

## Development of Family Based Food Security Policy Program Evaluation Model in The Sustainable Food Yard (P2I) Program in Tuban District

Pipin Diah Larasati<sup>1</sup>, Agus Sukristyanto<sup>2</sup>, Rachmawati Novaria<sup>3</sup>

Program Doktor Ilmu Administrasi Fakultas Ilmus Sosial & Ilmu Politik  
Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

Corresponding author: [nipiularasati591@gmail.com](mailto:nipiularasati591@gmail.com)

**Abstract :** Increasing public knowledge and information about the diversity of food consumption is expected to reduce people's dependence on rice as a staple food, which is still high, improve diet so that it is more diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe which supports the community to be able to live a healthy, active and more productive life. This study aims to evaluate the implementation of Yard Land Utilization Optimization activities in Tuban Regency in the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) activity program, and Women Farmer Groups (KWT) in 2021 in Tuban district. A descriptive qualitative approach is used as an approach to obtain a more detailed review of the evaluation that implies the CIPP concept. The results of the research can explain and construct the CIPP evaluation model, that CIPP in the context aspect is able to describe things that need to be considered in program planning such as environmental characteristics and farming communities, especially women farmers, curriculum, strengths and weaknesses of implementing staff, facilities and infrastructure, funding, and the P2L and KWT communities; Evaluation of inputs to activities is able to identify and assess (1) the methods used in the food cultivation and food diversification program, (2) strategies to achieve the goals of the home yard utilization program, and (3) the design of the selected strategy implementation; in process evaluation it is known the pattern of relationship between executors and women farmers and the community, communication media, logistics, required resources, schedule of activities, and potential causes of program failures; while product evaluation produces information to determine to what extent predetermined goals can be achieved and to determine whether the strategy and achievement of goals, namely diversification and family-based food security, are sufficient, the impact of the program on targets.

**Keywords:** policy evaluation, food security program, CIPP model

### INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia (2019) in the 2020 – 2024 Strategic Plan conveys that agricultural development policies are focused on the development of modern agriculture. As stated by Rifkian et al. (Eyre, & Gauld, 2021), agricultural modernization itself shows a shift in methods or changes in agricultural patterns which include various aspects of natural resource development, agricultural institutions, technology, and regulation, this change is a picture of a transition from traditional to modern. Likewise with the province of East Java which has succeeded in being ranked first in Indonesia in the last 10 years of food crop production, despite fluctuations every year East Java remains in first position in Indonesia. One of the causes of high rice production in East Java, because most of East Java is lowland so that rice can thrive, another reason is that East Java is passed by the Bengawan Solo river.

East Java is one of the national food storages in the last 10 years. Besides the adequacy of water, based on information from the Central Bureau of Statistics, another reason is that agricultural land is still large and there are still many people working in the agricultural sector, so that production of food crops in East Java is high (Rimadevi, Makhmudah, & Kuswandro, 2014). Food crop production in East Java consists of various commodities, including rice, corn, soybeans, cassava, sweet potatoes, peanuts and green beans. So that East Java is one of the provinces which is also a barn for national food security.

Food security is a condition where food needs are met and guaranteed for every member of the household in terms of quality, safety, equity and affordability (Putri, Kumalasari, & Utama, 2022). Ekawati and Kurniawan (2020), explain that food security is currently a very crucial issue in almost all countries, especially in developing countries, and especially food availability and independence. Availability and self-sufficiency of food in sufficient quantities at all times is an undeniable necessity. This is a priority for national agricultural development from time to time. The research report put forward by Pitaloka, Sudarya, and Saptono (2021)., explains that the availability of food that is sufficient for each individual's needs, starts with the availability of family food, where each family must be able to provide food for family members by utilizing the potential that exists in the family. Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food mandates that the Government and Regional Governments are obliged to realize diversity in food consumption to meet the nutritional needs of the community in accordance with local potential and wisdom in order to create a healthy, active and productive life (Tono., et., al, 2021).

Food diversification efforts are described in Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition, where in Article 25 it is stated that food diversification is an effort to increase the availability of diverse food and is based on the potential of local resources to: a) fulfill diverse, nutritious food consumption patterns balanced and safe; b) develop food businesses and/or: c) improve people's welfare. Whereas in article 26 it is stated that food diversification is carried out through various efforts, one of which is through optimizing land use, including yards. Optimizing land use, including yards, must pay attention to land suitability and agro-ecosystems to achieve sustainable food security, carried out through cultivating various types of plants, livestock and fish to support family food security.

From 2010 to 2019 the Ministry of Agriculture through the Food Security Agency has carried out activities for Sustainable Food Home Areas (KRPL). In an effort to expand beneficiaries and land use, in 2020 KRPL activities will change to Sustainable Food Courts or abbreviated as P2L. P2L activities are carried out in order to support government programs for handling priority areas for stunting intervention and/or handling priority areas for food insecurity or strengthening food security areas, including in East Java Province, one of which is in Tuban Regency.

Poverty in Tuban Regency is still high; the poverty rate for Tuban Regency in 2015 was still 17.08% which ranked 6th from the bottom for regencies/cities in East Java. Serious efforts are needed to catch up with the current poverty rate in East Java at around 12.34%. When paired with the 4th Mission, namely "Building a strong regional economic structure based on competitive local advantages", these various strategic issues can be briefly formulated as follows: The need to increase production, added value to production results, strengthen institutional systems, supervision, coaching , and financing for people's businesses, provision of a goods/service distribution network system, realization of investment, and development of the tourism sector supported by regional culture.

Furthermore, to realize the Vision of Tuban Regency in 2026, 4 Missions have been set to support the realization of the Vision of Tuban Regency 2021-2026. Missions that support food development are the 2nd and 3rd missions. The following is the mission of Tuban Regency 2021-2026 (Bappeda of Tuban Regency, 2021): Mission 1: "Build and realize village infrastructure and urban utilities that are integrated, participatory, effective, environmentally sound and in line with socio-economic and cultural growth and equity and are based on religious, cultural and local wisdom values"; Mission 2: "Improve

the management and added value of the agricultural sector widely (agriculture, fisheries, livestock, plantations), tourism, industry, trade based on empowerment and people's economy and create the widest possible business opportunities, build and strengthen the synergy of business competitiveness local economy and creative economy development" This mission has a focus on the economic domain that is oriented towards efforts to strengthen the advantages of economic systems and structures from upstream to downstream, from production, distribution, to marketing which are built from excellence based on patterns and functions of 20 inter-space economic relations, between villages, between rural areas, between villages and cities. The economy is strengthened by paying attention to and optimally developing what is the strength and local superior potential of Tuban Regency on the basis of a one village one superior product orientation (One Village One Product/OVOP).

With regard to the description put forward, this study aims to evaluate in a study related to the implementation of Yard Land Utilization Optimization activities in Tuban Regency in the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) activity program, and Women Farmer Groups (KWT) in 2021. KWT is directly assisted by the Agriculture and Fisheries Service of Tuban Regency and to date a total of 149 KWTs, stipulated by Decree of the Head of the Agriculture and Food Security Service Number: 188.4/008/414.109/2021 concerning Determination of Farmer Groups and Associations of Farmer Groups (Gapoktan) Tuban Regency in 2021. P2L and Food Specialist activities are mostly allocated to Women's Groups, namely the Family Welfare Empowerment Empowerment Team (TP PKK) and Women Farmer Groups (KWT) organizations as an effort to empower women and increase family income. With regard to this description, the active role of women in rural areas is not only as housewives but also in managing household income through farming activities, processing, provision of food needs, activities outside agriculture mainly as traders and laborers, both paid and paid, free.

## **METHODOLOGY**

In this research, ontology is the implementation of regional food security program policies, which are realized at the target of farming families as an accelerated process. The implementation of the regional food security program by taking the family security sector in the food sector is formulated or built from facts about the use of narrow land and yards, or yards as a medium for food agriculture, the formation of farmer groups, especially mothers as actors in the economy and food management. Furthermore, this study tries to concentrate on seeking explanations and understanding of what is unique, namely the management model of regional food security program policy implementation and specifically will be studied from the administration and management model of food security taking the household sector, and providing interpretation as a formula that can be used as an evaluation model and improvement as well as development of a more effective household sector food security model.

This qualitative research process involves important efforts, such as asking questions and procedures, collecting specific data from participants and to explore and understand the meaning that some individuals or groups of people ascribe to social or humanitarian problems (Moleong, 2016), which are related to food and nutrition problems in society. This research is to evaluate programs for increasing diversification and community food security in the activity of optimizing the use of this yard, in principle, it will examine all components and their relationships with each other, as well as operational processes related to human resources (women's groups, their members or families) (Yusuf, et., al, 2021), namely narrow land use at home, limited use of gardens and yards, management of media and food sources, cultivation of food fields, distribution and saving of family finances (Tono, et., al, 2021).

Informants were taken purposively, namely subjects who were seen as credible and knew well the problems of land use and management and cultivation of food crops in Tuban Regency, East Java Province, namely: Women Farmer Groups (Group of Putri Farmers Ds. Sumurcinde, Soko District and Trubus I Ds. Lajolor, Singgahan District); Village TP-PKK (Head of TP PKK, Chair of Pokja and Members of Pokja); agricultural extension workers from the Department of Food Security, Agriculture

and Fisheries, Tuban Regency; and other credible sources of information from community elements or environmental activists.

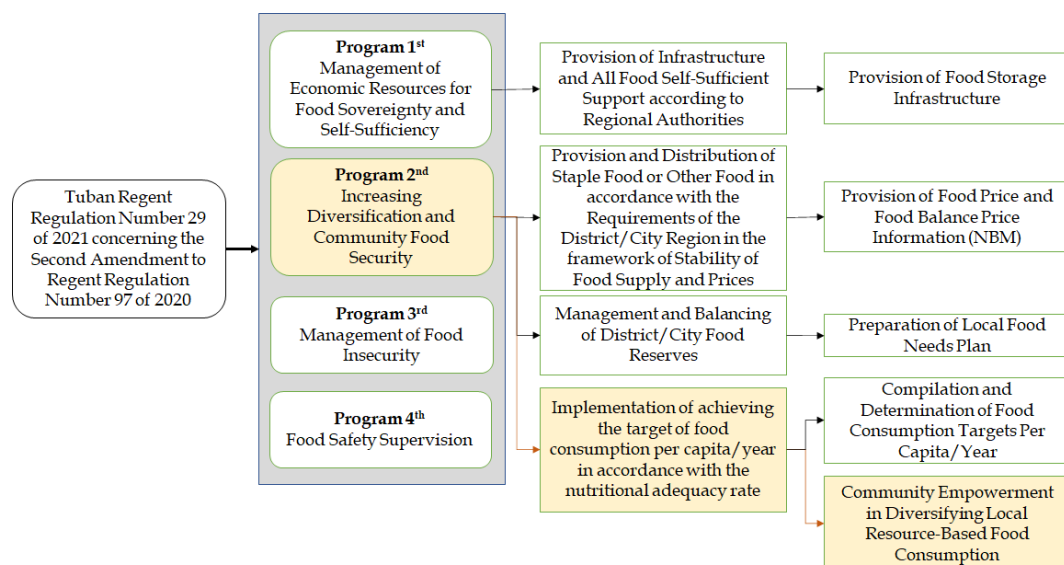
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Implementation of Family Based Food Security Policy

This program is a national priority program, especially as a sensitive intervention effort in handling stunting which is instructed by Presidential Regulation number 72/2021 concerning Strengthening Policies and Synchronizing Programs to Accelerate the Reduction of Stunting. The implementation of the National Strategy for preventing stunting during this pandemic has 5 (five) pillars and pillar 4 is encouraging a policy of "nutritional food security" (food and nutrition security) which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture and must also be implemented by the Office that handles Food Security in Regencies/Districts. Cities in Indonesia. District governments are expected to duplicate similar activities (P2L) implemented by the central government.

The problem that occurs in Tuban Regency is that in planning the APBD for the 2022 fiscal year, the Optimization of Utilization of Yard Land has been proposed by the Department of Agriculture and Food Security and is in accordance with the results of the Musrenbang, but at the level of planning determination it is abolished because it has not shown the appropriate results or outcomes (outcomes) purpose. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate the program to increase diversification and community food security through optimizing the use of home gardens, so that the evaluation results can be used as a basis for consideration whether this activity is continued or abolished, or continued with a more improved implementation model.

In order to achieve the development goals listed in Mission-2, a problem solving intervention framework has been prepared, as illustrated in the following chart, especially those carried out by the Food Security, Agriculture and Fisheries Service.



**Figure 1.** Framework for the implementation of the family food diversification program policy

The implementation model in the scheme above provides an overview of the derivative regulations that form the basis of the policy. One of the policy directions for food and agriculture development in the 2020-2024 RPJMN is Increasing Availability, Access and Quality of Food Consumption. Indicators to measure the quality of people's food consumption can be assessed from the Expected Food Pattern

(PPH) score; the higher the PPH score, the more diverse and nutritionally balanced food consumption. Utilization or consumption of food is one of the sub-systems to strengthen food security. By knowing the food consumption patterns of the people, it will be possible to formulate policies related to the supply of food, both from domestic production and imports.

Islamy (Hamdi, 2014) explains that public policy is essentially a decision to choose the best values out of the many existing values. The best value chosen is the value that is in accordance with the interests of society. Policy makers not only function to create a balance between different interests (muddling through or balancing interests), but they must also function as valuers. This means that it must be able to create values that can be mutually agreed upon based on rational judgments. This is intended to achieve maximum results. The inability to articulate values (especially conflicting values) will mean that the interests of society are not realized (Tayipnapi, 2008). So the policy design or policy decision is not a fixed price that cannot be revised or changed. It is possible to dynamically make changes and improvements with adjustments that refer to realities on the ground and prioritize public interest considerations.

The food production policy covers the quantity and type of food that can be produced by taking into account the resources of land, water, technology and other supporting facilities. By knowing changes in people's food consumption, it will be possible to formulate policies on food prices and distribution so that people can access the available food. Sustainability of food availability is faced with several problems and challenges. One of the problems is the increasingly limited food production capacity due to an increase in population and the conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land, so that the average holding of agricultural land by farmers is getting smaller.

Formulation of good food and nutrition development policies and planning for the short, medium and long term must be data-based. To assess the achievement of food development targets, an instrument is needed. The expected food pattern (PPH) is a simple instrument for assessing the food consumption situation of the population, both the amount and the diversity of food composition according to the type of food. PPH instruments are expressed in PPH scores. This score is an indicator of nutritional quality and diversity of food consumption. The PPH concept is in line with the policies and objectives of food security and diversification of food consumption, because food security cannot be achieved without diversification of food consumption. Aside from being a parameter for assessing the diversity of food consumption, the PPH approach is also a food planning concept to meet short-term, medium-term and long-term needs. The main objective of the PPH approach is to rationalize recommended food consumption patterns which consist of a combination of a variety of foods to meet nutritional needs and according to taste and are developed according to local resource potential.

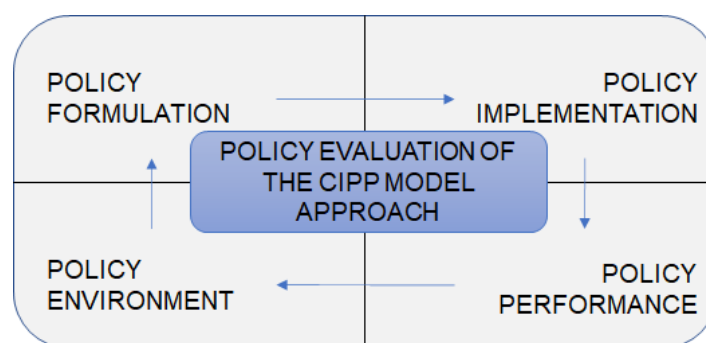
In analyzing these food development policies, it cannot be separated from the analysis of the food system in general and the food security system in particular, the successes that have been achieved, and the challenges faced. The food security system consists of 3 subsystems, namely food availability, affordability, and utilization. To measure the performance of food security, 6 parameters are used, namely: 1) achieving the target of self-sufficiency in 5 important food commodities, 2) availability of energy and protein per capita (availability aspect); 3) the proportion of poor people, and 4) energy and protein consumption per capita (affordability aspect; and 5) achievement of the Expected Food Pattern (PPH) score, and 6). nutritional parameters in children under five years of age or toddlers (utilization aspect).

### **Evaluation and Development of Implementation Models**

Welfare and income of economic actors in strategic and leading sectors have not increased acceleratingly. Problems that can be observed from the implementation of the P2L program are the ineffectiveness of community and village empowerment, and the root problems that can be observed are: 1) Lack of intensive development of village government management; 2) The lack of community involvement in village economic development; 3) The lack of synergy of the role of community

institutions in strengthening village competitiveness; 4) The existence of BUMDes has not fully played a role in improving the economy of the Village community. Meanwhile, the problems experienced by the women farmer group (KWT) are 1) the trade link in the agricultural sector is still long enough so that the prices of agricultural commodities at the consumer level are still quite high, while the profits of farmers are low; 2) lack of assistance to farmers to increase the added value of agricultural commodities; 3) the difficulty for farmers to access easy capital and low interest; 4) Not all farmers have access to agricultural insurance; 5) The need to increase the ability of farmer groups in utilizing agricultural technology. Then diversification activities in the field of family farming still have problems with low management of livestock maintenance. These factors are influenced by: 1) Lack of veterinary medical and paramedical personnel; 2) The low ability of breeders to manufacture their own concentrate feed; and 3) RPH is not yet optimal and many breeders slaughter their own livestock.

With regard to the problems studied from each progress and implementation of policies both by P2L and KWT an implementation model can be built which is seen as an approach between planning and continuous evaluation, as shown in the following figure.



**Figure 2.** Approach to the CIPP evaluation model in the Food Diversification Project

The model approach was designed from an evaluation approach to implementation by comparing the reality of the results achieved with the expected results through the CIPP approach. The CIPP evaluation model is used to measure, translate and validate the course of a program, where the strengths and weaknesses of the program are identified (Gunung, & Darma, 2018). The strengths and weaknesses of this program include the institution, the program itself, the target population/individuals. This evaluation model includes activities to describe program inputs and resources, estimate profit and loss, and see what alternative procedures and strategies need to be suggested and considered (Darma, 2019). In short, input is a model used to determine how to use existing resources to achieve goals and essentially provides information about whether to seek help from other parties or not (Darma, 2019). The input aspect also helps determine the procedures and designs for implementing the program.

The CIPP model was developed by Stufflebeam and friends (1967) at Ohio State University. CIPP which is an abbreviation of the initial four words, namely Context evaluation; Input evaluation; process evaluation; and Product evaluations. This approach can be described in the following work table.

**Table 1.** Elements of evaluation and criteria for the results evaluated

No	Assessment element	Working Criteria
1	Defining the character and selection of performance metrics	a. Matrix according to the scope of measurement and verification b. Adjusted to the scope of measurement and verification

2	Characterization and selection of relevant variables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Relevant variables and static factors are identified according to measurement and verification</li> <li>b. Selected based on identification</li> <li>c. Tailored to your needs</li> </ul>
3	Measurement uncertainty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Identification uncertainty</li> <li>b. Refers to evaluation results</li> </ul>
4	Develop Baselines (Baseline data is basic information that is collected before a program starts, namely the ability of the region to fulfill food at the family level or district level)	
5	Baseline adjustment (The data is then used as a comparison to estimate the impact of the program according to the goals and objectives of food security in the family sector as an accelerated project)  The baseline will be used for farmer group management, sales projections, and budget management.	

The measurement aspect as described in the table is an indicator that is used as a reference for analyzing the mission set by the Government of Tuban Regency in implementing food security policies and regional food diversification through the use of pekarangan. The mission is to increase the competitiveness and comparability (synergy-collaborative) of the regional economy in the agricultural, fishery, animal husbandry, plantation, tourism, industry, trade, empowerment-based and community-based economy (T2) sectors. The Targets in Mission 2 are as follows: 1. Increased productivity and economic added value in the agricultural, fishery, animal husbandry, plantation, tourism, industry, trade sectors; whose achievement performance will be measured by GRDP growth in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sectors; GRDP Growth in Provision of Accommodation and Mamin; GRDP Growth in the Processing Industry Sector; 2. Increased community empowerment and regional economic resilience; whose achievement performance will be measured from the Regional Inflation Rate and the Development Village Index 3. The increase in regional investment value whose achievement performance will be measured from the Percentage Increase in Investment Value. Next, factually, the investment sector also plays an important role in the framework of increasing the competitiveness and competitiveness of the Tuban Regency economy so that its existence must also be the target of regional development.

To achieve the development goals listed in the mission, a problem solving intervention framework has been prepared, as follows.

**Table 2.** Efforts to improve the management and added value of the food sector broadly

Purpose	Activity	Indicator
Reducing the incidence and number of cases of infectious animal diseases	Control of animal health and veterinary public health	Percentage of reduction in the incidence and number of cases of infectious animal diseases (%)
Increased supply and development of agricultural facilities	Provision and development of agricultural facilities	Percentage of use of agricultural and livestock

		facilities according to standards (%)
Increasing the quality of agricultural human resources	Agricultural extension at P2L and KWT	Percentage of increase in farmer group class (%)
Increased agricultural infrastructure in good condition	Provision and development of agricultural infrastructure program	a. Percentage of infrastructure used (%) b. Percentage of Increase in Animal Examination Retribution Revenue Before Slaughter (%) c. Percentage of Increase in Animal Examination Retribution After Slaughter (%)
Increased availability, affordability, and consumption of food	Community food diversification and security enhancement program	a. Percentage of community food availability (%) b. Percentage of food secure villages (%)
Measurement of community food availability (%)	a. Energy availability per capita (Kcal/Cap/day) b. Total regional food reserves (Kg) c. Number of regional minimum price regulations for local food (regulation) d. Energy consumption per capita (Kcal/cap/day)	

The results of the analysis based on Susenas data show that the food consumption situation for Tuban Regency in 2020 in terms of quantity and quality is sufficient and varied. Energy and protein consumption in 2020 is 2,182 kcal/cap/day (103.9%) and 65.4 gr/cap/day (114.7%). The 2020 Tuban Regency PPH score was 90.4; this figure is higher than the national PPH score of 86.3. Likewise, from the development of the food consumption situation based on the 2016-2020 Susenas data, it shows that the quantity and quality of food consumption in Tuban Regency is sufficient and varied. In terms of quantity, the level of energy and protein adequacy of the population has exceeded 100%, while the PPH score which is more than 90 indicates good quality food consumption. The development of the 2016-2020 PPH score is quite good; the 2016 PPH score only reached 78, but in 2018-2020 it has achieved a PPH score of more than 90. Susenas data shows that there is a positive relationship between income levels and the quantity and quality of food consumption.

Judging from the development of the food consumption situation, based on the 2017-2021 SKP data for Tuban Regency, it shows that the quantity of food consumption is not sufficient (energy and protein adequacy levels have not reached 100%). Likewise, the diversity of food consumption is classified as moderate (in the range 82-85). Based on Susenas data, in 2020, the quantity of food consumption for the people of Tuban Regency has exceeded the target, but the food quality has not yet reached the target of the Department of Agriculture and Food Security for 2021. Energy intake is as high as 2182 kcal/cap/day, and 65.4 g/cap/day protein, already above the set target of 2003 kcal/cap/day and 57 g/cap/day. The 2021 PPH score of 90.4 is still below the target of 91.8. Analysis



based on SKP data in 2018-2021 shows the quantity and quality of food consumption has not reached the target expected in 2021. Differences in food consumption (energy, protein, and PPH scores) from Susenas data and SKP data occur for several reasons, including approach to data collection methods, agencies that collect data, and the scope of the area.

**Table 3.** Measurement of community food availability

Achievement Indicator	2021	2022
1. Availability of energy per capita (kcal/cap/day)	2.662	2.750
2. Total regional food reserves (kg)	533.82	711,78
3. Number of regional minimum price regulations for local food (regulation)	0	0
4. Energy consumption per capita (kcal/cap/day)	1.737,4	1.885

The situation of food availability in Tuban Regency in 2022 was compiled using the base year of 2021 analysis. Overall, food availability in Tuban Regency in 2021 in quantity (Energy 2,841 kcal/cap/day, 118.4% AKE, Protein 93.5 g/cap/day, 148.4% AKP) is sufficient but in terms of quality (PPH score 88.8) still needs to be improved. Food availability is the amount of food that must be provided by an area to meet the consumption needs of the population in sufficient, safe and nutritious quantities to be able to live an active and healthy life. Food availability can be obtained from production, stock changes, and imports. Food availability can be calculated using NBM.

When compared to national consumption, the energy consumption of the people of Tuban Regency in 2021 is slightly lower than the average national energy consumption (2,143.2 kcal/cap/day), but their protein consumption is still higher than the national average (62.3 g /cap/day). The Tuban district PPH score still needs to be improved in order to achieve the national target in 2024 (PPH score 95.2). At the beginning of 2021, the condition of the spread of Covid-19 in Indonesia was still high, so the government implemented Community Activity Restrictions (PPKM) to deal with the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in areas that became points of spread. Prior to implementing PPKM, the government had also implemented large-scale social restrictions (PSBB). With the restrictions on community activities that have been going on since 2020, activities in all sectors including the economy, education and social are restricted (except the primary sector). These conditions affect the income of the population and ultimately affect the consumption of the population.

In 2021, there will be a slight decrease in food consumption both in quantity and quality. Even though there has been a decrease, the quantity of food consumption in Tuban Regency is still above the recommended energy adequacy rate (101.9% AKE) and protein (112.1% AKP). Meanwhile, the quality of food consumption in 2021 will decline to below 90 (PPH score of 89.9). This decline in the quality of food consumption has resulted in Tuban Regency having a PPH achievement status in 2021 which is in the Moderate category. This decrease in the PPH score causes a decrease in the status of PPH achievements in 2020 from "food secure" to "moderate" in 2021.

This decrease could occur due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which resulted in a decrease in access to food and food consumption, both in quantity and quality. Although, currently the amount of food consumption has exceeded the recommended nutritional adequacy. However, efforts are needed so that the downward trend in food consumption does not continue until it is below the recommended average energy adequacy rate (2100 kcal). Research reported by Nurholis (2021), explains that one of the coping strategies that many families do when they experience a lack of access to food is to reduce the quality of food consumption. Susenas data for 2019-2021 shows that since the beginning of the

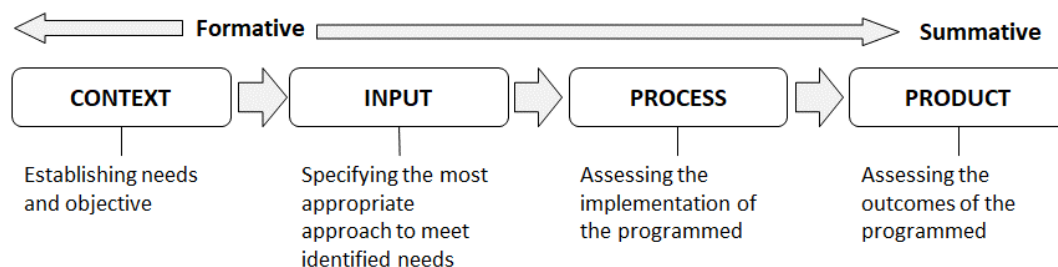
Covid-19 pandemic, there has been a decline in the quantity and quality of food consumption. The decline mainly occurred in food of animal origin.

### CIPP Evaluation Model Development

Lester & Stuwart (Agustino, 2017), policy evaluation seeks to assess the consequences of policies indicated by their impacts and assess the success or failure of a policy based on the criteria and standards that have been made. Policy evaluation also seeks to contribute to other policies, especially in terms of methodology, meaning that policy evaluation seeks to produce recommendations from the assessments made on the policies being evaluated. The results of the evaluation assessment are used as learning material for other policy actors. Therefore, according to many scholars, the function of this one policy is more productive, because it does not emphasize criticism of existing deficiencies, but rather focuses on formulating lessons so that weaknesses/shortcomings do not recur in future times and places.

In relation to the evaluation activities of the Yard Land Utilization Optimization program in Tuban Regency in the Sustainable Food Yard (P2L) activity program, and Women Farmer Groups (KWT). Of the various activities in policy evaluation, specification is a very important part and is a trigger activity. This is because through the specification process identified objectives or several criteria that will be used to evaluate policies. Regarding this matter, Jones explained "evaluation refers to the identification of the goals or criteria by which a program or process is to be evaluated".

Stufflebeam (Kartini, 2020); Rizal, Tahir, and Lambelanova (2021), define evaluation as the process of describing, obtaining and providing information that is useful for assessing alternative decisions, therefore he divides evaluation into four (4) types, including:



**Figure 3.** CIPP Evaluation Basic Model

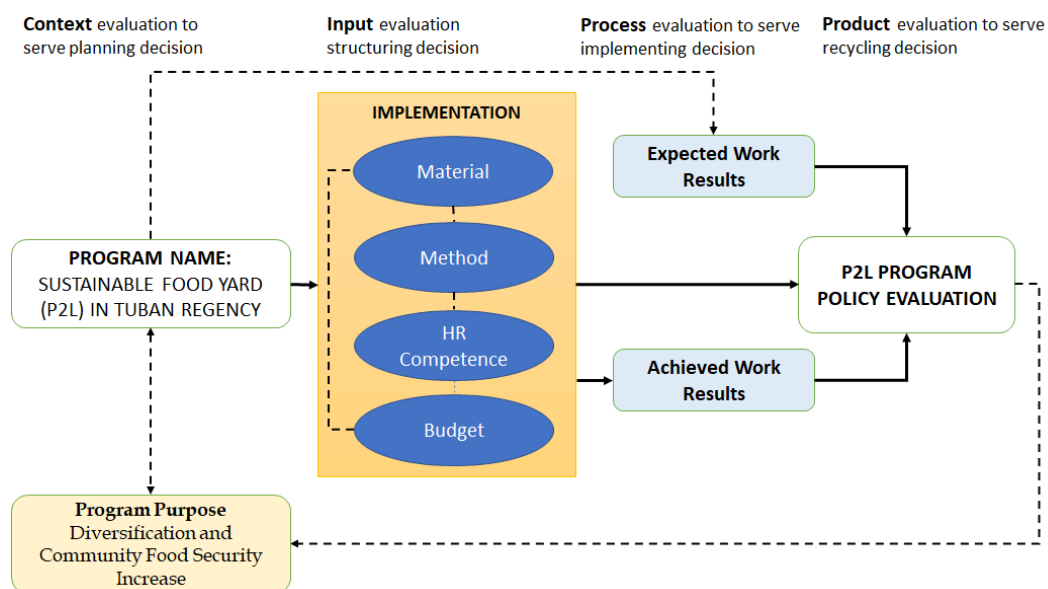
The main purpose of this evaluation is to link the objectives, context, inputs, processes with program results. This evaluation is also to determine the suitability of the environment in helping achieve program goals and objectives. Besides that, this evaluation is made to improve the program not to prove a truth (Salehi, et., al, 2021). The picture can practically be explained as follows.

- a. Context evaluation to serve planning decision, that this evaluation is related to the objectives of a food diversification program whose implementers are farming families and women farmers in the P2L and KWT programs
- b. Input evaluation structuring decision. Input evaluation is related to the various inputs that will be used to fulfill the process which can then be used to achieve the goal, which includes the method of facilities, equipment and costs. The program group is financed from the Tuban Regency APBD for the 2020-2021 fiscal year.
- c. Process evaluation to serve implementing division: Evaluation of the process related to the activities of implementing the program plan with the input that has been provided, namely assessing the

practical suitability during the program implementation process with the facilities and infrastructure that are already available to be implemented in the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) and Pekaranganku Rumah Panganku programs (Food Specialist) in Tuban Regency.

- d. Product evaluation to serve recycling decision, namely product or output evaluation related to evaluation of the results achieved from a program. This process compares the reality of work results and evaluation results, with expectations of the results that should be achieved and evaluation of expectations of the results achieved.

The evaluation of this model intends to compare the performance of various program dimensions with a number of specific criteria, to finally arrive at a description and judgment regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the program being evaluated by Stufflebeam (Gunung, & Darma, 2018), viewing the purpose of the evaluation as: 1) Determining and providing information useful for assessing alternative decisions; 2) Helping the audience to assess and develop the benefits of educational programs or objects; and 3) Assist the development of policies and programs. Practically the implementation of the evaluation model can be developed as follows.



**Figure 4.** Implementation of the CIPP Model Evaluation

Furthermore Yusuf, et., al (2021), and stated that the context is related to several factors and conditions before the activity is carried out; input is input given as preparation before program implementation; while the process is the implementation of the program from the start with an approach according to the context and is a permanent process to achieve the goal; and product is the quality of the results of activities that can be achieved (Salehi, et., al, 2021). Evaluation of input is an evaluation of the implementation process to the process that describes or predicts results. Maxwell and Frankenberger (Darma, 2019) state that in terms of outcomes, food consumption is the entry point for evaluating the performance of one's household food security. The food consumption that is taken into account in this case is that which has been converted into the amount of food or food group consumed by the household.

**Table 4.** Evaluation of CIPP in the family food diversification program

Evaluation of Family Food Diversification Program Policy	
Context	a. The quantity of food consumption is insufficient and the diversity of food consumption is moderate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. The achievement of the quantity and quality of food consumption in Tuban Regency in 2022 has not yet reached the target set</li> <li>c. In accordance with the potential of the region, not all food, especially strategic food can be produced in Tuban Regency</li> <li>d. Efforts that have been made such as monitoring food prices, monitoring availability, and market operations are still being carried out.</li> </ul>
Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. There is facilitation for the formation of MSME-scale food processing businesses based on local resources and wisdom originating from the pekarangan itself.</li> <li>b. Training on making animal feed made from corn with small, medium, and large capacity using simple processing and technology</li> <li>c. Training and mentoring Simple technology for Various Processed Fruits to increase added value.</li> </ul>
Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. In this program the level of understanding and awareness of grant recipients is 89%, they have a good level of understanding and awareness in terms of grant administration (distribution and development of grants).</li> <li>b. Utilizing the yard as a source of diverse, nutritious family food, as well as handling fresh food security; and Achievement of Food Consumption Targets Per Capita/Year according to Nutritional Adequacy Rates.</li> </ul>
Product	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Increased awareness and activeness of grantees in monthly administration reports. 100% of grantees are active in report submission both online and offline</li> <li>b. This program can be followed up with a processing program for the use of yards</li> </ul>

The context here is defined as the situation or background that influences the types of P2L and KWT objectives and strategies in carrying out the food diversification program that will be developed within the program concerned, such as: the relevant work policies, targets to be achieved within a certain time, manpower issues encountered, and so on. Context Evaluation assesses needs, problems, assets and opportunities to help decision makers set goals and priorities and helps stakeholders assess goals, priorities and outcomes.

This means that the degree of food security can be seen from various aspects, one of which is the indicator of food degree classified by Swindale and Bilinsky (Asriyanti, 2018); Smith (Ekawati, & Kurniawan, 2020) which measures the degree of food security based on the amount of food ingredients or food groups consumed by households. Household food consumption is divided into 7 categories, namely: (1) grains, roots, and tubers; (2) nuts; (3) livestock products: (4) meat, fish and eggs; (5) oil and fat; (6) fruits; and (7) vegetables. The average food group consumed by female farmer households in Tuban Regency.

Agustino (2017) that policy evaluation is not only directed at producing recommendations from assessments carried out on the program or policy to be evaluated but rather towards the formulation of a learning methodology so that weaknesses or deficiencies in the methodology used, and there are not repeated in future times and places . Eyre and Gauld (2021), expressed the same opinion that "evaluation with the CIPP model, in principle, supports the decision-making process by proposing alternative selections and following up on the consequences of a decision." Furthermore, Kartini (2020),

determines the type of evaluation in education and training institutions with the measurable variables: (1) achievement (2) ability and (3) personal. While the types of decisions: (1) instructional perspective and (2) allocation of resources in the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) and Pekaranganku Rumah Panganku (Food Expert) programs in Tuban Regency.

Figure 4 also provides a reference in terms of decision making, namely (1) planning decisions that affect the selection of general goals and specific goals, (2) forming or structuring decisions, whose activities include ensuring optimal strategies and process designs to achieve the goals that have been derived from planning decisions, (3) implementation decisions, where in this decision the evaluators seek the means-infrastructure to produce and improve decision-making or execution, planned methods and strategies to be chosen, and (4) recycling decisions that determine, if a program is continued, continued with modifications, and/or terminated totally on the basis of existing criteria.

## CONCLUSION

Evaluation of the context of the diversification program and community food security through the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) and Pekaranganku Rumah Panganku (Pakar Pangan) activities in Tuban Regency can provide data on various reasons for setting program goals and priority goals. This evaluation describes relevant environmental conditions, describes existing conditions and is used in food diversification programs based on the use of family yards, and identifies unmet needs and untapped opportunities. This evaluation is able to describe things that need to be considered in program planning such as the characteristics of the environment and the farming community, especially women farmers, the curriculum, the strengths and weaknesses of implementing staff, facilities and infrastructure, funding, and the P2L and KWT communities.

Evaluation of program inputs provides data that determines how resources are used to achieve program objectives. This relates to relevance, practicality, financing, effectiveness of the method desired by the P2L and KWT work teams as well as agricultural extension workers, as well as alternatives that are considered superior. This evaluation includes activities to identify and assess (1) the capability of the methods used in the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) and Pekaranganku Rumah Panganku (Pakar Pangan) programs in Tuban Regency in food cultivation and food diversification, (2) strategies to achieve the objectives of the land use program the yard of the house, and (3) the selected strategy implementation plan. In implementing the program, it still needs to be analyzed to find out the expected costs and benefits. Input Evaluation provides information about the aspects of infrastructure that support the achievement of the stated program objectives. The input components include indicators: human resource support capacity (program targets, program assistants and managers), training materials, types of activities, supporting facilities and infrastructure, budget costs, procedures or rules needed.

Process evaluation provides feedback regarding the efficiency of implementing diversification programs and family-based food security, including the influence of the system and its implementation. This evaluation detects or predicts deficiencies in the design of program activity procedures and their implementation. Provides data for decisions in program implementation. This evaluation model is related to the close relationship between implementers and farming women, communication media, logistics, needed resources, schedule of activities, and potential causes of failure of the Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) and Pekaranganku Rumah Panganku (Pakar Pangan) programs in Tuban Regency. .

Product evaluation produces information to determine the extent to which predetermined objectives can be achieved and to determine whether the strategies, procedures or methods that have been implemented in order to achieve these objectives must be stopped, corrected, or continued in their current form. The product component includes indicators: achieving goals, namely diversification

and adequate family-based food security, the impact of the program on targets, namely women farmers in the Sustainable Food Courts (P2L) and My Pekaranganku Rumah Panganku (Food Expert) programs in Tuban Regency and organizers.

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