

## Evaluation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Distribution Program in Toari Village, Kolaka Regency

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the process of evaluating the Non-Cash Food Assistance Distribution Program in Toari Village, Toari Sub-district, Kolaka Regency. The BPNT Program aims to reduce the burden of KPM expenditure by fulfilling some of the food needs and providing food with balanced nutrition to KPM. This research uses descriptive research methods with a qualitative approach. The data used in this study consisted of secondary data and primary data sourced from 12 informants. Data collection techniques are interviews and documentation. The qualitative data analysis technique uses data reduction, data display (presentation), and conclusion drawing. The results showed that the BPNT program was ineffective because the unscheduled recipient schedule and KPM did not meet the criteria. In terms of equity, this program has not been evenly distributed to people experiencing poverty because the recipient data is still rarely evaluated, and the BPNT program needs to be right on target. So far, some people are still classified as poor but do not receive assistance.

### Keywords:

Evaluation; BPNT, Non-Cash Food Assistance

### INTRODUCTION

One of the programs issued by the government for poverty reduction is to protect the community through the social assistance of the rice distribution program for low-income families. The rice distribution program for low-income families is a food subsidy as an effort from the government to improve food security for low-income families. RASKIN distribution has been started since 1998. In 2015, the Indonesian Minister of Social Affairs, Khofifah Indar Parawasa, changed the name of the Raskin government program to Beras Sejahtera (RASTRA). The change in the name of the Raskin Program to Rastra is to change the thinking of the community who previously identified this rice to help the poor to subsidized rice used to change people's lives to be more prosperous. In addition to changing the program's name, the Ministry of Social Affairs also changed the concept of the assistance program. Initially, the distribution of the program was charged a fee, but now it is free of charge. Then, in 2016, through an open meeting, the president discussed the distribution of aid electronically, so a Presidential Regulation was issued in 2017, number 63, which regulates the "Distribution of Social Assistance in Non-Cash".

Based on these considerations, President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) has signed Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 63/2017 on Non-Cash Distribution of Social Assistance. Furthermore, in 2018 a ministerial regulation was issued, namely Permensos No. 11/2018 concerning the Distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Distribution Program, commonly called BPNT, is a new program to replace the Rastra Program. The initiative to distribute non-cash food assistance implemented in 2017 was only carried out in selected cities with adequate access and facilities, while the rest still used the in-kind pattern (Rastra).

The Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph 1 Number 20 of 2019 concerning the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance says that "Social Assistance is assistance in the form of money,

goods, or services to a person, family, group or community that is poor, incapable and or vulnerable to social risk". The BPNT program is part of the poverty reduction program in the first cluster, which is about family-based social protection activities to meet the basic needs of underprivileged people.

The BPNT distribution process cannot be separated from the Integrated Referral Service System (SLRT/facilitator) assistance. This SLRT was developed by the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia through the Directorate General of Social Empowerment in Districts/Cities and Social Welfare Centers (Puskesmas) in Villages/Kelurahan, which is designated as one of the targets in the Sector of Equity and Poverty Reduction. The SLRT helps identify the needs of the poor and vulnerable, make referrals, and monitor the handling of complaints to ensure they are adequately addressed. It connects them with social protection and poverty reduction programs organized by the government, both central, provincial, and district/city governments, according to their needs. The objective of the SLRT is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the social protection system to reduce poverty, vulnerability, and inequality.

Based on several previous studies, such as those conducted by (Agustina & Megawati, 2022) on the Evaluation of the BPNT Policy in the Mojokerto district, it can be said that the implementation of the BPNT policy has been optimal because the positive impact of the BPNT program is vast. The results of the policy can help underprivileged people meet their food needs. The distribution of the BPNT Program is right on target by the applicable provisions. Although the community's economy has remained the same, this assistance can meet the food needs of the underprivileged community. (Julianto, 2020). Another similar study shows that the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the BPNT Program in Batu City has implemented the principles of monitoring and evaluation. It has been running well and is considered to be on target so that it can accelerate the implementation of poverty reduction. (Wiwit et al., 2020).

Implementing BPNT through E-Warong in several cities, such as Tanjungpinang, is optimal. However, KPM needs to be more empowered in running the E-Warong program because they have to compete with private parties, namely Bank Himbara (BNI) agents. (Pramesti et al., 2019). However, the distribution of non-cash social assistance using the banking system can support the productive behavior of beneficiaries and increase program transparency and accountability for ease of control, monitoring, and reducing irregularities. (Fadlurrohman et al., 2020). The distribution of BPNT in e-Warong is a form of community economic strengthening for both beneficiaries, e-Warong, and the community around e-Warong as providers or producers of food needs. (Putra et al., 2022)

However, some previous studies mentioned that the implementation of BPNT has not been optimal, such as the one conducted (Ambaryani et al., 2021).. The non-optimal implementation of BPNT is caused by various things, including implementing the BPNT program, which has not been used by the BPNT guidebook as a guideline in implementing the program, with several stages: socialization, registration, distribution, and payment. (Nabila et al., 2021). In other words, the BPNT program cannot be implemented according to the existing SOP because some still do not understand the BPNT program. (Muslim et al., 2019). As a result, the impact of implementing the BPNT program in poverty reduction has not been optimal, such as in Nanggalo District, Padang City (Laurentcia & Yusran, 2021). In Merak Batin Village,

the implementation of the BPNT program has also not been able to meet the 6T Indicators, namely, Right Target, Right Amount, Right Time, Right Quality, Right Price, and Right Administration (Hasimi, 2020).

Based on initial observations, the Non-Cash Food Assistance program has also been implemented in Kabupaten Kolaka, precisely in Toari Village, Toari Sub-district. The implementation of non-cash food assistance started running approximately two years ago. The non-cash food assistance in Toari Village is expected to reduce poverty and improve the quality of human resources, namely education, health, and social welfare for the poor in Toari Village. However, this is inversely proportional to the implementation of assistance in Toari Village. The implementation of the non-cash food assistance program (BPNT) has not been able to have a positive impact on underprivileged communities, especially in Toari Village. This condition is caused by several things, including the distribution of non-cash food assistance programs that are not on target. To further examine the running of a program and the causes of the related problems described above, the author is interested in conducting research titled "Evaluation of the Non-Cash Food Assistance Distribution Program in Toari Village, Toari District, Kolaka Regency."

### **METHOD**

This research uses a qualitative descriptive research approach. The location used by researchers is in Toari Village, Toari Sub-district, Kolaka Regency. Toari Village comprises five hamlets: The first hamlet is Tanjung Harapan, the second is Pabbiring, the third is Wulende, the fourth is Toari, and the fifth is the border. The reason for choosing Toari Village as the research location is because Toari Village is the village where the researcher lives, making it easier for researchers to dig up information related to this research.

The informants in this research are 1) Integrated Referral Service System (SLRT)/ Toari Village BPNT Program facilitator; 2) Head of the Poor Handling Division; 3) Toari Village Officials; 4) BPNT Regional Coordinator; 5) TKSK Social Assistance Facilitator; 6) E-warong and Toari Village Community.

The data sources in this research are primary data and secondary data. Primary data in this study is obtained directly from research informants through interviews using tools such as interview guidelines, a tape recorder, or previously prepared paper. Secondary data in this study is obtained through documentation studies, books, newspapers, papers, archives, and other documents related to the problem under study.

Data collection techniques use observation, interview, and documentation methods. Observations were made directly by visiting the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program management to obtain the data and information needed and not forgetting to take documentation for archives. The interview used was unstructured or what can be called an in-depth interview. In this in-depth interview technique, interviews are conducted with questions that are "Open-ended" and lead to the depth of information, and are conducted in a way that is not formally structured in order to explore the views of the subject under study about many things that are very useful to be the basis for further and in-depth information calls. Therefore, in this case, the subject under study acts more as an informant than a respondent.

This research utilizes documents in the village office, which are used as

reinforcement for the information researchers get. Documentation can be seen in strengthening the results of observations and interviews in the form of BPNT program recipient data, card form, and data on the number of e-warong. The data that has been collected is then analyzed in 3 ways, namely reducing data, presenting data, and then drawing conclusions.

In this study, the measurement of the evaluation of an activity uses the theory put forward by Dunn (Wiwit et al., 2020). The program evaluation includes five aspects: Effectiveness, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and accuracy.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this research in the form of an evaluation of the BPNT program will be described in five aspects, as mentioned in the methods section. In these five aspects, we will describe some of the interview results from the six groups of informants.

### Effectiveness

The following are the results of interviews with several informants:

1	KD, 40 years old as SLRT, said that: "The BPNT program in Toari Village has reached a level of success in fulfilling KPM food. Although it has not been fully maximized, it has been able to reduce the expenditure burden of the BPNT KPM by fulfilling some of their food needs." (April 08, 2021)
2	DW, 53 years old as the head of the Division, also added: "The objectives of establishing the BPNT program, namely reducing the burden of KPM expenses, providing food with balanced nutrition to KPM, providing food on time, in the right amount, and so on. In my opinion, have reached the level of success that has become the goal of the establishment of BPNT" (July 01, 2021).
3	IL 26 years old as a Village Official also said that : "Actually, it has been able to help the food needs of the community, especially KPM, although it has not been fully successful. There are still some KPM whose assistance is not included in their electronic cards so that their food assistance is sometimes not received that month. They have to wait again until the next month until the assistance is disbursed even though they really need the assistance, but in the following month KPM will receive double assistance. In terms of the list of beneficiaries, in my opinion, it is not right on target, finally the purpose of the establishment of BPNT cannot be achieved" (April 09, 2021).
4	BR 29 years old, as the social assistance coordinator, added that: "KPM data is obtained from DTKS (integrated social welfare data) which is directly determined by the minister of finance through the channeling bank. The channeling bank submits the data to the Social Affairs Office through me as the coordinator. The Social Affairs Office through the regional coordinator distributes BNBA to social assistance assistants in the field and then the social assistance assistant submits it to e-warong. This BNBA is the basis for e-warong to distribute the assistance to KPM". (June 24, 2021)
5	JN, 52 years old as the TSKS assisting Bansos, also added, "In terms of food selection, the Social Agency gives freedom to e-warong to choose food suppliers for the distribution of BPNT to KPM. The selection of suppliers is done so that the food that will be distributed is of good quality" (June 25, 2021).
6	WH, 43 years old, as a BPNT recipient community, also believes that: "The BPNT program is beneficial for my needs, especially eggs, because my child likes to eat eggs, so with the BPNT program, the need for eggs every month can be fulfilled. Even if there is spending on other foodstuffs, it is no longer much". (April 15, 2021).

Program effectiveness can be achieved with operational capabilities in implementing programs that are by previously set goals. The success of a program can be seen from the process and mechanism of an activity carried out in the field. The BPNT program is a form of implementing social protection and poverty

reduction whose recipients are prioritized to the Family Hope Program (PKH) recipients. This program involves all development sectors, and the success of the BPNT program is aimed at overcoming the problem of poverty.

The BPNT program in Toari Village can be said to be ineffective because this program is not by the mechanism that should be carried out by the BPNT program implementers, starting from the unscheduled schedule of beneficiaries and KPM that does not match the criteria. However, the benefits of the BPNT program are very much felt and beneficial for the recipients. However, there are still obstacles experienced by BPNT program implementers in Toari Village.

The benefits of the BPNT program are:

- a. Food security at the BPNT KPM level is also a mechanism for social protection and poverty reduction.
- b. Efficiency of social assistance distribution.
- c. Community access to financial and banking services.
- d. Cashless transactions.
- e. Economic growth in the region, especially micro and small businesses in trade.

The interview results conclude that the BPNT program in Toari Village is ineffective because some people have assistance not included in their electronic cards. Furthermore, the program has also yet to be well realized, especially since the list of beneficiaries is not on target. This statement is almost the same as what was stated by (Ambaryani et al., 2021). In their research, it is said that the poor realization of BPNT is due to several problems, including implementers not understanding the general guidelines well and the recipient data needing to be updated. This statement is also the same as what was expressed by (Hasimi, 2020) that not updating the recipient data causes the recipients of the assistance to not be on target. However, the benefits of the BPNT program are very much felt and beneficial for the recipients.

### **Sufficiency**

Appropriateness/adequacy is the fulfillment of needs or the satisfaction of wants. In addition, how far achieving the desired results solves the problem of receiving food assistance provided by the government by jostling because of queuing. Replaced with electronic-based assistance that makes it easier for the community. They can choose which stall to shop at and choose the quality of rice they want in the e-warong. The following are excerpts from several informant interviews:

- 1 KD, 40 years old as SLRT BPNT of Toari Village, said that:  
"In my opinion, BPNT assistance is sufficient to fulfill the food needs of KPM every month. Although not completely, it can at least reduce the burden of KPM BPNT expenditure by fulfilling some of the food needs with balanced nutrition." (April 08, 2021)
- 2 DW, 53 years old As the head of the field, also argued that :  
"In terms of solving the problem of KPM's food needs, this assistance has not been able to solve the problem, but it has been able to help some of KPM's food needs and has been able to reduce their burden a little each month with this BPNT assistance" (July 1, 2021).
- 3 AS 28 years old as a Toari Village official who said that:  
"Although the BPNT program is only around Rp. 200,000 per month can reduce the burden of KPM BPNT expenses each month. The beneficiary community has been quite helped by this assistance, especially for people who are less fortunate." (April 09, 2021)



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- 4 BR, 29 years old as the BPNT Regional Coordinator, argued that:  
"In my opinion, this assistance can fulfill the food needs of the community, as I saw and heard when KPM collected the assistance they always said that this assistance was very helpful. However, indeed the assistance worth 200 thousand / month cannot be sufficient for KPM in a month because the number of families for each KPM is different. Even though it is not that much, it can reduce their monthly expenses." (June 24, 2021)
  - 5 JN, 52 years old, as a TSKS social assistance companion, also believes that: "BPNT assistance worth 200,000 / month has been able to meet some of the community's food needs with the assistance of 10 kg of rice, 1 rack of eggs, and 1 kg of chicken meat which is a nutritionally balanced food given to KPM BPNT" (June 25, 2021).
  - 6 In contrast to the opinion of SM, 30 years old as a BPNT recipient community in Toari Village, who said that :  
"In my opinion, the BPNT program has not been able to improve the standard of living for KPM because as we know, goods and food are now very expensive. With the assistance of 200 thousand per month, KPM will get approximately 10 kg of rice, 1 shelf of eggs and ½ kg of chicken. This food can only meet the needs of the community for approximately 1 week / KK. Especially during the current pandemic where it is very difficult for people to find work. Then how can the standard of living be improved." (April 15, 2021)
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From the interviews above, the BPNT program is sufficient to meet the food needs of the KPM community even though it has not been fully met. In addition, there are different opinions, but the more dominant one is that the BPNT program has not been able to improve the community's standard of living. However, it has been conducive to reducing the burden of KPM BPNT expenses by fulfilling some of the food needs they receive each month. This result is also in line with the research results (Julianto, 2020) which state that although the community's economy has remained the same, this assistance can fulfill the food needs of the underprivileged community.

The BPNT program generally helps people unable to meet their food needs by fulfilling some food needs, such as rice, eggs, and chicken, which the KPM community receives monthly. In this case, the BPNT Program is sufficient to meet the needs of the poor, but only partially because the BPNT Program, with an assistance amount of Rp. 200,000 / month is said to be unable to meet the community's needs in a month, considering the number of KPM families that vary.

However, when viewed by the average KPM, they already feel helped by the BPNT assistance from the government. The KPM community hopes that assistance can be added, such as flour, oil, and sugar. The purpose of the establishment of the BPNT program is:

- a. Reducing the expenditure burden of KPM BPNT through partial fulfillment of food needs.
- b. Providing food with balanced nutrition to BPNT KPM.
- c. Provide food with the right target, right time, right amount, right quality, right price, and proper administration.
- d. Provide more choice and control to BPNT KPM in meeting food needs.

### Equalization

The equality in question is whether this non-cash food assistance has been evenly distributed to the poor. The following are the results of interviews with several informants.

KD, 40 years old as SLRT BPNT of Toari Village, also gave an opinion that:

"BPNT assistance is direct assistance from the government whose recipient rules are directly stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia number 20 of 2019 concerning the distribution of non-cash food assistance. In the distribution of BPNT, there are also SOPs that regulate the distribution stages. Starting from the channeling bank, Beneficiary Families, parties involved in distribution, and the distribution mechanism. All activities in the BPNT program certainly have predetermined rules". (April 08, 2021)

DW, 53 years old As the head of the field, also argued that:

"In a program, certain criteria must be in selecting beneficiaries, especially BPNT. For the BPNT program, all implementations always have certain rules, starting from the rules for beneficiaries, the formation of e-warong, etc. That rules is done so that this program runs as it should". (July 1, 2021)

In contrast to the opinion of IL 26 years Toari Village Official, who said that :

"In my opinion, the recipients of BPNT assistance are not in accordance with the rules or requirements of BPNT recipients. As we know, the recipients' requirements are the poor and disadvantaged, but there are still many poor people who should receive BPNT but are not registered as recipients of BPNT or other assistance." (April 09, 2021)

BR, 29 years old as the regional coordinator of BPNT, added that:

"Yes, there are separate rules in the BPNT program but these rules are directly from the center because this assistance is indeed directly from the center so the rules are all in the regulation of the minister of social affairs of the Republic of Indonesia no 20 of 2019 concerning the distribution of non-cash food assistance" (24 July 2021).

SL, 35 years old, as the owner of E-warong also believes that:

"As I see it, there are indeed recipients who are not in accordance with the rules. Because some of the people who come to collect assistance at my stall, if I pay attention, there are people who can be said to be well-off but also receive BPNT assistance. I said this because I saw the clothes and the vehicle they used when they came to collect the assistance." (April 13, 2021)

WH, 43 years old as a BPNT recipient community, said that:

"Recipients of assistance are indeed not in accordance with the rules because there are still many poor or disadvantaged people like me who do not receive BPNT or other assistance, even though they really need help to meet their daily needs." (April 15, 2021)

From the interview results above, the recipients of BPNT assistance have not been following the rules that have been determined. This condition is because there are still many poor people who should receive this assistance, but instead, they do not receive any assistance at all. Moreover, the people who receive BPNT assistance can be said to be well-off people because they have cars and suitable houses.

This BPNT program has not been evaluated optimally, as seen from the number of recipients each year. In 2018, the number of recipients was 163, and in 2019, the number of recipients remained the same at 163 people. Moreover, in 2020, the number of recipients was 133, and in 2021 there were 136 people. Reduction in recipients only occurs when the data is invalid, the recipient dies, and the recipients are added due to BPNT deposits. The evaluation of the recipient data has not been replaced. At the same time, many people are still not well-off but do not receive assistance, and many BPNT recipients are classified as well-off people but still receive assistance. The followings are the criteria and requirements for BPNT program recipients:

- a. BPNT participants must be KPM listed in PPKS data and data on social assistance recipients and empowerment sourced from integrated social welfare data.
- b. KPM BPNT is prioritized for participants of the Family Hope program listed in PPKS data and data on recipients of social assistance and empowerment sourced from integrated social welfare data.

### Responsiveness

The following are the results of interviews with several informants regarding the form of government sensitivity and ability to organise services. Are the results of this non-cash food assistance program policy satisfactory or not? *Satisfaction* is an adequate criterion for the program's success in meeting user needs.

KD, 40 years old as SLRT BPNT in Toari Village, said that :

"BPNT in Toari Village has been implemented since October 2018, with a list of 136 KPM recipients. So far, the community response has been satisfied with the BPNT program because it can reduce their expenses each month. And they are also satisfied with the food they receive, especially with the amount of assistance that always increases from Rp. 110,000 and now to Rp. 200,000." (April 08, 2021)

DW is 53 years old. As the head of the field also said that:

"In terms of obstacles in this program, the disbursement schedule is erratic and there are still frequent cases of low-quality foodstuffs that are still distributed to agents in the villages. So that sometimes the community complains about the food they receive. However, for now, foodstuffs with low quality will be returned to the supplier to be replaced with better foodstuffs". (July 1, 2021)

SL, 35 years old as the owner of E-warong, also believes that :

"Talking about obstacles, the obstacles in this BPNT program are the disbursement schedule, which is always incorrect, and there are still many KPM whose assistance is always empty on their electronic cards so that KPM also always complains. Especially when KPM really needs the food." (April 13, 2021)

In line with NR, 28 years old as a BPNT recipient community said that:

"With the BPNT program, the monthly shopping expenses are reduced. I can consume the food for a long time, especially for a family like mine with only 3 people in the house. Moreover, the food given is quite a lot." (April 15, 2021)

From the interview results above, it can be concluded that the community's response to BPNT assistance is different. For those who receive it, it is conducive, but for the poor who do not receive assistance, they certainly feel that this assistance needs to be run by existing regulations. The BPNT facilitator in Toari village still needs to pay more attention to the people who deserve this assistance. There are still poor people who need to be touched by the assistance and could be said to be able to get this assistance.

The complaint management services in the BPNT program are:

- KPM BPNT, the community, and stakeholders can submit complaints about implementing the BPNT program.
- Complaints are submitted to the provincial, district, and city food social assistance coordination teams, channeling banks, or BPNT implementing personnel.
- Complaints can be submitted through the national public service complaint management system of the People's Online Aspiration and Complaint Service, which can be accessed at <https://www.lapor.go.id>



Are the results of this non-cash food assistance program policy satisfactory? Satisfaction is an effective criterion for the program's success in meeting user needs. The community feels satisfaction with the quality of the product or service produced. The higher the quality of the products and services provided, the higher the satisfaction felt by users, which can lead to benefits for the institution.

Recipient groups of the BPNT program have felt satisfaction because it can reduce KPM's monthly expenses. However, people who did not receive assistance were dissatisfied because existing procedures did not implement the BPNT program. The assistance is intended for the poor, but there are still poor people who do not receive assistance.

### **Accuracy**

Accuracy is when the program objectives or expected results are by government priorities in meeting community needs with accuracy indicators in Toari Village.

K.D., 40 years old as SLRT of Toari village, said that:

"As a BPNT facilitator in Toari Village, I think this program has been right on target, which is intended for people who receive PKH and other poor people, incapable and vulnerable to social risks." (April 08, 2021)

In contrast to the opinion of IL 26 years old as a Village Official who said that :

"This program has not been well-targeted and the recipients can almost be said to be well-off. For example, a BPNT recipient named S.M. 30 years old can be said to be well-off because she has a truck and a permanent house. Meanwhile, the person who does not receive BPNT named H.H. 50th is a poor old widow whose income only depends on coconuts which are harvested every 3 months with meager results." (April 09, 2021)

D.W., 53 years old as the Head of the field, also argued that :

"The parties involved in achieving the accuracy of targeting in this BPNT program are regional coordinators, TSKS social assistance assistants in each sub-district, SLRT in villages, e-warong as a distributor of assistance and community participation in this program is also one of the parties involved in achieving the accuracy of the BPNT target" (July 01, 2021).

JN, 52 years old as the TSKS social assistance companion, also added that :

"for the parties involved in the accuracy of the targeting of this program cannot be separated from the assistance of TSKS social assistance assistants, Korda, SLRT, and e-warong who are agents in the distribution of basic food assistance" (24 June 2021).

SL, 35 years old as the owner of E-warong, also added the opinion that :

"In terms of achieving the accuracy of the target of the BPNT program, the relevant party must be KD 40th because he is the SLRT / BPNT facilitator in Toari Village. If like me, I am only the owner of the E-warong, my job is only to distribute aid to the KPM community, the rest for data collection of the list of beneficiaries is the SLRT/facilitator of Toari Village". (April 13, 2021)

NR, 26 years old as a BPNT recipient, also said that :

"This program has not been right on target. As a beneficiary, I also feel that this assistance has not been carried out by the established rules. This program

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should be evaluated thoroughly so that the program runs on target and by applicable regulations." (April 15, 2021)

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From the statement above, it can be concluded that the BPNT program in Toari village has not been right on target because there are still beneficiaries who are classified as well-off but still receive assistance. Some poor people need food assistance but do not get assistance from this BPNT program. Moreover, the most dominant related party in the targeting of this program is the SLRT / BPNT facilitator in Toari Village.

Regarding the accuracy of a program, we can see whether this program is helpful in helping the community so that it leads to the target given whether it is appropriate. From the results of the interview above, we can see that the data on BPNT recipients is not on target because some of the beneficiaries belong to the well-off community. Meanwhile, there are still poor people who need assistance but are not registered as beneficiaries. This condition is the same as the results of research (Hasimi, 2020) in Merak Batin Village, South Lampung. Hasimi suggested that the well-off community who are still receiving assistance should immediately return their cards and not receive any more assistance so that people experiencing poverty can really feel the benefits of BPNT.

There is a need for improvement in this program, namely by updating population data more frequently. This opinion is in line with research (Fanny & Megawati, 2022) which states that in the communication indicator, obstacles were found related to the lack of delivery and synchronization of data between devices in the village, which resulted in BPNT recipient data not being updated. The village government should pay more attention to the completeness of the files and collect them on time. For food availability, more MSMEs should be involved to avoid delays in BPNT distribution if MSME actors have not harvested.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the evaluation of the BPNT program in Toari Village, the following conclusions can be drawn:

**Effectiveness:** The BPNT program has not been effective because it is not in accordance with the mechanisms that should be implemented. Nevertheless, the benefits of the program are felt by beneficiaries, although there are still obstacles to its implementation.

**Sufficiency:** The BPNT program has partially met the food needs of beneficiaries, although not entirely. The program objective of providing nutritionally balanced food to BPNT beneficiaries has been partially achieved.

**Equity:** The program has not been equitable in distributing assistance to people experiencing poverty. There are still poor people who have not received assistance. In contrast, those who should not meet the criteria have instead received assistance, indicating that the implementation of the program is not in accordance with the rules.

**Responsiveness:** Community responses to the program varied. Those who received assistance felt that it helped them reduce their expenses, but those who did not receive assistance felt that the program did not work according to the rules. The BPNT facilitators also pay little attention to those who should be receiving assistance.

**Accuracy:** The BPNT program has not been well-targeted as there are beneficiaries who do not meet the criteria for being poor, while those who should receive assistance do not, indicating that the selection of beneficiaries has not been optimal.

Overall, although the BPNT program benefits some communities, there are still significant shortcomings in its implementation. Improvements in the distribution mechanism, beneficiary selection, and stricter supervision are needed so that this program can run effectively, equitably, and on target in accordance with the objectives and rules that have been set.

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