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Evaluation of Beneficiaries' Perceptions of the Desa Berdaya Program in Ungga Village Using the CIPP Model

Nadia Salsabila, Herlina, Rila Hardiansyah, Kholisussa'di
Community Education Study Program, Faculty of Education and Psychology, Universitas Pendidikan Mandalika, Indonesia
*Correspondence e-mail: kholisussakdi@undikma.ac.id

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Abstract

Extreme poverty remains a multidimensional challenge in rural Indonesia, requiring interventions that combine livelihood strengthening, human-capital development, local institutional support, and improvements in basic living conditions. This study evaluates the implementation of the Desa Berdaya Program in Ungga Village, Praya Barat Daya Subdistrict, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara, using the Context–Input–Process–Product (CIPP) evaluation model. A quantitative evaluative design was applied to all 25 program beneficiaries through saturated sampling. Data were collected primarily using a 46-item Likert-scale questionnaire and were complemented by interviews, observation, and program documentation. Descriptive percentage analysis was used to assess perceived program effectiveness in each CIPP dimension. The context dimension obtained 89.60%, indicating strong alignment between program objectives and community needs. Input achieved 87.20%, reflecting positive perceptions of facilitators, materials, facilities, and funding support. Process reached 88.72%, suggesting that implementation, participation, and monitoring were viewed favorably. Product obtained 87.20%, indicating perceived improvements in knowledge, entrepreneurial orientation, household economic capacity, and satisfaction with program benefits. The overall CIPP score was 88.18%, categorized as highly effective. These findings suggest that the program is well aligned with local needs and is perceived to strengthen beneficiary capacity through livelihood training, support for village-owned enterprise activities, and housing improvement assistance. However, because the evidence is cross-sectional and perception-based, the results should be interpreted as an assessment of program implementation and perceived contribution rather than a causal estimate of poverty reduction.

Keywords: CIPP Evaluation, Community Empowerment, Desa Berdaya, Extreme Poverty, Rural Development, West Nusa Tenggara.

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INTRODUCTION

Extreme poverty is a complex development issue because it reflects not only low income levels but also limited access to food, adequate housing, education, health services, productive assets, and opportunities to participate in economic activities. In rural communities, these constraints often interact with limited human resource capacity, dependence on a narrow range of livelihoods, and weak market access. Therefore, poverty reduction policies need to move beyond short-term assistance toward empowerment strategies capable of strengthening household capacity, self-reliance, and the ability to utilize local resources. This perspective is consistent with the view that poverty reduction should expand people's substantive opportunities to make choices and develop their lives (Sen, 1999; Todaro & Smith, 2011).

In the Indonesian context, village-based development has become an important poverty reduction strategy because village governments are the level of government closest to communities and are therefore well positioned to tailor interventions to local social and economic characteristics and potential. Community empowerment is

particularly relevant because it emphasizes stronger access to resources, knowledge, skills, participation, and institutions. Sulistiyani (2004) defines empowerment as a process of increasing community power and capacity, while Ife (1995) emphasizes access to resources, opportunities, knowledge, and skills as the foundation of community self-reliance. Research in Indonesia also indicates that village institutions and village-owned enterprises can help connect empowerment processes with social entrepreneurship and local economic development (Widiastuti et al., 2024).

The Desa Berdaya Program is a village-based intervention designed to strengthen community self-reliance through the development of local economic potential, human resource capacity, and support for basic needs. In Ungga Village, Central Lombok Regency, the program is relevant because most residents depend on agriculture for their livelihoods, while the village also has a long-standing tradition and potential in silver craftsmanship. In practice, the program includes silver-craft skills development, business management and marketing support through the village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) "Maju Bersama," and assistance for the improvement of substandard housing. This combination of interventions reflects the multidimensional nature of poverty by integrating the strengthening of productive capacity with the fulfillment of basic needs.

Nevertheless, the existence of a program does not automatically demonstrate its effectiveness. Empowerment programs may face various constraints, including inaccurate targeting, limited facilities, weak facilitation, low participation, discontinuous monitoring, and the absence of follow-up support after initial assistance is provided. Evaluation is therefore necessary to determine whether a program is genuinely aligned with community needs, supported by adequate resources, implemented as planned, and capable of generating meaningful benefits. The CIPP model, comprising Context, Input, Process, and Product, provides a systematic evaluation framework because it links needs assessment, resource adequacy, implementation quality, and program outcomes (Stufflebeam & Shinkfield, 2007). The application of the CIPP model in nonformal education and empowerment contexts has also demonstrated its usefulness for identifying program strengths as well as aspects that still require improvement (Akhadi & Shofwan, 2024).

This study is motivated by the continuing vulnerability associated with extreme poverty in Ungga Village despite the implementation of the Desa Berdaya Program. Previous studies show that community empowerment can expand livelihood opportunities, but its outcomes are strongly influenced by the level of community participation, continuity of facilitation, accuracy of targeting, and quality of monitoring. Research in Central Buton Regency likewise indicates that community empowerment can contribute to extreme poverty alleviation, although gaps may remain between program objectives and realized outcomes (La Didi, 2024). Another study on the utilization of Village Funds shows that locally based development can support basic services, productive infrastructure, and economic empowerment, while institutional capacity and uneven implementation remain important challenges (Overcoming extreme poverty through the utilisation of Village Funds, 2025).

Thus, the research problem is not merely whether beneficiaries have received assistance, but whether the Desa Berdaya Program is perceived as aligned with community needs, supported by adequate inputs, implemented effectively, and capable of producing beneficial changes in beneficiaries' knowledge, attitudes, economic activities, and well-being. Evaluation across all these dimensions is necessary because a program may appear successful at the activity level but may not necessarily generate sustainable capacity or equitably distributed benefits. Conversely, positive assessments across the CIPP dimensions may indicate that the program has a sound implementation

foundation even though its long-term effects on poverty still require specific measurement.

This study evaluates the Desa Berdaya Program in Ungga Village using the CIPP framework. Its contribution lies in providing village-level empirical evidence on program relevance, resource adequacy, implementation quality, and perceived benefits within a single integrated evaluation framework. In practical terms, the study also identifies dimensions that are already strong and aspects that still need reinforcement, particularly program sustainability, BUMDes facilitation, the provision of productive equipment, access to capital, and market expansion. The scope of the analysis is limited to beneficiary perceptions and descriptive program data; therefore, the study is not intended to estimate causal effects on changes in the official extreme poverty rate.

Based on this background, the study aims to determine the effectiveness of the Desa Berdaya Program in Ungga Village across the context, input, process, and product dimensions. The findings are expected to inform village and local governments in improving empowerment and community education policies, while also providing a basis for further research using longitudinal or quasi-experimental designs to more robustly measure changes in income, consumption, housing conditions, and poverty status.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a quantitative evaluative design using the CIPP model developed by Stufflebeam. The model was selected because the study assesses not only the program's final outcomes but also the alignment between the program and local needs, the adequacy of resources, and the quality of the implementation process. The four CIPP dimensions were operationalized as follows: context covered program needs, the relevance of objectives, targeting accuracy, socioeconomic conditions, and resource availability; input covered facilitator capacity, program materials, facilities, technology, and funding; process covered implementation consistency, methods, participant involvement, and monitoring; and product covered knowledge, attitudes, productivity and well-being, and beneficiary satisfaction (Stufflebeam & Shinkfield, 2007).

The study was conducted in Ungga Village, Praya Barat Daya Subdistrict, Central Lombok Regency, West Nusa Tenggara. The site was selected because Ungga Village is one of the recipients of the Desa Berdaya Program and has an economic profile that combines agricultural livelihoods with the potential of silver craftsmanship. The study population comprised all 25 beneficiaries registered as program participants. Because the population was relatively small, saturated sampling was used, and all 25 individuals were included as respondents. Based on the source data, respondents consisted of 14 women (56%) and 11 men (44%).

The main research instrument was a 46-item questionnaire using a five-point Likert scale, ranging from a score of 1 for a highly ineffective or highly negative assessment to a score of 5 for a highly effective or highly positive assessment. The items were grouped into the four CIPP dimensions: 10 context items, 12 input items, 11 process items, and 13 product items. Questionnaire data were complemented by interviews, field observations, and documentation to obtain contextual information about program implementation and beneficiary experiences. The source manuscript states that the instrument was developed through an academic consultation process but does not report reliability coefficients or formal construct-validity testing. This condition is treated as a methodological limitation that should be addressed in future research.

The data were analyzed descriptively using percentages. The score obtained for each CIPP dimension was divided by the ideal maximum score and multiplied by 100. The interpretation criteria used in the source study were 0–20% as highly ineffective, 21–40% as less effective, 41–60% as moderately effective, 61–80% as effective, and 81–

100% as highly effective. Scores across the four dimensions were then averaged to obtain the overall evaluation score. Because the study used a cross-sectional design, had no comparison group, and relied largely on beneficiary perceptions, this analysis is appropriate for evaluating implementation and perceived benefits but cannot be used to infer a causal relationship with reductions in the extreme poverty rate.

RESULTS and DISCUSSION

1. Overall CIPP Evaluation

The results show that all CIPP dimensions fell within the highly effective category. The overall mean score was 88.18%. The context dimension received the highest score at 89.60%, followed by process at 88.72%, while input and product each received 87.20%. The relatively narrow range of scores across dimensions indicates that beneficiaries assessed the program positively not only in terms of relevance, but also with respect to resource support, implementation quality, and perceived outcomes.

Table 1. Summary of the Desa Berdaya Program evaluation results based on the CIPP model.

CIPP Dimension	Score (%)	Category	Evaluation Focus
Context	89.60	Highly effective	Needs, objectives, targeting, and local conditions
Input	87.20	Highly effective	Facilitators, materials, facilities, and funding
Process	88.72	Highly effective	Implementation, participation, and monitoring
Product	87.20	Highly effective	Knowledge, behavior, well-being, and satisfaction
Average	88.18	Highly effective	Overall descriptive evaluation

2. Context Evaluation

The context dimension obtained a score of 89.60%, the highest among the four dimensions. This result indicates that beneficiaries perceived the Desa Berdaya Program as highly aligned with the problems and needs of the Ungga Village community. The items in this dimension covered the need for the program in the context of poverty alleviation, the alignment of activities with real community problems, identification of households in extreme poverty, clarity of objectives, accuracy in beneficiary targeting, program relevance to improving economic well-being, sensitivity to local sociocultural conditions, and the availability of human resources and facilities. The high score indicates that the program was not perceived as an intervention detached from local needs, but rather as an initiative that was sufficiently responsive to village conditions.

Contextual alignment is also evident in the combination of activities linking livelihood and well-being dimensions. The dependence of much of the community on agriculture may create income vulnerability, while the tradition of silver craftsmanship in Ungga Village provides an opportunity for economic diversification. Silver-craft skills training can therefore be understood as a strategy for strengthening alternative sources of income. At the same time, BUMDes support is directed toward business development and marketing, while assistance for substandard housing addresses basic needs that cannot be resolved through productive training alone.

3. Input Evaluation

The input dimension received a score of 87.20%, indicating that program-support resources were perceived as highly adequate. Respondent assessments covered

facilitator competence and problem-solving ability, the completeness and relevance of materials, the adequacy of facilities and equipment, the appropriateness of technology, the quality of facilities for long-term use, and the adequacy, timeliness, transparency, and sustainability of funding. This score shows that beneficiaries generally considered the available resources sufficient to support program implementation.

Even so, input quality remains a strategic area for strengthening because livelihood-support programs require sustained access to production equipment, working capital, facilitation, and market networks after training activities have ended. The recommendations in the source study specifically emphasize the need to increase the availability of production equipment, improve access to capital, and strengthen marketing networks. Thus, the high input score does not mean that all resource constraints have been resolved; rather, it indicates that current support is considered good but can still be improved to ensure the sustainability and expansion of benefits.

4. Process Evaluation

The process dimension obtained a score of 88.72%. Beneficiaries gave positive assessments of schedule adherence, the orderly sequencing of activities, compliance with procedures, the ability of program managers to respond to implementation problems, the effectiveness of delivery methods, the interactivity of the learning process, participant attendance, contributions of ideas, shared responsibility for program success, and the conduct of periodic monitoring. These results indicate that the implementation process was perceived as organized and participatory.

Participation holds an important place in empowerment programs because success is determined not only by the assistance provided but also by beneficiaries' involvement as the principal actors. Findings for the process dimension indicate that respondents felt they had opportunities to ask questions, participate in discussions, engage actively in activities, and contribute ideas. This condition is consistent with empowerment approaches that place participation and collective responsibility among the key elements of sustainable community development (Ife, 1995; Mardikanto & Soebiato, 2015).

5. Product Evaluation

The product dimension received a score of 87.20%. Assessment items in this dimension included changes in entrepreneurial knowledge; understanding of household financial and resource management; understanding of program rights and benefits; the usefulness of newly acquired knowledge; motivation for independent work; discipline; utilization of program assistance; household income; the ability to meet basic needs; housing conditions; satisfaction; willingness to continue the program; and willingness to recommend it to community members who meet the eligibility criteria. This score indicates that beneficiaries perceived benefits extending beyond participation in activities to include knowledge, attitudes, economic conditions, and well-being.

These perceived benefits are consistent with the empowerment orientation of the Desa Berdaya Program. Beneficiaries reported increased knowledge and skills, stronger motivation to undertake economic activities independently, and perceived positive changes in income and the fulfillment of basic needs. The source manuscript also indicates that silver-craft training, BUMDes support, and housing assistance were viewed as mutually complementary components. However, the product-dimension results remain perception-based and therefore cannot be treated as a direct measurement of changes in the official extreme poverty rate at the village level.

The results show a consistent pattern of assessments across the context, input, process, and product dimensions, with an overall mean score of 88.18%. The context dimension received the highest score, indicating that the principal strength of the Desa Berdaya Program in Ungga Village lies in its alignment with local needs. Such alignment

is important because empowerment interventions are more likely to be accepted and sustained when they are designed around existing livelihoods, skills, and community institutions. Ungga Village's agricultural base, potential in silver craftsmanship, and need for housing improvements provide a strong foundation for a multidimensional intervention combining productive training, business facilitation, and welfare support.

The findings for the context dimension reinforce the logic of empowerment proposed by Sulistiyani (2004), Ife (1995), and Suharto (2014): communities require more than material assistance. Empowerment also requires opportunities, knowledge, institutional support, and the ability to mobilize local assets. The high context score indicates that beneficiaries considered the program relevant to these needs. This finding is consistent with La Didi's (2024) study in Central Buton Regency, which shows that community empowerment can contribute to extreme poverty alleviation when interventions are adapted to local conditions, although gaps between program objectives and outcomes may still arise in practice.

The input score of 87.20% indicates that facilitators, materials, facilities, and funding were generally considered adequate. However, the recommendations in the source study point to an important issue of sustainability. Livelihood diversification requires continuing support in the form of productive equipment, working capital, business management, and market access. Widiastuti et al. (2024) emphasize the importance of village-owned enterprises in connecting community empowerment with social entrepreneurship. In the context of Ungga Village, BUMDes "Maju Bersama" can be developed not merely as an administrative partner but also as an economic institution that supports business recordkeeping, product packaging, digital promotion, buyer access, collective procurement, and potential financing facilitation.

The process score of 88.72% indicates that implementation quality is another strength of the program. Activities were perceived as orderly, timely, interactive, and participatory. In the context of community education, learning processes connected to practical problems are more likely to generate change when participants can practice, discuss, and adapt skills to their living conditions. This finding can be compared with CIPP-based evaluations of nonformal training programs in Indonesia showing that facilitator quality, participant engagement, and implementation consistency are important factors in successful program processes (Akhadi & Shofwan, 2024).

The product score of 87.20% indicates perceived benefits in knowledge, entrepreneurial orientation, household economic capacity, housing conditions, and beneficiary satisfaction. Substantively, these results are relevant to extreme poverty alleviation because poverty is multidimensional. Improved skills may strengthen income-earning capacity, business support can expand market participation, and housing assistance can directly improve basic living conditions. Research on the utilization of Village Funds in Indonesia likewise shows that combining improvements in basic services, productive infrastructure, and local economic empowerment has important potential within poverty reduction strategies (Overcoming extreme poverty through the utilisation of Village Funds, 2025).

Although all dimensions received high assessments, the empirical design of the study places clear limits on the conclusions that can be drawn. The study involved only 25 beneficiaries, used a cross-sectional design, and had neither a comparison group nor baseline data collected before the program. In addition, most reported results are based on respondent perceptions, and the source manuscript does not present psychometric testing such as Cronbach's alpha or construct validity. Accordingly, the score of 88.18% should be understood as evidence that beneficiaries assessed program implementation and benefits very positively, not as evidence that the program causally reduced the official extreme poverty rate.

Future evaluations should combine the CIPP model with longitudinal socioeconomic indicators. At a minimum, such indicators could include beneficiary income, household expenditure, occupational diversification, business sustainability, savings or productive assets, housing conditions, and movement into or out of official poverty categories before and after program participation. The use of a comparison group consisting of eligible residents who have not yet participated in the program, or of a comparison village with similar characteristics, could strengthen the ability of future studies to assess program effects more objectively. More in-depth qualitative interviews could also be used to explain mechanisms of change, such as the continuity of silver-craft orders, the effectiveness of BUMDes marketing, and the effects of housing improvements on household resource use.

From a policy perspective, the findings support the continuation of the Desa Berdaya Program with more targeted improvements rather than merely replicating the same activities. Existing strengths, particularly alignment with local needs and participatory implementation, should be maintained. The next stage should deepen post-training facilitation, increase the availability of productive equipment and access to capital, strengthen BUMDes business services, and expand digital and interregional marketing networks for silver-craft products. The monitoring system should also move beyond simply recording the completion of activities toward measuring household outcomes that are quantifiable and sustainable over time.

CONCLUSION

The CIPP-based evaluation shows that the Desa Berdaya Program in Ungga Village was perceived by beneficiaries as highly effective across all evaluation dimensions. Context obtained 89.60%, input 87.20%, process 88.72%, and product 87.20%, producing an overall mean score of 88.18%. The program's main strength lies in its alignment with local needs, supported by positive assessments of facilitators, materials, facilities, implementation processes, participation, and perceived benefits. The combination of silver-craft skills development, business support through BUMDes, and housing improvement assistance reflects a multidimensional approach with the potential to strengthen beneficiaries' knowledge, productive capacity, economic self-reliance, and quality of life. Thus, the study provides evidence that the program was well received and perceived to deliver tangible benefits. However, the findings cannot be interpreted as a causal estimate of reductions in the official extreme poverty rate because the study used a small sample, cross-sectional data, and respondent perceptions without baseline data or a comparison group. Future research should combine CIPP evaluation with longitudinal socioeconomic indicators, validated instruments, and comparative designs so that program impacts can be measured more robustly.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the evaluation results, the Ungga Village Government and managers of the Desa Berdaya Program are advised to maintain a program approach grounded in local needs and potential, particularly the development of silver craftsmanship and the strengthening of BUMDes functions. Facilitation should not end when training is completed but should continue through stronger business management, simple financial recordkeeping, improvements in product quality and design, packaging, digital marketing, and connections between beneficiaries and wider markets. Support for production equipment and access to capital should also be strengthened so that the skills acquired can be translated into sustainable economic activities. The village government, together with BUMDes, should develop a monitoring system that periodically records changes in income, business sustainability, the condition of productive assets, and beneficiaries' fulfillment of basic needs. Future research should use larger samples,

instruments with tested validity and reliability, pre- and post-program measurements, and comparison groups. A mixed quantitative and qualitative approach may also be used to explain not only the program's level of effectiveness but also the mechanisms that make it more or less successful for different beneficiary groups.

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