

## Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals Program in Oabikase Village, West Insana District, North Central Timor Regency

Liberius Naisoko

Universitas Timor. Province NTT. Indonesia

Correspondence: [liberiusnaisoko@gmail.com](mailto:liberiusnaisoko@gmail.com)



Received: January 28, 2024 | Revised: April 21, 2024 | Accepted: June 15, 2024



<https://doi.org/10.31629/juan.v12i1.6769>

### ABSTRACT

Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program in Oabikase Village, West Insana District, North Central Timor Regency. Problem Formulation "How is the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) program? The aim of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program. The research method is qualitative with descriptive data analysis techniques, data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. The research results show that the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) program was carried out well, but there were several deficiencies such as human resources which resulted in less efficient allocation of funds so that people did not feel the benefits of the SDGs and there was a lack of health and sanitation facilities and health services. With the implementation of development in the fields of Poverty, Health and Sanitation, with the first research sub-focus, implementation elements are certain factors for implementing policies, programs or projects effectively. This includes planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Secondly, the existence of a program being implemented is the implementation of a plan or series of actions designed to achieve the objectives of a program. Third, the target group is a group of individuals who are the focus of a particular program, policy or initiative. In society, diversity of characters will influence the implementation of development starting from choosing and selecting methods or techniques for implementing programs.

Keyword: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Implementation Challenges, Human Resources and Resource Allocation



### INTRODUCTION

Implementation is an activity related to the completion of a task using tools and resources to achieve the desired results and objectives. Implementation is typically carried out after planning is considered to be perfected. In relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the government has established seven development agendas as part of the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) IV for 2020-2024. Two years after the adoption of International SDGs-based development, in 2020, the Ministry of Village Affairs issued Ministerial Regulation No. 13 of 2020 concerning the Priorities for Village Fund Use, utilizing the SDGs for Villages as a basis for focused and sustainable development in rural areas. The foundation for directed development based on the SDGs is expected to allow

villages to achieve the maximum benefits from focused and sustainable development in accordance with the specific conditions of each village.

The United Nations (UN), as an international organization of countries, fully supports the SDGs, including Goal 1: No Poverty. The SDGs serve as the foundation for the work of nations, in line with Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, setting the direction and goals for national development. Eradicating poverty and hunger are the primary objectives of the government in promoting the welfare of rural communities. Eradicating poverty is one of the main goals of the SDGs and a responsibility of all countries to resolve as quickly as possible, as a humanitarian imperative. Poverty is a serious global issue that must be addressed urgently, especially in developing countries.

Ministerial Regulation No. 13 of 2020 concerning Priorities for Village Fund Use serves as the main foundation for village development aimed at achieving welfare and quality education. Every development initiative must adhere to the SDGs for Villages as a guiding framework to eradicate poverty and hunger, and improve the well-being of communities. Economic development or food security aims to achieve sustainable economic growth, which must be pursued by the government through appropriate policies. According to the Minister of Village Affairs, the direction of village development is intended to support national development. This directed and focused development is expected to deliver maximum benefits based on the specific conditions of the village. All of this is expected to make it easier for the government to oversee development and provide interventions where necessary.

Thus, the SDGs for Villages can serve as the priority foundation for development in 2021. The SDGs explicitly aim to provide welfare and security in life, both within nations and globally. The SDGs can help reduce poverty and formulate policies to address climate change. Sustainable development aims to improve the quality of life for people around the world, particularly in developing countries. This is essential both for the present and for future generations, without exploiting the capacity of the world's natural resources. Parliaments and local governments, as the primary implementers, are responsible for carrying out the SDGs at both the national and global levels. To achieve these goals, basic services and access to productive resources must be prioritized in everyday life. The provision of food through food security and sustainable agriculture, as well as attention to agricultural land, should be a primary concern of governments as part of efforts to ensure food availability. Agricultural land is inseparable from the goal of achieving global food self-sufficiency. By opening up agricultural land, all nations are expected to reduce poverty, prevent hunger, and achieve the objectives of the SDGs.

According to Nafarin (2012:19), budgeting is about rationalizing investment sources to achieve maximum results. Therefore, the 2021 Village Fund is prioritized for sustainable national development in villages, in line with Ministerial Regulation No. 13 of 2020, which emphasizes the SDGs. The use of the Village Fund Priority is mandated by the Village Law to meet the needs of local communities. The Village Fund, sourced from the National Budget (APBN), is prioritized for the implementation of sustainable community development and empowerment, particularly in the area of food security. The goal is to maximize welfare and ensure safety and stability in people's lives. According to Stephen Robbins, the purpose of planning is to provide good oversight, reduce uncertainty, minimize waste, and avoid negligence in development implementation.

Given the significant responsibility placed on villages in the SDGs for Villages program, village governments must adhere to accountability principles in the planning, implementation, administrative management, and reporting of accountability, both to the state and to the community, in accordance with the established regulations. Oabikase Village is one of the underdeveloped villages in the Insana Barat Subdistrict of Timor Tengah Utara Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. To tackle poverty, the village government is making serious efforts to empower the community by providing healthcare services, clean water access, early

childhood education (PAUD), creating jobs through labor-intensive programs, offering training to improve human resources skills in managing natural resources and local potential, especially in food security, and poverty alleviation. The author presents poverty data in Oabikase Village in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Total Population and Number of Poor Households in 2020-2022

No	Year	Total population	Total Households	Total of Poor Households	Household Level Poverty Percentage
1	2020	381	96	83	86,46%
2	2021	383	98	82	82,62%
3	2022	387	98	83	84,69%
TOTAL		1.151	292	246	84,25%

Source: Oabikase Village Profile (2022)

The table shows that the poverty rate in Oabikase Village has not changed, indicating that, according to the researcher's observations, government programs are still not effectively targeting the poor. This includes community empowerment programs, which, although outlined in the village government's work plans, have been implemented ineffectively. Similarly, the utilization and management of the allocated budget have been suboptimal. This contrasts with the statement made by Raymundus Fernandes to Kompas.com on Thursday (September 20, 2018), where he mentioned that "poverty in TTU has been successfully reduced from 65.62 percent to 22.21 percent over the course of 7 years of implementation." However, in Oabikase Village, the proportion of poor households remains high.

This indicates that the previous implementation of the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) was not well-targeted. According to the researcher's analysis, this misalignment is attributed to the village government's inability to effectively implement SDG programs. Moreover, the implementation has been overly focused on physical infrastructure development. To further explore the issue of poverty in Oabikase Village, the author presents data on the occupations or livelihoods of the village's residents in Table 2 below.

Tabel 2. Data on Workers or Livelihoods of Oabikase Village in 2022

No	Job Type	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
1	Farmer	76	25	101	26.09
2	Civil Servant	1	3	4	1.03
3	Kiosk Entrepreneur	0	5	5	1.29
4	Tailor	0	1	1	0.26
5	Livestock Farmer	6	0	6	1.55
6	Private Midwife	0	0	1	0.26
7	Private Nurse	0	1	1	0.26
8	Retired Civil Servant/TNI/POLRI	1	0	1	0.26
9	Teacher	1	4	5	1.29

Source: Oabikase Village Profile (2022)

Based on the table above, it is evident that the most common occupation is farming, with 101 individuals or 26.09%, followed by civil servants at 1.03%, kiosk entrepreneurs at 1.29%, tailors at 0.26%, livestock farmers at 1.55%, midwives at 0.26%, nurses at 0.26%, retired civil servants/TNI/police at 0.26%, and teachers at 1.29%. Referring to the implementation of the SDGs program and based on the poverty table and data on the livelihoods of the community in Oabikase Village, West Insana District, Timor Tengah Utara Regency, it is observed that there is still a convergence in poverty prevention efforts. Ideally,

a village aiming to improve its citizens' welfare and eradicate poverty should implement all the goals within the convergence of poverty prevention. This would result in a significant reduction in poverty levels. Below, the author presents the Oabikase Village 2022 RAPBDes in Table 3.

Tabel 3. Oabikase Village RAPBDES 2022

No	Description	Budget
Community Empowerment Sector		
1	Fishery Seeds	Rp. 19,257,000
	Agriculture and Livestock	Rp. 58,060,000
	Total	Rp. 77,317,000
Village Development Implementation Sector		
2	Education	Rp. 119,721,910
	Health	Rp. 84,660,000
	Development, Rehabilitation, and Improvement of Children's Playgrounds	Rp. 60,346,160
	Network/Installation Management of Communication and Information	Rp. 6,000,000
	Total	Rp. 270,728,070

Source: Oabikase Village RAPBDES (2022)

Based on the RAPBDes data presented above, it can be explained that the village fund allocation for community empowerment is IDR 77,317,000, while the allocation for village development implementation is IDR 270,000,000. Village funds, sourced from the State Budget (APBN), are designated for villages and transferred through the Regional Budget (APBD) of regencies or cities. These funds are utilized for village governance, development implementation, community guidance, and community empowerment.

Oabikase Village is categorized as an underdeveloped village in the Insana Barat Subdistrict due to its remote location far from urban centers and main roads. Development in the village is hindered by limited infrastructure, such as access roads to Oabikase Village and connecting bridges to facilitate residents living near rivers during the rainy season. Additionally, there are challenges related to limited internet access, inadequate healthcare services, poor environmental sanitation and hygiene, underutilized natural resources and local potentials to meet daily needs, and the village's distance from markets.

The underdevelopment in Oabikase Village is attributed to the lack of human resource capacity, which affects the implementation of development plans. The inadequacy of necessary infrastructure impedes effective and efficient development processes. Limited budgets restrict the procurement of essential materials and resources, further delaying the expected outcomes. Furthermore, the lack of proper supervision has led to negligence in development efforts. Based on the above explanation and the observed conditions in Oabikase Village, the lack of progress in community empowerment and village development continues to hinder societal advancement and obstructs the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Oabikase Village. Therefore, the author is interested in exploring the topic implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGS) program in oabikase village, insana barat subdistrict, north central timor regency.

The research problem addressed in this study is centered on the question: How is the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in Oabikase Village, Insana Barat Subdistrict, North Central Timor Regency? This question arises from the need to understand the effectiveness of the SDGs program in addressing the challenges faced by Oabikase Village in achieving sustainable development. The primary objective of this research is to describe and analyze the implementation of the SDGs program in Oabikase Village, focusing on how the program has been planned, executed, and its impact on the local community. By identifying the successes and challenges in the program's implementation, this

study seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis that can inform future efforts in similar contexts.

The significance of this research lies in its potential contributions to both theoretical and practical domains. From a theoretical perspective, this study is expected to contribute to the development of knowledge and discourse surrounding the SDGs program in rural areas, particularly in the context of village development planning systems. The findings are anticipated to provide valuable insights into the relationship between SDGs programs and community development in Oabikase Village, thereby enriching the academic understanding of sustainable development in remote and underdeveloped areas. Practically, the results of this study are expected to serve as a useful reference for future researchers and stakeholders involved in rural development.

The study aims to provide actionable insights that can guide policymakers and relevant parties in designing focused, strategic, and sustainable development policies. Furthermore, it is hoped that the research findings will help in addressing the unique challenges faced by Oabikase Village, enabling a more effective and efficient implementation of development programs in the future. This study not only seeks to enhance the theoretical understanding of SDGs implementation but also aims to make a tangible impact on the local community and contribute to achieving the broader goals of sustainable development.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a field research methodology, which involves conducting research at the location to observe phenomena in their natural context. The chosen paradigm for this research is descriptive, using a qualitative approach. According to Bogdan and Taylor (1975:5), qualitative research is a procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from individuals or observable behaviors. In this study, the researcher will collect data by visiting the field and studying the research objects intensively to understand the various issues occurring in the area. Gradual observation will be conducted to closely examine activities in Oabikase Village, particularly strategies implemented using village funds to enhance community welfare and address societal challenges. The data sources include informants such as the Village Head, local government officials, and community leaders of Oabikase, as well as documents such as the Village Law No. 6 of 2014, the Village Government Work Plan (RKPDDes), the Medium-Term Village Development Plan (RPJMD), and the Village Government Budget Plan (RAPBDes).

The research focuses on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in Oabikase Village, Insana Barat Subdistrict, North Central Timor Regency, specifically addressing development efforts in poverty alleviation, health, and sanitation. The analysis uses Tachman's implementation model, which includes three main components: implementers, the program being implemented, and the target groups. Data collection techniques utilized in this research comprise observation, interviews, and documentation. Direct observation involves recording observed phenomena in the field, while interviews involve direct questioning of relevant stakeholders to clarify issues and gather additional information. Documentation, as a complementary technique, involves collecting data from official documents related to the research.

The collected data will be analyzed qualitatively using an interactive model analysis based on the framework proposed by Miles and Huberman (1992). This involves three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. Data reduction simplifies the collected data by summarizing and focusing on essential aspects. Data presentation organizes the data into patterns, relationships, or categories, often visualized through charts or diagrams. Finally, conclusions are drawn and verified to address the research questions. This iterative process allows the researcher to interpret the data systematically and derive meaningful insights about the implementation of the SDGs program in Oabikase Village.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Potential and Profile of Oabikase Village: Resources, Geography, and Community Development

Oabikase Village is administratively part of the Insana Barat District, North Central Timor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. The village is located to the west of the Insana Barat District capital and features lowland areas with topography characterized by valleys and hills. With an average rainfall between November and April, Oabikase Village's land typology supports farming, plantation, and livestock activities. These natural resources make the village a key area for development. Historically, the people of Oabikase Village uphold cultural values such as mutual cooperation, hard work, and kinship, which serve as a cohesive force in social life and village governance. The village was originally part of 182 administrative units (ketemukungan) in North Central Timor Regency, later consolidated into 112 definitive villages through government decisions in 1964 and 1969. Oabikase Village officially became a definitive village on December 20, 2013, under TTU Regent Decree No. 419 of 2013.

The village covers an area of approximately 158 square meters and is bordered to the north and south by Usapinonot Village, to the east by Tublopo Village in South Bikomi District, and to the west by Nifunenas Village in Insana Barat District. Geographically, Oabikase Village's terrain consists of hills, with slopes of 15-40 percent accounting for 38.07% of the area and slopes above 40 percent covering 35.46%. This geomorphological condition makes dryland farming the primary agricultural activity, though productivity remains low due to the limited availability of flatlands. The village's natural resources include forestry, livestock, and plantations, with forestry products such as wood, bee honey, bamboo, teak, lontar, sago, mahogany, pine, and sandalwood.

The population of Oabikase Village in 2022 was 387 people, consisting of 192 males and 195 females, with 98 households. In terms of human resources, most residents work in agriculture, while others engage in services and small-scale businesses. However, the community faces educational challenges, with the majority having only completed primary and secondary education. The village has social and cultural facilities such as early childhood education centers (TK/PAUD), a training hall, and a children's play area. For healthcare, facilities include a village maternity clinic (polindes), its kitchen, and two integrated healthcare posts (posyandu). Additionally, infrastructure such as village roads, shallow wells, springs, and water reservoirs support the community's basic needs.

Oabikase Village possesses abundant potential, particularly in agriculture, livestock, and forestry. The community maintains a lifestyle closely tied to prudent natural resource management while preserving traditional values. Collective awareness for reforestation and the cultivation of productive plants has begun to grow among residents. A strong livestock culture, supported by abundant feed resources, is one of the village's strengths. Mutual cooperation and organized groups such as farmer and livestock groups demonstrate a high spirit of collaboration. Active participation by women in supporting family economies through weaving activities is another asset of the village. Furthermore, Oabikase Village offers prospective market opportunities, an economic institution (BUMDes), and several sites that could be developed into cultural tourism destinations. With sufficient Village Fund allocations from the central government, Oabikase Village has significant opportunities for further development in various sectors.

### 2. Challenges and Implementation Analysis of Sustainable Development Goals in Oabikase Village: Poverty, Health, and Sanitation

The implementation of development initiatives in Oabikase Village, specifically in addressing poverty, health, and sanitation, reflects the multifaceted challenges of achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the local level. According to Tachman's theory (as cited in Suratman, 2017), implementation involves specific factors such as planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation. In the case of poverty alleviation, efforts have been

made to provide housing for residents with inadequate homes. However, the execution of this program deviated from its initial plans and remained incomplete, failing to reach its intended outcomes. This indicates inefficiencies in project management and a lack of focus on delivering results that align with community needs. Furthermore, the program's misalignment with its intended beneficiaries suggests inadequate targeting and transparency in implementation.

In the health sector, the presence of healthcare facilities in Oabikase Village demonstrates progress in service provision. However, the lack of essential medical equipment and limited healthcare services highlights significant gaps in addressing the community's needs. These shortcomings impede residents' access to quality healthcare, which is a critical component of improving well-being and achieving SDG targets. Despite the availability of infrastructure, resource constraints and the inadequacy of comprehensive services limit the program's effectiveness and sustainability.

Sanitation, a fundamental aspect of public health and SDGs, shows better progress in implementation. The village government has initiated programs to improve sanitation facilities, which have been acknowledged by some residents as beneficial. Nevertheless, a portion of the population still lacks proper sanitation facilities, reflecting disparities in service delivery. While efforts have been made, the existence of such gaps underlines the need for more inclusive and equitable approaches to sanitation development.

From these observations and interviews, it is evident that achieving the SDGs in Oabikase Village faces significant challenges. The primary issues include limited human resources, insufficient transparency in financial management by the village government, and the uneven distribution of program benefits among the community. While the overarching goal of sustainable development is to enhance community welfare, these obstacles hinder the realization of this vision. Effective implementation requires a more transparent and participatory governance framework, better resource allocation, and targeted interventions that address the specific needs of marginalized groups. Additionally, fostering community engagement and improving capacity building for local stakeholders could enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of development programs.

### 3. Exploring the Socioeconomic and Developmental Potential of Oabikase Village in West Insana Subdistrict

Administratively, Oabikase Village is part of West Insana Subdistrict, North Central Timor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. Located west of the district capital, it features lowland areas supported by favorable topography, with a mix of valleys and hills and an average annual rainfall from November to April. The village's typology predominantly consists of farming, plantations, and animal husbandry. These natural conditions provide significant potential for economic development, particularly in forestry, agriculture, and livestock. Historical records show that Oabikase, along with other villages in the West Insana Subdistrict, was part of the Swapraja Insana kingdom, governed under the kefetoran subun system. Following Indonesia's reorganization of village governance in 1964, the traditional "ketemukungan" administrative units were merged into new-style villages, with Oabikase formally attaining definitive village status on December 20, 2013.

Geographically, Oabikase is characterized by sporadic lowlands and hilly terrain, with slopes between 15–40% comprising 38.07% of the area and steeper slopes exceeding 40% covering 35.46%. These challenging geomorphological conditions limit the productivity of dryland agriculture, as farming is often conducted on steep slopes. The natural resources of the village, particularly its forestry sector, hold significant potential for economic development. The forestry output includes timber, bamboo, teak, lontar, and other valuable resources, alongside non-timber products like honey and sago. For example, the annual production includes 510 cubic meters of wood and 525 cubic meters of teak, contributing to local economic activities.

The population of Oabikase as of 2022 totals 387 individuals, comprising 192 men and 195 women, distributed across 98 households. The human resources in the village are essential drivers of development. However, the educational levels indicate significant challenges, as a majority of the population has only completed primary school, with only 27 individuals achieving higher education. Economic activities mainly revolve around agriculture and services, though small-scale enterprises and traditional crafts, such as weaving, also contribute to the local economy.

Cultural values, including cooperation, mutual assistance, and strong family ties, play a critical role in village governance and daily life. These social and cultural resources foster community participation in collective efforts, such as reforestation and agricultural productivity. Additionally, the village has begun leveraging women's groups and micro-enterprises to support family incomes and community development. However, challenges persist in providing access to education and healthcare, with residents expressing dissatisfaction regarding the effectiveness of current government programs.

Despite these challenges, the village demonstrates numerous strengths and opportunities for development. The availability of arable land, abundant natural resources, and a strong tradition of animal husbandry form the backbone of the local economy. Initiatives such as reforestation, improved livestock feeding practices, and collaborative farming efforts indicate growing awareness of sustainable practices. Furthermore, the establishment of community economic institutions, such as village-owned enterprises (BUMDes), and the identification of potential cultural tourism sites highlight the village's readiness to diversify its economic base.

From a development perspective, Oabikase Village exemplifies a community at the intersection of traditional practices and modern governance. While government programs have aimed to address poverty, health, and sanitation issues through infrastructure development and skill training, there remains room for improvement in transparency, inclusivity, and community participation in decision-making. Addressing these gaps could enhance the effectiveness of these programs and foster greater trust and cooperation between residents and authorities. Furthermore, prioritizing education and healthcare access could significantly improve the village's human capital, creating a foundation for long-term development and resilience in the face of economic and environmental challenges.

#### 4. Targeted Strategies for Addressing Poverty, Health, and Sanitation Challenges in Oabikase Village

Target groups play a crucial role in the effective implementation of policies, programs, or projects, as highlighted by Tachman (Suratman, 2017). These include critical factors such as planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation to achieve intended outcomes. In the case of Oabikase Village, identifying and addressing specific target groups is vital to ensure that development programs are both relevant and impactful. Despite efforts by the village government to provide skill training for low-income residents, a significant gap remains, as participants often lack the financial resources to initiate independent enterprises. This limitation underscores the need for a more comprehensive approach that combines skill development with access to capital and entrepreneurship support.

In terms of healthcare, the village government has partnered with local health professionals, such as midwives, to target key issues like stunting, malnutrition among young children, and the nutritional needs of pregnant women. These efforts include distributing supplementary food and focusing on the health of elderly residents. While these initiatives demonstrate a commitment to improving public health, their success depends on sustained resources, regular follow-ups, and community engagement to ensure long-term impact. Sanitation remains another critical challenge in Oabikase Village. While some efforts have been made, the existing sanitation facilities and services fall short of meeting the community's expectations and needs. Effective sanitation programs require addressing infrastructure gaps,



increasing community awareness about hygiene practices, and ensuring equitable access to resources, especially for marginalized groups.

Addressing poverty, health, and sanitation issues in Oabikase Village necessitates a holistic approach that targets specific vulnerable groups, such as children, pregnant women, the elderly, and low-income families. Collaboration among the village government, non-governmental organizations, and local healthcare facilities is essential to implement effective programs. Initiatives such as public awareness campaigns, skill development workshops, financial aid, and sanitation infrastructure improvement can provide sustainable solutions. Moreover, integrating community participation in program design and decision-making processes can enhance transparency and ensure that initiatives align with the community's real needs. These steps are critical to creating a more inclusive and resilient village that can overcome its socioeconomic and health-related challenges.

## CONCLUSION

The implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Oabikase Village reveals both potential and significant challenges in achieving sustainable development, particularly in the areas of poverty alleviation, health, and sanitation. Despite its rich natural resources and cultural values that emphasize cooperation and mutual support, the village struggles with structural issues such as limited human resource capacity, inadequate infrastructure, and insufficient financial resources. The findings indicate that while the village government has made efforts to align its development programs with the SDGs, the outcomes remain suboptimal due to ineffective targeting, insufficient transparency in governance, and a lack of community participation in the decision-making process. These gaps hinder the equitable distribution of benefits and reduce the overall impact of development initiatives, leaving key challenges unresolved and impeding progress toward poverty reduction and improved well-being.

In the health sector, although healthcare facilities have been established, they are not adequately equipped to meet the needs of the community, resulting in limited access to quality healthcare services. Similarly, sanitation programs have shown some progress but remain insufficient to address the needs of all residents, particularly those in marginalized groups. The lack of comprehensive and inclusive approaches in these areas underscores the need for more targeted and sustainable interventions. Furthermore, the dominance of physical infrastructure projects in the village's development agenda reflects a misalignment with the broader objectives of the SDGs, which prioritize social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and community empowerment. Addressing these issues requires a holistic approach that integrates capacity-building initiatives, better resource allocation, and improved governance mechanisms to ensure that development programs are effective, inclusive, and sustainable. To achieve significant and lasting improvements, the village government must adopt strategies that actively involve the community in planning, implementation, and evaluation processes. Collaboration with local organizations, non-governmental entities, and external stakeholders can enhance the effectiveness of programs by providing technical expertise, financial support, and innovative solutions.

## REFERENCES

- Agustino, L. (2006). *Dasar-dasar kebijakan publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Ahmad, D. K. (2018). *Sustainable Goals SDGs dan pembangunan kesejahteraan sosial*. Pekanbaru: JKT.
- Edward III. (2012). *Kebijakan publik: Formulasi, implementasi, evaluasi*. (Nugroho, Ed.). Jakarta: Media Komputindo.
- Halim, A. I. (2015). Peraturan Menteri Desa No. 13 Tahun 2020. Jakarta.
- Halim, A. I. (2021). *Sosialisasi Permendesa PDTT Nomor 13 tentang penggunaan dana desa 2021*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

- Hasan, M., & Azis, M. (2018). *Pembangunan ekonomi dan pemberdayaan masyarakat: Strategi pembangunan manusia dalam perspektif ekonomi lokal*. Makassar.
- Hoelman, M. (2015). *Panduan SDGs untuk pemerintah daerah (Kota dan Kabupaten) dan pemangku kepentingan daerah*. Jakarta Selatan.
- Ishartono, & Santoso, T. R. (2016). *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) dan pengentasan kemiskinan*. Bandung: Universitas Padjadjaran.
- Jusuf, G. (2017). *Pedoman penyusunan rencana aksi tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (TPB) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. Jakarta Selatan: Sekretariat TPB Kementerian PPN/Bappenas.
- Lubis, H. S. B., & Martani, H. (1987). *Teori organisasi: Suatu pendekatan makro*. Jakarta.
- Mediana, D. H. (2019). Analisis pengaruh penggunaan dana desa terhadap kemiskinan di Kabupaten Kediri. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa, Universitas Brawijaya Malang*.
- Moleong, L. (2000). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*. Bandung.
- Mulyadi, D. (2016). *Studi kebijakan publik dan pelayanan publik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 20 Tahun 2018 tentang Pelaksanaan dan Pengelolaan Keuangan Desa.
- Peraturan Menteri Desa Nomor 13 Tahun 2020 tentang SDGs Desa.
- Peraturan Presiden Nomor 59 Tahun 2017 tentang Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional dengan Sistem Berkelanjutan.
- Profil Desa Oabikase.
- Purwanto, E. A., & Sulistyastuti, D. R. (2012). *Implementasi kebijakan publik*. Surabaya: CAPIYA Publishing.
- Putri, S. Y. (2021). Implementasi program tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan (Sustainable Development Goals). *Jurnal PIR: Power in International Relations*, 5(2), 163.
- RAPBDes Desa Oabikase 2022.
- Santosa, D. (2019). *Panduan bagi masyarakat sipil dalam monitoring pelaksanaan dan pencapaian tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan / Sustainable Development Goals (TPB/SDGs) di daerah*. Jakarta Selatan.
- Suratman. (2017). *Generasi implementasi dan evaluasi kebijakan publik*. Surabaya: CAPIYA Publishing.
- Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 tentang Desa.
- Zulphi, S., & Roberta. (2019). Analisa keselarasan SDGs dengan program desa Seresam di Desa Seresam Kabupaten Indragiri Hulu. *Jurnal Bapeda SDGs Center, Universitas Islam Indragiri*.