achievement of the Village *SDGs*. The community has become accustomed to cultural preservation discussions since cooperation and shared social activities are valued.

C. Research Findings

Numerous village-level elements can influence the implementation of a new policy, including its effectiveness (Smith, 1973). These factors are:

1. Social Conditions

In rural areas, the average level of education of the population has similarities. About 30.97%, 43.12%, and 5.22% of the population in rural areas graduated from elementary school, high school, and higher-level education (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). This educational level will affect the understanding of government officials, institutions, and communities in translating relatively new policies (Ahmed et al., 2020). However, the local culture that adheres to the principles of togetherness, cooperation, and a sense of kinship (Suryanti et al., 2021) can support policy implementation when appropriately used.

2. Economic Conditions

In Indonesia, the number of poor people will reach 27.54 million in 2021, and around 15.37 million people, or 13.10%, live in rural areas (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2021). Additionally, 18,284 villages or 21.92%, are in underdeveloped

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conditions (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2019b). The biggest challenge is how limited resources and financial capacity can set priority programs to address these problems and implement new policies. Behind all these shortcomings, the villages also have better economic resilience than urban areas (Wilson et al., 2018). Therefore, the village can use this potential for economic resilience as a supporting force in implementing policies.

3. Geographical Conditions

The location of Indonesia is on the equator, and most of its territory is an archipelago (Yoneyama & Zhang, 2020). Therefore, the conditions have different environment and characteristics (Husseini et al., 2018). The village will not implement all the targets quickly with a top-to-bottom policy (Li et al., 2021). However, the environmental conditions, which maintain their naturalness, environmental problems are not as complex as in urban or industrial areas (Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj, 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

Integrating sustainable development into village planning can increase success in designing a policy focused on the effectiveness of implementing, evaluating, reporting, and achieving these goals. The village and its components will build awareness and capability to create awareness of tackling existing environmental degradation. In addition to having substantial resources, the community can help the attainment of the SDGs in various ways. For example, 91% of Indonesia's land is rural, and 43% of the population lives in this location. Based on this, villages can contribute 74% of success in achieving sustainable development goals. An evaluation is needed

to measure the effectiveness of the *SDGs Desa* policy and identify problems, challenges, and opportunities in its implementation. It is appropriate to be implemented directly at the local level, considering the conditions in which villages have different capacities.

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