

Enhancing SDGs Desa Implementation for Human Right Fulfillment in Banyumas Regency: An Empirical Judicial Analysis

Riris Ardhanariswari^a✉, Fathimah Azzahro^a, Muhammad Fauzan^a,
Rozlinda Mohamed Fadzil^b, Hariyanto Hariyanto^c

^a Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Purwokerto, Indonesia

^b Faculty of Law, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

^c Faculty of Sharia, Universitas Islam Negeri Profesor Kiai Haji Saifuddin Zuhri Purwokerto, Indonesia

✉ Corresponding email: riris.ardhanariswari@unsoed.ac.id

Abstract

Sustainable Development Goals Desa (SDGs Desa) are integrated efforts of village development to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals. Since 2021, the village government in Banyumas Regency has implemented SDGs Desa program with an achievement score of 46.94. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the implementation of SDGs Desa and increase the achievement of the program by optimizing the role of experts to fulfill human rights in Banyumas Regency. An empirical juridical method was adopted using primary data in the form of FGDs, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation studies. Furthermore, FGD was conducted with representatives of officials from 49 villages and the data was in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The results showed that the SDGs Desa program was implemented in line with the village even though there were obstacles in the data collection process. These comprised server errors, and inadequate

internet network conditions, including village government knowledge related to minimal system use. Conceptually, this program has similarities with the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) program in India. Future studies could be performed because the regulations regarding villages and their derivatives regulated SDGs Desa including planning, implementation, and development mechanisms. Expert assistance was also important for increasing community participation and optimizing budget allocation to harness income sources and realize their full potential.

KEYWORDS *Human Rights, Sustainable Development Goals, SDGs Desa, Human Rights Fulfilment, Implementation*

Introduction

In Indonesia, village is the most fundamental unit of governance, as stipulated by Law Number 6 of 2014. Furthermore, it is defined as a distinct community entity with territorial boundaries and the authority to manage governmental affairs. This entity has a prerogative to safeguard the interests of the local population through community-driven initiatives, and can also exercise control over indigenous rights and traditional privileges, upheld within the governmental framework of the state.¹ The approach empowers individuals to harness the full spectrum of resources available within their respective regions, including economic, financial, and social assets. Village development, as a precursor to regional progress, initiates from the most localized tier of government. Subsequently, this development gradually extends to include subdistricts, districts, provinces, country, global and universal levels. The progression represents a comprehensive strategy to capitalize on the multifaceted potentials within each village, contributing to broader regional and global development.²

¹ Gunawan Sumodiningrat and Ari Wulandari, *Membangun Indonesia Dari Desa: Pemberdayaan Desa Sebagai Kunci Kesuksesan Pembangunan Ekonomi Untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Rakyat* (Jakarta: PT Buku Seru, 2016), 14.

² Sumodiningrat and Wulandari, *Membangun Indonesia Dari Desa: Pemberdayaan Desa Sebagai Kunci Kesuksesan Pembangunan Ekonomi Untuk Meningkatkan Kesejahteraan Rakyat*.

Sustainable development strategy has become a role model in various countries.³ Mawhinney in Sustainable Development as quoted by Mitchel, stated that “*sustainable development is expected to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generation to meet their own needs.*”⁴ According to the United Nations, the concept pertains to development that effectively addresses present needs while simultaneously safeguarding the capacity of future generations to satisfy their own requirements.⁵ Therefore, sustainable development emphasizes intergenerational heritage and the existence of limited needs, with a focus on conservation and the assurance that future generations can also enjoy these opportunities. Sustainable development requires that we balance economic, social and human development with ecosystem conservation and restoration, in the face of new and emerging challenges.⁶ The concept of sustainable development is one of the concrete steps to fulfill human rights globally, especially human rights that arise as part of the rights of the second generation which focuses on economic, social, and cultural rights.⁷

The 2030 agenda for sustainable development came into effect on 1st of January 2016. It is an improvement of the previous agenda, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which were supposed to have been met by 2015. The MDGs focused on poverty and its alleviation, a digression from the broader conception of development which had earlier focused on enlarging the productive capacity of economies to make possible improved living standards.⁸ In other words, the SDGs are a refinement of the SDGs because (1) the SDGs

³ Suci Rahmadhani and Muammar Alkadafi, “Kinerja Pemerintah Desa Dalam Melaksanakan Pendataan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa Rimba Beringin Kecamatan Tapung Hulu,” *JEIS: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Ilmu Sosial* 1, no. 2 (2022): 98.

⁴ Bruce Mitchell, B. Setiawan, and Dwita Hadi Rahmi, *Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Dan Lingkungan* (Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2003), 31–32.

⁵ Regina Veckalne, Martins Kapustins, and Tatjana Tambovceva, “Smart Cities, Green Diets: How the Lucy Veg App Supports Valencia’s Vegan Community and Contributes to SDGs,” *Virtual Economics* 6, no. 2 (2023): 9, [https://doi.org/10.34021/ve.2023.06.02\(1\)](https://doi.org/10.34021/ve.2023.06.02(1)).

⁶ Antonina Ivanova and Rodrigo Serrano, “Climate Change, Human Rights and Sustainability,” *Revista Mexicana de Economía y Finanzas* 17, no. 4 (2022): 2, <https://doi.org/10.21919/remef.v17i4.802>.

⁷ Cholidah Cholidah, “Implementasi Komitmen Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dalam Konstitusi Sebagai Wujud Pemenuhan Hak Ekonomi, Sosial Dan Budaya Di Indonesia,” *Yurispruden* 2, no. 2 (2019): 203–2022, <https://doi.org/10.33474/yur.v2i2.2746>.

⁸ Josephine A. Odera and Judy Mulusa, “SDGs, Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: What Prospects for Delivery?,” in *Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights*, 2020, 96, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-30469-0_6.

are more comprehensive, prepared by involving more countries with universal goals for developed and developing countries; (2) Expand funding sources, in addition to developed country aid as well as private sources; (3) emphasize human rights so that discrimination does not occur in poverty alleviation in all its dimensions; (4) inclusive, specifically targeting vulnerable groups (no one left behind); (5) involvement of all stakeholders; (6) the MDGs only target a halving reduction while the SDGs target to complete all goals (zero goals); (7) SDGs not only contain objectives but also means of implementation.⁹ Renewed and expanded as the SDGs, have also been accompanied by greater emphasis on significance of human right to development outcomes.¹⁰

The idea of sustainable development at the village level is realized by the presence of SDGs Desa program which consists of 18 indicators based on Article 7 of the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Community Empowerment. SDGs Desa are an integrated effort to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals. Technically, the Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 143 of 2022 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Community Assistance provide guidelines to stakeholders, such as Professional Assistance Personnel in carrying out the task of assisting rural communities. Furthermore, Indonesia is one of the UN members that implement SDGs by ratifying the concept through Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Development Achievements. SDGs comprise 17 objectives, each accompanied by 169 measurable achievements, as established by the United Nations. Approximately 90% are intricately linked to the realization of civil, political, economic, social, cultural, and labor rights.¹¹ Therefore, achieving the targets set by the SDGs is the fulfillment of human rights. Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity,

⁹ Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, "Sekilas SDGs," Kementerian PPN/Bappenas, n.d.

¹⁰ Surma Das, "Maternal Health, Human Rights, and the Politics of State Accountability: Lessons from the Millennium Development Goals and Implications for the Sustainable Development Goals," *Journal of Human Rights* 17, no. 5 (2018): 550–67, <https://doi.org/10.1080/14754835.2018.1496012>.

¹¹ Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia, "Sharing Pengetahuan SDGs Dan HAM," Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia, 2019.

religion, and so on.¹² These rights are basic rights that are granted to a person as a human being.

Indonesia is committed to the implementation of human rights. It can be seen in the enactment of Law Number 39 on Human Rights in the year 1999, and The 1945 Constitution also guarantees some basic human rights.¹³ Human rights based on Article 1 point (1) of Law Number 39 of 1999 is a set of rights inherent in the essence and existence of humans as creatures of God Almighty and is His grace that must be respected, upheld, and protected by the state, law, government, and everyone for the honor and protection of human dignity.¹⁴ Human rights are seen to derive from the inherent dignity of the human person, they are in principle universal, indivisible, and inalienable.¹⁵ On a number of key points, the 2015 Agenda and the SDGs on the one hand, and human rights law on the other hand, converge and mutually reinforce each other.¹⁶ Human rights generally address intra-state issues, inequalities between countries may have substantial impact on the realisation of human rights as well as the achievement of sustainable development. Therefore, these inequalities must also be considered ‘human rights issues.’¹⁷

Since 2021, the village government has been implementing the SDGs Desa program based on the policy of the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, which formulated a set of development goals known as SDGs Desa from 2020 to 2024. Furthermore,

¹² Nurul Jannah Mustafa Khan, Farahdilah Ghazali, and Siti Fadilah Abdul Shukor, “Compulsory Vaccination for Children: Violation or Human Rights?,” *UUM Journal of Legal Studies* 12, no. 2 (2021): 131, <https://doi.org/10.32890/uumljls2021.12.2.6>.

¹³ Saru Arifin, “Human Rights and Business: Human Rights Violations in the Outsourcing Industry in Modern Business Indonesia,” *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 6, no. 1 (2021): 47, <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v6i1.45841>.

¹⁴ Ridwan Arifin et al., “A Discourse of Justice and Legal Certainty in Stolen Assets Recovery in Indonesia: Analysis of Radbruch’s Formula and Friedman’s Theory,” *Volkgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* 6, no. 2 (2023): 159–81, <https://doi.org/10.24090/volkgeist.v6i2.9596>.

¹⁵ Karin Buhmann, Jonas Jonsson, and Mette Fisker, “Do No Harm and Do More Good Too: Connecting the SDGs with Business and Human Rights and Political CSR Theory,” *Corporate Governance: The International Journal of Business in Society* 19, no. 3 (2019): 389–403, <https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-01-2018-0030>.

¹⁶ Wouter Vandenhoe, “Towards a Division of Labour for Sustainable Development: Extraterritorial Human Rights Obligations,” in *Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights*, 2020, 227, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-30469-0_13.

¹⁷ Gillian MacNaughton, “Vertical Inequalities: Are the SDGs and Human Rights up to the Challenges?,” *The International Journal of Human Rights* 21, no. 8 (2017): 2, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13642987.2017.1348697>.

Amendment Number 13 of 2020 outlined priorities for the use of village funds in 2021 and directed a total of IDR 71 trillion towards achieving these goals.¹⁸ Similarly, with the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) agenda in India being similar to the Village SDGs, for proper implementation of SAGY, convergence of all development departments is essential especially for funding.¹⁹ The Regent of Banyumas under Circular Number: 050/929/2022, is actively engaged in the preparation of the Village RPJM and RKP for 2022-2027 and 2023, respectively. This initiative represents a dedicated endeavor to make progress towards the attainment of SDGs Desa. Until 2023, the achievement of the score in Banyumas Regency is accumulative at 46.94 but Kalisalak Village is still at a score of 0.00. The low achievement caused the study to analyze the implementation of the program and increase the achievement in fulfilling human rights.

Some previous studies on SDGs Desa in Banyumas Regency were (1) Implementation of SDGs in Pandak Village, Baturraden District, Banyumas Regency, which analyzed the program using 18 indicators in 2020,²⁰ (2) Development of Tourism Village Potential in Banyumas Towards Sustainable Rural Development. The study examined the development of tourism villages in several categories according to the categorization of the potential possessed.²¹ Considering these previous results, there were differences in the studies conducted. First, the implementation of SDGs Desa in Banyumas Regency was discussed and not limited to one village. Second, different prospects were analyzed to improve the achievement of the indicators in an effort to fulfill human rights in Banyumas District.

The method used was empirical juridical study on the enactment or implementation of normative legal provisions in action on every particular event

¹⁸ Paulina Permatasari et al., “The Village Fund Program in Indonesia: Measuring the Effectiveness and Alignment to Sustainable Development Goals,” *Sustainability* 13, no. 21 (2021): 6, <https://doi.org/10.3390/su132112294>.

¹⁹ Sangeeta Bhattacharyya et al., “Development of Strategies for Effective Implementation of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana,” *Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development* 17, no. 2 (2022): 648.

²⁰ Tundjung Linggarwati, Agus Haryanto, and Renny Miryanti Arief Bakhtiar Darmawan, “Implementasi SDGs Di Desa Pandak, Kecamatan Baturraden, Kabupaten Banyumas,” in *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Dan Call for Papers Pengembangan Sumber Daya Perdesaan Dan Kearifan Lokal Berkelanjutan XI* (Purwokerto: LPPM Unsoed, 2022), 361–68.

²¹ Agung Kurniawan, Tyas Retno Wulan, and Muslihudin, “Pengembangan Potensi Desa Wisata Di Banyumas Menuju Pembangunan Perdesaan Berkelanjutan,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Membangun Desa Dan Pertanian* 8, no. 5 (2023): 169–81, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37149/JIMDP.v8i5.334>.

in society.²² Furthermore, the primary data included FGDs, interviews, questionnaires, and documentation studies. The FGD was conducted with representatives of village officials from 49 villages in Banyumas Regency. Secondary data was in the form of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The method used was descriptive, focusing on providing an in-depth description of various legal issues under investigation. Meanwhile, the conclusions were specific to the particular issues examined and did not offer generalizations. The collected data were subjected to reduction techniques, which included simplification, classification, and the removal of irrelevant information. These processes were aimed at deriving meaningful insights from the data and facilitating the ability to draw conclusions. Displaying data included the compilation of pertinent information and transforming the concept into a format that can be interpreted and used. The processing phase also comprised categorizing data into segments with common characteristics. In this study, the presentation of data adhered to a systematic, logical, and rational structure to facilitate a clear and coherent description. All existing primary and secondary data were linked to each other under the main problem studied, namely the implementation and prospects of implementing SDGs Desa through optimizing the role of experts to fulfill human rights.

Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals Desa (SDGs Desa) Program as an Effort to Fulfill Human Rights in Banyumas Regency

On August 2, 2015, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, 193 countries reached a consensus to adopt a new global development framework titled "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." From September 25 to 27, 2015, representatives from all UN member states convened for the Sustainable Development Summit. During this summit, a document known as SDGs was collectively endorsed and ratified. This global development agenda consisted of 17 interconnected goals, subdivided into 169 targets, and was designed to be inclusive, integrated, and

²² Abdulkadir Muhammad, *Hukum Dan Penelitian Hukum* (Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, 2004), 134.

influential. It was a universal agenda, ensuring that no one was left behind, with a target achievement deadline set for 2030.²³

Villages, functioning as the smallest unit of government under the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration, are actively working towards attaining the National SDGs target. In 2020, the ministry introduced Regulation Number 13 of 2020, where village funds prioritized programs and activities aimed at accelerating SDGs Desa achievement in 2021. The prioritization continued until 2023, as outlined in Regulation Number 8 of 2022, which established the usage priorities for village funds in 2023. This was because the funds contributed to poverty alleviation and improved the status of some villages to become developing and independent,²⁴ affecting people's welfare,²⁵ and improving public participation practices.²⁶ The creation of the policy was 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.

Article 1 number 14 Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 21 of 2020 concerning General Guidelines for Village Development and Village Community Empowerment states that SDGs Desa are integrated efforts to accelerate the achievement of sustainable development goals. In addition, the programs are the direction of village development policy and community empowerment. The preparation ensures that development policies and empowerment efforts are coordinated with the Information System to realize:

²³ Rahmadhani and Alkadafi, "Kinerja Pemerintah Desa Dalam Melaksanakan Pendataan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa Rimba Beringin Kecamatan Tapung Hulu."

²⁴ Assyari Abdullah and Yasril Yazid, "Desa Funds and Achievement of SDG's Purpose: Normative Study of Sustainable Development in Indonesia," in *10th International Symposium on Islam, Civilization and Science (ISICAS)*, ed. Norshariani Abd Rahman et al. (Selangor: Institute of Islam Hadhari (IIH), 2019), 139–52.

²⁵ Yevi Dwitayanti et al., "The Impact of Village Fund Program Implementation Toward Society Welfare in Indonesia," in *Proceedings of the 3rd Forum in Research, Science, and Technology (FIRST 2019)* (Paris, France: Atlantis Press, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200407.020>.

²⁶ Aulia Akbar et al., "Participatory Planning Practice in Rural Indonesia: A Sustainable Development Goals-Based Evaluation," *Community Development* 51, no. 3 (2020): 243–60, <https://doi.org/10.1080/15575330.2020.1765822>.

1. Village without poverty
This indicator aims to reduce the poverty rate to 0% by 2030. That means there should be no poor people in the villages. The targets to achieve the target of 0% poverty in villages by 2030 include, as many as 100% of rural people have health insurance cards; persons with poor disabilities and women heads of households (PEKKA) 100 percent receive assistance to meet basic needs; coverage of health services, childbirth and immunization, contraceptive use, access to drinking water and good sanitation for the lowest 40 percent of the population; educational access and services; adequate housing for low-income residents; and the fulfillment of other basic needs.
2. Village without hunger
Village without hunger targets no hunger in the village, the village achieves food sovereignty, improves nutrition and promotes sustainable agriculture. The second agenda of the Village SDGs aims to end all types of hunger in villages by 2030 and strive for food security, as well as ensuring everyone has good food security towards a healthy life.
3. Healthy and prosperous villages
A healthy and prosperous village is meant to guarantee a healthy life for the villagers for the realization of prosperity. This objective requires easy access to health services for villagers. Therefore, village governments must ensure the availability of: villagers' access to health services; affordable health insurance for villagers; decreased maternal mortality rate (MMR); infant mortality rate (AKB); increased administration of complete immunization of infants; prevalence of contraceptive use; control of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, obesity, malaria, leprosy, filariasis (elephantiasis); control of drug abuse, as well as decreased birth rates in adolescence.
4. Quality village education
Education is a form of investment that determines the future of the nation. Education becomes a condition for improving the quality and competitiveness of the human resources of the village. To achieve the SDGs goal of Quality Village Education, what must be done by the village government with support from supra villages is access of villagers to accredited education services; access of villagers to pesantren educational institutions; and ensuring the availability of quality and affordable education services for villagers.
5. Inclusion of village women

Inclusion of village women is intended to ensure that the rural government, with the support of various parties, is at the forefront of gender priorities so that by 2030 conditions are created that place all villagers in a fair position, without discrimination against women in all aspects of life. Some indicators of achieving these Village SDGs are the availability of space and opportunities for women's involvement in village government, both as village apparatus and in the Village Representative Body (BPD); median age of first mating of females; health services for women, and education services for women; and women's involvement in village development planning and implementation.

6. Clean water and sanitation,
The achievement of the goals of the SDGs can be measured by several things, such as: household access to drinking water and decent sanitation to 100 percent by 2030; the efficiency of drinking water use; as well as the existence of actions to protect and restore ecosystems related to water resources, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, groundwater, and lakes.
7. Clean and renewable energy villages
The achievement of this target by 2030 can be measured by several indicators, including: household electricity consumption in the village reaches a minimum of 1,200 KwH; households in the villages use gas or wooden garbage for cooking; and the use of renewable energy mixes in villages.
8. Evenly distributed economic growth
The indicators of success for this goal include the absorption of the labor force in the workplace; the implementation of the village's cash-hard work that can absorb 50 percent of the workforce in the village; and a workplace that provides a sense of safety and is equipped with health care facilities.
9. Infrastructure and innovation
The Village SDGs use several indicators of success that can be achieved by both the village government and the supra village, among them: reliable road conditions; ports/boat bridges; industrial growth in the village; and the contribution of industry to the economic growth of the village.
10. Village without gaps
It is meant to overcome the problem of disparities, both between regions and between people. There is a disparity as an indicator that the economic development of a region or country is not equally shared by various welfare groups. This indicator aims to reduce and eliminate inequality by 2030. For this reason, the success of achieving this goal is measured by the level

of poverty in the village; development status of the village; and the civil liberties index in the village.

11. Safe and comfortable residential area

A safe and comfortable residential area has become one of the objectives of meeting the needs of settlements as a basic human need to be met so that humans can perform social and economic functions in the midst of society. Enforcement of the right to settlement requires a decent, clean, secure, and sustainable settlement. The percentage of proper housing in the city is higher than in the countryside.

12. Environmentally conscious village consumption and production

Environmentally conscious village consumption and production is intended as an effort to reduce the environmental impact caused on the earth through a fair pattern of production and consumption. Economic growth is an important indicator of achieving people's well-being. Nevertheless, the economic growth created must take sustainability into account.

13. Climate change response villages

Climate change response villages are intended to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and CO₂ emissions caused by deforestation and forest fires and the combustion of fossil fuels for energy, power plants, industrial sectors, and transportation sectors. This indicator aims to help reduce the impact of global climate change, with several programs that can be carried out by village governments in accordance with their main tasks and functions. The success of achieving this goal can be seen from several indicators, one of which is the disaster risk index in the village.

14. Good marine environment

The goal of the SDGs is to protect the coasts and oceans. To measure the success of achieving this goal, the following indicators are used: village policies related to the protection of marine resources; the occurrence of a reasonable increase in catches; and the absence of illegal fishing.

15. Good terrestrial environment

Good terrestrial environment that is intended to keep the land safe and productive so as to guarantee human needs to live and produce food today and in the future as well as to protect natural resources. Indicators of success in achieving this goal include the policy of the village government regarding efforts to preserve biodiversity, the extent of green open land, and the number of endangered species.

16. A village of peace with justice

A village of peace with justice is intended to bring about the conditions of a safe village so that the village government can work fairly and effectively. Therefore, some of the efforts that the village government and Supra Village should make are to reduce all forms of violence significantly and to find a long-term solution to the conflict among the villagers. During this time, the crime rate in the village has been quite high. Therefore, the SDGs of this village set a number of targets to be achieved by 2030: no incidence of crime, fighting, or domestic violence, as well as violence against children; the prevalence of gotong royong culture in the villages; the increase of the index of democracy in the village; and the absence of human trafficking and child labor.

17. Partnerships for village development, and

The partnerships for village development is intended to revitalize the village partnership because the development of the village will not be successful without the involvement of the relevant parties ranging from the figures of the community, the youth of the movement, the women of the economy, the colleges, the business world, the supra village, of course also the village apparatus and the Village Public Information Agency.

18. Dynamic village institutions and adaptive culture

The Dynamic village institution and adaptive culture is intended to promote sustainable development through strong village institutions. The SDGs of this village strive to maintain local wisdom as well as revitalize and mobilize the entire element of society at the village level. Because the involvement of all the elements of the village—strong and functioning institutions in the village—in the life of the community will be the sustainer of peaceful life in the dynamic village, as well as the driving force achieved by the SDGs. To achieve the goals of this village, we used several indicators, among them the performance of help and gotong royong activities; participation of religious figures in the activities of village development; protection of villagers against the weak and orphans; preservation of the culture of the villages; and resolution of citizens' problems based on cultural approaches.

SDGs Desa indicators are closely consistent with global SDGs, except for point 18, which pertains to dynamic village institutions and adaptive culture. The global SDGs, serving as the foundation for the program, include indicators, with 90% directly linked to human rights, such as civil, political, economic,

social, and labor rights.²⁷ Human rights based on Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights are inherent in the essence and existence of humans as creatures of God Almighty and are His gifts that must be respected, upheld, and protected by the state, law, and government. Furthermore, these rights are natural, inalienable, and sacred.²⁸

For example, the first and second indicators are closely related to the right to the economy and are in line with Paragraph 4 of the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.²⁹ The third indicator focuses on the health and prosperity of villages, tied to the right to health.³⁰ Meanwhile, the fourth indicator concerns quality village education, associated with the right to education. The right to education as fundamental values have also been contained in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which indicates that the state recognizes and upholds these rights as constitutional rights of every citizen that must be protected.³¹ Indicator 10 addresses villages without disparities, which can be linked to the principles of freedom of religion and belief, as well as opinion and expression.³² Several stages should be carried out to achieve SDGs Desa as an effort to fulfill human rights, namely:

1. Village data collection,
2. Village development planning,
3. Implementation of village development, and
4. Accountability for village development.

Policies to localize SDGs programs to the village level are not only carried out in Indonesia, one of which is India. India is one of the countries that has serious urban problems due to urbanization and high population density.³³ To

²⁷ Komnas HAM, "Sharing Pengetahuan SDGs Dan HAM," Komnas HAM, 2019.

²⁸ Juan Carlos Riofrío, "Alcance y Límites Del Principio de Jerarquía. Criterios Para Jerarquizar Derechos, Valores, Bienes y Otros Elementos," *Derecho PUCP*, no. 84 (2020): 199, <https://doi.org/10.18800/derechopucp.202001.007>.

²⁹ Yuni Afifah, "Pakar HTN UNAIR Serukan Pentingnya Penerapan SDGs Dengan Perspektif HAM," Fakultas Hukum Universitas Airlangga, October 2022.

³⁰ Agus Riwanto and Sukarni Suryaningsih, "Realizing Welfare State and Social Justice: A Perspective on Islamic Law," *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* 5, no. 1 (2022): 41–51, <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v5i1.6430>.

³¹ Rizki Ramadani, Yuli Adha Hamzah, and Arianty Anggraeni Mangerengi, "Indonesia's Legal Policy During COVID-19 Pandemic: Between the Right to Education and Public Health," *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 6, no. 1 (2021): 135, <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v6i1.43555>.

³² Komnas HAM Republik Indonesia, "Perspektif Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dalam Laporan Tahunan Komnas HAM Tahun 2020" (Jakarta, 2020).

³³ Enrico Nataniel, "Nordic – India Cooperation in Developing Sustainable Cities," *Jurnal Sentris* 1, no. 1 (020): 91, <https://doi.org/10.26593/sentris.v1i1.4196.90-107>.

address these issues, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has sought to make cities around the world more sustainable through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

India is a Union of States consisting of a federal structure with a strong center. The Constitution of India has restricted the functional subjects of central and state governments under Schedule VII in the form of three lists – the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. In addition, there is a three-tier local government system at the sub-state level. Along with the efforts made by the central government, the SDGs are achieved with continuous support from local governments. Given the structure of the federal government in India, 28 Indian States and 8 Union Territories have a major role and function in this direction. State and local governments are responsible for the planning, implementation, and monitoring stages of the SDGs. They work at the grassroots level by engaging directly with local communities to meet India's commitments to the 2030 Agenda. This arrangement makes local governments key players in fulfilling the SDGs.³⁴

The Government of India has a similar program with the concept of Village SDGs namely Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) which was launched on October 11, 2014. The SAGY program has a mission to keep the soul of rural India alive by giving people quality access to basic amenities and opportunities allowing them to shape their own destiny.³⁵ Inspired by the principles and values of Mahatma Gandhi, the Scheme places equal emphasis on maintaining the values of national pride, patriotism, community spirit, self-confidence and infrastructure development.

Integrating the SDGs into the budgeting process at the community level is an efficient way to localize the SDGs. This takes into account the priorities of local communities and, consequently, enables optimal distribution of funding for various objectives. In addition, it also improves public service delivery and encourages good governance by encouraging transparency and accountability of local governments. Finally, development experience has taught us that there are three necessary conditions: adequate data to identify

³⁴ Siddharth Sing, "Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 in India: Transforming Lives through Localization" (Orem, Utah, United States, 2022), 5.

³⁵ Ministry of Rural Development Government of India, "Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)," Government of India, 2023.

and follow up with decision makers, appropriate funding for development programs and projects, and effective implementation at the local level.³⁶

SAGY stands as an important initiative in rural India as a development landscape. This agenda signifies a paradigm shift in uplifting rural communities, aiming to transform villages into community models by addressing social, economic, and infrastructure dimensions. SAGY encourages Members of Parliament (MPs) to adopt and develop each of the villages, acting as a catalyst for positive change in their constituencies.³⁷ The main objectives of the SAGY agenda that correlate with the fulfillment of human rights are:

1. To substantially improve the standard of living and quality of life of all sections of the population through improved basic amenities, higher productivity, enhanced human development, better livelihood opportunities, reduced disparities, access to rights and entitlements, wider social mobilization and enriched social capital.
2. To generate models of local level development and effective local governance, which can motivate and inspire neighbouring Gram Panchayats to learn and adapt.
3. To trigger processes, which lead to holistic development of the identified Gram Panchayats.³⁸

This program has its own achievements in measuring its success in each region. liaison factors between government and community are considered as the most dominant factors in facilitating the effectiveness of SAGY program implementation followed by factors such as Infrastructure and Education, regional political factors.³⁹ The inhibiting factor is the lack of separate funding for SAGY is considered as an obstacle behind the non-implementation of the program.⁴⁰ As SAGY has activities spread across various fields, for successful

³⁶ Suzanna ElMassah and Mahmoud Mohieldin, “Digital Transformation and Localizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),” *Ecological Economics* 169 (2020): 8, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2019.106490>.

³⁷ P. K. Sharma and K. R. Chouhan, “Overview of Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana in Rajasthan State,” *Journal of Global Resources* 10, no. 1 (2024): 81, <https://doi.org/10.46587/JGR.2024.v10i01.010>.

³⁸ Ministry of Rural Development Government of India, “Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana Aims to Create Holistically Developed Model Gram Panchayats Across the Country,” Press Information Bureau, 2023.

³⁹ Sangeeta Bhattacharyya et al., “Measuring Stakeholders’ Perception of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana,” *The Indian Journal of Agricultural Sciences* 91, no. 10 (2021): 1479, <https://doi.org/10.56093/ijas.v91i10.117511>.

⁴⁰ Bhattacharyya et al., “Measuring Stakeholders’ Perception of Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana.”

implementation of the Scheme, close coordination and convergence between Ministries, Departments, Indian Government Schemes, MPLADS, State Governments and the private sector is required.⁴¹ What about the implementation of SDGs Desa in Banyumas as one of the regions in Indonesia?

Banyumas Regency is positioned in the western part of Central Java, with Purwokerto as its capital. Geographically, it falls within the coordinates of approximately 108°39.17' to 109°27.15' east longitude and 7°15.05' to 7°37.10' south latitude in the southern hemisphere, south of the equator.⁴² The regency is famous for its various natural and tourism potentials such as Baturraden, Curug Cipendok, and Pancuran Telu hot springs. Furthermore, the area is 1,327.59 KM or 4.68% of Central Java Province⁴³ and consists of 30 sub-districts and 301 villages.

Since 2020-2021, the SDGs Desa program has been implemented, which is mandated by the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2021. The Ministry of Villages also issued an affirmation that every Village in Indonesia must carry out SDGs Desa data collection as stated in the Circular Letter of the Ministry of Village PDTT RI No 31 / PRI.00 / IV / 2021 concerning Affirmation of Updating Village Building Index (IDM) Data Based on SDGs Desa to be completed by May 31.

In practice, villages in Banyumas Regency have allocated funds in the APBDes to achieve SDGs Desa. The achievement of the communal program was 46.94 on September 6, 2023, with the achievement of each indicator as follows:

TABLE 1. Achievement of SDGs Desa in Banyumas Regency

Indicator	Score
Village Without Poverty	67.6
Village Without Hunger	34.05
Healthy and Prosperous Village	66.13
Quality Village Education	47.78
Inclusion of Village Women	52.06
Decent Village Clean Water and Sanitation	58.58
Clean and Renewable Energy Village	99.52
Village Economic Growth Evenly Distributed	41.33

⁴¹ Rudra Srinivas, "Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY)-An Innovative Management Model For Empowering Rural India," August 2018.

⁴² Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (perkim), "PKP Banyumas," Perkim.id, 2020.

⁴³ Perumahan dan Kawasan Permukiman (perkim).

Indicator	Score
Village Infrastructure and Innovation as Needed	49.91
A Village Without Gaps	35.21
Safe and Comfortable Village Residential Area	38.3
Environmentally Conscious Village Consumption and Production	10.72
Climate Change Response Village	5.91
Marine Environment Care Village	22.56
Land Environment Care Village	38.63
Village of Peace with Justice	68.34
Partnership for Village Development	43.04
Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture	65.31

Source: *sid.kemendesa.go.id* dated September 6, 2023

This achievement was obtained based on data collection conducted by each village. Data collection, as defined in Article 1 number 15 of Permendesa PD TT Number 20 of 2021, includes the comprehensive process of excavating, gathering, recording, verifying, and validating SDGs Desa data. These data comprised factual information concerning the village territory, residents citizenship, and assets essential for achieving development objectives. Additionally, the concept addresses economic, social, and cultural aspects, serving as valuable input for the formulation of village development programs and activities. The data collection process includes the utilization of individual, family, Rukun Neighbor, and village questionnaires to obtain the necessary data and associated information of villages and their respective communities. The objectives of the SDGs Desa data collection are:

1. Develop a working group of village data collection volunteers,
2. Update data at the village level,
3. Update data at the level of neighbors,
4. Update data at the family level,
5. Update data at the citizen level,
6. Analyze data according to SDGs Desa principles,
7. Recommend village development and community empowerment according to SDGs Desa analysis.⁴⁴

Village governments were one of the stakeholders in the implementation of SDGs Desa and questionnaires were distributed to 49 officials spread across 301 villages in Banyumas Regency. The questionnaire contained an

⁴⁴ Rike Anggun Artisa, "Strategi Peningkatan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Perencanaan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Desa. Studi Kasus: Desa Ciburial, Kecamatan Cimenyan, Kabupaten Bandung, Jawa Barat," *Inovasi Pembangunan : Jurnal Kelitbangan* 11, no. 01 (2023): 72, <https://doi.org/10.35450/jip.v11i01.349>.

understanding of village tools related to SDGs Desa, the roles, and community participation in each village. The results of the questionnaire can be seen in the following chart:

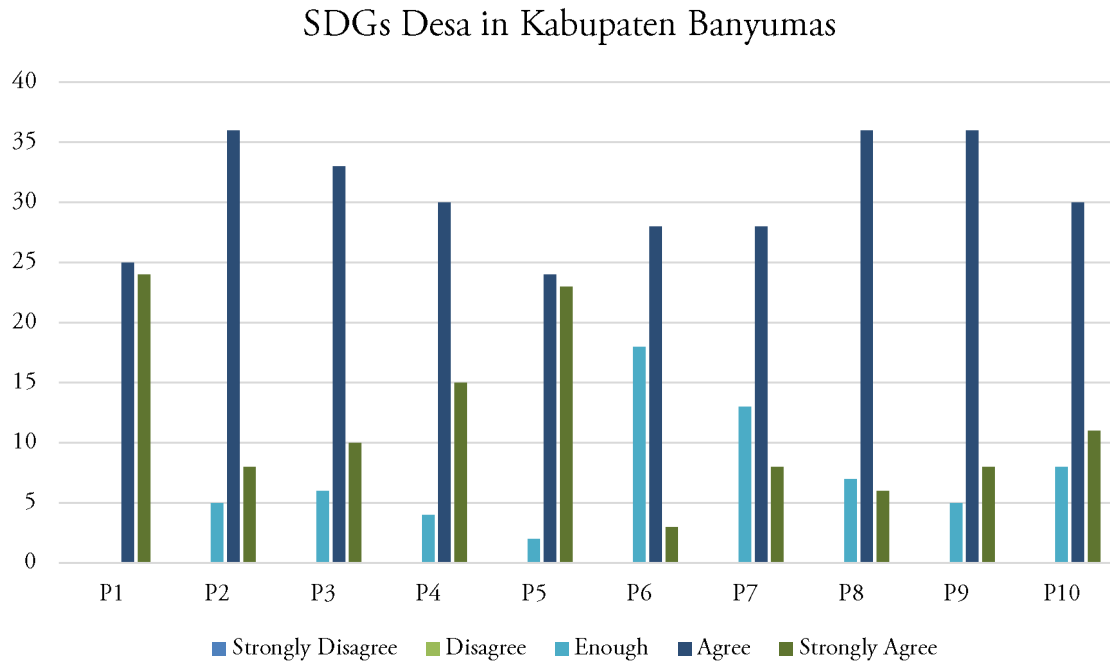


FIGURE 1. Results of SDGs Desa Implementation Questionnaire

Source: Authors' Study

The questionnaire consisted of 10 questions, with answers ranging from strongly agree, agree, enough, disagree, and strongly disagree. In the first question regarding the understanding of the SDGs Desa program, 24 respondents strongly agreed while 25 others affirmed their agreement. In the second question related to indicators or parameters used in measuring the success of the program, 8, 36, and 5 respondents answered strongly agree, affirmatively, and enough, respectively. Furthermore, in the third question, 10 strongly agreed, 33 concurred, and 6 others provided a response denoting a relatively high degree of familiarity with the fundamental implementation. Regarding the fourth question, which pertained to the understanding of village officials in the realization of SDGs Desa, 15 respondents strongly agreed, while 30 affirmed their agreement, and 4 others provided responses indicating an adequate acknowledgment. The fifth question addressed the prioritization of programs in villages to support the attainment of SDGs Desa. A total of 23 respondents indicated very much while 24 and 2 answered enough, signifying an adequate prioritization of these programs. In the sixth question related to communities who understood the existence of the SDGs Desa program, 3, 28, and 18 respondents answered very agree, affirmative, and enough. Additionally,

in the seventh question concerning the synergy between the village government, the community, and parties in implementing the SDGs Desa, 8, 28, and 13 respondents answered very agree, affirmative, and enough. In the eighth question related to villages that understood the process of inputting the data, 6, 36, and 7 respondents answered very agree, affirmative, and enough. In the ninth question regarding efforts to integrate the program into the village development or government work plan, 8, 36, and 5 respondents answered very much, affirmative, and enough. The last question concerned the utilization of local resources to support the achievement of the program, where 11, 30, and 8 respondents answered very agree, affirmative, and enough. Therefore, most village officials in Banyumas Regency already understood the SDGs Desa program, its role in implementation, community participation, synergy with other parties, and the potential of each village to be optimized. In-depth interviews were conducted with selected officials who had actively participated in completing the questionnaire to gain further insight into the implementation within each village.

SJS as a representative of the Kuntili Village apparatus explained that SDGs Desa were implemented in 2021. In terms of data collection, half of the village has been completed, specifically for input through the system and this can be proven by the score reaching 54.05 on September 7, 2023.⁴⁵ However, there is a gap in achievement between one indicator and another. The consumption and production indicators of environmentally conscious villages have reached a score of 100, while the other four indicators such as climate change response villages, marine environment care villages, terrestrial environment care villages, and partnerships for village development are each scored at 0.00.⁴⁶ This is recognized by SJS because the village is still in the process of inputting according to the priority of each indicator. Therefore, participation and synergy with the community have been optimally established. The essence of development does not only lie in the ability of village government but also related to the extent of participation in carrying out the process.⁴⁷ Community participation is needed from the planning,

⁴⁵ "SDGs I Sistem Informasi Desa," Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi, 2022.

⁴⁶ "SDGs I Sistem Informasi Desa."

⁴⁷ Rudiadi Rudiadi, Abdiana Ilosa, and Saipul Alsukri, "Optimalisasi Kinerja Pemerintahan Desa Dalam Penyusunan Rencana Kerja Pembangunan Desa," *Jurnal EL-RİYASAH* 12, no. 1 (2021): 46, <https://doi.org/10.24014/jel.v12i1.13201>.

implementation, utilization, and evaluation stage.⁴⁸ The fulfilment of human rights through development requests public participation which has constitutional admission according to N. Douglas Lewis, as a broader sense of political rights which is not only a choice in terms of to vote,⁴⁹ but the deeper is that participation as linked aspects of human agency which, as Lewis shall claim, has important implications for social and economic rights and to an equality which is not limited to sex, religion or nationality.⁵⁰

As the Head of Karanggedang Village interpreted the SDGs Desa as a program synchronized with the agenda in the context of development. The achievement of SDGs Desa is relatively low, at a score of 36.95⁵¹ but Karanggedang Village is actively carrying out development to implement the use of the Community-Based Development Information System for Out-of-School Children (SIPBM ATS) and Out-of-School Children as the implementation of the 4th SDGs Desa. Quality education is founded on a set of fundamental principles, which include the recognition as a fundamental and empowering right, the status as a public good, and the integral connection to gender equality.⁵² Furthermore, the Village Fund Direct Cash Transfer (BLT DD) program reduces the poverty rate and the utilization of local workers by conducting fishing events every year. In 2000, Mary Robinson, former High Commissioner for Human Rights described poverty as the “worst human rights problem today”.⁵³ The lack of priority given to poverty during the last decade and even before has implied that the international human rights discourse has

⁴⁸ Abu Huraerah, *Pengorganisasian Pengembangan Masyarakat Model Dan Strategi Pembangunan Berbasis Masyarakat* (Bandung: Humaniora, 2008), 110.

⁴⁹ Kharisatul Janah, Siti Fatimah, and Hajar Salamah Salsabila Hariz, “The Role of Aceh Local Parties in The 2024 General Election in Realizing Democratization,” *Volksgeist: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Dan Konstitusi* 6, no. 1 (2023): 33–47, <https://doi.org/10.24090/volksgeist.v6i1.7532>.

⁵⁰ Inna Junaenah, “Sustainable Village Development in Indonesia: Shaping Participatory Sub-Local Government through Human Rights-Based Approach,” in *Proceedings of the International Law Conference* (SCITEPRESS - Science and Technology Publications, 2018), 137, <https://doi.org/10.5220/0010050401370145>.

⁵¹ “SDGs I Sistem Informasi Desa.”

⁵² Jenny Marcela Mayorga Camacho, “El Devenir de La Seguridad Jurídica de Los Actos Administrativos de Aseguramiento de La Calidad Académica En Colombia: Desde La Transversalidad de La Educación Inclusiva Contemplada En Los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de La ONU,” *IUSTA*, no. 56 (2022): 180, <https://doi.org/10.15332/25005286.7763>.

⁵³ Polly Vizard, *Poverty and Human Rights* (Oxford University Press, 2006), 4, <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199273874.001.0001>.

had to diffuse agenda with respect to poverty and development.⁵⁴ Poverty and hunger go hand in hand, especially in developing countries.⁵⁵ Moreover, on economic level, circumstances like hunger, food insecurity have led to poor wages, poor out-of-pocket expenses and amplified proportion of people living below the poverty line.⁵⁶

So, the obstacles or challenges faced in implementation of SDGs Desa are related to existing human resources and funding. SDGs Desa have yielded a positive impact, exemplified by the successful reintegration of children who had previously dropped out of school into the educational system. Education has a goal to itself, SDG 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all).⁵⁷ Education is also a human right contained in both the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 13) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (Article 28 (e)).⁵⁸ So, this achievement has been facilitated through data linkage and input, accomplished through two distinct methods or platforms, namely SDGs and SIPBM (almost 100% of data has been inputted). The integration of SDGs with existing development has been carried out in the use of SIPBM ATS included in village funding and programs in 2024.

SDGs Desa as a program implemented directly by the village encourages the government and the community to be creative in achieving each indicator. E, who is a representative of the Kebocoran Village apparatus, explained that the implementation of the program was conducted optimally. Some of the village's potential is used for the welfare of the community. This includes melon cultivation which has been running for 1 year and harvested 2 times, with a price per kilo of IDR 35,000. The yield from the harvest can increase PAD up to 6 million per harvest. This is in line with Banyumas Regency which still

⁵⁴ Hans-Otto Sano, "How Can a Human Rights-Based Approach Contribute to Poverty Reduction? The Relevance of Human Rights to Sustainable Development Goal One," in *Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights*, 2020, 12, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-30469-0_2.

⁵⁵ Lochan Sharma, "Social Justice, Inclusion and Rights of Persons with Disability in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)," *Social Science and Humanities Journal (SSHJ)* 4, no. 7 (2020): 1973.

⁵⁶ Sharma, "Social Justice, Inclusion and Rights of Persons with Disability in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

⁵⁷ Morten Kjaerum et al., *Human Rights Cities and the SDGs* (Raoul Wallenberg Institute of Human Rights, 2018), 10.

⁵⁸ Kjaerum et al., *Human Rights Cities and the SDGs*.

makes rural activities, namely agriculture⁵⁹ as the main activity of the community. Similarly, Kuntili Village, as presented by S, includes a total land area of approximately 112 hectares, comprising residential and agricultural zones in a 1:2 ratio. Numerous initiatives have been carried out for the community's welfare, such as the cultivation of rice and the establishment of aloe vera as the emblematic crop. The Kuntili Village Government collaborates closely with residents, providing seeds, paper bags, fertilizers, and planting assistance. An analysis shows that agriculture remains the predominant economic activity across all sub-districts in the region.⁶⁰ However, the influence of natural physical conditions makes the potential of each sub-district different, depending on the availability of supporting facilities.⁶¹

The implementation stage of SDGs Desa is carried out from village data collection, development planning, implementation of village development, and accountability. Data collection as the initial stage of implementing SDGs Desa experienced problems in all villages. This information was collected based on in-depth interviews with several village officials and found obstacles in the form of data input processes that did not run optimally. Problems such as server errors, and inadequate internet network conditions, including village government knowledge were related to minimal system use.

The suboptimal data collection process hampers the accurate assessment of SDGs Desa achievement scores and the resulting recommendations are not entirely suitable. Furthermore, there is a pressing need for effective socialization, including clear directives to village governments, particularly the administrators. This is because data-driven village development planning necessitates villages to gather and regularly update the data within the Village Information System (SID) using questionnaires. Additionally, ongoing efforts are required to enhance the capacity of village leaders and their resources, as well as the Village Consultative Board (BPD), to optimize the planning and execution of development initiatives.

⁵⁹ Rian Destiningsih, "Analisis Komoditas Unggulan Pangan Kabupaten Banyumas," *Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)* 1, no. 1 (2016): 35–46, <https://doi.org/10.31002/rep.v1i1.51>.

⁶⁰ Diyah Kumala Sari and Fadjar Hari Mardiansjah, "Perkembangan Kota-Kota Kecil Di Kabupaten Banyumas Dan Potensi Penguatan Perannya Dalam Keterkaitan Desa Kota," *Tata Kota Dan Daerah* 14, no. 2 (2022): 144, <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.takoda.2022.014.02.8>.

⁶¹ Sari and Mardiansjah, "Perkembangan Kota-Kota Kecil Di Kabupaten Banyumas Dan Potensi Penguatan Perannya Dalam Keterkaitan Desa Kota."

Enhancing SDG Village Achievement: Leveraging Expertise for Human Rights Fulfillment in Banyumas Regency

Good governance in a country is an inevitable necessity⁶² and the passing of Law Number 6 of 2014 shows the legal politics to make villages the basis of development entities. The village, as a legally recognized administrative unit, possesses autonomy in formulating and overseeing its internal affairs. This autonomy is designed to cultivate village communities and governmental entities into self-governing communities, embodying the essence of self-governance. Autonomy is a fundamental, unanimous, and unadulterated form of self-rule that does not emanate from the benevolence of the government.⁶³

The clarity of the position implies that villages can carry out development as an elaboration of autonomy. Empowered by social cohesion and vested with political sovereignty, villages serve as the bedrock of democracy. Simultaneously, they aspire to attain economic self-sufficiency and maintain their cultural integrity, representing the essence of village independence and holistic development.⁶⁴ Villages under the Ministry of PDTT participate in the achievement of National SDGs by establishing SDGs Desa as a follow-up to Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of Sustainable Development Achievements. The management of village funds prioritized for the achievement of SDGs Desa indicators as stipulated in Article 5 paragraph (2) of PDTT Amendment Number 8 of 2022 concerning Priorities for the Use of Village Funds in 2023 encourages the active role of the village government, the community, and related stakeholders. The key challenges in the comprehensive implementation of SDGs lie in the identification of synergies among various agendas, public policies, and actions. This aims to enhance their collective impact by minimizing duplication of efforts and fostering collaboration among stakeholders.⁶⁵ This framework serves as a guiding blueprint for village governments when implementing SDGs Desa-

⁶² Sari and Mardiansjah.

⁶³ Utang Rosidin, *Pemberdayaan Desa Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Daerah* (Bandung: Pustaka Setia Bandung, 2019), 57.

⁶⁴ Rosidin, *Pemberdayaan Desa Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Daerah*.

⁶⁵ Lina Muñoz-Ávila and Julie Alejandra Cifuentes Guerrero, "Sinergias Entre El Acuerdo de Escazú y La Agenda 2030 Sobre Desarrollo Sostenible Para América Latina y El Caribe," *Sustainability in Debate* 14, no. 2 (2023): 2, <https://doi.org/10.18472/SustDeb.v14n2.2023.49615>.

based development with well-defined provisions and mechanisms governing the planning, execution, and accountability of development activities in villages. Consequently, it enhances comprehension regarding the execution of the SDGs Desa program, particularly within Banyumas Regency.

Localizing the National SDGs accelerates the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.⁶⁶ The SDGs focus on five points are people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership.⁶⁷ SDGs Desa contributes 74% to the achievement of sustainable national development goals⁶⁸ based on territorial and citizenship aspects and from the territorial aspect, 91% of the territory is rural areas. A significant portion of the 18 SDGs Desa goals, precisely 12, are intricately linked to the concept of village territoriality. This relationship is particularly pronounced within goals 7 to 18, which exhibit a strong connection with various aspects.⁶⁹ From the aspect of citizenship, 43% of Indonesia's population is in villages and the 6 SDGs goals are closely related to villagers. These circumstances show the substantial impact and contribution of SDGs Desa initiatives.⁷⁰

The human rights aspects are underscored by the fact that several of SDGs Desa have direct human rights relevance. For example:

1. SDGs Desa 2 (Village without Hunger) related to the human right to food in Article 25 UDHR, SDGs Desa 3 (Healthy and Prosperous Village) to human right to health and wellbeing, including medical care in Article 25 UDHR, and SDGs Desa 6 (Decent Village Clean Water and Sanitation) related to human right to health (Article 26 UDHR) that: (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing, and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control; (2) Motherhood

⁶⁶ Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informasi, "Kontribusi SDGs Desa 74 Persen Atas Pencapaian Nasional," Kominfo.go.id, 2020.

⁶⁷ Danwood Chirwa and Nojeem Amodu, "Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Sustainable Development Goals, and Duties of Corporations: Rejecting the False Dichotomies," *Business and Human Rights Journal* 6, no. 1 (2021): 23, <https://doi.org/10.1017/bhj.2020.34>.

⁶⁸ Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informasi, "Kontribusi SDGs Desa 74 Persen Atas Pencapaian Nasional."

⁶⁹ Kordi K. M. Ghufran H., "Mencapai Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dari Desa," BaKTINews, 2020.

⁷⁰ M. Ghufran H.

- and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.
2. SDGs Desa 4 (Quality Village Education) to the human right to education at various level (Article 26 UDHR) that: (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit; (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace; (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.
 3. SDGs Desa 5 (Inclusion of Village Women) to the human right to non-discrimination in general (Article 2 UDHR) that, “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.” Women’s rights are a fundamental part of human rights.⁷¹
 4. SDGs Desa 8 (Village Economic Growth Evenly Distributed) to human right to work with just and favourable condition of work and remuneration (Article 23 UDHR) that: (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment; (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work; (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favourable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection; (4)

⁷¹ Desmond O.N. Agwor, Empire Hechime Nyekwere, and Innocent C.S. Okogbule, “A Legal Assessment of the Protection of the Human Rights of Women and Children under the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Light of Some Selected Human Rights Instruments,” *Global Journal of Politics and Law Research* 10, no. 8 (2022): 56, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.37745/gjplr.2013>.

Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Banyumas Regency has 8 District Community Empowerment Experts (TAPM) who participate in assisting the implementation of SDGs Desa.⁷² TAPM is a Professional Assistance Worker (TPP) with work areas in districts, provinces, and the center. Professional Assistance refers to individuals with qualifications and expertise in fields related to aiding in the development and empowerment of rural and remote communities. This expertise possesses the necessary knowledge and skills to provide effective support and guidance and TPP consists of:

1. Central TAPM
2. Provincial TAPM
3. District / City TAPM
4. Village Companion
5. Local Village Companion

District / City TAPM has a strategic role in the implementation of SDGs Desa in Banyumas Regency. This can be seen from the duties of TAPM according to the Decree of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 143 of 2022 concerning Technical Guidelines for Village Community Assistance, namely:

1. Assisting district/city Regional Apparatus organizations to be actively included in supporting villages to achieve SDGs Desa,
2. Accelerate the completion of administrative documents in districts/cities as a basis for distribution, planning, utilization, and recapitulation of Village fund reporting,
3. Monitor the planning, implementation, and supervision of Village Development, inter-village cooperation, and Village cooperation with Third Parties in the district/city area,
4. Disseminate SDGs Desa policies,
5. Mentoring Village Companions and Village Local Assistants,
6. Advocating policies to accelerate the pace of achievement of SDGs Desa through the support of programs and activities of District/City Local Governments focused on efforts to achieve SDGs Desa,
7. Actively included in recording and reporting daily activities in districts related to facilitating the implementation of SDGs Desa, cooperation

⁷² Kementerian Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi, "Sistem Informasi Desa," Kemendes.go.id, n.d.

- between villages, and third parties into the application of daily reports in the SID,
8. Actively included in recording and reporting daily activities in areas related to Village-Owned Enterprises and Shared Village-Owned Enterprises into the daily report application in the SID,
 9. Carry out self-assessment through the application of daily reports in the SID, and
 10. Improve self-capacity both independently and through the learning community.

Banyumas Regency TAPM assistance in achieving SDGs Desa throughout 2021-2022 can be seen in the following table:

TABLE 2. TAPM Assistance in Achieving SDGs Desa in Banyumas

TAPM Assistance for SDGs Desa achievement	Note
Provide briefing to Village Assistants (PD) and Village Local Assistants (PLD) related to data collection, development planning, implementation, and accountability, referring to Permendesa PDTT Number 21 of 2020, Permendagri Number 114 of 2014 and SOP for SDGs Desa Data Collection.	Village Assistants (PD) and Village Local Assistants (PLD) facilitate data collection, planning, implementation, and accountability for village development.
Disseminating Permendesa PDTT Number 20 of 2021 to relevant stakeholders.	Frequent disagreements arise among the Village Government, Sub-District, and even the Village Government Development Division of Dinsospermasdes concerning planning methodologies. There is an ongoing debate with some parties advocating that planning should adhere to the guidelines stipulated in Permendagri No. 114 of 2014. However, a consensus has been reached due to frequent discussions facilitated by TAPM. This consensus revolves around the shared understanding that the primary focus of village development is consistent with the attainment of SDGs Desa, as outlined in Permendesa PDTT Number 21 of 2020. Meanwhile, Permendagri No. 114 of 2014 primarily pertains to the division and regulation of activity account

TAPM Assistance for SDGs Desa achievement	Note
	numbers, which is a distinct aspect of the planning process.
Advocating to the Dinsospermasdes Village Government Development Sector regarding planning mechanisms.	The Circular Letter of the Banyumas Regent concerning the Preparation of Village RPJM for 2022 to 2027 and 2023 refers to efforts to achieve SDG's Village.
Assisting and monitoring the implementation of SDGs Desa data collection socialization, the formation of data collection teams, and technical guidance on the collection process, namely discussing one-by-one questions from 4 existing questionnaires, as well as simulating filling in the results to the Data Collection Application by the Enumerator.	<p>The village government shows a significant commitment to facilitating the compilation of SDGs Desa data. However, some raise questions regarding the necessity of conducting multiple data collection programs by various agencies within the village.</p> <p>The average questionnaire filling process can run well, but at the stage of inputting data into the SDGs Desa application, many obstacles occur, namely difficult/slow access which is possible because server capacity is not crowded throughout Indonesia.</p> <p>The situation, where information on transitioning from mobile applications on the Play Store to web applications and undergoing data migration, has created hesitation. Consequently, this has led to a vacuum of several months in the data input. There is also limited awareness among residents on the efforts to streamline SDGs Desa data collection.</p> <p>This lack of information is exacerbated by the prevalent use of Zoom meetings for socialization, conducted by the Ministry of Village PDTT's BPI (Village Development and Information Agency). Policies and technical explanations are effectively conveyed in letters to reach the Village Government.</p>
Conducting events related to the achievement of SDG's Village.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Monitoring and control for the completion of SDGs Desa data collection inputs and updating the data collection. b. Provide briefing to PD and PLD for reading and analyzing the results of

TAPM Assistance for SDGs Desa achievement	Note
	<p>data collection as a provision of assistance.</p> <p>c. Provide briefing and control for facilitation or assistance in village development planning mechanisms that refer to the village data collection in line with the direction of district development policies, budgets, priority use of village funds, and achievements of Village RPJM.</p>

Source: Study Results

To improve the prospect of achieving SDGs Desa indicators, District TAs should be supported by the active role of the village government with community institutions and the community. The entire process, spanning from data collection to accountability, necessitates effective collaboration. This is in line with the different approaches taken by the Indian government to achieve SAGY's goals, one of which is to engage and mobilize communities for participatory local-level development.⁷³ Banyumas Regency benefits from this collaboration by leveraging the existing village infrastructure. Additionally, the region possesses numerous significant assets, including favorable social conditions, a skilled workforce knowledgeable in science and technology, arable land for agriculture and plantations, and a good tourism sector. These factors collectively present substantial opportunities for the realization of the objectives. Tourism villages are rural environments that present tourist attractions rooted in local wisdom, including customs, culture, and natural resources. These attractions are distinguished by their unique and authentic characteristics, offering an immersive experience in the distinctive ambiance of rural life.⁷⁴ In the Sustainable Development Goals stipulated in principle, it must reach all parties in the business in the construction of indigenous peoples by achieving the development goals without eliminating the cultural and cultural values that

⁷³ Government of India, "Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana," National Informatics Centre (NIC), Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology, 2018.

⁷⁴ Nur Azizah Aulia Rahma Rahma, "Kemampuan Masyarakat Dalam Mengungkap Potensi Desa (Sebuah Aksi Partisipatoris Dalam Perencanaan Desa Wisata Di Desa Tritik, Nganjuk)," *Jurnal Resolusi Konflik, CSR Dan Pemberdayaan (CARE)* 6, no. 1 (2021): 83, <https://doi.org/https://journal.ipb.ac.id/index.php/jurnalcare/article/view/38225>.

have become hereditary traditions.⁷⁵ Therefore, the opportunities owned by villages in Banyumas Regency become capital for improving the implementation of SDGs Desa.

In the context of the 2030 Agenda, the difference between partnership and partnerships is not just semantic sophistry but reflects two fundamentally different views of the role of the state, one the one hand as duty-bearer, particularly with respect to human rights, and as central provider of public goods and services, on the other hand as a moderator and facilitator of actions of various public and private stakeholders.⁷⁶ Each SDGs requires relevant stakeholder groups to work within their field, or ideally, foster collaboration leading to governmental regulation. 2030 Agenda emphasizes each country's role to define and implement cohesive, sustainable development strategies.⁷⁷ The values and ideals that inspire the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Sustainable Development Goals constitute, without a doubt, a good starting point for the construction of a future that allows us to seek and achieve the fundamental purpose of our lives, which is not other than peace, happiness, and freedom.⁷⁸

Conclusion

In conclusion, SDGs Desa was implemented in Banyumas Regency in line with the village's program. Conceptually, this program has similarities with the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) program in India. The Implementation in Banyumas, however, there were obstacles in the data collection process such as server errors, and inadequate internet network conditions, including village government knowledge related to minimal system

⁷⁵ Sandy Kurnia Christmas, Ichsan Muhajir, and Imam Wicaksono, "Implementation of the Recognition and Respect of the Dayak Iban Semunying Customary Law Community in Human Rights and SDGs," *Jurnal Hukum Volkgeist* 4, no. 2 (2020): 109, <https://doi.org/10.35326/volkgeist.v4i2.427>.

⁷⁶ Jens Martens, "The Role of Public and Private Actors and Means in Implementing the SDGs: Reclaiming the Public Policy Space for Sustainable Development and Human Rights," in *Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights*, 2020, 208, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-30469-0_12.

⁷⁷ Z Meskic et al., "Digitalization and Innovation in Achieving SDGs – Impacts on Legislation and Practice," *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* 1026, no. 1 (2022): 3, <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/1026/1/012061>.

⁷⁸ Lucía Aparicio Chofré, "The SDGs and Human Rights Key Instruments in the Response and Recovery from the Pandemic," *The Age of Human Rights Journal*, no. 18 (2022): 439, <https://doi.org/10.17561/tahrj.v18.7105>.

use. The promising prospects could be fully maximized due to the clear regulatory framework governing villages and their associated entities. These regulations comprehensively addressed the execution of SDGs Desa, including the planning, implementation, and development mechanisms at the village level. The inclusion of experts played a crucial role in increasing community participation, establishing stable income sources within villages, and unlocking their developmental potential. This multifaceted approach was specifically important in enhancing the agricultural sector, among other areas, within these communities. The recommendation from this study showed the necessity for additional analyses focused on SDGs Desa. This study particularly explored exemplary practices conducted by stakeholders to expedite the realization of the objectives within the regency.

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Acknowledgment

None

Funding Information

None

Conflicting Interest Statement

The authors state that there is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

History of Article

Submitted : November 15, 2023

Revised : December 22, 2023; April 20, 2024; May 3, 2024

Accepted : May 5, 2024

Published : May 8, 2024