

**EFFECTIVENESS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION OF THE
IMPACT OF THE SUSTAINABLE FOOD YARD (P2L) PROGRAM ON
WOMEN FARMERS (KWT) GROUPS IN TUMANGGAL VILLAGE,
PENGADEGAN DISTRICT, PURBALINGGA REGENCY**

By:

Prisma Dwi Wardani¹, Suprpto², Ayu Sitanini³

^{1,2,3}Perwira University of Purbalingga

Email: prismadwi33@gmail.com¹

ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the effectiveness and impact of the implementation of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) program on the Women Farmers Group (KWT) in Tumanggal Village, Pengadegan District, Purbalingga Regency. The main purpose of the study is to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the P2L program and evaluate the impact resulting from the program. The study uses a Mixed Methods approach with qualitative analysis to assess effectiveness and quantitative analysis to evaluate impacts. The research sample was conducted through the purposive sampling method with 45 respondents. The results of the study show that the implementation of the P2L program in Tumanggal Village is in accordance with the P2L technical instructions (Juknis) and reaches 100% on all effectiveness indicators, such as target accuracy, program socialization, goal achievement, and program monitoring. This program also has a very positive impact in various aspects including economic, social, cultural, environmental, health, and psychology. The P2L program is not only successful in its implementation but also provides extensive sustainable benefits for program participants.

Keywords: Sustainable Food Yard (P2L); Farmer Women Group (KWT); Program implementation; Impact evaluation

INTRODUCTION

Food is a basic human need for survival. However, the problem of food security in the community is still a challenge that needs to be overcome by the government. Based on Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, the government has the responsibility to create food diversity that is in line with local potential and wisdom to support community health and productivity. In line with this, Article 26 of Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and

Nutrition states that food diversification efforts can be carried out through optimizing land use.

The optimization of land use was then implemented by the Food Security Agency (BKP) through the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) program which was implemented from 2010 to 2019, which then changed to a Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) in 2020. The Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) program supports government programs for handling priority areas for stunting intervention and/or priority handling of areas vulnerable to food

insecurity or stabilization of food security areas. This activity is carried out through the use of yard land, sleeping land and unproductive vacant land, to optimize its use as a food producer for the fulfillment of food and household nutrition, by being market-oriented that supports increasing household income.

The sustainable food yard (P2L) program is implemented by the Food Security Office of Purbalingga district, where the program is given to areas in Purbalingga district that are indicated as food insecure areas, food consolidation and stunting intervention areas. The P2L program was given to Tumanggal village, which is one of the villages in Pengadegan District, Purbalingga Regency. In Tumanggal village, a P2L program has been implemented that deceives local farmer women groups. The groups of women farmers in Tumanggal village are the Mulya Mandiri women farmer group and the ERQU women farmer group.

Effectiveness is a measure of how well a program achieves results by comparing the results obtained with the set targets to measure how well a policy or program can achieve the desired impact after implementation (Mardiasmo, 2002 in Safitri, 2021). The measurement of the effectiveness of the implementation of the P2L program is measured by comparing the target with the realization of the program involving aspects of target accuracy, program socialization, program monitoring, and the achievement of P2L goals.

Evaluation of the impact according to Suzzetta in (Afrilianida, 2016) It is a type of evaluation that aims to identify the beneficiaries of the program and measure the extent to which the expected results and impacts have been achieved. The impact evaluation carried out is to assess the impact of the P2L program on economic, social, cultural, health, psychological, and environmental impacts.

The success of the P2L program is highly determined by the program participants, namely the farmer women

group as the spearhead or executor of the program implementer. The P2L program must have an impact on the community, especially the implementers of the P2L program. The monitoring and evaluation activities carried out are garden reviews and monitoring program results, there has been no special analysis of the impact of the P2L program itself. The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of the implementation of the P2L program in Tumanggal village, Pengadegan District, Purbalingga Regency. This research is expected to be used as a reference and consideration for developing programs and policies related to the P2L program.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Effectiveness according to Mardiasmo in (Safitri, 2021), measure the extent to which a program achieves results according to the set goals. According to Keban, (2008), effectiveness includes the accuracy of goals, program socialization, goal achievement, and program monitoring. Sondang and Abdurahmat (2008) in (Safitri, 2021) It also emphasizes the importance of optimal use of resources to achieve goals and key tasks on time. Effectiveness can be said to be high if the set goals are achieved or close to the expected goals.

Budiani (2007) in (Pratiwi, 2022), identify variables to measure effectiveness, such as the accuracy of program goals, socialization, goal achievement, and program monitoring. The standard measure of effectiveness according to the Ministry of Home Affairs' R&D is categorized as very effective (>80), moderately effective (60-79.99), less effective (40-59.99), and ineffective (<40). Effectiveness indicators include target accuracy, socialization, program objectives, and monitoring.

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, implementation is an action to achieve a certain goal through implementing new ideas, concepts, or policies. Implementation requires decisions from government agencies and civil

servants in various sectors. Implementation is an important component of policies that aim to achieve targets through the use of specific resources and infrastructure.

Evaluation is the process of assessing data on activity results to measure the success rate of a program. Measurement evaluation (Afrilianida, 2016) It involves measuring the success or failure of the program, analyzing its causes, and planning follow-up actions. Evaluation of the impact of the program according to Suzzetta in (Afrilianida, 2016) is assessing the expected outcomes and impacts on beneficiaries, such as changes in physical and social conditions.

The impact of the program is measured through product evaluation that involves an assessment of economic, social, cultural, psychological, health, and environmental impacts. Economic impact indicators include spending savings and increased household incomes. Social impact includes active interaction, harmony, and mutual cooperation. Cultural impact includes changing views and sharing cultures. The impact of psychology includes increased enthusiasm and motivation to learn. Health impacts include improving household nutrition. Environmental impacts include optimizing empty yards and improving environmental beauty based on research results (Saputri et al., 2021), (Azizah et al., 2022), (Musthofa et al., 2023).

Juknis P2L (2021) states that the P2L program aims to increase the availability, accessibility, and utilization of household food. P2L involves empowering farmer groups in the cultivation of vegetable crops with a sustainable agricultural development approach, utilizing local resources, and being marketing-oriented. The Growth Stage and Development Stage in P2L include technical and administrative assistance to achieve the program's objectives.

According to (Fadli, 2021), Farmer Women Group (KWT) is a women's non-help group involved in agricultural

activities. KWT consists of 20-30 people, consisting of adult and young farmers. KWT was formed based on a common goal of volunteerism without coercion, and aims to improve the welfare of its members through agricultural activities.

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used is Mixed Methods, which combines qualitative and quantitative analysis. A qualitative approach was used to describe the effectiveness of the implementation of the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) in the Women Farmers Group (KWT) in Tumanggal Village. The quantitative approach uses descriptive analysis with *the Likert Scale* to evaluate the economic, social, cultural, psychological, health, and environmental impacts of the P2L Program.

The population consists of 51 people, including 1 PPL of Tumanggal Village, 25 members of KWT Mulya Mandiri and 25 members of KWT ERQU. The sample used the *purposive sampling method*, using a sample of 45 respondents. Data collection was carried out through qualitative interviews and quantitative questionnaires, supported by secondary data from related articles, journals, and previous research. Information was also taken from the Technical Instructions for Government Assistance for Sustainable Food Yard Activities (P2L) in 2021 issued by the food security agency of the Ministry of Agriculture. Data analysis uses qualitative techniques, namely data *reduction*, data *display* and data *verification* (drawing conclusions), as well as quantitative techniques in the form of *descriptive statistics*, detailed and concise descriptions of percentage data from field scores obtained from respondents to the maximum score on the *Likert scale*.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Overview of the Research Location

Tumanggal Village is one of the villages in the Pengadegan District, Purbalingga Regency which has an area of

468,123 Ha, consisting of 5 Hamlets, 5 RWs and 17 RTs, with a potential area of 33 Ha that can be developed and optimized for agricultural, economic and other activities. The number of residents in Tumanggal village is 4046 people/person consisting of 2,036 male residents and 2,010 female residents.

Tumanggal Village is geographically bounded by several villages and sub-districts, namely: the north of Wanogara Kulon village, the east of Karangjoho village, the south of Pengadegan village, and the west: Tegalpingen village.

The people of Tumanggal village are mostly business actors in the agricultural sector, both as farmers and farm laborers. Agricultural activities are driven through institutions in the form of a combination of farmer groups (Gapoktan) and farmer groups. Tumanggal Village already has a Gapoktan which houses 12 Farmer Groups, including the Mulya Mandiri Farmer Women group and the ERQU Farmer Women group.

Effectiveness of P2L Program Implementation

The following are the results and discussions regarding the assessment of the effectiveness of the implementation of the P2L program at KWT Mulya Mandiri and KWT ERQU:

1. Target Accuracy
 - a. KWT Mulya Mandiri
 1. Number of members according to the P2L technique (20 - 30 people): 100% (very effective).
 2. Have a legitimate institution and organizational structure approved: 100% (highly effective).
 3. Never received KRPL activities from the State Budget Fund before: 100% (very effective).
 - b. KWT ERQU
 1. Number of members according to the P2L technique (20 - 30 people): 100% (very effective).
 2. Have a legitimate institution and

organizational structure approved: 100% (highly effective).

3. Never received KRPL activities from the State Budget Fund before: 100% (very effective).

The implementation of the P2L Program in both KWTs shows excellent target accuracy. Second, KWT has successfully met the requirements for the number of members in accordance with the program guidelines, has a legal institution and a well-organized organizational structure, and has never accepted KRPL activities before. This shows KWT's commitment and readiness in following the guidelines and running the program correctly.

2. Program Socialization

a. KWT Mulya Mandiri

1. The nursery facilities have an area according to the P2L technique (minimum 20 m²): 100% (very effective).
2. The demonstration plot has an area according to the P2L technical (400m² - 500 m²): 100% (very effective).
3. Planting vegetables with economic value according to the potential of the region: 100% (very effective).
4. Post-harvest actions are carried out to prepare vegetables for the market: 100% (very effective).

b. KWT ERQU

1. The nursery facilities have an area according to the P2L technique (minimum 20 m²): 100% (very effective).
2. The demonstration plot has an area according to the P2L technical (400m² - 500 m²): 100% (very effective).
3. Planting vegetables with economic value according to the potential of the region: 100% (very effective).
4. Post-harvest actions are carried out to prepare vegetables for the

market: 100% (very effective).

The socialization of the P2L program at KWT Mulya Mandiri and KWT ERQU went very well. Both KWT have met the requirements regarding nursery facilities and demonstration plots that are extensive in accordance with the program guidelines. In addition, the crops planted are also in accordance with the economic potential of the region, and post-harvest actions are carried out to ensure that the product is ready for marketing. This shows a good understanding of the program's objectives and commitment to optimizing the results of agricultural activities.

3. Program Objectives

a. KWT Mulya Mandiri

1. Increase in food availability in households: 100% (very effective).
2. Increased food accessibility for households: 100% (highly effective).
3. Increase in yard utilization within households: 100% (very effective).
4. Increase in household income: 100% (very effective).

b. KWT ERQU

1. Increase in food availability in households: 100% (very effective).
2. Increased food accessibility for households: 100% (highly effective).
3. Increase in the benefits of yards within the household: 100% (very effective).
4. Increase in household income: 100% (very effective).

The implementation of the P2L Program at KWT Mulya Mandiri and KWT ERQU has succeeded in achieving the goals set very well. This program has succeeded in increasing the availability of food in households, increasing food accessibility for households, expanding the use of yards on a household scale, and significantly increasing the household income of its members. This success shows that the P2L

program does not only focus on aspects of food production but also on the socio-economic aspects of the community.

4. Program Monitoring

a. KWT Mulya Mandiri

1. Technical monitoring of P2L programs: 100% (highly effective).
2. P2L program administration monitoring: 100% (highly effective).
3. Monitoring of the preparation of P2L program reports: 100% (very effective).

b. KWT ERQU

1. Technical monitoring of P2L programs: 100% (highly effective).
2. P2L program administration monitoring: 100% (highly effective).
3. Monitoring of the preparation of P2L program reports: 100% (very effective).

Secondly, KWT has carried out very good monitoring of the P2L program. Technical monitoring, administration, and report preparation are carried out effectively, ensuring that each stage of the program can be carried out according to plan and meet the set standards. This shows discipline and commitment in running the program in a transparent and accountable manner. Monitoring the preparation of reports on KWT Mulya Mandiri and KWT ERQU has been carried out by PPL and Fasdes. Monitoring the preparation of reports carried out as monitoring materials is by assisting during the preparation of reports from the preparation of evidence of spending, the preparation of monthly reports, and purchase reports.

Evaluation of the Impact of P2L Programs

The following are the results and evaluation of the impact of the P2L program on the Women Farmers Group (KWT) in Tumanggal village, Pengadegan district, Purbalingga regency which showed very

positive results.

1. Economic Impact

From an economic perspective, the P2L program has succeeded in making a significant contribution to household expenditure and income. Respondents expressed the perception that this program has succeeded in reducing household expenses by 85% (very effective), showing that gardening in the yard is able to reduce dependence on the market for daily food needs. In addition, the program also increased household income by 85.7% (very effective), showing that gardening provides an important financial supplement for families. The program is also considered very effective in meeting household food needs with a score of 85% (very effective).

2. Social Impact

Socially, the P2L program has a positive impact in increasing the activities and organizations of KWT members. The score of 84.28% (very effective), shows that KWT members become more active in interacting and organizing after participating in this program. Harmony between KWT members and with the environment also increased with a score of 85% (very effective), while mutual cooperation activities in building sustainable food security were considered very effective with a score of 86.43% (very effective). This shows that P2L programs not only improve food security but also strengthen social bonds and cooperation within communities or groups.

3. Cultural Impact

In terms of culture, the P2L program has succeeded in changing people's views and behaviors related to the culture of growing vegetables. The score of 85% (very effective), shows that this program has succeeded in increasing motivation to maintain the culture of growing vegetables among the people of Tumanggal Village. In

addition, this program also contributes to improving the culture of sharing agricultural products or 'weh-weh' with a score of 85% (very effective). Knowledge transfer and collaboration between KWT members also experienced a significant increase with a score of 85% (very effective).

4. Psychological Impact

From a psychological perspective, the P2L program has a positive impact in relieving stress and improving respondents' mental well-being. The score of 82.86% (very effective), shows that the activities in this program help respondents feel calmer and more in control emotionally. This program also increases the spirit to discuss deliberation and reach consensus with a score of 85% (very effective). The desire to collaborate and create an inclusive cooperative environment also increased with a score of 83.57% (very effective), indicating that the program not only pays attention to the physical aspect but also the psychological well-being of its participants.

5. Health Impact

In terms of health, the P2L program has a positive impact in meeting the needs of vegetables for households with a score of 86.42% (very effective). This program also succeeded in improving the nutritional status of households with the same score of 86.42% (very effective), showing that gardening activities in the yard of the house make a significant contribution to the nutritional intake of the family. However, its contribution to reducing stunting rates is considered quite effective with a score of 78.57% (quite effective), indicating the potential for further improvement in this regard.

6. Environmental Impact

In terms of the environment, this program has a significant positive impact. P2L succeeded in transforming yards that were previously unproductive into more productive with a score of

87.85% (very effective), increasing the beauty and cleanliness of the environment by 85% (very effective), and having a positive impact on the environment by increasing greenery, air freshness, and cleanliness by 85.71% (very effective). This shows that the P2L program not only focuses on economic and social well-being but also on environmental protection and quality improvement.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The results of the research on the effectiveness of the implementation and evaluation of the impact of the sustainable food yard (P2L) program in Tumanggal village, Pengadegan District, Purbalingga Regency, can be concluded that:

1. The implementation of the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) in Tumanggal Village, Pengadegan District, Purbalingga Regency is in accordance with the P2L Juknis. All indicators of implementation effectiveness from target accuracy, program socialization, goal achievement, and program monitoring reached 100%, which means that the program is very effective.
2. The P2L program also has a very positive impact that has a significant impact on economic, social, cultural, environmental, health, and psychological aspects. This shows that P2L is not only successful, but also provides widespread benefits on an ongoing basis for program participants.

SUGGESTIONS

To increase the effectiveness and sustainability of the P2L program, the following suggestions can be considered:

1. Training Strengthening: Holding advanced training for KWT members to improve skills in farming and crop

management.

2. Infrastructure Improvement: Provision of better facilities and infrastructure to support gardening activities, such as irrigation systems and modern agricultural tools.

REFERENCES

- Afrilianide. (2016). Evaluation of the Impact of the Sustainable Food House Area (KRPL) Program in Community Empowerment Efforts by the Environmental Care Movement Foundation (YGPL) at Pondok Pekayon Indah - Pekayon Jaya Bekasi.
- Azizah et al.,. (2022). Yard Land Utilization and the Role of Farmer Women Groups through the Sustainable Food Yard Program in Malang City. *Student Scientific Journal*, 9, 956–970.
- Food Security Agency of the Ministry of Agriculture. (2020). Technical Guidelines for Government Assistance for Sustainable Food Yard Activities (P2L). Retrieved from <http://bkp.pertanian.go.id/storage/app/media/Bahan2020/JUKNIS P2L FOR THE 2020.pdf> FISCAL YEAR.
- Budiani. (2007). The Effectiveness of the Unemployment Countermeasures Program of the Youth Organization "Eka Taruna Bhakti" in Sumerta Kelod Village, East Denpasar District, Denpasar City. *Journal of Economics and Society*, 2, 49–57.
- Fadli. (2021). The Role of Farmer Women Groups in Yard Utilization through the Sustainable Food Yard Program (P2L) in Balangpesoang Village, Bulukumpa District, Bulukumba Regency.
- Fauzi et al.,. (2022). The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program in Kwt Jati Mandiri, Keban Jati Village, Ulu Manna District,

- South Bengkulu Regency. *Journal of Agrica Extensiona*, 16, 1–7.
- Febriyanti. (2023). Participation of Members of Women Farmer Groups and the Effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program in Margo Mulyo Village, Tegineneng District, Pesawaran Regency.
- Permana et al., (2020). Empowerment of Farmer Women Groups through the Utilization of Yard Land to Sustainable Food Houses in Cikedung Indramayu District. *Journal of Research Innovation*, 1, 419–428.
- Pratama et al., (2022). Participation of the Farmer Women Group (KWT) in Sustainable Food Yard Activities to Support Household Food Security in Gunungkidul Regency DI Yogyakarta. *Journal of National Resilience*, 28, 19–37.
- Pratiwi. (2022). The Effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program and the Level of Empowerment of Program Participants in Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency.
- Ramdhani et al., (2021). The Effectiveness of the Implementation of the Agropolitan-Based Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program in the Women Farmers Group (KWT) in Gantarang Keke Village, Gantarang Keke District, Bantaeng Regency.
- Rinory and Prihtanti.,(2022). The Relationship Between Member Characteristics and Group Dynamics with the Effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program at Kwt Mekar Lestari, Salatiga City. 18, 172–184.
- Riyansyah. (2022). Dynamics of Women Farmer Groups in the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program in Bandar Lampung City.
- Rohmatulloh et al., (2020). Level of Participation of Members in the Yard Land Utilization Optimization Program through the Concept of Sustainable Food House Areas (Case Study at KWT Mekarwangi, Mekarmulya Village, Pamarican District, Ciamis Regency). *Student Scientific Journal*, 7, 56–66.
- Safitri. (2021). The Level of Effectiveness of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program in Sumber Agung Village, Kemiling District.
- Saputri et al., (2021). The Impact of the Implementation of the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) Program in Gondangrejo District, Karanganyar Regency. *Journal of Agrica Extensiona*, 15, 125–131.
- Sari et al., (2020). Community Empowerment through P2L (Sustainable Food Yard Program) as the Fulfillment of the Constitutional Right to Food Security. *Pancasila Bureaucracy: Journal of Regional Government, Development and Innovation*, 2, 74–83.
- Suhartinah et al., (2021). Empowerment of Members of Farmer Women Groups through Optimization of Sustainable Food Yards in Palimanan District, Cirebon Regency. *Journal of Agricultural Extension*, 16, 21–36.