

Sustainable Village: Action Research in Kumpulrejo, Argomulyo District, Salatiga City, Central Java

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Abstract

The issue of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs as stated in Government Regulations No. 59 of 2017, still reaping various problems related to the position of the Regional Government which is not actively involved in the implementation of the SDGs and is not fully supported by stakeholders. It is necessary to conduct action research with a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach. Through surveys and data mining through FGDs related to potentials and problems, the objectives of sustainable development can be identified in order to realize a sustainable village. The results showed that of the 17 SDGs, only 12 SDGs could be implemented at the district level, while the rest were the responsibility of the bureaucrat at the local government level. The potential that can support the achievement of SDGs in Kumpulrejo village is to rely on livestock business, especially cattle.

Keywords

development planning;
sustainable development goals;
sustainable urban village



I. Introduction

This paper is the result of research conducted by the Regional Research and Development Planning Agency of Salatiga City with Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, Social and Communications Faculty related to the analysis of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, in 2020, discussions will be held to discuss the follow-up to various research results by reducing them to SDGs achievements at the village level. (Nawir et al., 2022) This research needs to be carried out because efforts to achieve the SDGs target as a global development agenda do not only rely on the central government level, but instead depend on the mobility of the regency level and even to the district level.

From the results of various studies on the achievement of SDGs in the last 10 years in Indonesia, it shows that it has not succeeded in reducing maternal mortality, access to sanitation and drinking water, and decreasing the prevalence of AIDS and HIV. This is because the local government; (1) not actively involved in the implementation of the MDGs and (2) not fully supported by stakeholders. The question is how can local governments and stakeholders be better prepared and able to implement the SDGs? (Iskandar, 2020)

One of the efforts to encourage the success of SDGs in Salatiga City is to provide information for policy making, not only through integrating SDGs in regional planning documents but also by mapping the potentials and problems at the district by involving the role of actors in the process of planning, implementing and evaluating development for the achievement of the SDGs in accordance with PP no. 59 of 2017. (PP RI No. 59 Th. 2017 Tentang Pelaksanaan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, 2017).

This study uses The Development Planning. Planning can be divided into two versions, first, the version that sees planning as a technique or profession that requires expertise, while the second version is the version that sees planning (development) as a collective activity that must involve the whole community, either directly or indirectly (Prihatin et al., 2019).

The issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 is a strategic step taken by the Government of Indonesia to anticipate and accelerate the achievement of targets in the Sustainable Development Goals, through the stages of integrating or synchronizing the Sustainable Development Goals in development planning. Therefore, integrating the SDGs into all planning documents, both macro planning and sectoral planning documents, such as poverty reduction plans, TB control, HIV/AIDs control, Bureaucratic Reform, achieving minimum service standards and so on. to the sub-district level, is a necessity that must be fulfilled by government agencies, both at the center and in the regions. it can be seen why the SDGs are a positive momentum and asset for Regional Heads and the bureaucracy under them (Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, 2020).

In the context of developing SDGs urban villages, the synchronization of indicators and formulation of strategic issues refers to the 11 (eleven) Sustainable Development Goals of the 17 (seventeen) Goals contained in the Sustainable Development Goals, namely: Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, and Goal 16 (Sutopo et al., 2014).

Development planning to make Kumpulrejo Village an SDGs Village, this activity focuses on efforts to allocate government resources effectively and efficiently, to support the achievement of SDGs Village as the core of the research scope. Journal article entitled Impact of the Climate Village in the Neighborhood Association Jambangan Village, Surabaya City by Aldi Permana Santoso, Tjitjik Rahaju at *Publika Journal* said that Impact of the Climate Village Program in Jambangan Village, Surabaya City, namely: 1) Individual Impact, the community consciously wants to support these activities and participate in the implementation of the Program, 2) Organizational Impact, community availability in bank activities waste to participate in the running of the program, 3) Community Impact, availability of community for community service in cleaning the Jambangan environment on a scheduled basis, 4) Impact of Social Institutions and Systems, RT and PKK collaboration in the form of activities to create a clean and healthy environment (Santoso & Aldi Permana, 2020).

It is important to conduct a study on SDGs in Kumpulrejo Village as a model and effort to develop regional innovation activities in Salatiga City: (1) identify the most important potentials and problems in Kumpulrejo Village so that it can become an icon in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; and (2) Identify relevant indicators of Sustainable Development Goals in Kumpulrejo Village.

Therefore, a study on SDGs in Kumpulrejo Village as a model as well as an effort to develop regional innovation activities in Salatiga City is important, especially for; (1) identify the most important potentials and problems in Kumpulrejo Village so that it can become an icon in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals; and (2) Identify relevant indicators of Sustainable Development Goals in Kumpulrejo Village.

This research includes action research research in the field of development planning, especially to achieve sustainable development which must be carried out by the local government of Salatiga City referring to the mandate of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Sustainable Development. As action research, the research method used is Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA), where the involvement of development actors at the kelurahan level will be actively involved, especially to provide.

In addition to conducting field surveys, data is collected through various Focus Group Discussion (FGD) processes or Focus Group Discussions at the City, Kelurahan and Rukun Warga (RW) levels. The data that will be collected is related to the existing urban village data to assess the achievement of the SDGs and the problems and potential of the area to support the achievement of the SDGs. The analytical technique used is to categorize the existing data to formulate strategic issues to formulate programs and activities to implement the Action Plan to realize sustainable village.(Kementerian PPN, 2020).

II. Review of Literature

Overview of Kumpulrejo Village

Kumpurejo Village, Argomulyo District, is one of the villages in Salatiga City which is located at the foot of Mount Merbabu. The area of Kelurahan is ±629,030 hectares where most of it is dry land up to +517.012 ha, and other land is +112,018 ha. To run the government administration, Kumpulrejo. Supporting the socio-economic activities of the community, including supporting public services, has been equipped with various supporting facilities, such as education, health, government facilities, sports facilities and open spaces as well as worship facilities.

The total population until 2019 was 11,480 people, consisting of 4,316 males and 4,311 females. In terms of education, most of them graduated from elementary school, with the type of work as casual laborers and private employees. Until now, the status of Kumpulrejo village is as one of the villages with the highest poverty rate in Salatiga City. More details can be seen in Figure 1 below.

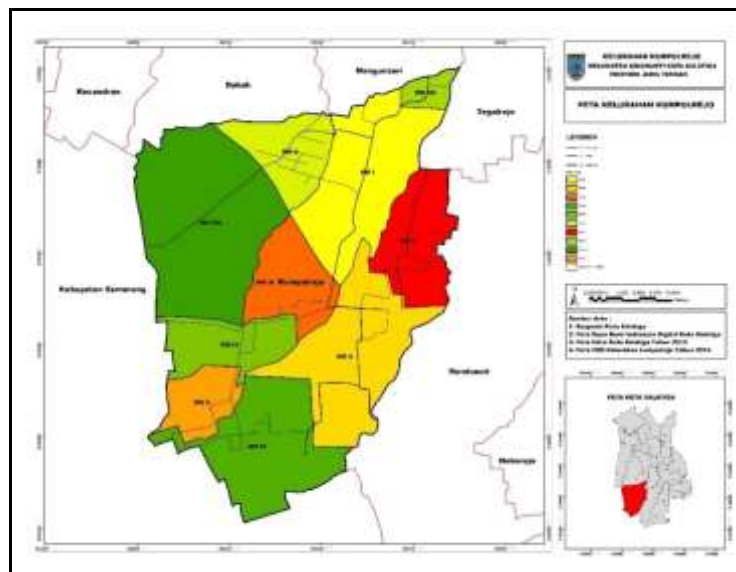


Figure 1. Map of Kumpulrejo Village

The main potential of Kumpulrejo Village is the agricultural sector, especially cassava, corn, chili, ginger and sweet potato as well as rice and livestock, especially goats and cows. Other potentials are human resources, institutions and the character of the community in harmony, mutual cooperation, and religion (Fauzi, 2018).

III. Discussion

3.1 SDGs Achievements

Towards SDGs Overall is based on how far the achievement of SDGs has been implemented in Kumpulrejo Village. The SDGs achievement assessment is then carried out based on existing conditions and data availability, so the synchronization of indicators and formulation of SDGs strategic issues refers to the 12 Goals of the 17 Goals contained in the SDGs, namely: (1) No Poverty; (2) No Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Environmental Sanitation; (8) Guaranteeing Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns; (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing Gaps; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.(SDGs, 2018)

Based on the results of calculations and data processing, it shows that the indicators for SDGs in the Kumpulrejo area have been implemented and achieved the target of 33.% (14 indicators) of a total of 42 indicators that can support the achievement of SDGs at the Salatiga City level. Salatiga City still faces a long challenge in achieving the SDGs indicators. This is based on the achievement of the number of indicators that have reached the national target. The achievement of the Kumpulrejo Village SDGs indicator against the target of Salatiga City is obtained by the proportions shown in table 1 below.

Table 1. Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of Kumpulrejo Village

No	SDG's	Sustainable Development Goals
1.	1	Ending Poverty in All Forms Everywhere
2.	2	Eliminating Hunger, Achieving Food Security and Good Nutrition, and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture
3.	3	Ensuring a Healthy Life and Improving the Well-Being of All Residents of All Ages
4.	4	Ensuring Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Increasing Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All
5.	5	Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women
6.	6	Ensuring Availability and Sustainable Management of Clean Water and Sanitation
7.	8	Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth, Productive and Comprehensive Job Opportunities, and Decent Work for All
	9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industries and encourage innovation
8.	10	Addressing urgent measures to address climate change and its impacts
9.	11	Making inclusive cities and settlements safe, resilient and sustainable
10.	12	Ensuring sustainable production and consumption patterns
11.	16	Strengthening Inclusive and Peaceful Societies for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

3.2 Strategic Issues

Strategic issues in the context of achieving SDGs in Kumpulrejo Village are as follows:

- 1) Achieving Goals 1. Ending All Forms of Poverty Everywhere is shown in table 2. below.

Table 2. Targets and Indicators Goal 1

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
The decline in the poverty rate in 2019 to 7-8%	Increase family income to defend from poverty
Increasing the percentage of the population participating in health insurance. Health Sector to a minimum of 95% in 2019	Increasing the percentage of the population who are participants in health insurance
Increasing the percentage of poor and vulnerable persons with disabilities who received assistance to fulfill basic needs in 2019 to 17.12%	Increasing number of recipients of assistance to fulfill basic needs for persons with disabilities, the poor and vulnerable
The decline in the number of very poor families receiving conditional cash transfers to 2.8 million in 2019	The number of poor families who receive conditional cash assistance is still increasing
Increased access to safe drinking water for the lowest 40% of the population in 2019 to 100%.	There are still members of the kumpulrejo community who have not had access to proper drinking water
Increased access to proper sanitation for the lowest 40% of the population in 2019 to 100%	There are still some communities in kumpulrejo who have not had access to proper sanitation
Increasing the number of low-income households that can access decent housing in 2019 to 18.6 million for the lowest 40% of the population	There are still kumpulrejo people who have not yet accessed proper housing
Increased access to lighting for the bottom 40% of the population to 100% by 2019	All citizens have access to information

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 2) Achievement of Goal 2. Eliminating Hunger, Achieving Food Security and Good Nutrition, and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture is shown in table 3. Below

Table 3. Targets and Indicators Goal 2

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Stunting prevalence (short and very short) in children under two years old	There is still a prevalence of stunting in children under two years old
Malnutrition prevalence (weight/height) in children less than 5 years old, by type)	Malnutrition is still prevalent

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 3) Achieving Goal 3. Ensuring a Healthy Life and Improving the Well-being of All Residents of All Ages is shown in table 4. Below

Table 4. Targets and Indicators Goal 3

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Toddler Mortality Rate per 1000 live births.	The reduction in infant mortality
The decline in infant mortality per 1000 live births in 2019 to 24	The reduction in infant mortality
Number of People Needing Intervention on Neglected Tropical Diseases (Filiariasis and Leprosy)	People's reluctance to seek treatment
The decline in the prevalence of high blood pressure in 2019 to 24.3%	Not all citizens want to check blood pressure regularly
The prevalence of obesity in the population aged 18 years and over in 2019 did not increase to 15.4%	There is no data that accommodates the problem of obesity
Number of adverse drug abusers and alcohol users, who access medical rehabilitation services	There is no data that supports the problem of drug abuse
Number of people accessing post-rehabilitation services	No data yet
The number of victims of drug abuse who receive social rehabilitation in institutions according to service standards	No data yet
The controlled prevalence rate of drug abuse at the end of 2019 was 0.02% (2015: 0.05%).	There is no accurate data regarding the prevalence rate of drug abuse
Increased coverage of the National Health Insurance in 2019 at least 95%	Almost all citizens are covered by the national health insurance
Percentage of smoking in the population aged 15 years.	No data yet

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 4) Achievement of Goal 4. Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality of Education and Increase Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All is shown in table 5. below.

Table 5. Targets and Indicators Goal 4

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
The increase in the average literacy rate of the population aged over 15 years in 2019 to 96.1%	There are still people who are not literate, especially in the elderly

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 5) Achieving Goal 5. Achieving Gender Equality and Empowering Women is shown in table 6. below.

Table 6. Targets and Indicators Goal 5

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-64 years) experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence) by a partner or former partner in the last 12 months	It is necessary to collect data related to physical violence against adult women and girls
Decreasing prevalence of cases of violence against girls in 2019	Need data collection related to cases of violence against girls

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Increasing the percentage of cases of violence against women who received comprehensive services in 2019 to 70%	Serving cases of violence against women against women who receive comprehensive services
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who are married or living together before the age of 15 and before the age of 18	It is necessary to collect data regarding women aged 20-24 years who are married or living together

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 6) Achievement of Goal 6. Ensuring Availability and Sustainable Management of Clean Water and Sanitation is shown in table 7. Below

Table 7. Targets and Indicators Goal 6

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Increased access to safe drinking water services in 2019 to 100%	Adequate access to proper drinking water services
Percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation services.	Fulfillment of access to proper sanitation
Proportion of households served by a sewage treatment system	Not all households are served with a slurry management system

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 7) Achievement of Goal 8. Ensuring a Sustainable Pattern of Production and Consumption is shown in table 8. Below

Table 8. Targets and Indicators Goal 8

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Percentage of formal workforce	Need to identify formal workforce
Open unemployment rate by gender and age group	Identified the number of open unemployment by gender and age group
Underemployment rate	Need data on underemployment

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 8) Achievement of Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industry and encourage innovation is shown in table 9. below.

Table 9. Targets and Indicators Goal 9

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Proportion of individuals using mobile phones	It is necessary to collect data related to individuals who use mobile phones
Proportion of individuals using the internet	It is necessary to collect data regarding individuals who use the internet

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

- 9) Achievement of Goal 10. Addressing immediate steps to address climate change and its impacts is shown in table 10. below.

Table 10. Targets and Indicators Goal 10

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
The poverty rate in 2019 was 7-8% of the total population	Increase family income to defend from poverty

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

10) Achievement of Goal 11. Making inclusive cities and settlements safe, resilient and sustainable is shown in table 11. below.

Table 11. Targets and Indicators Goal 11

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Proportion of households that have decent and affordable housing	The limited amount of Homepage Uninhabitable assistance that results in the Homepage Uninhabitable problem being not resolved
Percentage of urban waste handled	Not all waste problems have been handled

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

11) Achievement of Goal 12. Ensure sustainable patterns of production and consumption are shown in table 12. below.

Table 12. Targets and Indicators Goal 12

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Increased integrated waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle/3R) through the operation of 115 city-scale recycle center units with a capacity of 20 tons per day until 2019	Infrastructure and institutional access to waste management 3 R

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

12) Achieving Goal 16. Strengthening Inclusive and Peaceful Communities for Sustainable Development, Providing Access to Justice for All, and Building Effective, Accountable and Inclusive Institutions at All Levels is shown in table 13. below.

Table 13. Targets and Indicators Goal 15

Indicator SDG's	Strategic Issues at the Village Level
Increasing the percentage of children with birth certificates to 85% in 2019	It is necessary to collect data on children on the ownership of birth certificates
Percentage of birth certificate ownership for 40% of the population with lower income	It is necessary to collect data on children on the ownership of birth certificates
Percentage of children with birth certificates	It is necessary to collect data on children on the ownership of birth certificates

Source: Analysis Results, 2019

3.3 Achievement Strategy

Strategy is formulated in two different perspectives: The first perspective, strategy is a broad program to define and achieve organizational goals and carry out its mission. This understanding is more directed at the active role of the organization to implement the

program as an organizational strategy to deal with environmental changes. This strategy is known as the Initiative Strategy. (Abd Rahman Rahim & Radjab, 2017)

The second perspective, strategy is the pattern of organizational responses to the environment over time. This understanding is more directing the organization to be passive, which means that managers will respond and adapt to the environment only if they feel the need to do so. This strategy is known as an adaptive strategy.

In a planning document, strategy plays a very important role, considering that through strategy it has the role of providing a formulation of where an institution will be directed, and how resources are allocated to achieve goals over a certain period of time in various possible environmental conditions.

The formulation of the Strategic Steps is divided into 4 (four) pillars to be achieved by the SDGs, namely: (1) Social Pillars; (2) Environmental Pillar; (3) Economic Pillars; and (4) Pillars of Law and Governance.

Action Plan to Realize Kumpulrejo Village as a Sustainable Village

1) Realizing a Sustainable Social Pillar is shown in table 14 below.

Table 14. Action Plan for Achieving Social Pillars

Indicator	Policy Direction	Strategy	Programs and activities
Decreased poverty rate	Increase family income to defend from poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identification of poor families who have the potential to own a business ➤ Building partnerships with stakeholders for business development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Working capital. ➤ MSME creativity training ➤ Product marketing training.
Increasing the percentage of the population participating in health insurance in the Health Sector	Increasing the percentage of the population who are participants in health insurance	All residents are covered as participants in health insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Health Insurance ➤ Regional Health Insurance
Increasing the percentage of poor and vulnerable persons with disabilities who receive assistance to fulfill their needs	Increasing number of recipients of assistance to fulfill basic needs for persons with disabilities, the poor and vulnerable	Identification of persons with disabilities, ensuring that all receive assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Tools Help ➤ Medical assistance
Decrease in the number of very poor families receiving conditional cash assistance	The number of poor families who receive conditional cash assistance is still increasing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify and classify the number of poor people ➤ Finding the root causes of poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Alleviating the poor with community empowerment programs that further increase family income
Increased access to safe drinking water for	There are still members of the	Identification of residents who do not	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement of clean water

Indicator	Policy Direction	Strategy	Programs and activities
the lowest 40% of the population	kumpulrejo community who have not had access to proper drinking water	have access to clean water	services and ➤ Utilize existing resources
Increased access to proper sanitation for the lowest 40% of the population	There are still some communities in kumpulrejo who have not had access to proper sanitation	Identification of residents who do not have access to clean water	➤ Clean and Healthy Life Behavior socialization ➤ Sanitation Infrastructure Development
Increasing the number of low-income households that can access decent housing in 2019 to 18.6 million for the lowest 40% of the population	There are still kumpulrejo people who have not yet accessed proper housing	Identification of households that do not yet have a decent house	➤ Simple healthy home concept ➤ Construction and assistance of livable houses
Stunting prevalence (short and very short) in children under two years old	There is still a prevalence of stunting in children under two years old	Identifying children under two years who suffer from stunting	Stunting Program
Malnutrition prevalence (weight/height) in children less than 5 years old, by type)	Malnutrition is still prevalent	Identify children under five years who have malnutrition problems	Nutritious feeding program
Toddler Mortality Rate per 1000 live births.	The reduction in infant mortality	Identification of pregnant women	Assistance to pregnant women, training in preparation for childbirth
Decreasing infant mortality per 1000 live births	The reduction in infant mortality	Identify the number of infant deaths	Assistance to pregnant women, training in preparation for childbirth
Number of People Needing Intervention on Neglected Tropical Diseases	People's reluctance to seek treatment	Dissemination to the community to immediately go to the nearest Public Health Center when sick	Socialization, handling of neglected tropical diseases
Decreased prevalence of high blood pressure	Not all citizens want to check blood pressure regularly	Dissemination to the community to immediately go to the nearest Public Health Center when sick	Socialization, handling of neglected tropical diseases
Not increasing the prevalence of obesity in the population aged 18 years and over	There is no data that accommodates the problem of obesity	➤ Identification of obese people starting from Integrated Healthcare Center	Obesity Treatment

Indicator	Policy Direction	Strategy	Programs and activities
Number of adverse drug abusers and alcohol users, who access medical rehabilitation services	There is no data that supports the problem of drug abuse	➤ Identification of drug abuse	Guidance and socialization of the dangers of drug use in schools
Number of people accessing post-rehabilitation services		➤ Identification of drug abuse	Guidance and socialization of the dangers of drug use in schools
The number of victims of drug abuse who receive social rehabilitation in institutions according to service standards		➤ Identification of drug abuse	Guidance and socialization of the dangers of drug use in schools
Controlling the prevalence rate of drug abuse	There is no accurate data regarding the prevalence rate of drug abuse	Identification of drug abuse	Guidance and socialization of the dangers of drug use in schools
Increased coverage of the National Health Insurance	Almost all citizens are covered by the national health insurance	Identification of residents who have not received health insurance	National Health Insurance Programs
Percentage of smoking in the population aged 15 years	No data yet	Identification of smoking children under 15 years old	socialization of the dangers of smoking in elementary and middle schools
Proportion of women and girls (aged 15-64 years) experiencing physical, sexual, or emotional violence) by a partner or former partner in the last 12 months	It is necessary to collect data related to physical violence against adult women and girls	Identification of physical violence against women and girls	Outreach to schools and community groups
Decreasing prevalence of cases of violence against girls	Need data collection related to cases of violence against girls	Identification of physical violence against women and girls	Outreach to schools and community groups
Increased percentage of cases of violence against women receiving comprehensive services	Serving cases of violence against women who receive comprehensive services	Identification of physical violence against women and girls	Outreach to schools and community groups
Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who are married or living together before the age of 15 and before the age of 18	It is necessary to collect data regarding women aged 20-24 years who are married or living together	Identification of women aged 20-24 years who are married or living together	Outreach to schools and community groups

2) Realizing the Pillars of a Sustainable Environment is shown in table 15 below.

Table 15. Environmental Pillar Achievement Action Plan

Indicator	Policy Direction	Strategy	Programs and activities
Increased access to safe drinking water	There are still members of the kumpulrejo community who have not had access to proper drinking water	Identification of residents who do not have access to clean water	Improvement of clean water services through Regional Drinking Water Company and take advantage of existing resources
Percentage of households that have access to proper sanitation services.	There are still some communities in kumpulrejo who have not had access to proper sanitation	identification of residents who do not have access to clean water	Socialization of Clean and Healthy Life Behavior, Sanitation Infrastructure Development
Proportion of households served by a sewage treatment system	Not all households are served by the feces management system	Identification of households served by fecal management	Construction of Integrated Waste Treatment Plant
Improved integrated waste management	Infrastructure and institutional access to waste management 3 R	Identification of waste management groups	Integrated waste management training and development
Percentage of urban waste handled	Not all waste problems have been handled	Identification of waste management groups	Integrated waste management training and development
Improved integrated waste management	Infrastructure and institutional access to waste management 3 R	Identification of waste management groups	Integrated waste management training and development

3) Realizing the Pillars of a Sustainable Economy is shown in table 16 below.

Table 16. Action Plan for Achieving the Economic Pillar

Indicator	Policy Direction	Strategy	Programs and activities
Percentage of formal workforce	Need to identify formal workforce	Identification of formal workforce	Socialization and data collection
Open unemployment rate by gender and age group	Identified the number of open unemployment by gender and age group	Identification of open unemployment	Socialization and data collection
Underemployment rate	Need data on underemployment	Identification of underemployed	Socialization and data collection
Proportion of individuals using mobile phones	It is necessary to collect data related to individuals who use mobile phones	Identification of individuals using mobile phones	Socialization and data collection
Proportion of individuals using the internet	It is necessary to collect data regarding individuals who use	Internet user identification	Socialization and data collection

Indicator	Policy Direction	Strategy	Programs and activities
	the internet		
Poverty rate reduced	Increase family income to defend from poverty	Increase family income to defend from poverty	Business capital, MSME creativity,

3) Realizing the Pillars of Law and Sustainable Governance is shown in table 17 below

Table 17. Action Plan for Achieving the Pillars of Law and Governance

Indicator	Policy Direction	Strategy	Programs and activities
Increased percentage of children with birth certificates	It is necessary to collect data on children on the ownership of birth certificates	Identification of the child's birth and possession of a birth certificate	Socialization to community groups about the importance of birth certificates
Percentage of birth certificate ownership for 40% of the population with lower income	It is necessary to collect data on children on the ownership of birth certificates	Identification of the child's birth and possession of a birth certificate	Socialization to community groups about the importance of birth certificates
Percentage of children with birth certificates	It is necessary to collect data on children on the ownership of birth certificates	Identification of the child's birth and possession of a birth certificate	Socialization to community groups about the importance of birth certificates

IV. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that: the 17 SGD Goals, only 12 SGD Goals can be applied to turn Kumpulrejo Village into a sustainable district, namely; (1) No Poverty; (2) No Hunger; (3) Healthy and Prosperous Life; (4) Quality Education; (5) Gender Equality; (6) Clean Water and Environmental Sanitation; (8) Guaranteeing Sustainable Production and Consumption Patterns; (9) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; (10) Reducing Gaps; (11) Sustainable Cities and Settlements; (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; (16) Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Kumpulrejo has potential that can be used to become an icon in the context of realizing a Sustainable Village, namely in the livestock sector, especially cattle. The problems faced in realizing the continued Kumpulrejo Village are the lack of coordination between the supporting bureaucrat and the lack of support for sustainable development planning.

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