

BUMDes's EFFORTS TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF VILLAGES SDGs PROGRAM

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Abstract

Village Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) were established with the main aim of improving the welfare of rural communities. The presence of BUMDes together with other microfinance institutions in the village such as cooperatives, Village Credit Institutions made efforts to develop villages. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were implemented starting from the village level. Village development support through village funds was expected to be able to be enjoyed by all village communities, and become the background for the SDGs implemented at the village level called the Village SDGs. There were eighteen indicators for implementing the Village SDGs program. Efforts made by BUMDes to support the Village SDGs program implementation were serving the basic needs of rural communities based on village potential, providing soft loans to micro-enterprises in the village, overcoming waste problems by empowering women in villages, establishing partnerships with bank financial institutions and farming communities, conducting market innovations village and village pawnshops to reduce unemployment.

Key words: BUMDes, Villages, Sustainable, Development, Goals

Abstrak

Badan Usaha Milik Desa (BUMDes) didirikan dengan tujuan utama meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat desa. Kehadiran BUMDes bersama dengan lembaga keuangan mikro lainnya di desa seperti koperasi, Lembaga Perkreditan Desa melakukan upaya-upaya membangun desa. Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan/Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) dilaksanakan mulai dari tingkat desa. Dukungan pembangunan desa melalui dana desa diharapkan mampu dinikmati oleh seluruh masyarakat desa dan menjadi latar belakang SDGs dilaksanakan di tingkat desa yang disebut SDGs Desa. Terdapat delapan belas indikator implementasi program SDGs Desa. Upaya-upaya yang dilakukan BUMDes mendukung implementasi program SDGs Desa yaitu melayani kebutuhan pokok masyarakat desa berdasarkan potensi desa, memberikan pinjaman lunak kepada pelaku usaha mikro di desa, mengatasi masalah sampah dengan memberdayakan perempuan di desa, menjalin kemitraan dengan lembaga keuangan bank dan komunitas petani, melakukan inovasi pasar desa dan pegadaian desa untuk mengurangi pengangguran

Kata Kunci: BUMDes, Tujuan, Pembangunan, Berkelanjutan, Desa

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs were the development agendas of countries around the world set from 2016 to 2030. This agenda was a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals/MDGs program which ended in 2015. The ultimate goal to be achieved from the declaration of the SDGs was the life of a just, and prosperous world community. The achievement of a prosperous community life as the ultimate goal of economic development requires the creation of the main conditions, namely: an economy that grows sustainably, a solidly created economic sector, and inclusiveness of socially just economic development (Sutopo Agus (Badan Pusat Statistik), 2014). The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has a strong commitment to implementing the SDGs program as evidenced by the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 which regulates Procedures for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals stages of achieving SDGs that were aligned with national development targets.

The Sustainable Development Goals aim to maintain a sustainable increase in the economic welfare of the community, maintain the sustainability of the social life of the community, maintain the quality of the environment as well as inclusive development and the implementation of governance that was able to maintain the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next (Yusuf Sukman, 2017). The implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia

was carried out starting from the central level to the regional level even up to the village level which was called the Village SDGs. The SDGs indicators to be achieved at the village level were: 1). village without poverty; 2). village without hunger; 3). healthy and prosperous villagers; 4). quality village education; 5). women's involvement in village development; 6). clean water and proper village sanitation; 7). renewable energy available in the village; 8). village economy grows evenly; 9). innovation and village infrastructure as needed; 10). no inequality in the village; 11). comfortable and safe village settlements; 12). Environmentally conscious village consumption and production, 13). Climate change responsive village; 14). Villages care about marine ecosystems; 15). Villages care about terrestrial ecosystems; 16). Village of peace and justice; 17). Collaboration to achieve Village development; 18). Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture (Taufik, 2020).

The village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that have the authority to manage government affairs, the needs of the community in its territory based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa, 2014). Chapter X Article 87 of the Village Law states that Villages can establish Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes).

BUMDes was a legal entity owned by the village, which was established with two main considerations, namely managing the potential of the village and based on the needs of the village community. BUMDes has two missions, namely 1) an economic mission to improve the village economy and 2) a social mission to solve social problems in the community, so that BUMDes were called social entrepreneurial institutions. As

a social entrepreneurship institution, BUMDes should not be a competitor and should not be a predator of rural community businesses. Community and village governments interest in Indonesia to establish BUMDes was increasing from year to year. Data on the development of the number of BUMDes in Indonesia from 2014 to 2020 is presented in Table 1

Table 1
Development of number of BUMDes in 2014-2020

Year	Number of BUMDes	Percentage Enhancement(%)
2014	8.189	
2015	14.463	76,61
2016	28.595	97,71
2017	43.339	51,56
2018	49.213	13,55
2019	51.091	3,82
2020	51.134	0,08

Source: Ministry of Village, 2020

Data Table 1 showed that the number of BUMDes has increased from 2014 to 2020. The increase in numbers was due to the availability of a legal umbrella for the establishment of BUMDes. Another reason for the increase in the number of BUMDes was that the government, especially the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, pays serious attention to the development of BUMDes. The Ministry of Village's serious

concern is the BUMDes Revitalization program and the Village Cash Intensive Work program. The BUMDes revitalization program was carried out with activities to increase capital, increase capacity and strengthen BUMDes institutions (Rahmawati, 2020). To describes BUMDes's effort in supporting the implementation the village SDGs program was the purpose of writing this article.

LITERATUR REVIEW

The Village SDGs was an integrated effort to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through the realization of eighteen Village SDGs

implementation indicators. The situation and conditions of the village that were expected to be realized were 1). Each village can find out the condition of each village 2). The

recommendations for all medium-term and annual planning refer to the SDGs data, and were directed to achieve the SDGs in villages, sub-districts, districts/cities, and provinces. Targets set 1). There was a direction of village development planning based on factual conditions 2). Intervention of local government (provincial, district/city) and private sector to support village development. The final target set was the achievement of sustainable national development goals/national SDGs (Taufik, 2020). The achievement of the final target of the national SDGs starts from the Village SDGs by involving the role of BUMDes as one of the economic actors and social entrepreneurs in the village.

BUMDes was a village economic institution that receives capital participation from the village government. BUMDes, especially those engaged in savings and loan businesses, was one of the microfinance institutions in the village, along with other microfinance institutions such as savings and loan cooperatives, the Village Credit Institution (LPD) as the basis for village economic development. The presence of BUMDes was expected as a way to achieve economic growth in the village (Swandari et al., 2017). OVOP (One Village One Product) institution similar to BUMDes was able to increase the independence and creativity of rural communities in the city of Jambi (Rosmeli, 2018). The presence of BUMDes in Karangasem Regency was able to reduce population movement from villages to cities and was able to create jobs in villages (Ni Kadek Sinarwati, 2019). A

different finding was conveyed by (Wicaksono et al., 2019) who examined village funds and BUMDes in Indonesia which stated that the overall presence of BUMDes have no impact on employment in villages. BUMDes resources consisting of the amount of capital, the number of workers and the quality of the workforce contributed positively but not significantly to the craftsmen in Karangasem Regency. The contribution of BUMDes which has not been significant to entrepreneurship, performance and welfare because the existence of BUMDes was not widely known by the community/craftsmen, there were still BUMDes that used the village office as the BUMDes office so that only people who came to the village office know of the existence of BUMDes (Ni Kadek Sinarwati, Marhaeni AAIN, I Made Suyana Utama, 2020). The presence of BUMDes was expected to improve the welfare of rural communities and reduce inequality in urban and rural development. Efforts to achieve goals can be carried out through synergies between BUMDes and small micro-enterprises owned by the community in the village. The institutionalization of BUMDes was able to become a driver of village economic potential in poverty alleviation efforts (Sayuti, 2011). BUMDes in Gunung Kidul District, Yogyakarta Regency were found not to provide significant benefits to the welfare of residents directly, but BUMDes were found to bring changes in the social and economic fields (Anggraeni, 2016).

METHOD

This research is a literature review study. The data of this study were quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data was the number of BUMDes and number of BUMDes who had registered in village ministry website in Indonesia. The qualitative data was the BUMDes's effort to support the implementation of SDGs program. Data was collected through documentation methods and literature review by collecting information related to

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

BUMDes Efforts in Supporting the Village SDGs Program

Grounding the Global SDGs at the village level was motivated by the increasing number of village funds every year so that it was hoped that these funds can be enjoyed by all villagers, especially the lowest class. Village funds were expected to have an impact on improving the economy and improving the quality of human resources in the village. There were four types of villages according to the Village SDGs, namely: 1) Villages without poverty and hunger (indicators 1 and 2); 2) Health care village (indicator 3,6,11); 3) Villages that care about education (indicator 4) and 4) Villages that were friendly to women (indicator 5). Examples of implementing the Village SDGs were as follows, for example the first Village SDGs indicator was a village without poverty. The village target in 2030 was the poverty rate to reach 0 percent. The measurements used were the village poverty rate, the percentage of the population below the village poverty line and the percentage of families who have family assets.

SDGs and BUMDes program obtained through articles in journals, books, newspapers, webinar materials, official ministerial circulars and leaflets obtained through the management WA Group and BUMDes academic forums. The data were then analyzed using descriptive analysis, by describing the BUMDes's effort to support the implementation of village SDGs program.

Indicators at the individual level were housing conditions, total family income in the last month and spending below the poverty line(Supraedi, 2020).

World bank data showed that poverty in Indonesia has increased by 3.5 percent due to the COVID-19 pandemic. At the village level, the increase occurred from 12.9 to 16.4 percent or an increase from 14.96 to 19.02 million people. Efforts that have been made to overcome the problem of increasing poverty in villages were to intensify 1.8 million hectares of agricultural land located in 3.2 million hectares of transmigration areas. Agricultural intensification was carried out in the areas of Mesuji Lampung, Telang Banuasing-Bangka Belitung, Malao-East Kutai, Boalemo-Gorontalo, Bungku-Central Sulawesi. This program received village fund support by involving BUMDes (Bisnis et al., n.d.). Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs at the village level that were observed involving the role of BUMDes include the participation of BUMDes in realizing villages without poverty, villages

without hunger, healthy and prosperous villagers, clean water-worthy villages, partnerships for village development.

BUMDes's efforts in several villages to support the Village SDGs program include those carried out by BUMDes in Tajun Village in Buleleng Regency, Bali, conducting business activities in providing products for the needs of the Tajun village community, and managing clean water businesses. Another Tajun Village BUMDes business unit was to receive land and building tax payments, BPJS payments were an effort to support the SDGs program, the third indicator village was a healthy and prosperous village and the seventeenth indicator was partnerships to build villages. BUMDes in Tembok Village, Buleleng Regency, Bali in collaboration with the Petani Muda Keren community to help sell the villagers' agricultural products and reduce the dependence of villagers on the monopolistic practices of middlemen. This effort was a manifestation of the implementation of the tenth SDGs indicator, namely villages without gaps. The BUMDes collaboration with the Petani Muda Keren

community was an effort to support the seventeenth SDGs indicator, namely partnering to build villages. The BUMDes Pangung Hardjo in Yogyakarta solves the village waste problem. The slogan of turning waste into a blessing was a form of support for the third village SDGs indicator, namely a healthy and prosperous village.

BUMDes Arta Dharma Duta in Menanga Village, Rendang District, Karangasem Regency collaborated with Republik Indonesia Bank through the Brilliant Village program as a form of implementing the seventeenth Village SDGs indicator, namely partnerships to develop villages. The development of Iyya Tekki BUMDes in Tebara Village, Sumbawa Regency was able to reduce poverty in the village. Village innovations carried out by involving BUMDes were: Development of Iyya Tekki BUMDes for the management of tourist destinations, development of tourist areas supporting Wee Boro lake, village pawnshops, village granaries, development of village markets and village cooperatives (Bira, n.d.). Poverty reduction data were presented in Figure 1

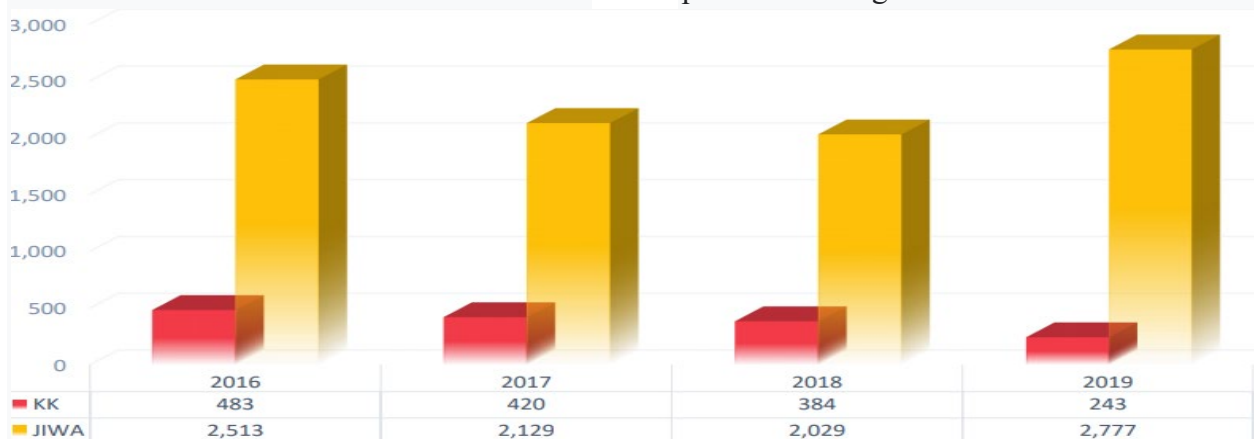


Figure 1

Poverty Reduction Impact of Village Innovation and Involvement of Iyya Tekki BUMDes

Source: R. Bira, 2020

Bina Usaha BUMDes in Rawaurip Village, Pangenan District, Cirebon Regency was supported by community service activities by lecturers from Padjadjaran University empowering young women and PKK women in the village to overcome the waste problem by establishing a waste bank (STAN, 2020). The BUMDes activity to establish a waste bank to solve the waste problem by involving young women and PKK women was an effort by BUMDes to support the village SDGs program, especially the fifth indicator, namely the involvement of village women. BUMDes Arta Krama Mandiri provides soft loans to

micro-economic actors in Antiga Kelod village, so that with loans received from BUMDes, the community was free from moneylenders (Ni Kadek Sinarwati, 2019).

The high enthusiasm of BUMDes managers to strengthen BUMDes institutions after Government Regulation number 11 of 2021 registering to the Ministry of Village website showed a strong desire to build villages in realizing Village SDGs. Data for BUMDes that have registered on the Ministry of Village website to obtain a legal entity certificate were presented in Table 2

Table 2
Data of BUMDes and BUMDes Ma* Registered in Village Ministry website

BUMDes		BUMDes Ma	
The Number of Named Registered	10.019	The Number of Named Registered	604
<i>Number of verified name</i>	9.229	<i>Number of verified name</i>	120
<i>Number of Revision</i>	529	<i>Number of Revision</i>	476
<i>Number of Final Name Verified</i>	261	<i>Number of Final Name Verified</i>	44
Number of Legal Entity Registered	743	Number of Legal Entity Registered	25
<i>Number of verified name</i>	135	<i>Number of verified name</i>	0
<i>Number of Revision</i>	368	<i>Number of Revision</i>	17
<i>Number of Final Name Verified</i>	240	<i>Number of Final Name Verified</i>	8

Source: Ministry of Village, Update data 14th July 2021

*BUMDesMa is a group of BUMDes from more than one village

Government Regulation Number 11 of 2021 concerning BUMDes provides institutional strengthening that previously BUMDes were not in the form of a legal entity to become a legal entity (if you have registered on the Ministry of Village website and received an e-certificate from the Ministry of Law and Human Rights). Four months after the issuance of the Government Regulation

concerning BUMDes, 19.60 percent (10,019/51.134) BUMDes have registered their names on the Ministry of Village website in order to obtain a legal entity certificate. The seriousness of the managers in developing the BUMDes business is a form of support for the acceleration of village development towards achieving the Village SDGs.

CONCLUSION

Countries in the world, including Indonesia, have agreed to set a Sustainable Development agenda that has been set from 2016 to 2030, known as the Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia regulates the implementation of the SDGs through Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017. There were seventeen goals/indicators of achieving the SDGs. With regard to the increasing number of funds that have been handed over to the village through village funds, it was hoped that village funds can be enjoyed by all village communities to improve the welfare of all village communities. The Village SDGs were a means to realize the welfare of the entire village community. BUMDes, as social entrepreneurship in villages have made efforts to support the Village SDGs implementation program. Efforts made by BUMDes in order to support the Village SDGs program include managing village potential to meet the needs of village communities; provide soft loans to village micro-enterprises; overcoming the waste problem by empowering women in the village; establish partnerships with bank financial institutions and farming communities in developing villages; provide clean water; and carry out village innovations such as village markets and village pawnshops.

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