

Adopting SDGs as International Norm at The Village Level: The case of Sumberjaya Village

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze how the global SDGs, as an international norm, has been adopted into laws or policies at the local level. In line with this objective, the research examines how the global SDGs can influence the Indonesian government in implementing policies to incorporate them into national policies. In Indonesia, commitment to the SDGs is manifested through various national regulations, including Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017. The Indonesian government, through various ministries and agencies has taken steps to ensure the implementation of the SDGs reaches the regional level, including localizing the SDGs into Village SDGs program in accordance with Minister of Villages Regulation No. 21 of 2020. Nevertheless, the implementation of Village SDGs, which varies across regions according to the legal framework in each village, has resulted in differing levels of Village SDGs achievement, particularly in Sumberjaya Village, South Tambun District, Bekasi Regency, which has attained low achievement. This analysis is based on the international norm diffusion mechanism, with the research hypothesis stating that international norms can influence a country to adopt and localize such laws in accordance with the local context. The methodology used by the author in this research is qualitative, with data collection techniques including interviews and literature review.

Keywords: localization, international norms, sdgs

1. Introduction

This research is written based on the scientific perspective of International Relations, which studies the relationship between states, organizations, and international actors through the dynamics of interactions and issues discussed by state actors, as well as how each country develops these issues to be applied domestically. The study of International Relations covers political, economic, socio-cultural, security, legal, environmental, and other components that can affect the dynamics of states and between states. With the sub-discipline of international norms focusing on poverty and inequality alleviation, health and education, economic growth, environment, and sustainable development, this research will analyze how norms established in international development can be considered for adoption and translation into development policies and practices at the domestic level. The research undertaken is in line with the spectrum of international relations studies as it is important to understand how international norms can be applied at the local level. By focusing on international development, especially on the localization of norms, it is hoped that this thesis can contribute to the scientific literature of international relations through the analysis of data, literature, and interviews conducted by the author.

Three decades ago, in 1992, the Rio Declaration was held, a historic meeting between governments, business organizations, and civil society who agreed to establish a commitment to achieve sustainable development that focuses on mitigating problems such as poverty, health, education and the environment [1]. The era that continues to move forward and the various dynamics that occur in it, have brought the world to more pressing problems that can threaten efforts to achieve sustainable development. The problems of sustainable development discussed in the Rio+20 declaration have become increasingly widespread, impacting on the threat of access to basic human needs. This factor is one of the indicators that has encouraged the formation of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000 [2]. There are at least 7 targets that must be met

in the MDGs, including the resolution of poverty, health, education, hunger, disease control, and ensuring environmental sustainability [3]. The achievement of the goals in the MDGs has had a significant impact, but globally there are still many countries that are lagging behind in achieving these goals. Thus, a follow-up global agenda of the MDGs was developed, namely Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs have 17 goals and 169 interconnected sustainability targets to be achieved by 2030 (UNDP). The concept “Leaving No One Behind” in the SDGs is a commitment to improve the previous MDGs. The most important segment of the commitment is to create a scope for more inclusive access to sustainable development. In a broader sense, the concept has committed to affirming that no party is neglected and marginalized in achieving the SDGs [4].

The SDGs have been officially adopted by all UN member states as a set of international norms. The agenda in the SDGs is formed from international public policy dialogues involving various actors including UN member states, regional and international organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector. Based on the agreed global consensus, those involved in it are responsible for demonstrating the importance of the SDGs goals, so that they can be applied universally regardless of the level of development of each country [5]. National actions aimed at tracking progress towards achievement require timely, easily accessible data collection, and require follow-up and review at the regional level. The emphasis on state responsibility is increasingly felt in smaller domestic areas such as rural areas. These small areas increasingly feel the need to adopt and adapt to the SDGs as international norms that are translated into national policies or norms to be applied at the local level [6].

As a form of review, the localization of SDGs in rural Malaysia emphasizes multisectoral and pragmatic approach to meet the needs of rural communities. This process aligns national policies with the global SDGs framework by considering local contexts, especially in economic, social and environmental aspects. The main focus is on improving rural infrastructure, creating jobs outside the agricultural sector, and increasing agricultural output so that rural communities are not left behind. In addition, inclusive development is needed that prioritizes vulnerable groups such as women, indigenous peoples, and poor groups. The main challenges in localization of SDGs in Malaysia is coordination and governance, where overlapping government roles can complicate policy implementation. More collaboration between central, state, and local levels of government is needed, as well as streamlining of bureaucracy. Synergy between rural and urban areas is also important to connect rural areas to economic opportunities through increased connectivity and integration into broader value chains. Localization of SDGs in Malaysia requires coherent policy planning, multisectoral collaboration, and empowerment of rural communities through better infrastructure, economic diversification, and inclusive governance [7].

Indonesia as a member state of the UN since 1950, has participated in approving the SDGs as a new global agenda for development (The United Nations in Indonesia). Therefore, Indonesia sees the need to adopt the SDGs to be applied in the sustainability of the country's life. However, the adoption of SDGs at the national level in Indonesia requires adjustments to the development conditions in Indonesia [8]. This is because the social, economic, and demographic conditions of each country, especially Indonesia, are different from each other. For this reason, the adoption of SDGs into policies at the local level in Indonesia must be adjusted to national needs and interests [9]. As a form of seriousness in implementing the SDGs goals, the Indonesian government has issued several regulations. The formation of Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a form of the seriousness of the Indonesian government in carrying out its commitment to achieving the SDGs in Indonesia [10]. Based on these regulations, the SDGs adopted at the local level still adhere to the principles of inclusive development, holistic integration, and leaving no one behind.

In order to cover a wider range of SDGs achievement in the regions, the government has involved the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration as one of the implementing agencies for the SDGs. In 2021, the ministry realized that in the context of village development and empowerment, integrated control was needed based on the needs of villagers through the collection of micro data by village officials. Therefore, awareness of the need for control moved the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration to adopt and localize the SDGs into Village SDGs [11]. Localization of SDGs is the process of defining, implementing, and monitoring strategies at the local level to achieve development goals and objectives practically, effectively and efficiently at the global, national, and subnational levels. The achievement of SDGs localization is directly related to the capacity of local governments to ensure that their communities have basic access to services that support a higher standard of living. Therefore, the role of local governments must be more active in implementing policies that top down and prioritize regional interests [12]. 18 goals and 222 targets for meeting the needs of residents, regional development, and village institutions are contained in the Village SDGs which are an integrated effort to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals. Regulation of the Minister of Villages Number 21 of 2020 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds which is the first step to achieve Village SDGs. Village data collected by village volunteers then becomes the property of the village which is then processed and processed through the Village Information System (SID) which is a tool for tracking the progress and problems of each village [13].

To have a better understand about the process of adopting SDGs norms at the Village level through the Village SDGs policies, this research aims to answer the following question:

- What is the process of adopting SDGs norms in Village SDGs policies in Sumberjaya Village?

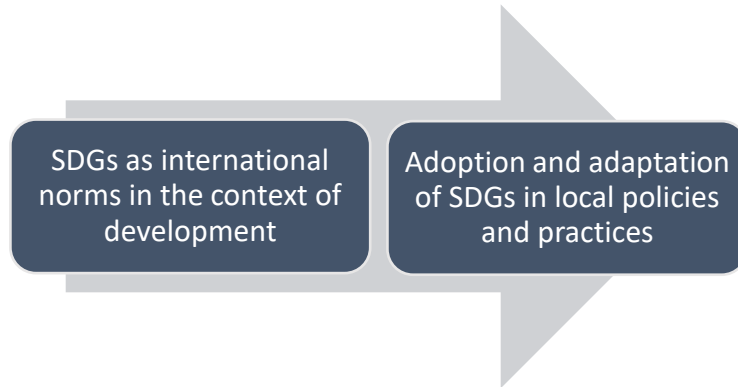
2. Method

This study is using qualitative method that has focuses on understanding the meaning and context of phenomena. This method is characterized by its holistic approach, emphasizing processes and interactions [14]. This study emphasizes the interpretive nature of qualitative data, which is derived from in-depth analysis of field observations (literature review) and interviews.

2.1 Concept Operationalization

Concept	Empirical Evidence	Data Form
International Norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation SDGs as international norms. 	Books, scientific articles, official websites
Localization of International Norms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms for adoption and adaptation of international norms. • Localization of SDGs • Local policies regarding SDGs. • Implementation of Village SDGs in Sumberjaya Village as as a form of localization of international norms. 	Official documents, interviews, scientific articles, media coverage mass.

2.2 Research Designs



Based on the conceptual diagram above, the author aims to explain the SDGs as an international norm in the context of global development, which is localized into local policies and practices in Indonesia. Indonesia has undertaken this as a contribution to achieving the global agenda by 2030. As an analytical tool in this research, the two variables in the conceptual diagram have a cause-and-effect relationship (correlation) that is mutually interconnected. The relationship between the SDGs as an international norm in the context of development and its localization (adoption and adaptation) at the local level involves three main points as the mechanism of the causal relationship. These three main points include the process of localizing or internalizing the SDGs into local policies; the involvement of stakeholders at the local level; and the form of capacity development undertaken by international institutions.

3. Results and Discussion

The SDGs, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, outline a comprehensive plan for sustainable development. They address a range of global challenges, including climate change, inequality, resource management, productivity and poverty. The SDGs emphasize that achieving sustainability requires a holistic approach that takes into account social, economic and environmental factors simultaneously.

The SDGs recognize the interconnectedness of different dimensions of sustainability. Improving one aspect can impact others, leading to both positive and negative consequences. Therefore, policies must be designed carefully to avoid unintended consequences and promote overall well-being for current and future generations.

Achieving the SDGs requires a collaborative and inclusive approach. Stakeholders with diverse interests and perspectives must be involved in developing and implementing policies. Coordination across levels of government and participation from the public and private sectors are critical to successful implementation. Working together, we can create a sustainable future for all.

However, to optimize Village SDGs effectively, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration in an effort has initiated the concept of SDGs as a competition. Every year, the Ministry of Villages in order to commemorate Village SDGs Day has opened a competition for villages with the highest SDGs achievements to receive an award for their achievements. The program in its mechanism has shifted the SDGs paradigm that emphasizes inclusive and collaborative cooperation into a competition that creates competition between regions. The motivation in achieving SDGs is no longer to build awareness of social and environmental responsibility, but to get an award [15].

Picture 1. News regarding the village SDGs' highest achievement award



Source: Kompas News

According to SID Village records, the achievement of SDGs in Tambun South District is 49.69%. One of the Sumberjaya villages located precisely in Tambun South District, Bekasi Regency, geographically has an area of 636 hectares [16]. Although geographically located not far from Jakarta as the center of infrastructure development and with the highest labor wages nationally, the achievement of SDGs in the village did not reach 50% of the target. According to SID Village data on Village Characteristics and Potential in November 2023, Sumberjaya Village was recorded as having a population of 113,013 people (SID Village). With the quality of human resources in several parts of Sumberjaya Village which is still low, resulting in the potential for people with high levels of poverty, weak access to education and slow technological development. Therefore, the status of village development progress in Sumberjaya Village is still included in the developing village [17]. With these demographic conditions, it is necessary to improve village development more comprehensive, both in terms of human resources, natural resources, and technology utilization [18]. Therefore, this is a driving force regarding the importance of implementing Village SDGs holistically.

Picture 2. Village SDGs Achievement of South Tambun District



Village SDGs as a program initiated by the Ministry of Villages is a strengthening program for cases that occur in a village. Sumberjaya as one of the villages has absorbed and implemented Village SDGs programs. However, because Sumberjaya Village has a high population condition, it experiences complexity in implementing Village SDGs. However, Sumberjaya Village continues to strive optimally to continue the SDGs program through various efforts that can be described as follows.

3.1. Multi-stakeholders Collaboration

One of the main focuses of the SDGs is collaboration various stakeholders. The concept of partnership, which places a strong focus on all stakeholders, makes the SDGs very possible to be realized [19]. Multi-stakeholder collaboration is essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These collaborative efforts involve a range of actors, including governments, civil society organizations, and community groups, working together to address complex development challenges. By combining their expertise, resources, and perspectives, these stakeholders can create more effective and inclusive solutions.

The government plays an important role in facilitating and coordinating these partnerships. They often create national frameworks and platforms that encourage collaboration across sectors. For example, many countries have created National SDG Platforms where stakeholders can discuss progress, share best practices, and identify areas for improvement.

Civil society organizations are essential to ensure that marginalized communities are included. in talks. Groups advocating for needs vulnerable populations and provide valuable insights into local challenges. Their participation helps ensure that national strategies are tailored to meet the specific needs of all citizens.

This Community participation is also equally important for the success of multi-stakeholder partnerships. By involving community members directly in the decision-making process, the government can ensure that grassroots concerns are addressed and citizens feel ownership of the national development plan.

This partnership has several main functions. One important function is capacity building, which involves providing training and support to various stakeholders. For example, training programs for small-scale farmers or health workers can help them implement sustainable practices more effectively. Another key function is knowledge sharing, which involves disseminating best practices and research findings among various stakeholders. interest. learning and innovation. Finally, multi-stakeholder collaboration can help ensure policy coherence across departments and levels of government. By integrating environmental, social and economic goals, these partnerships can foster a more holistic approach to achieving the SDGs [20].

In an interview with Mr. Amir, one of the Sumberjaya village officials, it is clear that there has been a paradigm shift in the implementation of the Village SDGs. Initially, cooperation may have been considered an obligation or program requirement. However, over time, the people of Sumberjaya Village have internalized the values of the SDGs. They realize that the social and environmental problems faced by the village are interrelated and require collaborative solutions. As a result, cooperation between residents, village institutions, and even with outside parties has become an integral part of everyday life.

3.2. Stunting Prevention Program



Picture 3. Documentation of vitamin giving to infants and pregnant women in Sumberjaya Village to prevent stunting

Indonesia has fully committed to achieving the SDGs. Preventing stunting is a critical focus in achieving point 2 of the SDGs, which aims to end all forms of malnutrition. Sumberjaya Village is very concerned about and combating stunting or malnutrition, especially in children under 5 years of age. There are two cases of stunting in Sumberjaya Village which have now been seriously resolved to reach zero cases. Furthermore, the case has now reached the recovery stage, where the two children who experienced malnutrition have grown as they should (have met the standards). As a form of prevention, the Sumberjaya Village apparatus has collaborated and provided counseling together with the Community Health Centre and local residents, especially the Family Welfare Empowerment Movement Team. Collaboration is carried out to build an Integrated Service Post (Posyandu) which actively carries out nutritional interventions and health services for pregnant women and toddlers by conducting early detection of stunting and providing supplements [21].

3.3. BUMDes

Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) are legal entities in the village. In accordance with regulation, where the Village Office is a place of public service, not a business institution. To build a more integrated pillar of the community economy, a new institution is needed within the village that is commercial in nature [22]. In this case, the Village Head acts as an executive element that oversees the operations of BUMDes. Furthermore, BUMDes Sumberjaya was built to achieve at least two main pillars.

Picture 4. BUMDes Agraparna Sumberjaya Village



Pillars of social development

- (1) The management of BUMDes Sumberjaya consists of members of the local community who are empowered with the aim of providing employment and improving the standard of living of the community.
- (2) BUMDes helps provide skills and increases community productivity by providing counseling and learning materials in managing BUMDes.

Pillars of Economic Development

- (1) BUMDes has improve the welfare of rural communities by providing goods and services needed by the community at affordable prices.
- (2) The existence of BUMDes has encouraged the development of partnerships with other commercial institutions with the aim of building a sustainable economy.

3.4. Related to budgeting

The Village Fund is a government program that aims to accelerate development at the village level as a form of implementation of Law No. 6/2014 on Villages. The government has channeled funds amounting to Rp. 257 trillion from 2015 to 2019. From 2015 to 2019, village funds have shown very significant development results in rural areas. The utilization of the Village Fund itself is divided into two aspects, namely to support community economic activities and improve the quality of life of village communities [23].

According to interviews conducted, Sumberjaya Village has received at least a Village Fund budget of 1.2 billion. The funds are disbursed by the Ministry of Villages to run programs, including the Village SDGs. In the operational system for using the Village Fund, there are several regulations that must be adhered to. There are three main points in the regulations that must at least be fulfilled in the use of the Village Fund, namely community infrastructure, efforts to develop the people's economy, and human resource development. In particular, the use of the Village Fund is not for technical matters in the field. Instead, the Village Fund is aimed at long-established village programs.

4. Conclusion

The implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Sumberjaya involves multiple actors, including local government officials, civil society organizations, and village-level institutions. These stakeholders play a crucial role in fostering collaboration and building capacity for achieving the SDGs. Community participation and cooperation with external partners have become central to Sumberjaya's approach, highlighting the importance of collective efforts in addressing complex social and environmental challenges. Over time, the village has

successfully internalized the values of the SDGs, demonstrating the role of stakeholder engagement in advancing sustainable development.

Despite its proximity to Jakarta and its large population, Sumberjaya Village has achieved only 49.69% of the SDG targets, reflecting relatively low progress. The challenges in implementing the Village SDGs stem from several factors, including the high population density, prevalent poverty, limited access to education, and slow technological development. Nevertheless, Sumberjaya has continued to make efforts through multi-stakeholder collaboration, with a particular focus on stunting prevention and economic empowerment initiatives, such as Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes). These efforts aim to improve both the social and economic aspects of village life, though challenges remain.

In terms of budgeting, Sumberjaya Village has received 1.2 billion rupiahs from the Village Fund to support its SDG programs. This budget is allocated to various development initiatives, including the improvement of community infrastructure, economic growth, and human resource development. The fund's use is governed by stringent regulations to ensure its alignment with long-term development goals rather than short-term technical projects. This financial support plays a vital role in enabling the village to address pressing development needs while adhering to national priorities.

The introduction of a competitive element to the Village SDGs program by the Ministry of Villages has further influenced its implementation. Villages with the highest SDG achievements are recognized and rewarded, shifting the focus from collaboration and collective responsibility to competition. This shift has altered the motivation behind SDG implementation, as the pursuit of awards now drives many villages. While the competition may foster improvements in some areas, it risks undermining the original spirit of inclusivity and cooperation that the SDGs are meant to promote. Consequently, this competitive approach may complicate efforts to build sustainable, cooperative relationships across regions.

In summary, the key points related to actor capacity, the challenges of implementation, budgetary allocations, and the competitive dynamics within the Village SDGs program reflect the complexities faced by Sumberjaya Village in achieving sustainable development goals. The village's experience underscores the importance of collaboration, careful financial management, and a balanced approach to fostering both cooperation and achievement in the pursuit of the SDGs.

5. Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that this research was conducted independently and free from any conflict of interest. No third party, whether an individual or an organization, exerted significant influence on the research design, data collection, data analysis, or interpretation of the results. All data sources used in this research have been disclosed transparently, and no funding was received from parties with commercial or political interests in the outcomes of this research.

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