

Evaluation of Village Empowerment Funds in Kelurahan Kawangu, Sumba Timur

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Abstract

Community empowerment funds that are managed at both the village and sub-district levels are an important aspect of community empowerment and development. East Sumba Regency, Nusa Tenggara Timur certainly has a number of government programs to give funding to the community at the village and sub-district levels. However, it is difficult to control and evaluate the funding due to limited knowledge and skills. Through the program of KKN-PPM held by Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba in Kawangu Village, East Sumba Regency, an evaluation program for community empowerment funds was held. Several parties participated in this program were lecturers, students, village government officials, and the beneficiaries. This evaluation, which was carried out from 21 August to 14 September 2020, included four types of businesses, fisheries and marine business, agricultural product business, ikat weaving business, and motor repair services. The results of this evaluation will certainly help the government of Kawangu in determining policies related to empowerment in the future.

Keywords: Funding Evaluation, Empowerment, and Society.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (PkM) is a kind of community service program (hereinafter referred to as PkM) usually carried out by universities in Indonesia. This PkM program of evaluating community empowerment funds in Kawangu, a village in Kecamatan Pandawai in Kabupaten Sumba Timur, Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur was one of the results of collaboration of Community Empowerment and Learning Program (KKN) and the Community Empowerment Learning (PPM) or commonly abbreviated as KKN-PPM. This activity is a part of the implementation of education in the form of experiential activities of science, technology, and art by students collaborating with lecturers together with the community. KKN-PPM attempts to answer issues or facts that exist in society, as well as the emergence of various problems in the society. There is a need for a comprehensive and pragmatic mindset with a cross-scientific approach, both in exact science and non-exact science dimensions, by using technology and non-technology method. The theme for KKN-PPM of Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana (Unkriswina) Sumba in 2020 is related to handling the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic. Students along with supervisor lecturer are located in villages in Kabupaten Sumba Timur to help the communities in overcoming these problems.

Kecamatan Pandawai has an area of 412.60 km² with a population in 2018 of 16,627 people. Its population density reaches the top five among other areas in Kabupaten Sumba Timur. The centre of the sub-district's capital is Kelurahan Kawangu which is also the centre

of the population of Kecamatan Pandawai. Based on data from Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Statistics Agency) of Kabupaten Sumba Timur, the population of Kelurahan Kawangu in 2018 was 4,642 (27.92% when compared to the number of sub-district residents) and is the largest number compared to other villages or sub-districts in Kecamatan Pandawai. Administratively, Kelurahan Kawangu has 9 RW (citizen association units) and 27 RT (neighbourhood association units). This fact was the basis to carry out this community service program.¹

Kelurahan Kawangu in Kecamatan Pandawai is one of the work sites for students and supervisor lecturer in the KKN-PPM programs (for more information about KKN-PPM, visit <https://bit.ly/3mOCAw2> and <https://bit.ly/2KxNjxC> or LPPM Unkriswina Sumba on Youtube). The whole program started from August 3, 2020 to August 31, 2020. One of the program was to evaluate the village empowerment funds that have been given to the community (known as recipients) in forms of goods and equipment related to their respective jobs. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia hopes that village funds that are focused on community empowerment will have an impact on the welfare and prosperity of the community.² Correspondingly, the government of Kelurahan Kawangu also hopes that aid to the community can develop productive businesses, so that later it will bring the welfare of the community in general.³

This program was the result of discussion between the government of Kelurahan Kawangu with students and supervisor during the opening of the KKN-PPM activities in Kelurahan Kawangu. According to the explanation from *lurah* (the village head), "we have limitations in terms of human resources (HR) to analyse and use scientific techniques or methods in reviewing the aid programs that we have run since 2016". Therefore, this program was presented as collaboration between the students and the supervisor to evaluate the community empowerment fund. Basically, the purpose of this PkM program was to evaluate the use of community empowerment funds provided by Kelurahan Kawangu, Kecamatan Pandawai, Kabupaten Sumba Timur to the recipients since 2016. The funding program was expected to result in community economic independence so that they will be free from poverty.⁴ This PkM program has an impact on how the government of Kelurahan Kawangu can determine policies related to the provision of empowerment funds to the community that are more precise and measurable in the future. This is also in line with the commitment of the Kelurahan Kawangu to improve services to the community.

II. IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS

This part is the core explanation of the program, the discussion, and explanation related to the implementation and results. This part is divided into five sub-sections (a) the method, (b) preparation, (c) implementation, (d) community service team, and (e) the

¹ BPS Kabupaten Sumba Timur, *Pandawai Dalam Angka 2020* (2020).

² Vicky Rachman, "Pemerintah Himbau Dana Desa Untuk Pemberdayaan Ekonomi", (2018), online: SWA <<https://swa.co.id/swa/trends/pemerintah-himbau-dana-desa-untuk-pemberdayaan-ekonomi>>.

³ Siti Suryani, "Wajah Kemiskinan di Kampung Kamalapia" (2017) 1:1 Matawai Amahu.

⁴ Yustina Sopacua, "Kemiskinan dan Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Program di NTT, Bengkulu, Indramayu, dan Maluku)" (2014) 1 Populis 83–93.

result. The overall implementation of the program was held for 25 days, from 21 August to 14 September 2020. The final result of the program is the report on the evaluation of community empowerment funds for Kelurahan Kawangu. This report will be used as basis for policy of Kelurahan Kawangu in the future regarding community empowerment funds. The report was received directly by *Lurah* Kelurahan Kawangu as the highest leader and policy maker in the local area.

A. Method

The method used in this PkM program was a quantitative description related to the evaluation of the empowerment funds in Kelurahan Kawangu. This method was used to describe the conditions of the aid provided by the local government to the community. The data was collected using a questionnaire technique by means of a survey to respondents from four types of businesses that have received the aid since 2016.⁵ The survey was designed by the lecturers based on input from the office of Kelurahan Kawangu, while survey implementers (enumerators) were the students.

B. Preparation

The program preparation was carried out from 21 to 25 August 2020. This activity began with preparation consisting of a team of lecturers conducting interviews with *Lurah Kawangu* and the secretary and collecting secondary data in the form of the names of the recipients which were taken from their archives. This activity was carried out on August 21, 2020 with the aim of obtaining and extracting data and information related to the evaluation of the empowerment fund. After that, the lecturer team prepared a list of questions in the form of a questionnaire which was filled it out online through the google form media. The use of media for online data collection was intended for the effectiveness and efficiency of data collection which is planned to be carried out for three days. For additional information, the distance from the campus of Unkriswina Sumba to the office of Kelurahan Kawangu is 7.8 km or 12 minutes by motorcycle.

The next stage of preparation was validation. This was intended to reduce data collection errors related to the evaluation of village empowerment funds. The lecturer team validated the content of the questionnaire to the head and the secretary of Kelurahan Kawangu regarding the structure of the questions which were to be asked to the respondents during the interview.⁶ Validation process was carried out on August 24, 2020. After that, the team made adjustments with a revision of the input regarding the structure of the questions suggested by the office.

⁵ David P Doane & Lori E Seward, *Applied Statistics in Business and Economics*, fifth edit ed (Mc Graw Hill Education, 2016).

⁶ Uma Sekaran & Roger Bougie, *Research Methods for Business*, seventh ed ed (Wiley, 2016).



Fig 1. Debriefing and Preparation by the Lecturer Team to the Students Team as Enumerators (Data Collectors) in the Office Hall of Kelurahan Kawangu

The last stage of preparation was debriefing by the lecturer team to students as enumerators (data collectors) on August 25, 2020. The lecturer team directed and equated perceptions with the student team, so that the data collected can describe the real condition of the community. Ethics in data collection was also one of the points delivered by the lecturer team. The students as enumerators, as mostly other students in Unkriswina, are from Sumba island. This helped them to adapt easily to the local community. Also, this program was preceded by other KKN-PPM programs, so that students were more familiar with the characteristics of the community in Kawangu as respondents.

The student team was also divided into small groups consisting of two people in one small team. It aimed for effectiveness and efficiency in data collection. There were relatively no obstacles at the preparation stage. This was because at this stage the lecturer team had communicated with the village office so that things that might interfere with the program had been minimized beforehand. After the preparation stage completed, the next phase was the administrative matter. The government of Kelurahan Kawangu sent a formal request to Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba to carry out this evaluation program. This can be referred to in the evaluation request letter with letter number KWG.423.4 / 51 / Pemb. / VIII / 2020.

This program was also based on previous research by Bili et al (2011) which examined the implementation of Desa Mandiri Anggur Merah program. This program was a funding program for the people in Nusa Tenggara Timur by the provincial government. Although the study was conducted in Lukukamaru Village, in Kecamatan Kota Waingapu and the funding scheme was in the context of Propinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur, the context of the research was still within the scope of Kabupaten Sumba Timur with the same community characteristics, and still revolves around community empowerment funds provided by the local government. There are two inferences from that study which taken as the reference for this PkM program. 1) The implementation of Desa Mandiri Anggur Merah program helps the economy of the

community, but it has not run optimally due to a number of problems. 2) there is an inhibiting factor in the implementation of the program, which is the low awareness of the citizens of the funding.⁷ Research from Putra et al (2012) is also a reference for this program. There are eight conclusions of the research, from which 2 are taken as references for this program. First, the low portion of empowerment funds for the community provided by the government, and second, the absence of evaluation or monitoring carried out by the government on the funds that have been distributed to the community.⁸ Aida and Zahara (2018) describes three challenges in the distribution of village funds, one of which talks about the supervising of village funds. They found that there is potential for misappropriation of the funding. This is basically a demand to the government to create a system to overcome this problem.⁹

Besides those previous research results, other sources also taken as references for the implementation of this community service program. The lecturer team conducted a research on the graduate thesis of Unkriswina Sumba from the previous five years related to the evaluation of community empowerment funds in Kabupaten Sumba Timur. The results show the same conditions as the studies previously described.

C. Implementation

The implementation of this community service program was carried out from 27 to 31 August 2020. Enumerators, who had been divided into small groups, carried out tasks and collected data according to the type of business that has been divided in the preparation stage. The enumerators communicated with the lecturer team when there were obstacles and discrepancies in the preparation stage with the real conditions they faced in the field. This implementation was also based on a letter of assignment from the university through Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (The Research and Community Service Department) and the deans of respective faculties of Fakultas Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial and Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi. The letter of assignment numbered: 1) 022 / ST-DK / FIS-Unkriswina / VIII / 2020, 2) 066 / ST / FST / VIII / 2020, and 3) 067 / ST / FST / VIII / 2020.

There were several obstacles during the implementation. First, during the data collection which was done online, there were several areas of respondents or recipient communities which were not covered by telecommunication networks and signals. The enumerator must fill the questionnaire manually. The data was then entered to the pre-designed google form when the enumerators arrived in an area where the signal worked well. Second, enumerators also experienced difficulties in collecting data when they were

⁷ *Implementasi Kebijakan Program Desa Mandiri Anggur Merah (studi kasus di Desa Lukukamaru Kecamatan Kota Waingapu Kabupaten Sumba Timur Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Timur)*, by Eunike Cahya Pratama Rambu Kahi Bili, Ni Nyoman Dewi Pascarani & I Putu Dharmanu (Waingapu, 2011).

⁸ Chandra Kusuma Putra, Ratih Nur Pratiwi & Suwondo, "Pengelolaan Alokasi Dana Desa Dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa (Studi pada Desa Wonorejo Kecamatan Singosari Kabupaten Malang)" (2012) 1:6 J Adm Publik 1203–1212.

⁹ Ade Nurul Aida & Ervita Luluk Zahara, "Dana Kelurahan dan Tantangannya" (2018) III:21 Bul APBN 3–8.

about to meet the recipient community (respondents) at their houses. There were some respondents who were very busy working and they could not be found until the data collection period was over.



Fig 2. Photos of Enumerators doing Interviews with the Respondents of Ikat Weaving and Motor Repair Service Business in Kelurahan Kawangu

During the implementation of the program, Kabupaten Sumba Timur, especially Kecamatan Pandawai was a "green zone" area with very low COVID-19 cases (zero cases). However, health protocols were still applied when conducting interviews, such as: maintaining distances, wearing masks, and washing hands or using hand sanitizers.

D. Community Service Team

This PkM program is an activity that involves collaboration between lecturers from three study programs and students from seven study programs in Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba. This program is also based on research and results of interviews with the government and the community of Kelurahan Kawangu. The team consisted of a lecturer team involving 3 people and a student team involving 20 people.

Lecturer Team:

This team consists of three lecturers who come from different scientific backgrounds and different study programs. The following is a brief profile of the lecturer team.

- Lusianus Heronimus Sinyo Kelen, S.E., M.Sc. as teamleader (Management Study Program)
- Raynesta Mikaela Indri Malo, S.S., M.Hum. as team member (Informatics Engineering Study Program)

- Diana Andayanie Djoh, S.Si - Teol., M.Si. as team member (Agribusiness Study Program)

The team leader was in charge of and fully responsible for the program and is in charge of extracting initial data and information about the empowerment fund for the community. In addition, the team leader was in charge of analysing the data and compiling the final report outline. Meanwhile, members were in charge of assisting the team leader to gather initial data and information as well as compiling and designing an online questionnaire. The two team members also coordinated students when conducting interviews with the community.

Student Team:

The following is a list of the students of Unkriswina Sumba who involved in the program. They are from 7 study programs and they were assigned formally by Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat (LPPM) Unkriswina Sumba to do the program in Kelurahan Kawangu. The following students were involved:

Table I. Name of Students Involved in the Interviews with the Recipients of the Aid

No	Name	Study Program
1	Kristian Djawa Mehang	Peternakan
2	Agus Jawa Hamalinda	Peternakan
3	Noventris Ivana Koro	Teknik Informatika
4	Arnita Hona Nalu	Teknik Informatika
5	Anastasia Ndunga Haur	Teknik Informatika
6	Ndilu Hambabanju	Teknik Informatika
7	Meldayati Dai Ngana	Manajemen
8	Indriani Iin Rawandima	Manajemen
9	Erfin Firdaus Banda Marangga Awang	Manajemen
10	Inaya Pethrashya Kaka	Manajemen
11	Ici Ndjuruhapa	Pendidikan Matematika
12	Juriando Ariyanto Petrus	Pendidikan Matematika
13	Merlin Kamba Ipu	Pendidikan Biologi
14	Emilia Enga Lika	Pendidikan Biologi
15	Angelicha Jill Theopilus	Pendidikan Biologi
16	Serly Mura Ngguna	Pendidikan Biologi
17	Paulina Padji Djera	Pendidikan Biologi
18	Agustinus Buni Ngani	Hukum
19	Ryskiaden Markus	Hukum
20	Anggrayni Andini Afu	Agribisnis

As previously explained, the student team was divided into smaller groups. One small group consists of two people. The selection of the small team was based on several considerations, such as: 1) the vehicles owned by students, 2) students who could communicate using regional (local) languages. The language issue was considered as important because many people in Sumba Timur are more interested in answering questions in the local language than in Bahasa Indonesia.

The implementation of the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM), a new curriculum by Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, was also

seen in this activity. Students did not only learn in the classroom with lecturers, but students could also learn from the community. At Unkriswina Sumba, Kuliah Kerja Nyata or the Community Empowerment and Learning Program (KKN) is a compulsory subject for all students with a credit score of four. The synergy of students from different study programs also shows that this program is able to collaborate students from different scientific backgrounds as well as with lecturers.

E. Results

Based on the results of data collection, brief observations and interviews from 27 August 2020 to 31 August 2020, there were 47 people interviewed. The data obtained were then used to evaluate the use of community empowerment funds in Kelurahan Kawangu. These 47 people spread across four types of businesses. It should also be noted that the funds provided to the community were not in the form of cash, but in forms of goods or equipment and that can support the community's productive businesses. In this phase, the problem of family financial calculation appeared. Most families measured their economic calculation based on the expenditure approach. Besides, some respondents refused to explain the amount of their expenditure. This problem caused the missing of some data. The final result of this PkM program was a product in the form of an evaluation report of community empowerment funds that will be used as a basis for the village government policy. The following is a summary of the evaluation results:

Table 2. Number of Respondents or the Aid Recipients

No	Type of Business	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1	Ikat weaving	8	17%
2	Marine and Fishery	21	45%
3	Motor Repair Service	2	4%
4	Agriculture	16	34%
Total		47	100%

The four types of businesses were businesses or business groups that had received funds or aid since they were implemented in 2016 to 2020. The distribution of the largest portion of village funds to fisheries and marine businesses and also to agricultural businesses was in accordance with the data from BPS Kabupaten Sumba Timur which explains that the distribution the largest GRDP (gross regional domestic product) in Kecamatan Pandawai comes from the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors. The following is an explanation of the evaluation of the use of community empowerment funds in Kelurahan Kawangu which is divided into five parts:

1. Characteristics of Recipient (Respondents)

The number of respondents whose data were collected in order to evaluate the empowerment fund of Kelurahan Kawangu was 47 people. They were classified based on four characteristics: (1) gender, (2) age of owner, (3) business identity (such as group name and address), and (4) age of business. Forty seven (47) respondents were representative to

describe the evaluation because the total beneficiaries from 2016 to 2020 are 60 people or business groups.

Based on the results of interviews, the recipient community was dominated by male because most respondents were obtained from fisheries/marine and agricultural businesses. Meanwhile, female was mostly found in the ikat weaving business and their number was not too many. Jobs as fishermen and farmers were generally dominated by men than women. Respondents were also dominated by productive age. However, 19 percent of the total number of respondents were more than 60 years old and they worked in agriculture, marine and fisheries as well as in ikat weaving business. Apart from looking at the characteristics based on gender and age of respondents, the results of the interview also explained the name of the business / business group, address and length of business of each type of business. The name of the owner and name of businesses were not mentioned because personal data and information were not presented in the report.

Respondents from agricultural business were usually members of farmer groups. As beneficiaries, they received the aid as groups and not individually. The equipment or machines that they received from the aid were used together by the member of the group alternately. Agricultural businesses are very diverse because the data collected came from several farmer groups from all areas of Kelurahan Kawangu. Its business locations were distributed throughout Kelurahan Kawangu. Meanwhile, the data on the age of the businesses shows that there was business that had just been established in 2 weeks. The oldest business group was 20 years 7 months old. There were also 2 respondents who run a motor repair services business. Their businesses were 3 and 6 years of age. These 2 respondents live in 2 different RTs and RWs. Community fund given to this type of business started in 2019. This is the reason for small number of business of this type have received the funding.

For the fishery business, the people usually worked individually and not in groups. This business was spread across the coast of Kawangu. The age of business was ranging from 1 year and 2 months to 24 years. The respondents house spread in 5 RWs and 8 RTs. Meanwhile, in the weaving business, respondents or people interviewed for this evaluation were from the ikat weaving centre in Kelurahan Kawangu, from 3 RWs and 6 RTs. The age of business was ranging from 2 to 9 years.

2. Recent Condition of Goods, Tools, and Equipment in Kawangu Village

An explanation regarding the condition of goods, tools and equipment is presented in graphical form on the evaluation result report. However, the explanation in this article is in narrative form for reasons of effectiveness. The condition of the goods or tools provided by the government of Kelurahan Kawangu to the community can be seen in the explanation in this sub-section. Of the four types of business, three types of business (agriculture business, motor repair service business, and marine and fisheries business) were asked regarding the condition of the tools or equipment provided. The respondent from the ikat weaving

business were not asked this question because they received consumable goods (such as yarn for production of cloth).

In agricultural business, the number of tools provided was according to the request of the farmer groups. There were three types of machines or tools given to the groups, namely: lawn mowers, water pump machines, and rice thresher machines. For the lawn mowers, of the 3 respondents, 66.7 percent of the equipments were in good condition and usable, while 33.3 percent had suffered damage. Meanwhile, the water pump machines of the 6 respondents were all in good condition and can be used by farmers in each farmer group. Rice thresher machines were received by 8 respondents and all were in good condition and can be used by farmers in their groups.

In the motor repair services business, empowerment funds were given in the form of a compressor machine and service equipment (such as quasi keys, spanners, key equipment and patching equipment). The results show that all machines and equipment for workshop services were in good condition and can be used by the respondents. For the marine and fishery business, the aid was given in form of trawling. The data showed that 76.2 percent were in good condition and 19 percent were damaged, while the rest could no longer be used.

3. Funding from other related agencies and non-governmental organizations

Explanations related to the funding from related agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are presented in graphical form on the evaluation report. However, the explanation in this article is in narrative form for effectiveness reason. This section also explains the aid received by beneficiaries in Kelurahan Kawangu from the government funding (in this case other related agencies) and NGOs. Of the four types of businesses, the motor repair services business is the only type of business that has never received aid from other government agencies or NGOs, while the other 3 types of business have received aid from other government agencies and NGOs.

In agricultural business, of the 16 business groups, 62.5 percent received aid from the Department of Agriculture, Food Crops and Horticulture, Kabupaten Sumba Timur, while 37.5 percent did not receive the aid. In addition, the data also showed that out of 16 agricultural businesses, 18.8 percent of businesses or farmer groups have received funding from NGOs, while 81.3 percent have not received the same funding. The aid given to the agricultural businesses, both from related government agencies and NGOs, was in the form of water machines and tractors. This can portrait the fact that agricultural businesses have opportunities to receive aid both from their local government, as well as from other related government agencies and NGOs.

In the marine and fishery business, respondents had received support from other government departments but not from NGOs. The data showed that 9.5 percent of fishermen had received the aid from the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Kabupaten Sumba Timur, while the remaining 90.5 percent have not or have never received assistance from the office. The aid was in form of regular boats and Viber boats.

As is the case with fisheries and marine businesses, the ikat weaving business also showed that 25 percent of business respondents had received support in the form of weaving tools. Meanwhile, the rest (75 percent) had never or did not receive assistance from related agencies. In addition, the ikat weaving business showed that 25 percent of the respondents had received assistance in the form of threads. Meanwhile, the rest (75 percent) had never received assistance from NGOs or other related parties. This condition shows that the government of Kelurahan Kawangu must pay more attention to the people who work as fishermen. This is due to the lack of assistance from related agencies and NGOs.

In this section, there were also questions related to aid in the form of funds and goods from company's corporate social responsibility (CSR). The results show that no CSR fund had been received by beneficiary communities. This can be an opportunity for companies to channel CSR to productive community business activities. For example, for the ikat weaving business.

4. The Increase of the family economy after receiving the aid

An explanation regarding the improvement in the family economy after receiving assistance is presented in graphical form on the evaluation report. However, the explanation in this article is in narrative form for effectiveness. The empowerment fund allocated to the community aims to provide welfare not only to the beneficiaries but to the families of the beneficiaries. In this section, it describes the economic improvement of the beneficiary's family from the 4 types of business after receiving support from the local government of Kelurahan Kawangu.

Seventy-five (75) percent of farmers felt that there was an increase in the family economy after receiving agricultural equipment assistance from the local government of Kawangu. Meanwhile, 25 percent of farmers felt that there was no improvement in the family economy after receiving agricultural equipment assistance. Of the 75 respondents who felt that the economy had increased, they had an average household expenditure of Rp. 3,056,000. For motor repair services business owners, they feel that the aid could help their business so it could boost their family's economy. The average income or family economy as measured by the level of expenditure yielded Rp. 1,225,000 per month.

In the fishery business, data analysis showed that according to 47.6 percent respondents, there was an economic increase in their family after getting the aid in form of trawls from the local government, while 52.4 percent thought that there was no economic increase for their family. The average household expenditure of the 52.4 percent of respondents was IDR 4,288,000 (but this figure was dominated by one respondent with very high expenditure and it affected the average value).

For the ikat weaving business, the data showed that according to the business owner, the support they got from the local government helped their business so it was at the same time boosted their family's economy. The 100 percent of respondents of this business type who filled out the survey had an average household expenditure of IDR 1,587,000.

5. The Increase of business performance

The explanation regarding the improvement in business performance is presented in graphical form on the evaluation report. However, the explanation in this article is in narrative form for effectiveness reasons. This last sub-section explains the increase in business performance (such as production and land area) after receiving aid from the government of Kelurahan Kawangu. The performance improvement referred to is as the evaluation whether of the support or aid given by the government of Kelurahan Kawangu to the community has succeeded in improving its business performance or not. This is because the ultimate goal of the empowerment fund is welfare.

The results showed that 38.5 percent of farmers experienced an increase in their agricultural land area after receiving assistance from the government. Meanwhile, 61.5 percent did not experience an increase in land area because the land they owned was already limited and could not be expanded or increased in number. However, if viewed from the perspective of agricultural production (harvests), 87.5 percent of farmers experienced an increase in production, while the rest (12.5 percent) did not experience an increase. This portrait wants to show that the provision of agricultural tools to farmers could encourage an increase in crop yields, but not on the area of land cultivated by farmers and their groups. This happened because the amount of land owned by farmers was in accordance with the maximum manageable limit, so that there was no expansion of agricultural land.

For the motor repair services business, which consists of 2 respondents, there are two different results. There was a business that had experienced an increase in motor repair services business. The other one did not experience the same increase. This shows that the motor repair services business needs to carry out better business management, especially in business financial management. This is due to the fact the demand for their services by customers is not periodic, since vehicles do not experience damage all the time.

In the fishery business, the result of the analysis shows that only 47.6 percent of fishermen had experienced an increase in the number of catches after receiving the aid. Meanwhile, the rest (52.4 percent) did not experience an increase in the number of catches due to two determining factors. First was the natural factor of the sea that caused difficulties for fishermen to catch fishes consistently. Second was the subsistence work pattern used by the fishermen in Kawangu which led to the fact that most of the fishes they caught were consumed in their own household rather than to be sold for commercial usage. These two determining factors caused most fishermen to not experience an increase in business performance. On the other hand, 100 percent of ikat weaving craftsmen experience an increase in the amount of cloth production. This was also due to the higher demand for ikat cloth production because of the growing development of tourism in Sumba Timur. Kawangu is one of ikat weaving center for Sumba Timur.

Based on the stories and experiences of students during data collection, it showed that the recipients were very happy with the presence of students to evaluate the financial assistance that had been given by the village government. They really hoped that

empowerment assistance or funds will be implemented every year so that empowerment goals can be created and implemented well.

F. Seminar, Discussion and Submission of Evaluation Report

The final stage of this PkM program was the presentation of evaluation results, discussions with the government and community, and submission of evaluation results reports to the government of Kelurahan Kawangu which was attended by several representatives of owners or heads of business groups who had been previously interviewed. This stage was divided into two parts. First, on September 4, 2020 the team (the lecturer team and two representatives of the student team) presented the results of the evaluation, then there were several revisions and inputs from both the government and the recipients for improvement. The improvement was made by the lecturer team from 5 to 8 September 2020. Second, the submission of the final evaluation report to the village government which was held on 14 September 2020 which was received directly by *Lurah* Kelurahan Kawangu and its subordinates.



Fig. 3. Submission of Evaluation Report of Community Empowerment Funds to *Lurah* Kawangu (Policy Product of Village Government)

In this phase, there was relatively no obstacles found because the last two parts of the activity were carried out by involving the government and the community. Each party (the government and beneficiary recipients) understood the same results of the evaluation.

III. CONCLUSION

This PkM program was carried out in a form of evaluation of community empowerment funds in Kelurahan Kawangu. This program was also the result of collaboration of three main parties, the university as the centre of science with its three pillars of higher education, the government as the regulator and the institution that aims to provide services to the community, and the people in Kelurahan Kawangu Village who receive empowerment aid.

The results of the evaluation that had been delivered to the village government were used as input and improvements to funds and beneficiaries (communities) of Kawangu.

The policy that will be taken by the government in Kelurahan Kawangu and its implementation in the future will be based on the results of this evaluation. Certainly, it is hopeful that there will be many more empowerment aid programs targeted and distributed to people who really need them.

This good practice can be applied to other regions in Indonesia with several considerations: 1) There is a need of openness of village governments in evaluating community empowerment funds. 2) there is one additional aspect that must be evaluated that is the absorption of funds allocated to the planned budget.

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