

SOCIALIZATION OF THE VILLAGE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS VILLAGE) DATA COLLECTION SYSTEM IN THE VILLAGE APPARATUS IN EAST KUTAI REGENCY

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Abstract

This aim community service activities is to socialize to village officials, village representative bodies (BPD) and community leaders related to the Village SDGs program. The method that will be used in this Community Service is a Lecture that aims to provide knowledge about Millennium Development, Sustainable Development, and discussion and question and answer with participants to obtain an overview of their understanding of the material presented. The participants of the community service activities were the Village Head and the Secretariat Village apparatus of Bengalon District, East Kutai Regency, the Village Representative Body and its staff, and community leaders and several RT Chairmen. Based on the results of the socialization program of the village sustainable development goals data collection system, it can be concluded that this socialization understanding can provide an understanding to the community about village data collection activities in a complete manner regarding the SDGs and with this socialization can help village officials in compiling village data that meets the 18 criteria that are the objectives of the Village SDGs in an updated manner as well as material for the village ministry's assessment of the condition of the village concerned to achieve the efficacy desired by the government. The usefulness of this service is as a basis for fulfilling the right of villagers to be healthy and free from poverty, as a basis for predicting what will be achieved until 2030 as soon as to anticipate obstacles that may be faced in the implementation of village development, and help the village government to identify village problems through complete data collection so that a detailed description of the village can be fulfilled in every program preparation building.

Keywords: Socialization, Sustainable Development Goals, Data Collection System Village.

Abstrak

Tujuan pengabdian ini adalah untuk mensosialisasikan kepada aparatur perangkat Desa, Badan Perwakilan Desa (BPD) dan tokoh masyarakat terkait dengan program SDGs Desa. Metode yang akan digunakan dalam Pengabdian Masyarakat ini yaitu Ceramah yang bertujuan untuk memberikan pengetahuan tentang Pembangunan Millenium, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, dan diskusi dan tanya jawab dengan peserta agar diperoleh gambaran pemahaman mereka tentang materi yang disampaikan. Peserta kegiatan pengabdian masyarakat adalah Kepala Desa dan aparatur Desa Sekretriari Kecamatan Bengalon Kabupaten Kutai Timur, Badan Perwakilan Desa beserta jajarannya, dan tokoh masyarakat dan beberapa Ketua RT. Berdasarkan hasil dari program sosialisasi sistem pendataan sustainable development goals desa dapat disimpulkan bahwa Pemahaman sosialisasi ini dapat memberikan pemahaman kepada masyarakat tentang kegiatan pendataan desa secara lengkap mengenai SDGs dan dengan sosialisasi ini dapat membantu perangkat desa dalam menyusun data desa yang memenuhi 18 kreteria yang menjadi tujuan dari SDGs Desa secara update sekaligus sebagai bahan penilaian kementerian desa tentang kondisi desa yang bersangkutan untuk mencapai efektivitas yang diinginkan oleh pemerintah. Kebermanfaatan pengabdian ini adalah sebagai menjadi dasar pemenuhan hak warga desa untuk sehat dan lepas dari kemiskinan, menjadi dasar untuk melakukan prediksi apa yang akan dicapai sampai dengan tahun 2030 sekaligus melakukanantisipasi hambatan yang mungkin dihadapi dalam pelaksanaan pembangunan desa, dan membantu pemerintah desa untuk mengidentifikasi permasalahan desa melalui pendataan yang lengkap sehingga gambaran desa secara rinci dapat terpenuhi dalam setiap menyusun program pembangunan.

Kata kunci: Sosialisasi, Sustainable Development Goals, Sistem Pendataan Desa.

PENDAHULUAN

The objectives of the implementation of Sustainable *Development Goals* are development that maintains the continuous improvement of the economic welfare of the community, development that maintains the sustainability of the social life of the community, development that maintains the quality of the environment and development that ensures justice and the implementation of governance that can maintain the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next.

Since its establishment in September 2015, in the UN General Assembly attended by 159 Heads of State, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have become a Global Agenda until 2030, implemented by all countries in the world. The SDGs consist of 17 goals and 169 targets for the implementation period of 2015-2030. Indonesia has been actively involved in various international forums in formulating the SDGs (Ahmad Subekti, 2022; del Río Castro et al., 2021).

In line with the formulation of the SDGs at the global level, Indonesia has also prepared a National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2015-2019 and 2020-2024, so that the substance contained in the SDGs has been aligned with the RPJMN which is the elaboration of Nawacita as the President's Vision and Mission (Ahmad Subekti, 2022; Djafri et al., 2021).

The SDGs are a global and national commitment to prosper society through 17 objectives, namely (Asadikia et al., 2021; Sutrisna, 2021):

1. No Poverty.
2. No Hunger.
3. Healthy and Prosperous Life.
4. Quality Education.
5. gender equality.
6. Clean Water and Proper 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. Tackling Climate Change.
14. Ocean Ecosystems.
15. Mainland Ecosystems.
16. Peace, Justice, and Resilient Institutions; and
17. Partnerships to Achieve Goals.

Village SDGs are an integrated effort to realize a prosperous one without poverty and hunger, a comprehensive developing village economy, a village that cares about health, a village that cares about education, Gender Equality in the Village, a village that has a network of activities, and a culturally savvy village to accelerate the achievement of the Prolonged Development Goals. Village SDGs are the role of prolonged development that is to be included in the priority program for the use of Village Funds in 2021 (Djafri et al., 2021; Heimann, 2019).

Therefore, the Village SDGs

can be one of the deep references for all stakeholders in the direction and long-term goals of 2030, with the goal of sustainable rural development. Village SDGs (*Sustainable Development Goals*) are grounding of SDGs (global) by increasing the institutional points of dynamic villages and adaptive village culture. The SDGs themselves are a concept of prolonged development of nations that are members of the United Nations until 2030 which is a continuation of the *MDGs* (*Millennium Development Goals*) which ended in 2015 (Asadikia et al., 2021).

Indonesia's commitment in conducting the SDGs is affirmed in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving the Prolonged National Development Goals. The contextualization of the SDGs in the Village SDGs is contained in the Eighteen village protracted development goals. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning the Priority of Using Village Funds in 2021, there are 18 development goals and objectives through the Village SDGs, namely (Djafri et al., 2021; Kinerja, 2021):

1. Villages without poverty
2. Villages without hunger
3. Healthy and prosperous village
4. Quality village education
5. Gender-equal villages
6. Village's worthy of clean water and sanitation
7. Clean and renewable energy villages
8. Employment and economic growth of the village
9. Innovation and village infrastructure

10. Villages without gaps
11. Sustainable village residential areas
12. Environmentally conscious village consumption and production
13. Climate control and change by villages
14. Village marine ecosystem
15. Village land ecosystem
16. Village of peace and justice
17. Partnership for village development
18. Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

Based on article 5 paragraph 2 of Permendes No. 7 of, it is stated that the use of T.A. 2022 village funds is prioritized at three points to accelerate village *sustainable development goals* (SDGs). The priorities include the following:

1. National economic recovery according to village authority.
2. National priority programs according to village authority; and
3. Mitigation and handling of natural and non-natural disasters according to the authority of the village.

The emphasis on this village is based on the consideration that 91% (percent) of Indonesia's territory is village area. Meanwhile, 12 of the village SDGs are closely related to village territories. "Meanwhile, from the aspect of citizenship, 43% (percent) of the Indonesian population is in villages and the 6 SDGs goals are closely related to villagers. From these conditions, the action of village SDGs has a significant contribution.

The hope of the Village SDGs

program is that it can minimize the disparity that occurs between urban and rural areas. Focusing on the use of Village Funds to support the creation of welfare improvement through the Village SDGs program, needs to be designed as well as possible, so that the goals of the village SDGs program can be felt by all villagers (Andari, 2021; Sutrisna, 2021). Problem mapping, attention to the potential development of the village, and the design of the RPJMDes program are especially important to be discussed through the Village Deliberation involving all stakeholders in the village, so that the impact of the village RPJMDes can be enjoyed by all village communities. Trust in the strength of village BUMDes is also needed to decide business units that are expected to have an impact on employment, as well as improving the welfare of villagers through sustainable development in fighting for the welfare of the community.

Based on the description above, community service activities aim to socialize to village officials, Village Representative Bodies (BPD) and community leaders related to the Village SDGs program, understand and utilize Village data and Village SDGs as a basis for compiling development to be on target, and Village Governments are able to make mature medium- and long-term planning in their areas in supporting the implementation of the goals of the SDGs through Village deliberations involving all stakeholders in the Village.

The socialization of Sustainable Development Goals Village is expected to provide benefits for development, especially in villages, is to be able to find out the problems and potentials of the village in real terms so that it

becomes village data that can be used to compile annual work plans for village governments, becomes the basis for fulfilling the rights of villagers to be healthy and free from poverty, becomes the basis for predicting what will be achieved until 2030 as soon as anticipating possible obstacles. faced in the implementation of village development and helping the village government to find village problems through complete data collection so that a detailed description of the village can be fulfilled in every development program.

METHODS

Activity Methods

The methods that will be used in this Community Service include:

1. The lecture aims to supply knowledge about Millennium Development, Sustainable Development, Various Government Arrangements on which the Village MDGs program is based.
2. Lecture on Data understanding, the importance of data and how to read, use and utilize and interpret village data.
3. Discussions and questions and answers with participants to get an idea of their understanding of the material presented.

Event Participants

Community Service activities were attended by:

1. Village Head and Village Apparatus Secretariat Bengalon District, East Kutai Regency.
2. The Village Representative Body.
3. Community leaders and

- several RT Chairmen
- 4. Village assistant scholar and village data operator.
- 5. KKN students in Secretariat Village who are expected to help improve village data during KKN activities.

Activity Output

- 1. The same understanding of village SDGs so that all village officials can help prepare village data and supply an understanding to the community about complete village data collection activities.
- 2. The preparation of village data that meets 18 criteria which is the goal of the Village SDGs is up to date as well as material for the village ministry's assessment of the condition of the village concerned.

Socialization Materials

The material that will be delivered to the ranks of the village government includes:

- 1. Government Work Plan and Budget Plan for 2022.
- 2. Regulation of the Minister of Villages Number7 of 2021.
- 3. Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017.
- 4. Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2021
- 5. Distribution map and Village profile.
- 6. Village Profile and poverty in East Kalimantan.
- 7. Preparation, data collection and updating of village profiles.

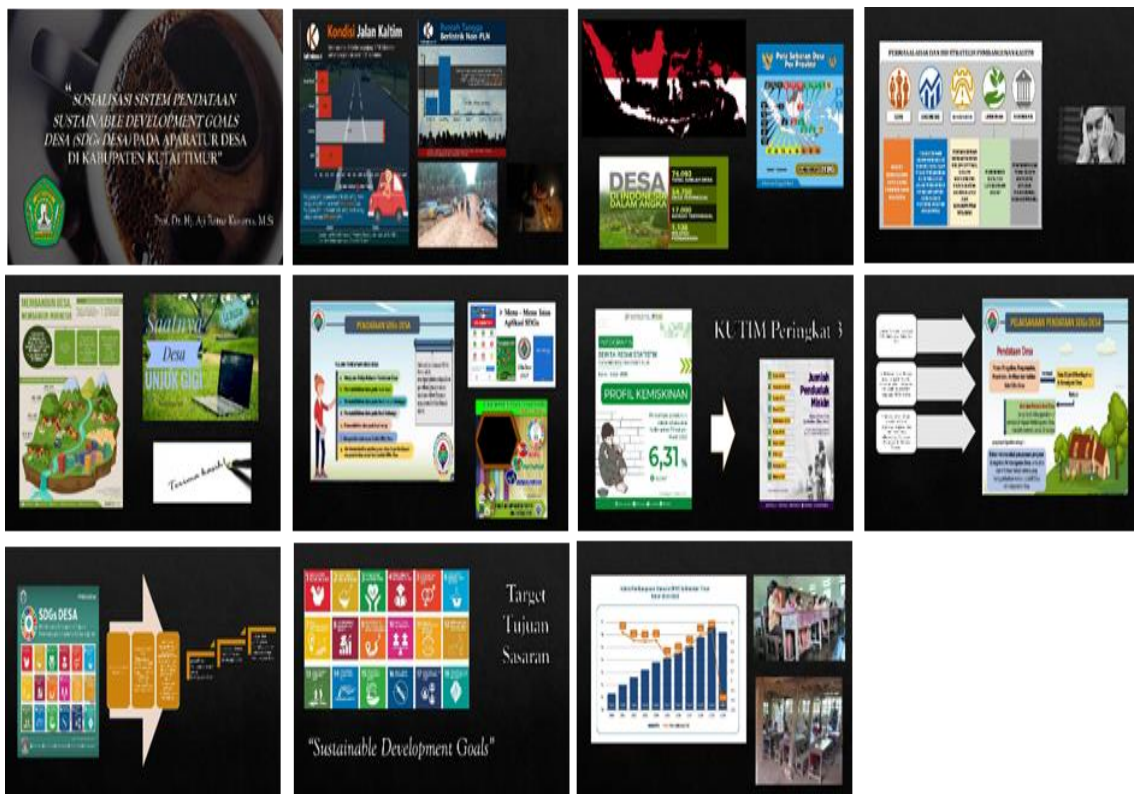


Figure 1. Socialization Materials.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Understanding through Discussion of the Objectives of the SDGs



Figure 2. Socialization Process of Village Sustainable Development Goals Data Collection System

Based on figure 1, the socialization of the sustainable development goals data collection system for villages is obtained from the implementation of the program towards food security and community welfare. The development and implementation of the program is by the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020. About the priority of using the Village Fund in 2021, namely focusing on the 2 most important target points, namely villages without poverty and villages without hunger (Musafira et al., 2022; Sutrisna, 2021).

Of the two most important points of target and objectives, the Village Apparatus of East Kutai Regency has carried out program activities for the construction of village facilities and infrastructure by carrying out the construction of farm business roads, bridge construction, agricultural irrigation construction, livestock and agricultural assistance and empowerment of the poor, empowerment for village scale economic improvement, direct cash assistance (BLT) which is used for daily life for the poor. Management of implementation according to procedures and rules to get results by the goals and expectations of the Ministry of Villages.

Administrative and transparent management proves that the East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus government has high integrity. Great responsibility for budget management to supply a prosperous society, free from poverty, fulfilled jobs and ease of infrastructure for the community.

All of this cannot be separated from the efforts of the village government in increasing the capacity of human resources in village devices through village apparatus empowerment programs, so that the hope of realizing an effective Village SDGs program can be achieved in order to build the Indonesian state according to the third Nawacita, namely "Building from the periphery by strengthening regions and villages within the framework of a unitary state" which has been launched by the President.

Furthermore, in the implementation of the Village SDGs program. The East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus implements the program by supplying empowerment. The provision of empowerment by the Village Government in food security and welfare towards poverty-free villages by the rules of the law. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 20 of 2018 as the basis for development planning and village fiscal management. Development and fiscal management are conducted through the

planning process, implementation process, administration process, reporting process to accountability process (Fei et al., 2021; Mas et al., 2021; Ziolo et al., 2021). With orderly fiscal management, transparent management, and accountable management.

Management is showed by the complete and orderly administration of existing documents. Starting from planning hamlet deliberations, extracting data on proposals for hamlet areas, ranking proposals, attendance lists of deliberation participants, deadline dates for deliberation administration leading to RKPDesa and then becoming APBDes as the basis for development for one fiscal year. RPJMDes as the main basis for village development during the six years that the Village Head was in office.

Furthermore, based on research on the implementation of the Village SDGs program, which is inseparable from the Village Fund for welfare, community food security in the East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus can be concluded. The village SDGs government program is implemented effectively by the village government. The assessment is based on effectiveness by Sondong P. Sigian. Where the measurements on effectiveness include the following:

1. Desired Direction and Objectives (Achieved)

The aims and directions of achievement in the Village SDGs program for community welfare are clearly illustrated in the Minister of Villages Regulation number 13 of 2020 concerning the priorities of the 2021 Village Fund whose content leads to the goals and aims to be

achieved. By the 2014 village law number 60 (Priority of using village funds for village development and empowerment of village communities).

2. Strategies To Achieve

The achievement of the Village SDGs strategy which leads to Ministerial Regulation Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2021. The aims of achieving the Village Fund are explained in Village Law No. 60 of 2014, Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 20 of 2018 (Village Financial Management), and Permendes 13 of 2020 (Priority of Village SDGs-Based Village Fund Use)

3. The Process of Policy Analysis and Formulation

In the formulation of strategic and sustainable programs, the village government must conduct deliberations or cooperate with existing stakeholders such as all levels of society, community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, women's representation, representation of seniors, special needs communities to formulate programs as the basis for the development of village heads in deciding policies. Of course, the policy is by the needs of the village and supplies benefits to the community.

4. Careful Planning

Careful planning and processes will certainly get maximum results or benefits.

Planning is conducted by the Head of Village Planning Affairs under the coordinator of the Village Secretary. Planning is conducted with village deliberations held and signed by BPD and the Village Head after obtaining an evaluation from the Regent. With a long planning stage process, starting from the excavation of ideas by the community to the evaluation stage by the Regent, of course, you will get the results of careful planning according to the expectations of the village community.

5. Preparation of Targeted Programs

The preparation of the program involves all levels of society to obtain complete and correct data. Conducted by deliberation to capture the aspirations of the community as material for conducting development that is right on target and the results of

development can be enjoyed sustainably.

6. Availability of Work Facilities and Infrastructure

The central government has supplied work facilities and infrastructure as the main support for conducting village development activities. The village government plans as well as possible and uses the facilities and infrastructure that have been supplied for the purpose of village development. The village government compiles the Village Head's RKPDesa and then the Village Head's (Village Regulation) with BPD becomes the Village Budget. APBDesa as the basis for village development for one fiscal year.

Discussion on the Effectiveness of Village SDGs Program Implementation



Figure 3. Discussion Process for Socialization of Village Sustainable Development Goals Data Collection System

Based on figure 3, the discussion process of socializing the village sustainable development goals data collection system, it is found that the extent of the results or benefits that can be achieved and felt by the community. A program is called effective, if the

goals in the planned goals can be achieved or realized properly. The effectiveness of this socialization program achieves a goal of the Village SDGs program that has been conducted by the East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus government by looking at the results that can be felt the benefits for

the community. According to Ahmad Subekti (2022) that there are 3 ways to measure the level of effectiveness. The first three ways of approaching measurement are the resource approach, the second is the process approach, and the third is the goals approach.

Based on the results of the discussions conducted, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the Village SDGs Program in East Kutai Regency is divided into 3 levels of effectiveness, namely:

1. Resource approach

Approach according to the desired needs, the achievement of goals and aims. The source approach takes precedence over obtaining physical or non-physical results according to the target. The government has supplied non-physical sources of the Village Fund budget to support the implementation of development. The government distributes Village Funds from the State Budget. The Village Government prepares a one-year development budget plan called APBDesa which is used in giving budget disbursements from the APBNegara. From the distribution of APBN to villages based on rural budgets implemented in this development program activity called resources. Self-managed development in the East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus which is used by the provisions of the rules is a physical source approach. From the presentation, it can be concluded that the

implementation of village SDGS development using the resource approach of the East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus has been effective.

2. Process approach

The mechanism of internal activities of the organization is a process approach. In the process approach, find all internal activities and their mechanisms so that the effectiveness of the implementation of the program can be known. The East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus Government conducts program activities by the rules of the law. Careful implementation and involving all existing stakeholders in the hope of producing development by the direction and goals of sustainable development (Bontempi et al., 2021; Cordova & Celone, 2019). The implementation of the program starting from the planning stage, implementation stage, administration stage, reporting stage, accountability stage is conducted in an administrative order. With the implementation of an orderly program, the East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus is a village that uses the effectiveness of the development process.

3. Goals approach

The target approach is the result (output) of the realization of the activities to be achieved. The center of attention in this approach is

the output of the realization of the activity to be achieved and the benefits can be felt. The target approach to the results of the implementation of the Village SDGs program by looking at the realization that has been implemented. The realization of the implementation of the Village SDGs program in the Village Apparatus of East Kutai Regency was conducted effectively. Implementation of development in 2021 infrastructure for road transportation, public health, agriculture and animal husbandry, capacity building, community empowerment, food security, employment. The realization of the implementation of the program in the East Kutai Regency Village Apparatus is by the Village SDGS program. All these programs supply welfare for the community and are sustainable. This conclusion was strengthened by the results of interviews with several community members about the benefits felt by the Village SDGs program.

Socialization Discussion on Impact Analysis of Village SDGs Program Implementation

In general, supplying the ability and independence to the community by meeting daily needs is a concept of community welfare. Providing empowerment and ability building of the community with the principle of independent community efforts to alleviate poverty and food security, so that their own needs will be met.

Government programs with the launch of Village SDGs are expected to be able to supply community welfare, live independently, safely, comfortably, meet needs, an environment free from pollution or pollution and guaranteed the rights and obligations of the community.

Ziolo et al., (2021) economic thought that conceptualizes Islamic welfare. In Al-Ghazali's work, the concept of people's welfare and common welfare is revealed. In Ziolo et al., (2021) thought for the welfare of the people there are five basic purposes to be considered the first based on religion, the second on the soul, the third on posterity, the fourth on property and the fifth on reason (Ziolo et al., 2021).

In the Islamic view, a society prospers when it meets two criteria:

1. The fulfillment or availability of basic needs in each individual people; Among them are food, there are clothing, there are boards, there are education, there are health.
2. It is preserved and protected on religion, on treasure, on soul, on reason, and on the honor of the people.

Based on the results of field data analysis that the research can be concluded. The positive impact can be seen in the list of realizations in the fields of food security, provision of employment, community empowerment, public health, fulfilled education, poverty alleviation, transportation road facilities for activities and programs that have been implemented in the Village Apparatus of East Kutai Regency. The main targets of this program are mainly

towards life, namely in a society free from poverty and a society free from hunger. People are met with basic needs and get a sense of security and comfort in interacting social.

The main point in life is the need for adequate food and it is proper for the government program to continue to alleviate poverty and food security in terms of agricultural land the availability of jobs, ease of access to social needs of public services. The Village SDGs Basic Program reduces poverty with the hope that by 2030 people will be free from poverty and hunger with the program.

The Village SDGs program has a positive impact on the community because children who are still in the womb until death get special attention. From Posyandu activities for pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, early childhood education and education for underprivileged families, and the elderly, all are taken care of by government budget posts. For food security, there are BumDes as pioneers in driving the village economy by not oppressing existing community businesses. Processing of agricultural land with sufficient irrigation, improvement of waterways for irrigation, use of the surrounding environment by hydroponic planting, making organic fertilizers that do not rely on government-subsidized fertilizers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the socialization program of the village sustainable development goals data collection system, it can be concluded that this socialization understanding can provide an understanding to the community about village data collection activities in full regarding the SDGs and with this socialization can help village

officials in compiling village data that meets the 18 criteria that are the objectives of the Village SDGs in an up-to-date manner as well as material for the village ministry's assessment of the condition of the village concerned to achieve the effectiveness desired by the government.

The usefulness of this service is as a basis for fulfilling the right of villagers to be healthy and free from poverty, as a basis for predicting what will be achieved until 2030 as soon as to anticipate obstacles that may be faced in the implementation of village development, and help the village government to identify village problems through complete data collection so that a detailed description of the village can be fulfilled in every program preparation building.

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