



# SDGs Action Model in Poverty Alleviation in Village Communities

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**Abstract.** The aim of this research is to determine the implementation of the village SDGs action model implemented in the Sambirejo village of Pakanewon - Prambanan District, Sleman Regency – Special Province of Jogjakarta. This research uses a qualitative approach. This research found that the implementation of the SDGs action model has been implemented through human resource planning and regional planning. The impact of implementing the SDGs action model has greatly changed the conditions of society, especially in the social, educational, and economical sectors.

**Keywords:** SDGs, human resource planning, regional planning, Jogjakarta.

## 1 Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global sustainable development agreement ratified by the United Nations on 25 September 2015. SDGs are global actions planned to achieve 17 goals and 169 targets for the next 15 years, starting from 2016 to 2030. Zero hunger is goal number two of the 17 SDGs. The SDGs aim to eliminate all types of hunger, including malnutrition. Poverty can leave generations vulnerable to disease, malnutrition, and unable to enjoy education. Thus, poverty will bequeath generations of people with social problems. That is why poverty will ultimately become a burden on the state and society to this day. The goal of a country is development, in which a country will become more advanced if it experiences an increase in its development. One indicator of development success is increasing high economic growth; hence it is expected that it will be able to overcome unemployment and poverty.[1]

Sambirejo Pakanewon subdistrict of Prambanan Village, Sleman Regency in Special Province of Jogjakarta, currently has very good natural resource and tourism potential while still having the problem of a very high level of poverty because the majority of people work as farmers. This is the main basis for preparing the SDGs action plan to reduce poverty levels by continuing to work as farmers but supported by excellent natural resource and tourism potential. It is hoped that this research can help the local government's program in alleviating poverty through village SDGs. Based on these problems, a study was proposed to overcome this issue, by preparing an SDGs action plan for poverty alleviation.

## 2 Literature Review

### 2.1 Village SDGs

Village SDGs are true efforts in building the nation. Village SDGs are a derivative of Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of achieving sustainable national development goals or National SDGs. The aim is that the national SDGs can be achieved through efforts to achieve village SDGs in an integrated manner. The Village SDGs are in line with the RPJMN set by the Indonesian government and adapt to the global SDGs which are a world agreement. This shows the world Indonesia's commitment to achieving the SDGs goals.[2]

With focused development based on Village SDGs, it is hoped that it will be able to provide results in the form of direction for village development planning based on factual conditions (evidence) in the village. Moreover, intervention by Ministries / Institutions, Regional Governments (Provincial, Regency/City) and the private sector may facilitate and support the village development.

In the National SDGs, there are 17 development goals to be achieved, while in the Village SDGs there are 18 goals. There is one added goal to ensure that village development continues to highlight cultural and religious aspects. This goal is not included in the global or national SDGs. In the village SDGs, goal 18 was added regarding dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

This additional point is an indicator of mutual aid activities based on religious teachings, religious leaders participating in village meetings and implementation of village development, culture being preserved, reaching 100 percent of active traditional institutions, solving social problems through a cultural approach. In other words, maintaining good cultural institutions is expected. Thus, point 18 is aimed at involving religious and cultural figures so that each village can maintain its cultural identity and local wisdom.

In this regard, the Indonesian Ministry of Villages, Undeveloped Regions and Transmigration has divided nine types of villages in accordance with village SDGs, namely:

(1) villages without poverty and hunger, (2) villages with an evenly growing economy, (3) villages caring for health, (4) villages that care about the environment, (5) villages that care about education, (6) women-friendly villages, (7) networked villages, (8) culturally responsive villages, and (9) Pancasila villages.[3]

The goals of village SDGs which targeted to be achieved in the next 10 years are:

(1) villages without poverty, (2) village without hunger, (3) healthy and prosperous village,

(4) quality education village, (5) villages with gender equality; (6) villages with clean water and sanitation, (7) villages with clean and renewable energy, (8) village with employment and economic growth (9) village with innovation and infrastructure; (10) villages without socio-economic gaps, (11) sustainable village residential areas, (12) village with environmental awareness on consumption and production, (13) climate control and change by villages, (14) village marine ecosystem, (15) village land ecosystem, (16) peaceful and equitable village, (17) partnership for village development; and (18) dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.[4]

Implementation until 2030, villages can choose one or several of those 18 goals to be achieved in their village SDGs. The Indonesian Ministry of Villages, Undeveloped Regions and Transmigration will provide guidance to achieve selected goals. In this way, village stakeholders and residents can be easily imagining the direction of their activities to achieve the development goals and also can effectively utilizing village funds to support any efforts to achieve the targeted goals.

## **2.2 Village SDGs contribution to the national SDGs achievement**

Village SDGs have contributed 74% to achieving national SDGs. The 74 percent figure was obtained based on regional and civilian aspects. From a regional aspect, 91% of Indonesia's territory is village areas. As many as 12 of the 18 Village SDGs goals are closely related to village areas, especially goals 7 to 18 which are closely related to village areas. Apart from that, from a civilian aspect, 43 % of Indonesia's population is in villages and the 6 SDGs goals are closely related to village residents. Based on this condition, village SDGs actions have been contributing significantly.[3]

## **2.3 Village SDGs becomes priority of village funds**

Based on a mandate from Indonesia President Joko Widodo, the Minister of Villages, Undeveloped Region, and Transmigration, said that next year's village funds will be available to all village residents, down to the lowest groups. He said that previous village funds were allegedly did not touch and felt by residents, especially the lowest groups. For this reason, it is hoped that the Village SDGs will become a reference for village development in 2020-2024 and be included in the priority use of village funds in 2021.

The PDTT Village Ministerial Regulation on Village SDGs shows that 74,953 villages in Indonesia in preparing work plans and APBDes 2021. A total of 72 trillion rupiah in village funds will be prioritized for National SDGs in villages. Related to this, there are

three focuses for next year's village fund budget, the first is national economic recovery according to village authority, which consists of the formation, development, and revitalization of BUMDes/BUMDesma, the provision of village electricity, and the third is the development of productive economic businesses, mainly those managed by BUMDes/BUMDesma. Secondly, national priority programs according to village authority which include village data collection, potential and resource mapping, and development of information and communication technology, development of tourist villages, strengthening food security and preventing stunting in villages, and inclusive villages. Thirdly, the priority for village funds in 2021, adapting to new habits, namely COVID-19 Safe Villages. This determination is based on Indonesia Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning Implementation of the Achievement of National SDGs. Meanwhile, the use of village funds in 2021 used the Village Cash Work Intensive (PKTD) mechanism, which then carried out in a self-managed manner and used to finance the capital of BUMDes or BUMDesma.

### **3 Research Methods**

#### **3.1 Type of research**

This type of research is qualitative research because the collected data and the analysis is tend to qualitative in nature. The research approach used was a qualitative approach, this is because this method is a research method based on post-positivism philosophy, used to research the conditions of natural objects, (as opposed to experimental research), in which the researcher is the key instrument. Technique for data collection was by using triangulation (combination), while data analysis was done by inductive or qualitative approach, and the results of qualitative research more emphasizing the meaning rather than generalization.[5]

In qualitative research, the instrument is the person, namely the researcher himself. To be an instrument, the researcher must have extensive theory and insight, so that he or she is able to ask questions, analyze, photograph, and construct the social situation being studied to be clearer and more meaningful.

#### **3.2 Site and time of research**

The research location is Sambirejo village of Pakanewon - Prambanan District, Sleman Regency in the Special Region of Jogjakarta. This research was carried out from January to July 2023. The activity in this research includes proposal making, research permits, observing, interviewing, and writing research reports.

#### **3.3 Source of data**

The data source is the subject from which the research data was obtained. If, for example, researchers use questionnaires or interviews in collecting data, then the data source is called a respondent, namely the person who responds or answers questions both written and verbal. Based on the source, the data in this study is divided into:

### **3.3.1 Primary data**

The primary data in this research are the people in the Sambirejo Kapanewon Prambanan Village, Sleman Regency in the Special Region of Jogjakarta, which obtained from the interviews of the village head and poverty-stricken or low-income resident.

### **3.3.2 Secondary data**

Secondary data used in this research are documents related to the research problem, such as: books about SDGs, books about poverty alleviation, government regulations, legal documents from the Sambirejo District administration.

### **3.3.3 Data collection technique**

Data collection techniques are methods used by researchers to reveal or collect information from respondents according to the scope of the research. In qualitative research, the data collection technique is observation, while interviews and documentation are only supporting techniques. The subjects who were interviewed in this research include: the Head of the Sambirejo Kapanewon Village, the staff of the Sambirejo Kapanewon Village who responsible on poverty alleviation and related areas, and the residents of the Sambirejo Kapanewon Village.

### **3.3.4 Data analysis technique**

#### *3.3.4.1 Data analysis*

For the purposes of analysing the data in this research, analytical techniques are used according to the nature and type of existing data, as well as the aim of discussing this research, namely by using descriptive data analysis, which is a way of analysing with logical, thorough, systematic thinking all data that has been collected using identification, categorization and interpretation. The data analysis process in this research contains three main components, namely: data reduction, data presentation, and data verification (drawing conclusions). Meanwhile, credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability were used to assess the validity of the data.

## **4 Results and Discussion**

### **4.1 Research site overview regional condition**

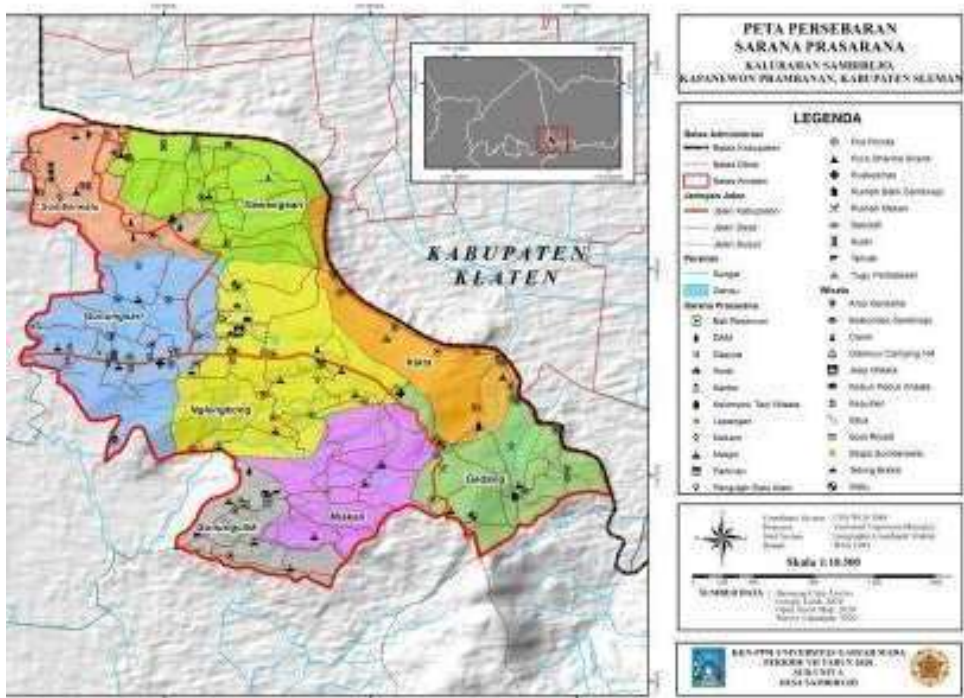
Sambirejo Village is one of the villages in Sleman Regency, which is located southeast of the capital city of Kapanewon Prambanan, has an area of 839.6375 Ha and is located at Longitude Coordinates 110.5088 Latitude Coordinates -7.782435. A 90% of the village is covered by rocky-mountains with clay soil. Geographically, the area has an altitude of approximately 300 – 425m above sea level, with rainfall of 2000 – 3000 mm/year and average air temperature of 23 – 32 Celsius. It share borders with:

North : Pereng village and Sengon village of Prambanan District, Klaten

South : Wukirharjo village and Madurejo village of Kapanewon Prambanan District, Sleman

West : Madurejo village and Bokoharjo village of Kapanewon Prambanan District, Sleman

East : Katekan village of Gantiwarno District Klaten and Gayamharjo village of Prambanan District Sleman.



The area of Sambirejo village is 839.6375 Ha, divided into 8 sub-village and the land are used as follows:

1. People’s Land: 239.8505 Ha of yard; 143.1190 Ha of plantation; 318.7780 Ha of paddy field
2. Village government owned land: 1514 Ha of plantation; 101.5445 Ha of paddy field
3. Public facilities, roads, and cemetery: 8.1941 Ha

**4.2 Discussion**

On Thursday, 31 August 2023, the research team made a visit to carry out observations and interviews with Sigit Prasetyo as staff of Sambirejo village (Figure 1), who on this occasion wore Javanese Gagrak clothing to commemorate the day of Kamis Pahing.



**Fig. 1.** Interview with Mr. Sigit Prasetyo, a staff of the Sambirejo village government

Based on the interview, the SDGs action model carried out in Sambirejo village of Pakanewon Prambanan District, Sleman Regency is as follows:

#### **4.2.1 SDGs planning and action for Sambirejo district**

##### *4.2.1.1 Human resource planning: free college tuition program*

In implementing the SDGs related to the Care for Education indicator, the Sambirejo official has implemented a program related to human resource development planning, namely the free college tuition program. This program has been running since the appointment of Mr. Wahyu as Head of the Sambirejo village, with the background of implementing educational care indicators. It is recorded that approximately 40 young people have participated in this program and have entered university in collaboration with the Sambirejo village. The universities involve are the Nusa Magarkencana College of Economics (STIENUS Yogyakarta), and the API College of Tourism Economics (STIE "PARIWISATA API" Yogyakarta). In addition, in the near future, the Sambirejo officials will also collaborate with the Village Community Development College (APMD Yogyakarta) and the Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Yogyakarta (UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta). This program is expected to produce human resources that will have a positive impact, especially for the progress of the Sambirejo village. Apart from free university studies, Sambirejo officials also provides facilities in the form of a forum to accommodate the interests and talents of Sambirejo village youth, namely WARTA GUMREGAH, which is a facility for the young people to manage information, documentation, and digitalization which focuses on improving the quality of youth communication. Also, there is a KARANG TARUNA GUMREGAH UNIT, a forum for organizational learning which is expected to produce human resources who are capable, disciplined, responsible and have a high social spirit.

##### *4.2.1.2 Masterplan dan detail engineering design (DED) of the region*

Related to one of the SDGs indicators, namely Even Economic Growth, the Sambirejo officials has equal and comprehensive attention to each sub-district by making a projection of the potential order that can be developed and maximized in the form of a sustainable Masterplan

and DED to determine the potential of the region to overcome economic disparities in each support. The master plan and DED are prepared according to the advantages of each sub-district so that it can become a guideline to support development and activities carried out with the aim of improving the village economy.

#### *4.2.1.3 Sambirejo village actions in SDGs indicators*

1. Providing Direct Assistance (Indicators of No Poverty and Hunger)  
Including BLT DD, BPNT, PKH, RTLH, BLT LUT and AT, PIP, Food Social Assistance and Compensation for Orphans.
2. Additional Job Opportunities (Economic Indicators Grow Evenly)  
Through BUMDES, which has several business units such as tourism, printing, savings and loans, and others that focus on absorbing labour from the Sambirejo villagers.
3. Community Formation (Networked Village)  
The aim is to increase networks and government funds to improve the quality and household industry of Sambirejo Village, including: PRENEUR Village, PRIMA Village, Forkom UMKM, and Batik Creators Community
4. Cultural Revitalization (Cultural Responsiveness Indicator)  
Sambirejo officials are committed to maintaining and preserving existing culture which can also be an economic improvement in the village, including: Hadroh Group, Karawitan Group, Ketoprak Association, Jathilan Association, and Bergada Community. This is supported by the enthusiasm of the people of Sambirejo Village, which can be seen from the VILLAGE MERTI activities which was carried out few years ago, reaching almost 10,000 spectators who wanted to watch cultural events in Sambirejo Village, thus opening business opportunities for the community.
5. Increased Health Level (Health Care Indicator)



Sambirejo government has several programs implemented in an effort to support the maintenance of public health in the region, several health-related units including: JUMANTIK Cadres, Health Cadres, Toddler Posyandu, Elderly Posbindu, Disaster Risk Management Forum (FPRB) and Village Ambulance. Several units and infrastructure owned by the local government focus on maintaining the health and comfort of the local community.

#### *4.2.1.4 Female friendly*

Sambirejo government also pays attention to women's rights and obligations which is supported by several programs and services including family planning socialization, a forum for complaints related to family planning and domestic violence.

#### *4.2.1.5 Village digitalisation*

Sambirejo Village collaborates with PT. Telkom Indonesia has developed a mobile application called SimpleDesa which is available on the Apps Store and Play Store. This application is specifically developed for the people of Sambirejo village by logging in using their Family Identification Number (NIK). This application has various menus, such as complaint services, administration, village markets, etc.

#### *4.2.1.6 Impact of SDGs in the Sambirejo village*

According to Sigit as staff in Sambirejo village, the SDGs Program which has been implemented in the last 3 years, has greatly changed the conditions of the people of Sambirejo, especially in the socio-economic sector, as can be seen from the increase in the quality of human resources with the implementation of the Free Tuition Program, which has opened up people's perspective about the importance of education. With regional planning, every sub-district in Sambirejo has emerged with various economic potentials within it, so that efforts to overcome economic disparities can be made. From the MSME aspect, the formation of the MSME forum produces a communication network between people who have businesses that become more advanced and developed. Thus, minimizing social disputes and jealousy between MSMEs communities.

Then Sigit also explained that the area has a potency as a tourism destination, which meant that the Sambirejo villagers have wider business opportunities. This can be seen in several business posts around the Sambirejo tourism area owned by the Sambirejo community itself. In the Sambirejo Village's efforts to implement the SDGs, several actions have been carried out, such as providing direct cash assistance as well as helping to promote trademarks owned by the community such as "Chipve", a vegetable chips produced originally by the people of Sambirejo village which have been halal certified and P-IRT licence number so that the products can be distributed to various minimarkets in the Yogyakarta area or even nation-wide. Another impact felt by the community is being empowered in BUMDES. Implementation of the SDGs in Sambirejo has greatly helped the community in improving their standard of living and the economy in general.

## 5 Conclusions

The implementation of the SDGs action model in the Sambirejo village, Pakanewon Prambanan District, Sleman Regency has been implemented through human resource planning and regional planning. The impact of implementing the SDGs action model has greatly changed the conditions of the people of Sambirejo village, especially in the social, educational and economic fields.

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