



Analysis Of Village SDGS System In Sustainable Development In Loloana'a Gido Village, Gido District, Nias Regency

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ABSTRACT

The phenomena that occurred at the research location were as follows: 1) lack of active participation of village communities in the development process; 2) lack of basic infrastructure development such as roads, electricity, and internet access is very important for village progress; 3) lack of sustainable management of natural resources to protect the environment and ensure the availability of resources for future generations. The purpose of this research is to find out how the Village SDGs System and sustainable development in Loloana'a Gido Village, Gido District, Nias Regency. The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. The data collection techniques used are observation, documentation and interviews. And the data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. Based on the results of the interview above, it can provide an explanation of the Analysis of the Village SDGs System in Sustainable Development in Loloana'a Gido Village, Gido District, Nias Regency. Analysis of the Village SDGs system is an important approach to understanding the objectives of SDGs can be implemented in an integrated manner at the village level.

INTRODUCTION

SDGs are a commitment of the international community, a new milestone for the development of countries, continuing the MDGs development goals, for a better human life. As a continuation of the MDGs agenda, SDGs accommodate development issues more comprehensively, both qualitatively, by accommodating development issues that are not yet in the MDGs, and quantitatively, with the target of completing each goal and target set. Likewise with the formulation process, SDGs are more participatory and not exclusively bureaucratic, and involve non-governmental stakeholders, such as non-governmental organizations,

universities/academics, the business and private sectors, and other interest groups (Iskandar, 2020: 11).

It is in this position that SDGs are needed to be implemented down to the village level, namely building villages with total substance, but can be controlled in limited areas and residents. This means that the opportunity for localizing SDGs in each village is maximized. This is in line with Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages which states that:

"A village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries, which has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia".

With the issuance of Law Number 6 of 2014, it opens up a very large space for villages to support the acceleration of achieving sustainable development goals. In addition to having the authority to regulate their own territory and then get funds to realize the regulation and management of their government affairs from various aspects. When viewed from the territorial aspect and the authority aspect, villages have the potential to be determinants of achieving the SDGs target in 2030 in Indonesia. Based on these two aspects, villages will contribute 74% in supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals. Therefore, a policy of centralizing village development planning and implementation is needed to accelerate sustainable development goals. This means that the goals of sustainable development as stated in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals must be described at the village level, then integrated into village development planning, and can then be referred to as Village SDGs (Iskandar, 2020: 103). Article 1 of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 states that:

"Sustainable Development Goals, which are actually abbreviated as TPB, are documents containing global goals and targets for 2016-2030".

Permendes PDDT Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2021 in Article 5 states that:

"(1) Priority Use of Village Funds is regulated and managed by the Village based on Village authority. (2) Priority Use of Village Funds is directed to programs and/or activities to accelerate Village SDGs through: a. national economic recovery according to village authority; b. national priority programs according to village authority; c. adaptation of new village habits".

From the statement of Permendes PDDT above, it can be stated that the priority use of village funds in 2021 must be directed towards the Village SDGs program. Then in line with the above based on the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment, Article 3 states that village development aims to:

"a. increase the quantity and quality of Village Data Collection as a basis for Village Development Planning; b. sharpen the direction of Village Development Planning policies in accordance with the objective conditions of the Village; c. focus the direction of Village Development Planning policies on achieving Village SDGs" (Afifuddin, 2021: 473).

The above SDGs objectives occupy a position of development impact that is highly expected. Loloana'a Gido Village, which is one of the villages in Gido District, Nias Regency, whose IDM (Developing Village Index) has the status of a developing Village or Intermediate Village, is one of the villages that also participates in implementing the SDGs/ Village TPB. Previously in Gido District, there was no Advanced or Independent Village status.

The community admitted that there were indeed some who filled out the data collection questionnaire distributed by the Village SDGs Data Volunteer Working Group but many filled it out carelessly, this happened because of a lack of understanding of SDGs, how important the realization of SDGs is for the lives of village communities. Then the time given to fill out the questionnaire was too short with a large number of people to fill out, starting from the head of the family to each individual in the community.

The phenomena that occurred at the research location were as follows: 1) lack of active participation of village communities in the development process; 2) lack of basic infrastructure development such as roads, electricity, and internet access is very important for village progress; 3) lack of sustainable management of natural resources to protect the environment and ensure the availability of resources for future generations.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition Of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)

According to said ali (2018: 7), sdgs is an abbreviation of sustainable development goals which is interpreted in Indonesian as sustainable development goals. Based on the big Indonesian dictionary, in terms of language the word "goal" means the intended, intended, demanded. While the word "development" means the process, method, act of building. Furthermore, Bahrul Jalaali (2021: 38), said that the word "sustainable" means ongoing, continuous. So, sdgs or sustainable development goals in terms of language can be interpreted as something that is to be achieved through a continuous and sustainable process.

Tpb or sustainable development goals is a global development agenda that aims to end poverty, improve welfare, and protect the planet. This can be achieved by meeting the 17 goals that have been set until 2030, (President of the Republic of Indonesia, 2022). Sdgs are a form of development that aims to improve the economic welfare of society in a sustainable manner, as well as maintain the sustainability of social life and environmental quality. In addition, Tpb also aims to realize justice and governance that can maintain improvements in the quality of life for future generations, (Ministry of PPN and BAPPENAS, 2020).

In September 2015, 159 heads of state at the UN General Assembly established Tpb or sdgs as the 2030 global agenda, which replaced the 2000-2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and now all countries in the world are implementing 17 goals and 169 targets contained therein for the period 2015-2030.

The process of creating the sdgs is very different from the MDGs, because the sdgs are compiled through a more participatory process, including through the MyWorld survey. The principle of "no one left behind" is one of the fundamental changes brought by the sdgs. In addition, the sdgs also emphasize the principle of equality between countries and between citizens. Sdgs apply universally to all UN member countries, including developed countries, poor countries, and developing countries.

Village sdgs is an integrated village development program with the aim of achieving sustainable development quickly and effectively. Based on several definitions above, it can be concluded that village sdgs are a follow-up to sustainable development goals at the village level so that they can be implemented quickly and effectively.

According to Asis Sustiawan (2022: 61), the village sdgs program is one of the programs of the Ministry of Villages which aims to reduce poverty and provide security in villages. The village sdgs program is a new program initiated by the Ministry of Villages through Permendes No. 13 of 2020 to be the basis for developing villages sustainably. The village sdgs program is a priority program in sustainable development supported by the village fund.

Definition of Development

Development has a dynamic meaning, so it should not be seen as a static concept. Development always occurs in development, especially the concept of change. In development, what is desired to be achieved is welfare, both in the economic and social fields. Development shows a process of progress based on one's own strength, depending on humans and their social structure.

According to Soerjono Soekanto (in Jamaludin 2016) development has at least three stages, namely (1) the planning stage, (2) the implementation stage, and (3) the evaluation stage, namely:

1. The planning stage occurs before development is carried out, where the government absorbs the aspirations of the community who want to improve their standard of living for the better. In addition to absorbing aspirations, the government must also have a vision far into the future to advance society.
2. The implementation stage is a continuation of the planning stage. Everything that is stated in the plan must be implemented as well as possible. At this stage, there are three ways of implementation, namely a) structurally, b) spiritually, and c) a combination of the two methods (structural and spiritual).
3. The evaluation stage is used to measure and determine whether a development process has been successful or not. At this stage, an analysis is carried out on the consequences and effects of social changes that occur during the development process. With the evaluation, aspects that are lacking, stalled and backward from a development will be found, which are used as the basis for making efforts to improve a development process.

In general, there are two approaches to policy making for a development, namely the top-down and bottom-up approaches. Development is not top-down or policies that come from the top down (Digdowiseiso 2020). The top in question is a policy that comes from the government or a certain social structure, while down is the community that is at the bottom of a policy, which is often considered the object of a development. Development with a top-down model tends to make society a group that is not aware and understands the need for change and progress, therefore the government always issues development programs that are assumed to be the answer to problems that occur in society. So that top-down policies often rarely involve the community in making policies or programs for a development

The opposite of top-down policies is bottom-up policies. In the bottom-up approach, the focus of attention is on lower-level policy makers and the community (target groups). The bottom-up approach believes that the implementation of a development policy or program will be successful if the target group is involved from the beginning of the process to the end (Utami 2018).

Development Concept

Development is a multidimensional process that includes changes in social structure, changes in people's attitudes and changes in institutions. In addition, development also includes changes in the level of economic growth. Siagian (2018: 127), defines development as "An effort or series of growth efforts and changes that are planned and carried out consciously by a nation, state and government, towards modernity in the context of nation building". Meanwhile, Ginanjar Kartasmita (2020: 78), provides a simpler understanding, namely as "a process of change towards a better direction through efforts made in a planned manner".

Development is a process of change that includes the entire social system, such as politics, economics, infrastructure, defense, education and technology, institutions, and culture (Alexander 2021: 72). According to Dedy T. Tikson (2020: 38), national development can also be interpreted as a deliberate economic, social and cultural transformation through policies and strategies towards the desired direction. Reducing national income inequality, improving health and education, and eradicating poverty. This development contains a continuous effort made by the country's population to achieve the desired welfare targets both in the short term and in the long term. (Mukhlis, 2009). Development can be interpreted dynamically over time. Traditionally, development has only been interpreted simply as efforts made to meet human needs by utilizing the limitations of existing resources. Over time, in the 1970s development was interpreted as an effort to achieve per capita growth rates so that problems related to poverty, discrimination,

unemployment and income distribution received less attention. In the 1990s, the understanding of development developed in attention to efforts to improve the quality of life rather than simply increasing economic growth. In the 2000s, the concept of sustainable development was known, which is a development of the understanding of development that not only emphasizes meeting short-term needs, but also considers meeting needs in the future. (Niken Pratiwi et al., 2018).

METHODS

The research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. Research variables are anything in any form that is determined by the researcher to be studied so that information about it is obtained, then conclusions are drawn (Sugiyono, 2018: 57).

In conducting this research, the researcher has selected and determined the research location as an object that is a source of data and information according to the circumstances and conditions experienced. The research location was carried out in Loloana'a Gido Village, Gido District, Nias Regency. The data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and documentation. While the data analysis techniques used are data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

RESULTS

Village SDGs

1. How do you see the role of government and non-governmental institutions in supporting the implementation of SDGs in villages, especially in the health sector?

Based on the results of an interview with Fatoro Waruwu as the Village Head (Tuesday, 02/07/2024), regarding the role of government and non-governmental institutions in supporting the implementation of SDGs in villages, especially in the health sector.

"Fatoro Waruwu explained that the Role of the Government in Supporting SDGs in the Village Health Sector is that the Government plays an important role in formulating policies and regulations that support the implementation of SDGs in the village health sector. This includes the preparation of national strategies, programs, and guidelines that are integrated with the SDGs, as well as allocating adequate resources to support their implementation"

Then, Bedali Waruwu, S.Th as the Village Secretary explained that the Government needs to encourage active participation of village communities in health programs, through health counseling, education about healthy living, and the formation of health care groups at the village level".

And Benyamin Waruwu as Head of Welfare explained that the Government is responsible for increasing access to health services for all villagers, including vulnerable groups such as women, children, and the elderly. This can be done through the development of health infrastructure, the provision of adequate health workers, and health programs that focus on the needs of the village community.

Based on the results of interviews and observations by researchers, researchers can conclude that the Government and non-governmental institutions (LNP) have an important role in supporting the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in villages, especially in the health sector. These two entities have complementary and synergistic roles in achieving sustainable development goals at the rural level. The role of the government and LNP is very important in supporting the implementation of SDGs in the field of village health. These two entities have complementary and synergistic roles. Strong collaboration and synergy between the government and LNP will increase the effectiveness and sustainability of health programs in the village, so that a healthy and prosperous village can be realized.

2. Are there any plans or strategies for strengthening health efforts in the village in order to achieve the SDGs?

Based on the results of the interview with Fatoro Waruwu as the Village Head (Tuesday, 02/07/2024), regarding future plans or strategies to strengthen health efforts in the village in order to achieve the SDGs.

Fatoto Waruwu provided information that there are efforts, namely strengthening the village health system that continues to be carried out, such as increasing the capacity and capabilities of village health workers, and developing an effective referral system for cases that require further treatment at a higher level..

Likewise, Bedali Waruwu is of the opinion that programs to improve access to health services in the village continue to be developed. This includes the development of health infrastructure such as health centers and integrated health posts, the provision of adequate health workers, and health programs that focus on the needs of the village community..

Then, Desi Ratna Wati Zega, A.Md. Keb as the TTK Midwife of the Nias Police Primary Clinic explained that the latest technology adopted in health services at the Nias Police Primary Clinic is to implement an electronic queue system to reduce patient waiting time and manage patient flow more efficiently and send real-time notifications to patients about their queue status. "

And, Benyamin Waruwu explained that the Government and LNP continue to encourage active participation of village communities in health programs, through health education, education about healthy living, and the formation of health care groups at the village level.

Based on the results of interviews and observations by researchers, it can be concluded that there are several plans and strategies that are being promoted to strengthen health efforts in villages in order to achieve the SDGs. Strengthening health efforts in villages is very important to achieve the SDGs. Plans and strategies that have been planned, despite facing various challenges, are expected to help create healthy and prosperous villages. Strong collaboration between the government, LNP, and village communities is essential to achieving success.

3. How are the programs or initiatives that have been implemented to address the challenges of education in villages within the framework of the SDGs?

Based on the results of the interview with Bedali Waruwu as Village Secretary (Tuesday, 02/07/2024), regarding programs or initiatives that have been implemented to address educational challenges in the village within the SDGs framework.

Ustainable Development

1. What do you think about the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of villages, especially in terms of economic development?

Based on the results of an interview with Bedali Waruwu, S.Th as Village Secretary (Thursday, 04/07/2024), regarding the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the context of villages, especially in terms of economic development.

Bedali Waruwu, S.Th explained that SDGs function to build solid infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization. Adequate infrastructure development in villages will support local economic growth and open up opportunities for sustainable industrial development.

Juliuas Waruwu as Head of Hamlet 1 explained that SDGs are useful for ending poverty in all forms everywhere. SDGs provide a focus on reducing economic disparities in villages and empowering village communities to achieve economic independence.

And Tongoni Waruwu responded that Promoting inclusive and sustainable economic growth, decent employment opportunities for all, and decent work. SDGs encourage the creation of equal employment opportunities for women and men in villages.

Based on the results of interviews and observations by researchers, it can be concluded that the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the village context, especially in terms of economic development, is very significant. SDGs provide a comprehensive framework for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic development in villages. SDGs play an important role in encouraging sustainable, inclusive, and efficient economic development in villages. Through this framework, villages can identify challenges, formulate solutions, and measure progress in economic development in a sustainable and holistic manner. It is important for all parties, including the government, community, and private sector, to collaborate in realizing the SDGs goals in the village context.

2. What are the main challenges faced by villages in implementing SDGs in the field of economic development?

Based on the results of an interview with Fatoro Waruwu as (Thursday, 04/07/2024), regarding the main challenges faced by villages in implementing SDGs in the field of economic development.

Fatoro Waruwu explained that villages often have limited access to basic infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and clean water. These limitations hamper local economic development and access to markets.

Furthermore, Sudieli Waruwu as Head of General Affairs and Planning said that there are limitations in access to information, namely that village communities often do not have access to information about business opportunities, new technologies, and government programs that support economic development.

And Benyamin Waruwu as Head of Social Welfare explained that inadequate budget allocation for programs that support village economic development can hinder efforts to achieve SDGs goals in the economic sector.

Based on the results of interviews and observations by researchers, it can be concluded that villages face various challenges in implementing SDGs in the field of economic development. These challenges arise from various factors, ranging from limited infrastructure to lack of access to information and technology. Implementing SDGs in the field of economic development in villages requires comprehensive and sustainable efforts. The challenges faced by villages require integrated solutions, involving various parties, including the government, community, and community organizations. It is important to increase access to infrastructure, capital, information, and technology, as well as encourage economic diversification and community participation in economic development programs.

3. How is community participation in social matters? Is the community actively involved in social programs?

Based on the results of an interview with Fatoto Waruwu as the Village Head (Thursday, 04/07/2024), regarding community participation in social matters? Is the community actively involved in social programs?

Fatoro Waruwu said that the strong tradition of mutual cooperation in Indonesia is real evidence of community participation in social activities. The community works together to solve common problems, such as building village infrastructure, cleaning the environment, and helping residents in need.

Furthermore, Elizaman Waruwu explained that the community is also actively involved in social programs run by the government, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) and public health programs. These programs involve the community as beneficiaries and as program implementers.

Based on the results of the interview and the results of the researcher's observations, it can be concluded that community participation in social matters in Indonesia shows a diverse trend. On the one hand, the community is active in

DISCUSSION

Based on the interview results above, it can provide an explanation of the Village SDGs System Analysis in Sustainable Development in Loloana'a Gido Village, Gido District, Nias Regency. The Village SDGs system analysis is an important approach to understanding the objectives of SDGs that can be implemented in an integrated manner at the village level. In the context of Loloana'a Gido Village, Gido District, Nias Regency, this analysis will help identify the potential, challenges, and strategies to achieve sustainable development, namely:

1. Understanding the Village SDGs Concept

Village SDGs are an adaptation of several global SDGs goals that are adjusted to the local village context. Village SDGs emphasize the importance of sustainable, inclusive, and equitable development for all villagers.

2. Identification of Potential and Challenges

In terms of natural resources, Loloana'a Gido Village may have the potential for natural resources such as forests or agriculture that can be optimized to support sustainable development. In terms of local wisdom, Loloana'a Gido Village may have local wisdom that can be integrated with SDGs to achieve sustainable development and in terms of an integrated community, a cohesive village community with a spirit of mutual cooperation can be an important social capital to support the implementation of SDGs.

3. Strategy

Based on the analysis of potential and challenges, a strategy needs to be developed to achieve the goals and targets of SDGs in Loloana'a Gido Village. Programs and activities need to be designed and implemented to achieve the SDGs goals. Periodic monitoring and evaluation are needed to ensure the effectiveness of the SDGs program and identify areas that need improvement.

Collaboration between the village government, community, community organizations, and the private sector is essential to achieve the SDGs goals.

Analysis of the Village SDGs system is an important step to achieve sustainable development in Loloana'a Gido Village. By understanding the potential and challenges, developing the right strategy, and building strong collaboration, this village can achieve the SDGs goals and create a better future for all its citizens.

Based on the results of the interviews with the informants above, the researcher discussed the interview results based on the objectives of this study, namely

1. Village SDGs Implementation System in Loloana'a Gido Village

The implementation of Village SDGs in Loloana'a Gido Village is a complex process and involves various parties. The following are some important aspects in the implementation of Village SDGs:

a. Understanding and Mastery of Village SDGs

The village government carries out socialization and education to residents. Village residents need to understand the goals of Village SDGs and how these goals are relevant to their lives. Effective socialization and education can be done in various ways, such as village meetings, training, and dissemination of information through local media. Furthermore, carrying out capacity development for village officials and residents involved in village development activities.

The village government, village officials, and the community need to have the capacity to plan, implement, and monitor programs that support Village SDGs. Training and mentoring can help increase their capacity.

b. Planning and Implementation

The village government carries out the Preparation of Village Development Plans (RKPDes) which are integrated with Village SDGs. RKPDes must contain targets and programs that

are in line with the objectives of the Village SDGs. Developing priorities that are targeted by the village. The village can choose priority programs that are most relevant to local conditions and needs. These programs must be designed in a participatory manner, involving various stakeholders in the village. In the planning and implementation stages, the Loloana'a Gido Village Government utilizes local resources. The village can utilize local resources, such as natural, cultural, and human resource potential, to support the implementation of the Village SDGs.

c. Monitoring and Evaluation

At this stage, the Loloana'a Gido Village Government develops a monitoring and evaluation system. The village needs to have an effective monitoring and evaluation system to monitor the progress of the implementation of the Village SDGs. This system can involve measurable indicators that are relevant to the targets set. The monitoring and evaluation process is carried out transparently and accountably. The village community is involved in this process and is given access to information on the progress of the implementation of the Village SDGs.

The implementation of the Village SDGs is an ongoing process and requires a strong commitment from all parties. By involving the community, village government, and various stakeholders, and by optimally utilizing local resources, villages can achieve the Village SDGs targets and realize a better life for all its citizens.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the village SDGs system in sustainable development in Loloana'a Gido Village, Gido District, Nias Regency, the researcher concluded that:

1. Village SDGs are an adaptation of the global SDGs goals with adjustments to the language and logo to be more effective at the village level, monitoring and evaluating SDGs progress and encouraging partnerships and collaboration between village governments, communities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector
2. Village SDGs encourage active participation of village communities in planning, implementing, and monitoring sustainable development programs

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