

Implementation of Village SDGs Program for Poverty Reduction in Sukorejo Village Bangsalsari District Jember Regency

Ach. Ilyasi¹, Fitriatul Hasanah², Khusnul Khotimah³, Kahar Haerah⁴

¹²³ Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Islamic University of Jember

⁴ Government Studies Faculty of Social and Political Sciences Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember
achilyasi@uij.ac.id, fitriatul1912@gmail.com, khusnulkhusaan10119w@gmail.com,
kaharhaerah@unmuhjember.ac.id

Abstract

The implementation of the SDGs program at the village level to reduce poverty is crucial for improving the local economy and providing the necessary recommendations to achieve the 2030 sustainable development vision. The role of the village government is crucial to strengthening assistance programs aimed at reducing poverty, while directly identifying the factors that support and inhibit progress in the field. This study aims to research and analyze the implementation of the SDGs program at the village level in reducing poverty in Sukorejo Village, Bangsalsari District, Jember Regency. The method used is exploratory qualitative with a case study approach was used, including interviews, observations, and documentation. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the SDGs program in Sukorejo Village has been carried out quite well, especially in poverty indicators, as reflected in the achievement of the SDGs, which has increased based on SID data from the Ministry of Villages. Thus, poverty levels, especially in Sukorejo Village, have decreased by 55.98%.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Poverty, Village SDGs

Abstrak

Implementasi program Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa dalam upaya pengentasan kemiskinan merupakan langkah penting untuk meningkatkan perekonomian masyarakat serta memberikan rekomendasi yang diperlukan dalam mewujudkan visi pembangunan berkelanjutan tahun 2030. Peran pemerintah desa sangat penting dalam memperkuat program-program pemberdayaan dan pendampingan yang bertujuan mengurangi kemiskinan, sekaligus mengidentifikasi secara langsung faktor-faktor yang mendukung maupun menghambat pelaksanaannya di lapangan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji dan menganalisis implementasi program SDGs Desa dalam upaya pengentasan kemiskinan di Desa Sukorejo, Kecamatan Bangsalsari, Kabupaten Jember. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif eksploratif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa implementasi program SDGs Desa di Desa Sukorejo telah berjalan dengan cukup baik, khususnya pada indikator pengentasan kemiskinan, yang tercermin dari peningkatan capaian SDGs berdasarkan data Sistem Informasi Desa (SID) Kementerian Desa. Kondisi tersebut berkontribusi terhadap penurunan tingkat kemiskinan di Desa Sukorejo sebesar 55,98%.

Kata kunci: Implementasi Kebijakan, Kemiskinan, SDGs Desa.

INTRODUCTION

The Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a development of the global SDGs, implemented at the village level, tailored to the needs and characteristics of each region. The Village SDGs comprise 18 key points that address aspects relevant to village development and its challenges. The goal of the Village SDGs is to ensure that village-level development is sustainable, inclusive, and positively impacts the entire community. In the context of development, the SDGs are crucial for addressing issues such as poverty, food insecurity, and limited access to health and education services at the village level (Utama & Arieffiani, 2025). Indonesia's commitment to supporting the achievement of the SDGs is strengthened by Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals, which serves as the national legal basis (Perpres No. 59, 2017). Furthermore, this commitment is implemented more specifically at the village level through the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration No. 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment, which emphasizes the role of villages as the vanguard in realizing sustainable village development.

In general, economic growth is one sign of successful development. However, the main goal of development is to reduce poverty, which can be achieved through economic growth or by more evenly distributing income. Poverty is a social problem that occurs in both developed and developing countries. Every country strives to reduce poverty and optimally increase economic growth. In developing countries, including Indonesia, economic growth is accompanied by social problems, such as the increasing number of people living below the poverty line, in line with the main goal of the Sustainable Development Goals: ending poverty in all its forms before 2030 (Al-Dhubaibi et al., 2024). Sukorejo Village, Bangsalsari District, is one of the villages that still experiences a fairly high level of poverty, with the majority of the population working as farm laborers and traders. The population of Sukorejo Village is approximately 11,897 people, with the majority in the lower middle class, so poverty is a major challenge. Poverty data in Sukorejo Village fluctuates year to year, so the village government is fully committed to

implementing the Village SDGs program at the RT and RW levels, in line with the national development vision. The implementation of SDGs at the village level is formulated in the village RPJM and involves all village officials, village community institutions, and all elements of society (Budi Ambarini et al., 2023).

The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Sukorejo Village reached 70% of the 18 SDGs. From a poverty perspective, the programs implemented by the village government accounted for 55.98% of the total achievements of the SDGs program through the village information system on poverty indicators. The village government runs several poverty-reduction programs. It is hoped that these programs will reduce poverty and provide the poor with access to the economy, education, and health. This shows that poverty is a social issue directly related to the community's welfare. Based on poverty data from Sukorejo Village as of December 2025, according to the DTSEN of the Jember Regency Social Service, Deciles I-V of the community who received social assistance are as follows :

Table 1. DTSEN data for Sukorejo Village in 2025

Decile	Number of Families	Number of Individuals
Decile I	252	637
Decile II	493	1451
Decile III	522	1563
Decile IV	493	1441
Decile V	420	1175
Total	2.180	6.267

Source: DTSEN Jember Regency 2025

Table 1 Data DTSEN Sukorejo Village in 2025, as of December, shows that several poor people and vulnerable groups are beneficiaries of poverty programs, categorized into Deciles I-V, so that people who fall into this category are entitled to receive social assistance from the village government and assistance programs provided by the central government. Therefore, the village government has an important role in formulating and implementing appropriate policies to integrate the SDGs goals into local development planning. Thus, implementing the SDGs program at the village level to reduce poverty is crucial to improving the community's economy. Based on the explanation above, the

researcher is interested in examining how to evaluate the Implementation of the Village SDGs Program (Case Study: Sukorejo Village, Bangsalsari District, Jember Regency). The novelty of this study lies in the implementation of the poverty program, which the Sukorejo Village government effectively carries out to reduce poverty and improve the village's economic conditions. The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze how the implementation of the Village SDGs program in reducing poverty in Sukorejo Village, Bangsalsari District, Jember Regency. The benefits of this research include providing knowledge and helping reduce poverty rates, especially through the Village Sustainable Development (SDGs) program.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Policy Implementation

Implementation is defined as the concrete action of carrying out plans, policies, or decisions to achieve predetermined goals. According to Leo Agustino (2008), implementation is part of policy studies that focuses on the process of implementing a policy. Meanwhile, Grindle (in Leo Agustino, 2022) states that the success of implementation can be assessed from the implementation process, namely by observing whether the program is implemented according to the provisions that have been designed through the actions of program implementers, and assessing whether the objectives of the policy or program have been achieved.

Various experts have proposed policy implementation models with varying approaches. However, this study uses the Van Meter and Van Horn Policy Implementation Model because it is considered most appropriate to the study's focus. This model explains that six main variables influence the performance of policy implementation. First, policy standards and targets must be formulated clearly and measurably to be achievable (Pradipta & Kusumasari, 2021). If policy measures and objectives are unclear, this can lead to differences in interpretation among implementers, potentially triggering conflict during policy implementation (Taylor et al., 2021). Second, resources are a crucial element in policy implementation. Policy implementation requires the support of both human and non-human resources for the program to run effectively and optimally (Arafat et al., 2022).

Third, inter-institutional communication is essential for policy implementation (Liu et al., 2025). Many programs require coordination and collaboration with other agencies, making good communication between organizations a crucial factor in supporting successful program implementation (Hurlburt et al., 2014). Fourth, the characteristics of the implementers include bureaucratic structure, prevailing norms, and relationship patterns within the bureaucratic system. All of these elements will influence how a policy or program is implemented in the field (Mustaking et al., 2023). Fifth, social, economic, and political conditions also play a crucial role because they relate to environmental support and the availability of economic resources for policy implementation (Akhyari, 2022). In addition, support from interest groups, participant attitudes, public opinion, and political elites all determine the success of policy implementation. Sixth, the disposition or attitude of implementers encompasses three main elements: the implementer's response to the policy, which influences their willingness to implement it; their level of understanding of the policy; and the intensity of the implementer's attitude, which reflects their preferred values (Reza et al., 2019).

Public Policy

Public policy is used to describe the actions taken by an actor, either an official or a government agency, in a particular activity. According to William N. Dunn (Harbani Pasalong, 2011), public policy is a series of interrelated choices made by government officials or institutions in areas related to state duties, such as defense, security, public welfare, and others. Meanwhile, Andreson defines public policy as a policy formulated by government agencies and officials, typically with a specific goal and directed toward achieving clear targets. According to William N. Dunn (2003), as cited in Siti Marwiyah (2022), the public policy process begins with agenda setting. At this stage, poverty in Sukorejo Village is prioritized through a problem identification process involving the village government and community aspirations. This agenda setting is supported by accurate poverty data and aligned with the Village SDGs objectives, ensuring that poverty issues receive primary attention in policy development. The next stage is policy formulation, the process of formulating policies with poverty as the primary focus, a

challenge faced by many rural communities. This process is carried out through participatory data collection and the determination of program priorities. Data-driven formulations provide a clear direction for poverty alleviation efforts, ensuring that the resulting policies have measurable objectives and are ready to be implemented through the Village SDGs program. Furthermore, during the policy adoption stage, the implementation of the Village SDGs program in Sukorejo Village gains strong legitimacy through a legal basis, regulatory support, and approval from village institutions (Sulistiyowati et al., 2023).

The policy implementation phase demonstrated that the sustainable development program was carried out with strong coordination between the village government and village community organizations. Overall, the implementation process successfully improved community access to various services, strengthened the community's economy, and helped meet basic needs (Candrakirana et al., 2024). This has had a significant impact on reducing poverty in Sukorejo Village. The final stage is a policy evaluation conducted through activity reports, village deliberation results, and direct observation of the program's impact on people with low incomes. The evaluation indicates that some programs have been implemented in accordance with the village's sustainable development goals (Ulandari et al., 2024). Therefore, the researchers concluded that the success of a policy is determined by the five stages of policymaking implemented by the village government, guided by the context of sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global agenda agreed upon by the United Nations General Assembly on 25 September 2015. This commitment to sustainable development emphasizes not only human development but also environmentally conscious economic development and environmental preservation. The SDGs concept places humans at the center and as the primary beneficiaries of all development processes aimed at improving community well-being.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global agenda focused on eradicating poverty and improving the quality of human life. These goals are realized

through the achievement of 17 key objectives, targeted for completion by 2030. (Hastija, 2023) Thus, the SDGs serve as a shared framework for countries to realize inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development. In 2020, the Indonesian government introduced the Village SDGs program as part of the national implementation of the SDGs. This program is designed to promote equitable development and create equality across Indonesia. Given that Indonesia has 74,943 villages, the majority of which are rural, accelerating village development is crucial (Sulistiyowati et al., 2023).

The Village SDGs is a policy initiative of the Ministry of Villages aimed at reducing poverty and improving the welfare of rural communities. The program's implementation is based on Ministerial Regulation No. 13 of 2020, which serves as a foundation for realizing sustainable village development. The current poverty situation in rural areas demonstrates several fundamental issues that require immediate address by village governments through the implementation of the Village SDGs program (Kurniawan et al., 2023). While the National SDGs have 17 development goals, the Village SDGs contain 18. These provisions are stipulated in the Minister of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Regulation No. 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment, with an additional focus on dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture (Aryani, 2024). Therefore, the Village SDGs are a strategic instrument in accelerating sustainable development in rural areas. The Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are as follows:

Figure 1. Village SDGs Objectives



Source: (doc: Wikipedia)

The image depicts 18 programs and their Village SDG targets, serving as a reference for realizing sustainable village development in Indonesia. The Village SDGs are an implementation of the national Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), tailored to regional characteristics, community needs, and the various issues faced by villages. While the national SDGs consist of 17 global goals, the Village SDGs expand to 18 goals by adding aspects of adaptive village institutions and dynamic village culture as characteristics of locally-based development. Therefore, the Village SDGs play a crucial role as an instrument for accelerating national development from the village level (Budi Ambarini et al., 2023).

In general, the Village SDGs indicators in the figure cover social, economic, and environmental dimensions, as well as village governance. In the social aspect, development focuses on poverty reduction (Village Without Poverty), hunger alleviation (Village Without Hunger), improving health (Healthy and Prosperous Village), providing quality education, enhancing the role of village women, and promoting community health. This focus demonstrates that village development prioritizes community welfare.

These goals are closely linked to the national SDGs, particularly the targets of poverty eradication, hunger eradication, healthy and prosperous lives, quality education, gender equality, and reduced social disparities. This alignment emphasizes that village development is not solely focused on advancing rural areas but is also an integral part of efforts to achieve inclusive and sustainable national development.

Poverty

According to Emil Salim, poverty is a condition where a community is unable to meet its basic needs. An individual or group is categorized as being below the poverty line if their income is insufficient to meet these basic needs. Accordingly, Presidential Decree No. 13 of 2009 on Poverty Alleviation emphasizes that discussions on poverty should adopt a rights-based approach (Muhammad Khalil, 2023).

Meanwhile, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) defines poverty as an individual's inability to meet the minimum basic needs for a decent life. This definition positions poverty as a problem of limited access to essential needs required for daily life.

In measuring poverty levels, the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) uses the Basic Needs Approach, an approach based on the ability to meet basic needs. This approach defines poverty as the economic inability to meet food and non-food needs, measured by community expenditure levels (BPS, 2009). According to BPS, poverty indicators comprise 14 criteria for the poor, as follows:

Table 2. Criteria for Poor Communities (BPS)

No.	Central Statistics Agency Standards
1.	Residential floor area less than 8m ² per person
2.	Residential floor type made of dirt/bamboo/cheap wood
3.	Residential walls made of bamboo/sago/low-quality wood/unplastered walls
4.	No defecation facilities/shared with other households
5.	A household lighting source does not use electricity.
6.	Drinking water sources include wells/unprotected springs/rivers/rainwater.
7.	Fuel for daily cooking is firewood/charcoal/kerosene.
8.	Only consumes meat/milk/chicken once a week.
9.	Only buys one new set of clothes per year.
10.	Only able to eat once or twice a day
11.	Unable to afford medical expenses at the community health center/polyclinic
12.	The head of household's source of income is farming with a land area of 500 m ² , farm laborer, fisherman, construction worker, plantation laborer, or other occupation with income below Rp 600,000 per month.
13.	Highest education of head of household: no schooling/did not complete elementary school/only completed elementary school
14.	No savings/goods that have been sold for a minimum of IDR 500,000, such as credit/non-credit motorbikes, gold, livestock, motor boats, or other capital goods.

Source: Central Statistics Agency (2016)

The table above explains the criteria for poverty according to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), which is used as a guideline for identifying household poverty levels in Indonesia. These criteria are used to assess whether a household is poor in accordance with nationally established standards. With this reference, poverty identification can be carried out more systematically and with greater precision.

The development of these indicators is based on the basic needs approach, a method that assesses a household's ability to meet the minimum requirements for a decent life. This approach emphasizes that community well-being can be measured by the extent to which a household can meet its basic needs, both food and non-food. Therefore,

poverty is measured not only by income but also by the ability to meet basic living needs. Through these indicators, poverty is understood as a broader condition than low income alone. Poverty also encompasses limitations in accessing adequate housing, adequate food, education, health services, and productive assets. Therefore, poverty is measured multidimensionally to provide a more comprehensive picture of the actual conditions of society

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method applied in this study aligns with the research objectives, namely a descriptive-exploratory design using a case study approach. The selection of this type of research was based on the researcher's efforts to clearly describe various facts regarding the implementation of the SDGs achievement program in Sukorejo Village, particularly those related to poverty reduction in the village area. This approach is considered relevant because it can provide an in-depth understanding of the phenomena under study in field conditions. Data collection techniques included interviews, observation, and documentation (Moleong, 2016). Interviews were conducted with village officials, village community institutions, and program beneficiaries. Meanwhile, direct observations were conducted at the Sukorejo Village Office to obtain a factual picture of program implementation. Documentation included activity reports, data archives, and photographs of activity implementation as supporting data for the research. The data analysis process consisted of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (I Made Laut Mertha Jaya, 2023). The analytical framework used refers to the Van Meter & Van Horn implementation model, which includes six variables: policy standards and targets, resources, interorganizational communication, implementer characteristics, social, economic, and political conditions, and implementer disposition or attitudes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Distribution of Social Assistance (Bansos)

The Sukorejo Village Government implements various social assistance programs to improve community welfare for low-income families. This assistance includes the

Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) funded by the village government, as well as the Family Hope Program (PKH) from the Ministry of Social Affairs. Additionally, beneficiaries also receive food assistance through the State Logistics Agency (Bulog) in the form of rice packages.

Various types of assistance are distributed to poor communities identified as beneficiaries through direct data collection by the village government and village facilitators. This step is taken to ensure aid is distributed to those who are truly in need, based on each household's socioeconomic conditions. Thus, the social assistance program is expected to reach its targets accurately and effectively.

Based on the interview results, the SDGs Village data collection team conducted data collection on low-income families by visiting residents' homes directly. This activity aimed to provide a concrete overview of the community's living conditions, ensuring that aid recipients were determined not only on administrative data but also on social conditions on the ground. This method was deemed effective in improving the accuracy of aid distribution by village governments.

The data collection process refers to poverty categories in line with the standards of the Social Services Agency and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Village governments then determine that families who meet the poverty criteria are eligible to receive assistance, specifically the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program. Therefore, the data verification process is a crucial step to ensure assistance is provided to eligible residents. Conclusions related to these findings are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Number of Recipients of the BLT-DD Program in Sukorejo Village

No.	Tahun	Number of KPM
1.	2021	153 KPM
2.	2022	144 KPM
3.	2023	45 KPM
4.	2024	21 KPM
5.	2025	21 KPM
Number of recipients		384 KPM

Source: Sukorejo Village Data (2021-2025)

The table above shows data on recipients of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program in Sukorejo Village during the 2021–2025 period. This data demonstrates the annual change in the number of Beneficiary Families (KPM) as

part of the village government's implementation of social protection policies. Over the five years, the total number of BLT-DD recipients reached 384 KPM.

A sharp decline in aid recipients was first observed in 2023, to 45 beneficiary families (KPM). This situation could indicate an improvement in the community's economic conditions, changes in government policy, or a stricter beneficiary selection process. Furthermore, in 2024 and 2025, the number of recipients remained the same, at 21 beneficiary families each year. This condition indicates that aid has been focused on those who are truly classified as extremely poor or economically vulnerable. Based on the documentation of the distribution of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program in Sukorejo Village, the following is a summary:

Figure 2. Distribution of BLT-DD (2024-2025)



Source: Sukorejo Village Government

The image above shows the distribution process for Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) in Sukorejo Village during 2024–2025. This documentation reflects the village government's commitment to implementing social protection programs for the poor and economically vulnerable groups. BLT-DD is a policy derived from Village Funds and is intended to help meet basic household needs while maintaining community purchasing power amidst the dynamics of the local economy.

The implementation of BLT-DD distribution during this period demonstrates a mechanism for directly distributing aid to Beneficiary Families (KPM).

Providing Access to Business Capital

A Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDES) is a village economic institution whose capital is largely or entirely owned by the village and which manages various businesses and services to improve community welfare. The establishment of a BUMDES is based on the village's local potential and is managed jointly by the village government and the community. The purpose of this institution is to encourage village economic growth, expand social services, and operate business units, whether legal or non-legal entities. Sukorejo Village is one of the villages that provides access to business capital through the development of a BUMDES.

Based on interviews, the Sukorejo Village Government provides support for community access to capital through the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDES) "Fajar Abadi," established in 2023 and still operating today. The existence of this BUMDES is one of the village government's strategic steps in empowering the community by strengthening the local economy based on regional potential. With this facility, the community has greater opportunities to develop productive businesses.

The Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDES) in Sukorejo Village focuses its business activities on the agricultural sector and other areas appropriate to the village's characteristics. These business activities include buying and selling land or rice fields, leasing land or rice fields, trading in LPG gas, and selling agricultural inputs (saprostan) such as seeds, fertilizers, agricultural medicines, and agricultural tools. Furthermore, the BUMDES is developing village tourism as part of its efforts to leverage local potential. This business focus aligns with the conditions in Sukorejo Village, which is largely agricultural. Based on these findings, Table 4 presents.

Table 4. BUMDES Program of Sukorejo Village

No.	Village-Owned Enterprise Program	Year
1.	Suko-Suko Canal Tourism	2023
2.	Buying and Selling Agricultural Equipment	2025
3.	Land/Rice Rental	2025
4.	Buying and Selling LPG Gas	2025

Source: BUMDES Sukorejo Village

The table above shows various business programs implemented by the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDES) of Sukorejo Village to strengthen the village economy based on local potential. The presence of BUMDES plays a strategic role in promoting economic independence by developing productive business units that deliver tangible benefits to the community. The implemented programs reflect the village government's efforts to optimize local resources while simultaneously opening up opportunities to increase village income and community welfare. In 2023, BUMDES Sukorejo Village launched the Suko-Suko Canal Tourism business unit, which operates in the village tourism sector. This program is an innovative way to utilize the village's environment and natural potential as a tourist destination with economic value. The development of this tourism sector has the potential to increase village revenue, create new jobs, encourage the growth of community micro-enterprises, and introduce the local identity of Sukorejo Village to the wider community.

Village Infrastructure Development

As part of its efforts to achieve sustainable village development, the Sukorejo Village Government is improving facilities and infrastructure, with a particular emphasis on strengthening basic village infrastructure. This policy focuses on sectors directly linked to community economic activities, particularly agriculture. This development is being implemented through improvements to farm roads and the construction of embankments in rice fields. This policy demonstrates that infrastructure is a crucial element in boosting community productivity and facilitating local economic activity.

Based on the interview results, the development of facilities and infrastructure in Sukorejo Village was carried out in stages, adapting to community needs. The main focus of development was directed at strengthening village food security by providing supporting facilities for the agricultural sector. Improvements to agricultural roads aimed to facilitate farmer access to their farmland, expedite harvest distribution, and reduce production transportation costs. With improved road conditions, community agricultural activities can proceed more smoothly, effectively, and efficiently. Conclusions related to these findings are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Infrastructure Development of Sukorejo Village

No.	Construction	Address	Budget	Year
1.	Paving (205 x 2,5 m)	Rt. 01 Rw. 09 Karang Semanding Hamlet	110.203.068	2023
2.	Paving selepan (320 x 3,2 m)	Rt 01 Rw. 07 Karang Semanding Hamlet	204.985.000	2024
3.	Boreholes	Krajan Hamlet	35.337.000	2025
4.	Gladak Talang Landfill	Rt 01 Rw. 11 Karangsemanding Hamlet	114.150.000	2023
5.	Farm paving	Rt. 02 Rw. 20 tegal gebang Hamlet	47.475.000	2024

Source: Sukorejo Village Planning Division

The table illustrates the various infrastructure development programs implemented by the Sukorejo Village Government to improve the quality of public facilities and accelerate village development. These activities include paving roads, paving sidewalks, drilling wells, constructing retaining walls (TPT), and paving livestock areas. These various projects demonstrate the village government's commitment to providing facilities that support community activities and improve the quality of the residential environment.

The development is spread across several hamlets, namely Karangsemanding, Krajan, and Tegal Gebang. This distribution of development locations reflects the village government's efforts to achieve equitable development across regions, tailored to each local community's needs. Thus, infrastructure development is not focused solely on a single area but aims to provide broader benefits to all village residents.

Increasing Social Security Participation

In the health sector, the Sukorejo Village Government provides various social security services through a partnership with the Sukorejo Community Health Center (Puskesmas). One of the programs implemented is the Integrated Primary Care Post (Posyandu ILP), a health service that covers all stages of life, from infancy to old age. This program provides health screenings and direct education to the village community. In addition, special programs for the elderly are available, such as the Chronic Disease Management Program (Prolanis) and elderly exercise programs to improve their health.

Improvements in social security services in Sukorejo Village were achieved through collaboration between the village government and the community health center, which provided a range of health programs. The Integrated Health Post (Posyandu ILP) serves the entire community life cycle, including infants and toddlers, pregnant women, adolescents, and the elderly, with routine check-ups conducted monthly in a single integrated service. In addition, the Prolanis Program is a collaborative activity between the community health center and BPJS Kesehatan for the elderly and people with chronic diseases. It is carried out monthly at the community health center. The village government also organizes an elderly exercise program at the village office to maintain the fitness and health of elderly residents.

Based on the results of the documentation of the implementation of the ILP Posyandu program in Sukorejo Village at health facilities, which was carried out through collaboration between the village government and the Sukorejo Community Health Center, in order to improve public health services, as follows :

Figure 3. Implementation of Posyandu ILP and Prolanis



Source: Sukorejo Community Health Center

Guarantee of Access to Basic Services

One of the programs the Sukorejo Village government focuses on is educational facilities. The village government provides educational facilities by paying honoraria or salaries to teaching staff. Sukorejo Village has two formal institutions and one informal institution under the auspices of the village government foundation.

The interview results show that Sukorejo Village is one of the villages with its own educational institutions under the auspices of the village government foundation, namely the Dharmawanitan and Dahlia kindergartens, and one non-formal institution, the Baitur Rohim Al-Qur'an educational park. The program provided by the village government consists of teacher honoraria, operational costs, and free education for students attending these two institutions. Meanwhile, each institution is given operational costs and teacher salaries in the form of money, Rp. 750,000 per month; each teacher's salary is Rp 150,000 per month, given to teaching staff who have not received certification. Meanwhile, the honorarium given to Koran teachers is budgeted at Rp. 500,000 per month; each person receives a salary of Rp 125,000 per month.

Figure 4. Kindergarten Institution



Source: Sukorejo Village Institution

Improving Housing Quality

To improve the quality of housing, the Sukorejo Village government provides assistance programs in the form of house renovations, which are Self-Help Housing Stimulus Assistance (BSPS) and the Sanimas (Community-Based Sanitation) program, an Indonesian government program to increase access to decent and sustainable sanitation, especially for low-income communities and slum areas. Program assistance includes bathrooms and toilets. Improving the quality of housing aims to convert Uninhabitable Houses (RTLH) into safe, affordable homes by improving sanitation and the environment.

Table 6. Number of Home Renovation Recipients (BSPS)

No.	Name	Address	Element Position
1.	Amardiyani Sofyan	Karang Semanding Hamlet Rt 001 Rw 009	Aid recipient
2.	Mariamman	Krajan Hamlet Rt 001 Rw 002	Aid recipient
3.	Ernawati	Tegal Gebang Hamlet Rt 001 Rw 019	Aid recipient
4.	Hasanah	Tegal Gebang Hamlet rt 001 rw 016	Aid recipient
5.	Artimo	Karangsemanding Hamlet rt 001 rw 008	Aid recipient

Source: Sukorejo Village Government 2025

Meanwhile, the data on recipients of assistance from the Sanimas program carried out by the Sukorejo Village government is as follows:

Table 7. Number of Sanimas Assistance Recipients

No.	Name	Address	NIK	Employment
1.	Siami	Krajan Hamlet Rt 002 Rw 003	3509091812110060	Farmers
2.	Samsuri	Tegal Gebang Hamlet Rt 002 Rw 003	3509092109052230	Farmers
3.	Asim	Karang semanding Hamlet Rt 002 Rw 014	3509092507110020	Farmers
4.	Sayuti	Karangsemanding Hamlet rt 002 rw 014	3509110509050240	Farmers
5.	Siti	Karangsemanding Hamlet rt 001 rw 014	3509091201200000	Farmers

Source: Sukorejo Village Government

The Sukorejo Village government is implementing a program to improve housing quality through the house renovation program (BSPS) and the sanimas program, which was implemented from 2024 to 2025 and provided to the residents of Sukorejo Village across three hamlets. In the 2024 house renovation program, the village government built 30 houses. In 2025, the village government built 15 houses and 26 sanimas for the three hamlets in Sukorejo Village.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The implementation of the Village SDGs Program in Sukorejo Village has been carried out quite well, especially in reducing poverty rates. The implementation of the SDGs program in Sukorejo Village is evident in the poverty indicator, which fell to 55.98%, indicating a decline in poverty. These efforts demonstrate the village government's commitment to improving community welfare, as reflected in tangible improvements to the economic conditions and quality of life of the people of Sukorejo Village. However, in its implementation, several challenges remain, such as suboptimal poverty reduction rates that fluctuate from year to year at the village level. In addition, the village government's limited budget has not been sufficient to cover the entire SDGs program in Sukorejo Village. The researchers recommend improving integrated village data collection, particularly on poverty alleviation, to support village governments by regularly updating data on low-income families and ensuring equitable, targeted program distribution. Furthermore, the digital system for reporting SDG achievements at the village level should be strengthened, and community outreach and education related to SDG programs in Sukorejo Village should be strengthened.

REFERENCES

- Aryani, N. (2024). Analisis Strategi Pemerintah Desa Dalam Pencapaian Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa Di Kecamatan Rupert. *IAKP, Vol. 5*(No.2).
- Abd, H., A. A. (2024). *Strategi Dan Implementasi Kebijakan Program Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Untuk Pengentasan Kemiskinan Di Desa. Vol. 10.*
- Amananti, W. (2024). *Implementasi Program Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Dalam Pembangunan No Poverty Di Desa Koto Tibun* (Vol. 4, Issue 02).
- Akhyari, E. (2022). Social and Political Economic Determination on The Law Number 17 Year of 2008 about Sea Transportation Policy Implementation. *Mimbar : Jurnal Sosial Dan Pembangunan*, 38(1), 69–78.
<https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v0i0.8461>
- Al-Dhubaibi, A. A. S., Khan, A. M., Sharaf-Addin, H. H., & Solichin, M. (2024). Strategic Integration: Fostering Sustainability in Low-Income Country through Poverty Alleviation, Carbon Efficiency, Energand Economic Resilience. *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy*, 14(3), 524–532.
<https://doi.org/10.32479/ijee.15830>
- Arafat, A., Syahrir, S. N., & Triani, N. (2022). Implementation of the Tourism Park Development Program in Unamendaa Village. *SIGn Journal of Social Science*, 3(1), 55–74. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v3i1.322>
- Budi Ambarini, N. S., Yamani, M., & Andika, T. (2023). Institutional Strengthening of Village-Owned Enterprise Legal Entities as a Manifestation of Village Sustainable Development Goals. *Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana (Udayana Master Law Journal)*, 12(2), 222. <https://doi.org/10.24843/jmhu.2023.v12.i02.p01>
- Candrakirana, R., Akbareldi, A., Fajri, A. R., & Masrur, D. R. (2024). Legal Framework of Community-Based Water Resource Management to Achieve SDGs and “No One Left Behind.” *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum*, 24(1), 107.
<https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2024.24.1.3892>
- Hurlburt, M., Aarons, G. A., Fettes, D., Willging, C., Gunderson, L., & Chaffin, M. J. (2014). Interagency Collaborative Team model for capacity building to scale-up evidence-based practice. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 39, 160–168.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2013.10.005>

- Kurniawan, H., Yulianto, Y., Setiawan, R., Mladenov, S. V., & M. Ardiansyah, M. A. (2023). Sustainable Development Through Community Empowerment Based On Local Wisdom. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies*, 41(2), 164. <https://doi.org/10.52155/ijpsat.v41.2.5719>
- Liu, Y., Lu, C., Sheng, J., & Zou, Y. (2025). Policy practice for narrowing urban–rural healthcare gaps: determinants and implementation path of the urban doctors servicing rural areas policy in Beijing, China. *Frontiers in Public Health*, 13(September). <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2025.1456142>
- Mustaking, M., Iqbal, A. M. B., Daris, L., Demmallino, E. B., Ismail, A., & Massiseng, A. N. A. (2023). Implementation of village fund management among the Wajo Bugis ethnic, Indonesia. *ETNOSIA: Jurnal Etnografi Indonesia*, 8(2), 290–301. <https://doi.org/10.31947/etnosia.v8i2.32324>
- Perpres No.59 (2017).
- Pradipta, E., & Kusumasari, B. (2021). Womenomics and Migrant Workers Policy: Can They Solve Labor Shortage in Japan? *Populasi*, 29(2), 1. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jp.71653>
- Reza, K., Rianto, B., & Subianto, A. (2019). Implementation of Regulation Policy #58 (Permen-Kp, 2014) of Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Republic of Indonesia in Bitung City of North Sulawesi Province. *Russian Journal of Agricultural and Socio-Economic Sciences*, 85(1), 452–462. <https://doi.org/10.18551/rjoas.2019-01.55>
- Sulistyowati, F., Dibyorini, M. C. R., Tyas, B. H. S., & Puspitasari, C. (2023). Pseudo-Participation in Sustainable Development Programs: A Critical Reflection on Indonesian Local Cases. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat: Media Pemikiran Dan Dakwah Pembangunan*, 7(1), 93–112. <https://doi.org/10.14421/jpm.2023.071-05>
- Taylor, K., Zarb, S., & Jeschke, N. (2021). Ambiguity, Uncertainty and Implementation. *International Review of Public Policy*, 3(1), 100–120. <https://doi.org/10.4000/irpp.1638>
- Ulandari;Azhari;Hidayat Rahmat Hidayat. (2024). *Integration of Sustainable*

Development Goals into the Popalia Village Government Work Plan. 4(2), 100–113.

<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37276/sjss.v4i2.336>

Utama, S. J., & Arieffiani, D. (2025). *Pencapaian Sustainable Development Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan Desa Goals Dalam. 28(01), 82–92.*