

## EXAMINING THE ROLE OF VILLAGE FUNDS IN VILLAGE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

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### ABSTRACT

*This study examines the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals concept in the village. This study is theoretical by dissecting various literatures and current issues that occur around the researcher. The method used is library analysis by collaborating current issues with various available literature. The purpose of this study is to contribute to socializing the village SDGs so that they can become the main program put forward by the village government and must be known by the community. The results of this study indicate that the use of village funds in implementing village SDGs is an obligation, because the government through the village ministry mandates the implementation of village SDGs. In addition, in terms of implementing the village SDGs, it is mandatory to know what the focus of the program is, there are details of the program manual and it is in line with the vision and mission of the village government and is integrated with local community conditions and does not conflict with existing local culture. The unique and diverse culture and local wisdom of each village in Indonesia in realizing the SDGs nationally, then to accommodate this, the implementation of the SDGs which previously amounted to 17 goals plus one goal, so that the goals for the Village SDGs amount to 18 goals.*

Keywords: village sustainability, village development, village funds, SDGs indicators

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### PRELIMINARY

The implementation of regional autonomy in Indonesia since 1999 as regulated in Law No. 22/1999 which was amended several times with the latest amendment to Law no. 23 of 2014 concerning regional government, also has an impact on the existence and authority of the village as the smallest scope of the Indonesian state to regulate and manage government affairs and problems that occur in village communities (Robert et al., 2005). The authority given by the central government is expected to be utilized by local governments, especially village governments in such a way that villages can manage and solve problems independently in accordance with local wisdom and holistic approaches (Sachs, 2012).

Since the enactment Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, strengthening the position and authority of the village to regulate and manage independently each of its areas by developing its potential. This is considering that the village as the smallest sphere can have an impact on the national scope, both problems and sources of problem solving in the social, economic, educational, and environmental fields (Hák et al., 2016). Therefore, placing the village in a very strategic and important position, is expected to protect the interests of the village community, develop village resources, and support the achievement of national development indicators equally towards sustainable development (Stafford-Smith et al., 2017).

Sustainable national development is one of the government's programs which is currently a priority program to realize a strong, sovereign, independent and advanced Indonesia. This commitment to sustainable development is stated in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals or Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, this commitment is also contained in one of the Government's Nawacita programs, namely Building Indonesia from the Outskirts or Villages (Nilsson et al., 2016).

The program to build Indonesia from the outskirts or villages is a tangible manifestation of equitable national development in the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia. The development of this village makes the position of the village very strategic and important in providing a sense of justice and prosperity evenly. The strategic and important position of the village is given the trust to implement the SDGs with a smaller scope called the Village SDGs (Le Blanc, 2015). This is expected to have an influence and change on the surrounding environment, so that it will be easier to realize the SDGs nationally. A successful village SDGs will reflect an independent, advanced and competitive village and the achievement of SDGs indicators nationally, which indirectly directs Indonesia towards a sovereign, independent, and developed country (SDG, 2019).

Realizing a good and targeted implementation of the Village SDGs according to the national SDGs indicators, it is necessary to support the village community and its supporting facilities (Sachs et al., 2019). One of the things that support the achievement of the Village SDGs is the role of village funds in financing the Village SDGs programs. The presence of village funds, which are given directly from the central government, gives new hope to villages to build villages independently towards a prosperous and advanced village. In addition, the existence of village funds, the village government can manage its resources properly and appropriately for the progress of village development which can later have an impact on national development (Griggs et al., 2013). The management of village funds for each village can be directed to support the achievement of village SDGs targets and indicators to be faster and easier (Fleming et al., 2017). Once the important role of village funds is to support village development through the implementation of the Village SDGs, the village government is obliged to manage these village funds properly and on target. Based on the description above, it is necessary to conceptually study the role of village funds in supporting the achievement of the Village SDGs.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Village Fund

Village funds are one source of village income originating from the allocation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget which is transferred through the district/city Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (Saputra, Anggiriawan, et al., 2019). The allocated village funds are used to finance the implementation of village governance, village management, and village empowerment towards an independent village in accordance with regulation no. 6 Year 2014 and Government Regulation Number 60 of 2014 concerning Village Funds. The use of village funds is adjusted to the village priority scale designed by the village government for the benefit of the village community through empowerment and a decent quality of life for the village community (Saputra, Rumini, et al., 2020; Saputra & Sanjaya, 2019). Thus, 30% of the use of village funds is allocated for the operational interests of the village government, the remaining 70% is used for the benefit of the village community. The management of village funds can be managed in an orderly, rule-abiding, efficient, economical, transparent and responsible manner (Ekayuliana et al., 2018; Sujana et al., 2020).

### Village Development

Village development is important for progress in various fields of life, starting from the village to have an impact on progress on a national scale. Village development has actually been the focus of government attention since the beginning of independence (Mahmud & Riley, 2021; Xu et al., 2018). However, the direction of village development from time to time continues to change according to the real conditions faced by the Indonesian nation and the selection of the most effective development strategy (Oakes, 2006; Sara & Saputra, 2021). Applicability regulation no. 6 Year 2014, village development continues to be carried out to create quality and prosperous rural communities. Article 78 (1) UU no. 6 Year 2014, village development aims to improve the welfare of rural communities and the quality of human life as well as poverty alleviation through the fulfillment of basic needs, development of village facilities and infrastructure, development of local economic potential, and sustainable use of natural resources and the environment (Peng et al., 2021; Saputra, Sara, et al., 2019). Appropriate village development strategy UU no. 6 Year 2014 includes the stages of planning, implementation, and supervision, so that in the end the realization of the village development goals that have been set.

### Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development from the Brundtland Commission is an ability to carry out development today by meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs (Vinuesa et al., 2020). Sustainable development goals (SDGs) exist as an effort to maintain and empower the resources they have to continuously support the progress of a country and the welfare of its people (Monteiro et al., 2019). The SDGs are applied to global commitments among UN member countries by fulfilling the indicators for achieving the SDGs so as to create a prosperous and peaceful society (Sachs et al., 2019).

## DISCUSSION

### Implementation of Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The presence of the SDGs has become the center of attention for all countries in the world. This is because the existence of the SDGs has become a new hope for the world and at the same time an answer to the world's concerns about the sustainability of life in the future which includes issues in the social, economic, and environmental fields in the hope that the benefits can still be felt (Robert et al., 2005). The SDGs are a continuation of the MDGs agenda agreed upon by UN member countries at the Sustainable Development Summit meeting which has a number of missions for the sustainability of life in the world which had previously been carried out during the MDGs era (Vinuesa et al., 2020).

The commitment of the international community to the issue of sustainable development is demonstrated by the agreement to immediately implement the SDGs in each of the UN member countries, including Indonesia (Stafford-Smith et al., 2017). Indonesia's commitment to implementing the SDGs domestically is shown by the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of the achievement of sustainable development goals (Monteiro et al., 2019). The existence of this Presidential Regulation is a new milestone and a real manifestation of Indonesia in responding to the world's agenda to manage and maintain the sustainability of life (Robert et al., 2005).

The implementation of SDGs in Indonesia in managing national development is expected to use an inclusive and participatory approach that is based on local wisdom and the principle of no one left behind (Jayawarsa et al., 2021; Putri & Saputra, 2021). The implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia refers to the goals and targets of the SDGs that have been agreed upon by all countries in the world with 17 goals and 168 targets that are implemented evenly in all provinces in Indonesia (De, 2016; Lu et al., 2021; Popescu, 2014).

As is well known, the geographical condition of Indonesia, which is an archipelago, is a challenge in itself in terms of implementing central government programs that require efforts to reach all regions spread across each island, including implementing the SDGs (Furqoni & Rosyadi, 2019; Jayawarsa et al., 2021; Law et al., 2016). Therefore, it is necessary for the participation of the region, especially the village as the smallest and strategic entity that is directly in contact with the community to be given confidence in implementing the achievement of the SDGs nationally. With this belief, the village government and the community together implement a number of SDGs goals and targets nationally which are packaged in the Village SDGs (Jayawarsa et al., 2021).

The implementation of the Village SDGs is the government's commitment to realizing national development goals through the national SDGs that use approaches that focus on the community, namely the development approach with the pattern of people centered development (Fleming et al., 2017). The hope is that it can improve the welfare of the community and the quality of human life and manage the resources owned by the village as regulated in Article 78 (1) of Law no. 6 of 2014. The implementation of the National SDGs into Village SDGs cannot be separated from the existence of villages which are very important and strategic in achieving national development (Mariyatni et al., 2020; Saputra, Subroto, et al., 2020; Saputra & Sanjaya, 2019).

The unique and diverse culture and local wisdom of each village in Indonesia in realizing the SDGs nationally, then to accommodate this, the implementation of the SDGs which previously amounted to 17 goals plus one goal, so that the goals for the Village SDGs amount to 18 goals. The 18 objectives of the Village SDGs are described in the guidelines for implementing the use of village funds in 2021 in Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for Use of Village Funds in 2021 are (1) villages without poverty, (2) villages without hunger, (3) healthy and prosperous villages, (4) quality village education, (5) involvement of village women, (6) villages with clean water and sanitation, (7) clean and renewable energy village, (8) equitable village economic growth, (9) village infrastructure and innovation as needed, (10) village without gaps, (11) safe and comfortable village settlement area, (12) environmental basic village consumption and production, (13) Villages that are responsive to climate change, (14) villages that care about the marine environment, (15) villages that care about the land environment, (16) villages of peace and justice, (17) partnerships for village development, and (18) dynamic village institutions and village culture adaptive. Based on the 18 (eighteen) goals of the Village SDGs, The government and the community certainly participate actively and work together to implement these 18 goals in stages and on target. Good involvement of the community and village government will be able to encourage the realization of the achievement of the SDGs nationally and the creation of prosperous, strong, and independent villages.

### **Village Funds in Realizing Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The presence of village funds as a source of village income originating from the central government has an important role in realizing the established village development agenda (Ash-shidiqi & Wibisono, 2018). Village funds received by the village in a certain amount can be used for village development by prioritizing the interests of the village community, so as to create a decent quality of life towards an independent and strong village (Robert et al., 2005). The main key that must be the attention of the village is the use and management of village funds in a responsible, optimal, appropriate, and sustainable manner, so that it will encourage village development and community empowerment quickly and evenly. One of them is encouraging the acceleration of the achievement of the Village SDGs (Fleming et al., 2017).

The implementation of the Village SDGs certainly requires an allocation of funds, so that village funds have an important and strategic role in encouraging the realization of the Village SDGs achievements quickly (Fukuda-Parr, 2016). This is because, the purpose of the existence of village funds in general can be used in managing villages and empowering villages to become prosperous, quality and strong villages. In addition, the purpose of having village funds is in line with the objectives of the Village SDGs with various benefits for the village to optimize and maintain village development so that it can be felt by the next generation (Moyer & Hedden, 2020).

The use of village funds is prioritized to realize 8 village typologies and 18 village SDGs goals. The use of village funds for the Village SDGs is expected to be managed by placing the village community as the subject of development. The issuance of Permendesa PD TT No. 13 of 2020 provides an affirmation in the use of village funds for priority programs that are regulated and managed directly by the village based on village authority agreed upon through village meetings, especially in the implementation of the Village SDGs (Moyer & Hedden, 2020). The use of village funds, especially for 2021, is focused on the Village SDGs through national economic recovery, national priority programs and adaptation of new village habits (Fukuda-Parr, 2016). This is adjusted considering the current condition of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic which leads to a refocusing of the budget on all existing lines.

Therefore, the implementation of the Village SDGs in 2021 with the use of village funds is directed at 10 Village SDGs achievements which include (1) villages without poverty, (2) villages without hunger, (3) healthy and prosperous villages, (4) involvement of village women, (5) clean and renewable energy village, (6) equitable village economic growth, (7) environmental basic village consumption and production, (8) peaceful village with justice, (9) partnership for village development, and (10) dynamic and cultural village institutions adaptive village. The use of village funds for the 10 achievements of the Village SDGs is expected to accelerate economic recovery so that the remaining achievements of the Village SDGs can be targeted after the COVID-19 pandemic. (3) healthy and prosperous village, (4) involvement of village women, (5) clean and renewable energy village, (6) equitable village economic growth, (7) basic environmental village consumption and production, (8) peaceful village with justice, (9) partnerships for village development, and (10) dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture (Sara et al., 2020).

The use of village funds for the 10 achievements of the Village SDGs is expected to accelerate economic recovery so that the remaining achievements of the Village SDGs can be targeted after the COVID-19 pandemic (Darma & Saputra, 2021). (3) healthy and prosperous village, (4) involvement of village women, (5) clean and renewable energy village, (6) equitable village economic growth, (7) basic environmental village consumption and production, (8) peaceful village with justice, (9) partnerships for village development, and (10) dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. The use of village funds for the 10 achievements of the Village SDGs is expected to accelerate economic recovery so that the remaining achievements of the Village SDGs can be targeted after the COVID-19 pandemic (Uğur & Akbıyık, 2020).

Efforts to implement the Village SDGs quickly with the role of village funds are expected to encourage the realization of the goals in the Village SDGs and national development. Once the role of village funds is in realizing the Village SDGs, of course the management of village funds can be managed responsibly and transparently, so that not only the realization of the Village SDGs that focuses on village communities, but also realizes sustainable financial governance (Vinuesa et al., 2020).

## Explanation of Village SDGs Indicators in Indonesia

Village Without Poverty, This goal targets that by 2030 rural poverty will reach 0 percent. This means that by 2030, there should be no poor people in the village. To achieve this target, of course, many policies must be taken and implemented together, in the context of achieving the goal of a village without poverty, either by the central government, regional governments or village governments, such as increasing the income of the poor, ensuring access to basic services and protecting the entire community from all forms of disaster. Villages Without Hunger, by 2030, this goal targets no hunger in villages, also villages achieve food sovereignty, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. This goal is in line with Indonesia's development priorities as stated in the priority of food security and job creation (Akbar et al., 2020). Healthy and Prosperous Village, this goal is intended to ensure the healthy life of village residents for the realization of prosperity. This objective requires the availability of easy access to health services for villagers. The results of the 2018 Basic Health Research show that the proportion of household knowledge on the ease of access to hospitals, seen from the type of transportation, travel time and cost, the results are: easy 37.1 percent; difficult 36.9 percent; and very difficult 26 percent. seen from the type of transportation, travel time and cost, the results are: easy 37.1 percent; difficult 36.9 percent; and very difficult 26 percent. seen from the type of transportation, travel time and cost, the results are: easy 37.1 percent; difficult 36.9 percent; and very difficult 26 percent (Purwanti et al., 2018).

Quality Village Education, Development seeks to increase income for the rural poor, ensure access of villagers to basic services, and protect all villagers from all forms of disaster. To achieve the goal of increasing income for the rural poor, the main target of this goal is to improve the quality of village human resources. Education is a form of investment that determines the nation's future. Education is a requirement for improving the quality and competitiveness of village human resources. Involvement of Village Women, with this aim, the village government with the support of various parties becomes the frontline in gender mainstreaming. By 2030, the Village SDGs aim is to create conditions that place all villagers in a fair position, without discrimination against women in all aspects of life. Adequate Village Clean water and sanitation, clean water and proper sanitation are basic human needs (Maulana et al., 2021). Fulfillment of clean water and proper sanitation is still a problem worldwide. For this reason, the fulfillment of the need for clean water, drinking water and sanitation is a sustainable development goal (Adamowicz & Zwolińska-Ligaj, 2020).

Clean and Renewable Energy Village, During the last 10 years, oil production in Indonesia has shown a downward trend, from 346 million barrels in 2009 to around 283 million barrels in 2018. The reason is, among other things, the condition of wells in Indonesia that are getting older. On the other hand, the need for energy is increasing, one of which is due to population growth which increases the population's need for energy. Equitable Village Economic Growth, facing the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Indonesian economy and even the world are facing very formidable challenges. In the second quarter of 2020, the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency for 2020 released a contraction of the Indonesian economy of -5.32. As a result, the poor population in Indonesia in March 2020 reached 26.42 million people, or 9.78 percent. This number experienced an increase of 1.28 million people, or an increase of 0.37 percent from March 2019. In rural areas, the number of poor people fell by 0.03 percent, while in urban areas it rose 0.69 percent. Village Infrastructure and Innovation According to Needs, physical capital and human resources play an important role in economic growth. The availability of physical capital is closely related to the availability of investment funds (Siphambe et al., 2020).

A study from the World Bank (1994) states that the elasticity of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) to infrastructure in a country is between 0.07 to 0.44. This means that a 1 (one) percent increase in the availability of infrastructure will cause GDP growth of 7% to 44%, this is quite a significant figure. physical capital and human resources play an important role in economic growth. The availability of physical capital is closely related to the availability of investment funds (Mitchell, 1994). A study from the World Bank (1994) states that the elasticity of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) to infrastructure in a country is between 0.07 to 0.44. This means that with a 1 (one) percent increase in the availability of infrastructure, it will cause GDP growth of 7% to 44%, this is quite a significant number. physical capital and human resources play an important role in economic growth. The availability of physical capital is closely related to the availability of investment funds. A study from the World Bank (1994) states that the elasticity of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) to infrastructure in a country is between 0.07 to 0.44. This means that a 1 (one) percent increase in the availability of infrastructure will cause GDP growth of 7% to 44%, this is quite a significant figure (Nafidah, 2020).

Gapless Village, The issue of inequality always accompanies development activities. Income and wealth inequality has become a global issue and tends to increase in recent decades, even in developing countries the gap has increased to 11%. Currently the richest 1% of the world's population owns up to 40% of global assets, while the poor 10% of the world's population only gets 2% to 7%. Safe and Comfortable Village Settlement Areas, Settlements are basic human needs that must be met, so that humans can carry out social and economic functions in the midst of society. Fulfillment of the right to housing requires adequate, clean, safe and sustainable housing (Le Blanc, 2015). Environmentally Aware Village Consumption and Production, This goal relates to efforts to reduce the environmental impact on the earth through appropriate production and consumption patterns. Economic growth is an important indicator in realizing the welfare of citizens. However, the economic growth created must consider sustainability (Hák et al., 2016). Therefore, it is necessary to take steps to reduce the ecological footprint by changing the way of producing and consuming food and other resources. The separation of economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation is one of the goals of the Village SDGs. steps are needed to reduce the ecological footprint by changing the way food and other resources are produced and consumed. The separation of economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation is one of the goals of the Village SDGs. steps are needed to reduce the ecological footprint by changing the way food and other resources are produced and consumed (SDG, 2019). The separation of economic growth from resource use and environmental degradation is one of the goals of the Village SDGs.

Climate Change Responsive Village, The impact of climate change has been felt by almost all countries in the world and has had bad consequences on life. According to UNDP (2019) data, greenhouse gas emissions are now more than 50% higher than in 1990. The average annual economic loss from climate-related disasters is in the hundreds of billions of dollars (SDG, 2019). Not to mention the impact of geophysical disasters on humans which is 91% climate related, between 1998 and 2017 it killed 1.3 million people and left 4.4 billion people injured. Village Cares for the Marine Environment More than 3 billion people depend for their livelihoods on the ocean and coastal biodiversity, and marine resources have contributed about \$28 trillion to the global

economy every year. In addition, the oceans also absorb 30 percent of the carbon dioxide produced by humans. But what is happening now is the continuous destruction of coastal waters due to pollution with an average of 13,000 pieces of plastic waste/km<sup>2</sup> of ocean, ocean acidification, and 30 percent of the world's fish stocks being overexploited, well below the level at which they could produce the desired results. Sustainable (Hák et al., 2016). Land Environment Care Village, The need for food continues to increase globally. By 2050, it is estimated that as many as 9 billion people will populate the earth combined with environmental degradation and land urgency. Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to keep the land safe and productive, especially on land. Village of Peace with Justice, the Village SDGs, one of which aims to create safe village conditions, so as to ensure that village governments can work fairly and effectively. Therefore, some of the efforts that must be made by the Village Government and the Village Supra are to significantly reduce all forms of violence, and to find long-term solutions to conflict with villagers. So far, the incidence of crime in the village is still quite high (Le Blanc, 2015).

Partnership for Village Development, This partnership to achieve village development goals is basically a means of implementing and revitalizing village partnerships to realize all sustainable development goals. Because, village development will not succeed optimally without the involvement of the relevant parties. Starting from community leaders, youth driving villages, women driving the village economy, universities, the business world, village superintendents, of course also village officials and the Village Consultative Body (Saputra, Subroto, et al., 2020). Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture, Village institutions are a very vital component to encourage sustainable development. Therefore, the existence of village institutions must be strengthened so that they can support the achievement of sustainable development goals (Sah, 2016; Sujana et al., 2020).

## CONCLUSION

The SDGs are here to answer the concerns of the world community regarding the sustainability of life related to economic, social, and environmental issues which are expected to be managed properly, so that they can still be felt in future generations. The SDGs agenda is a continuation of the MDGs agenda that has previously been implemented by countries in the world and corrects the weaknesses of the MDGs agenda. The SDGs are implemented by UN member countries that make agreements on the implementation of the SDGs in their respective countries, including Indonesia.

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that implements the SDGs in order to protect and maintain its resources so that they can be felt in the future. The implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia is designed to be implemented at the regional level, especially villages which are small entities that directly deal with the community, so that it is hoped that it can accelerate the achievement of the SDGs nationally. The SDGs nationally which were reduced to the Village SDGs had an impact on the number of achievements of the SDGs nationally which originally amounted to 17 achievements to 18 achievements that must be met. This is related to the consideration of the existence of local culture and wisdom owned by the village which is believed to be able to encourage the achievement of the SDGs quickly and responsibly.

The implementation of the Village SDGs cannot be separated from the role of the allocation of funds in the village in financing the Village SDGs programs. One of the allocations of funds that can be used is village funds. This is due to the alignment of the purpose of using village funds with the implementation of the Village SDGs to manage and empower villages towards independent, strong, and democratic villages. The use of village funds in the implementation of village SDGs is emphasized by Permendesa PDPT No. 13 of 2020 with the priority of using village funds on village SDGs through national economic recovery, national priority programs and adaptation of new village habits. The implementation of the Village SDGs using village funds in 2021 is directed at the 10 achievements of the Village SDGs.

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