



STRENGTHENING VILLAGE SDGS-BASED DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION IN BLORA TO SUPPORT THE 2045 GOLDEN INDONESIA VISION

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ABSTRAK

Indonesia menetapkan Visi Indonesia Emas 2045 dalam Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Nasional (RPJPN) 2025–2045 dengan tujuan menjadi negara maju dan keluar dari jebakan pendapatan menengah. Pencapaian visi tersebut sangat bergantung pada keberhasilan implementasi Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs). Sebagai bagian dari upaya lokalisasi SDGs, disusunlah SDGs Desa yang berfokus pada 18 tujuan pembangunan di tingkat desa. Salah satu daerah dengan skor SDGs Desa yang masih rendah adalah Kabupaten Blora, dengan nilai 46,20 pada tahun 2022. Merespons permasalahan tersebut, kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini dilaksanakan dengan bekerjasama dengan salah satu desa di Blora, yaitu Desa Gadu, Kecamatan Sambong, Kabupaten Blora. Kegiatan ini dilakukan dengan cara sosialisasi penyusunan program pembangunan desa berbasis SDGs, serta pendampingan perencanaan pembangunan desa yang mengacu pada indikator SDGs sesuai regulasi nasional. Melalui kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini, diharapkan masyarakat dan perangkat desa mampu merancang program-program yang strategis dalam mendorong percepatan pencapaian SDGs Desa sekaligus mendukung terwujudnya visi nasional Indonesia Emas 2045. Kegiatan tersebut memiliki dampak positif bagi proses perencanaan program pembangunan di Desa Gadu. Kegiatan pengabdian memberikan hasil bahwa terdapat beberapa jenis program pembangunan di Desa Gadu yang teridentifikasi dapat mendorong percepatan pencapaian SDGs Desa sekaligus mendukung terwujudnya visi nasional Indonesia Emas 2045

ABSTRACT

Indonesia has established the Vision of Golden Indonesia 2045 in the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045 with the goal of becoming a developed country and escaping the middle-income trap. The achievement of this vision greatly depends on the successful implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As part of the effort to localize the SDGs, the Village SDGs (SDGs Desa) were formulated, focusing on 18 development goals at the village level. One region with a still low Village SDGs score is Blora Regency, which recorded a score of 46.20 in 2022. In response to this issue, this community service activity was carried out in collaboration with one of the villages in Blora, namely Gadu Village, Sambong Subdistrict, Blora Regency. This activity was conducted through socialization on the preparation of village development programs based on the SDGs, as well as assistance in village development planning referring to SDGs indicators in accordance with national regulations. Through this community service activity, it is expected that the community and village officials will be able to design strategic programs to accelerate the achievement of the Village SDGs while also supporting the realization of the national vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. This activity had a positive impact on the development planning process in Gadu Village. The results showed several development programs in Gadu Village identified as potentially accelerating Village SDGs achievement and supporting the realization of the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has developed the Vision of Indonesia Emas 2045, outlined in the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045. This vision is founded upon four pillars of Indonesia's 2045 development: (a) human development and mastery of science and technology, (b) sustainable economic development, (c) equitable development, and (d) the strengthening of national resilience and governance (Fauzi et al., 2023). These pillars are intended to serve as the foundation for Indonesia to become an advanced nation by 2045 and to break free from the middle-income trap.

The Vision of Indonesia Emas serves as a guide for regions to formulate their long-term golden visions. However, the achievement of national and regional golden visions may face significant obstacles if they fail to advance the goals of Sustainable Development (Pitaloka & Feriady, 2022). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are built upon five key foundations: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership, aiming to achieve three noble objectives by 2030: ending poverty, achieving equality, and addressing climate change (Aryani & Kusumaningrum, 2023; Rusmiyatun et al., 2023). The implementation of the Global SDGs in Indonesia has been formalized through Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of sustainable development. Regarding this regulation, and as a form of SDG localization, the Village SDGs (SDGs Desa) were formulated. Village development is directed toward achieving 18 sustainable development goals specific to the village context. The application of the SDGs also serves as a means to address village-level issues,

such as poverty alleviation (Pratama et al., 2020; Rusmiyatun et al., 2023).



Figure 1

SDGs Desa

Source: Ministry of Villages

The Village SDGs are adapted from the national SDGs framework, focusing on 18 development goals, as shown in Figure 1. The Village SDGs are measured on a scale ranging from 0 to 100, where a higher score indicates greater achievement of the targets (Handoyo et al., 2023; Malay & Mashur, 2023). One of the regions with a relatively low Village SDGs score is Blora Regency, which recorded a score of 46.20 in 2022, based on data compiled by the Ministry of Villages, as shown in Figure 2 below:



Figure 2

SDGs Village Score of Blora Regency in 2022

Source: Ministry of Villages

The highest score was achieved in Goal 7, namely villages with clean and renewable energy (98.99), while the lowest score was recorded in Goal 13, climate change-resilient villages (2.654). Blora's overall Village SDGs score remains low compared to the average Village SDGs score of Central Java Province, which stands at 46.39. Furthermore, Blora's score is still lower than that of other regencies, such as Kudus (51.75), Grobogan (48.53), and Pati (47.47).

The low Village SDGs score in Blora can be attributed to various challenges, including limited capacity among village officials in planning and implementing development programs, low community participation, and inadequate data quality and availability to support evidence-based decision-making. Additionally, persistent inequalities in access to basic services such as education, healthcare, clean water, and proper sanitation remain problematic, particularly in remote villages. Geographic constraints and underdeveloped infrastructure further hinder the distribution of public services and the expansion of economic opportunities. Furthermore, the lack of optimal integration between village development planning and the SDGs framework has led to misalignment between village programs and sustainable development priorities (Amruddin et al., 2024). Addressing these issues requires strengthening institutional capacity, promoting inclusive and participatory planning, and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration to accelerate the achievement of Village SDGs in areas such as (Wang & Xu, 2024).

Several villages within Blora Regency have not yet succeeded in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), primarily due to the insufficient optimization of village funds through

programs aligned with the Village SDGs targets. Consequently, there is an urgent need to enhance the effectiveness of village development programs to improve Village SDGs scores and foster greater community prosperity (Ameen et al., 2024). In this context, structured assistance in the planning and implementing village development initiatives is essential to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs in Blora Regency, thereby contributing to the realization of Indonesia's Vision 2045.

METHOD

This community service activity will be conducted for the residents and village officials of Gadu Village, Sambong District, Blora Regency. The activities will encompass socialization sessions and direct assistance to the Gadu Village administration. The action-based approach adopted in this community service initiative includes disseminating the Blora 2045 Golden Vision, formulating village programs based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and facilitating village development planning activities to accelerate the achievement of the Village SDGs. The specific steps of the community service activities are detailed as follows:

1. Socialization Activity

The initial step involves the socialization of the Blora 2045 Golden Vision and formulating village programs based on the SDGs within the village context. The target participants of this activity include the village head and village officials in Gadu Village, Sambong District, Blora Regency. There has been a limited understanding of the Blora 2045 Golden Vision and the development of SDGs-based village programs, resulting in suboptimal progress toward achieving the SDGs. Therefore, there is a pressing need to enhance awareness and

provide education on these matters. The socialization activity in this community service initiative is conducted through extension sessions and discussions.

2. Mentoring Activity

The community service activities are not limited to socialization alone; they are also intended to assist the village government in implementing SDGs-based village development by applying the outcomes of the socialization activities. This mentoring aims to provide essential knowledge regarding proper procedures for formulating village programs in accordance with guidelines that support the achievement of the Village SDGs and contribute to the realization of the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045. The mentoring process is carried out through regular communication with community members and village officials to ensure that every program implemented by the village aligns with and supports the achievement of the Village SDGs.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The socialization activity of the Blora 2045 Golden Vision and the formulation of SDGs-based village programs within the village context was held in the meeting room of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) at UNNES. The event was attended by 10 participants, including the village head, village officials, and community members from Gadu Village, Sambong District, Blora Regency, as shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4. The community's role in the village planning development is crucial, as the village development planning document is formulated by village officials and involves representatives from various community groups within the village.



Figure 3

Session for Implementing Community Services Activities



Figure 4

Photo Session with the Team and Community Service Participants

During the socialization activity, several key points regarding the importance of SDGs-based development planning at the village level were discussed. The material presented by the UNNES community service team covered topics such as village independence and transformation based on Undang-undang No 6 Tahun 2014, village fund policies, the Village SDGs program, and examples of the implementation of village funds aligned with the Village SDGs. The community and village officials of Gadu Village responded positively to the socialization, with the hope that this activity would enhance the understanding of both the village government and the community members involved in the formulation of development plans at the village level.

On this occasion, the community service team from Semarang State University emphasized that for development in the village to proceed effectively and efficiently, it is essential that the development in the village be well-planned, coordinated, time-bound, and tailored to the unique conditions and potentials of the community and the village's area. Furthermore, the implementation of development in the village must also involve the active participation of the community, village officials, village institutions, as well as institutions at the district and regency levels, among others.

According to Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 37 Tahun 2023 on the Management of Transfers to Regions, several priority directions for village development are relevant to the achievement of the Village SDGs indicators. In this community service activity, a synchronization process was carried out to ensure the alignment of development programs implemented in Gadu Village with priority development programs that support the achievement of the Village SDGs, as stated in Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37 of 2023. The development programs include:

1. Optimization of the Implementation of the National Health Program

According to Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2022 on the Optimization of the Implementation of the National Health Program, the Minister of Village, Disadvantaged Rural Development, and Transmigration is tasked with formulating and establishing policies for the use of Village Funds to support the optimization of the National Health Insurance Program.

The village development programs in Gadu Village that are relevant to these targets include the Village Direct Cash Assistance (BLT Desa) program, sustainable agriculture training, the distribution of superior seeds, active community health posts (posyandu), mobile health services, and skills training for women. This program supports the achievement of the SDGs in the form of a village without poverty, a village without hunger, a healthy and prosperous village, and the involvement of rural women. The attainment of these indicators can be seen in the following figure:



Figure 5

Village SDGs Targets related to the National Health Insurance Program

2. Direct Cash Assistance and Cash-Intensive Labor Programs

According to Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 1 Tahun 2022 on the Acceleration of Extreme Poverty Eradication, the Minister of Village, Disadvantaged Rural Development, and Transmigration has issued an instruction to prioritize the use of village funds for the Village Direct Cash Assistance and cash-intensive labor programs.

The village development programs in Gadu Village that are relevant to these targets include the development of BUMDes (Village-Owned Enterprises), the construction of village roads, bridges, and agricultural irrigation systems, as well as skills training for the community. This directive can support the achievement of SDGs No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, and

10. The attainment of these indicators can be seen in Figure 6 below:



Figure 6

Village SDGs Targets related to Direct Cash Assistance and Cash-Intensive Labor Programs

3. Acceleration of Stunting Reduction

Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 72 Tahun 2021 on the Acceleration of Stunting Reduction provides directives for village governments to prioritize using Village Funds in supporting the implementation of the Stunting Reduction Acceleration program, including strengthening the integrated monitoring and evaluation system for stunting reduction.

Several development programs in Gadu Village that are relevant to these targets include household food security initiatives through village food gardens and livestock, nutrition programs for mothers and toddlers, the construction and revitalization of community health posts (posyandu), and the village food barn program. This initiative contributes to the fulfillment of SDGs Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 10. The progress toward these indicators is illustrated in Figure 7 below:



Figure 7

Village SDGs Targets related to Stunting Reduction

4. Food Security

In Letter No.B.355-Seskab-PMK-082022 addressed to the Minister of Village, Disadvantaged Rural Development, and Transmigration, the Cabinet Secretary of the Republic of Indonesia communicated the President's directives regarding utilizing Village Funds for food security. During the Limited Meeting on the State Budget for the Fiscal Year 2023 on July 25, 2022, the President provided guidance on using Village Funds for food security, emphasizing the need to review strategies or options for utilizing Village Funds concerning the food crisis. Suppose the utilization of Village Funds for the food crisis is feasible. In that case, the allocation of Village Funds for village infrastructure should be temporarily halted and redirected to focus on food security.

Several village development initiatives aligned with these targets in Gadu Village include the enhancement of local agricultural productivity, economic empowerment of impoverished households, and the strengthening of household food security through the establishment of village-managed food gardens and livestock programs. This

supports the achievement of the SDG goals in the following form:



Figure 8

Village SDGs Targets related to Food Security

The government's directives for village development priorities serve as a crucial foundation in supporting the achievement of the SDGs Village indicators in Blora Regency. With clear guidance, villages have a framework to develop programs and activities that are more focused and aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. This enables each step of village development to address local needs and contribute to achieving SDG targets, such as poverty reduction, improved welfare, and environmental preservation in an integrated and sustainable manner.

The second stage of this community service activity was the mentoring activity. This activity was conducted through continuous communication with stakeholders in Gadu Village regarding the development programs implemented in the area. The mentoring process aimed to strengthen the capacity of village stakeholders in aligning their programs with the Village SDGs framework. Examples of the mentoring activities included focused group discussions with village officials to evaluate ongoing development initiatives, joint planning sessions to integrate SDGs indicators into the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMDes), and technical assistance in mapping village potentials and

challenges. These activities were designed to ensure that village development efforts are evidence-based, participatory, and aligned with national sustainable development priorities

CONCLUSION

Blora Regency is one of the regions with a relatively low Village SDGs achievement score, recorded at 46.20 in 2022, based on data from the Ministry of Villages. This community service activity was conducted in Gadu Village, Sambong District, Blora Regency, as a response to this issue. The activities carried out included the socialization of the Blora 2045 Golden Vision, the formulation of village development programs based on the SDGs, and assistance in village development planning aligned with the SDGs indicators according to national regulations.

Referring to Government Regulation Number 37 of 2023 concerning the Management of Transfers to Regions, there are several village development priorities relevant to the achievement of Village SDGs indicators. This community service activity successfully identified several development programs in Gadu Village that can support the acceleration of Village SDGs achievement. Through this activity, it is expected that the community and village officials will be able to design strategic, adaptive, and sustainable development programs to accelerate the achievement of the Village SDGs and contribute to the realization of Indonesia's Golden Vision 2045.

As a recommendation, it is necessary to strengthen institutional capacity and improve SDGs literacy among village officials and the community so that development programs can be more targeted and sustainable. Furthermore, cross-sectoral collaboration involving universities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector

should be enhanced to support technical assistance, evidence-based data utilization, innovation in program implementation, and the improvement of village governance and management systems to ensure more effective and accountable development practices (Nihayah et al., 2022). Regular monitoring and evaluation are also recommended to ensure that each development program aligns with Village SDGs indicators and has a tangible impact on improving the quality of life in rural communities.

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