



Implementation of Village SDGs in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Bali Province

Luh Gita Andari

Dinas Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Desa, Kependudukan dan Catatan Sipil Provinsi Bali

E-mail: dpmddukcapil@baliprov.go.id



Abstrak

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui SDGs Desa dalam percepatan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Provinsi Bali dari indikator Dana Desa dan Pemuktahiran IDM

Metode Penelitian: Penelitian ini merupakan kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif. Penelitian Statistik Deskriptif ini digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan fenomena-fenomena dalam pelaksanaan penelitian. analisis secara kualitatif digunakan untuk memberi deskripsi berupa kata-kata terhadap hasil penelitian

Hasil dan Temuan: SDGs Desa yang dilaksanakan di Provinsi Bali telah Mendukung Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan serta Bali menjadi peringkat pertama indeks desa Membangun Tingkat Nasional.

Implikasi: SDGs Desa salah satu pendukung percepatan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan di Provinsi Bali

Kata kunci: SDGs Desa, dana desa, indeks desa membangun, Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine village SDGs (SDGs desa) in accelerating the goals of sustainable development in the province of Bali from the indicators of Dana Desa (village fund) and IDM (Indeks Membangun Desa/village development index) Update.

Research methods: This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Descriptive statistic research is used to describe phenomena in the conduct of research. Qualitative analysis is used to provide a description in the form of words to the results of the research

Results and discussion: SDGs Desa that have been implemented in the Province of Bali have Supported the Sustainable Development Goals and Bali has become the first rank in the National Development Village Index

Implication: SDGs Desa is one of the supporters of accelerating the achievement of sustainable development goals in Bali Province.

Keywords: Village SDGs, village funds, village development index, Sustainable Development Goals.

Article History

Received on
23 September 2021

Revised on
26 October 2021

Accepted on
6 November 2021

INTRODUCTION

Development is a business or series of planned growth and change efforts for the better. While the purpose of development is to be able to realize a just, prosperous, and prosperous society both materially and spiritually. In the implementation of the development to be in accordance with the objectives that have been set, then in its implementation it is very much supported by good management and organization,

because management contains elements of well-organized planning. Without a plan, there is no basis for carrying out development activities in the context of achieving goals. In the framework of a comprehensive, integrated and programmed village development, to achieve its goals and objectives in addition to being supported by good village government management, a clear organization is also very much determined by the participation of the village community concerned. Development effectiveness is a measure of achieving the goals or objectives that have been set. In connection with the effectiveness of the development, the support and assistance from the government in village development itself is very meaningful (Nismawati, 2014).

In Indonesia and many other countries, the overall concept of development in the 1960s and 1970s has always been seen as an economic phenomenon. According to this development concept, the growth of GNP (gross national product) per capita will experience a trickle down effect on the wider community in the form of jobs and other economic opportunities. But in reality, this hypothesis of the capitalists did not happen. The growth of GNP is not followed by the trickle down effect, on the contrary the development of this model creates contradictions, many social problems caused by the development process, ranging from social inequality, environmental damage, to social and cultural vulnerabilities of local communities. Public responses to various social problems are criticism and self-criticism of development theories and strategies by bringing up new development strategies, ranging from human-based development, independent development, development based on meeting basic needs, and sustainable development strategies (Halim Iskandar, 2020) .

In September 2000, the United Nations Millennium Summit (Summit) which was attended by 189 member countries and mostly attended by heads of state and heads of government of member countries, took important decisions in the history of world development, with an inclusive approach. , for the fulfillment of basic human rights. This Millennium Summit agreed and declared the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As a collective agreement, the MDGs are the responsibility of all countries participating in the Millennium Summit, both to their people and jointly between governments. The MDGs have very diverse goals and targets, ranging from reducing poverty and hunger, completing basic education levels, promoting gender equality, reducing child and maternal mortality, overcoming HIV/AIDS and various other diseases, as well as ensuring environmental sustainability and forming partnerships and implementation. development. The MDGs have 8 goals, 18 targets and 48 indicators to be achieved by 2015. Each goal has one or more targets along with several indicators compiled by expert consensus from the UN secretariat, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organization for Economic Development and

Cooperation (OECD), and the World Bank (Halim Iskandar, 2020).

After seeing the big changes due to the implementation of the MDGs, countries have thought about and designed a new development agenda that must be prepared to replace and continue the MDGs. Many parties argue that the development agenda that defines sustainability and equity should be prioritized to become the next development agenda. A development agenda that seeks to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The SDGs are something that is most often discussed to be used as the next development agenda. The term SDGs proposed to be a global development agenda was first proposed by the governments of Colombia, Peru, Guatemala and the United Arab Emirates before the Rio +20 conference in 2012. SDGs are expected to become a development agenda that will complete what has been set by the MDGs and the development agenda that able to face increasing old and new challenges, at least the problem of climate change. The SDGs are also expected to become a transformation agenda that will reshape global developments that are beneficial for future generations. As the result of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio20+) which has emphasized that all international communities must undertake global development in a way where all nations must be responsible for the well-being of people and the planet. In order for the SDGs to become an agenda that is able to cover all circles, many meetings have been held to obtain input and information from all parties in compiling it.

On 31 July 2012, the United Nations Secretary-General elected President Bambang Yudhoyono as co-chair of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons (HLPEP) with David Cameron (UK PM) and Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (President of Liberia). HLPEP is a forum that is expected to become a consultative channel that is sought to become a channel that is more open, inclusive, and involves various parties in formulating inputs related to the post-2015 development agenda. The core of the development agenda drawn up by this forum is ending extreme poverty through sustainable and equitable development. From the HLPEP report, 12 sustainable development goals are proposed. The Open Working Group (OWG) for sustainable development goals which consists of 30 members and has held 13 meetings also proposed 17 sustainable development goals. In addition, the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) under the leadership of Jafrey Sach proposed 10 goals, 30 targets and 100 indicators to become a sustainable development agenda. In an effort to bridge the proposals from the OWG and SDSN, SDSN prepared a draft report entitled Mapping The SDSN Illustrated Indicators Against Zero Goals Identified By The Open Working Group. After that, until now, SDSN has also conducted further studies in order to accommodate these proposals (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2014).

In addition, the differences in the drafting principles between the SDGs and the MDGs provide hope that the world will transform into a better place to live in. In principle, the MDGs focus on development problems in developing and underdeveloped countries, where developed countries are more likely to act as donors. On the other hand, the main principle of the SDGs is universally applicable, with development goals that apply to all underdeveloped, developing and developed countries, along with every citizen (Alisjahbana, 2018).

Indonesia as a member of the PPB is committed to achieving the targets for the Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs). One form of implementation of this commitment is by issuing Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. In an effort to achieve this goal, the Government is trying to explain this law to the village level and integrate it into village development plans, hereinafter known as the Village SDGs. The assumption is that the source of development problems in Indonesia is in the village. With the implementation of Law no. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages provides a large capacity for villages to contribute in solving these problems and accelerating the achievement of SDGs goals (Susanti et al., 2021).

As part of efforts to achieve the national sustainable development goals (SDGs) down to the village level, the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT) issued Permendesa PDTT No. 13 of 2020 concerning Priority for Use of Village Funds in 2021. This regulation regulates priorities for the use of village funds in 2021 which are directed to programs and/or activities to accelerate the achievement of Village SDGs through national economic recovery according to village authority, national priority programs according to authority village, and adaptation of new village habits.

Permendesa PDTT Number 13 of 2020 is motivated by thoughts related to the national development model based on Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals related to achieving sustainable national development goals by updating the SDGs-based IDM which is used by the village government as a basis and an instrument in determining the direction of policy and village development as well as supporting local governments so that they can be more detailed in seeing problems in their regions. The Village SDGs-based data updating is a more detailed Village Development Index (IDM) data update, because there is a deepening of data at the RT, family, and resident levels so that it can provide more information as a data improvement process.

The Village SDGs have contributed 74 percent to the achievement of sustainable national development goals. The 74 percent figure was obtained based on territorial aspects and citizenship aspects. From the territorial aspect, 91 percent of Indonesia's territory is rural area. As many as 12 of the 18 village SDGs objectives are closely related to village territory, especially goals 7 to 18 which are closely related to village territory. In addition, from the aspect of citizenship, 43 percent of Indonesia's population lives in villages and the 6 goals of the SDGs are closely related to villagers. From these conditions, it can be seen that village SDGs have a significant contribution (Halim Iskandar, 2020).

SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) Village is a sustainable development role that is included in the priority program for the use of Village Funds in 2021 with the concept of Village SDGs with five principles for setting priorities for the use of village funds in 2021, namely humanity, justice, diversity, balance of nature and interests. national and has 18 goals which can be seen in the image below:



Figure 1. Village SDGS Goals
(Source: Ministry of Villages, PDT and Transmigration, 2021)

The Village SDGs have been integrated into the national development agenda, then many regions, especially the Province of Bali, have followed up by implementing the SDGs into the regional development agenda through Bali Governor Regulation number 39 of (2019) concerning the Regional Action Plan for the Sustainable Development Goals of Bali Province in 2019 2023. Synergy the vision and mission of

"Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali" through the planned universal development of 2019-2023 with the Village SDGs to Realize the National SDGs are described in 5 priority programs and 1 supporting program which will be described in table 1.

Table 1
Synergy of Bali Provincial Government Priority Programs and Village SDGs

NO	PROGRAM PEMPROV BALI	TARGET SDGS DESA	OUTPUT
1	PROGRAM PRIORITAS PANGAN SANDANGPAPAN	 	DESATANPA KEMISKINAN DAN KELAPARAN
2	PROGRAM PRIORITAS KESEHATAN	  	DESA PEDULI KESEHATAN
3	PROGRAM PRIORITAS PARIWISATA	   	DESA EKONOMI TUMBUH MERATA
4	PROGRAM PRIORITAS PENDIDIKAN	 	DESA PEDULI PENDIDIKAN DAN RAMAH PEREMPUAN
5	PROGRAM PRIORITAS JAMINAN SOSIAL DAN KETENAGAKERJAAN		DESA BERJEJARING
6	PROGRAM PRIORITAS ADAT, AGAMA, TRADISI, SENI, DAN BUDAYA	 	DESA TANGGAP BUDAYA
7	PROGRAM PENDUKUNG INFRASTRUKTUR ENERGI DAN LINGKUNGAN HIDUP	   	DESA PEDULI LINGKUNGAN

(Source: PMD Dukcapil Office of Bali Province, 2021)

Based on table 1, it can be seen that the priority programs of the Bali Provincial Government for sustainable development goals are supported by the Village SDGs so that they can produce the expected outputs to support the National SDGs. By

implementing the Village SDGs, it directly supports and accelerates the Bali Province Sustainable Development Goals which have been translated into 6 priority programs and 1 supporting program. As well as in the preparation of the 22 Bali Development Missions contained in the 2018-2013 RPJMD of the Bali Provincial Government, which were aligned with the objectives in the TPB/SDGs which were later localized into Village SDGs (Bali Provincial Government, 2019)

In supporting the implementation of the Village SDGs which accelerate the sustainable development goals of the Province of Bali, 2 indicators can be seen to measure its implementation, namely the Village Fund and updating of data based on the Village SDGs in the Province of Bali. The use of village funds is prioritized for programs and/or activities to accelerate the achievement of the Village SDGs through national economic recovery according to village authority, national priority programs according to village authority, and adaptation of new village habits.

While updating the Village SDGs-based data, which is a more detailed Village Development Index (IDM) data update so that it can provide information and deepen data at the smallest level at the family level that can be used as a reference and consideration in determining the direction of policies to be taken as well as knowing the shortcomings. owned by the village for further processing in the Village Information System to produce recommendations for improving village development and community empowerment.

This study aims to explain the implementation of the Village Fund and the Updating of Village Index Data in Bali Province as an indicator of the implementation of the Village SDGs in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals of Bali Province.

RESEARCH METHODS

The type of research used is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2009:21) defining descriptive research is the method used to describe or analyze an object as it is (Atthahara, 2019), to describe the realization of the use of the Village Fund and the Updating of the Village Building Index that has been implemented. In this study, data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis. Descriptive statistics function to describe and provide an overview of the object under study. These descriptive statistics are used to describe phenomena in the implementation of research using statistical measures (Purnomo & Suhendra, 2020), including the presentation of data related to the use of village funds, the development of the developing village index, and recapitulation of the value of the developing village index. While qualitative analysis is used to provide a description in the form of words to the research results.

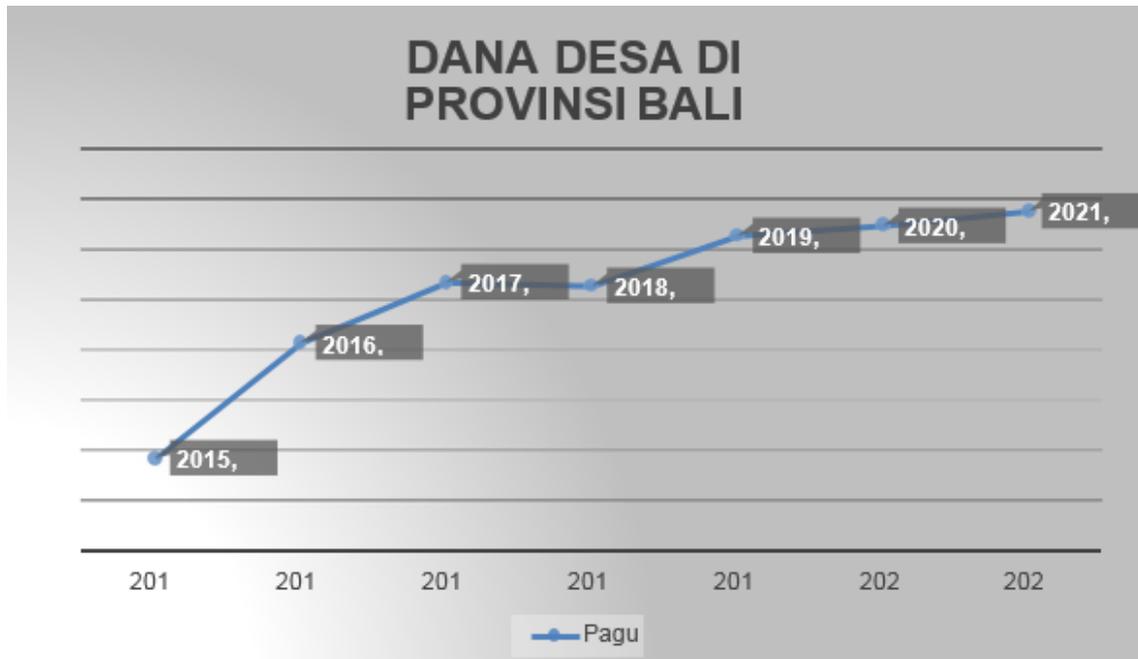
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Village Fund Supports the Acceleration of Village SDGs in Bali Province

After the implementation of Law number 6 concerning Villages, the paradigm of village development underwent a drastic change from making the village an object, changing as a subject as well as an object. The province of Bali consists of 636 villages and 80 sub-districts located in 8 regencies and 1 municipality. The provision of village funds to 636 villages in the province of Bali is intended to serve as the spearhead of

development and improve the welfare of rural communities from the village fund program. More specifically, one of the indicators that can be seen to determine the support for village funds in the Province of Bali in 2015-2021 can be seen in table 2.

Table 2
Village Fund Allocation in Bali Province



(Source: PMD Dukcapil Office of Bali Province, 2021)

The province of Bali on average has increased every year. Only in 2018 it decreased by Rp. 7 billion compared to 2017. It also explains that the amount of Village Funds received annually by villages within the framework of implementing Law number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages is a huge potential in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Village Funds are funds allocated in the APBN which are intended for villages which are transferred through the Regency/City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget and are used to finance government administration, development implementation, community development, and community empowerment.

After the distribution of the Village Fund in 2015, the Village Fund has been used to support community economic activities and improve the quality of life of rural communities. "The increase in the ceiling and the realization of the Village Fund until 2019 has been able to reduce the percentage of the number of poor people in rural areas," said Assistant General Administration of the Bali Provincial Secretariat, I Wayan Suarjana when representing the Governor of Bali at the 2020 work meeting for the Acceleration of Distribution and Management of Village Funds in Sanur. . According to Suarjana, the percentage of rural poverty in Bali in September 2019 was 4.86%,

which is far below the national level rural poverty percentage of 12.60% (Balipost, 2020). This indicates that village funds have a positive impact on reducing poverty in rural areas. Data processing and analysis is carried out electronically by the Village Information System developed by the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration. The results of processing and data on Village SDGs can be seen by the village government in detail, and the recap can be seen by local governments at the sub-district, district/city, and provincial levels, as well as the community in general. The progress of implementing the direction of sustainable village development 2020-2024 in Bali Province in 2021 is presented in graphic form as follows:

Table 3. Realization of the Use of Village Funds in 2021, Bali Province as of June 21, 2021

21/06/2021				REALISASI PENGGUNAAN DD 2021							
KABUPATEN	JML KEC	JML DESA	ALOKASI DD	PENCAIRAN DD KE RKD	Lawan COVID-19 & PPKM Mikro	BLT DD	Pendataan SDG's	PKTD	Kegiatan Sarpras Lainnya	Kegiatan Non Sarpras Lainnya	Total Realisasi penggunaan DD 2021
JEMBRANA(41)	5	41	54.539.683.000	39.846.469.000	1.832.583.501	7.670.400.000	7.293.000	12.084.245.004	1.577.687.590	6.289.552.436	29.461.761.531
TABANAN(133)	10	133	124.114.971.000	101.984.890.000	4.080.926.630	5.682.600.000	4.104.237.696	20.096.157.790	5.152.799.525	18.384.919.051	57.501.640.692
BADUNG(46)	5	46	58.486.546.000	34.161.119.600	1.644.814.433	8.030.100.000	1.227.100.081	4.991.501.665	55.744.120	5.935.861.672	21.885.121.971
GIANYAR(64)	7	64	65.196.455.000	49.494.590.000	2.142.745.350	9.081.000.000	2.079.351.659	7.114.097.551	1.203.843.159	8.761.535.793	30.382.573.512
KLUNGKUNG(53)	4	53	55.854.813.000	44.001.165.600	1.722.645.079	7.409.400.000	351.864.100	2.351.131.895	6.186.763.351	7.308.110.036	25.329.914.461
BANGLU(68)	4	68	65.113.263.000	42.760.275.400	1.863.680.285	8.827.200.000	118.241.600	1.213.433.305	4.747.825.735	5.752.073.425	22.522.454.350
KARANGASEM(75)	8	75	85.289.248.000	39.434.703.600	1.696.006.550	16.850.700.000	309.337.600	4.317.112.720	764.141.720	4.513.059.709	28.450.358.299
BULELENG(129)	9	129	130.380.171.000	80.697.860.400	3.249.798.056	31.046.700.000	1.326.256.375	1.911.629.896	5.106.648.149	9.885.807.541	52.526.840.017
KOTA DENPASAR(2)	4	27	40.148.467.000	22.872.637.800	1.336.798.125	9.439.500.000	250.800.850	382.721.647	756.426.100	3.431.129.039	15.597.375.761
BALI(636)	56	636	679.123.617.000	455.253.711.400	19.569.998.009	104.037.600.000	9.774.482.961	54.462.031.472	25.551.879.449	70.262.048.702	283.658.040.593



(Source: PMD Dukcapil Office of Bali Province, 2021)

From table 3, it can be stated that the Village Fund in Bali Province has been realized by implementing programs aimed at economic improvement and village development including economic recovery in the COVID-19 situation with PPKM

activities and Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), Cash-Intensive Activities Village (PKTD) to absorb local workers in the village, and activities to build facilities in the form of physical or non-physical and data collection activities to determine SDGs data. The details of the implementation of SDGs data determination in Bali Province that have been carried out include:

Table 4
Number of Villages That Have Conducted Village Consultations for Determining SDGS for Bali Province per May 28, 2021

No	PROV	KABUPATEN/KOTA	JML KEC	JML DESA	Jumlah RT/banjar	Pagu Dana Desa 2021 (Rp)	DD untuk Pendataan SDGs Desa		Mudes Penetapan Data SDGs			
							Jumlah (Rp)	Prosentase (%)	Belum		Sudah	
									Jumlah	%	Jumlah	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	33	34	35	36
1	BALI	JEMBRANA	5	41	214	54.539.683.000	-	0,00%	41	100%	0	0%
2	BALI	TABANAN	10	133	823	124.114.971.000	6.246.986.505	5,03%	114	86%	19	14%
3	BALI	BADUNG	5	46	377	58.486.546.000	2.581.620.497	4,41%	42	91%	4	9%
4	BALI	GIANYAR	7	64	506	65.204.455.000	3.289.629.609	5,05%	60	94%	4	6%
5	BALI	KLUNGKUNG	4	53	228	55.854.813.000	1.033.545.217	1,85%	53	100%	0	0%
6	BALI	BANGLI	4	68	320	65.113.263.000	1.598.709.610	2,46%	67	99%	1	1%
7	BALI	KARANGASEM	8	75	550	85.289.248.000	906.766.200	1,06%	74	99%	1	1%
8	BALI	BULELENG	9	129	569	130.380.171.000	4.311.621.698	3,31%	128	99%	1	1%
9	BALI	DENPASAR	4	27	258	40.148.467.000	1.138.323.352	2,84%	27	100%	0	0%
BALI			56	636	3845	679.131.617.000	21.107.202.688	3,11%	606	95%	30	5%

(Source: PMD Dukcapil Office of Bali Province, 2021)

From table 4 it can be seen that the Village Fund has budgeted for Village SDGs data collection of Rp. 21,107,202,688 or 3.11% of the existing village fund ceiling. Then there are 30 villages or 5% of the 636 villages that have carried out village meetings (MUSDES) to determine the SDGs data. So that there are still around 606 villages that are in the process and have not carried out village meetings to determine the Village SDGs data.

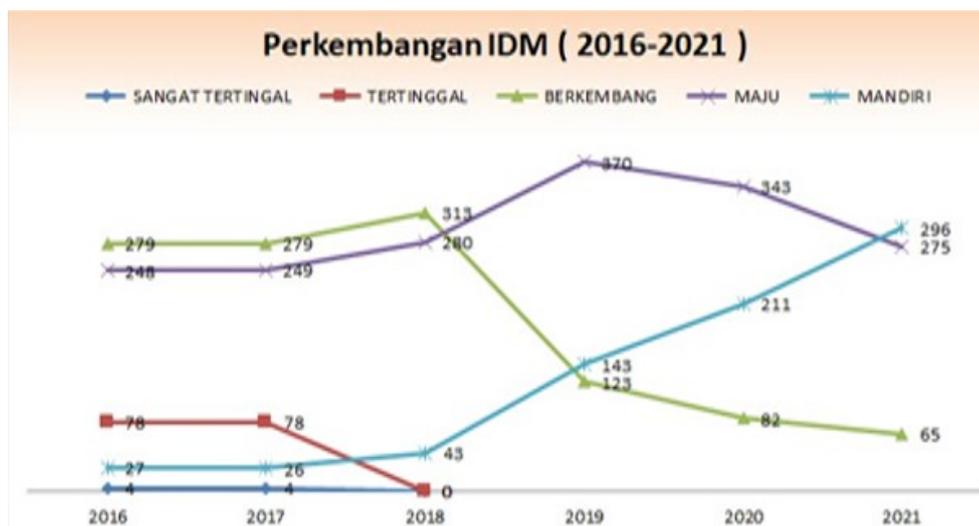
IDM Update to Support Village SDGs in Bali Province

Village SDGs-based data is an important item for government administration in determining policy directions and objectives. The data can also be used as a reference for the use of village funds and the basis for the direction of village development policies that can support global and regional development. Village SDGs-based data updating is an IDM data update that is more detailed, more micro, so that it can provide

more information. As a process of improvement, there is a deepening of data at the RT, family, and resident level. The set of indicators developed in the Developing Village Index is developed based on the concept that to get to a developed and independent village, a sustainable development framework is needed in which social, economic, and ecological aspects become complementary forces and maintain the potential and ability of the village to prosper village life. Policies and activities for village community development and empowerment must produce equity and justice, are based on and strengthen local and cultural values, and are environmentally friendly by managing the potential of natural resources properly and sustainably. In this context, social, economic, and ecological resilience work as dimensions that strengthen the process movement and the achievement of development goals and village community empowerment. The parties involved in the process of updating the Village SDGs data are the Village Data Collection Volunteer Working Group, the district/city government, the provincial government, and the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration (Ministry of Village PDT and Transmigration, 2021)

The Developing Village Index captures the development of Village independence based on the implementation of the Village Law with the support of the Village Fund and Village Facilitators. The Developing Village Index directs the accuracy of intervention in policy with the appropriate correlation of development interventions from the Government in accordance with community participation which is correlated with the characteristics of the Village area, namely typology and social capital. The development of village status in Bali Province can be seen based on table 5.

Table 5. Development of the Bali Province Village Development Index (IDM)



(Source: PMD Dukcapil Office of Bali Province, 2021)

There are a total of 636 villages in Bali Province, there were 4 villages with very underdeveloped village status in 2016 and decreased in 2018 to no very underdeveloped village status in Bali Province or 0 (zero). Then in 2016, from 78 underdeveloped villages, it decreased in 2018 to no status of underdeveloped villages in Bali Province or 0 (zero). Then the status of developing villages also experienced a downward trend. From 2016 data, the number of villages with developing status is 279 villages and has decreased until 2021 to 65 villages. A positive upward trend occurred in the status of developed and independent villages. From the beginning, the status of developed villages was 248 villages, increasing to 275 villages until 2021. The status of independent villages which was originally 27 villages in 2016, increased drastically until 2021 to 296 villages (equivalent to 46.54%). To support the graph of IDM development according to table 6, the following details of the IDM value per Regency/City in the Province of Bali are presented as follows.

Table 6. Recapitulation of Village Index Values Building Bali Province

NO	KODE PROPINSI	PROVINSI	JUMLAH KABUPATEN / KOTA	JUMLAH KECAMATAN	JUMLAH DESA	IKS 2021	IKE 2021	IKL 2021	NILAI IDM 2021	STATUS IDM 2021	
1	51	BALI	9	56	636	0.7411	0.8348	0.8353	0.8037	MAJU	
NO	KODE PROPINSI	PROVINSI	KODE KABUPATEN	KABUPATEN	JUMLAH KECAMATAN	JUMLAH DESA	IKS 2021	IKE 2021	IKL 2021	NILAI IDM 2021	STATUS IDM 2021
1	51	BALI	5101	JEMBRANA	5	41	0.7171	0.8000	0.8663	0.7945	MAJU
2	51	BALI	5102	TABANAN	10	133	0.7494	0.8972	0.8409	0.8292	MANDIRI
3	51	BALI	5103	BADUNG	5	46	0.8014	0.9464	0.9116	0.8865	MANDIRI
4	51	BALI	5104	GIANYAR	7	64	0.8070	0.7750	0.8708	0.8176	MANDIRI
5	51	BALI	5105	KLUNGKUNG	4	53	0.7497	0.8994	0.8296	0.8262	MANDIRI
6	51	BALI	5106	BANGLI	4	68	0.7020	0.8647	0.8057	0.7908	MAJU
7	51	BALI	5107	KARANGASEM	8	75	0.7040	0.8436	0.7938	0.7805	MAJU
8	51	BALI	5108	BULELENG	9	129	0.6946	0.7106	0.8032	0.7361	MAJU
9	51	BALI	5171	KOTA DENPASAR	4	27	0.8858	0.8988	0.9003	0.8950	MANDIRI

(Source: PMD Dukcapil Office of Bali Province, 2021)

The update of the IDM 2021 for the Province of Bali based on the Village SDGs is another indicator that can be seen as an effort to accelerate the implementation of the Village SDGs that support the Sustainable Development Goals. Village SDGs-based data updating is an IDM data update that is more detailed, more micro, so that it can provide more specific information. From the table above, it can be stated that the average IDM value in the Regency/City is already above the value of 0.7 or already in

the advanced and independent status. As for the IDM value in Bali Province, it is at 0.8037 or in advanced status and is ranked first in the national development village index (Ministry of PDT and Transmigration Villages, 2021). IDM is a composite index that is built from social, economic and environmental dimensions. The three dimensions consist of variables, and each variable is derived into operational indicators. Each indicator has a score between 0 to d. 5; the higher the score reflects the level of significance. In order to support the implementation of the 2021 IDM Update based on Village SDGs so that it is carried out optimally, it needs support from various parties including the Village Data Collection Volunteer Working Group, district/city regional governments, provincial regional governments, and the Ministry of Villages, PDT, and Transmigration.

CONCLUSION

The role of the Village SDGs which have been synergized with the sustainable development goals of the Province of Bali into the 5 priority programs of Nangun Sat Kerthi Loka Bali as the implementation of a planned universal development pattern and then translated into 6 priority programs and 1 supporting program, namely the priority food and clothing program, priority health program, priority programs for tourism, priority education programs, priority programs for social security and employment, priority programs for traditional religions, arts and culture, programs for supporting energy infrastructure and the environment have become new milestones in accelerating the achievement of sustainable development goals in the province of Bali. The paradigm of village development underwent a drastic change from making the village as an object, changing as a subject as well as an object. In this context, the role of the Village SDGs that have been implemented will support the determined Regional and National SDGs, the provision of Village Funds to 636 villages which constitute 88.8% of the Bali Province area will directly support the Bali Province sustainable development goals that have been set. With the priority of the Village SDGs and the 2021 Bali Province IDM Update based on the Village SDGs, it is one of the indicators as an effort to accelerate the implementation of the SDGs that supports the Sustainable Development Goals of the Province of Bali. Updating the SDGs-based data on the Villages of Bali Province is updating the IDM data which is even more detailed, more micro, so that it can provide more specific information and is used by village governments throughout the Province of Bali as a basis and instrument in determining policy directions and village development and supporting local governments, especially the Government. Bali Province in order to be able to be more

detailed in seeing problems in the area in order to accelerate sustainable development goals.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The authors would like to thank all lecturers in Applied Master of Tourism Business Planning, Politeknik Negeri Bali and the management of Monkey Forest Ubud area who have provided support to the authors during the research process.

REFERENCES

- Alisjahbana, A. (2018). Menyongsong SDGs Kesiapan Daerah Daerah di Indonesia. In *Unpad Press* (2nd ed.).
- Atthahara, H. (2019). *Inovasi Pelayanan Publik Berbasis E-Government: Studi Kasus Aplikasi Ogan Lopian*.
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2014). Kajian Indikator Lintas Sektor. *Kajian Indikator Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*, 1–172.
- Balipost. (2020). *Bali Kebagian Dana Desa Rp 657 M, Ini Dampak Positifnya*.
- Dinas PMD Dukcapil Provinsi Bali. (2021). *Dukungan Program Pemerintah Provinsi Bali Terhadap SDGs Pada Tahun 2021*.
- Halim Iskandar, A. (2020). *SDGs DESA: Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan* (1st ed). Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia Anggota IKAPI.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa, (2014). <https://doi.org/10.1145/2904081.2904088>
- Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi No. 13 Tahun 2020 tentang Prioritas Penggunaan Dana Desa Tahun 2021, 1 (2020).
- Kementerian Desa PDT dan Transmigrasi. (2021a). *18 Tujuan SDGs Desa*. <https://sdgsdesa.kemendesa.go.id/sdgs-des-2/>
- Kementerian Desa PDT dan Transmigrasi. (2021b). *Pendataan SDGs Desa*.
- Kementerian Desa PDT dan Transmigrasi. (2021c). *Ranking dan Status IDM 2021*. <https://idm.kemendesa.go.id/status>
- Nismawati, Y. (2014). *Analisis Pelaksanaan Pembangunan Fisik di Kelurahan Batu Bersurat Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar Kabupaten Kampar*.
- Pemerintah Provinsi Bali. (2019). *RAD TPB/SDGs 2019-2023*. 283.
- Peraturan Gubernur Provinsi Bali Nomor 39 Tahun 2019 Tentang Rencana Aksi Daerah Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (SDGs) Provinsi Bali Tahun 2019-2023, (2019).
- Purnomo, E., & Suhendra, E. S. (2020). Analisis masa kerja dan promosi terhadap kinerja karyawan BPJS Ketenagakerjaan. *Jurnal Nusantara Aplikasi Manajemen Bisnis*. <https://doi.org/10.29407/nusamba.v5i1.13801>

Susanti, R., Rifardi, R., & Kadarisman, Y. (2021). Peran Masyarakat dalam Pencapaian Target Sustainable Development Goals Desa Layak Air Bersih dan Sanitasi. *Journal of Education, Humaniora and Social Sciences (JEHSS)*, 3(3), 1253–1263. <https://doi.org/10.34007/jehss.v3i3.535>.

