Navigating Legal Complexities in Localising the Sustainable Development Goals Agenda for Village Governance in Indonesia

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Article	Abstract
	Indonesia's commitment to the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is exemplified by its Village SDGs program, which serves as a strategic pilot initiative. Nevertheless, the efficacy of the Village SDGs is contingent upon several critical factors, including resource availability, community engagement, and stakeholder collaboration. These factors present significant challenges that impede progress. Given that villages constitute 91% of Indonesia's territory, developments at this local level have profound implications for the national implementation of the SDGs. This study elucidates that persistent challenges in resource allocation and stakeholder coordination remain despite advancements in embedding the SDGs within the national legal framework. The assessment of the Village SDGs highlights local capacity disparities and underscores the necessity for enhanced support mechanisms. Integrating the SDGs within village governance necessitates tailored approaches that are sensitive to local contexts. This paper establishes a comprehensive framework for the Village SDGs roadmap within local governance to achieve the global agenda. It explores three pivotal aspects, namely the incorporation of the SDGs into the national legal framework, the evaluation of Village SDGs implementation, and the contextualisation of the SDGs within village governance. Employing a normative legal approach and secondary data sources, the research reveals significant progress while also identifying critical gaps that must be addressed to ensure the effective implementation of the Village SDGs.

INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a global consensus first adopted in September 2015 at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). They are grouped into 17 development goals and 169 sub-targets to achieve a worldwide transformation toward a more just and

peaceful future. The SDGs highlight problems related to topics such as poverty, hunger, healthcare, gender equity, education, environmental degradation, and others.[1] The SDGs' characteristics call for shifting societal structures through a sustainable-based governance approach. Instead of a rule-based setting, the SDGs emphasise target setting. However, the concretisation of the SDGs is given to member nations through a differing mechanism in accordance with their individual capacities and attributes. The objectives are global collective indicators to ensure that no country is left behind. The universal nature of the SDGs means that their implementation requires a radical transformation of society.

Regarding the significance of SDGs, the Indonesian government enacted Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning implementing Sustainable development goals. The Presidential Decree entails a minimum of three important mandates for central and regional governments to follow: imposing preparation for the 2016-2030 National Roadmap for Sustainable Development Goals, developing the National Action Plan for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and constructing Regional Action Plans for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. This Presidential Decree also lays the groundwork for establishing SDGs *Desa* or 'Village SDGs' and implementing Village Minister Regulation Number 13 of 2020 on Priorities for the Utilisation of Funds Village Year 2021. The Village Minister Regulation aims to accelerate the achievement of the Village SDGs.[2]

Village SDGs adopt the SDGs' objective of reducing village underdevelopment (no one behind) while preserving a diversity of local traditions. The village is a source for problem identification due to its high rates of poverty, poor health, low economic power, and significantly lower education levels than the national average. Data from the Ministry of Home Affairs for 2019 showed that 91% of Indonesia's territory comprises rural areas. Meanwhile, in terms of numbers, villagers account for 43% of Indonesia's total population.[3] In this scenario, Village SDGs provide up to 74% of sustainable goal implementation in Indonesia. Therefore, essential human development must be centred in the village. The success of village development can have ramifications for Indonesia's overall welfare.[4]

Generally, village SDGs are focused on overcoming eight essential problems such as alleviating poverty and hunger (Goals 1 and 2); Health care village (Goals 3, 6, and 11); Education care village (Goal 4); Women-friendly village (Goal 5); Equitable economic village (Goals 8, 9,10, and 12); Environmental care village (Goals 7, 13, 14 and 15); Networked villages (Goal 17); and Cultural responsive villages to accelerate development goals (Goals 16 and 18). When compared to the global SDGs concept, the village SDGs add one goal, namely Goal 18: Dynamic Village Institutions and an Adaptive Culture.

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[1] Frank Biermann, Norichika Kanie, and Rakhyun E. Kim, "Global Governance by Goal-Setting: The Novel Approach of the UN Sustainable Development Goals," *Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability* 26–27 (June 1, 2017): 27, https://doi.org/10.1016/J.COSUST.2017.01.010.

[2] Rosita Novi Andari, "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, https://doi.org/10.31845/jwk.v24i1.713.

[3] A Halim Iskandar, *SDGs Desa: Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Berkelanjutan* (Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2020), hlm 20.

[4] S K Nasib, S Koem, and R J Lahay, "Optimalisasi Potensi Desa Untuk Pencapaian Sustainable Development Goals," *Jurnal Pengabdian Pada Masyarakat* 7, no. 3 (2022): 623, https://doi.org/10.30653/002.202273.88.

However, the emergence of the SDGs as a global consensus has led Indonesia to adopt this paradigm throughout its population. Indonesia, the world's fourth most populous country, is an archipelago of over 17,000 islands, known for its rich cultural diversity encompassing people, communities, traditions, values, and more.[5] This international concept is potentially overshadowing social order, as the Indonesian government aims to enhance its political influence on the global stage. Consequently, the village, which represents the smallest unit in the Indonesian social structure, has experienced significant effects due to the inclusion of the SDG framework. In this context, the SDGs have exerted a compelling influence, making it obligatory for the country to conform to this agenda, often overlooking the unique capabilities of each community. Instead of complementing the national development agenda, implementing SDGs in the village is sometimes perceived as an intervention rather than a complementary effort. This standardisation approach neglects the individual capacities and needs of each community.[6]

From a technical standpoint, the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia has received government support through the prioritisation of integrating SDGs into various instruments such as the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN), Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJPD), National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), Local Government Medium-Term Development Plan (PRJMD), National Annual Work Plan (RKP), and Local Annual Work Plan (RKPD).[7] However, it is noteworthy that at the regional level, these government instruments often predominantly include general plans related to SDGs implementation without duly considering that Indonesia already enacted a national action plan (RAN) and regional action plans. (RAD).[8] In this context, it is essential to acknowledge that the regional action plans entail varying priorities, ideally aligning with the formulation of the primary supporting instruments for SDG implementation. Therefore, this research employs a framing method that involves establishing a connection between the ideal program and the implementation process. This study will further analyse three topics: (1) adopting the concept of SDGs in the national legal framework, (2) assessing the implementation of the village SDGs, and (3) framing the SDGs to village governance.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research utilised a normative legal approach to analyse relevant legal frameworks concerning SDG implementation. Secondary data collection involved gathering and analysing existing sources such as articles, reports, and policy documents. Qualitative analysis was then conducted to identify patterns and themes, providing a comprehensive understanding of the research topic and its implications for SDG implementation.

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[5] Arbin Janu Setiyowati, Henny Indreswari, and Irene Maya Simon, "Cultural Diversity Profile and the Values of Bhinneka (Diversity) in Multicultural Education of Elementary School," in *Proceedings Ofthe 2nd International Conference on Learning Innovation*, 2019, 84, https://doi.org/10.5220/0008408100840089.

[6] Biermann, Kanie, and Kim, "Global Governance by Goal-Setting: The Novel Approach of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, 28"

[7] Kementerian PPN, "Pedoman Teknis Penyusunan Rencana Aksi - Edisi II Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/ Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)," *Kementerian PPN*, 2020, 15.

[8] Kementerian PPN.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Adopting the Concept of SDGs in the National Legal Framework

In understanding the process of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adoption by the Indonesian government, this discussion will further highlight four points: (1) scrutinising the international community's response to the global consensus; (2) undermining SDGs mandate, which outlines the targets and indicators that the member states have committed to achieving; and lastly (3) assessing Indonesian government efforts in implementing SDGs, which evaluates the progress made and the challenges encountered along the way.

National Response to the Global Agenda

The growth of an expanding and inventive international community has sparked numerous cross-border concerns, motivating nations to work together. This collaboration often leads to establishing multilateral agreements in hard law forms, such as conventions and protocols, and soft laws, such as shared programs and universal agendas. These globally formed agendas have endeavoured to address social, economic, and environmental issues related to development, with varying degrees of impact, particularly at the local level. The concept of adopting global agendas involves integrating international legal principles and standards into national legal systems to reflect each country's specific needs and circumstances. This approach recognises that multilateral agreements and norms may require adaptation and translation to be effective locally and that national legal systems must account for local cultural, social, and economic factors.[9]

In the context of national responses to forming a global agenda, adopting international law is a way for countries to balance their national interests with the need for international cooperation and coordination. National responses to the global agenda can be carried out through several approaches, including adopting international agreements, developing national policies and strategies, allocating resources and funding, engaging in multisectoral cooperation, and optimising monitoring mechanisms to identify progress and challenges.[10] However, national jurisdiction presents challenges when it comes to global agendas, and governments must navigate the tension to balance between international and domestic interests.

Implementing the SDGs: Global Mandates for Member States

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), established by the UN General Assembly in 2000 as part of the Millennium Declaration, were the first global agenda to promote interstate cooperation. The MDGs aimed to tackle poverty and promote development in low and middle-income countries but have faced considerable criticism for being predominantly a top-down exercise that led to national policies being influenced by funding availability and debt relief. To avoid similar issues, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were created through a more

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9   Ashli Akins et al., "The Universal Precautionary Principle: New Pillars and Pathways for Environmental, Sociocultural, and Economic Resilience," *Sustainability* 11, no. 8 (2019): 11, https://doi.org/10.3390/SU11082357.

10 David Griggs et al., "An Integrated Framework for Sustainable Development Goals," *Ecology and Society* 19, no. 4 (2014), 2 https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-07082-190449.

extensive and participatory process involving various stakeholders worldwide, such as civil society, the private sector, and local bodies.[11]

The SDGs are a part of the UN's Agenda 2030, covering the period from 2016 to 2030. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs apply to all countries, which is a significant symbolic distinction as it acknowledges that both rich and poor countries are responsible for achieving the SDGs. The SDGs are composed of 17 individual goals that represent the diverse components of sustainability, and together, they offer a comprehensive representation of the intricacies and interconnectedness of sustainable development. Each goal comes with a set of associated targets and indicators, and the SDGs are globally agreed upon to comprise an unprecedentedly ambitious and complex set of goals and targets that comprise a monitoring framework through annual reporting to the UN. The 17 SDG goals aim to achieve the principle of "leave no one behind."

The SDGs represent a global effort to prioritise economic, social, and environmental sustainability. The SDGs recognise that humanity's impact on the planet must be addressed to ensure long-term sustainable development and call on the global community to prioritise justice and social equity on a global scale.[12] However, the implementation of the SDGs varies greatly from country to country due to differences in capacity. The global COVID-19 pandemic has also hindered progress towards achieving the SDGs, with the Asia-Pacific region projected to achieve less than 10% of the SDG targets due to pandemic-related challenges. As a result, countries must reassess their priorities and accelerate progress towards the 2030 agenda, especially after the setbacks caused by the pandemic.[13]

To prioritise and implement the SDGs at the local level, increasing awareness and knowledge of the goals among citizens is crucial. The SDGs represent a global social imagination of a moral order that applies to national and local contexts. However, despite numerous reports from academia, international organisations, governments, NGOs, and corporations on SDG policies at the city level, more research is needed on citizen knowledge of the SDGs. According to surveys by Globescan and Eurobarometer, only around three out of ten Europeans had heard of the SDGs one year into the SDG era, and research shows that only about 28% of people worldwide had heard of the goals.[14] This lack of awareness and knowledge highlights the need for better communication and education about the SDGs to create a binding social imagination that can lead to action. As the SDGs are intended to be universal, it is important to ensure that everyone is aware of and understands them. Increasing citizen knowledge of the SDGs is a critical first step in implementing them successfully.

The local level is critical in implementing the SDGs, with cities, villages, and rural areas being key players. To effectively implement the SDGs, it is essential to decentralise and

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[11] Sandra C. Valencia et al., "Adapting the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda to the City Level: Initial Reflections from a Comparative Research Project," *International Journal of Urban Sustainable Development* 11, no. 1 (2019): 5, https://doi.org/10.1080/19463138.2019.1573172.

[12] Biermann, Kanie, and Kim, "Global Governance by Goal-Setting: The Novel Approach of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, 28."

[13] SDG Progress Report, *Asia and the Pacific*, *Kälin and Kochenov's Quality of Nationality Index*, 2020, 21, https://doi.org/10.5040/9781509933242.ch-022.

[14] OECD, "What People Know and Think About the Sustainable Development Goals: Selected Findings from Public Opinion Surveys Compiled by the OECD Development Communication Network (DevCom)," no. June (2017): 1.

delegate the implementation authority to local governments. This will help make the SDG targets more relevant and measurable. Despite some cities promoting local awareness of the SDGs, many others see the SDGs as a policy implementation task, overlooking the importance of involving and educating the community. A more effective approach would be to pursue the SDGs as a bottom-up effort by society actors, with support from local governments. Such effort must also be supported by prudent monitoring and reporting and a strategic funding mechanism to explore innovative financing models and partnerships. These approaches allow local actors to access the resources necessary to achieve the SDGs while promoting economic growth and social equity.[15]

Implementing the SDGs: Assessing the Progress of Indonesia

Indonesia has committed to achieving the 2030 development agenda by effectively implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. According to demographic data from 2019, around 68.7% of Indonesia's population falls within the productive age group of 15-64.[16] This suggests that Indonesia has a large pool of potential workers that could contribute to accelerating economic growth, thereby supporting the implementation of SDGs in the country. Nonetheless, Indonesia continues to encounter certain obstacles in ensuring the successful implementation of SDGs. To simplify the progress assessment of Indonesia in implementing SDGs, this study uses four indicators, namely (a) legislative review, (b) target fulfilment overview, (c) implementation challenges, and (d) challenge resolutions.

1. **Legislative review**

    Indonesia has made significant efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through various regulations and programs. The government has established laws and regulations to demonstrate its commitment towards realising the SDGs, including Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017, which aims to implement the SDGs. Additionally, the Regulation of the Minister of National Development Planning Number 7 of 2018 aims to coordinate, plan, monitor, evaluate, and report on the implementation of the SDGs. Regarding financial mechanism, the government enacted Presidential Regulation Number 18 of 2020 concerning the National Medium Term Development Plan (or *Rencana Jangka Menengah Nasional*, abbreviated as RPJMN) for 2020-2024.[17]

    Moreover, Indonesia's commitment to the SDGs started even before the declaration of the SDGs in September 2015. The government synergised the 94 SDG targets into the 2015-2019 RPJMN, which was further enhanced in the 2020-2024 RPJMN document by integrating 124 targets. The RPJMN is a crucial implementation tool of Presidential Decree 59/2017, which mandates the achievement of SDGs targets through three

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[15] Nicole L. Immler and Hans Sakkers, "The UN-Sustainable Development Goals Going Local: Learning from Localising Human Rights," *International Journal of Human Rights* 26, no. 2 (2022): 264, https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2021.1913411.

[16] Bappenas, "Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia : A Hihglight," 2019, 4, https://www.unicef.org/indonesia/sites/unicef.org.indonesia/files/2019-07/ROADMAP OF SDGs INDONESIA_final draft.pdf.

[17] Rofiqoh Ferawati, "Sustainable Development Goals Di Indonesia: Pengukuran Dan Agenda Mewujudkannya Dalam Perspektif Ekonomi Islam," *Kontekstualita* 33, no. 02 (2018): 147, https://doi.org/10.30631/kontekstualita.v35i02.512.

planning documents: the Road Map of SDGs, the SDGs National Action Plan (or *Rencana Aksi Nasional* abbreviated as RAN). In this RAN, Indonesia enacted Roadmap 2017-2030 that focuses on implementing 60 out of 247 indicators of the SDGs.[18] Further, Indonesia also established the Regional Action Plan (or *Rencana Aksi Daerah*, abbreviated as RAD). The enactment of RAD is also a pilot project as an extension of Village Law Number 6 of 2014, which aims to improve the welfare and prosperity of the villages by granting them greater autonomy and authority in managing their own affairs, specifically in the development plans. Supporting this idea, Regulation on the Village Fund Management Number 113 of 2014 provides guidelines for allocating and managing funds for village development.[19]

Indonesia's legislative performance is also supported by achievements both at the global and national levels. In 2017 and 2019, the country submitted Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) and was recognised as one of the six best VNRs globally. In 2019, Indonesia's VNR was awarded by the United Nations. The government developed 27 Regional Action Plans at the national level, with 11 provinces having already submitted monitoring and evaluation reports. Furthermore, a recent development in Indonesia's legislative review of the SDGs is the enactment of Presidential Decree 111/2022, which prioritises and accelerates sustainable development in 2030 following the COVID-19 pandemic. Indonesia has integrated the SDGs into national and regional development plans to effectively achieve the SDGs, with a focus on policy formulation, program implementation, measurable indicators, and financing sources. This approach aims to ensure that the implementation of the SDGs is effective. It is hoped that all stakeholders will take this plan seriously and work towards its implementation.

2. **SDGs' Fulfilment Overview**

The 2017-2030 SDGs Roadmap shows that the implementation of the SDGs still has a gap between the baseline projection and the target to be achieved. According to the report, comparing the baseline data from 2015-2017 with the current data from 2019 and aligning it with the 2030 targets provides an overview of SDGs achievement in Indonesia. A significant portion of the goals and target indicators have reached approximately 45% progress. Nine of the various SDG goals have been identified as national priorities.[20] The progress is evident that Indonesia's effort towards achieving the SDGs still needs to be completed. While there have been some positive developments in SDG implementation in the country, much work remains to be done to achieve the 2030 targets. Nonetheless, the fact that progress is being made is an encouraging sign, and it is hoped that Indonesia will continue to move in a positive direction towards achieving the SDGs. Furthermore, according to the most recent development by the Sustainable Development Report 2022, Indonesia ranked 82 out of 163 implementing countries with

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[18] Kementerian PPN, "Pedoman Teknis Penyusunan Rencana Aksi - Edisi II Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/ Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)," *Kementerian PPN*, 2020, 5.

[19] Kementerian PPN.

[20] Ministry of National Development Planning, "Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia: A Highlight.", 3-89.

an index score of 69,2/100. SDGs implementation trend in Indonesia can be seen through the figure 1:[21]

Based on the SDG Report 2022, Indonesia still faces major challenges in implementing several SDG goals. Figure 1 shows that nine goals have minor implementation challenges, four goals have significant challenges, and four goals have achieved their targets. Among the goals that face significant challenges are sustainable cities and communities (Goal 11), life below water (Goal 14), life on land (Goal 15), and partnership for the goals (Goal 17).[22] The government has developed the Roadmap SDGs 2017-2030 in response to Indonesia's current implementation status. This roadmap prioritises nine specific goals that are most relevant to Indonesia's current needs, highlighting 124 of the 237 SDG targets. The prioritised goals aim to facilitate the fulfilment of non-priority targets. In this regard, Indonesia's Development Plans are designed holistically and incorporate a Thematic, Holistic, Integrated, and Spatial (THIS) framework, considering the country's unique features, such as its vast archipelago and cultural diversity.[23]

Figure 1: *SDGs Implementation Trend Indonesia*

Source: Sustainable Development Report, 202 (https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/indonesia)

Even though four SDG goals have achieved their targets, Indonesia's overall progress towards achieving the SDGs could be faster. Examining the data in Figure 1, it becomes apparent that Goal 11, one of the nine national priorities, is the only goal facing substantial barriers to implementation, indicating a need for more significant progress. In response to this, the government must ensure individual implementation strategies among the various goals and targets to achieve tangible results on the ground. Achieving the SDGs in Indonesia requires a systematic policy design, comprehensive implementation strategies, and multi-stakeholder collaborations.

3. Implementation Challenges and Resolutions

Although Indonesia has made some positive progress in its implementation of SDGs, it still needs to overcome several major challenges that hinder the optimisation of each target. These challenges will be identified through five major issues, which are:

Financing

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[21] Sustainable Development Report, "Sustainable Development Report: Indonesia," SDGs Index, 2022.

[22] Kementerian PPN, "Pedoman Teknis Penyusunan Rencana Aksi - Edisi II Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/ Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs)."

[23] Ministry of National Development Planning, "Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia: A Highlight."

The UN estimates that the gap in financing to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is $2.5 trillion per year in developing countries alone. Financing is the most significant challenge for SDG implementation in general. Indonesia faces financial resource challenges, particularly in mobilising domestic resources and attracting international financing for sustainable development. This challenge is closely linked to governance and transparency issues, as well as the need to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social inclusion. Moreover, this has led to a limited ability to invest in key sectors such as education, health, and infrastructure.[24] To address the financing challenge of the SDGs, efforts include improving budget quality, enhancing domestic resource mobilisation, attracting private sector investment, and establishing an SDGs Financing Hub. These actions aim to optimise resources, increase funding, and promote effective coordination for SDG financing.

Coordination

The implementation of SDGs involves multiple stakeholders, including government agencies, civil society organisations, and the private sector. Ensuring effective coordination among these stakeholders and aligning their efforts towards a common goal can be challenging. A lack of good coordination will result in a fragmented approach to implementing the goals and an absence of coherence among different programs and initiatives. Two key efforts can be made to address the coordination challenge: strengthening policy coordination and fostering intra- and inter-governmental collaborations. This involves improving communication and cooperation between government agencies, establishing clear responsibilities, and implementing effective mechanisms such as task forces or working groups. Additionally, promoting teamwork and synergy within government entities and fostering partnerships between different levels of government facilitate coordination, alignment, and harmonisation of efforts.

Data availability

Accurate and reliable data is essential for monitoring progress towards SDGs. However, Indonesia needs help collecting and analysing data, especially in remote areas and marginalised groups. This challenge makes it difficult to measure the impact of policies and interventions, identify gaps, and adjust strategies accordingly.[25] Efforts to counter data availability challenges include developing a national SDGs Monitoring and Reporting Framework, establishing annual reporting at national and local levels, implementing an integrated monitoring system involving stakeholders, and conducting regular progress reports through multi-stakeholder consultation and participatory processes. These measures aim to accelerate the implementation of SDGs and ensure effective progress monitoring.

Institutional capacity

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[24] Jeffrey Sachs et al., *Sustainable Development Report 2022*, *Sustainable Development Report 2022* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2022), 108 https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009210058.

[25] Sekretariat TPB Kementrian PPN Bappenas, "Ringkasan Metadata Indikator TPB SDGs Indonesia" (Jakarta, 2017), 20, http://sdgs.bappenas.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Buku_Ringkasan_Metadata_Indikator_TPB.pdf.

The implementation of SDGs requires strong institutions with the capacity to design and implement policies and programs that address the root causes of poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. Two key efforts are crucial to address the institutional capacity challenge in SDG implementation: strengthening policy alignment and collaboration among government agencies and developing institutional capacity through training programs and knowledge sharing. Institutions can ensure a coherent approach by aligning frameworks with specific SDG targets and improving inter-agency coordination. Simultaneously, enhancing skills through training and fostering partnerships facilitates effective progress towards the SDGs.

Awareness and participation

Raising awareness and promoting participation among communities, especially those living in remote areas, is crucial for successfully implementing SDGs. However, Indonesia faces challenges in reaching these communities and engaging them in the implementation process due to Indonesia's spatial and cultural diversity, particularly in ensuring that policies and interventions are relevant and effective across different regions and communities.[26] Two key approaches can be used to address awareness and community participation challenges in SDG implementation: local implementation and active campaigns. Local implementation involves tailoring SDGs to community needs and fostering community involvement. Active campaigns raise awareness among communities, emphasising the importance of SDGs. These efforts promote community engagement and effective SDG implementation.

In this regard, the author suggests that the fifth strategy is the key solution to address the challenges in implementing the SDGs. To effectively implement the SDGs in Indonesia, it is essential to recognise the country's diversity in terms of geography, culture, and socio-economic conditions. A "one-size-fits-all" approach may not be effective. Instead, a localised approach that considers each region's specific needs and characteristics is necessary.[27] By focusing on local implementation, the government can apply effective collaboration, focused financing, easy data collection, and effective community participation, which will be more effective due to the focused area. Given this situation, Indonesia has developed a program called "SDGs village" (SDGs *Desa*) that is designed to promote community development by implementing the SDGs concept.[28] Prioritising the Village SDGs program could be a key factor in bridging Indonesia's SDGs implementation gap.

Village SDGs: Achieving Indonesia's Development Agenda

The SDGs prioritise inclusivity, participation, and a holistic approach to achieve specific targets and goals tailored to individual countries' characteristics. To respond to the SDGs' objectives, Indonesia issued Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017, which mandates the

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[26] Ronald Holzhacker and Dafri Agussalim, "Localising the Sustainable Development Goals: Assessing Indonesia's Compliance towards the Global Goals," *Sustainable Development Goals in Southeast Asia and ASEAN*, August 2, 2019, 42, https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004391949_003.

[27] Holzhacker and Agussalim.

[28] Andari, "Resensi: SDGs Desa, Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan.", 137.

central and regional governments to follow up on the SDGs through three key instruments: the National Road Map, the National Action Plan, and the Regional Action Plan. To mainstream government policies and programs, the Village SDGs program was initiated as an inclusive integration program to achieve SDGs.[29] The Village SDGs play a vital role in implementing the SDGs in Indonesia. They emphasise community participation, empowerment, and inclusivity to promote sustainable development and improve the well-being of all individuals and communities.[30] This section aims to provide an in-depth analysis of the Village SDGs' conception and significance in implementing the SDGs in Indonesia. It will critically evaluate how the Village SDGs have benefited Indonesia's development agenda and identify the gaps hindered the initial agenda.

The Concept of Village SDGs

Village Law Number 6 of 2914 empowers the establishment of village SDGs. This law aims to improve the welfare and prosperity of villages by granting them greater autonomy and authority in managing their affairs, specifically in the development plans. Supporting this idea, Regulation on the Village Fund Management Number 113 of 2014 provides guidelines for the allocation and management of funds for village development. Recalling these instruments, the government set out Village SDGs programs that were launched in 2017.[31] Village SDGs is a localised version of the international conception of the SDGs, which was formalised in Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017. The Indonesian Minister for Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (PDTT), Abdul Halim Iskandar, previously established a Village SDGs pilot project. According to the minister, Village SDGs can contribute to 74% of the national SDGs achievement, as 91% of Indonesia's territory is comprised of villages, and Goal 11 specifically pertains to villages. The minister also introduced an additional 18th point in Village SDGs, which emphasises the Regulation of local wisdom and customs through "Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture".[32]

Village SDGs consist of 18 Goals, which are (1) Village Without Poverty; (2) Village Without Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Villages; (4) Quality Village Education; (5) Village Women's Involvement; (6) Adequate Village for Clean Water and Sanitation; (7) Clean and Renewable Energy Villages; (8) Equal Village Economic Growth; (9) Village Infrastructure and Innovation According to Needs; (10) Village Without Gaps; (11) Safe and Comfortable Village Residential Areas; (12) Consumption and Production of Environmentally Aware Villages; (13) Climate Change Response Village; (14) Marine Environment Care Village; (15) Land Environment Care Village; (16) Village of Peace and Justice; (17) Partnership for Village Development; (18) Dynamic Village institutions and Adaptive Village Culture.[33]

The formalisation of Village SDGs in Indonesia represents a significant effort to address village development challenges. By providing a framework for empowering village

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[29]   Andari.

[30]   Iskandar, *SDGs Desa: Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Berkelanjutan,* hlm 8.

[31]   Iskandar.

[32]   Iskandar.

[33]   Masta Dahlia Napitupulu, Vera A. R. Pasaribu, and Natalia Sihombing, "Analisis Implementasi Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa Bakal Gajah Melalui Pengembangan Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes)," *Citra Sosial Humaniora (CISHUM)* 1, no. 1 (2022): 4.

communities in line with development goals, implementing Village SDGs is essential for ensuring that development planning is accurate and effective. Development plans will likely need reliable data to reach their targets, ultimately hindering progress and growth. In addition to its practical benefits, implementing Village SDGs is an important tool for building critical awareness among village communities. Through their participation in the development planning process, village residents can gain a deeper understanding of their community's issues and how they can address them. This democratisation process helps ensure that development planning is inclusive and transparent and serves as a valuable learning experience for all involved.[34]

Moreover, implementing Village SDGs also fosters greater ownership and utilisation of Village Data. By making information about development plans and progress openly available to both government and third parties, the government can ensure that stakeholders are held accountable for their actions and that progress is being made towards achieving development goals. Ultimately, this can help to promote greater transparency and accountability in the development process and encourage greater participation from all members of the village community.

Implementing the Village SDGs: Response and Supporting Capacities

In assessing the Village response to this universal agenda, the author simplifies the data by categorising the effort (see Table 1).

Table 1: *Village Response to the Village SDGs*

Response	Acknowledgements and Programs
Legislative Response and Village Funds	a. Enactment of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 11 of 2019 concerning Priority of Use of Village Funds in 2020
	b. Enactment of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Empowerment of Village Communities
	c. Enactment of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priority of Use of Village Funds in 2021
	d. Enactment of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 7 of 2021 concerning Priority of Use of Village Funds in 2022
	e. Enactment of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages for Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priority of Use of Village Funds in 2023
	f. The establishment of the National Strategy for Accelerating Development of Disadvantaged Regions 2020-2024 integrates the Village SDGs program and focuses on accelerating poverty reduction efforts in the country. The strategy aims to improve the quality of life and well-being of people living in disadvantaged regions, particularly in rural areas
Institutional Collaboration	a. Implementation of development activities and strengthening the capacity of Village Community Empowerment Institutions to strengthen collaboration between institutions
	b. Implementation of routine individual capacity-building programs for village leaders

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[34] Unang Mulkhan et al., "Identifying the Dynamic of Adoption, Challenges, and Potential of Human Rights City and SDGs in East Lampung Regency of Indonesia Identifying the Dynamic of Adoption, Challenges, and Potential of Human Rights City and SDGs in East Lampung Regency of I," no. September (2019): 15.

		with a sustainable perspective
	c.	Formation of The Village Law Enforcement and Service Center of the Ministry of Home Affairs in 2019
	d.	Establishment of The Village-Based Health Development Program by the Ministry of Health in 2019
	e.	Formation of the Team for the Acceleration of achieving Village SDGs by the Ministry of Villages
	f.	Establishment of The Village Governance Strengthening Program by the Ministry of Village, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration in 2019
Community Awareness and Participation	a.	The incorporation of 18th development goals aimed at localising global sustainable development objectives.
	b.	Implementation of village student education programs to cultivate a younger generation with a sustainable perspective.
	c.	Enhancement of pre-SDG programs aligned with sustainable development goals, such as: i. *Desa Siaga*: encouraging community participation in identifying and mitigating potential risks and hazards in their locality. ii. *Posyandu* (Integrated Health Post): improving maternal and child health, nutrition, and family planning in the community through health services and education. iii. *Desa Iklim* (Climate Village) program: promoting climate resilience and reducing village greenhouse gas emissions. iv. The Golden Village Movement program: promoting community empowerment and sustainable development in villages.
Village Monitoring Capacity	a.	Formation of an IDM village monitoring, and evaluation team based on the 2021 SDGs in several villages as implementation of Permendes 21 of 2020
	b.	Establishing the Village Data and Information Center Institution to provide access to data and information on development projects facilitates data analysis and generates reports to inform decision-making.
	c.	Formation of a Community Reporting System to encourage community members to report on development projects' progress and provide feedback to the Village government

Since 2020, the focus of village development has been redirected towards fulfilling the Village SDGs. This shift is based on the belief that achieving the SDG targets will have a domino effect on village development. This emphasis can be observed through establishing the Ministerial Regulation for Village Development from 2020 to 2023 and introducing the Village Development Monitoring Index (IDM) in 2021.[35] These developments reflect a positive trend, considering the need to accelerate progress towards the 2030 targets. Overall, the Indonesian government's efforts in implementing SDGs are considered substantial, given the establishment and implementation of various programs and initiatives. These efforts demonstrate the government's commitment to achieving sustainable development in the country. However, there may still be room for improvement, particularly when implementation faces challenges or constraints. In this regard, the implementation of Village SDGs programs varies across different regions in Indonesia. Some local governments have shown great commitment and success in implementing the program, while others may need help achieving their goals.

Moreover, success in implementing the Village SDGs program depends on various factors, including the availability of resources, strong leadership, community participation, and effective collaboration among stakeholders. Local governments that prioritise these factors and have well-designed implementation plans are more likely to succeed in implementing the program. Nevertheless, there may be cases where local governments need help in implementing

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[35] Andari, "Resensi: SDGs Desa, Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan."

the Village SDGs program due to limited resources or competing priorities. In such cases, it is important to identify the challenges and work collaboratively with stakeholders to address them and ensure the effective implementation of the program.[36] Nonetheless, the Indonesian government's efforts in implementing the SDGs are commendable and a step in the right direction towards achieving sustainable development.

Implementing the Village SDGs: Identifying the Gap

While the Indonesian government has made significant efforts to implement the Village SDGs program, some gaps still hinder its effectiveness. The author classified these gaps into two categories: *technical* and *substantial.* Technical gaps refer to gaps related to the technical aspects of a program, whereas substantial gaps highlight challenges related to target fulfilment.

The technical challenges of implementing the Village SDGs are similar to those faced in the national SDGs implementation in general. However, in the Village SDGs, the technical gaps identified mostly centre around inequitable funding, lack of active collaborations, insufficient human resources, and inadequate infrastructure. Village areas' differing needs and vastness make achieving equitable and effective funding for implementing Village SDGs challenging.[37] Furthermore, the dependency of most village governments on central government funds is a major reason for inadequate funding. To address this, both central and local governments need to find ways to formulate an efficient funding mechanism and encourage funds' independence to create a better funding climate. Other technical challenges, such as lack of active collaborations, insufficient human resources, and inadequate infrastructure, can be tackled once the issue of funding efficiency is solved.[38]

Figure 2: *SDGs Influence on the Village Communities*
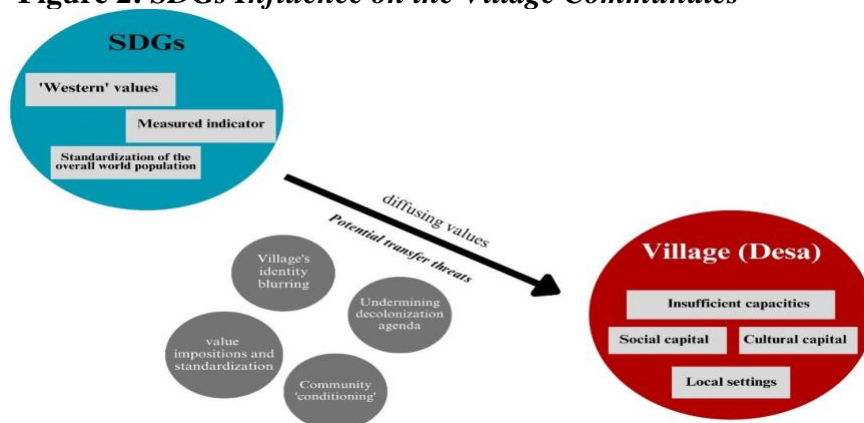
The substantial challenges in implementing the Village SDGs relate more to hindrances to achieving the targets, such as inadequate community participation, lack of social awareness, and misalignment of goals with the community's values. The illustration in Figure 2

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36 Agus Prasetyo, Camelia Putrini, and Hartanto, "Pursuing Village SDGs Through Village Fund Management Accountability," *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Administration Science 2020 (ICAS 2020)* 564, no. Icas 2020 (2021): 320, https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210629.060.

37 Paulina Permatasari et al., "The Village Fund Program in Indonesia: Measuring the Effectiveness and Alignment to Sustainable Development Goals," *Sustainability (Switzerland)* 13, no. 21 (2021), 78 https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112294.

38 Martinus Ivan Suryo Wibowo and Aprina Nugrahesthy Sulistya Hapsari, "Pengelolaan Keuangan BUMDes: Upaya Mewujudkan Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Desa," *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi & Perpajakan (JRAP)* 9, no. 01 (2022): 57, https://doi.org/10.35838/jrap.2022.009.01.05.

demonstrates the influence of SDG values on the community. The concept of the village as social capital recognises the strong inter-network among individuals and families within the village community, which can be leveraged to promote development and improve the well-being of its members. Social capital refers to the resources generated through social connections, such as trust, reciprocity, shared norms and values, and collective action. This idea can contribute to collective efforts towards the Village SDGs, as active community participation is crucial for the program's success. However, the diffusion of SDGs as a universal value poses an underlying issue of promoting "Western values[39]," which threatens to blur the village's identity. SDGs are viewed as measured programs with rigid objectives and solid purpose, forcing universal trends onto communities without regard for their uniqueness. This can also be reflected by establishing the 18th Goal of the Village SDGs on Dynamic Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture, which implies that the village must 'adapt' to this universal agenda. Ultimately, this could lead to a homogenisation value community and the loss of the existing values. In addition, monitoring the SDGs based on measured indicators may pressure the local government to prioritise these universal values. [40]As a result, the community may perceive the Village SDGs as a threat rather than a supplementing program, preventing their participation. These issues significantly impact the program's overall implementation status.

In addition, the implementation of SDGs in Indonesia conflicts with the country's ongoing decolonisation agenda, which aims to replace foreign values with local settings. Without careful consideration, the promotion of SDGs could undermine this agenda. Moreover, the standardisation of the SDGs may be perceived as a 'forceful' agenda to create an overall equity of the world's population. While the notion of 'no one left behind' is considered a noble intention, there are potential negative consequences associated with this approach, as it may erode the unique identities and cultures of local communities.

The illustration highlights the need to carefully consider the impact of the SDGs on village communities and ensure that their implementation is sensitive to local values and contexts. To balance the pursuit of global equity with the preservation of local identity, governments must find ways to reconcile universal values with their own cultural merits. Indonesia, for instance, could adopt *sui generis[41]* framework that prioritises the localisation of the SDGs, aligning them with each community's distinct social and cultural identities. This would help safeguard against the erosion of local values and ensure that sustainable development efforts are tailored to meet each community's specific needs and aspirations. By answering technical and substantial gaps, Indonesia can implement the Village SDGs with immersed community participation while regaining strength through preserving local culture and values.

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[39]   Ministry of National Development Planning, "Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia: A Highlight."
[40]   Immler and Sakkers, "The UN-Sustainable Development Goals Going Local: Learning from Localising Human Rights. p 89"
[41]   'Generis', 'Sui', Is a Latin Phrase That Means 'Unique' or 'in a Class of Its Own,', Rosihan Luthfi, "Ilmu Hukum Disiplin Ilmu yang Bersifat Sui Generis," *Jurnal Pro Hukum* 11, no. 3 (2022): 325.

Framing the SDGs: From Local Governance to Village

To overcome the challenges of technical and financial means, the author employs a methodology called "framing," derived from Goffman's concept of a "frame" as an interpretive schema. Moreover, Ferree's definition of a frame as an interpretive package enables the presentation of universal ideas in ways that resonate with the local context. This approach facilitates the identification of strategic actions, serving as a medium for social change by establishing resonance between global norms and local norms. In this regard, the success or failure of SDG implementation is significantly influenced by effective framing. It is crucial to frame the SDGs within the context of local governance to ensure effective implementation, even at the smallest administrative level, such as villages. Villages play a significant role in the structure of local governance. In this regard, local governments are responsible for providing guidance and oversight (*fungsi pembinaan dan pengawasan)* to enhance the efficiency of village administration. This highlights the importance of framing the SDGs as a universal agenda for local governments, which serve as the key actors in village development.[42] Suppose local governments, as the main duty-bearers for villages, need more capacity to implement the SDGs. This would significantly impact the overall implementation of this global agenda.

The author uses the Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) to frame the study based on its recent book, "Localising Human Rights in the Context of SDGs," presenting a three-step mechanism for adapting universal human rights principles to local communities (see Figure 3). The interrelation between the SDGs, their targets, and international human rights obligations is deeply intertwined, with over 92% of the SDGs aligning with human rights principles across 156 out of 169 targets. Simply put, the achievement of the SDGs and the protection of human rights mutually reinforce one another.[43] The book emphasises the integration of the HRBA into local-level policymaking, specifically at the village level, to support the progressive realisation of rights and contribute to the improvement of the SDGs.[44]

Figure 3: *Framing Method to Optimise SDGs Implementation at Village Level*[45]

The concept of progressive realisation serves as a guiding principle for countries on their path to achieving universal equity and meeting the SDG targets. It encourages countries to efficiently implement high-priority goals by expanding the coverage of essential services, including the underdeveloped populations. By refocusing implementation efforts at the village

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[42] Rustandi, Rinaldi, and Palayukan, "Pembina Teknis Pemerintahan Desa (PTPD)," 2021, www.kompak.or.id, p 1.

[43] The Danish Institute for Human Rights, *Human Rights and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Lessons Learned and Next Steps*, 2018, 9 www.humanrights.dk.

[44] Mulkhan et al., *Localising Human Rights in the Context of SDGs: A Handbook for Cities p 56*.

[45] Baltussen et al.

level, Indonesia can have far-reaching consequences for the country's development agenda regarding both level and distribution.[46] Therefore, it is of utmost importance for the government to acknowledge that achieving effective implementation necessitates a simultaneous focus on all aspects of governance, specifically the relationship between local and village governments. In this regard, the book offers practical insights into implementing this approach, outlining three crucial steps: situational analysis, policy development, and monitoring and evaluation (see Figure 3).

Situational Analysis

Situational analysis is carried out to construct a framework that aligns with local values by addressing the local community's context, particularities, and challenges. This step is taken to identify what programs may fill the gaps and analyse which goal/target should be a priority in the next step (policy development).[47] It is advisable to establish a priority list of the identified issues based on their significance to the community, paying particular attention to vulnerable groups before embarking on the policy development process. In this case, the local government needs to conduct a situational analysis involving village leaders and relevant figures who can provide factual information about the specific needs of each village. This analysis will help formulate appropriate policies in the second phase. Furthermore, it is crucial to share the analysis with the rights-holders and civil society through public consultation, mass media, websites, and other communication channels, including electronic platforms. This sharing of analysis enables local governments to gather feedback and inputs, facilitating informed decisions on the subsequent steps to be taken.[48]

Policy Development

After conducting the situational analysis, the local government proceeds with policy development by involving policymakers, community members, and relevant stakeholders to create laws that align with the findings of the analysis.[49] In accordance with the mandate of the Presidential Regulation on the Implementation of SDGs 2017, all parties are required to develop a national action plan (RAN) and regional action plans (RAD) as pilot instruments for SDGs roadmap implementation. The regional government involves all district/city governments and stakeholders in their respective areas in formulating RAD SDGs. The RAD matrix at the district/city level is an integral part of the RAD at the provincial level. The district/city government and all stakeholders in their area can independently develop systematic RAD SDGs at the district/city level following the Guidelines for Formulating RAD SDGs. The division of authority for SDGs Action Plans at the national and regional levels is in line with the division of authority stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government.[50] The implementation roadmap of SDGs through the enactment of RAN and RAD can be seen through the following illustration in Figure 4.

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[46] R. Baltussen et al., "Progressive Realisation of Universal Health Coverage: What Are the Required Processes and Evidence?," *BMJ Global Health* 2, no. 3 (2017), p 2, https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2017-000342.

[47] Mulkhan et al., "Localising the Human Rights in the Context of SDGs", p 61-62.

[48] Mulkhan et al., "Identifying the Dynamic of Adoption, Challenges, and Potential of Human Rights City and SDGs in East Lampung Regency of Indonesia Identifying the Dynamic of Adoption, Challenges, and Potential of Human Rights City and SDGs in East Lampung Regency of I."

[49] Mulkhan et al.

[50] Mulkhan et al.

Figure 4: *Instruments of SDGs Implementation Roadmap[51]*
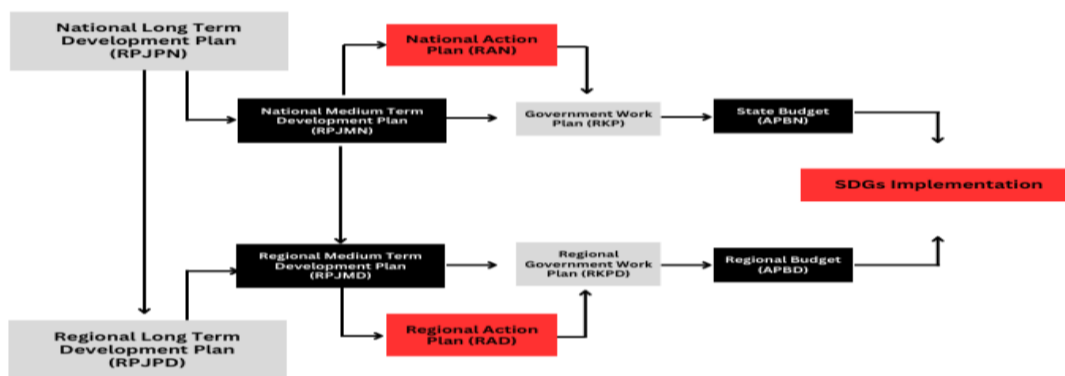
Aligning the RAN and RAD instruments coherently is crucial to ensuring the effective implementation of the SDGs. The RPJMN/RPJMD 2020-2024 document serves as a reference for formulating programs, activities, and priority projects related to achieving SDG targets at the national and regional levels. The annual RKP/RKPD documents are necessary for determining indicators, outputs, targets, and budgets. Both of these documents are essential in developing RAN/RAD, ensuring a synchronised approach to SDG implementation.[52]

In the recent development of SDGs implementation, Indonesia has entered the "decade of action" phase. The National Development Agency has established the SDGs Action Plan (RAN SDGs) for the period of 2021-2024 as a follow-up to Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2022 on SDGs Achievement.[53] The RAN SDGs are updated annually in collaboration with various stakeholders. Since adopting the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024, Indonesia's development focus has shifted towards SDGs, including at the district and city levels. However, the reality is that the priorities at the village level seem to merely "follow" the provincial priorities despite each village having unique priorities. The administrative issue lies in the mismatch between the regional budget (APBD) priorities and the actual situation.

Furthermore, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2021, the total village revenue amounted to approximately 360 trillion Indonesian Rupiah. However, the allocation for village development implementation, which reached around 40 trillion Indonesian Rupiah, must cover even 50% of the total regional expenditures of 119 trillion Indonesian Rupiah.[54] This indicates that the local government's budget allocation needs to fully align with the established regional action plans (RAD). According to the data above, one of the challenges in implementing SDGs in villages is the need for more funding. Thus, to optimise village SDG implementation, the local government must improve the absorption of regional funds and prioritise allocating these resources to SDG-based village development, considering

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[51] Ministry of National Development Planning, "Roadmap of SDGs Indonesia : A Hihglight"
[52] Ministry of National Development Planning.
[53] Bapennas SDGs, "Pemutakhiran RAN TPB/SDGs 2021 – 2024 Matriks 3 Dan 4 Untuk Pihak Nonpemerintah," 2022.
[54] Badan Pusat Statistik, "Realisasi Penerimaan Dan Pengeluaran Pemerintah Desa Seluruh Indonesia 2019-2021," 2022.

the unique priorities of each village. By addressing these financial gaps, the successful execution of village SDGs can be assured.[55]

Therefore, it is recommended that a thorough re-evaluation of the APBN/APBD occur to ensure its alignment with the existing RAD/RAN and to establish a comprehensive strategic roadmap for 2025-2030. Moreover, the upcoming instruments must be formulated in a manner that fulfils the following essential criteria:[56]

(a) Scope Definition: The instrument should encompass a strategy to address and remove barriers to implementing the intended targets.

(b) Priority Focus: Special attention should be given to individuals/groups or specific SDG Goals identified as high priorities.

(c) Target fulfilment and Inequality Bridging: The policy should aim to effectively realise prioritised targets and SDG indicators and reduce inequalities.

(d) Institutional Structure: The instrument must outline the necessity for a robust institutional framework to implement, monitor, and evaluate the policy. Additionally, it should include strategies for making adjustments if required.

(e) Duty Identification: The instrument must identify the responsibilities of all parties, particularly the institutions tasked with the instrument's implementation.

Moreover, to effectively implement the proposed actions into tangible outcomes, it is recommended that the local government collaboratively formulates a Village Action Plan (*Rencana Aksi Desa* or *RADes*) based on community values. The RADes should be tailored to the capacities and predetermined priorities, ensuring a targeted approach. During implementation, attention should be given to key technical aspects and the active involvement of relevant stakeholders. As funding poses a primary challenge, focusing resources on priority targets within each village can provide a strategic solution. While this may only cover some SDG goals comprehensively, it will maximise the impact on the intended village communities.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Framing, being an instrumental step in the success or failure of SDGs implementation, necessitates the inclusion of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) to gauge the outcomes of this process. Once the strengths, challenges, gaps, and opportunities have been identified in Step 1, and the gaps have been addressed through policy development in Step 2, this stage progresses by conducting monitoring and evaluation of these policies and programs. In this case, the local government is crucial in providing guidance and oversight to ensure the capacity to implement the SDG targets at the village level. Therefore, the local government is primarily responsible for monitoring and evaluating the progress of SDG implementation at village levels.

Currently, Indonesia has implemented a monitoring mechanism through the distribution of SDG scorecards (KPS scorecard) as quantitative data filled out by local actors. To assess SDG

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[55] Khaerunnisa Khaerunnisa, "Peran BPD Dan Pemerintah Desa Dalam Penyelenggaraan Pembangunan Desa Secara Demokratis Menurut Undang-Undang No. 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa (Studi Desa Wellulang Kec. Amali Kab. Bone)," *Jurnal Al-Dustur : Journal of Politic and Islamic Law* 2, no. 1 (2019): 50-65, https://doi.org/10.30863/jad.v2i1.356.

[56] Khaerunnisa.

implementation, the government utilises the Responsive, Transformative, and Inclusive Score Analysis (*Analisis Skor Responsif, Transformatif, dan Inklusif* or ARTI).[57] ARTI analysis serves as a tool that involves collecting data and information through interviews and converting them into numerical scores ranging from 1 to 4. This process entails recording and evaluating four main aspects of the SDGs processes: (a) policies, (b) implementation structures, (c) planning and budgeting, and (d) program implementation towards achieving the SDGs. The data used in the M&E process consists of program performance and government activity outcomes. Typically, these data are found in government performance reports such as the latest agency performance report (LKIP), Regional Action Plans (RAD), previous period Medium-Term Development Plans (RPJMD), and the Annual Work Plan/Budget (RKP/RKPD) of government agencies.[58]

However, adopting IT-based tools is essential to enhance the current Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) mechanism for greater inclusivity and public participation. These tools make monitoring steps accessible across society, enabling meaningful exchanges and learning among local stakeholders. In this regard, the HRBA approach indicators, known as SMART indicators, provide a valuable framework:[59] Simple, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, and Time-bound. Customising local indicators to fit the specific context improves their relevance and usability in monitoring SDG implementation. Moreover, to increase the date collection, local governments can use their databases, including those from relevant government agencies and national statistical data. In cases where government data is insufficient or non-existent, data can also be sourced from local organisations and villagers themselves. Lastly, the local government must ensure the transparency of the data to the community in order to achieve successful monitoring by receiving feedback. The purpose of receiving feedback from the community on the results of a certain policy is to increase accountability between them.

CONCLUSION

Indonesia's commitment to global equity is evident in its adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within its national legal framework. Through various frameworks, policies, and action plans, Indonesia has demonstrated its dedication to effectively implementing the SDGs. Firstly, the adoption of the SDGs concept in the national legal framework is evident in the enactment of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017, which mandates the central and regional governments to follow up on the SDGs through key instruments such as the National Road Map, the National Action Plan, and the Regional Action Plan. This legal framework sets the stage for integrating SDG principles into national and local policies, ensuring that development efforts are aligned with global sustainability goals. Secondly, the assessment of Village SDGs implementation reveals a mixed picture. On one hand, the establishment of Village SDGs programs, including the Village Law Number 6 of 2014 and subsequent regulations, has provided a structured approach to addressing

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[57] INFID, "Panduan Monitoring Dan Evaluasi Bagi Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB/SDGs) Di Daerah," *INFID (International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development)* 1 (2019): 18.

[58] INFID, "Villages Adapt to SDGs: Environment, Poverty and Employment Challenges," International NGO Forum on Indonesian Development, 2021, p 67.

[59] Mulkhan et al., *Localising Human Rights in the Context of SDGs: A Handbook for Cities,* p 75.

development challenges at the village level. These efforts have resulted in positive outcomes in some areas, such as improved infrastructure and community engagement. However, significant challenges remain, including inequitable funding, lack of active collaborations, insufficient human resources, and inadequate infrastructure. Addressing these technical and substantial gaps is crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of Village SDGs implementation. Thirdly, framing the SDGs within the context of village governance is essential for their successful implementation. A framing mechanism comprising three steps—situational analysis, policy development, and monitoring and evaluation—ensures that SDG initiatives are tailored to the specific needs and contexts of local communities. situational analysis helps identify village capacities and challenges, policy development formulates context-specific policies that prioritise target goals, and effective monitoring mechanisms evaluate outcomes and ensure transparency. by employing this approach, Indonesia can overcome the challenges of SDG implementation and achieve substantial progress at the local level. Through these steps, Indonesia aims to enhance the overall national progress towards the SDGs by focusing on local-based mechanisms. This approach ensures that the SDGs are effectively tailored to the specific needs and contexts of local communities, increasing the likelihood of successful implementation.

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