

## Implementation of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program in Reducing Poverty Through the BLT-DD Program Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Poverty is one of the biggest challenges faced by people around the world, including Indonesia. Although poverty rates have declined in recent years, millions of people still live below the poverty line. In this context, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Program in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, is very relevant. This study aims to analyze how the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program can contribute to reducing poverty in villages. **Method:** The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach, which involves observation, interviews, and document collection. **Results:** The results of the study show that the BLT-DD program provides significant financial support for beneficiary families, especially in meeting their basic needs. In addition, this program also has the potential to encourage people to invest in small businesses, thereby improving overall welfare. However, the successful implementation of this program is influenced by several factors, including effective communication between the government and the community, adequate resource management, and a clear bureaucratic structure. A positive attitude from all parties involved is also key in achieving poverty alleviation goals. **Novelty:** The study adopts a theoretical approach put forward by George C. Edwards III, which details four important components in policy implementation, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic structure, and disposition. This approach is innovative because it not only focuses on financial impact analysis, but also explores the interactions and synergies between non-financial factors that significantly determine the success of the BLT-DD program.

## INTRODUCTION

Poverty is one of the biggest challenges faced by people around the world, including in Indonesia. Although BPS data recorded a decrease in the poverty rate in recent years, millions of people still live below the poverty line [1]. The impact not only touches the economic aspect, but also the fields of education, health, and quality of life in general. Faced with these conditions, in September 2015, 189 countries gathered at the United Nations and ratified the declaration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) [2]. One of the goals of this declaration is to reduce the number of people living in poverty by 50% by 2015. This declaration shows that poverty is still a big problem that needs to be addressed collectively. With the completion of the MDGs that succeeded in reducing the number of poor people in the world almost After the MDGs succeeded in reducing the poverty rate by almost half, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) emerged which were officially launched at the UN General Assembly in New York, September 25-27, 2015. The meeting affirmed the SDGs document agreed by 193 UN member states, continuing the initial ratification process on August 2, 2015. The document "Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" is designed to strengthen and take the achievement of the MDGs to the next phase [3].



**Figure 1.** Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) September 2024.  
 Source: <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MTkyIzI=/persentase-penduduk-miskin--september-2024.html>

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), in 2024, in September, 8.57% of Indonesians are included in the poor category. The number of poor people that month reached 24.06 million people. And, the number of poor people in East Java in September 2024 is 3,893 million people. The percentage of the urban poor in East Java in September 2024 is 6.83%, while the percentage of rural population in East Java in September 2024 is 13.19%. In many developing countries, including Indonesia, poverty often emerges as a social problem that causes a huge burden for governments. The problem is complex and demands immediate treatment [4]. Low community welfare is the main trigger for poverty. In addition, poverty also serves as the main indicator to assess the welfare of each household, and in aggregate the percentage of poor people in an area reflects the level of welfare of that area [5]. In this context, the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is very relevant, especially in poverty alleviation efforts. The SDGs offer a more comprehensive and integrated approach to addressing a wide range of interrelated social, economic, and environmental issues [6]. With 17 goals and 169 targets covering different aspects of life, the SDGs provide a clear framework for countries to formulate sustainable policies and programs.

Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, East Java, as one of the villages that has the potential to implement the SDGs program in order to overcome poverty. With its rich natural resources (SDA), diverse culture, and potential community, this village can be an example for other villages in applying the principles of sustainable development. Through the development of programs that support micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), improve access to education and health, as well as preserve a better environment and improve community welfare [7]. As a strategic effort, this program focuses on providing Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLTDD) which is designed to support beneficiary families (KPM) who meet certain criteria. According to the Minister of Finance Regulation No. PMK 190 of 2021, the criteria set include

families who are classified as poor and underprivileged, which are priorities in receiving assistance [8].

**Table 1.** Total BLT-DD Budget for the 2022-2024 Period.

No.	Year	Total Budget	Number of MOE Recipients
1.	2022	IDR 493,200,000	137 KK
2.	2023	IDR 115,200,000	32 kg
3.	2024	IDR 115,200,000	32 kg

Source: Sugihwaras Village Government

Based on several previous researches, first, Isnaini Rodiyah entitled "Implementation of the Poor Rice Program (Raskin) Policy in Kejaman Village, Gempol District, Pasuruan Regency". The researcher discussed the implementation of the Raskin program as the government's effort to reduce poverty at the village level. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of Raskin's policy and its impact on the welfare of the beneficiary communities. This study identifies various factors that affect the success of the program, including aspects of planning, implementation, and supervision [9]. In addition, the researcher also highlighted the importance of community participation in the rice distribution process, where community involvement can increase the transparency and accountability of the program. The results show that although the Raskin program has provided significant assistance to the poor, there are still challenges in terms of equity and public understanding of the program mechanism. Thus, this study provides recommendations for improving the implementation of Raskin's policies to be more effective in achieving poverty alleviation goals and improving the welfare of the community in Kejaman Village. Second, Ishartono and Santoso Tri Raharjo in the journal "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Poverty Alleviation". In this study, it discusses the issue of poverty which is considered crucial and the handling of poverty that needs to be understood comprehensively and interrelated with various programs and activities. In accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the first goal is No Poverty which is the top priority. It was agreed by the United Nations to eliminate poverty in all forms around the world, including Indonesia [6]. In this context, Indonesia continues to strive to achieve the first goal or alleviate poverty. Third, Nanda Bayu Pratama, Eko Priyo Purnomo, and Agustiara in 2020 about "Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Poverty Alleviation in the Special Region of Yogyakarta", the purpose of this study is to explore the efforts made by the Yogyakarta government in supporting the SDGs to overcome poverty. This initiative will be an indicator in achieving the poverty eradication target in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. The results of this study show that the poverty alleviation target set during the implementation of the MDGs, namely reducing poverty by 10.30%, has not been successfully achieved by the Provincial Government of the Special Region of Yogyakarta. Therefore, during the implementation period of the SDGs,

local governments have again made reducing poverty levels one of the top priorities. It is hoped that within the implementation period of the SDGs until 2022, the poverty alleviation target set can be achieved in the range of 7-8%. Fourth, Masta Dahlia Napitulu et al."Analysis of the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of Bakal Gajah Villages through the Development of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes)". In this study, an analysis was carried out on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bakal Gajah Village, Silima Punggapungga District, Dairi Regency. The purpose of this study is to understand how the development of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) can support the achievement of the goals of the SDGs program in Bakal Gajah Village. In the previous four studies, there was a difference in the focus of the research with this study. Therefore, the formulation of the problem to be discussed is: How is the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in Sugihwaras Village in reducing poverty?

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach to analyze the state of the object that is the focus of the research. This research was conducted in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency. To collect data, several techniques were used, including direct observation of the object being studied, interviews with village officials and communities through questionnaires distributed through Google Form, and documentation collection to obtain evidence and documents that support the research process. This research focuses on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) program in Sugihwaras Village as an effort to alleviate poverty. In this analysis, Edward III's Policy Theory was used which included four indicators, namely communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. To find out the informants, this study applied the Purposive Sampling method, which involved the Village Head, village officials, RW Head, RT Head, and the local community. The types and sources of data used in this study include: (1) Primary data collected through questionnaires and direct observation at the research site, and (2) Secondary data obtained from various sources such as documentation, literature studies, laws and regulations, documents, reports, and archives that act as information support in the research. In this study, the data analysis technique applied is the interaction analysis model developed by Miles and Huberman, which consists of four stages: (1) Data collection, which includes the collection of raw data in the field during the research, including observation and interviews; (2) Data reduction, which aims to summarize, focus, and transform the data that has been collected; (3) Data presentation, which presents information systematically and logically to facilitate the process of drawing conclusions; and (4) Drawing of conclusions, in which data are recorded, elaborated, and grouped in various categories to produce conclusions from existing findings.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Result

This research explores the implementation of poverty alleviation policies in Sugihwaras Village based on Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the implementation of achieving sustainable development goals. The main focus is to assess how effectively the SDGs framework is implemented to reduce poverty in villages [10]. The analytical framework uses George C. Edward III's theory of policy implementation – as described in Maryam Musawa's thesis – which emphasizes four important factors in the success or failure of policy implementation: communication, availability of resources, bureaucratic structure, and disposition of implementation.

#### 1. Communication

Communication is an important element in the successful implementation of policies. Success can be achieved if decision-makers understand through smooth, precise, accurate, and consistent communication. Effective communication allows policies to be disseminated well, as well as preventing distortion or rejection. There are three essential components to policy communication: transmission, where messages must be delivered without distortion; clarity, so that the message does not cause confusion; and consistency, to avoid confusion on the pitch [11].

Based on the results of an interview with the Head of the Service, Nur Amiril, S.AP stated that:

*"Regarding communication down or to the target, we have conducted deliberations with BPD and all RT/RW in Sugihwaras Village. So the point is that every time there is a new program, we always conduct deliberations with the target party."*

Furthermore, the priority program for the use of village funds for the achievement of the Village SDGs has been coordinated with the BPD and all heads of RT/RW of Sugihwaras Village.

*"Yes, ma'am, before we want to implement the priority program for the use of village funds, we have communicated with the heads of RT and RW and related stakeholders"*



Figure 2. BLT-DD Infographic.

Source: [https://kemendes.go.id/berita/content/detail\\_infografis/BLT%20DD](https://kemendes.go.id/berita/content/detail_infografis/BLT%20DD)

Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) is one of the government's efforts to ease the economic burden on the community, especially in rural areas [12]. The provision of BLT for village funds is differentiated based on the amount of funds allocated to the village [13]. For villages with funds of less than 800 million rupiah, the maximum funds that can be allocated are 25% of the total village funds. If village funds amount to between 800 million and 1.2 billion, then the allocation of assistance can increase by up to 30%. For villages that receive more than 1.2 billion in funds, the government allows a maximum of 35% of the total village funds received.

The main target recipients of this assistance are non-PKH (Family Hope Program), non-BPNT (Non-Cash Food Assistance), and individuals who have lost their source of income and are not registered in other programs [14]. The recipient criteria also include families with members who are prone to illness or suffer from chronic illnesses. This program is designed to embrace up to 12.49 million poor families, with a budget allocation of IDR 22.48 trillion distributed over three months.

Previous research, as submitted by Irhas Maulana, showed that the implementation of BLT-DD effectively increased the purchasing power and welfare of the community at the village level. In the study, the cash assistance provided succeeded in accelerating economic recovery by enabling families to directly meet basic needs and encourage local economic turnaround [15]. Similar findings were also strengthened in research in Airbelo Village by Mussuari, where the distribution of funds not only met primary needs, but also opened up opportunities for microeconomic empowerment through increased capital for local businesses. Supported by the empirical findings of this study, this program is expected not only to have a short-term positive impact in meeting urgent needs, but also to contribute to the recovery and strengthening of the village economy in a sustainable manner. The selection of the right targets and the allocation of large and fast funds are the key to creating a significant multiplier effect in improving the welfare of the affected communities.

## **2. Resources**

The second factor that affects the successful implementation of the policy is resources. Resources have an important role to play in the policy implementation process. According to George C. Edwards III [16], even if the provisions and regulations have been clearly and consistently established and well communicated, the implementation of policies will not be effective if the responsible implementers do not have adequate resources. Resources here include everything that can be used to support the successful implementation of policies, such as human resources, budgets, information, facilities, and authorities, which are further described as critical elements of the process. As described by George C. Edwards III [17], there are several elements that need to be considered, namely the first, Human Resources (HR): The main resource in policy implementation is human resources. Failures in policy implementation are often caused by insufficient human resources or lack of competence in their fields. In addition to increasing the number of human resources and policy implementers, it is also important to ensure that human resources have the necessary qualifications (competent and capable) to implement policies or tasks that have been set. Human resources are one of the key factors that affect the success of policy implementation.

This policy will not be effective if the labor supply is insufficient, both in terms of quality and quantity. The quality of resources includes individual skills, dedication, professionalism, and competence, while quantity relates to whether the number of workers is sufficient to reach the entire target group. Edward III in Jokowi (2010:98) stated that "*The most important resource in policy implementation is staff.*" Human resources greatly affect the success of implementation, because without a competent workforce, policy implementation will be slow [18].

Furthermore, budget: In policy implementation, budget is related to the availability of funds or investments needed to ensure that policies can be implemented properly. Without adequate budget support, policies will not be effective in achieving their goals. Edward III in Jokowi noted that research on new cities shows that the lack of incentives from the federal government is one of the main causes of the program's failure. Edward III in Jokowi concluded that budget limitations will have an impact on the success of policy implementation. In addition to causing programs not to be implemented optimally, budget shortfalls can also reduce the motivation of policy implementers [18].

Information: In policy implementation, information is divided into two types:

- a. Operational guidelines, which contain concrete steps that must be understood and carried out by the implementer after the instructions are delivered.
- b. Compliance reports, which are data that shows the extent to which implementers and related parties comply with applicable rules and regulations.

**Authority:**

Authority, which is generally formal, is necessary for orders to be executed effectively.

**Facilities:**

Physical infrastructure is also an important component in policy implementation. Even if the implementer is equipped with a sufficient number of staff, an understanding of the task, and authority, without supporting infrastructure, the implementation process will be hampered. According to Edward III, facilities – including buildings, land, and various equipment – are the infrastructure that facilitates the implementation of policies. He emphasized that the existence of these facilities is one of the determining factors for the success of its implementation.

In terms of resources, the Head of the Service, Nur Amiril, S.AP said that:

*"Alhamdulillah, to run this program, the team is solid and does not mind too much, even though there are obstacles at the beginning, but we can complete it according to the target that has been determined"*

The following is the implementation structure of BLT DD Sugihwaras Village, Candi District.

**Table 2.** Implementers of the BLT DD Program in Sugihwaras Village, Pura District.

No.	Name	Position	Position
1.	Happy	Village head	Person in Charge
2.	Moh. Sodik	Village Secretary	Verifier
3.	Muchlisin	Kasi Kesra	Eksekutif

Source: Processed from the Sugihwaras Village Government

The table above shows that according to the BLT-DD structure, management in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, has its own obligations. There is the Village Head as the person in charge of the BLT-DD program, the Village Secretary as the verifier of the BLT-DD program, and the Head of Kesra as the implementer of the BLT-DD program. The list of administrators is responsible for the implementation and distribution of BLT-DD in Sugihwaras Village. By carrying out various stages in the distribution of BLT-DD.



**Figure 3.** Distribution of BLT Phase 1 of 2025.

The implementation of BLT-DD at the Sugihwaras Village Hall, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, involved 41 heads of families as beneficiaries. Because it coincides with the month of Ramadan, KPM can use the funds for needs when fasting as well as welcoming Eid al-Fitr. Each family receives IDR 900,000 every quarter for a whole year. The government is now more focused on the form of assistance into cash so that the distribution of social assistance is more effective, on target, and has a positive impact on the welfare of the community.

Cash assistance is considered more practical and flexible than the provision of goods such as basic necessities. Here are some of the main reasons why BLT is considered more efficient:

a. Flexibility of Use

BLT allows recipients to allocate funds according to their personal needs, so that people can directly meet basic needs based on their respective priorities.

b. Increase Purchasing Power

The provision of cash assistance helps to increase the purchasing power of residents, especially in rural areas, so that the local economic circulation can take place faster.

c. Supporting Local Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

After receiving the BLT, residents usually spend funds at the nearest market or traditional stalls. This habit encourages local MSMEs because the demand in this sector is increasing.

The government ensures the sustainability of the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) program in 2025 with a number of improvements to improve the accuracy of targets and openness of distribution. Here are some key aspects of this policy:

a. Through Official Financial Institutions

The distribution of BLT utilizes trusted financial institutions—Bank BRI, Bank BNI, and PT Pos Indonesia—so that the assistance is distributed directly to the community in a safe and orderly manner.

b. Variation in the Amount of Assistance

The informant's data shows that the amount of assistance received by the community varies greatly, in line with the type of programs and policies set by the local government. For example, several informants revealed that in the implementation of BLT-DD in Sugihwaras Village, the distribution of funds was adjusted to local conditions. Factors such as poverty rates, economic conditions, and differences between urban and rural areas affect the amount of aid allocated. Data collected through observations, interviews, and documentation confirm that this adjustment strategy allows for a more flexible and targeted allocation of funds to meet the specific needs of each region. In this context, the adaptive approach shows the responsibility of local governments to optimize the distribution of aid that is not static, but dynamic and relevant to actual conditions on the ground.

Research by Nellis found that adjusting the amount of aid based on local conditions contributes significantly to increasing household purchasing power and economic turnover at the village level [19]. Furthermore, Gupta Tahir's research on the impact of Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) also shows that flexibility in fund allocation, where the amount of assistance is adjusted to the economic context and community needs, can encourage faster and more effective economic recovery [20]. These findings are in line with analysis in a study examining the effects of variation in social assistance, which concluded that adaptability to local needs is a key factor in minimizing redistribution inequality and in ensuring social justice through the assistance provided.

### 3. Bureaucratic Structure

One of the elements that affects the implementation of policies is the bureaucratic structure. Weaknesses in this structure can hinder policy success. The characteristics, habits, and patterns of interaction between the executive bodies involved in implementation are known as bureaucratic structures. In addition, successful policy implementation requires Civil servants who have competence in carrying out government duties, especially those related to human resources. Including how the mechanism or flow of the program can support the implementation of policies so that the program can be implemented by utilizing the current process. Formal and informal relations are one of the bureaucratic indicators used by researchers, which include interactions between organizations and groups in making or implementing policies.

According to Edwards III, there are two main characteristics of bureaucracy, namely "Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation." SOPs as bureaucratic demands can be an obstacle in the implementation of policies. Edwards III, as Budi Winarno explained, stated that "the unavailability of SOPs can hinder the implementation of new policies that require different work methods or types of personnel. The greater the change required in the way an organization works, the more likely it is that SOPs will hinder implementation" [21].

In addition to SOPs, fragmentation is also an important aspect of the bureaucratic structure. According to Edwards III, "fragmentation is the division of policy responsibilities among different institutions, so it requires coordination." A fragmented bureaucratic structure can increase the risk of communication failures because there are many opportunities for instructional distortion. The greater the distortion in policy implementation, the higher the need for coordination [22].

The Head of the Service, Nur Amiril, S.AP said that:

*"For the Standard Operating Procedures related to this policy, we refer directly to the Standard Operating Procedures for the implementation of policies issued by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration, from the SOP in my opinion does not hinder the implementation of our policy at all because in this SOP we are given authority in accordance with local cultural customs, so we are not required to be too strict and textualist to the existing SOPs, but we develop existing SOPs with the culture of the people of Sugihwaras Village, because the most important thing in this implementation is that goals and targets can be achieved."*

**Table 3.** Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for the implementation of the BLT-DD Program in Ds. Sugihwaras Kec.

No.	Phase	Activities	Eksekutif	Out
01.	Planning	Identify Needs	Village Poverty Alleviation Team	Poverty alleviation needs report
02.	Implementation	Direct cash assistance and Development	Village Poverty Alleviation Team, BPD, Babinsa, Babinkamtibmas and Bank Delta Artha	Training Report
03.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Reporting	Village Poverty Alleviation Team	Year-End Report

Source: Processed from the Sugihwaras Village Government

This hierarchical structure results in efficient coordination and clear division of responsibilities. The Village Head holds the highest authority in decision-making,

followed by the village apparatus, the Chairman of the Village Consultative Body (BPD), and RT/RW. This supervisory hierarchy ensures accountability in program implementation and prevents deviations. BLT-DD in Sugihwaras Village is carried out by following a structured and detailed Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for each stage. This SOP is directly conveyed by the village government to residents who are entitled to receive, so that the assistance can be immediately used by people in need [23].

The statement regarding the bureaucratic structure is in line with Edward III's theory which emphasizes that the bureaucratic structure must operate based on the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) set. According to this theory, an effective SOP must have a clear, systematic, and easily accessible framework for all parties involved, so that it can serve as a guide for implementers on the ground [24].

Previous research, such as that conducted by Cecelia Helenia Sasuwuk, has shown that the implementation of transparent and structured SOPs significantly increases the effectiveness of aid distribution through the BLT-DD program. With consistent guidelines and detailed job descriptions across each organizational structure, potential distortions or obstacles in policy implementation can be minimized [25].

#### **4. Disposition**

The disposition of policy implementers is a crucial element in the implementation of public policy. According to Edward III in Widodo's Title, disposition is defined as "the willingness, desire, and tendency of policy actors to implement policies seriously in order to achieve their goals." Policy implementers need to understand and implement policies without bias in the process.

##### ***Discussion***

Some important points regarding disposition are that the relationship between the executor and the stakeholder is very important. When state priorities in policy-making are not met, the decision-making process in the working group is hampered, which has a significant impact on policy implementation. To achieve success in policy implementation, support between implementers and policymakers is essential, there are several factors of disposition that are important in policy implementation, including:

##### **a. Appointments in the Bureaucracy**

The attitude of the implementer can be a barrier if the policy is not implemented according to the expectations of the superiors. Therefore, the selection and placement of personnel must pay attention to their dedication to the community.

##### **b. Incentive**

Changes in incentives can affect the behavior of executors, as they often act in self-interest. Offering additional benefits or increasing costs can encourage them to implement policies more effectively.

##### **c. Leadership Support**

To ensure that program implementation can achieve its goals effectively, support from leaders is also important. Prioritizing policies is part of this, which supports implementation and balance in demographic aspects.

In the context of the disposition of Sugihwaras Village, Nur Amiril, S.AP stated the following, namely:

*"The disposition is preceded by the central government to provide a code for the disbursement of BLT-DD funds which is divided into tribes once, after which the implementer of the activity asks the village treasurer to carry out the disbursement process with the approval of the village head and village secretary after that stage is completed only then the bank can provide BLT DD funds to KPM"*

In this study, the policy implementer refers to the government officials of Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo, who are responsible for the mechanism of distributing cash assistance directly from village funds in accordance with regulations set by the central government. The disposition of the BLT-DD program in Sugihwaras Village plays an important role in ensuring that this program is implemented effectively, transparently, and accountably. With a well-organized disposition, Sugihwaras Village can ensure that the BLT-DD program is implemented efficiently and in accordance with applicable regulations. Based on Edward III's implementation theory, disposition is defined as the willingness, desire, and commitment of policy actors in carrying out their duties optimally (Edward III in Suryaningsih Aseh) [26]. The results of observations in the field, where the Head of Sugihwaras Village was proven to carry out his commitment to the maximum, are in line with the findings of previous research.

For example, Setyawan and Srihardjono's research confirms that the positive attitude and high commitment of village officials are determining factors for the success of policy implementation, especially in the context of aid distribution and poverty alleviation programs [27]. Thus, the observations in Sugihwaras Village not only confirm that the optimal disposition has been internalized in the field, but also support Edward III's theoretical framework and are reinforced by empirical evidence from previous research. These findings highlight that the proactive attitude and commitment of all parties involved are the main foundation in achieving the success of the program, both for food security and poverty alleviation at the village level [28].

## CONCLUSION

**Fundamental Finding :** This study found that the implementation of SDGs through the Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program in Sugihwaras Village, Candi District, Sidoarjo Regency, shows significant relevance in poverty alleviation efforts. The program not only serves as a social safety net to meet people's basic needs – such as food, health care, and education – but also has the potential to encourage community investment in small-scale productive ventures. The successful implementation of the program is influenced by four key factors: effective communication between the government and the community, adequate management of resources (human and budget), a clear bureaucratic structure with standard operational procedures, and a positive disposition or attitude of all stakeholders. These findings confirm that an integrated approach to the SDGs can provide a comprehensive framework that simultaneously addresses the social, economic, and environmental dimensions in the

context of village development. **Implication** : The findings of this study have important practical and theoretical implications. In practice, the results show the need to strengthen coordination mechanisms between stakeholders and increase the capacity of village apparatus in managing social assistance programs to ensure that they are more targeted and sustainable. The BLT-DD program can be a model of replication in other villages in Sidoarjo Regency or other areas with similar demographic and economic characteristics. Theoretically, this study strengthens the argument that the implementation of SDGs-based public policies requires a holistic approach that considers communication, resources, bureaucratic structure, and disposition as determinants of success. Furthermore, these findings underscore the importance of transforming social assistance programs from a consumptive approach to productive economic empowerment to create a long-term impact on poverty alleviation and improving people's welfare. **Limitation** : Although this study provides a comprehensive overview of the implementation of BLT-DD, some limitations must be acknowledged. First, this study is limited to the context of one village, so generalizing the findings to other regions requires caution due to differences in local social, economic, and cultural characteristics. Second, the data used may not include measurements of the long-term impact of the program on the economic mobility of beneficiary families, especially regarding the sustainability of productive businesses built from such assistance. Third, this study does not fully explore the perspective of beneficiaries regarding the effectiveness of the program and the barriers they face in utilizing assistance for productive activities. Fourth, the analysis of program monitoring and evaluation mechanisms and the accountability system for aid distribution requires further investigation to ensure transparency and prevent potential irregularities. **Future Research** : Based on the findings and limitations of this study, several future research agendas are recommended. First, longitudinal research is needed to measure the long-term impact of the BLT-DD program on poverty levels, family welfare, and micro business development in Sugihwaras Village, with a minimum observation period of three to five years. Second, comparative studies between villages in Sidoarjo Regency or other areas can be conducted to identify best practices and contextual factors that moderate the success of the implementation of similar programs. Third, in-depth qualitative research using ethnographic approaches or participatory case studies can explore the life experiences of beneficiaries, their coping strategies, and how aid concretely changes the dynamics of their economic and social lives. Fourth, studies on the integration of BLT-DD with other empowerment programs—such as skills training, access to business capital, and assistance for MSMEs—are needed to design a more holistic and sustainable intervention model. Fifth, research on the effectiveness of digitalization and the use of information technology in increasing transparency, accountability, and efficiency in the distribution of social assistance at the village level also presents promising areas for further exploration. Thus, future research is expected to contribute significantly to the development of evidence-based poverty reduction policies that are in line with the achievement of the 2030 SDGs.

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