Integration of SDGs in

☐ Institutional governance/strategic level
☐ SDGs in research
☐ SDGs in campus operations
☐ SDGs in curriculum development
☐ SDGs in student engagement activities
☐ **SDGs into community activities**
☐ SDGs at a whole-institution level

Focus on

☐ **Goal 1 - No poverty**
☐ Goal 2 - Zero hunger
☐ Goal 3 - Good health and wellbeing
☐ Goal 4 - Quality education
☐ Goal 5 - Gender equality
☐ Goal 6 - Clean water and sanitation
☐ Goal 7 - Affordable and clean energy
☐ Goal 8 - Decent work and economic growth
☐ Goal 9 - Industry, innovation and infrastructure
☐ **Goal 10 - Reduced inequalities**
☐ **Goal 11 - Sustainable cities and communities**
☐ Goal 12 - Responsible consumption and production
☐ Goal 13 - Climate action
☐ Goal 14 - Life below water
☐ Goal 15 - Life on land
☐ Goal 16 - Peace, justice and strong institutions
☐ Goal 17 - Partnerships for the goals

Precicion Village Data

Summary

IPB University launched Precision Village Data (Data Desa Presisi/DDP), a program to develop data and information of villages with participatory approach and make use of digital technology to create accurate data. DDP enables village leaders to assess the achievements and disparities toward SDGs at the village level and provide inputs for policymakers in developing a yearly plan to improve economic-social and environmental conditions in villages throughout Indonesia based on real-time data. With the data resulted by DDP, the plan could be tailored to focus on the priority groups to eradicate poverty and reduce economic inequalities.

DDP is a methodological innovation that is not only collecting numerical data but also spatial data. Data were collected, validated, and verified by villagers and assisted by IPB. DDP has similarities to the smart city concept but is applied to a smaller unit, namely the village. Currently, IPB has implemented DDP in 7 provinces, namely North Sumatra, West Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi, West Java, Central Java, Bali, and East Nusa Tenggara. In line with developing data for villages, IPB also develops a Village Government School (SPD) to strengthen the capacity of village government managers. This program integrates DDP so that village governments can map conditions and create good governance in their villages. The SPD program has been implemented in 40 villages in Bogor Regency during 2021. Next, IPB will also implement this program in other 400 villages in Bogor Regency.

Benefits of integrating this theme:
1. DDP provides accurate data for village government administrators to assist in making policies and programs at the village level quickly and accurately.
2. DDP increases the capacity of village government managers in through training and assistance by IPB academics and researchers.
3. DDP helps create good governance at the village level with the presence of data for village-level policymaking.

Barriers or challenges:
1. The continuity of this program is a challenge that needs to be addressed, particularly due to budget constraints. We collaborated with ministries to support the implementation of this program in many villages over 7 provinces.
2. The diversity of villages in Indonesia is a challenge for us in carrying out the DDP approach in various regions. Therefore, a bundle of activities need to be implemented in this program, namely participatory drone mapping, developing smart village applications, and developing the capacity of village government managers.
3. Program development in frontier, remote and disadvantaged areas is our challenge. We always communicate with regional heads in various provinces to support the implementation of this program.

Conclusions and recommendations (max 200 words)
Higher education institutions are trusted and important partners in the communities they serve. Data Desa Presisi (DDP) is one of our innovations to help village governments to manage and govern their village based on precision data. The village government can make the right decision and control their decision through precise data. This program contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 10 (Reduce Inequalities), and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Fig 1. Dr Sofyan Sjaf, Deputy Head of Research and Community Services Institution of IPB University conducted DDP participatory mapping together with village representatives.

Fig 2. The Rector of IPB University handed over the results of DDP participatory mapping to the Mayor of Surabaya