

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Implementing the SDGs Program for Sustainable Village Development Through Sharia Principles in Mataraman Sub-District

Muhammad Hendri Yanova^{1*}, Rahmatul Huda¹, Parman Komarudin¹, Arif Rahmatillah¹, and Salbilla Norsyifa¹

¹Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universitas Islam Kalimantan Muhammad Arsyad Al Banjari

*Corresponding author's email: mhendriyanova@uniska-bjm.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to analyze the policy implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals program to achieve sustainable development in Mataraman Sub-district. The focus of this research is to analyse the effectiveness of the implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals policy, the challenges faced, and the impact on sustainable village development. The research method used is qualitative research with data collection through field observations, interviews, and analysis of policy documents. The results showed that the implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals policy in Mataraman Sub-district has had a positive impact in several aspects, such as improving the quality of education, access to health, and better management of natural resources. Mataraman sub-district itself has programs that focus on indicators of Poverty (1), Decent work and economic growth (8), infrastructure (9), education (4), Sanitation and clean water (6), health (3), and dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture (18). However, there are also some obstacles such as budget limitations, lack of community participation, and coordination between institutions that still need to be improved. In terms of Sharia principles, this implements the values of Sharia principles, namely Al-'Adālah, Al-Maṣlaḥah, Al-'Amal, and Al-Mas'ūliyyah.

Keywords: Village; Policy; Mataraman; Sustainable Development Goals.

1. Introduction

Sustainable development has been introduced since the 1972 Stockholm Environmental Conference. However, the concept and means of sustainable development took a long time to be accepted by actors outside the environmental field. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were enacted in Indonesia in 2017.¹ The Ministry of Villages, Development of

¹ W. G. Santika, M. Anisuzzaman, Y. Simsek, P. A. Bahri, G. M. Shafiullah, and T. Urme, "Implications of the Sustainable Development Goals on national energy demand: The case of Indonesia," *Energy*, vol. 196, p.

Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration have ratified the SDGs into a village development strategy called 'Village SDGs'.² "The SDGs seek to improve rural areas more efficiently by prioritizing the needs of rural communities³ based on cultural, social, and rural environmental factors⁴ As such, the village government, social institutions, and communities are involved together."⁵ This localization aims to integrate sustainable development strategies⁶ into village development planning activities⁷, In addition, this is because villages are critical in supporting national sustainable development by 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals is an agenda that promotes global development as a whole. The 169 goals and the global development agenda are linked to other development agendas such as the Paris Agreement and the New Urban Agenda. The role of local government is crucial since local government is the spearhead of public service actors who are close to the community. Although the SDGs have been in place for a while, the national and sub-national implementation of the SDGs still has conceptual and technical challenges. These sometimes confuse the national or sub-national level to transform the SDGs from theory to practice.⁸

Villages have a strategic role as the smallest locus of development. Village development priorities are now directed towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).⁹ Village development can contribute 74% to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, making the Village SDGs very important and urgent.¹⁰ Therefore, national development must start from the village. The nuances of village life reflect the real picture of community life in a country, because there are so many themes that we can raise from the village. National development must start from the village. This is because the discussion about villages is always a never-ending conversation. Whether discussing its potential, economic inequality,

117100, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.energy.2020.117100

² Iqra Sugandi, Oekan S. Abdoellah, Budhi Gunawan "Achievement of SDGs Desa in Villages Planning and Budgeting Documents" Conference on Sustainability Science 2022 (CSS-2022). IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science doi:10.1088/1755-1315/1211/1/012001

³ A. N. Somanje et al., "Challenges and Potential Solutions for Sustainable Urban-Rural Linkages in a Ghanaian Context," *Sustainability*, vol. 12, no. 2, Art. no. 2, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.3390/su12020507

⁴ P. Permatasari et al., "The Village Fund Program in Indonesia: Measuring the Effectiveness and Alignment to Sustainable Development Goals," *Sustainability*, vol. 13, no. 21, Art. no. 21, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.3390/su132112294

⁵ Q.-X. Ba, D.-J. Lu, W. H.-J. Kuo, and P.-H. Lai, "Traditional Farming and Sustainable Development of an Indigenous Community in the Mountain Area—A Case Study of Wutai Village in Taiwan," *Sustainability*, vol. 10, no. 10, Art. no. 10, Oct. 2018, doi: 10.3390/su10103370

⁶ S. Lee, "Role of social and solidarity economy in localizing the sustainable development goals," *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology*, vol. 27, no. 1, pp. 65–71, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.1080/13504509.2019.1670274.

⁷ S. ElMassah and M. Mohieldin, "Digital transformation and localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," *Ecological Economics*, vol. 169, p. 106490, Mar. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.106490.

⁸ <https://localisesdgs-indonesia.org/asset/file/2018/08/modul-national-training.pdf> diakses 12 Januari 2024

⁹ Sutrisna, I. W. (2021). Implementasi Fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa. *Jurnal Ilmiah Cakrawarti*, 4(1), 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.47532/jic.v4i1.239>

¹⁰ Andari, R. N. Resensi: SDGs Desa, Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis Akademis Kinerja Dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik*, 24(1), 2021. 137. <https://doi.org/10.31845/jwk.v24i1.713>

inadequate infrastructure, or even problems related to education and health.¹¹ We can see the potential of villages to support the achievement of SDGs through two aspects. First, the territorial aspect, which is based on data from the Ministry of Home Affairs that 91% of Indonesia's territory is rural. Second, is the population aspect, which is based on the fact that 43% of Indonesia's population is in villages.¹²

Sub-district Mataraman is a sub-district in Banjar Regency, South Kalimantan Province, Indonesia. Mataraman sub-district was expanded from the Astambul sub-district according to the legal basis of the Indonesian Government Regulation No. 28 of 1995. In 2023, the Mataraman Sub-district Government launched an important program in an effort to realize sustainable development in the region regarding the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

On 10 August 2023 the Mataraman Sub-district Government launched a sustainable development programme¹³ or SDGS Desa by ensuring that every action taken by the government and communities in the Mataraman Sub-district contributes positively to the achievement of the sustainability goals.

In the context of Kabupaten Banjar, Mataraman sub-district, which is highly religious, the involvement of religious leaders or religious actors is very important. This is because, in addition to the religious nature of Kabupaten Banjar Mataraman, religious figures have very high public trust. Conveying a message using religious language has in many cases proven to be more effective. The quality of religious life will be achieved if the SDGs are realized. Therefore, religious communities must work together, and collaborate to accelerate their achievement. Although religion is not explicitly mentioned in the SDGs goals, religious communities must support and play an active role in doing something to realize them. This is because the issues of social welfare, economy, poverty alleviation, quality education, health, family resilience, equality, peace and others that are the main issues of the SDGs are issues that are a common struggle by religious communities and even become national development goals.¹⁴ Based on the description above, the researcher seeks to analyse the Village Sustainable Development Goals Program Policy in Achieving Village Sustainable Development in Mataraman Sub-district.

2. Research Methods

This research is empirical. In terms of its nature, this research is descriptive. In the formulation of the problem and the objectives of this research, a qualitative approach was used. The data collection techniques that the researchers used were interviews conducted with relevant stakeholders, namely village government officials to get their point of view on the implementation of SDGs policies in Mataraman Sub-district. Direct observation was conducted to observe the process of implementing the village SDGs program in Mataraman Sub-district and the interaction between various related parties. The legal sources used are Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022 on the Implementation of Achieving the Sustainable

¹¹ Angga Natalia, Erine Nur Maulidya. Aktualisasi Empat Pilar Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Di Perdesaan Kecamatan Natar Kabupaten Lampung Selatan. JIIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan Vol.8, No.1. 2023.

¹² Iskandar, H. SDGs desa: Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan. (2020). Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

¹³ <https://kecmataraman.banjarkab.go.id/sosialisasi-pemutakhiran-sdgs/>

¹⁴ <https://kemenag.go.id/opini/agama-dan-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-LWcUy>

Development Goals, and Banjar District Regent Regulation No. 52 of 2019 on the Matrix of the Regional Action Plan for Sustainable Development Goals of Banjar District Year 2018-2021 and Document studies will be conducted to analyze the policies and programmes that have been implemented related to village SDGs in Mataraman Sub-district. The data analysis process involves systematically organizing data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation. Data is organized into categories, elaborated for further research, and conclusions are drawn that can be understood by the researcher or other interested parties.¹⁵

3. Discussion

3.1 Implementation of government policy towards the Village Sustainable Development Goals program as village sustainable development in Mataraman Sub-district

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global agenda agreed by member states of the United Nations (UN) to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. In Indonesia, the implementation of SDGs covers various levels, including the village level, known as Village SDGs.

Previous research on village Sustainable Development Goals is Lintje Boekoesoe and Tri Septian Maksum with the title *Optimising Village Development in Realising Village SDGs*. The results of the research are optimizing village development in realizing villages that care about the marine environment (SDGs Number 14) and healthy and prosperous villages (SDGs Number 3). The target to be achieved is to optimize the performance of the village government and increase community participation in village development.¹⁶ Furthermore, I Wayan Sutrisna's research with the title *Implementation of the Functions of the Village Consultative Body in Realising the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. The results showed that community participation in the development process is the main key to the successful implementation of development because it places the community as the driving force or as the subject of development not just as an object. BPD as a 'parliamentary' institution in the village has a strategic position in creating a democratization process as well as spearheading the success of development. The BPD must maximise its role in realizing participatory development patterns by designing development that is truly the will of the community.¹⁷ Then, Widyawati's research with the title *Jenepono Regency Government Strategy in Implementing Village SDGs Policy to Realise Sustainable Development Goals*. The results of her research show that the Jenepono Regency Government has strengths in assisting in making Village Medium Term Development Plan by the Community and Village Empowerment Office. However, the weaknesses found are the absence of local regulations that oversee the implementation of Village SDGs and the lack of coordination between local and village governments.¹⁸

¹⁵ Albi Anggito dan Johan Setiawan, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018), 236

¹⁶ Lintje Boekoesoe, Tri Septian Maksum. *Optimalisasi Pembangunan Desa dalam Mewujudkan SDGs Desa*. *Jurnal Sibermas (Sinergi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat)*, Vol. 11. No. 1. 2022.

¹⁷ I Wayan Sutrisna. *Implementasi Fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Cakrawarti*, Vol. 4. No. 1. 2021.

¹⁸ Widyawati, Sulmiah, Dewi Sulfa Saguni, Muhammad Hidayat Djabbari. *Strategi Pemerintah Kabupaten Jenepono dalam Pelaksanaan Kebijakan SDGs Desa untuk Mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*.

Mataraman sub-district is one of the areas committed to implementing this program to realize sustainable development in villages. Amidst the spirit of sustainable development, Mataraman Sub-district has become an example of SDGs Village implementation. The strategic steps taken by the government in integrating the SDGs into the village development program in this area include various initiatives aimed at empowering the community and improving the quality of life.

One of the main pillars of the Village SDGs is community empowerment. In the Mataraman sub-district, various empowerment programs have been implemented. The Mataraman sub-district government also places a high priority on improving the quality of education and health services. The construction and rehabilitation of education and health facilities are the main focus. In addition, various community-based education and health programs have been implemented to ensure better access for all levels of society. These include health awareness campaigns, immunization programmes and early childhood education.

To ensure that the programs are effective, the sub-district government together with village governments conducts regular monitoring and evaluation. The development of key performance indicators in line with the SDG targets helps in measuring progress and identifying areas that require improvement. Mataraman sub-district has two villages that have accommodated the Village SDGs program, namely Takuti Village and Gunung Ulin Village, as follows:¹⁹



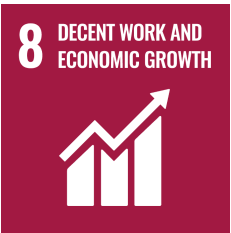
No.	Village	SDGs
1.	Takuti Village	Village and infrastructure innovation, many innovations in the field of digital technology and culture. <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">   </div>
2.	Gunung Ulin Village	Village employment and economic growth <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;">  </div>

Table 1. Village SDGs Programme in Mataraman Sub-district

¹⁹ Interview with the Mataraman sub-district government 04 June 2024

Mataraman sub-district itself has a goal focus on building the achievement of village SDGs²⁰ Namely on indicators of Poverty (1), Decent work and economic growth (8), infrastructure (9), education (4), Sanitation and clean water (6), health (3), and dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture (18).



Figure 1. Village SDGs Focus Mataraman Sub-district

The implementation of government policy towards the Village SDGs program in Mataraman Sub-district is a strategic step in achieving sustainable development at the village level. With an integrated approach, community empowerment, infrastructure improvement, and environmental conservation efforts, the Mataraman sub-district can contribute significantly to the achievement of SDGs goals in Indonesia. Despite facing various challenges, with the cooperation and commitment of all parties, sustainable development goals can be achieved.

The government's policy implementation of the SDGs Village programme in Mataraman Sub-district represents a step forward in achieving sustainable development at the village level. With a holistic and collaborative approach, the programme not only improves the quality of life of village communities but also contributes significantly to the achievement of sustainable development goals in Indonesia. Despite facing various challenges, through strong cooperation and commitment from all parties, sustainable development goals can be achieved, bringing long-term benefits for current and future generations.

The implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals Programme in Mataraman Sub-district seeks to achieve sustainable development in line with Sharia principles. Sharia principles, which include justice, welfare, and social responsibility, can provide a strong ethical and moral foundation for achieving sustainable development goals. This can be seen in the table of Sharia Principles in Sustainable Development, as follows:

No.	Sharia Principles	SDGs
1.	Social Equity (<i>Al-Adālah</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Elimination of Poverty and Hunger - Community Empowerment

²⁰ Interview with the Mataraman sub-district government 04 June 2024

2.	Welfare and Health (<i>Al-Maṣlaḥah</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Health Improvement - Education Improvement
3.	Social and Environmental Responsibility (<i>Al-'Amal</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Empowerment and the Environment - The War on Climate Change
4.	Transparency and Accountability (<i>Al-Mas'ūliyyah</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget and Resource Management - Reporting and Evaluation

Table 2. Sharia Principles in Sustainable Development

The relationship between the Village SDGs policy and Sharia principles can be understood through four key dimensions: social equity, welfare and health, social and environmental responsibility, and transparency and accountability.

The principle of *Al-'Adālah* (Social Equity) aligns with efforts to alleviate poverty and hunger through social assistance, improved food access, and local economic development. The principle of social justice in Sharia emphasizes the need for equitable distribution of wealth and protection of the economic rights of the poor. The poverty and hunger alleviation program complies with this principle by ensuring that aid and support are distributed equitably and effectively to those in need. Village community empowerment programs aim to increase the community's capacity and skills and provide access to economic opportunities. Community empowerment is by the principle of social justice in Sharia, which encourages giving every individual a fair chance to develop and contribute to society.

In terms of *Al-Maṣlaḥah* (Welfare and Health), the policy promotes human welfare initiatives to improve health services, including access to health facilities, vaccinations, and public health programs. The principle of welfare in Shariah emphasizes the importance of preserving human health and life. Health programs prioritizing access to and quality of health services align with this principle, which aims to protect and improve people's welfare. Education programs aim to improve access and quality of education in villages, as well as reduce dropout rates. Sharia considers education a basic right and essential for self-development. Efforts to improve access and quality of education support the principle of human welfare and development in Sharia.

The principle of *Al-'Amal* (Social and Environmental Responsibility) is evident in programs for local economic empowerment, sustainable natural resource management, and small and medium enterprise development. The principle of social responsibility in Shariah emphasizes the importance of protecting the environment and managing natural resources sustainably. Economic empowerment and environmental management programs are in line with this principle, which encourages the wise and sustainable use of resources for the benefit of society. Initiatives to reduce the impact of climate change through environmental policies, disaster risk management, and adaptation to climate change. Shariah principles teach the need to safeguard nature as a trust and our responsibility to protect it from destruction. Efforts to reduce the impact of climate change and protect the environment support this principle by ensuring that our actions do not damage the environment and the future of future generations.

Lastly, *Al-Mas'ūliyyah* (Transparency and Accountability) is reflected in transparent and accountable management of budgets and resources in the implementation of SDGs programs. The principle of accountability in Sharia emphasizes the importance of transparency in the management of resources and finances. Village SDGs programs that apply the principles of accountability and transparency are in line with Sharia teachings, which require honest and fair management. A reporting and evaluation system that ensures that program implementation is regularly monitored and evaluated. Sharia teaches the importance of accountability and evaluation in every action. A good reporting and evaluation system supports this principle by ensuring that programs are executed according to plan and results can be accounted for.

3.2 Policy challenges of the Village Sustainable Development Goals program in achieving Village sustainable development in Mataraman Sub-district

The implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia is one of the important efforts in realising sustainable development at the local level. The program aims to improve the welfare of rural communities through various initiatives that are aligned with the 18 global goals of the Village SDGs. However, although the programme has noble and strategic goals, its implementation in the field is not free from various challenges that need to be overcome to achieve the expected results. The challenges faced include:

No.	Challenge	Description
1.	Resource Constraints	One of the biggest challenges in implementing the Village SDGs is limited resources, be it financial, human, or technical. The available budget is often insufficient to fund all planned programs. In addition, the lack of experts and technical skills in village communities can hinder the implementation of complex programs that require specialized knowledge.
2.	Low Public Awareness and Participation	The awareness and participation of village communities in the SDGs program is still low. Many communities do not fully understand the importance of SDGs and how they can contribute. As a result, active participation in program planning, implementation, and evaluation is still sub-optimal.
3.	Stakeholder Coordination	Coordination between various stakeholders, including village governments, sub-districts, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector, is often weak. This lack of coordination can lead to overlapping community programs, inefficiencies, and a lack of synergy in achieving the SDGs goals.
4.	Insufficient Infrastructure	The lack of basic infrastructure, such as roads, communities, clean water, and community facilities, is still a major obstacle in many villages.

		Without adequate infrastructure, the implementation of SDGs programs that involve various sectors such as the community, and the economy cannot run optimally.
5.	Climate Change and Environmental Degradation	Climate change and environmental degradation also pose significant challenges for sustainable communities in villages. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and landslides can damage infrastructure and disrupt the lives of rural communities.
6.	Cultural and Social Challenges	In some villages, cultural and social challenges, such as strong customs, traditional views on gender roles, and social conflicts, can be barriers to the implementation of SDGs programs. Customs and social norms that do not favor change often hinder progress.

Table 3. The challenges faced by SDGs

To address the challenges identified, this research recommends several strategies. First, it is essential to enhance the capacity and skills of village officials through continuous training programs. Additionally, increasing community awareness and participation is crucial, which can be achieved through effective socialization and education efforts emphasizing the importance of SDGs. Strengthening coordination and communication among stakeholders by establishing a robust coordination team is another critical step. Prioritizing the development of basic infrastructure while engaging the private sector and international organizations can accelerate progress. Lastly, implementing climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives, alongside environmental education, will help reduce the negative impacts of environmental degradation and enhance sustainability efforts.

The challenges in implementing the Village SDGs are real and complex. However, with the right strategy, strong collaboration, and commitment from all parties, these challenges can be overcome. The Village SDGs program has great potential to bring positive and sustainable change to rural communities. Continued and coordinated efforts in addressing these challenges will help realize sustainable development goals that are inclusive and equitable for all.

4. Conclusion

The government's policy implementation of the Village SDGs program has had a significant positive impact on realizing sustainable development at the village level. Although there are complex challenges, the right strategy and strong collaboration can overcome these obstacles. With continued commitment from all parties, the SDGs Desa program has great potential to bring sustainable positive change, improve the quality of life of rural communities, and contribute significantly to the achievement of Indonesia's sustainable development goals.

The policy challenges of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in achieving sustainable development at the village level reveal significant barriers that with the right strategy, strong collaboration, and commitment from all parties, these challenges can be overcome. The Village SDGs program has great potential to bring positive and sustainable change to village communities. Continuous and coordinated efforts in addressing these challenges will help realize sustainable development goals that are inclusive and equitable for all. As such, the success of the Village SDGs program will be an important foundation for achieving sustainable development in Indonesia as a whole.

The implementation of government policies towards the Village SDGs program requires appropriate strategies and strong collaboration to overcome the various challenges that exist. Increasing the capacity of village officials, optimizing sources of financing, increasing community awareness and participation, strengthening coordination between stakeholders, developing adequate infrastructure, mitigating climate change, and being sensitive to local culture are strategic steps that need to be taken. With commitment and cooperation from all parties, the SDGs Village program can have a significant and sustainable positive impact on village development, improving the welfare of the community.

Improving the capacity of village officials, optimizing sources of financing, increasing community awareness and participation, strengthening coordination between stakeholders, developing adequate infrastructure, mitigating climate change, and being sensitive to local culture are all strategic steps that can help achieve sustainable development goals at the village level. Thus, the Village SDGs program can have a greater and more sustainable positive impact on the welfare of village communities.

References

- Andari, R.N. "Resensi: SDGs Desa, Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan." *Jurnal Wacana Kinerja: Kajian Praktis Akademis Kinerja Dan Administrasi Pelayanan Publik* 24, no. 1 (2021): 137.
- Ba, Q.-X, D.-J Lu, W.H.-J Kuo, and P.-H Lai. "Traditional Farming and Sustainable Development of an Indigenous Community in the Mountain Area—a Case Study of Wutai Village in Taiwan." *Sustainability* 10, no. 10 (2018).
- Boekoesoe, Lintje, and Maksum, Tri Septian. "Optimalisasi Pembangunan Desa Dalam Mewujudkan SDGs Desa." *Jurnal Sibermas (Sinergi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat* 11, no. 1 (2022).
- ElMassah, S, and M Mohieldin. "Digital Transformation and Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." *Ecological Economics* 169 (2020): 106490,.
- Iskandar, H. *SDGs Desa: Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2020.
- Lee, S. "Role of Social and Solidarity Economy in Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals." *International Journal of Sustainable Development & World Ecology* 27, no. 1 (2020): 65–71,.
- Natalia, Angga, and Maulidya Erine Nur. *Aktualisasi Empat Pilar Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Di Perdesaan Kecamatan Natar Kabupaten Lampung Selatan*. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan* Vol.8, n.d.

- Permatasari, P. "The Village Fund Program in Indonesia: Measuring the Effectiveness and Alignment to Sustainable Development Goals." *Sustainability* 13, no. 21 (2021).
- Santika, W.G, M Anisuzzaman, Y Simsek, P.A Bahri, G.M Shafiullah, and T Urmee. "Implications of the Sustainable Development Goals on National Energy Demand: The Case of Indonesia." *Energy* 196 (2020): 117100,.
- Setiawan, Johan, and Albi Anggito. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Sukabumi: CV Jejak, 2018.
- Somanje, A.N. "Challenges and Potential Solutions for Sustainable Urban-Rural Linkages in a Ghanaian Context." *Sustainability* 12, no. 2 (2020).
- Sugandi, Iqra, Abdoellah, Oekan S, and Budhi Gunawan. "Achievement of SDGs Desa in Villages Planning and Budgeting Documents." In *Conference on Sustainability Science (CSS-2022)*. IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science , 2022.
- Sutrisna, I.Wayan. "Implementasi Fungsi Badan Permusyawaratan Desa (BPD) Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa." *Jurnal Ilmiah Cakrawarti* 4, no. 1 (2021): 1–10.
- Widyawati, Sulmiah, Saguni, Dewi Sulfa, and Djabbari Muhammad Hidayat. "Strategi Pemerintah Kabupaten Jeneponto Dalam Pelaksanaan Kebijakan SDGs Desa Untuk Mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan." *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 20, no. 1 (2024).

<https://kecmataraman.banjarkab.go.id/sosialisasi-pemutakhiran-sdgs/>

<https://kemenag.go.id/opini/agama-dan-sustainable-development-goals-sdgs-LWcUy>

<https://localisesdgs-indonesia.org/asset/file/2018/08/modul-national-training.pdf>

