

Implementation of *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) in Realizing a Village Without Poverty in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency

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DOI : <https://doi.org/10.61796/icossh.v2i2.298>



Sections Info

Article history:

Submitted: April 15, 2025

Final Revised: May 01, 2025

Accepted: May 11, 2025

Published: May 24, 2025

Keywords:

SDGs

Poverty-free villages

BLT village fund

Policy implementation

Village governance

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to analyze the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in realizing a Poverty-Free Village in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, with a specific focus on the Village Fund BLT program as part of the SDGs for Villages Without Poverty. **Method:** A qualitative descriptive approach was employed, examining four key dimensions of implementation – communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure – through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation with key informants including the Village Head and implementing officials. **Results:** The findings indicate that the implementation of the program has been carried out effectively across all four dimensions. Communication is transparent through village deliberations, human resources and facilities are adequate, implementers demonstrate strong commitment, and the bureaucratic structure functions well through clear task division and structured SOPs. **Novelty:** The research provides a contextual contribution by highlighting how poverty alleviation policies at the village level can be successfully executed through integrated governance, offering a replicable model for other villages in achieving SDGs, and strengthening local governance as a foundation for sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

Poverty continued to be a seemingly unsolvable global problem until the end of the 20th century. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which called for a 50% reduction in poverty by 2015, was ratified by a number of countries around the world in response. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were then developed for three years in an open, inclusive, and participatory process. In the end, 193 member states reached an agreement on a sustainable development priority agenda that was developed together with the participation of communities and stakeholders [1]. The number of underprivileged people worldwide is projected to have reduced by almost half since the end of the Millennium Development Goals period. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which were unveiled at a summit held on September 25-27, 2015 at the United Nations (UN) headquarters in New York, marked the beginning of a new milestone. The previous SDGs document was approved by representatives from 193 countries on August 2, 2015. After receiving full support from the United Nations, the manuscript was titled "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development"[2].

Indonesia, which is one of the 193 countries that have adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is required to integrate the SDGs into every national development plan it makes. The integration of the SDGs into the National Development Plan is very important, and Indonesia has taken steps to integrate several Development

agendas [3]. The three main principles, namely universality, integration, and no one is left behind, are the foundation of all development efforts carried out in Indonesia. These three principles aim to ensure that the implementation of the SDGs is carried out fairly and comprehensively across regions, ensuring that there is a link between the development goals implemented in every aspect, and above all ensuring that no one is left behind, regardless of their background.

Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 outlines the government's plan to achieve sustainable development goals and provides detailed regulations for the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia. Because both provide a crucial strategic framework for determining the direction of long-term development, the SDGs and the role of government are inextricably linked. The policy itself includes various initiatives, assessments, actions, and strategies implemented by various stakeholders to address existing problems. Therefore, the policy formulation process is a key factor in assessing organizational performance, because the quality of public policy formulation is an important indicator of the legitimacy and effectiveness of its implementation [4].

SDGs is a global effort that focuses on solving various challenges faced by society today. The success of these initiatives depends not only on the steps taken at the national and international levels, but also on the participation of local communities which is an important catalyst in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs, especially in economic and social aspects, through effective collaboration between communities and governments [5]. The goal of the Village SDGs initiative is to encourage sustainable development in rural communities. The main objective of this project is to improve the living standards of rural people by realizing prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable villages. The goals are diverse, including poverty alleviation, women's empowerment, improving nutrition and health services, improving educational opportunities, protecting the environment, and ensuring equitable access to clean water and sanitation facilities for everyone. In general, the Village SDGs aim to improve the quality of life, promote gender equality, ensure equal access to education, reduce rural poverty, and increase environmental resilience.

The legal basis for the village SDGs is listed in Presidential Regulation Number 85 of 2020 and emphasized by the SDGs is "No Poverty (eliminating poverty)" [6]. Poverty is a multidimensional problem, which can cause other problems to arise from poverty. Permendesa Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment [7]. The Village SDGs are a sustainable development role that will be included in the priority program for the use of Village Funds in 2021. In the Village SDGs, there are eight types of villages that function as the direction of village development according to the needs of the village itself. The eight types of villages are as follows (Siswanto 2021): (1) Villages Without Poverty and Hunger; (2) Economic Villages Grow Equally; (3) Health Care Village; (4) Environmental Care Village; (5) Education Care Village; (6) Women-Friendly Villages; (7) Networked Villages; and (8) Cultural Response Village.

				
No	Sasaran	Capaian	Data 2021	Satuan
1.1	Tingkat kemiskinan desa mencapai 0%	98.76	67	Jawa
1.2	Tingkat kemiskinan ekstrem desa mencapai 0%	73.43	1452	Jawa
1.2.1	Pemertaaan warga desa peserta BPJS Bidang Kesehatan mencapai 100%	30.15	452	Jawa
1.2.2	Pemertaaan warga desa peserta BPJS Bidang Ketenagakerjaan mencapai 100%	73.71	157	Jawa
1.3	Keluarga miskin penerima bantuan sosial mencapai 100%	12.82	40	Keluarga
1.4.1	Individu miskin mendapat layanan kesehatan	78.26	54	Jawa
1.4.2	Individu miskin mendapat pendidikan SD	8.92	64	Jawa
1.4.3	Individu miskin mendapat pendidikan SMP	17.35	57	Jawa
1.4.4	Individu miskin mendapat pendidikan SMA	11.63	10	Jawa
1.4.5	Individu miskin mendapat pendidikan lanjutan (D3/S1/S2)	0.84	9	Jawa
1.4.6	Keluarga miskin pengguna listrik (PLN/NonPLN)	96.15	300	Keluarga
1.4.7	Keluarga miskin dengan akses sanitasi layak	98.72	306	Keluarga
1.4.8	Keluarga miskin dengan kondisi rumah tidak kumuh subjektif	100	312	Keluarga
1.4.9	Keluarga miskin dengan kondisi rumah tidak kumuh objektif	100	312	Keluarga
1.5	Keluarga miskin korban bencana yang ditangani mencapai 100%	N/A	N/A	Jawa

Figure 1. 1st Achievement (Village Without Poverty) SDGs of Sugihwaras Village

Sugihwaras Village is part of Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. The hamlet, which covers an area of approximately 107,168 hectares, is bordered by several other villages: Karang Tanjung and Sumoram to the west, Candi and Gelam to the east, Tenggulunan and Sumokali to the north, and Kedungbendo to the south. With more than 10,000 permanent residents, Sugihwaras has a lot of potential, especially in terms of its natural resources that have not been optimally utilized. Most of the villagers work in the construction, agriculture, cattle (cows, goats, catfish, and poultry) sectors, own their own businesses, work in the private sector, and serve in the Indonesian National Army (TNI) and the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI), this area is located in the southern part of Sidoarjo Regency. Although villages receive increasing cash every year, their potential has not been fully utilized, especially in terms of poverty alleviation initiatives in the community.

The image of the SDGs achievement of Sugihwaras Village shows a number of metrics that show the success of poverty alleviation initiatives. With a score of 98.76, the village poverty rate is almost zero. Although it reached 73.71% in the employment sector, social health insurance coverage was relatively low, especially in the health sector (30.15%). The poor have relatively good access to health services (78.26%), but access to education is still limited, especially for higher education levels (D3/S1/S2), which is only 0.84%. On the other hand, 98.72% of poor families have adequate access to sanitation, and 96.15% have access to electricity. The main problems in the picture include high rates of extreme poverty, lack of social assistance and health insurance, limited educational opportunities for the poor, lack of health services, and the presence of poor families living in unsuitable homes.

A nation can suffer greatly from poverty, especially if its citizens are dissatisfied with a government that does not meet their needs. The far-reaching impacts include the inability to meet basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter, the loss of opportunities for millions of children to get quality education, rising mortality rates, and limited access to health services. Further, this situation is exacerbated by the lack of social protection

and safety guarantees. The problem of poverty requires great focus and dedication due to its profound and complex impact [8].

To be able to receive Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) sourced from the Village Fund, families must meet several requirements stipulated in Article 33 of the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 190 of 2021. These requirements are, for the most part, the same as those set by the Minister of Finance in the previous year. This BLT Village Fund is intended for Beneficiary Families (KPM) who are in dire need of financial assistance. Priority is given to poor or underprivileged families who live in villages and are considered very poor. In addition, the recipient group includes families who have lost their source of income due to reasons such as job loss or other reasons. In addition, families with members who suffer from long-term illnesses or who have a high probability of developing serious illnesses are also considered. Similarly, this program is aimed at poor families who no longer receive social assistance from the APBD (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget) or the State Budget (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget). This assistance can also be provided to families affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, such as families who have experienced a significant decrease in income and families with only single parents as the primary caregivers.

Table 1. Total Budget and Recipients of KPM Sugihwaras Village for 2022-2024

No.	Program name		Year	Total budget	KPM Recipients
1.	Direct Assistance for Village Funds (BLTDD)	Cash	2022	Rp. 493.200.000	137 KK
2.	Direct Assistance for Village Funds (BLTDD)	Cash	2023	Rp.115.200.000	32 KK
3.	Direct Assistance for Village Funds (BLTDD)	Cash	2024	Rp.115.200.000	32 KK

Source: Sugihwaras Village Government

The Government of Indonesia launched the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs Desa) program in 2020 to reduce poverty rates in rural areas. This program is set as a priority for the use of village funds in 2021, with the hope that the funds can be used optimally to develop potential and reduce poverty rates in villages [9]. The Village SDGs program is based on two things: (1) village funds must be utilized by everyone, especially the poorest; and (2) the impact of village development should be felt more through a more targeted development approach [10].

Based on the table of the amount of budget and recipients of the Sugihwaras Village KPM for 2022-2024, it can be seen that the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLTDD) program is still running until 2024. In 2022, the allocated budget is Rp. 493,200,000 with 137 beneficiaries (KK). However, in 2023 and 2024, the budget has

decreased significantly to Rp. 115,200,000 per year with a total of 32 recipients. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, the sustainability of BLTDD is due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which is still felt by the community, especially vulnerable and underprivileged groups. Therefore, even though the number of recipients and the amount of funds allocated have decreased, this program is still implemented as a form of social protection for villagers in need. This condition reflects various challenges in the implementation of poverty alleviation programs, including limited resources, policy effectiveness, and diverse levels of community participation.

A preliminary study entitled "Implementation of Village Sustainable Development Goals Policy in Improving Community Welfare in Ciamis Regency" has been conducted. The findings of the study show that the implementation of the Village SDGs policy is still less than optimal due to various problems such as the low scope of change, limited resources, lack of strategies for stakeholders, and low compliance and response of implementers. Better stakeholder participation, more efficient implementation techniques, and improved quality of human resources are needed to address these challenges [11]. In addition, the purpose of the research entitled "The Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program of Polewali Village in Poverty Reduction" is to study how the SDGs are implemented in Polewali Village and how it has an impact on poverty reduction. The results show that although the program has been implemented according to policy, residents have not yet enjoyed the full benefits. Despite efforts that have been made, such as routine data collection, fish farming to increase income, village services, and disaster mitigation, there are still problems that prevent the program from sustaining and succeeding [12]. In addition, the research entitled "Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pandau Jaya Village" emphasizes issues related to the implementation of SDGs at the village level. The main focus is on the analysis of how the SDGs are implemented and the factors that hinder them. The results show that the 17th goal—collaboration for village development—has not been implemented properly. This is due to limited resources, limited budgets, low community participation, lack of socialization, and obstacles in data collection due to limited labor and poor public understanding. As a result, a more efficient approach is needed to encourage cooperation and involvement of all parties [13].

Based on the above problems and previous research, the purpose of this study is to analyze the implementation of sustainable development goals (SDGs) in realizing a poverty-free village in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. This study uses George Edward III's policy implementation theory, which mentions four main factors that affect the success or failure of policy implementation. The first factor is communication, which is the process of delivering policy information to implementers so that policy goals can be achieved. The second factor is resources, which include human resources, budgets, equipment, and authority, which play an important role in policy implementation. The third factor is disposition, namely the willingness and commitment of the implementer in implementing policies, and the fourth factor is the bureaucratic

structure, where an organization that is too complex can hinder implementation through complicated procedures [14].

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in realizing a village without poverty in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. The location of the research is at the Sugihwaras Village Hall with key informants who are purposively selected, namely the Village Head and the implementer of SDGs activities, because they have an important role in the planning and implementation of the program. This research focuses on policies implemented to support the achievement of the SDGs, using four indicators, namely communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. Data was collected through direct observation of village activities and conditions, as well as in-depth interviews with key informants to understand strategies, constraints, and evaluation of SDGs implementation.

The data source consists of primary data, namely the results of interviews and direct observations, as well as secondary data obtained from official village government documents, SDGs program reports, and relevant academic references. Data analysis was carried out using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman 2014 which included four main stages: (1) data collection through documentation, observation, and interviews as the first step to obtain relevant information; (2) data reduction by filtering, summarizing, and organizing data to be more focused and systematic according to the research objectives; (3) the presentation of data in a more structured form to facilitate further analysis; and (4) drawing conclusions based on patterns and findings that emerge from the results of data analysis [15]. With this approach, this study aims to provide an overview of the effectiveness of the implementation of the SDGs in Sugihwaras Village and the factors that support and hinder its achievement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Realizing poverty and hunger-free villages is a key issue in sustainable rural development, especially in Indonesia. The implementation of BLT Village Funds plays an important role in improving community welfare and supporting the achievement of the SDGs of Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, especially poverty reduction (SDGs Number One). According to George C. Edwards III's Policy Implementation Theory, the success of this policy is influenced by four main factors: communication, resources, implementing attitudes, and bureaucratic structure.

1. Communication

Communication plays a crucial role in the implementation of the Poverty and Hunger Free Village program. According to the George C. Edwards III Policy Implementation Theory, communication includes policy clarity, message consistency,

channel effectiveness, feedback, training, and transparency. With good communication, this program is expected to run optimally and provide benefits to the village community. The following are the results of the interview with Mr. Syaiful as the Head of Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. *"To determine the recipients of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) in Sugihwaras Village so that it is right on target, we carried out a Village Deliberation activity (Musdes for the Determination of BLT DD Recipients) which was attended by the Sugihwaras Village Institution, BPD, Babinsa, Babinkamtibnas, Village Local Assistants, Village Assistants and Representatives from Candi District and Village Apparatus"*. (Results of an interview on March 24 with the Head of Sugihwaras Village). The above statement is corroborated by the two pictures of the Implementation of the Village Deliberation for the Determination of BLT DD Recipients as below.



Figure 2. Village Deliberation on the Determination of BLTDD Revenue in Sugihwaras Village

Source: Sugihwaras Village Government

From the picture above, it is clear that communication is carried out in Sugihwaras Village regarding the Implementation of Poverty Alleviation in Villages related to SDGs Number One, Effective communication is very important in the success of the distribution of BLT DD so that it is right on target in Sugihwaras Village. With clear communication, Community Representatives can convey information to the community regarding the recipients of direct cash assistance from village funds to the community. This is in accordance with the statement of the Head of Community Welfare, Mr. Muchlisin, as follows: *"With the village deliberation, the BLT DD program can be clearly known and there is no suspicion that the recipients of assistance have been set"*. (Interview Results dated March 24, 2025)

It can be concluded that the communication aspect in the implementation of the program has gone well. The Sugihwaras Village Government has also held a Village Meeting as the basis for the implementation of the program. In the future, clear, consistent, and two-way coordination is needed between the village government and the community, especially the poor, so that the Poverty and Hunger Free Village program can be implemented more effectively and reduce the potential for misunderstandings.

Furthermore, previous research by Doef Hariyanto et al. -, Doef Hardianto, Willy Tri Suprojo, Agung [16] entitled *Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Policy in Sungai Kunyit Hulu Village* shows that communication in the implementation of SDGs policies is going quite well. This can be seen from the effectiveness of delivering information to the community regarding sustainable development programs in the village. However, despite the good communication, the implementation of the policy still faces several challenges, one of which is the dependence on a small number of personnel in the village government.

2. Resources

The availability of resources has a major impact on the government's ability to survive. Inadequate resources will make it difficult for those enforcing policies to do so effectively. Edward III also emphasized this, stating that inadequate resources could result in the failure of optimal policy implementation. The resources in question include human resources, budget resources, and infrastructure resources.

Human resources in this context refer to the capacity or capability of public policy implementing officials in carrying out policies optimally in Sugihwaras Village. To support the success of implementation, a qualified workforce is needed. If the individuals on duty do not have the appropriate abilities or the number is insufficient, then the policy implementation process has the potential to run less than optimally and the results will not be effective. Based on an interview by the village head, Sugihwaras on March 24 said, *"In this case, the BLT DD distribution officer is the Head of the Welfare Section who is experienced in terms of Social Community"*.



Figure 3. Distribution of BLTDD by the Head of Welfare of Sugihwaras Village

Source: Sugihwaras Village Government

Furthermore, in the aspect of budget resources, it is one of the most vital factors in the implementation of the "Village Without Poverty and Hunger" program in Sugihwaras Village. Edward III underlined that financial constraints could complicate the successful implementation of policies. In addition to making it difficult to implement the program as efficiently as possible, the lack of funds affects the dedication and mindset of policy implementers. The results of an interview with Mr. Sodik as the Village Secretary on March 24 conveyed that *"The Village Fund Budget sourced from the State Budget is very important for the implementation of BLT DD activities, if the budget does not exist, it cannot be*

implemented". This statement is also in line with the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 146 of 2013 concerning the Allocation of Village Funds, the Distribution and Use of Village Funds for the 2024 Fiscal Year Article 16 paragraph (2) letter A which reads an economic recovery program, in the form of social protection and handling extreme poverty in the form of Village BLT at most 25% (twenty-five percent) of the Village Fund budget.

Equipment resources, according to Edward III, are important means in supporting the implementation of policies, such as buildings, land, and other facilities that facilitate services to the community. In the context of the SDGs program, especially through Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds (BLT-DD), the existence of adequate equipment is needed so that the process of data collection, distribution, and socialization of assistance runs effectively and on target. Without the support of proper facilities, the implementation of BLT-DD can experience obstacles, so that the main goal of poverty alleviation at the village level is not optimally achieved. Based on an interview by Muchlisin as the Head of Kesra said, *"Before the Village Meeting on the Determination of BLT DD recipients, data collection was carried out first which required stationery and computer equipment to support the smooth implementation of poverty alleviation through BLT DD"* (Interview Results dated March 24, 2025)

The previous research was titled "Strategy and Policy Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program for Poverty Alleviation in Villages." In the resource indicator, the results of the discussion show that the Massangkae Village government has tried to provide the best service in carrying out the SDGs program, especially to reduce poverty. However, there are still obstacles such as uneven public understanding, differences in character in receiving services, and limited funds and time. Even so, human resources are considered quite good and have made efforts in accordance with their roles and responsibilities [17].

Discussion

Disposition

Edward III in Widodo (2010:104) defines disposition as the willingness, support, and tendency of policy implementers to implement policies earnestly in order to achieve the goals set in the policy. Edward III, as quoted by Agustinus (2006:159-160), emphasized the importance of the disposition or attitude of the implementers in the process of implementing public policy. One of the important elements that has received attention is the recruitment of bureaucrats. Inappropriate attitudes from the implementing apparatus can be a serious obstacle in the implementation of policies, especially if they are not in line with the wishes or directives of higher officials. Therefore, it is crucial to appoint individuals who are truly committed to the policies that have been formulated, especially those that are service-oriented and in the interests of the wider community. In the context of Poverty Alleviation in Sugihwaras village, temple district, Sidoarjo regency, this disposition includes the attitudes and perceptions of village officials, and the community towards the Poverty Alleviation policies implemented.

Bureaucratic Structure

The success of the implementation of the Village Information System policy is greatly influenced by how the bureaucratic structure is formed and run. This structure reflects the pattern of relationships and coordination between the implementing agency and the party in charge of implementing the policy. Standard operating procedures (SOP), which serve as implementation guidelines, and organizational structures, which represent a methodical division of labor, are the two main parts of a bureaucratic structure.

Sugihwaras Village implements a structured role distribution system for village officials in accordance with Tupoksi. In this case, the village head plays the role of the person in charge of running poverty alleviation programs through BLT DD, while technical implementation in the field such as the distribution of Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance is the task of the head of welfare and data verification is the village secretary. Based on the results of the interview with Mr. Syaiful, the head of Sugihwaras village, *"The stages of implementing BLT DD begin with planning, distribution, and reporting are carried out by each appointed village apparatus"* (the results of the interview on April 13, 2025).

Table 2. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the implementation of the Village Program Without Poverty and Hunger in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District

No.	Phase	Activities	Executive	output	time
1.	Planning	Identify needs	Village team without poverty	Report on the needs of villages without poverty	Weeks 1-2
2.	Implementation	Socialization of the program	Village team without poverty	Socialization report	Week 3
3.	Implementation	Direct cash assistance for village funds	Village team without poverty and bpd	Training report	Months 2-3
4.	Monitoring and evaluation	Reporting	Village team without poverty	Year-end report	Month 12

Source: processed from the village government of sugihwaras

This SOP consists of four main stages. The first stage is planning, which includes the identification of needs by the village team without poverty. The second stage is implementation, with program socialization activities by the same team. The third stage is implementation, which includes the distribution of cash assistance directly from village funds by the village team and BPD (village consultative body). The last stage is monitoring and evaluation, which is carried out through reporting by the village team without poverty. The Village Without Poverty and Hunger in Sugihwaras Village is carried out through structured and detailed SOPs for each stage of the program, starting from Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds which is directly distributed by the Sugihwaras village government to residents who are entitled to receive it so that it can

be directly used by the poor. This SOP is designed to ensure that every step implemented is in accordance with the standards that have been set.

According to Edward III, obstacles in the bureaucratic structure, especially those related to standard operating procedures (SOPs) and the division of labor system, can hinder the implementation of policies even when those implementing policies are aware of the tasks that need to be completed and have the necessary attitudes and resources. The results of an interview with the Secretary of Sugihwaras village on March 13, 2025 said that "*Tasks, principals and functions have been given to each device involved, this division is expected so that the implementation of BLT DD can run well and smoothly*".

Table 3. Those involved in the SDGs program for Villages without Poverty in Sugihwaras Village

No.	Human Resources	Position	Assignment
1.	Syaiful	Village head	Person in charge
2.	Moh. Sidiq	Village secretary	Verification
3.	Muchlisin	Welfare	Activity implementers

Source: processed from the village government of sugihwaras

The table shows three human resources involved in the Poverty-Free Village SDGs Program in Sugihwaras Village, each with different roles and tasks. Syaiful as the Village Head acted as the main person in charge of the program, while Moh. Sidiq, who serves as the Village Secretary, has the task of verifying. Muchlisin as the Head of Welfare serves as the implementer of activities in the field. The three work together to ensure that the program runs effectively and in accordance with the objectives.

Furthermore, previous research discussed how the Temanggung Regency Government implemented the *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) indicators to reduce poverty during 2015–2019. The results show that the government's efforts have been quite successful, as evidenced by the consistent reduction in the poverty rate from 11.76% in 2015 to 9.42% in 2019 [19].

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : This study reveals that Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, has effectively implemented the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to achieve a “Village Without Poverty” through four main factors: open communication, resource availability, implementer dedication, and an organized bureaucratic structure. **Implication :** The findings suggest that strong regulatory frameworks, transparent governance, and community–government collaboration are crucial elements that can serve as a reference model for other villages in designing sustainable poverty reduction initiatives. **Limitation :** The study is limited by its focus on a single village and reliance on interviews and internal documents, which may introduce perception bias and restrict the generalizability of its results to other regions with different socio-economic and geographic conditions. **Future Research :** Subsequent

studies should broaden the scope to include multiple communities with diverse characteristics, employ longitudinal methods to assess long-term impacts on welfare and inequality, and incorporate quantitative analyses to validate findings and evaluate the effectiveness of Village Fund utilization in achieving SDG targets.

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