



Literature Review Implementation And Challenges In Achieving SDGS: Key Findings From Various Studies

Romi Gunawan ¹⁾; Ketut Sukiyono ²⁾; Mochamad Ridwan ³⁾; Mustofa Romdhon ⁴⁾
^{1,2,3,4)}Universitas Bengkulu, Indonesia
 Email: ¹⁾ romi@unib.ac.id

How to Cite :

Gunawan, R., Sukiyono, K., Ridwan, M., Romdhon, M. (2024). Literature Review Implementation And Challenges In Achieving Sdgs: Key Findings From Various Studies. EKOMBIS REVIEW: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 13(1). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.37676/ekombis.v13i1>

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received [22 December 2024]

Revised [28 Februari 2025]

Accepted [31 January 2025]

KEYWORDS

Literature Review,
 Implementation And
 Challenges, Achieving SDGS.

*This is an open access article
 under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license*



ABSTRACT

The goal of national development is welfare and sustainable development to all corners of the country. Villages as territorial the smallest own unique phenomenon. Statement about Topic study or what we know about topic? Or why Topic That important. Statement about objective study or about What study this. Statement about How A study has done or How study the made. Statement about what has been found in study or what was found? Statement about conclusion, implications or recommendation from findings study or what does the findings mean the.

INTRODUCTION

Dynamic development strategies are closely related to actors and objects of development. The Ministry of Villages (2020) explains that villages as the smallest territorial space are expected to be able to absorb global, national and regional development programs according to their respective characteristics and uniqueness. Villages have complex socio-economic and ecological/environmental problems (Iskandar 2020).

Various research empirical own trend suboptimal implementation in the regions certain. Like research conducted (Sjaf et al. 2021) (Sobarna 2020) (Ami, Bambang, and Hardiman 2012) and (Cai et al. 2020). However on the other hand some researcher has find the observed area that has been capable implementing Village SDGs optimally and overcoming challenges that exist in each region (Nawir, Syamsuddin, and Jusniaty 2022) (Sudirman et al. 2020) and (Boekoesoe and Maksum 2022).

(Sjaf et al. 2021) and (Boekoesoe and Maksum 2022) explain that the main thing faced in implementing Village SDGs is ensuring that villages can develop according to the SDGs targets. There are many aspects that need to be considered, ranging from social, economic, to environmental conditions.

Bengkulu as one of the poor provinces in Sumatra has its own challenges in achieving village SDGs. Of the 18 SDGs that are the composite index, of course, they have different levels

or contributions to the achievement of SDGs in each village. The main issue that will be discussed next is what resources and strengths the village has to be able to implement SDGs at the village level so that development achievements are in accordance with those aspired to in sustainable development goals.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The studies show that villages and also city still fight for reach development sustainable. Like research conducted by Sjaif et al. (2021) and Sobarna (2020) found that Sukamantri Village Still Far from the development target sustainable. While that, Bandung City is still left behind in matter transportation and facilities public compared to cities big like Shanghai. Challenges other is efficiency use land. A study by Cai et al. (2020) revealed that Regency Deqing own efficiency utilization more land low compared to other areas globally, which shows the need approach more strategic in face urbanization.

Issue poverty Still become challenge big in implementation of SDGs. Some research (Bhayu Pratama et al., 2020; Latief et al., 2021) showed that although various policy government succeed lower number poverty, there is constraint in understanding public towards the SDGs program and its limitations in implementation policy. Sudirman et al. (2020) highlighted that approach collaborative governance, such as the PKH program, can help reduce poverty with involving various stakeholders interest in its implementation.

Zakat and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are proven give impact positive to achievement of the SDGs. Hasan (2020) and Sa'adah & Hasanah (2021) found that zakat can increase welfare community and help alleviation poverty. On the other hand, CSR also has role important in development economic and social, as shown by Santoso & Raharjo (2022) and Panjaitan & Sukoharsono (2019). However, the role of CSR in aspect environment Still need strengthened so that its contribution more optimal in achievement of SDGs in general comprehensive.

Institutional like BUMDes and cooperatives play a role important in supporting SDGs at the grassroots level local. Studies by Nilawati & Harvitrananda (2021) and Noor Jayn (2021) show that BUMDes contribute in provision of clean water and community-based programs community, while cooperatives also play a role role in increase welfare society. However, studies Dinnata & Nuraeni (2020) highlighted that Work same regional, such as South-South Cooperation, still more nature ideological than implementative, so that need more Lots action real for reach expected results.

Government own role crucial in support implementation of SDGs. A study by Yamin (2018) shows that innovation and technology in government can speed up achievement of SDGs targets. In addition, Afifuddin (2021) highlighted importance policy village tough for increase resilience village post-pandemic. However, as argued by Rasaili et al. (2021), the success of SDGs implementation is highly dependent on quality policy and democracy strong local.

Various other factors also influence achievement of SDGs. Resilience food, for example, becomes focus study Béné et al. (2022) and Sukiyono et al. (2022), which highlights role plantation coconut people's palm oil in achieve the SDGs targets. Temporary that, studies by Mutiarani & Siswanto (2020) and Patole (2018) show that quality infrastructure and characteristics government the area is very important success implementation of SDGs in a region.

METHODS

Methods used in study This is literature research. Study literature used for find and collect all things that have happened discussed by others before. Next The review results are compiled so that they can be give description big and find gap or chance for study more carry on. Snyder

(2019) stated that type study This about assess and criticize works that have been there is. The final destination his Finally is help formulate hypothesis or form a new model. Literature studies are also available method We understand what has been discovered and studied by others, and How all That Can to form knowledge new in the future upcoming. (Paul and Criado 2020) conclude that literature review conducted as strong foundation for study furthermore.

In research Here, we reviewed 46 related articles. with Village SDGs. In general, research that has been done related with Sustainable Development in Villages and Cities; poverty and SDGs; Impact Social and Economic in SDGs Achievement; Zakat and Finance in SDGs; Role of Government and Policy in SDGs; Collaboration and SDGs Implementation Strategy.

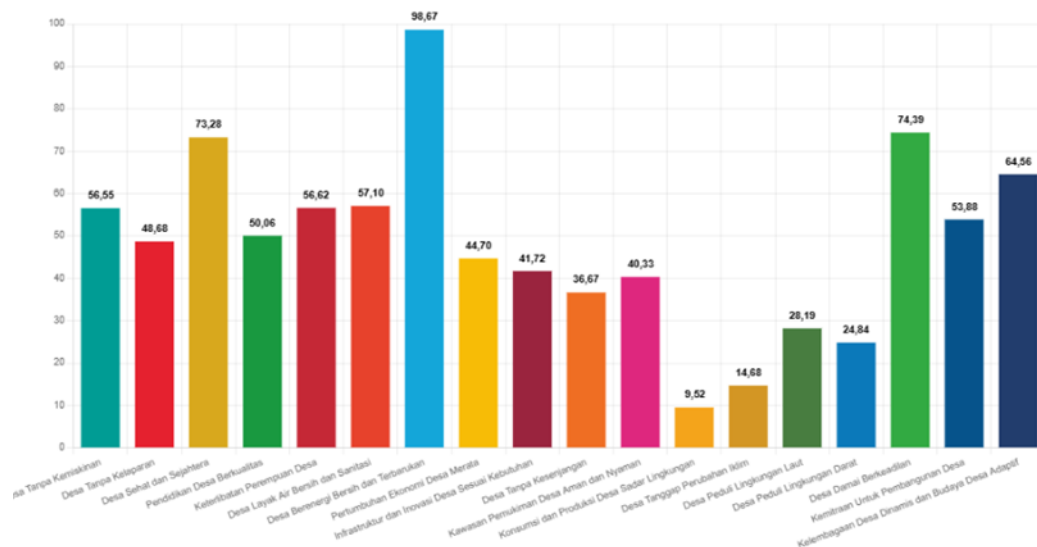
RESULTS

Data Findings

SDGs village achievements in Bengkulu Province in general of 48.58. SDGs 7 energy village clean and renewable is the highest achievement with score 96.67 while SDGs 12 Consumption and production village aware environment own the lowest score (9.52). It can be observed that there is potential and challenges faced village for every achievement SDGs indicators.

There is very striking difference between the maximum and minimum SDGs scores. Although own different elements However some SDGs have the connection of the era of the army one with others. Slice factor this is what it becomes focus in compilation plan expected development capable jack up achievement development in a way overall. Next the required solution village is know resource What only one can increase every SDGs indicators. With know factor said in the end government village can formulate focus proper development.

Figure 1 Achievement Of Each Sdgs Indicator For Bengkulu Province Villages In 2024



Source : Village SDGs | System Village Information

Main Findings

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Village is adoption of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implemented at the local level village. Village SDGs are effort development sustainable village with objective increase welfare public village in a way overall (Iskandar, 2020) (Ministry of Village Affairs 2022) . Research proves there is difference in matter achievement and implementation of SDGs in various regions. Some area has succeed implementing SDGs with Good as stated by (Nawir et al. 2022) (Sudirman et al. 2020) and (Boekoesoe and Maksum 2022). Meanwhile on the other hand some area has been observed with negative result means implementation and achievement of SDGs are not optimal, such as

research conducted by (Sjaf et al. 2021) (Sobarna 2020) (Ami et al. 2012) and (Cai et al. 2020) . Based on results search article known a number of fact main in SDGs implementation. Findings from results SDGs research is shown in table 1.

Table 1 Implementation and Challenges in Achieving SDGs

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
1. Sustainable Development in Villages and Cities				
1.	(Sjaf et al., 2021)	Normalization and aggregation methods mapping primary and secondary spatial	village data precision (DDP), village RW based, village SDGs	Sustainable development in Sukamantri Village Not yet achieved
2.	(Sobarna, 2020)	Primary and secondary data approach qualitative analysis focused descriptive	city, development sustainable, civilization, SDGs	Sustainable development in Bandung City is indeed Still Far from hope. While that, Shanghai can viewed as city sustainable and successful inspiring other cities in the world, including Bandung City, especially in matter development transportation and facilities integrated, innovative and sustainable public
3.	(Iskandar, 2020)	Analysis primary and secondary descriptive	Village SDGs,	Mainstreaming of Village SDGs in development, the village will play a role and have very big potential in support and accelerate the SDGs
4.	(Handrian & Andry, 2020)	Secondary data approach participatory and inclusive	Acceleration, Achievement, SDGs	Synchronization and acceleration implementation of SDGs is necessary built institutional covers structure, mechanism coordination and communication, information sharing, monitoring and evaluation.
5.	(Ami et al., 2012)	Multidimensional Scaling with Primary Data	ecology, economy, social and infrastructure	sustainability status index of Batu City as area agropolitan reviewed from dimensions ecology not enough sustainable; dimension economy Enough sustainable, dimension social not enough sustainable and dimensional infrastructure not enough sustainable.
6.	(Nurul 2021)	Study This done with method qualitative, namely literature review and exploratory	Decentralization, Village Funds, Local Economic Development	Village funds No the only one policy For build source Power economy village local. Empowerment public Not yet can done in a way maximum so that Not yet capable lower level poverty
7.	(Boekoesoe	Participatory	Village SDGs;	Results of implementation activity

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
	and Maksum 2022)	Rural Appraisal (PRA) socialization method	Village Development ; PHBS	This is increasing understanding and awareness public in effort apply behavior life clean and healthy (PHBS)
8.	(Cai et al. 2020)	SDG 11 Metadata. Efficiency use land 1990-2015	Urbanization, use land	That efficiency use land in the center Regency Deqing more low than the average city worldwide, especially Because studies here we focus on the center regency with area more rural big from the area urban.
9.	(Nawir et al. 2022)	Study qualitative with primary data	Implementati on, SDGs, Poverty, Village Government	Implementation of the SDGs Program in Polewali Village has applied in accordance with letter Circular Ministry of Villages.
10.	(Kawakubo and Murakami 2020)	Methodology development of the online "Local SDGs Platform"	Political local, General Engineering, Government area	Effective use of platforms together with local SDGs indicators expected can support connect stakeholders interests, understanding situation local they are real and share information, which will leading to the achievement of SDGs.
2. SDGs and Poverty				
1.	(Bhayu Pratama, Priyo Purnomo, and Agustiyara 2020)	Secondary data Qualitative methods descriptive	Sustainable Development Goals, Millennium Development Goals, SDGs, MDGs, Poverty	Government The Special Region of Yogyakarta Province carries out a number of efforts in line with SDGs for to abolish poverty. Policy government area Already capable lower poverty.
2.	(Latief et al. 2021)	Descriptive qualitative, secondary data and primary data.	SDGs, poverty	Implementation of SDGs as an intervention strategy Handling poverty Still Not yet effective, because; (1) There are still many fishermen who have not understand about the SDGs program in develop economy; (2) The SDGs program is still very limited its implementation Because constrained policy
3.	(Bogoviz, Lobova, and Alekseev 2022)	Integrating SDGs into in corporate strategy based on method (SEM),	SDGs Social steps Risk CSR	SDGs (UN standards) are supported by companies at different levels in different regions of the world. Overall, they are very integrated. into the company's strategy in each region. Support the biggest from SDGs from business observed in the Organization for Economic

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
				Cooperation and Development (OECD).
4.	(Santoso & Raharjo, 2022)	Secondary data approach qualitative	Social status, poverty, SDGs indicators	Work Social have very strong relevance with problem poverty
5.	(Sudirman et al. 2020)	Use method study descriptive qualitative and collaborative governance process concepts from Ansell and Gash.	Collaborative Governance, PKH, SDGs	Implementation of PKH in Kendari City in effort achievement of SDGs has been involving participation various actor government both government and non- government and PKH are able to reduce poverty in harmony with SDGs goal number 1.
3. Penis and CSR towards SDGs achievements				
1.	(Hasan 2020)	Study This use method qualitative. Secondary and primary data, literature review	Funds; Zakat; SDGs; poverty	Zakat contributes support SDGs. Zakat is intended to; 1) Increase effectiveness and efficiency service in zakat management, 2) Increasing benefits of zakat for realize welfare society and poverty alleviation poverty.
2.	(Sa'adah and Hasanah 2021)	Approach maqasid al-Sharia	Zakat; SDGs National Board of Amil Zakat	incoming SDGs programs in level urgent needs (<i>daruriyyah</i>) and appropriate with the purpose of zakat is prioritized in its implementation such as the Mustahik Economic Empowerment Institute which was founded by BAZNAS with objective for increase quality life <i>mustahik</i> .
3.	Santoso & Raharjo, (2022)	Secondary data Qualitative study with studies library	CSR, SDGs, company, economy, social, environment	studies This find There is a number of big research that assesses connection between CSR and performance business finance (economics) and CSR with aspect human (social), but not enough evaluate CSR relationship with aspect environment
4.	(Panjaitan and Sukoharsono 2019)	secondary data published on the company website Qualitative methods with approach descriptive (analysis content)	Sustainability Performance, Report Sustainability, GRI Standards, SDGs Contribution, PT. Ka I Tim	PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur has apply part or <i>Partially Applied</i> GRI Standards amounted to 42.24% in the report sustainability 2017 and performance sustainability in report the sustainability of PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur has contribute to the SDGs from 2015 – 2017.
5.	(Dangi Thakur	Literature	SDGs	Corporate Social Responsibility is

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
	and Puntambekar (2021)	Review.	CSR	said as derivative from development sustainable that addresses behavior sector corporation to society. Impact from development sustainable depends on: idea for use source Power going to continuous progress.
4. Institutions, Bumdes and Cooperatives in SDGs				
1.	(Nilawati and Harvitrananda 2021)	Descriptive with observation, interview in-depth, and documentation	Village-Owned Enterprises, Sustainable	BUM Desa has capable realizing TPB. The role of BUM Desa in realizing TPB, namely: the role of institutional, clarity role in clean water provision, partnerships, and community-based developers.
2.	(Noor Jayn 2021)	Analysis descriptive with method observation and interview	Empowerment social economy, Institution, BMH Empowerment Woman	Empowerment program socio-economic driven by non-governmental organizations This own aligned goals with the TPB agenda in particular empowerment women and economy micro and culminates in the spirit collaboration and partnership.
3.	Dinnata & Nuraeni, (2020)	Secondary Data It is qualitative descriptive	Work South - South and Triangular, Sustainable Development Goals	Work South-South and Triangular cooperation carried out by ASEAN in part big Still is at in level ideological politics, namely values and principles solidarity between Southern countries, and not yet all in all has become Work The same technical.
4.	(Collste, Pedercini, and Cornell 2017)	Modeling techniques integrative	SDGs Agenda 2030 System dynamics policy coherence	Describe anticipated impact from interventions in one specific area across several SDGs, the SDG Model can used For support analysis similar For policy related to the 17 SDGs, both individually and simultaneously.
5.	(Dawes, Zhou, and Moinuddin 2022)	matrix framework work that provides matrix country specific for Bangladesh and Indonesia.	SDGs Network science · Mathematical modeling Hierarchy Trade-offs	That no all targets in SDGs 1-3 are equal supported with good, and no all targets in SDGs 13-15 are equal at risk No achieved. Problem recurring data gaps that hinder analysis our quantitative, in particular for SDGs 5 (gender equality) and 13 (action climate)

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
6.	(Tan et al. 2019)	Seven studies case produced together by one or more Partners with knowledge case based on place problem study and system thinking	Approach system, Explicit in a way Placement, Localization, Production	Development studies case facilitating knowledge transfer local and development thinking system capacity. Partners report outlook new, including shift framework problems and space appropriate solution to level more system tall.
7.	(Battaglia, Gragnani, and Annesi 2020)	Analysis descriptive qualitative	SDGs; cooperatives; reporting sustainability; profitable company	Cooperative can in a way active contribute to sustainability, especially at the level local Cooperative moving the SDGs from level national to level local, which is connector important between community international and local communities.
5. Role of Government and Policy in SDGs				
1.	(Yamin, 2018)	Primary Data Approach qualitative analysis focused descriptive	Government open, e-government, SDGs,	Innovation and technology used by the government become driving force in a more hands- on approach holistic. There is correlation between awareness government open and readiness government
2.	(Afifuddin, 2021)	Research methods used is qualitative with approach descriptive	Village Development, Village SDGs, Politics Policy, Implementation Policy.	This study important for highlighted Because in the Village SDGs is included framework policy for villages Can go out from situation poverty as impact from Covid-19 pandemic. And so that the village have resilience tall with draft village tough disaster.
3.	(Rasaili et al. 2021)	Mixed method exploration, interview data search and questionnaire	Local Politics, Policy Implementation, SDGs 4	That SDGs implementation is greatly influenced by democracy local. Implementation from promotion of SDGs requires strengthening local politics and democracy, among others; quality from regional elections, role society, party politics, media control, and meetings public

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
6. SDGs and issues others, Infrastructure, Network, Potential Local				
1.	(Béné et al. 2022)	Socio- Economic Framework Work paths and techniques modeling Expectation Conditional Individual	Investment, resilience food, socio-economic	Projection show that For more low income countries height, the changes usually more significant than high-income countries tall. Dimensions different sustainability No everything contribute the same for future improvements in sustainability system food.
2.	(Sukiyono et al. 2022)	Primary and secondary data with FGD and literature review	Palm oil; SDGs; smallholders	Explaining potential SDG targets contribute to plantation coconut people's palm oil. In addition to having identified 13 relevant SDGs that can be contributed by coconut palm oil, not yet There is studies single trying For check and measure in a way comprehensive contribution coconut palm oil farmer small
3.	(Agusdinata 2022)	Use integration human- centered design (HCD) and learning action together (SAL)	Co-creation solutions Development competence Local community	The HCD-SAL model forms system for monitor impact across the board stakeholders interests, especially How project help increase welfare economy society. This model give guidelines for college tall For develop involvement stakeholders genuine interest and support For find and continue increase SDGs solutions.
4.	(Bontempi et al. 2021)	TheWoS Database used for map publication INSTM consortium	sustainable materials; SDGs; circular economy; raw materials	Review This contribute for increase awareness a number of issue about material sustainable but also for push researcher For focus on the interconnection of sdgs. Partnership material sustainable for sdgs to be considered for more management source the right power in the future.
5.	(Eunice Annan-Aggrey, Elmond Bandauko, and Godwin Arku 2021)	As many as ten report analyzed through analysis qualitative Details	Local government, localization, SDGs	Ongoing strategy development in progress for remainder sdgs time and analyze opportunity for government area for contribute to the implementation of the sdgs. This paper also seeks to to inform action policy for strengthen capacity local in advancing the sdgs agenda in the ' Decade of Action' (2020-2030).
6.	(Marzouk et al. 2022)	Conceptual pie chart causal changed into a	COVID-19 · SDGs: 1, 2, 8, 13	Approach This revitalize debate about achievement of SDGs in the midst crisis and action as a powerful

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
		quantitative model.	System dynamics · Impact assessment	tool that helps taker decision in identify leverage points for avoid impact negative term long from crisis to economy, people and environment
7.	(Mutiarani and Siswantoro 2020)	Multiple regression analysis Achievements SDGs in the provinces studied	Indicator SDGs achievements	The results obtained from study This represent characteristics government area in matter area, number unit Work device area, and existence income original regions, which have an impact on achieving the SDGs.
8.	(Patole 2018)	statistical analysis	Indicator SDGs achievements	A studies case about SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation used for explain core issues. The examples presented here just illustration future research and development framework work analytical for localization and disaggregation of SDGs will become valuable tool for government central and regional, partners implementers and parties concerned other
9.	(Astuti et al. 2020)	Descriptive qualitative -, with Cross Sectional Study Approach	Knowledge, SDGs, Attitude	Research result show level knowledge student is Good or can it is said that student to know knowledge general related to SDGs. Students own attitude Good related realization of SDGs 2030.
10.	(Rasaili et al. 2021)	method descriptive qualitative	Political local, General Engineering, Government area	Fulfillment of SDGs in the field education quality in some village in Regency Sumenep Still low. The role of government and politics local Not yet Enough significant For push the realization of high SDGs in the field of quality education.
11.	(Masuda et al. 2021)	Framework Work analytical which includes components main for SDGs at the level local.	Management, Monitoring, Policy and Law; Nature and Landscape Conservation; Sociology and Environment al Science Politics; Geography	Government area can develop and implement component key of the SDGs mainstreaming process. An approach that can facilitate effort government area For mainstreaming the SDGs: first, cities can push ownership local For overcome the challenges they face face. Second, the source existing policies can associated with formal procedures. Third, multi-stakeholder partnerships can developed. Fourth,

No	Author, Year	Analysis Method	Variables	Analysis Results
			Ecology; Health Global Change	the channel communication vertical can built with organization level international and national
12.	Nauli, (2022)	Secondary Data Approach qualitative in describe results study	Sustainable development goals, infrastructure, industry, innovation,	Innovation in infrastructure Keep going done For support accessibility. Connectivity in the end can help achievement development (SDGS 9) in general massive.
13.	(Kusumawiranti 2021)	Literature review inclusion social in realm government the smallest that is village	mainstreaming, inclusion social, development village	Approach inclusion social encourage all element public get equal treatment and gain equal opportunity as citizens, regardless from difference whatever
14.	(Setianingtias, Baiquni, and Kurniawan 2019)	Analysis factor second order confirmatory, SEM PLS, development sustainable	nine twelve SDGs indicators	Dimensions economic-environmental, economic-social, institutional-economic, economic-institutional, institutional-social, institutional -TPB, environmental -TPB, socio-environmental, social -TPB and TPB- quality development show significant results, but thus there is relationship that is not significant, namely connection between between institutional and environmental.
15.	(Triwahyuni, Hanafi, and Yanuwadi 2015)	Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) method, using Rapfish program modification	dimensions environment, Aspects economic, social, management and technical.	Status sufficient sustainable in aspects environment, social and management. While aspect economic and technical shows less status sustainable. The results of the Leverage analysis also show There are 16 attributes sensitive role as factor lever or factors important influential in sustainability.
16.	(Asrial et al. 2017)	Scaling multidimensional (MDS), survey dependent regarding sustainability status Rapcosmile Method Management	Utilization rate, utilization status, trends biomass, conservation	Sustainability values dimensions management relatively low and management status range from " not " sustainable " to " sufficient " sustainable.

Source : Review of 46 articles

DISCUSSION

Studies on SDGs at global, national and regional levels as well as at level the village that has done generally done with method qualitative (Kusumawiranti 2021) (Masuda et al. 2021) (Marzouk et al. 202). The description and description of SDGs achievements in each research object are the focus of the discussion. However, several researchers have improvised with quantitative research, but the focus of the discussion is still the same and tends to be discussed partially. This means that SDGs indicators are discussed separately and not completely, such as research conducted by (Sukiyono et al. 2022) (Eunice Annan-Aggrey, Elmond Bandauko, and Godwin Arku 2021) (Marzouk et al. 2022) (Mutiarani and Siswantoro 2020) , (Patole 2018) , (Astuti et al. 2020) .

Of the 17 or 18 indicators SDGs achievements have not been able to be extracted which indicators are the most crucial in his contribution towards SDGs in general general. With limitations resources owned area important for know indicator with great contribution as well as have effect multiplier to other indicators. Compilation scale priority be a solution that can used in allocate source limited power.

Furthermore variables used in research that has been done can summarized and mapped in a way explicit. Various variables used in a way general highlight condition external area object study (Bogoviz, Lobo, and Alekseev 2022) (Sa'adah and Hasanah 2021) (Béné et al. 2022) (Baiquni, and Kurniawan 2019). Internal conditions and source the power owned by the Village or area Not yet explored with good. Besides the condition external in our opinion we have influence big to SDGs achievements especially at the level village is source that internal power Alone.

We feel there is gap important research for done in matter enrich as well as increase SDGs achievements especially in the regions rural areas. The opportunities in question related with method research, variables as well as formulation strategies that can offered in increase implementation of SDGs. In addition policies and recommendations produced later can used government village in face various challenges faced by each village.

CONCLUSION

From various studies that have been done, obviously that achievement of SDGs still face various challenge, good in aspect policy, understanding society, as well as program implementation. Required the right policy from government village to be able to pass challenge development in the village. With a more approach coordinated and innovative, it is expected achievement of SDGs can more accelerated, brought real benefits for more development sustainable at level village.

SUGGESTION

Required research that can enrich knowledge and understanding about Village SDGs. Research with method quantitative to overall SDGs indicators can done with to link focus or variable study to indicator dominant as well as internal resources owned area.

REFERENCES

- Afifuddin, Mohammad. 2021. "Implementation of Village SDGs in Building Village Resilience on Madura Island: A Study of Dasok Village and Alang-Alang Village." National Seminar on Sociology 2:470–83.
- Agusdinata, Datu Buyung. 2022. "The Role of Universities in SDGs Solution Co-Creation and Implementation: A Human-Centered Design and Shared-Action Learning Process." Sustainability Sci 17(4):1589–1604. doi: 10.1007/s11625-022-01128-9.

- Ami, Rahayu, Aziz Nur Bambang, and Gagoek Hardiman. 2012. "Sustainability Status Index of Batu City as an Agropolitan Area Reviewed from Ecological, Social and Infrastructure Aspects." *Proceedings of the National Seminar on Natural Resources and Environmental Management (September)*:27–31.
- Asrial, Evron, Aryani Rahmawati, Lalu Achmad, Tan Tilar, Wangsajati Sukmaring, and Rusmin Nuryadin. 2017. "Measuring Sustainability Performance of Coastal Waters Resources Management (Case Study : West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia)." *11(6)*:19–32.
- Astuti, Pupin, Nur Hanifah JS, Aulia Nur Aziza, Nurfadilah Alwan, and Fahira. 2020. "Description of Knowledge and Attitudes of Hasanuddin University Students Regarding the Realization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 in Indonesia." *Jurnal Abdi* 2(1):40–47.
- Battaglia, Massimo, Patrizia Gragnani, and Nora Annesi. 2020. "Moving Businesses toward Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Evidence from an Italian 'Benefit-For-Nature' Corporation." *Entrepreneurship Research Journal* 10(4). doi: 10.1515/erj-2019-0305.
- Béné, Christophe, Jessica Fanzo, Harold A. Achicanoy, and Mark Lundy. 2022. "Can Economic Development Be a Driver of Food System Sustainability? Empirical Evidence from a Global Sustainability Index and a Multi-Country Analysis." *PLOS Sustainability and Transformation* 1(5):e0000013. doi: 10.1371/journal.pstr.0000013.
- Bhayu Pratama, Nanda, Eko Priyo Purnomo, and Agustiyara. 2020. "SOSIOHUMANIORA: Scientific Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Poverty Alleviation in the Special Region of Yogyakarta." *64 | Sosiohumaniora* 6(2):64–74.
- Boekoesoe, Lintje, and Tri Septian Maksum. 2022. "Optimizing Village Development in Realizing Village SDGs." *Jurnal Sibermas (Community Empowerment Synergy)* 11(1):209–18.
- Bogoviz, Aleksei V., Svetlana V. Lobova, and Alexander N. Alekseev. 2022. "The Concept of Corporate Social Responsibility Based on Integrating the SDGs into Corporate Strategies: International Experience and the Risks for Profit." *Risks* 10(6). doi: 10.3390/risks10060117.
- Bontempi, Elza, Giampiero P. Sorrentino, Alessandra Zanoletti, Ivano Alessandri, Laura E. Depero, and Andrea Caneschi. 2021. "Sustainable Materials and Their Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): A Critical Review Based on an Italian Example." *Molecules* 26(5). doi: 10.3390/molecules26051407.
- Cai, Guoyin, Jinxi Zhang, Mingyi Du, Chaopeng Li, and Shu Peng. 2020. "Identification of Urban Land Use Efficiency by Indicator-SDG 11.3.1." *PLoS ONE* 15(12 December):1–14. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0244318.
- Collste, David, Matteo Pedercini, and Sarah E. Cornell. 2017. "Policy Coherence to Achieve the SDGs: Using Integrated Simulation Models to Assess Effective Policies." *Sustainability Sci* 12(6):921–31. doi: 10.1007/s11625-017-0457-x.
- Dangi Thakur, Geetanjali, and GL Puntambekar. 2021. "Linking Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr)Practices To Sustainable Development Goals (Sdgs) in India." *International Journal of Advanced Research* 9(09):544–49. doi: 10.21474/ijar01/13446.
- Dawes, Jonathan HP, Xin Zhou, and Mustafa Moinuddin. 2022. "System-Level Consequences of Synergies and Trade-Offs between SDGs: Quantitative Analysis of Interlinkage Networks at Country Level." *Sustainability Sci* 17(4):1435–57. doi: 10.1007/s11625-022-01109-y.

- Dinnata, Hanifa Zama, and Nuraeni Nuraeni. 2020. "South-South and Triangular Cooperation in the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 2030 by ASEAN (2015-2019)." *Padjadjaran Journal of International Relations* 2(2):187. doi: 10.24198/padjir.v2i2.26067.
- Eunice Annan-Aggrey, Elmond Bandauko, and Godwin Arku. 2021. "Localising the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa: Implementation Challenges and Opportunities." *Commonwealth Journal of Local Governance* (24):4–23. doi: 10.5130/cjlg.vi24.7739.
- Handrian, Eko, and Hendry Andry. 2020. "Sustainable Development Goals: A Review of Accelerated Achievement in Riau Province." *PUBLIKA : Journal of Public Administration Science* 6(1):77–87. doi: 10.25299/jiap.2020.vol6(1).4995.
- Hasan, Zulfikar. 2020. "Distribution Of Zakat Funds To Achieve SDGs Through Poverty Alleviation In Baznas Republic Of Indonesia." *AZKA International Journal of Zakat & Social Finance* 1(1):25–43. doi: 10.51377/azjaf.vol1no01.7.
- Iskandar, A. Halim. 2020. *DESA SDGs: Accelerating the Achievement of Sustainable National Development Goals*. 2020th ed. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Kawakubo, Shun, and Shuzo Murakami. 2020. "Development of the Local SDGs Platform for Information Sharing to Contribute to Achieving the SDGs." *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 588(2). doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/588/2/022019.
- Ministry of Villages. 2022. *Ministry of Villages*. Jakarta.
- Kusumawiranti, Retno. 2021. "Gender Mainstreaming and Social Inclusion in Village Development." *Populika* 9(1):12–19. doi: 10.37631/populika.v9i1.348.
- Latief, Muhammad Iqbal, Hasbi, Sultan, Arsyad Genda, and Pasmudir. 2021. "SDGs Intervention on Handling Fishermen's Poverty During the Covid-19 Pandemic in Makassar City." *Proceedings of the VIII National Symposium on Marine Affairs and Fisheries* 267–76.
- Marzouk, Mohamed, Shimaa Azab, Nehal Elshaboury, Alaa Megahed, Mahmoud Metawie, Mostafa El Hawary, Doaa Ghaith, and Abd El Moniem Bayoumi. 2022. "Modeling COVID-19 Effects on SDGs Using System Dynamics in Egypt." *Environmental Science and Pollution Research* 29(39):59235–46. doi: 10.1007/s11356-022-20019-1.
- Masuda, Hiromi, Mahesti Okitasari, Kanako Morita, Tarek Katramiz, Hitomi Shimizu, Shun Kawakubo, and Yatsuka Kataoka. 2021. "SDGs Mainstreaming at the Local Level: Case Studies from Japan." *Sustainability Sci* 16(5):1539–62. doi: 10.1007/s11625-021-00977-0.
- Mutiarani, Nafila Dwi, and Dodik Siswantoro. 2020. "The Impact of Local Government Characteristics on the Accomplishment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." *Cogent Business and Management* 7(1). doi: 10.1080/23311975.2020.1847751.
- Nauli, Bunga Putri. 2022. "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia." *Journal of International Relations* 10(2):96–107. doi: 10.18196/jhi.v10i2.12196.
- Nawir, Adi, Syamsuddin, and Jusniaty. 2022. "IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) PROGRAM IN POLEWALI VILLAGE IN REDUCING POVERTY." *DEMOCRACY: Journal of Government Science UM Malang* 2(1):1–18.
- Nilawati, Evi, and Primanadia Harvitrananda. 2021. "The Role of Village-Owned Enterprises in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals." *Publikauma : Journal of Public Administration, University of Medan Area* 9(1):11–25. doi: 10.31289/publika.v9i1.4327.

- Noor Jayn, Wahid. 2021. "Sustainable Development Goals in West Bandung Regency : Lessons from the Great Mother School Program 2019-2020." *Jurnal Academia Praja* 4(2):454–73. doi: 10.36859/jap.v4i2.434.
- Nurul, Mas'ud Waqiah. 2021. "BALANCED SCORECARD AS A BASIS FOR PREPARING PERFORMANCE-BASED BUDGETING TO ACHIEVE THE SDGs PILLARS Ita." *Public Perception of Orthodontic Treatment Performed by Non-Professionals* 53(9):1689–99.
- Panjaitan, VSS, and Eko Ganis Sukoharsono. 2019. "ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE THAT CONTRIBUTES TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OR SDGs (Case Study on the Sustainability Report of PT Pupuk Kalimantan Timur)." *FEB Student Scientific Journal*.
- Patole, Manohar. 2018. "Localization of SDGs through Disaggregation of KPIs." *Economies* 6(1):0–17. doi: 10.3390/economies6010015.
- Paul, Justin, and Alex Rialp Criado. 2020. "The Art of Writing Literature Review: What Do We Know and What Do We Need to Know?" *International Business Review* 29(4):101717. doi: 10.1016/j.ibusrev.2020.101717.
- Rasaili, Wilda, Dafik Dafik, Rachmat Hidayat, and Hadi Prayitno. 2021. "Analysis of the Influence of Local Politics on Implementation of SDGs 4 Policy for Quality Education." *SAR Journal - Science and Research* 4(4):196–204. doi: 10.18421/sar44-07.
- Sa'adah, Mazro'atus, and Uswatun Hasanah. 2021. "The Common Goals of BAZNAS' Zakat and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) According to Maqasid Al-Sharia Perspective." *Al-Ihkam: Journal of Law and Social Institutions* 16(2):302–26. doi: 10.19105/AL-LHKAM.V16I2.4990.
- Santoso, Meilanny Budiarti, and Santoso Tri Raharjo. 2022. "CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) DISCOURSE IN REALIZING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)." *Share : Social Work Journal* 11(2):100. doi: 10.24198/share.v11i2.37076.
- Setianingtias, Retno, M. Baiquni, and Andri Kurniawan. 2019. "Modeling of Sustainable Development Goals Indicators in Indonesia." *Journal of Development Economics* 27(2):61–74. doi: 10.14203/jep.27.2.2019.61-74.
- Sjaf, Sofyan, Nia Kuniawati Hidayat, Zessy Ardinal KaswantiBarlan, La Elson, Sampean, and Hanifa Firda Gunadi. 2021. "Measuring Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Rural Area: A Case Study of Sukamantri Village in Bogor District, West Java, Indonesia Measuring the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Rural : Case Study." *Sodality: Journal of Rural Sociology* 09(02).
- Sobarna, Cece. 2020. "BANDUNG TOWARDS A CITY FOR ALL : EXPECTATIONS AND REALITY IN ALIGNMENT WITH SDGs." *Metahumanities* 10(3):295. doi: 10.24198/metahumaniora.v10i3.30494.
- Sudirman, Faturachman Alputra, Muhammad Basri, Khoirul Huda, and Ambo Upe. 2020. "Collaborative Governance in the Implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) as an Effort to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)." *Neo Societal* 5(4):381–94.
2022. "The Contribution of Oil Palm Smallholders Farms to the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals-Measurement Attempt." *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 14(11):1–16. doi: 10.3390/su14116843.
- Tan, David T., José Gabriel Siri, Yi Gong, Benjamin Ong, Shiang Cheng Lim, Brian H. MacGillivray, and Terry Marsden. 2019. "Systems Approaches for Localizing the SDGs: Co-Production

of Place-Based Case Studies." *Globalization and Health* 15(1):1–10. doi: 10.1186/s12992-019-0527-1.

Triwahyuni, Atik, Imam Hanafi, and Bagyo Yanuwadi. 2015. "190-341-1-Pb." 6(2):153–62.

Yamin, Muhammad. 2018. "Analysis of Open Government and E-Government in Indonesia Based on the Sustainable Development Goals Framework: Case Study of Melung Village, Banyumas Regency." *Journal of International Relations* 7(2). doi: 10.18196/hi.72137.