

COMMUNITY-BASED DEVELOPMENT: INTEGRATING PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, AND EVALUATION TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Afni Rahmayanti, Khomsahrial Romli, Mawardi, Sri Ilham Nasution

Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, Indonesia

Email: afnirahmayanti27@gmail.com, khomsahrial@gmail.com,
m.mawardij@radenintan.ac.id, sriilhamnasution@radenintan.ac.id

Abstract

Keywords:

Community-Based Development, Community Participation, Planning Implementation, Evaluation, Sustainable Development.

Sustainable development depends not only on the quality of development programs but also on meaningful community involvement in identifying needs, implementing programs, and evaluating development outcomes. However, community participation in development remains frequently limited to particular stages, thereby preventing the establishment of an integrated and sustainable development process. This study aims to analyze community-based development through the integration of planning, implementation, and evaluation to support the achievement of sustainable development. This study employs a library research method using a descriptive-analytical approach. Data were obtained from scholarly journals, books, conference proceedings, and other relevant academic sources, with particular emphasis on publications from the past ten years. The data were analyzed through the identification, classification, comparison, and interpretation of various findings based on the themes of the study. The findings indicate that community-based development positions communities as active agents throughout the entire development cycle. Participatory planning serves to identify community needs and establish development priorities; collaborative implementation translates plans into action through cooperation among communities, government, and relevant stakeholders; while participatory evaluation generates learning and feedback to improve subsequent planning. The integration of these three stages establishes an adaptive and sustainable development cycle. These findings underscore that consistent community participation from planning through evaluation can strengthen a sense of ownership, accountability, community capacity, and program relevance, while supporting the realization of responsive and sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

Development in the contemporary era is no longer oriented solely toward promoting economic growth but also toward creating inclusive social conditions, ensuring environmental sustainability, distributing development benefits equitably, and strengthening communities' capacity to sustain development outcomes over the long term. This orientation is consistent with the sustainable development paradigm, which views the economic, social, and environmental dimensions as interconnected components (Amsari et al., 2024). Within this context, communities occupy a crucial position because the success of development is strongly influenced by the extent to which programs are able to respond to local needs and potentials. Communities are no longer positioned merely as beneficiaries but also as active actors who possess knowledge of issues within their own environments and can contribute to determining the direction of development (Suaib, 2023). A study by Marzo et al. (2023) involving 338 local community members in Malaysia demonstrated that increased community participation was associated with improvements across various dimensions of sustainability, including ecotourism development and economic, environmental, and social sustainability. These findings indicate that sustainable development requires community involvement as an integral component of the development process rather than merely as an object of policy (Marzo et al., 2023).

The importance of community involvement in development has given rise to the *community-based development* approach, which provides communities with opportunities to identify needs, establish priorities, implement, monitor, and evaluate development initiatives based on local knowledge and experience (Hajar et al., 2018). In the Indonesian context, Kurnia and Miradhia (2024) demonstrated that the *Community-Driven Development* approach can be realized through decentralization, democratization, and collective action that encourage community involvement from the planning stage through monitoring. However, community participation does not always occur comprehensively across all stages of development (Santoso & Moenek, 2018). Rahmawati dan Agustina (2023) found that communities were relatively active in decision-making, whereas their involvement during the implementation stage was largely limited to providing physical labor. This finding suggests that community-based development requires sustained and meaningful participation so that communities are not merely positioned as implementers but also play an active role in determining, monitoring, and evaluating development processes (Rahmi et al., 2023).

These issues indicate that community-based development needs to be understood as a process comprising interconnected stages, particularly planning, implementation, and evaluation. Planning serves to identify community problems and needs, establish priorities, and formulate development objectives and strategies. Implementation constitutes the stage at which plans are translated into concrete programs and actions through the involvement of diverse stakeholders. Meanwhile, evaluation is necessary to assess the extent to which programs have achieved their objectives, identify constraints, examine the benefits received by communities, and generate input for subsequent improvements in development (Wijaya, 2025). Accordingly, these three stages should not be treated as separate processes but rather as components of a continuous cycle in which each stage provides feedback to the others. Research by Djaafar et al. (2026) on sustainable development planning in Gorontalo City specifically highlights the importance of alignment between planning and implementation, the application of

sustainability principles, and improvements in the quality of mechanisms for community participation in regional development.

From a participatory development perspective, planning represents a strategic stage because it determines the extent to which development initiatives correspond to community needs and aspirations. This process requires continuous communication, negotiation, consensus-building, and the reconciliation of diverse interests (Yusri et al., 2025). (Tan et al., 2025). Participation should also be sustained during implementation through contributions of labor, knowledge, resources, and collaborative efforts, as well as during evaluation as a means of assessing program relevance, identifying constraints, and providing input for the sustainability of development initiatives. Participatory evaluation serves not only as a mechanism for measuring outcomes but also as an instrument for learning and social accountability (Sardjo et al., 2017). This is particularly important for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as Dulkiah et al. (2025) found that although SDG programs have been implemented across regions of Java, community participation remains relatively limited. Therefore, sustainable development requires strong linkages among planning, implementation, and evaluation, supported by meaningful and sustained community engagement.

Previous studies provide evidence that community-based development has been examined from various perspectives. Marzo et al. (2023) demonstrated the relationship between community participation and multiple dimensions of sustainability; Rahmawati and Agustina (2023) examined forms of community participation in environmental development; Kurnia and Miradhia (2024) analyzed the implementation of *Community-Driven Development* through decentralization, democratization, and collective action; while Dulkiah et al. (2025) revealed the limited extent of community participation in achieving the SDGs. Tan et al. (2025) further emphasized the importance of sustained participatory processes in planning, whereas Djaafar et al. (2026) highlighted the need for alignment between development planning and its implementation. Collectively, these studies provide a strong foundation for understanding the importance of participation, participatory planning, *Community-Driven Development*, and sustainable development.

Despite these contributions, a research gap remains, as most existing studies tend to focus on particular dimensions, such as participation, *Community-Driven Development*, planning, implementation, or evaluation, without examining these dimensions as interconnected components of a single development cycle. Accordingly, this study offers a novel contribution through an integrative perspective that positions planning, implementation, and evaluation as interconnected components of community-based development aimed at advancing sustainable development. This perspective emphasizes that community engagement should be sustained throughout the entire development cycle, beginning with needs identification and plan formulation, continuing through program implementation, and extending to evaluation that generates feedback for subsequent planning. From this perspective, evaluation is not merely an endpoint but also a mechanism for continuous learning and improvement in development processes (Sonjaya et al., 2025).

The integration of planning, implementation, and evaluation is important because community involvement that occurs only at a particular stage may result in programs that are less responsive to local needs, a weak sense of ownership, and limited mechanisms for development monitoring and learning. Conversely, sustained community participation can strengthen *community ownership*, accountability, effectiveness, local capacity, and

program sustainability (Kayupa et al., 2025). Marzo et al. (2023) demonstrated an association between community participation and multiple dimensions of sustainability, while Dulkiah et al. (2025) showed that limited participation remains a challenge in achieving sustainable development at the local level. Therefore, community-based development should be directed toward meaningful engagement throughout the entire development cycle through planning, implementation, evaluation, collaboration, and continuous improvement, thereby fostering development that is more participatory, responsive, and sustainable (Widnyani, 2025).

Based on the foregoing discussion, this study aims to analyze community-based development through the integration of the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages and to examine how the interconnections among these stages can contribute to the realization of participatory and sustainable development. This study is expected to provide a conceptual contribution to understanding community-based development as a cycle that connects community needs, decision-making processes, development implementation, participatory evaluation, and continuous program improvement. Thus, the findings of this study not only reinforce the importance of community participation but also advance the perspective that planning, implementation, and evaluation should be integrated as a unified process to strengthen the sustainability of development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Community-Based Development

Community-based development is an approach that positions communities as active agents in the development process, involving them in identifying needs, planning, implementing, and monitoring development programs. This approach seeks to ensure that development initiatives are aligned with local needs and potentials. Kurnia and Miradhia (2024) explain the implementation of *Community-Driven Development* through decentralization, democratization, and collective community action (Kurnia & Miradhia, 2024).

Community Participation in Development

Community participation is a fundamental component of development that encompasses involvement in decision-making, implementation, utilization of development outcomes, and evaluation. The extent and form of community participation may vary across different stages of the development process. Meanwhile, Marzo et al. (2023) identified an association between community participation and various dimensions of sustainable development.

Community-Based Development Planning

Participatory planning refers to the process of formulating development programs based on community needs and aspirations. Community involvement is essential to ensure that development priorities reflect local conditions and circumstances. Tan et al. (2025) emphasize the importance of communication, negotiation, and the alignment of diverse interests in participatory planning (Tan et al., 2025).

Collaborative Development Implementation

Development implementation constitutes the stage at which plans are translated into concrete actions through collaboration among communities, government, and other relevant stakeholders. Susanto et al. (2025) demonstrate that the *Community-Driven Development* approach provides opportunities for communities to participate actively in development processes. Therefore, implementation should remain aligned with the plans

and priorities agreed upon by the relevant stakeholders(Susanto et al., 2025) .

Participatory Evaluation

Participatory evaluation is a process of assessing development initiatives with the involvement of communities to determine program achievements, identify challenges, and assess the benefits generated by the programs. Evaluation also serves as a mechanism for accountability and collective learning. By involving communities in the evaluation process, the findings can be used to improve existing programs and inform subsequent development planning (Boadu & Ile, 2025).

Integration of Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation

Planning, implementation, and evaluation constitute interconnected stages of the development process. Planning establishes the direction and priorities of development, implementation translates plans into action, while evaluation assesses outcomes and provides feedback for subsequent improvements. Djaafar et al. (2026) examine the relationship between development planning and the implementation of sustainable development, highlighting the importance of alignment between these stages.

Community-Based Development and Sustainable Development

Community-based development contributes to sustainable development by strengthening community participation, ownership, and responsibility. M(Susanto et al., 2025)arzo et al. (2023) demonstrate an association between community participation and various dimensions of sustainability. Accordingly, integrating planning, implementation, and evaluation can help ensure that development initiatives generate benefits that are sustained over the long term.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a library research method using a descriptive-analytical approach. This method was selected because the study focuses on examining the concept of community-based development and the interrelationships among planning, implementation, and evaluation in advancing sustainable development. The research data consisted of secondary data obtained from scholarly journals, academic books, conference proceedings, and other relevant academic sources addressing community-based development, community participation, sustainable development, and development planning and evaluation (Hanafi et al., 2026).

Data were collected through a systematic process of literature identification, screening, and selection based on their relevance to the research focus. The literature primarily consisted of publications from the past ten years, with particular emphasis on recent studies addressing *community-based development*, *community participation*, *sustainable development*, *participatory planning*, *development implementation*, and *participatory evaluation*. The selected literature was subsequently organized thematically into the following areas: the concept of community-based development, community participation, development planning, development implementation, evaluation, and their interrelationships with sustainable development.

The data were analyzed using a descriptive-analytical approach through several stages: identifying relevant information, categorizing findings according to thematic areas, comparing findings and perspectives across different sources, and interpreting the interrelationships among development planning, implementation, and evaluation. The results of the analysis were then systematically synthesized to develop an understanding of community-based development as an integrated and sustainable process.

The credibility of the information was assessed through cross-source comparison, with priority given to scholarly journals, academic books, and relevant and credible research sources. The comparison process was conducted to identify both consistencies and differences in findings across sources, thereby facilitating a more objective and comprehensive understanding of the research topic. Through this methodological approach, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive account of the integration of planning, implementation, and evaluation within community-based development and their contribution to advancing sustainable development (Lumbu et al., 2026).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

Based on the library research method and descriptive-analytical analysis of various scholarly sources, community-based development demonstrates that the success of sustainable development is determined not only by the quality of development programs but also by active community engagement throughout all stages of the development process. The synthesis of the literature identified three interrelated dimensions: participatory planning, collaborative implementation, and participatory evaluation. These three dimensions should be positioned as an interconnected and continuous development cycle, in which evaluation findings serve as a basis for improving subsequent planning. A mapping of the studies underlying the synthesis is presented in Table 1.

Tabel 1. Pemetaan penelitian sebelumnya

No	Authors & Year	Fokus of the study	Key Findings
1	Kurnia & Miradhia (2024)	<i>Community-Driven Development</i> in Tanjungsari Village	Community-based development is characterized by decentralization, democratization, and collective action across planning, implementation, and monitoring stages (Kurnia & Miradhia, 2024).
2	Nadhiro & Choiriyah (2024)	Community participation in village development planning	Community participation occurs through the preparation of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa), hamlet-level deliberations, and the formulation and adoption of development plans (Nadhiro & Choiriyah, 2024).
3	Mulinge & Sambuo (2024)	Community engagement and project sustainability	Community involvement in planning has a positive effect on project sustainability and should be sustained through implementation and evaluation (Mulinge & Sambuo, 2024).
4	Tan, Xu, & Rui (2025)	Participatory planning	Participatory planning requires ongoing communication,



			negotiation, consensus-building, and the reconciliation of diverse interests (Tan et al., 2025).
5	Dulkiah et al. (2025)	Community participation in the SDGs	Community participation is an important component of sustainable development, although community engagement in the implementation of the SDGs at the local level remains relatively limited (Dulkiah et al., 2025).
6	Boadu & Ile (2025)	Community-based development evaluation	Community-engaged evaluation can strengthen social accountability, feedback mechanisms, consensus-building, and program sustainability (Boadu & Ile, 2025).
7	Lestari (2025)	Participation across development stages	Community participation encompasses involvement in implementation, the utilization of program outcomes, and development evaluation (Lestari et al., 2025).

The synthesis indicates that community-based development can be understood as a development approach that positions communities not merely as beneficiaries but as active agents involved in identifying needs, making decisions, implementing activities, monitoring processes, and evaluating development outcomes. This pattern demonstrates that community-based development is characterized by decentralization, democratization and collective action.

Discussion

Community-Based Development as a Participatory Development Paradigm

Community-based development represents a paradigm shift from development approaches that tend to be top-down toward approaches that provide communities with greater opportunities to determine their own needs and priorities. This approach is grounded in the assumption that communities possess local knowledge of social, economic, cultural, and environmental conditions that should be incorporated into development processes (Prayitno et al., 2021). Kurnia and Miradhia (2024) demonstrate that *Community-Driven Development* can be realized through the decentralization of authority, democratization of decision-making, and collective community action.

Accordingly, community participation should not be understood merely as attendance at development forums. Meaningful participation encompasses communities' ability to articulate their needs, influence decisions, contribute to activity management, and exercise oversight of development programs. This approach is important because development initiatives that fail to reflect local needs may result in less effective programs that are difficult to sustain once external support comes to an end (Zahirah et al., 2026).

Integrating Participatory Planning into Development

Planning constitutes the initial stage that determines the direction of development. Within community-based development, planning should be undertaken through participatory processes to ensure that formulated programs correspond to community needs and local conditions (Bihamding, 2020). Nadhiro and Choiriyah (2024) demonstrate that community participation in village development planning can take place through the establishment of planning teams, hamlet-level deliberations, community involvement in the planning process, and the formulation and adoption of the Village Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJM Desa).

Community involvement from the planning stage is also associated with program sustainability (Padila, 2025). Based on a study involving 200 respondents, Mulinge and Sambuo (2024) found that community involvement during the planning phase had a positive and significant effect on project sustainability. This finding suggests that communities involved from the outset are more likely to understand development objectives, develop a sense of ownership, and support the continuation of development initiatives (Mulinge & Sambuo, 2024).

Participatory planning is also not a one-off process. Tan et al. (2025) demonstrate that participatory planning requires continuous processes of communication, problem interpretation, negotiation, and consensus-building. Therefore, community-based development planning should provide space for divergent interests and ensure that decisions emerge from meaningful dialogue rather than functioning merely as administrative formalities (Mahlella, 2025).

Implementation as a Collaborative Community Process

Effective planning cannot produce sustainable development unless it is translated into implementation processes that actively involve communities. At this stage, communities function both as implementers and as monitors of development activities according to their capacities and available resources (Poerwanto, 2025). The *Community-Driven Development* model indicates that transferring certain decision-making authorities to community groups can strengthen their direct involvement in managing development activities (Kurnia & Miradhia, 2024).

Community-based implementation also requires a clear distribution of roles among government, communities, local groups, and other relevant stakeholders. Government functions primarily as a facilitator and provider of support, while communities are given the opportunity to manage activities according to local needs. Through this arrangement, development generates not only infrastructure or specific programs but also strengthens communities' capacities to make decisions, collaborate, manage resources, and address problems independently (Diatmika & Rahayu, 2022).

However, community participation needs to be sustained beyond the planning stage. Research on community-based development in Ghana indicates that community involvement tends to be stronger during the initial stages but may decline during implementation and evaluation. This condition points to a gap between participation in planning and participation throughout the broader development cycle (Zarnuji et al., 2025).

Participatory Evaluation as an Instrument for Development Improvement

Evaluation is an important stage for determining the extent to which programs have achieved their objectives, generated benefits, and addressed community needs. Within community-based development, evaluation should not be conducted solely by government institutions or program implementers but should also involve communities as those who directly experience the development process and its impacts (Hadiyanti, 2008).

Participatory evaluation enables communities to assess development initiatives based on their experiences, needs, and the changes occurring within their local environments. Research on community-based development and indigenous evaluation demonstrates that community participation in evaluation can strengthen social accountability, feedback, consensus-building, and relationships among stakeholders. Thus, evaluation is not merely an instrument for determining whether a program has succeeded or failed but also provides a space for collective learning (Sonjaya et al., 2025).

Evaluation should also generate feedback that can be used to improve programs. In other words, evaluation findings should not end with administrative reporting but should be translated into recommendations for subsequent planning. This process transforms development into a dynamic and continuous process of improvement and adaptation (Putri & Amalia, 2026).

Integrating Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation as a Development Cycle

The synthesis indicates that planning, implementation, and evaluation cannot be treated as independent stages. Rather, they constitute an interconnected cycle in which each stage influences the others. Planning establishes development objectives and priorities, implementation translates plans into concrete actions, while evaluation assesses outcomes and generates information for improving subsequent planning.

The integration of these stages can be illustrated as follows:



Figure 1. Community-Based Development Cycle

The model demonstrates that development sustainability depends substantially on the capacity of each stage to provide input into the others. Planning that is not grounded in community needs may produce programs that are less relevant. Implementation without adequate monitoring may result in discrepancies between plans and actual outcomes. Meanwhile, evaluation that is not used as a basis for improvement loses its

strategic function.

Therefore, the integration of these three stages constitutes a key distinction between community-based development and administratively driven development approaches. Communities are not merely positioned as objects of development but as actors engaged throughout the development cycle (Poerwanto, 2025). The findings of Mulinge and Sambuo (2024) further demonstrate the importance of community involvement not only in planning but also in implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Community Participation and the Achievement of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development requires a balance among social, economic, and environmental interests. In this context, community engagement is particularly important because communities are directly affected by development interventions. Participation enables development objectives to be translated according to local needs while simultaneously fostering a sense of ownership over development outcomes (Kaseng, 2023).

In the Indonesian context, Dulkiah et al. (2025) demonstrate that the integration of the SDGs into policies and activities at the village level has been initiated, but citizen participation remains relatively limited. This condition indicates that achieving sustainable development cannot rely solely on government policies and programs. Mechanisms are needed to enable communities to participate meaningfully in establishing priorities, implementing activities, and evaluating development outcomes (Mahlella, 2025).

Accordingly, community-based development can serve as a strategic approach to strengthening the achievement of sustainable development. Consistent participation from planning through evaluation can enhance program relevance, ownership, transparency, accountability, and community capacity. Ultimately, development sustainability is determined not merely by the successful completion of an individual program but by the capacity of communities and governments to continuously learn, evaluate, and improve development processes in response to evolving needs.

An Integrative Model of Community-Based Development

Based on the overall synthesis, this study proposes that community-based development can be understood through an integrative model comprising four main components. First, community participation serves as the foundation for ensuring that communities have meaningful opportunities to participate in decision-making processes. Second, participatory planning identifies development needs, priorities, objectives, and strategies. Third, collaborative implementation translates plans into action through the distribution of roles among communities, government, and relevant stakeholders. Fourth, participatory evaluation generates assessment, learning, and feedback to inform subsequent planning. Together, these components form an adaptive development cycle, as illustrated below:



Figure 1. Integrative Model of Community-Based Development

The figure illustrates a participatory and sustainable community-based development cycle. The process begins with community participation in identifying needs, problems, and potentials that provide the foundation for participatory planning. The resulting plans are then implemented collaboratively through cooperation among communities, government, and relevant stakeholders. Following implementation, participatory evaluation is conducted to assess program achievements, benefits, and challenges. The evaluation findings subsequently serve as feedback for revising and reformulating plans in accordance with changing community conditions and needs. This cycle operates continuously, thereby supporting development that is sustainable, responsive, and aligned with community needs.

The novelty of this study lies in its attempt to conceptualize planning, implementation, and evaluation not as separate administrative stages but as an integrated cycle of community-based development. Within this framework, evaluation performs a strategic function by providing a bridge to subsequent planning. Sustainable development is therefore understood not as the final outcome of a single program but as an ongoing process built through participation, learning, collaboration, and continuous improvement.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study, community-based development can be understood as a development approach that positions communities as active agents throughout the entire development process, from needs identification and planning to implementation and evaluation. The integration of participatory planning, collaborative implementation, and participatory evaluation demonstrates that these three stages cannot be treated as separate processes but rather constitute an interconnected cycle. Planning determines development needs, priorities, and directions; implementation translates plans into action through collaboration among communities, government, and relevant stakeholders; while evaluation generates learning and feedback to inform subsequent planning. Thus, sustained community engagement throughout the development cycle can strengthen community ownership, accountability, community capacity, and program relevance, while supporting the realization of responsive and sustainable development.

The implications of this study underscore the importance of implementing

development approaches that focus not only on program outcomes but also on meaningful community engagement at every stage of the development process. Governments and relevant stakeholders should provide opportunities for communities to articulate their needs, participate in decision-making, contribute to implementation, and engage in monitoring and evaluation. Evaluation should also be utilized as a source of learning and feedback to improve subsequent development planning, thereby enabling the development process to remain adaptive and sustainable.

This study is limited by its use of a library research approach, which focuses on conceptual synthesis and findings from previous studies and therefore does not directly examine the implementation of the integrative model of planning, implementation, and evaluation within a specific community or geographical context. Furthermore, this study does not compare the application of community-based development across different regional characteristics or development sectors. Future research should therefore employ empirical approaches, whether quantitative or qualitative, to examine the application of the proposed integrative model and investigate more deeply the effectiveness of community participation in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of sustainable development.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amsari, S., Harahap, I., & Nawawi, Z. M. (2024). Transformasi Paradigma Pembangunan Ekonomi: Membangun Masa Depan Berkelanjutan Melalui Perspektif Ekonomi Syariah. *Ekonomis: Journal Of Economics And Business*, 8(1), 729–738.
- Bihamding, H. (2020). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Partisipatif Desa*. Deepublish.
- Boadu, E. S., & Ile, I. (2025). Community-Based Development And Indigenous Evaluation In Africa: Insights From Ghana. *Journal Of Contemporary African Studies*, 43(1), 87–109.
- Diatmika, I. P. G., & Rahayu, S. (2022). *Model Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Lokal Dan Peran Pemerintah*. Ahlimedia Book.
- Dulkiah, M., Marlan, M., Kresna, R., Sarbini, S., & Wildan, A. D. (2025). Community Participation In Sustainable Development Goals: Experiences In West Java, Indonesia. *Khazanah Sosial*, 7(4), 885–900.
- Hadiyanti, P. (2008). Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Melalui Program Keterampilan Produktif Di PKBM Rawasari, Jakarta Timur. *Perspektif Ilmu Pendidikan*, 17(IX), 90–99.
- Hajar, S., Tanjung, I. S., & Tanjung, Y. (2018). *Pemberdayaan Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Pesisir*. Lembaga Penelitian Dan Penulisan Ilmiah AQLI.
- Hanafi, H., Sulaeman, S., Pujiyanti, E., Abidin, A. R., & Setyaningsih, R. (2026). Pendidikan Agama Islam Berbasis Ekoteologi Dalam Membentuk Etika Lingkungan Siswa Madrasah Di Era Antoposen. *Indonesian Journal Of Innovation Multidisipliner Research*, 4(3), 1436–1446.
- Kaseng, E. S. (2023). Analisis Pendekatan Komunikasi Partisipatif Lembaga Desa Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Riset Pembangunan*, 1(3), 42–52.
- Kayupa, O. O., Guampe, F., Hengkeng, J., & Balo, M. J. (2025). Tantangan Dan Peluang Implementasi Perencanaan Pembangunan Partisipatif Desa-Desa Di Indonesia. *Studi Ilmu Manajemen Dan Organisasi*, 6(1), 187–199.
- Kurnia, D. A., & Miradhia, D. (2024). Community Driven Development Model Pada

- Program Gerbang Cahayaku Di Desa Tanjungsari Kecamatan Karangpawitan Kabupaten Garut. *Majalah Ilmiah UNIKOM*, 22(1), 35–45.
- Lestari, A. M., Khusaini, M., Sholihah, Q., & Ciptadi, G. (2025). The Impact Of Community Participation On Tourism Village Management And Sustainability: A Case Study In Wonokitri Village, Pasuruan: 10.32526/Ennrj/23/20250007. *Environment And Natural Resources Journal*, 23(4), 366–378.
- Lumbu, A., Panda, F. M., Judijanto, L., Djollong, A. F., Tumober, R. T., Priyanto, P., Marliana, T., Basir, M. K., Utami, R. N., & Ardiansyah, W. (2026). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Teori Dan Penerapan Praktis Analisis Data Berbasis Studi Kasus*. PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Mahlella, N. (2025). Strategi Penguatan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Daerah Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik*, 1(1), 27–34.
- Marzo, R. R., Chen, H. W. J., Anuar, H., Abdul Wahab, M. K., Ibrahim, M. H., Ariffin, I. A., Ahmad, A. I., Kawuki, J., & Aljuaid, M. (2023). Effect Of Community Participation On Sustainable Development: An Assessment Of Sustainability Domains In Malaysia. *Frontiers In Environmental Science*, 11, 1268036.
- Mulinge, K. C., & Sambuo, D. B. (2024). Community Engagement In The Planning Phase Of Community Projects Sustainability In Kenya. *The Journal Of Indonesia Sustainable Development Planning*, 5(3), 217–226.
- Nadhiro, R. A., & Choiriyah, I. U. (2024). Community Participation In Village Development Planning: Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan Desa. *Indonesian Journal Of Public Policy Review*, 25(1), 10–21070.
- Padila, C. (2025). Pengaruh Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Pemberdayaan Desa Terhadap Kesejahteraan Sosial. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora (JISH)*, 1(1), 8–14.
- Poerwanto, W. (2025). Reorientasi Kebijakan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Kelautan Dan Perikanan Berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Kebijakan Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan Dan Perikanan*, 15(2), 167–186.
- Prayitno, G., Subagiyo, A., Dinanti, D., & Sari, N. (2021). *Smart Village: Mewujudkan SDG's Desa Berbasis Keterpaduan Pengelolaan Dan Inovasi Digital*. Universitas Brawijaya Press.
- Putri, S. A., & Amalia, A. (2026). *Perencanaan Dan Evaluasi Kesehatan Masyarakat*. Afdan Rojabi Publisher.
- Rahmi, A., Muin, A., Pd, S., Zahra, A., Pi, S., Sartika, D., Rahmawati, Y., SM, W. A., Taufiq, N. I., & Kom, S. (2023). *Peran Kepemimpinan Kepala Sekolah Dalam Proses Supervisi Pendidikan Untuk Meningkatkan Mutu Pendidikan Di Era Society 5.0*. Penerbit Adab.
- Santoso, E. B., & Moenek, R. (2018). Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pembangunan Di Kota Balikpapan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Bhakti Praja*, 8(2), 97–112.
- Sardjo, S., Darmajanti, L., & Boediono, K. C. (2017). *Implementasi Model Evaluasi Formatif Program Pembangunan Sosial (EFPPS): Partisipasi Multipihak Dalam Evaluasi Program*. Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia.
- Sonjaya, Y., Noy, I. R., Sutisna, E., Ermawati, Y., & Khotimah, K. (2025). Evaluasi Dampak Pengabdian Masyarakat Berbasis Kearifan Lokal. *Celebes Journal Of Community Services*, 4(2), 266–284.
- Suaib, M. S. (2023). *Pembangunan Dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Penerbit Adab.
- Susanto, D. A., Triandini, P., Taufik, Y., Rauf, A., Wahyudi, Z., Putridiani, S. A.,

- Rumainur, R., Abdurrokhim, M., & Fussalam, Y. E. (2025). *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. CV. Edu Akademi.
- Tan, X., Xu, Y., & Rui, G. (2025). Community Mobilisation Through Translation: A Sustainable Framework For Participatory Planning. *Urban Planning*, 10.
- Widnyani, I. A. P. S. (2025). *Transformasi Perencanaan Pembangunan Melalui Mekanisme Musyawarah Desa*. Deepublish.
- Wijaya, M. (2025). *Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah*. CV Eureka Media Aksara.
- Yusri, N., Wardi, Y., & Evanita, S. (2025). Komunikasi Dalam Perencanaan Pembangunan: Suatu Kajian Kritis Dalam Konteks Kebijakan Lingkungan Dan Partisipasi Publik. *Jurnal Salingka Nagari*, 4(1), 91–104.
- Zahirah, R., Andini, K., Simanjutak, C. L., & Kamil, M. I. (2026). Community Development Dalam Pendidikan: Strategi Membangun Partisipasi Masyarakat Yang Berkelanjutan. *Saneskara: Journal Of Social Studies*, 3(2), 104–122.
- Zarnuji, A., Prasetiawati, E., Ud, M., Azizah, I. N., Amrulloh, H., Si, Z. A. M., & Baehaki, S. (2025). *PENGEMBANGAN KARYA SENI RAMAH LINGKUNGAN: Kaligrafi Berbahan Kertas Sekam Padi Dan Cangkang Telur Di Sanggar EL-KA Lampung Kaligrafi Kota Metro*. CV Literasi Nusantara Abadi.