

Realizing Sustainable Villages: Village Profile Development in Negeri Lima Based on SDGs Standards

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Abstract: The population profile of a village is crucial data as a baseline for development planning. Therefore, consistently updated data is essential to ensure targeted programs. However, in island communities, almost all villages lack adequate data. Some villages even use outdated data to propose programs. This situation is also linked to the ability of village officials to update population data. On the one hand, the Ministry of Villages encourages each village to have a website based on the SDGs. Therefore, training and outreach on population data recording for village officials and the community are urgently needed. Negeri Lima is one of the villages located in Ambon City. Negeri Lima is also one of the villages that has implemented the village SDGs. This is demonstrated on the Negeri Lima website. However, a problem was found: the SDG-based website is still empty and the data has not been properly inputted. The methods used in this community service activity included discussions, lectures, and training. The results of the community service program indicate that Negeri Lima is one of the villages on Ambon Island that has implemented the Village SDGs, but its implementation has not been optimal. It is hoped that after the Village SDGs activities are fully implemented, the village's problems can be effectively resolved.

Keywords: Country Profile; Population; Training; Negeri Lima; SDGs

Introduction

Village profiles based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) serve not only as a measuring tool for evaluating progress but also as a guide for planning appropriate interventions. Sustainable development, which is closely linked to the survival of the global human population, has attracted significant attention. Rapid urbanization has profoundly impacted the achievement and progress of the SDGs. However, there remains a gap in knowledge regarding the comprehensive impact of urbanization on these goals (Li et al., 2024). In 2015, the UN launched the SDGs as a global effort to eradicate poverty, conserve the environment, and promote universal peace and prosperity by 2030 (Nations, 2020). This initiative is a comprehensive action plan for implementing sustainable development. (Vandemoortele, 2018) across the country, covering economic, social and environmental aspects (Mbah & Nzeadibe, 2017; Diaz-Sarachaga et al., 2018).

One of the activities frequently carried out by government officials is registering and recording population data with various initial stages in the form of resident registration and recording (Muhtar et al., 2023; Princess, 2024). The activity of recording demographic events at the village level is often referred to as population registration. Demographic events such as births, deaths, and population mobility must be reported by the community to the village government. This vital event needs to be conducted whenever a demographic event occurs in the community. This is because it is related to updated population data. In this case, residents actively report to village officials, so population registration data is dynamic, meaning that the community reports to officials every time a resident experiences a change in their population status (Buresch et al., 2024).

A village is a social entity that is more than just a small administrative unit within the Indonesian government structure. It is a legal community that has existed for a long time, even before the formation of the

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Indonesian state. Besides having various forms and names, villages are also part of the implementation of the spirit of reform and democracy in the regional government system. In the dynamic relationship between society and government, rapid progress and growth of society require government officials at the lower levels to be sensitive and responsive to community needs. This is due to the existence of a government bureaucracy that must be served well. Therefore, the role of government officials at the lower levels is crucial in bridging the needs of society and government (Sijaya & Umuri, 2023).

Creating SDG-based village profiles is expected to be a strategic step in formulating more effective development policies and programs. Village profiling is a key component of population administration services and a crucial task for village governments (Ardiansyah & Eprilianto, 2024). In this modern technological era, village governments are required to provide responsive services and provide timely and accurate information. Empowering rural communities in development is a long-standing tradition of sustainable village development (Handayani et al., 2023; Dian Pratama et al., 2025). Negeri Lima is one of the villages in Ambon City that has an SDGs-based population administration system, but its implementation has not been effective.

The Ambon city government has a website that incorporates the SDGs into its application. However, the government has not yet fully utilized the SDGs. This is due to the relatively recent introduction of the SDGs program by the Ambon city government, resulting in limited public knowledge. Furthermore, the capacity of government officials in data input is also limited.

As for one of the solutions to this problem, it is necessary to have socialization to the community and training whose aim is to increase public knowledge about SDGs and the skills of village/state officials in recording population data in their country/village. with tutorial methods and direct practice. By knowing the benefits and uses of Village SDGs, it is hoped that population problems in Negeri Negeri Lima can be resolved. The objectives of implementing community service are (1) Providing knowledge about the benefits of Village SDGs for the development process. (2) Providing deeper knowledge for Negeri Negeri Lima government officials in implementing SDGs.

Method

The implementation method for SDGs Village implementation in Negeri Lima includes several structured and systematic stages. Socialization is the initial stage in implementing SDGs Village implementation activities. Socialization is carried out

with community members, especially youth, to raise awareness and understanding of the importance of SDGs Village.

Through socialization, community members can understand what SDGs Village is, what indicators of its achievement are, and how they can participate in supporting the implementation of SDGs Village. Socialization also aims to increase community participation in the implementation of activities, so that they can feel ownership and involvement in the sustainable development process. Following the socialization, training is conducted by the Community Service Team by presenting village/state government officials and RTs in the Negeri Lima area.

The training aims to provide empowerment to state government officials in understanding and updating data to support SDGs Village. Through training, state government officials can understand the indicators of SDGs Village achievement, how to collect data, and how to analyze data to support decision-making. Furthermore, technology is implemented to support the implementation of the implementation of the SDGs Village/state program is carried out to support the implementation of the implementation of the implementation. Through the application of technology, the implementation of activities can be carried out more effectively and efficiently, so that Negeri Negeri Lima can become a pilot village/country in the implementation of Village SDGs. Mentoring activities are needed when the application has begun to be implemented by state government officials.

Mentoring aims to support the success of the program so that it can be implemented properly. Through mentoring, state government officials can receive assistance and support in dealing with problems that arise during the implementation of activities. Evaluation is also carried out to assess the success of the implementation of activities and identify areas that need improvement. Finally, the sustainability of the program is expected to be a solution in solving development problems in Negeri Negeri Lima. Through program sustainability, the implementation of sustainable development can be carried out well, so that Negeri Negeri Lima can become an example for other villages/countries in the implementation of Village SDGs. Thus, the method of implementing Village SDGs implementation activities in Negeri Negeri Lima can be carried out more effectively and efficiently, so that sustainable development goals can be achieved.

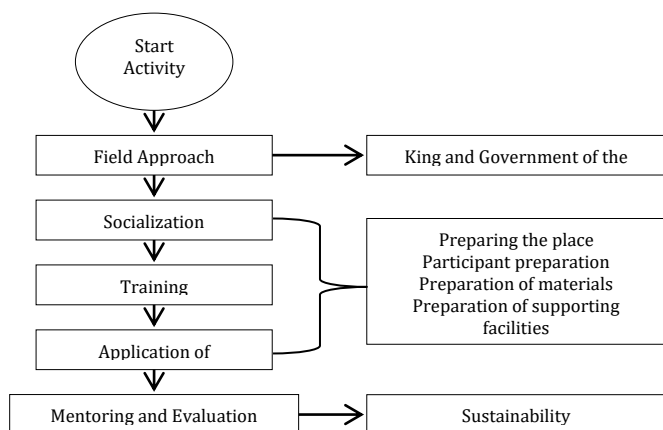


Figure 1. Overview of activity stages.

Results and Discussion

Field studies revealed that all participants in the socialization were unaware of the Village SDGs. However, this was only known to government officials in Negeri Lima, while the general public was not yet fully aware of the SDGs. Their limitations in data input were related to the very limited internet connection. On the one hand, government officials were constrained by time constraints for the input process, but on the other hand, the internet connection was inadequate. This is a crucial concern for the district government, which should provide facilities to ensure the smooth data input process in the system.

The availability of internet access has become an important factor in improving people's welfare and national economic growth in addition to basic needs such as clothing, food and shelter (Doloi, 2025), especially in the development of smart villages (Prieger, 2013). Previous studies have shown that internet access can improve the quality of life of rural communities by increasing access to education, health services, and social connectivity in rural areas (Holt & Jamison, 2009; Larose et al., 2011). For example, the internet allows small businesses in remote areas to grow and overcome geographical limitations (Huang et al., 2023). The relationship between internet availability and economic growth has been proven, but it still needs to be further explored in rural areas and their potential for transformation into smart villages (Koutroumpis, 2009). Smart villages aim to provide essential facilities to communities, enabling them to meet their needs sustainably, and fostering comprehensive and self-sufficient growth, well-being, and development. One of the core principles of smart villages is the implementation of the SDGs set by the UN. This approach ensures that development outcomes are holistic and have a positive impact on the environment. Studies such as Lawrence et al., (2013) highlights the

importance of addressing systemic issues such as food security within a broader policy context. Integrated development approaches that consider diverse and interconnected needs, such as sustainable agriculture and community-based initiatives, are also needed (Bjørkhaug & Ann, 2008). Internet access can play a crucial role in rural development, particularly in the transition to smart villages. For example, internet access can enable smart farming through Internet of Things (IoT) technologies, which improve agricultural productivity and sustainability. Similarly, internet access opens up new educational opportunities through online learning platforms, allowing rural students to access quality education remotely. Furthermore, healthcare delivery can be revolutionized through telemedicine and mobile health (mHealth) services, which address critical gaps in medical access for remote populations. While the adoption of internet-based services in community development programs such as agriculture, education, and healthcare is quite widespread, the availability of public infrastructure and high-speed connectivity alone typically do not guarantee effective adoption or use of internet services in rural areas.

During the presentation on the SDGs, the team conducted an initial dialogue, asking participants about their prior knowledge regarding the Village SDGs. In the dialogue with government officials, they had only inputted data into the SDGs program. However, there are several stages and objectives of this activity that only a few participants understood related to the SDGs. This indicates that the implementation of activities in the implementation of the Village SDGs program has not been able to be understood by all government officials. There needs to be real activities in the community related to the objectives of implementing the Village DSGs data. This is intended so that government officials and the community can implement and support the data structuring process, so that the information provided is also valid and it is hoped that the development program being implemented is truly in accordance with the real conditions in the community.

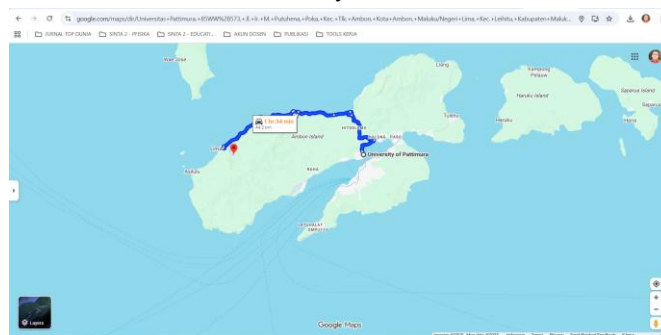


Figure 2. Map of the position of Negeri Lima if from Pattimura University (44.2 km)

Village SDGs are an integrated effort to realize villages without poverty and hunger, villages with equitable economic growth, villages that care about health, villages that care about the environment, villages that care about education, villages that are friendly to women, villages that are networked, and villages that are culturally responsive to accelerate the achievement of SDGs. In cool language. Village SDGs are a role of sustainable development that will be included in the priority program for the use of Village Funds since 2021. The 2030 Agenda for sustainable development is a development plan implemented worldwide to eradicate poverty, provide a decent life, and build peace, which must be fulfilled by 2030 (Raszkowski, 2019). However, the goals to be achieved in the 2030 Agenda depend on the ability of the entire global community to maximize synergies and address existing trade-offs. (Ramos & Laurenti, 2020). Since the SDGs were announced, many stakeholders have expressed concerns: are they achievable? Not only has the ability of countries to achieve the SDGs been questioned, but there also appear to be competing ideas and indicators within the SDGs that are difficult to reconcile. On the government side, operationalizing the SDGs within the government budget framework, particularly in terms of expenditure, is a major challenge. Furthermore, since Indonesia has developed Village SDGs, which are based on national SDG targets and localized global SDGs to adapt to local cultures, social and environmental conditions, it is recommended that other developing countries formulate similar strategies to help achieve their national SDG targets and develop rural areas more purposefully by prioritizing the most relevant issues. (Permatasari et al., 2021).

Negeri Negeri Lima on the country's website has included an application for Village SDGs but does not explain what Village SDGs are and their benefits. Referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration Number 13 of 2020 concerning Priority Use of Village Funds in 2021, there are at least 18 development goals and targets through the Village SDGs, namely: (1) Villages without poverty. (2) Villages without hunger. (3) Healthy and prosperous villages. (4) Quality village education. (5) Gender-equal villages. (6) Villages with clean water and sanitation. (7) Villages with clean and renewable energy. (8) Village employment and economic growth. (9) Village innovation and infrastructure. (10) Villages without inequality. (11) Sustainable village residential areas. (12) Environmentally conscious village consumption and production. (13) Village climate control and change. (14) Village marine ecosystems. (15) Village land ecosystems. (16) Peaceful and just villages. (17)

Partnerships for village development. (18) Dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture.

The community service program went well. The enthusiasm of civil servants for the event was also very high. They even hoped to obtain a SDG-based country profile document from the event as a reference for Negeri Lima. The event took place in a resident's home. A total of 14 people attended, and the majority were civil servants with expertise in data entry.

Meanwhile, communication with government agencies indicates that the data recording process has not been effectively utilized for development planning. Data input activities are limited to top-down programs from the central government. This is a serious concern for the government, which requires continuous campaigning and support from government agencies to ensure that the data inputted into the centralized system can be utilized to support development activities. Several concepts related to understanding the terms used in the input process are also unclear. As stated by Mr. Manan, understanding the concept of a market is simply a misconception. The term "market" is commonly understood by the public as a meeting place between buyers and sellers on a large scale and concentrated in one location, but the definition of a market within the system is different. These issues require a shared understanding to ensure that the data inputted into the system is also accurate.



Figure 3. Activity Implementation Process

Conclusion

The implementation of the SDGs in Negeri Negeri Lima still needs to be streamlined. This is hampered, in part, by human resources at the Negeri Negeri Lima office and by the government's very limited internet access. Public enthusiasm for supporting SDG implementation is quite good, as evidenced by their active participation in training activities.

Good collaboration between the local government and the community is needed to organize population data to support the implementation of the Village SDGs. This is necessary to ensure the benefits and urgency of the Village SDGs can be effectively implemented, thereby achieving sustainable development in Negeri Lima..

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