
Implementing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the Village Level: A Case Study of Ciambar Village, Sukabumi Regency, West Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

The KUM-ITT program implemented in Ciambar Village, Sukabumi Regency, West Java, in 2026 marks the third consecutive year that Universitas Trisakti students have carried out community-based service in this village, reflecting a sustained, longitudinal approach to accelerating the achievement of Village SDGs. Building on a participatory field assessment that identified priority problems related to waste management, maternal and child health, micro-enterprise development, road-safety infrastructure, and digital literacy, the program organized six work programs comprising twelve sub-activities. Activities were carried out from 4-13 July 2026, engaging village officials, the PKK women's group, Karang Taruna youth, PAUD/elementary school teachers and pupils, and university students from multiple disciplines. Results showed increased household capacity to sort waste and recycle used diapers into paving blocks, improved road safety through convex mirrors and street lighting, strengthened emergency preparedness through first-aid training and the formation of a Desa Siaga (Alert Village) volunteer group, enhanced maternal and child health literacy on stunting prevention, positive parenting, and postpartum mental health, wider adoption of digital marketing among local micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and improved household food security through urban farming and family medicinal-plant (TOGA) cultivation. These outcomes demonstrate that multidisciplinary, pentahelix-based community service can generate tangible short-term progress toward Village SDGs, while continued mentoring remains necessary to sustain long-term impact.

Keywords: Village Sdgs, Community Empowerment, Waste Recycling, Disaster Resilience, Digital Literacy, Maternal And Child Health.

INTRODUCTION

Ciambar Subdistrict, Sukabumi Regency, West Java, covers approximately 6.72 km² (12.57% of the subdistrict's total area) and has a population density of about 1,073 inhabitants per km² (BPS Sukabumi, 2023). Situated on an upland plateau at an elevation of approximately 550–750 m above sea level, the village benefits from a cool climate and high rainfall, making agriculture the primary livelihood, with residents cultivating rice, vegetables, and fruit while also operating small-scale home industries producing traditional foods such as opak, enyek, and cassava-based products. Despite these favorable natural conditions, Ciambar continues to experience persistent challenges related to basic infrastructure, environmental management, and community welfare. Since 2024, the village has served as a continuous partner site for

Universitas Trisakti's KUM-ITT community-service program, with the 2026 cohort marking the third consecutive year of structured multidisciplinary interventions by Trisakti students (Nurhayati et al., 2024a & Nurhayati, 2025). This sustained collaboration reflects a longitudinal rather than one-off community engagement model, enabling each student cohort to build upon previous achievements, address unresolved priorities, and contribute progressively toward the realization of the Village Sustainable Development Goals (Village SDGs).

A participatory field assessment conducted by the KUM-ITT team through direct observation and interviews with the village head, sub-district head (Camat), PKK women's group, PAUD teachers, and residents identified eight priority issues affecting Ciambar Village (KUM-ITT, 2026). The assessment revealed deficiencies in public infrastructure, particularly the lack of street lighting and convex mirrors at hazardous road intersections, which pose risks to community safety. Environmental challenges included unmanaged diaper and coffee-packing waste, accompanied by limited public awareness and practice of household waste segregation. The assessment also identified social and economic concerns, including low digital literacy among housewives, limited financial and digital-marketing capacity among village cooperatives and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs), and insufficient knowledge of children's oral health. In addition, gaps were found in community awareness and preparedness regarding stunting prevention, maternal nutrition, parenting practices, postpartum mental health, and basic first aid for natural disasters, highlighting the need for integrated, multidisciplinary community interventions.



Figure1 & Figure2 Priority Problems in Ciambar Village: Unlit Roads and Unmanaged Household Waste
Source: Documentation captures, KUM-ITT Field Assessment 2026

Village-level implementation plays a pivotal role in achieving Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as villages constitute the smallest administrative unit and possess broad autonomy to determine development priorities based on local needs (Khoiriah & Perbawati, 2023). This decentralized approach is institutionalized through the Village SDGs (SDGs Desa) framework established under *Peraturan Menteri Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi* (Permendes PDTT) No. 21 of 2020, which adapts the 17 global SDGs into 18 village-specific goals with measurable indicators for planning, implementation, and evaluation (Iskandar, 2021). The framework provides a comprehensive and context-sensitive basis for integrating social, economic, environmental, and governance dimensions of sustainable rural development. Its implementation encourages collaboration among village governments, communities, higher education institutions, and other stakeholders to address local development challenges through participatory and evidence-based approaches. This perspective is further elaborated by Nurhayati et al. (2026), who describe the Village SDGs as an integrated and cross-sectoral framework for advancing sustainable village development (*Desa Berkelanjutan*).

Evidence from across Indonesia suggests that the development challenges identified in Ciambar Village are representative of broader issues faced by rural communities. Research conducted in West Lombok, for example, found a substantial gap between the adoption of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators and the effectiveness of their implementation, largely due to fragmented planning processes and weak data management systems (Rakhmawati et al., 2024). Similar constraints have been reported in other villages in West Java, where inadequate healthcare access, environmental problems, and limited educational opportunities continue to impede sustainable development despite ongoing community-based initiatives (Nurhayati et al., 2024a, 2024b, 2025). At the policy level, studies emphasize that community empowerment and local economic strengthening are fundamental to improving rural welfare and achieving the SDGs (Ardiawanti et al., 2025). Furthermore, although women make substantial contributions to household economies, their economic participation remains constrained by limited access to capital, technology, and formal business opportunities, underscoring the need for more inclusive development strategies (Nurhayati, Parinduri, & Jakaria, 2023).

These findings indicate that progress toward achieving the Village SDGs in Ciambar should be evaluated not merely through the number of implemented programs, but through the extent to which interventions address underlying structural challenges and generate sustainable community transformation. Such transformation requires an integrated approach that combines infrastructure improvement, strengthened health and education systems, enhanced economic capacity for women and MSMEs, and participatory local governance supported by the pentahelix model, which brings together government, academia, business actors, communities, and media in pursuing shared development objectives (Muda, 2026; Setyo et al., 2025). Previous studies demonstrate that cross-sector collaboration can enhance social empowerment within village entrepreneurship ecosystems (Chakim et al., 2025) and promote rural tourism and business innovation as complementary strategies for advancing the SDGs Desa agenda (Sulaiman et al., 2023). Based on this framework, the 2026 KUM-ITT program in Ciambar Village was developed as a multidisciplinary intervention strategy aligned with local needs and Village SDGs priorities. The program consists of six integrated work programs: (1) Healthy Environment and Circular Economy Movement, (2) Maternal and Child Empowerment, (3) Welfare Improvement and MSME Digitalization, (4) Infrastructure Revitalization and Disaster Resilience, (5) Education, Child Health, and the Toothbrushing Movement, and (6) Food Security and Digital Literacy for residents.

RESEARCH METHODS

The implementation of this community-service program (*Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat/PkM*) through the KUM-ITT scheme in Ciambar Village was carried out in three main stages: problem identification, preparation, and main activities. These stages were designed to address priority issues identified through field surveys and participatory discussions with village stakeholders. An overview of the implementation method is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Implementation Method

No	Implementation Stage	Activities	Targets
1.	Problem Identification	Field observation and interviews with the village head, Camat, PKK, PAUD teachers, and residents to map eight priority problems (waste management, road-safety infrastructure, stunting, digital literacy, MSME development, etc.).	Community needs identified clearly and linked to relevant Village SDGs.
2.	Preparation	Formulating six work programs and twelve sub-activities, assigning student coordinators per program, preparing educational and training materials, and coordinating with village officials, PKK, and Karang Taruna youth.	Readiness of participants and stakeholders to implement solutions collaboratively.
3.	Main Activities	Implementing the six work programs: healthy environment and circular economy, maternal and child empowerment, welfare improvement and MSME digitalization, infrastructure revitalization and disaster resilience, education and child health, and food security and digital literacy.	Community gains new knowledge, safer infrastructure, improved maternal and child health literacy, and stronger local economic capacity.

The KUM-ITT activities were conducted over a ten-day period from 4 to 13 July 2026, with the implementation of six work programs and twelve sub-programs carried out in Ciambar Village between 5 and 10 July 2026. The KUM-ITT team comprised eleven students representing multiple faculties, including Law, Economics and Business, Civil Engineering and Planning, Earth Technology and Energy, Landscape Architecture and Environmental Technology, and Art and Design, under the supervision of a Field Supervising Lecturer (*Dosen Pembimbing Lapangan*). Each intervention was designed using participatory approaches involving counselling (*penyuluhan*), training, hands-on practice, and continuous mentoring tailored to the needs of local communities. Throughout the implementation process, students served as facilitators who performed multiple roles as communicators, motivators, innovators, and mediators to encourage community participation and strengthen program effectiveness. This multidisciplinary implementation model aimed to foster knowledge transfer, community empowerment, and sustainable outcomes aligned with the Village SDGs objectives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The 2026 KUM-ITT program in Ciambar Village implemented six work programs and twelve sub-programs designed to support relevant Village SDGs targets. Conducted from 4 to 13 July 2026, the activities involved active participation from diverse stakeholders, including

local residents, village officials, the PKK women's group, *Karang Taruna* youth, teachers, schoolchildren, and university students. The collaborative implementation approach enabled the integration of academic knowledge with community-based practices to address identified local challenges. The following subsections present the main outcomes of each program, highlighting their contributions, achievements, and implications for sustainable village development.

Healthy Environment and Circular Economy Movement (SDGs 3, 6, 9, 12, 13)

Two sub-programs focused on strengthening household waste management through community education and circular-economy practices. The activities included counselling and hands-on training on household waste segregation, the processing of coffee-packaging waste, and the innovation of converting used diaper waste into paving blocks. Residents were introduced to the separation of organic and inorganic waste and were trained to transform coffee sachet packaging into reusable products with added value. In addition, a pilot production of paving blocks from processed diaper waste was conducted as a practical demonstration of waste valorization and circular-economy principles. These activities aimed to improve environmental awareness while encouraging the community to adopt more sustainable household waste management practices.



Figure 3 & Figure 4. Waste-Sorting Counselling and Coffee-Packaging Waste Training; Diaper-Waste Recycling into Paving Block

Source: Documentation captures

Consistent with Ardiawanti et al. (2025), environmental-awareness programs generate more durable behavioral change when paired with practical, low-cost technologies that residents can replicate independently, such as the paving-block innovation piloted in Ciambar, which builds directly on waste-sorting and diaper-recycling initiatives introduced by the previous KUM-ITT cohort in the same village (Nurhayati et al., 2025). These finding echoes evidence from Desa Mamminasae, where converting plastic waste into paving blocks through simple molding technology-built youth technical skills while producing materials for public facilities (Amdah et al., 2025), and from Desa Ketapanrame, where a circular-economy approach to village waste strengthened local economic empowerment (Pratono et al., 2024). More broadly, waste-bank and similar circular-economy schemes have been shown to generate real economic value alongside environmental benefit (Nugraha et al., 2025; Susantrin et al., 2025), reinforcing that community development and circular-economy interventions are mutually reinforcing rather than competing objectives (Erdiaw-Kwasie et al., 2026).

Table 2

Healthy Environment and Circular Economy Movement

Activities	Outputs	Benefits for Community
Waste-sorting counselling and coffee-packaging waste training	Residents trained in organic/inorganic waste separation and reuse of coffee packaging.	Reduced household waste build-up and a new source of reusable material.
Product innovation workshop	Pilot batch of paving blocks produced from processed diaper waste.	Demonstrated a low-cost circular-economy solution to a persistent sanitation problem.

Maternal and Child Empowerment (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5)

This program consisted of three integrated sub-activities focusing on maternal and child health improvement: nutrition counselling and stunting-prevention education for pregnant women, positive parenting and infant and young child feeding (*Pemberian Makan Bayi dan Anak / PMBA*) education, and early detection of postpartum baby blues and maternal mental health concerns. Mothers, pregnant women, and caregivers participated in mapping surveys, counselling sessions, and consultative mentoring activities addressing balanced nutrition, appropriate feeding practices, and effective parenting approaches. The activities also provided guidance on identifying early warning signs of postpartum psychological distress and promoting awareness of maternal mental health. Through these interventions, the program aimed to strengthen family capacity in supporting maternal well-being, child growth, and the prevention of stunting at the community level.



Figure 5 & Figure 6. Nutrition and Stunting-Prevention Counselling for Pregnant Women; Positive Parenting and PMBA Education

Source: Documentation captures

Consistent with Nurhayati et al. (2023) and Rakhmawati et al. (2024), empowering women in household health management, including maternal mental health, is vital to improving family well-being and reducing the risk of child malnutrition and undetected postpartum complications. This is consistent with a scoping review showing that community empowerment through home-visit approaches is an effective strategy for addressing stunting risk factors (Aprillia et al., 2023), with findings that community-based empowerment interventions can meaningfully improve nutritional outcomes and quality of life (Danapriatna et al., 2023; Tyarini et al., 2024), and with the broader argument that maternal and child health policy must integrate care across the continuum from pregnancy through early childhood to be effective (Anyanwu et al., 2024).

Table 3

Maternal and Child Empowerment

Session Topic	Indicators of success	Result
Nutrition counselling and stunting prevention	Pregnant women, mothers	Improved understanding of balanced nutrition and early stunting detection.
Positive parenting and PMBA education	Mothers, caregivers	Improved knowledge of appropriate infant and child feeding practices.
Early detection of baby blues and maternal mental health	Postpartum mothers	Increased awareness of postpartum mental-health warning signs and support.

Welfare Improvement and MSME Digitalization (SDGs 1, 2, 8, 10, 12, 17)

Local micro, small, and medium enterprises, including home producers of opak, enyek, and cassava-based snacks, received training in digital marketing through social media, the Canva design application, and product photography techniques. Producers practiced creating promotional content and setting up simple online sales channels to broaden their market reach beyond the village.



Figure 7. Digital Marketing Training for MSMEs (Social Media, Canva, and Product Photography)
Source: Documentation captures

These initiatives contribute to strengthening local economic development by enhancing the capacity and competitiveness of rural MSMEs and village cooperatives. This finding aligns with Nurhayati et al. (2024a), who emphasized that digital product presentation and marketing capabilities are essential factors in improving MSME competitiveness and expanding village economic potential, and with Nurhayati et al. (2025), who similarly found that strengthening local MSMEs and cooperative literacy in Ciambar Village enhanced residents' economic capacity. Previous studies have also demonstrated that training on accessible digital platforms, such as WhatsApp Business, can support MSME owners with limited digital literacy in reaching broader markets (Aliya et al., 2024). Furthermore, digital literacy initiatives based on green-economy principles have been shown to positively influence the empowerment of village MSMEs (Regif et al., 2023), while pentahelix-based entrepreneurship ecosystems strengthen social empowerment and collaborative approaches to local economic growth (Chakim et al., 2025).

Table 4
Welfare Improvement and MSME Digitalization

Action	Output	Benefits for Community
Digital marketing training (social media, Canva, product photography)	MSME actors produced sample promotional content and product photographs.	Increased product appeal and potential for wider, higher-value sales.

Infrastructure Revitalization and Disaster Resilience (SDGs 9, 11, 13)

Through *gotong royong* (mutual cooperation), the team installed convex mirrors and street lighting at hazardous road bends to reduce accident risk, while also conducting basic first-aid (P3K) training and forming a *Desa Siaga* (Alert Village) volunteer group to strengthen community readiness for natural-disaster emergencies.



Figure 8 & Figure 9. First-Aid Training and Formation of *Desa Siaga* Volunteers; Installation of Convex Mirrors and Street Lighting

Source: Documentation captures

Revitalization efforts align with SDG target 11.2 (safe, inclusive, accessible transport) and target 13.1 (strengthening resilience to disasters), addressing both everyday road-safety risks and the community's capacity to respond to emergencies

Table 5
Infrastructure Revitalization and Disaster Resilience

Action	Improvement	Result
Hazardous road bends	Convex mirrors installed.	Improved driver visibility and reduced accident risk.
Poorly lit village roads	New street lighting installed.	Reduced nighttime accidents and improved mobility.
Emergency preparedness gap	First-aid training delivered; <i>Desa Siaga</i> volunteers formed.	Faster, better-informed community response to natural-disaster emergencies

Education, Child Health, and the Toothbrushing Movement (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 6, 10)

PAUD and elementary school teachers were trained as sustainable "*dental cadres*" so they can continue oral-health education after the program ends. A joint toothbrushing movement followed, combining counselling with direct practice for PAUD and elementary schoolchildren, resulting in observable improvement in children's brushing technique.



Figure 10 & Figure 11. Training of PAUD and Elementary School Teachers as Sustainable 'Dental Cadres', Joint Toothbrushing Movement with Schoolchildren

Source: Documentation captures

Early health education ensures habit formation, supporting long-term public health goals. This mirrors the approach recommended by Nurhayati et al. (2024) in similar community health programs.

Table 6
Education, Child Health, and the Toothbrushing Movement

Activity	Indikator of Success	Result
Teacher training as dental cadres	Teachers demonstrated ability to lead ongoing oral-health education	Achieved among participating PAUD and SD teachers.
Joint toothbrushing movement	Children demonstrated correct toothbrushing technique.	Achieved by the majority of participating PAUD and SD pupils.

Food Security and Digital Literacy for Residents (SDGs 1, 2, 4, 12, 15)

Housewives received basic digital literacy counselling to help them recognize online misinformation (*hoax*) and use digital tools more safely and productively. In parallel, the team established an urban-farming demonstration plot and promoted cultivation of family medicinal plants (*Tanaman Obat Keluarga*/TOGA) on household land to strengthen household-level food security.



Figure 12 & Figure 13. Basic Digital Literacy Counselling for Housewives; Urban Farming Demonstration Plot and TOGA Cultivation

Source: Documentation captures

Table 7
Food Security and Digital Literacy for Residents

Activity	Indikator of Success	Benefits for Community
Basic digital literacy counselling for housewives	Housewives gained skills to identify hoax content and use digital devices more safely.	Reduced vulnerability to online misinformation.
Urban farming demonstration plot and TOGA cultivation	A demonstration plot and family medicinal-plant garden established.	Improved household food security and access to home-grown remedies.

These results are in line with broader analyses of SDG-related village policy, which stress that empowerment through practical skills, including digital literacy and household-level food production, is critical for achieving real, self-sustaining improvements in welfare (Ardiawanti et al., 2025)

Overall Outcomes

Taken together, the six work programs of the 2026 KUM-ITT initiative produced tangible improvements across environmental management, infrastructure safety, maternal and child health literacy, MSME digitalization, and household food security. Waste management practices improved as households adopted waste-sorting habits and piloted diaper recycling into paving blocks, contributing to a cleaner environment and supporting SDGs related to health and sanitation. Infrastructure revitalization, combined with first-aid training and the formation of Desa Siaga volunteers, had a direct impact on community safety and disaster preparedness, aligning with SDG 9 (industry, innovation, infrastructure), SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and SDG 13 (climate action/resilience).

In terms of social welfare, the program strengthened mothers' and caregivers' knowledge of proper nutrition, stunting prevention, positive parenting, and postpartum mental health, while teacher training and the joint toothbrushing movement fostered healthier oral-hygiene behavior among children that can reduce long-term health risks. Economic empowerment was advanced through digital-marketing training for MSME producers of opak, enyek, and cassava-based products, and through basic digital literacy for housewives, giving small entrepreneurs and households new tools to expand market reach, safeguard against misinformation, and increase resilience.

Overall, the program demonstrated that community-based, multidisciplinary interventions can produce meaningful short-term changes in environmental management, infrastructure safety, health literacy, digital capability, and food security. This is in line with broader evidence that rural community development interventions, including those built around tourism and local enterprise, generate the greatest benefit when they combine economic, sociocultural, and environmental dimensions rather than a single focus (Liu, Chiang, & Ko, 2023). However, sustaining these outcomes will require continued collaboration between village authorities, women's groups, Karang Taruna youth, and external stakeholders to ensure that infrastructure is maintained, training is periodically refreshed, and MSMEs and households have continued access to wider networks, financing, and mentoring.

CONCLUSION

As the third consecutive year of Universitas Trisakti's KUM-ITT engagement in Ciambar Village, the 2026 implementation successfully addressed several priority issues aligned with the Village Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs Desa). Through six work programs and twelve sub-activities, the program improved household waste management practices, strengthened road-safety infrastructure and disaster preparedness, enhanced maternal and child health literacy, supported MSME digitalization, and improved household food security and digital literacy. The involvement of village officials, the PKK women's group, Karang Taruna youth, schoolteachers and children, and university students from multiple disciplines ensured that interventions reached different segments of the population, fostering shared responsibility for sustainable change. These findings are consistent with previous studies highlighting that local empowerment and collaborative, pentahelix-based governance are key drivers in advancing SDGs at the village level. While the outcomes demonstrate positive short-term impacts, challenges remain in ensuring sustainability and scaling up the benefits achieved, including limited implementation time, the need to prioritize activities against community needs, and resource constraints during the field period. Maintaining installed infrastructure, sustaining nutrition, parenting, and oral-health education through trained community and teacher cadres, and strengthening institutional and digital-marketing support for MSMEs and cooperatives are necessary for long-term success. Follow-up collaboration between village authorities, academic institutions, and external stakeholders such as the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) is recommended to build on these achievements, ensuring that Ciambar's natural and human resources are fully leveraged to create lasting welfare improvements aligned with the national SDGs Desa framework (Iskandar, 2021; Nurhayati et al., 2026). Given three consecutive years of student engagement in Ciambar, a subsequent cohort and structured longitudinal evaluation are recommended to assess the cumulative, multi-year impact of the KUM-ITT program and to determine which interventions require continued reinforcement versus independent, community-led continuation.

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