

AN EVALUATION OF SAPI BALI BREEDING ASSISTANCE PROGRAM IN SAWERIGADI DISTRICT, WEST MUNA REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Bali cattle are a genetic resource native to Indonesia, raised by local communities because they are relatively easy to care for and offer certain advantages over other beef cattle, including the ability to adapt to low-quality feed and a relatively high fertility rate. The recipients of the Bali cattle assistance program in Sawerigadi Subdistrict are small-scale farmers and livestock breeders with limited economic resources. In addition to serving as a program to increase the population and income of the rural community, the Bali cattle assistance provided in Sawerigadi Subdistrict also reflects important social dynamics that warrant evaluation. This study aims to analyze the outcomes and impacts of the government's program regarding the provision of Bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency. The methods employed in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation, analyzed using descriptive analysis. The respondents in this study were selected through a census, comprising all recipients of Bali cattle assistance from 5 villages, totaling 333 individuals. The results of this study indicate that: (1) The Bali cattle procurement assistance program in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency, has successfully increased the population from the initial 333 calves distributed between 2018 and 2023 to 609 head, comprising 283 males and 326 females. (2) The government program has had a positive impact on beneficiary communities in terms of: (a) funding education and healthcare; (b) meeting clothing and food needs; (c) home renovations; (d) funding transportation; and (e) an increasing livestock population.

Keywords: Impact of Aid, Evaluation of Aid, Aid Program, Bali Cattle

INTRODUCTION

Bali cattle are a native genetic resource of Indonesia, raised by local communities because they are relatively easy to manage and possess certain advantages over other beef cattle breeds, including the ability to adapt to low-quality feed and a relatively high fertility rate. According to Andaruisworo (2021), Bali cattle as beef cattle make a tangible contribution to increasing farmers' income, local revenue, and meat supply to meet the community's animal protein needs. Southeast Sulawesi is one of the provinces designated by the central government as a national beef cattle development zone under Minister of Agriculture Decree No. 43 of 2015. The population of Bali cattle in Southeast Sulawesi in 2022 was 409,946 head (BPS Sultra, 2023). West Muna Regency, which is part of the Southeast Sulawesi Province, has significant potential for Bali cattle development due to its population of 36,400 head (BPS Sultra, 2023). Meanwhile, Sawerigadi Subdistrict is one of the areas contributing to the livestock sector in West Muna Regency, with a Bali cattle population of 2,650 head in Sawerigadi Subdistrict (BPS Sultra, 2023).

Based on these data, cattle farmers in Sawerigadi Subdistrict require government support to increase livestock populations and meet the demand for animal-based products. This

is supported by the area's highly strategic location for Bali cattle development, as there is an abundance of forage, agricultural byproducts, and household industrial waste—such as byproducts from tofu and tempeh production—available as livestock feed (Author's Observations, 2024). The recipients of Bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict come from groups of farmers and small-scale livestock farmers with limited economic resources. Nearly all of them rely primarily on dryland farming and seasonal agricultural work for their livelihood, with unstable incomes heavily dependent on planting and harvesting seasons. Their monthly income falls below the poverty line, making the provision of Bali cattle assistance a crucial opportunity to improve family well-being (Author's Observations, 2024).

The majority of Bali cattle aid recipients in Sawerigadi Subdistrict come from communities with low socioeconomic status. They generally work as dryland farmers and farm laborers with unstable incomes that are highly dependent on the planting season. Data indicates that most of them have low educational levels, having completed only elementary school or not even finishing elementary school. These limitations result in very limited access to information, technical training, and modern livestock management practices. Nevertheless, they maintain a strong enthusiasm for learning and improving their standard of living through the livestock sector (Author's Observations, 2024). Socially, communities in the recipient villages demonstrate strong communal solidarity. The culture of mutual aid is still upheld, evident in practices such as helping one another build pens, herding livestock, and sharing experiences in livestock care. This social support serves as a source of social capital that can underpin the success of livestock assistance programs. However, challenges such as a scarcity of forage land, limited livestock housing facilities, and insufficient technical guidance and market access remain significant obstacles on the ground (Author's Observations, 2024).

The assistance for raising Bali cattle in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency, comes from the Village Fund (ADD), which is managed by village officials for the empowerment of the village community. The first phase begins with the planning process, which is carried out through a Village Consultation Meeting (Musdes). During this meeting, the village community, together with the Village Consultative Body (BPD) and the village government, discuss priority needs, including the type and target recipients of the assistance provided. The results of the deliberation are then incorporated into the Village Government Work Plan (RKP Desa), which serves as the basis for drafting the Village Budget (APB Desa). Once the APB Desa is approved, the village government conducts a data collection process for potential aid recipients. This data collection is carried out collaboratively with village officials and community leaders, taking into account criteria such as economic conditions, social status, and other special circumstances. The data on potential recipients is then identified and validated to ensure that assistance is distributed fairly and reaches the intended beneficiaries. The next step is for the village head to designate the recipients through a Village Head Regulation (PER Kades) listing the names of the beneficiaries. Following this, the process of disbursing funds from the State General Treasury Account (RKUN) to the Village Treasury Account (RKD) is carried out in accordance with the disbursement categories established by the central and local governments, such as the distribution of Bali cattle breeding stock to empower communities in several villages within Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

The assistance is then distributed to the beneficiaries, such as community empowerment assistance in this case—Bali cattle breeding stock. Distribution is conducted transparently and accompanied by documentation including receipts, minutes of the event, and photos of the activity. The final stage is the accountability report, where the village government compiles a report on budget implementation and evidence of assistance distribution. This report is submitted to the regency/city government and will serve as material for evaluation, audits, and oversight by institutions such as the Regional Inspectorate or the State Audit Board (BPKP). The entire process is monitored by the community, the Village Council (BPD), and other

relevant parties to ensure that assistance from the village fund is truly received by the eligible residents in the villages of Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency (Author's Observations, 2024).

The Bali cattle assistance program, funded by the Village Fund Budget (ADD), aims to improve the economic well-being of the village community through the development of the livestock sector as a form of village community development. An evaluation of this program indicates that the beneficiaries have experienced various changes, both positive and negative. Beyond serving as a program to increase the population and income of the rural community, the Bali cattle assistance provided in Sawerigadi Subdistrict also reveals important social dynamics that warrant evaluation. Generally, beneficiaries demonstrate enthusiasm and dedication in raising livestock, which has led to increased motivation for livestock farming and additional household income. Some beneficiaries have successfully utilized the assistance to boost their income, fund their children's education, and meet household food needs.

However, an evaluation of the program's implementation indicates that not all recipients are able to manage the assistance optimally. Challenges remain, such as a lack of technical knowledge, feed shortages—particularly during the dry season—the absence of adequate housing, and limited access to animal health services. Furthermore, some community members sold their livestock before they had a chance to breed, highlighting the need for ongoing guidance and supervision. These findings indicate that the program's success is highly dependent on the socioeconomic readiness of the recipients as well as continuous technical and institutional support.

Based on field observations and discussions with several beneficiary households, nearly all recipients of the Bali cattle assistance program reported an increase in household income. This was particularly noted by families who previously had no source of income other than farming. The provision of cattle has created additional income opportunities, both through the sale of calves and the use of livestock manure as fertilizer for their farmland. However, despite these economic benefits, not all community members are able to manage the livestock assistance optimally. Some residents reported difficulties in providing feed, particularly during the dry season and prolonged rainy seasons. Others have not yet understood how to properly care for the livestock, resulting in suboptimal growth and productivity. Furthermore, some community members have simply sold the provided livestock without breeding them. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the results and impacts of the government program regarding the provision of Bali cattle in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency.

METHODS

This study was conducted from March to April 2025 in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency. The study locations were selected using purposive sampling, consisting of five villages in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency, that received Bali cattle assistance funded by village funds: Lakalamba Village (81 recipients), Lawada Jaya Village (35 recipients), Lombu Jaya Village (20 recipients), Kampo Bhalano Village (175 recipients), and Wakoila Village (22 recipients) as the villages receiving Bali cattle assistance through village funds from the 10 villages in Sawerigadi Subdistrict. The respondents in this study were determined through a census, comprising all recipients of Bali cattle assistance from the 5 villages, totaling 333 people.

The types and sources of data in this study are as follows: (1) Primary data, which is direct data obtained in the field through direct interviews with respondents using a questionnaire, such as respondent identity data and respondents' responses to research variables. (2) Secondary data, which is data obtained from institutions such as monographic data in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency.

The variables observed in this study are as follows: (1) Respondent characteristics, which include the identity of Bali cattle farmers, such as name, age, occupation, education, and cattle-raising experience; (2) Output (results), including an increase in the number of cattle, productive breeding stock, increased motivation for cattle raising, and improved cattle-raising knowledge; (3) Outcomes (benefits): increased income, increased population, and improved business management; and (4) Impact (effects): ability to finance education, ability to finance healthcare, ability to finance food needs, and ability to purchase transportation.

The data analysis used in this study to determine the impact of beef cattle assistance, particularly Bali cattle, on farmers through the village government program is descriptive analysis, specifically a frequency distribution table, which serves to describe the research variables (Ramadhan et al., 2024).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Profile

Age

Overall, the age structure of farmers and livestock breeders in Sawerigadi Subdistrict reflects a predominance of individuals in the productive age group with a high level of experience. A farmer's age refers to their age at the time of the study or when engaging in agricultural activities. The age categories of farmers refer to their age at the time of the study or are categorized based on their productive age. Farmers' ages may vary depending on the social, economic, and environmental conditions in which they live. The 0–15 age group indicates farmers who have not yet gained significant productive experience (Simamora & Luik, 2019).

The age distribution of cattle farmers in the productive age group, dominated by an average age of 36–45 years, indicates farmers with productive experience and still holding potential for continued growth (Ariningsih et al., 2022). The age category of livestock farmers over 66 years old indicates that these farmers have experienced a decline in productivity, with their physical abilities and learning capacity diminishing (Murwanto, 2008). The age groups of the farmers (respondents) are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Age Categories of Respondents Receiving Bali Cattle Assistance in Each Village in Sawerigadi Subdistrict

No.	Age Group	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	15-25 Years	16	4,80
2.	26-35 Years	90	27,02
3.	36-45 Years	92	27,62
4.	46-55 Years	59	17,71
5.	56-65 Years	61	18,31
6.	≥ 66 Years	15	4,50
Total		333	100,00

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 1 shows that the age categories of respondents receiving Bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict total 333 people, with the distribution allocated according to the capacity of each village in Sawerigadi Subdistrict. Thus, it can be seen that the productive age group dominates the 36–45 age bracket, as they are still at the peak of their productivity in running their livestock businesses and most have sufficient capital for their operations. The second most dominant age group is 26–35 years old; at this stage, most are in the early stages

of pursuing livestock farming, and a lack of capital is a major obstacle. The 15–25 age group represents the initial stage of livestock farming activities; most aid recipients in this age group are newly established households, so they are still in the learning phase, and their farming activities are not yet focused, often hindered by more promising alternative livelihoods. Meanwhile, for those aged 66 and above, a decline begins to occur in terms of productivity, physical ability, and the capacity to absorb new knowledge.

Educational Level

Educational level refers to the stages of education established based on the developmental stage of the learner, the objectives to be achieved, and the skills to be developed. Formal education instills values in an individual, particularly in accepting new concepts (Suhardjo, 2007). The educational levels in Indonesia consist of elementary school (SD), junior high school (SLTP), senior high school (SLTA), and higher education at universities (Sjaifudian, 2010). The highest level of education attained by farmers (respondents) in Sawerigadi Subdistrict is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Educational Level Categories of Respondents Receiving Bali Cattle Assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

No.	Education Level Category	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1	Tidak Tamat SD	96	28,83
2	SD	116	34,83
3	SLTP	59	17,72
4	SLTA	58	17,42
5	Perguruan Tinggi	4	1,20
Total		333	100,00

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 2 shows the educational attainment categories of livestock aid recipients, with the percentages for each category being 28.83% with no elementary school completion; 34.83% at the elementary school level; 17.72% junior high school; 17.42% senior high school; and 1.20% college, indicating that the majority of respondents have an elementary school education, while only a few have attained a bachelor's degree. The dominant educational level among the population in Sawerigadi Subdistrict is those who did not complete elementary school and elementary school graduates; the low level of education means that farming and livestock raising serve as the primary livelihood. Junior high school (SLTP) and senior high school (SLTA) graduates, at 17.72% and 17.42% respectively, are fairly numerous in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, but only a portion of them make livestock farming their primary occupation; for some, their primary occupation is as merchants, with livestock farming serving as a side job. Meanwhile, college graduates are mostly contract workers or civil servants (ASN) in specific government agencies and engage in farming and livestock raising as a side activity.

Family Dependents

The number of family dependents can influence a farming household's income (Youlla et al., 2024). The more family members who are dependents, the greater the needs that must be met. The number of dependents, particularly children, typically serves as a motivation for a family to work and generate income, so that it is not only the head of the household who works. The Central Statistics Agency classifies the number of dependents into three groups:

small families (1–3 people), medium-sized families (4–6 people), and large families (more than 6 people). The categories of the number of dependents for household heads in the study area are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Categories of Family Dependents Among Respondents Receiving Bali Cattle Assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

No.	Number of Dependents	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	1-3 People	101	30,33
2.	4-6 People	169	50,75
3.	More than 6 People	63	18,92
Total		333	100,00

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025.

Table 3 shows the categories of household dependents among aid recipients out of a total of 333 respondents. Households with 1–3 dependents numbered 101 (30.33%), those with 4–6 dependents numbered 169 (50.75%), and households with more than 6 dependents numbered 63 (18.92%). This data indicates that the majority of respondents have a relatively small number of dependents, namely 1–3 people, while about one-third have more than 6 dependents, reflecting the variation in family size in Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

Output (Results) of the Cattle Assistance Program

Number of Bali Cattle Provided

The number of Bali cattle (livestock assistance) received by households in Sawerigadi Subdistrict was one Bali cow per household. The cattle provided were breeding-ready Bali cows distributed across each village in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency. The distribution of the Bali cattle assistance provided in Sawerigadi Subdistrict is shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Distribution of Bali Cattle Assistance Received by Farmers in Each Village in Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

No.	Village/Subdistrict	Number of Cattle	Notes
1	Kampo Balano	175	SP
2	Lakalamba	81	SP
3	Wakoila	22	SP
4	Lombu Jaya	20	SP
5	Lawada Jaya	35	SP
Total		333	SP

Note: As per the Program (SP)

Table 4 shows the number of Bali cattle distributed in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, totaling 333 head across the subdistrict. The village with the highest number of cattle is Kampo Balano with 175 head (52.55%); this is due to the fact that the Kampo Balano village area has vast land potential that has not yet been optimally utilized. Therefore, the village government, through a Musrenbang meeting and with the agreement of the Kampo Balano village community, established livestock groups as a requirement for the disbursement of Bali cattle assistance. This was followed by Lakalamba with 81 head (24.32%), and Wakoila with 22 cows (6.61%). Lombu Jaya Village has 20 cows (6.01%), while Lawada Jaya has the lowest

number with 35 cows (10.51%), as the villages receiving Bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

These percentages reflect the uneven distribution of the cattle population among the villages in Sawerigadi Subdistrict; Kampo Balano Village has the largest number of cattle in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, the uneven distribution of aid allocations, and even some villages did not apply for Bali cattle assistance as a community empowerment initiative due to non-strategic regional conditions—land areas that do not meet the requirements for forage cultivation and the construction of Bali cattle barns.

Improvement of Livestock Farming Knowledge

Improvement in livestock farming knowledge is the process of increasing farmers' understanding, skills, and insights in managing livestock businesses more effectively and efficiently. Anggraini (2025) argues that knowledge improvement involves enhancing understanding resulting from an individual's perception of a specific object. The distribution of improvements in livestock farming knowledge following the receipt of livestock assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict is shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Distribution of Improvements in Livestock Farming Knowledge Following the Receipt of Livestock Assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

No.	Improvement in livestock farming knowledge	Before		After	
		Number (People)	Percentage (%)	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	There was an improvement	127	38,13	192	57,65
2.	There was no improvement	206	61,86	141	42,34
Total		333	100	333	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 5 shows the distribution of increased livestock farming knowledge in Sawerigadi Subdistrict: prior to receiving assistance, 127 people (38.13%) experienced an increase, while 206 people (61.86%) did not experience an increase in cattle farming knowledge. This occurred due to a lack of education and the influence of traditional farming practices, which are often passed down through generations. Meanwhile, after receiving assistance, 192 people (57.65%) experienced an increase, while 141 people (42.34%) did not experience an increase. Improvements in farmers' knowledge in Sawerigadi Subdistrict can be achieved through enhanced technical assistance and intensive extension services. According to Tasse et al. (2024), extension is one of the effective strategies for enhancing farmers' knowledge and skills in managing Bali cattle. Through extension, farmers can acquire knowledge about more efficient and sustainable husbandry practices.

Increased Motivation in Livestock Farming

Motivation is an internal or external drive that directs, propels, and sustains a person's behavior toward achieving a specific goal. Motivation can originate from within the individual (intrinsic motivation), such as curiosity, personal satisfaction, or the desire to grow, or from external factors (extrinsic motivation), such as rewards, recognition, or social pressure. Motivation plays a crucial role in determining an individual's level of effort, perseverance, and focus in carrying out an activity, and serves as a primary factor in achieving performance and

behavioral change. The distribution of increased livestock farming motivation following the receipt of livestock assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict is shown in Table 6.

Table 6. Distribution of Increased Livestock Farming Motivation Following the Receipt of Livestock Assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict.

No.	Improvement in livestock farming knowledge	Before		After	
		Number (People)	Percentage (%)	Number (People)	Percentage (%)
1.	There was an improvement	184	55,25	209	62,76
2.	There was no improvement	149	44,74	124	37,23
Total		333	100	333	100

Source: Processed Primary Data, 2025

Table 6 shows the distribution of changes in motivation for livestock farming prior to receiving assistance: 184 people (55.25%) reported an increase, while 149 people (44.74%) reported no increase. This is because livestock farming was only considered a side business rather than a commercial enterprise that could serve as a source of income. After receiving assistance, there was an increase in motivation for livestock farming among 209 people (62.76%) due to knowledge transfer through educational outreach, while those who did not experience an increase in livestock farming—totaling 124 people (37.23%)—were often found among the elderly and those whose primary occupation was not farming or livestock raising; consequently, they received less education and viewed livestock farming merely as a side activity.

Motivation for livestock farming in Sawerigadi Subdistrict can increase when the community has a desire to boost income through livestock farming. According to Rahman (2025), motivation is one of the factors influencing an individual's success. A person will achieve desired results in learning if they possess a desire to learn. Motivation serves as a driving force for achieving good outcomes. A person engages in an activity because of the motivation within them. High motivation in learning leads to optimal results.

Outcome (Benefits)

Population Growth

The development of the Bali cattle population owned by aid recipients in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency, during the 2018–2023 period showed a relatively positive trend due to population growth. Luthfi et al. (2024) reported that the availability of breeding stock supports population growth, as evidenced by the increasing number of productive female cattle year by year. Additionally, the Bali cattle owned by the community generally vary depending on the community's own capacity to manage and develop their livestock businesses. The development of cattle owned by communities receiving Bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi Subdistrict, West Muna Regency, from 2018 to 2023 is presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Summary of Bali Cattle Assistance, 2018–2023.

Year	Amount Of Help (tail)	Cows are reduced and increased.			Total Population Of Bali Cattle Assistance 2018-2022.		
		Born (tail)	Cut / off (tail)	For sale (tail)	Male (tail)	Female (tail)	Total (tail)
2018	103	0	0	0	0	103	103
2019	77	0	0	3	0	180	177
2020	5	102	16	2	59	207	266
2021	15	76	21	23	75	238	313
2022	71	158	24	33	209	276	485
2023	62	130	26	42	283	326	626
Total	333	466	87	103	283	326	609

Source: processed Data, 2025.

Table 7 shows the development of Bali bovine cattle population from 2018-2023 with a total number of 333 breeds. The assistance of cattle seeds is spread across five villages in Sawerigadi District. The beginning of aid expenditure in tahu 2018 as many as 103 productive cow breeds developed two years after producing 102 Bali cow breeds, then added to the 2019 output seeds as many as 77 and 2020 output seeds so that the total number of cattle breeders and tillers after deducting dead and slaughtered cows for personal needs and sold the remaining 266 cows. The seedlings that came out in 2019 were 77 cows, after being evaluated in 2021, they produced 76 cows, so that the total population of cows in 2021, which had been cut, died and sold, was 313 cows.

The cattle assistance seeds that were distributed in 2020 and evaluated in 2022 were the largest population increase compared to previous years, resulting in 158 cattle breeds, so that the number of cattle populations in 2020 that were evaluated in 2022 was 485 with a total of 209 males and 276 females after reducing the number of dead and slaughtered cattle to 24 and sold to 33 cows. This shows that Bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi District has experienced a significant increase in population. But there are still a number of livestock in these populations that are killed, slaughtered and sold, as reported by Ashari et al. (2021) the number of population is determined by the natural increase in livestock, mortality rate, rate of expenditure/slaughter and income of livestock.

In addition, to obtain maximum results in the maintenance of Bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency, improvements in business management need to be made as reported by Rusdiana et al. (2017) stated that efforts to increase beef cattle populations can be done by raising productive female cattle by implementing feed improvements, seeds, IB or natural mating, as well as good maintenance management and IB programs are one of the right choices that can be relied upon in increasing livestock populations.

Impact (Impact) On Bali Cattle Assistance

The bali cattle Assistance Program in the Sawerigadi District of West Muna regency, in addition to meeting the needs of national meat self-sufficiency, also aims to improve the welfare of the community, especially Sawerigadi District, which means that the local government emphasizes the livestock sector as one of the steps that can meet and pay attention to the ability to meet the needs of education, health, food and the ability to finance other household needs.

Ability to finance education and health

With the development of cattle breeding assistance in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency becomes a savings to pay for education and savings on treatment costs when livestock owners are sick. Before getting some help from the community in financing education only until the end of Elementary School, junior high or high school, due to limited financial ability to finance education such as financing children to enter college and the cost of children in the state servant test. After developing livestock assistance seeds, the livestock becomes education and health savings.

So with the bali cattle assistance program, it can increase people's income, especially in financing education and health needs in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency, as many as 227 people (58%) can afford Family Health Education and as many as 106 people cannot afford family education and health needs. Based on the results of the study that after the bali cattle assistance program from the village government in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency, the recipient community can largely meet the educational and health needs of the family from the assistance provided. This is due to the development of bali cattle assistance provided.

Clothing and food needs

Clothing is clothing that is needed by humans as cultured beings. Clothing serves as protection from heat and cold. Over time the function of clothing changes, namely to provide comfort in accordance with the types of needs such as work clothes, home clothes, to sleep and so on. Food is the greatest need of mankind. Food is needed by humans quantitatively and qualitatively. As for the ability to finance clothing and food needs of bali cattle beneficiaries after assistance was given in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency, as many as 227 people (58%) were able to finance clothing and food needs, and as many as 106 people (42%) were unable to finance family clothing and food needs.

Based on the results of research that after the bali cattle assistance program, most of the beneficiaries have not been able to meet the needs of clothing in the form of clothing this is because the beneficiaries are only able to buy once a year. According to Deni (2015) states that clothing has the limits of ability by nature, and will be worn out and no longer fit to wear in a few months. Therefore, the level of ability to buy once a year reflects the real condition of the community lack of access to adequate clothing after being given assistance bali cattle proceeds from selling cattle partly into the cost of buying decent clothes.

Home Renovation Financing

Home is a primary need that must be met before other secondary needs. Therefore, the socio-economic life of a community can be seen from their housing conditions. One of the influences of the bali cattle Assistance program in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency is the ability to finance house renovations, thus the socio-economic conditions of the recipient communities are expected to improve from year to year. This indicator can be seen from the condition of the recipient community's house which is relatively better than the previous situation as many as 227 people (58%) were helped in financing building a permanent house although the appearance is not too luxurious and the size is not too wide but with the development of livestock assistance the economic conditions for building a house are helped, and as many as 106 people (42%) are only able to renovate their house so that it looks better and habitable. Based on the results of research that most of the beneficiaries have not been able to meet the needs in financing the needs of home renovation this is because the beneficiaries make raising livestock as a side job.

Means Of Transportation

The need for transportation is a derivative need that arises from the demand for other commodities. Demand for work, school, shopping or other activities require mobility called transportation. Transportation is formed from the components of facilities, infrastructure and people, all that is in these components must be well organized to create a good transportation system. The ability to finance the purchase of transportation needs such as motorcycles. Recipients of bali cattle assistance in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency as many (58%) are able to buy transportation facilities such as motorcycles although some of the transportation purchased is used motorcycles, and as many (42%) are not able to buy new transportation facilities and are only able to finance the purchase of talent materials for transportation kekabun, livestock locations, and other activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the evaluation of the bali cattle Assistance program in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency, it can be concluded that the government program related to Bali cattle procurement assistance in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency was successful. It is said to have succeeded because it experienced an increase in the population, which was originally distributed by 333 seeds in 2018-2023, growing to 609 tails, consisting of 283 males and 326 females. The government Program through the assistance of Bali cattle procurement in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency has a positive impact on the recipient community towards : (a) financing education and health; (b) meeting the needs of clothing and food; (c) house renovation; (d) financing transportation facilities; and; (I) the livestock population is increasing. Suggestions that can be given are that further research should be carried out related to the development of public welfare after receiving the bali cattle Assistance program in Sawerigadi District, West Muna regency. Then the study is expected to be able to dissect the problems that occur in the recipient community comprehensively for the long-term sustainability of the program both in terms of livestock business sustainability, aspects of improving ecology, and changes in social conditions that occur in the community.

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