

EVALUATION OF THE IMMIGRATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM: BASED ON THE CIPP MODEL IN LOMBANG VILLAGE, INDRAMAYU REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

The government has undertaken various efforts to prevent and minimize opportunities for human trafficking, including community empowerment initiatives. One form of empowerment is implemented by the Directorate General of Immigration through the Immigration Assisted Village (Desa Binaan Imigrasi/DBI) program. This commendable initiative requires supporting efforts through program evaluation, which became the objective of this study. The research was conducted in Lombang Village, Indramayu Regency, using the evaluation concept introduced by Daniel Leroy Stufflebeam, namely CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product). A qualitative approach was employed, with research informants consisting of program recipient communities and implementing officers. The study was supported by secondary data in the form of program reports and relevant regulations. The findings reveal that the program has been operational for one year. In terms of the Input aspect, it was evident that human resources were inadequate in both quantity and expertise, accompanied by a limited budget, which hampered program continuity. Regarding the Process aspect, community participation was insufficiently accommodated, and the limited input negatively affected the program's overall implementation. Overall, the program's execution, which demonstrated weaknesses in the Input, Process, and Product aspects, resulted in a limited reach of the target population and low public awareness.

Keywords: Evaluation; CIPP Model; Immigration Assisted Village Program; Lombang Village

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking and human smuggling remain persistent phenomena in Indonesia. This is evident from recent cases of Indonesian citizens being trafficked to Cambodia for high wages (Budianto, 2025). The high number of human trafficking cases poses a serious threat, both quantitatively and qualitatively. Their distinctive characteristics stem from socioeconomic vulnerabilities (Herdiana, Suen, & Artaria, 2019), suboptimal law enforcement (Saffanah, Rasito, Putra, & Yuliatin, 2024), limited government and community commitment (Herdiana et al., 2019; Saffanah et al., 2024), and the influence of globalization (Arista & Nursimah, 2018).

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has further exacerbated human exploitation in the form of sexual violence, forced labor, and other forms of slavery (Widyawati, Pujiyono, Rochaeti, Maskur, & Latifiani, 2022). An article on the official website of the National Police's National Education Center (Pusiknas Polri), dated July 28, 2025, titled "Bareskrim Polri Tackles 'Mail Order Brides' in Human Trafficking," stated that perpetrators use the scheme of 'mail order brides' or contract marriages with foreigners, promising a prosperous life but ultimately exploiting victims through forced prostitution and other illegal activities.

A report by the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Human Trafficking Crimes (GTPP-TPPO), issued by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA) as the National Secretariat of GTPP-TPPO, documented 2,648 trafficking victims between 2015 and 2019. The Deputy for Women's Rights Protection at KemenPPPA recorded 1,581 human trafficking victims from 2020 to 2022. Combined with the 3,208 victims in 2023 and 2,179 victims in 2024 recorded by the Indonesian police, these figures indicate a significant increase exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic (Alam et al., 2022).

Various countries have implemented strategies to combat human trafficking and smuggling. For example, despite its relatively low trafficking potential due to strict migration controls, Australia continues to allocate funds for anti-trafficking programs, simplify visa regulations for victims, strengthen protections for foreign workers, and engage in international and national cooperation (O'Connor, 2010). Similarly, the United Kingdom provides victim support, public education, awareness training for police and border officials, intelligence sharing with other countries, and various other strategic initiatives (U.K. Home Office, 2011).

Several studies have demonstrated that village empowerment programs, or Community Development Villages (CDVs), significantly impact efforts to address human trafficking and smuggling. These programs typically involve education and outreach activities. One reason human trafficking cases persist is the low level of public and government awareness (Khozin, Shodiq, & Aditya, 2025). Such programs have successfully increased community understanding and awareness of trafficking issues, as seen in the "Danger Awareness Education" program in Tutubhada Village and the "Legal Awareness Movement House" program in Margaluyu Village (Bere & Medho, 2025; Cahyani, Haefani, Salsabila, Gunawan, & Khoiriyah, 2024). Therefore, community and village government involvement is crucial for prevention (Darnela & Kharlie, 2023).

To prevent and suppress the rising number of human trafficking and smuggling crimes (TPPO) in Indonesia, the Directorate General of Immigration has developed the Immigration Assisted Village (IDP) program. This Immigration Assisted Village (IDP) program aims to provide immigration literacy education to rural communities, educate them on the dangers of human trafficking and smuggling and how to avoid deception by unscrupulous parties seeking personal gain, and enhance collaboration among relevant agencies. However, since its inception in 2023, no research has evaluated the program (Attard, 2016).

Program evaluation is crucial to assess whether programs operate effectively and achieve their targets. Program evaluation provides tangible evidence of assessment results (Roszkowski, 2023), offers input for future improvements to ensure more sustainable operations (Saewert, 2021), and serves as accountability for program implementers (Stabile, 2018). Therefore, evaluating the IDP program implementation is essential.

According to the monthly report of the Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Agency (BPWI) from January to June 2025, West Java Province ranks among the top three provinces—along with East Java and Central Java—for sending the largest number of Indonesian Migrant Workers (PMI). Indramayu Regency ranks highest among the top five regencies originating PMI, followed by Cilacap, Cirebon, Blitar, and Malang (Indramayu, 2025). This data demonstrates the high interest among Indramayu residents in working abroad, which does not preclude the possibility that many Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers (CPMI) from

Indramayu depart illegally without following proper procedures or regulations. Such undocumented CPMI are potentially vulnerable to human trafficking and smuggling.

The Immigration Assisted Village program has been established in Indramayu Regency since September 2024. Currently, five villages are designated as Immigration Assisted Villages in Indramayu Regency: Lombang Village, Dadap Village, Segeran Lor Village, Juntinyuat Village, and Juntikedokan Village. The high number of migrant workers (CPMI) from Indramayu Regency motivated researchers to conduct this study specifically in Lombang Village, the first village designated as an Immigration Assisted Village in the regency.

Lombang Village is the first Immigration Assisted Village in Indramayu, and to assess program implementation, researchers sought to understand the processes occurring in the area. According to Pressman and Wildavsky (1973), if a planned program can be implemented according to its initial design without significant obstacles, it can be considered successful.

This study aims to evaluate the implementation of the Immigration Assisted Village program in Lombang Village, Indramayu Regency, using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) evaluation model developed by Daniel L. Stufflebeam. Specifically, the research analyzes the context underlying the program's establishment in Lombang Village, assesses input resources available for implementation—including human resources, budget, and infrastructure—examines the implementation process covering activities, community participation, and encountered obstacles, and evaluates the products or outcomes after one year of implementation. The findings are expected to provide valuable input for program improvement and accountability for implementers.

To address the research questions, researchers employed the CIPP model developed by Daniel L. Stufflebeam as a comprehensive evaluation framework encompassing Context Evaluation, Input Evaluation, Process Evaluation, and Product Evaluation. However, this study emphasized Process Evaluation, including analysis of actual implementation and obstacles during the program period. The research was conducted from November to December 2025. The results are expected to benefit the community by preventing human trafficking fraud, smuggling, and related legal issues while increasing trust in government agencies.

METHOD

Interviews were conducted with three informants purposively selected based on their direct relevance to the research issue: an immigration officer at the Cirebon Class I Immigration Office, a village official, and one community member each. To ensure that this research adhered to the principle of ethical respect for informants, all informants provided informed consent to the information provided through the interviews. Informants, as research subjects, could either voluntarily agree or decline to participate (Cahana & Hurst, 2008). The interviews were then transcribed.

This study employed a qualitative approach, using interviews as a data collection technique. The researchers also conducted document studies, including immigration, government, and other supporting institutions related to the research theme.

Subsequently, data triangulation and descriptive qualitative analysis were conducted, structuring, summarizing, and presenting the findings in narrative form and thematic categorization based on emerging patterns in the data (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). This descriptive analysis includes the data reduction process (filtering, sorting, focusing the contents

of interviews and documents), data presentation (narrative description based on themes and direct quotes from informants), and drawing temporary conclusions which are then verified with supporting data

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Human Trafficking in Indramayu

Over the past fifteen years, previous research has identified a consistent pattern of characteristics in human trafficking cases in Indramayu. Harahap (2010) and Budiarto & Koentjoro (2017) stated that the majority of victims are women and girls, particularly adolescents, with an average age of thirteen to eighteen. Many are recruited for sexual exploitation, both within the region and sent to larger cities. This was confirmed in the field, during interviews and observations by researchers.

One of the main causes of human trafficking in Indramayu is economic factors and poverty (Polpoke, 2025). They easily trust strangers who promise a prosperous life (Rahman, 2025). Furthermore, low levels of education also prevent children and parents from understanding the risks of human trafficking (Lewoleba et al., 2022).

Complicating the case in Indramayu is the presence of cultural factors. According to Budiarto & Koentjoro (2017), in some villages, child prostitution is considered commonplace and even passed down through generations, often referred to as "luru duit" or "making money." As a result, some communities no longer view it as a crime, but rather as a way out of poverty. Interviews revealed that they engage in this practice outside their hometown of Indramayu.

In terms of *modus operandi*, victims are offered jobs by people they know, such as friends, neighbors, or even relatives (Hamja, 2021). Due to the need for a living, low education levels, and a lack of information, victims accept the job offer, but are ultimately exploited. Another form of exploitation is debt, where the victim's family is forced into debt, and the child is "forced" to work to repay it (Hamja, 2021).

The most common form of exploitation is sexual exploitation, particularly the prostitution of children and young women (Harahap, 2010). In addition, Indramayu is also the area of origin of many migrant workers, so that many victims are trafficked abroad illegally for forced labor or other exploitation (Lewoleba et al., 2022).

Immigration Fostered Village Program

The Immigration Fostered Village is a policy program launched by the Directorate General of Immigration to implement the mandate of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning immigration, namely the provision of immigration services and supervision. Villages are selected and directly supervised by the Directorate General of Immigration through their local immigration offices to provide immigration education, assistance, and supervision to village communities, particularly those with residents who are highly interested in working abroad. The establishment of this fostered village program is an effort to prevent and minimize the rise in human trafficking, human smuggling, and other immigration violations, such as the presence of illegal migrant workers.

The objectives of establishing fostered villages, based on the Directorate General of Immigration's guidelines for fostered villages, are: to provide village communities with an understanding of immigration-related matters; to provide education about smuggling and human trafficking, particularly the dangers and how to avoid abuses of authority; and to

enhance cooperation between various agencies. In other words, increasing public understanding of immigration, human trafficking, and trafficking in persons (TPPO), and the establishment of strong collaboration among stakeholders are the targets of the fostered village program.

Villages designated as fostered villages meet certain criteria, including proximity to national borders; low-educated residents; a majority of the population is poor, unemployed, and has a low literacy rate; a high number of migrant workers (PMI) and foreign nationals; and a population dominated by vulnerable groups such as children, the elderly, young women, and people with disabilities. All of these criteria pose a high risk of vulnerability and susceptibility to violations and crimes, both national and transnational.

The determination of a proposed village as a fostered village involves a multi-step process, starting with the formation of a working team at the immigration office; coordinating with agencies such as the Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Agency (BP3MI), the Manpower Agency (Disnaker), and other relevant agencies to obtain a clear and realistic picture of the conditions that will form the basis for the village's selection as a fostered village; and conducting field verification. Based on the results of this eligibility verification, a decree can be issued designating the village as a fostered village.

Empowerment in the fostered villages is carried out through two methods: direct and indirect education. Direct education is provided by immigration officials to village officials, community leaders, and other relevant parties through outreach at the regent's office, sub-district office, village/sub-district office, immigration office, or other locations. Meanwhile, indirect education can be delivered through information media such as banners, pamphlets, leaflets, and billboards displayed at the fostered village office, as well as posters distributed to WhatsApp groups. The immigration office has created a fostered village WhatsApp group containing relevant parties, such as village officials, community leaders, and others, to facilitate coordination and information sharing. The target recipients of the education program, according to the fostered village implementation guidelines and confirmed by the Head of the Intelligence and Immigration Enforcement Section of the Cirebon Immigration Office, are village officials, targeted village residents, high school students (grades 9-12), and final-semester university students about to graduate.

Lombang Village as the Fostered Village Location

Lombang Village is one of 12 villages within the Juntinyuat District, Indramayu Regency. Its area is 3.91 km², only 7.2% of the total area of Juntinyuat District. Data from the Central Statistics Agency of Indramayu Regency (2025) shows that the population of Lombang Village in 2024 was 7,904 people. There is not a significant difference between the number of male and female residents. There are 3,986 men and 3,918 women. However, when viewed from the age group differences, the overall population of Juntinyuat District is mostly occupied by the productive age population in the range of 25-29 years, amounting to 8,207 people, approximately 9% of the total population.

Table 1. Percentage of Population by Age Group in Juntinyuat District in 2024

AGE GROUP	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
0-4	3468	3430	6898	7%
5-9	3349	3316	6665	7%
10-14	3239	3167	6406	7%
15-19	3077	3008	6085	6%
20-24	3592	3502	7094	8%
25-29	4200	4007	8207	9%
30-34	4100	3823	7923	8%
35-39	4013	4082	8095	9%
40-44	3697	4254	7951	8%
45-49	3403	3810	7213	8%
50-54	2827	2966	5793	6%
55-59	2335	2472	4807	5%
60-64	2027	2163	4190	4%
65-69	1518	1617	3135	3%
70-74	932	980	1912	2%
75+	658	828	1486	2%
Juntinyuat District	46435	47425	93860	100%

Source: from BPS Indramayu Regency and processed by researchers

Lombang Village has four elementary schools (SD) and only one junior high school (Paul, 2024). If residents want to pursue higher education, they must travel to other villages or sub-districts. This requires significant travel time, given the distance between villages and sub-districts. Data from the Indramayu Regency Population and Civil Registration Office (2025) shows that the total population of Juntinyuat District in the second semester of 2024 was 33,678 people who had not yet received primary education, and 8,658 people who had not completed elementary school or its equivalent, out of a total population of 82,875. This level of education influences a person's ability to make informed decisions (Martins, Madaleno, & Dias, 2022).

Despite a 0.91% decrease from the previous year, 11.02% of the population of Indramayu Regency, or approximately 196,800 people, will still be living in poverty in 2025 (BPS Indramayu Regency, 2025). According to Rizkiyah & Azzatillah (2024), this region boasts abundant natural resources in agriculture and fisheries. However, if its human resources have low levels of education and skills, it will not solve the poverty problem there. Poverty will threaten growth in Indramayu Regency, especially in rural areas.

Rueni (2024) in her research stated that the livelihoods of the people of Lombang Village are mostly in the agriculture, fisheries, and trade sectors. Increasing agricultural production is a primary program targeted by the Lombang Village government, alongside the establishment of independent businesses (Sanjaya, 2025). One home-based business that provides a source of income for the community is processed salted fish, which is managed by several community groups (Kholil, Ariyani, Batubara, & Majuli, 2024; Kurniawan, Nugroho, Siena, Saragih, & Navulani, 2024). As a coastal village, some residents of Lombang Village make a living as

fishermen (Wibawa, Subardjo, & Rochaddi, 2017). In other words, the residents of Lombang Village depend on the natural resources available in the village for their livelihood. Limited natural resources result in some residents of Lombang Village working as Indonesian migrant workers (PMI) or agents who distribute Indonesian migrant workers abroad (Central Statistics Agency of Indramayu Regency, 2024).

Characteristics of Indonesian Migrant Workers in Indramayu

Indonesian migrant workers have diverse characteristics, but several common patterns emerge from various studies. Demographically, the majority of Indonesian migrant workers are women (Wulandari, Malihah, & Aryanti, 2022; Suryaningsih, Nulhaqim, Fedryansyah, & Sugandi, 2023), particularly those working as domestic workers in various Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Indramayu, known as the largest sender of Indonesian migrant workers in West Java, sends a predominance of female migrant workers (Nurmalasari, 2024). There, women are often seen as the mainstay of family support due to their marginalized status.

Furthermore, the majority of female migrant workers work in low-skilled sectors, particularly as domestic workers who do not require higher education (Suryaningsih et al., 2023). Findings by Mulyana & Wirakusumah (2019) suggest that women are more likely to become Indonesian migrant workers than men due to differences in educational and skill requirements for men. Furthermore, the "luruh duit" culture of the Indramayu community, where women do anything to earn money quickly and easily, further encourages women in Indramayu Regency to work abroad.

Migrant workers are generally around 30 years old, a productive age considered ideal for jobs requiring physical endurance and high workloads (Paramita, Wirawan, Purnamasidhi, Florensia, & Akatsu, 2024). Similarly, migrant workers from Indramayu are on average 21 to 40 years old, and the majority are married (Bharata, 2024; Mulyana et al., 2019).

One of the driving factors driving many migrant workers from Indramayu to migrate abroad is the lack of employment opportunities. Many are unemployed, impacting their families' food needs, and women inevitably become the main breadwinners (Nurmalasari, 2024).

Based on the above conditions, it's possible that the people of Lombang Village, Indramayu Regency, especially women, are interested in becoming Indonesian migrant workers. Low education levels, a large number of productive-age residents, the need for a better standard of living, and a culture of "luruh duit" (spent money) all reflect the characteristics of Lombang Village.

The Context, Input, Process, and Product (CIPP) Model

The CIPP model consists of four variables: Context, Input, Process, and Product. In the context evaluation variable, the goal is to assess the environmental conditions, the needs, and the objectives that led to the creation of the program. This variable helps answer basic questions such as what the background is for creating the foster village program, what problems the program aims to solve, and whether the foster village program was formed in accordance with the identified needs. As seen in the study by Fairuz, Suwiryo, & Sunarya (2024), empowerment programs for teachers are essential because of the need for improved quality service in the education sector.

The input evaluation variable aims to assess the readiness of resources, the appropriateness of strategies, and the plans that should be implemented according to real conditions. This variable helps assess the readiness of human resources (HR) assigned to the foster village program, the availability of the necessary budget, the facilities and infrastructure used, and the strategies being implemented. For example, in the study by Riyad, Wang, & Pakarinen (2020), it was found that in terms of resource readiness, structure, and strategy, the conditions were rated as moderate.

The process evaluation variable is intended to observe the implementation of the program with the goal of evaluating whether the program is being carried out according to plan. This variable helps researchers understand how the foster village program is implemented in the field, specifically in Lombang Village. In other words, it assesses whether the program has been implemented as planned, what the form and quality of its implementation are, and whether any obstacles or challenges have emerged during its execution. Findings by Faishol, Yogia, Prayuda, & Wahyudi (2024) reveal the importance of community engagement in supporting the program's implementation.

The product evaluation variable aims to assess the outcomes of the program's implementation and its future impact. This variable helps researchers answer whether the foster village program has achieved its expected goals and whether it has had a positive impact on the residents of Lombang Village. For example, the program for teachers at SMK Ummul Quro Sukabumi was successfully implemented and achieved its intended goals (Fairuz et al., 2024).

Program Evaluation Based on the Concepts of Context, Input, Process, and Product in Lombang Village, Indramayu Regency

Stufflebeam & Coryn (2014) state that evaluation is a critical component in maintaining the health of an organization for its sustainable operation. They also note that evaluation involves a systematic assessment of a particular object. In this case, the evaluation of the foster village program in Lombang Village is carried out comprehensively using the CIPP model.

From the context evaluation perspective, based on the research conducted through interviews and literature studies, it was found that the presence of the foster village program in Lombang Village is essential to prevent and reduce human trafficking (TPPO). Lombang Village is known to be one of the villages with a relatively large number of migrant workers (PMI) in the Indramayu Regency area. As stated by Deny, the selection of a village to become a foster village is coordinated with the Indramayu District Manpower Office, based on statistical data of PMIs from Lombang Village.

Additionally, it is necessary to provide an understanding to residents who will go abroad about immigration issues and the risks associated with TPPO and TPPM. Given that the majority of residents in Lombang Village have limited education, mostly only having completed elementary school, there is a concern that they may easily be deceived by irresponsible parties. BPS (2024) indicates that a challenge is the lack of access to information, which results in many PMIs using illegal channels. Mukidin, a village official, stated that his hope is to prevent the people of Lombang Village from falling into scams by certain parties. This foster village program is also a demonstration that immigration is present at the village level.

From the input evaluation perspective, several improvements are needed. The research found that the Cirebon Immigration Office is lacking human resources to support the foster village program, both in terms of quantity and competence. Deny mentioned that the direct implementation of the foster village program is carried out by employees from the immigration intelligence and enforcement section (inteldakim), with five personnel assigned. This is insufficient, given that the Cirebon Immigration Office oversees five regencies/cities, including Cirebon District, Cirebon City, Indramayu District, Kuningan District, and Majalengka District. Each regency/city has only one foster village officer. Officers are expected to be more proactive and have the ability to convince the public not to fall into the hands of irresponsible parties. Officers should be able to engage with community leaders who can help deliver information in a more acceptable manner. In other words, there is a need for competency development and an increase in the number of human resources.

Regarding the availability of the budget, until now, the foster village program in Lombang Village uses the budget from the Intelligence and Enforcement Section, as the foster village program falls under the intelligence function. This is due to the absence of a specific budget allocation for this program. As a result, the implementation budget still relies on other activities from the Intelligence and Enforcement Section. This limits the officers' ability to conduct their tasks proactively and continuously. Consequently, this affects the development of close, inclusive, and ongoing relationships with the community, resulting in a lack of active community participation. However, the activities of the foster village program are still being implemented.

Meanwhile, the facilities used during the socialization activities can be considered suboptimal. The transportation used for supporting the activities is the official vehicle of the Cirebon Immigration Office. There are also standing banners and pocketbooks containing immigration information, provided by immigration authorities, but they are still in limited quantities. The use of pocketbooks as a tool for conveying information has not had a significant impact on the village community. This was evident from the statement of Muridi, a resident of Lombang Village, who was unaware of the pocketbook. On the other hand, the village apparatus helped provide the village hall as a venue for the activities. Mukidin stated that the support provided by the village for the foster village program is limited to providing the village hall.

According to the guidelines for implementing the foster village program, education is conducted both directly through face-to-face meetings and indirectly through print and electronic media such as WhatsApp groups. In direct education, in addition to socializing with other agencies by gathering the village residents at the village office, there are also educational sessions conducted by the foster village officers with the same goal of educating the public and gathering information for monitoring on a person-to-person basis. The researcher believes that the person-to-person educational approach is not optimal in accelerating the achievement of the foster village program's goals, considering the village population of approximately seven thousand people in 2024. This would require a long time to achieve the desired objectives. However, using WhatsApp groups for quick information dissemination and acquisition is considered good, provided that all village officials and residents, as well as other stakeholders involved in the WhatsApp group, have a high level of awareness and active participation.

From the process evaluation perspective, although the foster village program in Lombang Village is being implemented, several weaknesses and obstacles have been identified. First, according to the written guidelines for the implementation of immigration foster villages and Pimpasa, the authority to issue decrees should rest with the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Immigration, but the Cirebon Immigration Office has been carrying out this function. Deny explained that the Cirebon Immigration Office has conducted assessments and proposals for the selected villages to the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Immigration to be designated as foster villages, but the decree is issued by the head of the immigration office. All administrative matters related to the foster village program are still issued directly by the immigration office, and the implementation should follow the existing regulations.

Second, the implementation of the foster village program in Lombang Village is a result of cooperation between the village apparatus, the manpower office, and the local police (Babinkamtibmas), in both verbal and written coordination. The execution of the foster village program remains under the authority of immigration. No task force has been established for the foster village program, so other involved agencies do not have responsibility for reporting on the results of the activities. Other agencies only provide information and facilities to support the program.

Third, the foster village officers who are assigned to disseminate information, coordinate, and gather information are designated in a decree as additional responsibilities besides their main duties. The foster village officers are not placed in a specific location as a home base within the village.

Fourth, the Cirebon Immigration Office has carried out socialization and education directly by inviting village officials, other agencies, and the public. The socialization was conducted through briefings from immigration officers and Babinkamtibmas of Juntinyuat Police Sector at the Lombang Village office hall. The residents who attended were quite interactive during the Q&A session. The village apparatus also strongly supported the implementation of the foster village program. However, information was obtained that the number of participants was lower than the target invited. The socialization activities were held in the morning, which resulted in a low turnout due to the residents' work commitments, as stated by Muridi, a participant. This socialization activity was only held once in Lombang Village, while other activities involved education and information gathering conducted by the foster village officers on a person-to-person basis. Immigration needs to ensure that all residents of Lombang Village can participate.

Fifth, every activity carried out in the foster village program is reported to the Directorate General of Immigration via a provided Google Drive link, as outlined in the reporting guidelines for the foster village program. The Cirebon Immigration Office has been reporting the results of activities periodically.

From the product evaluation perspective, several issues need attention. A positive outcome is the increased understanding of the community and village government regarding immigration and human trafficking. However, a concern is the limited number of residents who have been educated. Deny mentioned that residents are now more knowledgeable about immigration, such as the passport application process, but this has not been fully achieved due to the lack of a specific budget. Not all residents of Lombang Village have been directly

educated. Deny added that the foster village program in Lombang Village is still in a trial-and-error phase after running for more than a year. Both Mukidin and Muridi shared the same view that there has been a change in the understanding of the community about immigration and the scams conducted by irresponsible parties. They noted that residents' previous lack of knowledge about immigration has shifted to awareness of the necessary steps to avoid TPPO and TPPM.

Another result is the suboptimal communication and coordination between agencies. Mukidin stated that the village government fully supports the foster village program in Lombang Village. However, cooperation needs to be improved. Muridi mentioned that while there is cooperation between agencies, it is not clearly visible due to the fact that the socialization activities involving other related parties were only held once at the Lombang Village Office.

The most significant impact felt by Mukidin, as a village official, is that residents who want to work abroad now come to the village office first. They do this to obtain a letter of approval from the Lombang Village government and to seek guidance on what steps they need to take or prepare. Another impact is that residents wishing to work abroad are now more aware of obtaining official letters from the manpower office and becoming more conscious of legal labor export companies. Another impact is that village officials are now more cautious and thorough in issuing approval letters for residents planning to work abroad. Mukidin said that village officials would reject issuing approval letters if the resident's employer is an illegal or unregistered company.

CONCLUSION

The Immigration Assisted Village Program in Lombang Village aims to provide immigration services and education down to the village level, provide community understanding of matters related to TPPO and TPPM, and establish close cooperation between agencies so that village communities can avoid the trap of TPPO and TPPM. The evaluation results using the concept of Context, Input, Process, and Product show that in practice there are still obstacles in several aspects such as limited human resources both in terms of quantity and competence, inadequate budget availability and special allocation for this program, limited infrastructure, suboptimal implementation strategies, and low community participation. However, this program has begun to show positive impacts such as the emergence of understanding and level of awareness of the village government and a small portion of the community who want to travel abroad. In the future, changes are needed for improvements regarding efforts to increase the number and competence of human resources, completeness of targeted infrastructure facilities, budget availability, strategies and cooperation between agencies so that the benefits of the program can be felt by the entire community.

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