



The Effectiveness of Rice for The Prosperous Population Program and Non-Cash Food Assistance (Case Study in Sikayu Village, Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District)

Rezqyana Ayu Pertiwi*, Raden Rara Aulia Qonita and Joko Sutrisno

Department of Agribusiness, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: rezqyanaayu@gmail.com

Abstract

Food aid program policy is made to overcome poverty problem in Indonesia. This policy always changes year by year to improve the effectiveness of the program. This research aims to determine the effectiveness of Rice for the Prosperous Population Program (*Bansos Rastra*) and Non-Cash Food Assistance (*BPNT*) in Sikayu Village, Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District, Central Java Province with 6T indicators or 6 indicators of accuracy, including accurate on target, accurate on price, accurate on amount, accurate on time, accurate on quality and accurate on administration. The basic method of this research is descriptive method. The location of this research is determined intentionally. Sampling is done by purposive sampling technique. The analysis was carried out using the results criteria approach. The effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* program is based on *Bansos Rastra* General Guidelines 2018, while the effectiveness measurement of *BPNT* program is based on *BPNT* General Guidelines 2018. The effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* program, which is based on the achievement of the objectives according to *Bansos Rastra* General Guidelines 2018, is said to be ineffective as there is one out of the four points of purpose which is not achieved, namely the point of aid distribution conducted every month. The effectiveness of *BPNT* program in Sikayu Village based on the 6T indicator reaches 100% since all indicators have been fulfilled. The effectiveness of *BPNT* program based on the goals achievement is in accordance with *BPNT* General Guidelines 2018 which is said to be effective as all objectives have been achieved.

Keywords: aid, food, non-cash, rice

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INTRODUCTION

Food aid program is one of the government's policies to overcome the problem of poverty in Indonesia. The policy has begun since the monetary crisis in 1998 and continued to develop year by year. The first food aid program was Special Market Operation (*Operasi Pasar Khusus, OPK*), which was subsequently replaced by Rice for the Poor (*Beras Miskin, Raskin*) program in 2002-2015, Rice Subsidy Program for Low-Income Communities in 2016, Prosperous

Rice Subsidy Program (*Beras Sejahtera, Rastra*) in 2017 and Rice for the Prosperous Population Program (*Bantuan Sosial Beras Sejahtera, Bansos Rastra*) as a transitional program as well as Non-Cash Food Assistance (*Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai, BPNT*) in 2018. In general, these programs provide food aid in the form of rice at low prices every month for poor households who fulfill the criteria.

Bansos Rastra is a social aid program in the form of medium quality rice to Beneficiary

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Families (*Keluarga Penerima Manfaat, KPM*) amounting to 10 kg per month without being charged with redemption fees. *Bansos Rastra* aims to reduce the burden of expenditure and improve access of the poor through meeting the basic food needs which are their basic rights. The benefits of *Bansos Rastra* are to increase food security at *KPM* level as well as a mechanism for social protection and poverty reduction, increase food access both physically (rice is available at Distribution Points/Sharing Points) and economically (distributed without the price/cost of ransom) to *KPM*, form a market for the production of rice farming, stabilize rice prices in the market, control inflation through government intervention, maintain national food stocks and help economic growth in the region.

BPNT has a system that is different from a subsidy-patterned food aid program, namely the distribution of social aid with a banking system in the form of non-cash money (IDR 110,000 per *KPM* per month) to buy rice and chicken eggs in the nearest *e-warong*. *BPNT* program is launched as an effort to distribute food aid, which has been initiated through *Raskin* program, to be more targeted, precise in number and on time. It is expected that *BPNT* can provide the program beneficiaries the freedom to choose the type, quality, price and place to buy food. The aim of *BPNT* program is to reduce the expenditure burden of *KPM* through fulfilling some food needs, provide more balanced nutrition to *KPM*, increase the accuracy of targets and timing of receipt of food aid for *KPM*, provide choice and control to *KPM* in meeting food needs, and encourage the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

This research examines *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* programs in terms of their suitability with the objectives written in *Bansos Rastra* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018b) and *BPNT* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018a) also the fulfillment of the results criteria measured using the 6T indicators or 6 indicators of accuracy, including accurate on target, accurate on price, accurate on amount, accurate on time, accurate on quality and accurate on administration. This research can be used as an evaluation material for *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* as well as a reference for decision making related to food social aid in the future. Evaluation of government policies including food aid policies is important to do because the success of the program can be

examined by assessing the achievement of the program objectives that have been formulated. If the achievement of goals has been measured, then things which are not in line with expectations can be found. Furthermore, the government will also be able to improve food aid programs in the future.

There are some differences found in this research compared to the previous studies. The results of this research show that *BPNT* is the most effective food aid program. The effectiveness of *BPNT* program which is measured using the 6T indicators reaches 100%, while the effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* program reaches 83.33%. Research by Rifai and Sulaiman (2016) examines the effectiveness of *Raskin* program according to the 5T indicators (accurate on quality, accurate on time, accurate on price, accurate on target and accurate on amount) and the result shows that the effectiveness of *Raskin* program reaches 40% because only two indicators are met, namely quality and time. Masta (2016) examines the effectiveness of *Rastra* Subsidy program using the 6T indicators and the result is that all indicators are not fulfilled which means that *Rastra* Subsidy program has not been effective. Research on *Rastra* Subsidy program is carried out again in 2018 by Ramadani using the 4T indicators (accurate on target, accurate on amount, accurate on time and accurate on quality). The result of the research is still the same as Masta (2016) showing that *Rastra* Subsidy program has not been effective. A similar research by Olivia in 2018 concludes that *Rastra* Subsidy program has experienced an increase on the effectiveness to 16.67%, because there was one indicator that had been fulfilled, namely accurate on price indicator. Rachman et al. (2018) reviews the effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* program with the 6T indicators. According to the research, the implementation of the *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* programs are deemed necessary to improve the target recipients, the time of receiving aid, the quality of rice and the readiness of *e-warong* in all regions.

Based on this research, the implementation of *BPNT* is in line with the government's expectation to become a food aid program that is implemented more precisely in the right amount and time. *BPNT* does not only provide benefits to the poor, but also increase rice productivity in the area because rice distributed through *e-warong* is purchased from the local farmers. In addition, the

community will also be stimulated to develop the chicken farm business to be the supplier of chicken eggs for *e-warong*.

The aims of this research are to find out the effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* programs as well as to find out a better program to be implemented in Sikayu Village, Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District, Central Java Province. This research is written to support a system of sustainable agriculture as the program is aimed to fulfill the human needs of food and fiber, as well as to increase the farmers' life quality.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Location and time of the research

The basic method used in this research is descriptive method. The research was conducted on August - October 2018. The determination of the location of this research was carried out intentionally (purposive) (Bungin, 2005), namely in Sikayu Village, Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District, Central Java Province. The location is selected considering that the village was one of *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* programs' targets and included in one of the villages with the highest number of poor households in the Buayan Sub-district. Based on the data of *BPS* Kebumen in 2017, Sikayu Village has 1,188 poor households which are the largest amount of the poors in Buayan Sub-district.

Population and sample

The population in this research is *KPM* of *BPNT* program who previously were the *KPM* of *Bansos Rastra* program in Sikayu Village, Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District, with the total of 588 *KPMs*. The sampling method in this research is purposive sampling technique. The sample size in this research is limited to 10% of the population which means that the samples taken are 60 respondents. The respondents selected are the presentative *KPM* who are able to give information about the food aid program as needed.

Data and data collecting technique

The data used in this research are primary data and secondary data. The primary data are obtained from respondents and key informants. The key informants in this research are the *Bansos Rastra* officers in Sikayu Village, the social officers of Buayan Sub-district, the *e-warong* owners in Sikayu Village, and an officer of *Rastra*

Distribution Division Perum Bulog Subdivre V Kedu. The secondary data in this research are the monographs of Sikayu Village and data related to the realization of distribution of the *Rastra* and *BPNT* Social Aid in Sikayu Village. The data in this research were collected by observation, interview and documentation techniques.

Data analysis method

The data used to measure the effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* programs were analyzed by the outcome criteria and 6T indicators (accurate on target, accurate on price, accurate on amount, accurate on time, accurate on quality and accurate on administration). The effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* and *BPNT* program was measured by the achievement of the objectives and suitability of the program implementation with *Bansos Rastra* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018b) and *BPNT* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018a). The 6T indicators used in this research are listed in Permensos Number 11 of 2018 concerning on Non-Cash Food Assistance Distribution. The program can be categorized as effective if all the objectives of each program are gained and all the 6T indicators are fulfilled.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effectiveness of *Bansos Rastra* Program

The accuracy of the target of *Bansos Rastra* program has been achieved because there is a match between *DPM-1* (*Data Penerima Manfaat-1*/List of beneficiaries before distribution) and *DPM-2* (List of Actual Distribution of *Bansos Rastra*). There are no residents outside the *KPM* list that take the rice allotments. This achievement is realized due to the existence of *Rastra* Card policy initiated by the Sikayu Village officers. These cards make the distribution of *Rastra* easier because only *KPM* with *Rastra* Card who can get the food aid. This target accuracy in Sikayu Village is a different result which was not occurred in the previous research as done by Mawardi (2007), Aisyah (2014), Garvera (2017) and Wowiling (2018). Those previous research find that the program is still unable to achieve the target accuracy due to some problems. The village officers used to distribute the aid for all residents in the village without caring the *DPM-1*. This distribution system became a routine practice because of the thing regarding the social condition. There would be a conflict between the residents if the aid was not equally distributed,

even if it was not fair for the *KPM* who were based on the *DPM-1* list. This condition made the village officers were in a dilemmatic situation for a long time. This problem occurred as there was no socialization thoroughly which lead to the lack of understanding among the residents about the real target of the food aid.

The price accuracy of *Bansos Rastra* program has been achieved because *Rastra* in Sikayu Village is distributed at a price of IDR 0 per kg or without redemption fees. *KPM* is not subjected to additional fees for redeeming the rice. These phenomena are in accordance with the rules written in *Bansos Rastra* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018b). The technical distribution is still the same as *Rastra* Subsidy Program, which is distributed to the village hall using medium-sized trucks with 9 tons of cargo. Rice is packaged using 50 kg sacks with the *Perum Bulog* logo. The Sikayu Village officers does not need to pay a ransom fee for the rice because the redemption fee (*Harga Tebus Rastra, HTR*) is equal to IDR 0, but only costs IDR 125,000 for trucks unloading taken from the village budget. The same result occur in some research, such as those written by Supriatna and Ristanti (2018) and Nurwanda (2019) stating that rice is distributed to *KPM* without any fees as written in the guideline. On the other hand, different case occurs in the research conducted by Hutagaol and Asmara (2008) and Yigibalom (2014) saying that *KPM* must pay the rice aid with a higher price than *HTR*. It could happen because the village officers needed to pay more for the distribution cost as the village are quite far from the government central area. Thus, the distributor found it more difficult to reach the village if they are given the same distribution cost.

The amount accuracy of *Bansos Rastra* program has been achieved because the amount of the rice received by *KPM* is in accordance with the regulations, which are 10 kg for each *KPM*. According to the *DPM-2* in Sikayu Village on April 2018, the amount of the rice distributed to the Distribution Point of Sikayu Village Hall is 5,880 kg. If the total number of the rice is distributed to all the *KPM*, totaling 588 families, it means that each family gets 10 kg of *Rastra*. This result is in accordance with some research done by Emalia (2013) and Zainollah and Wahjudi (2018) stating that the rice aid was distributed in the accurate amount as written in the guideline.

The time accuracy of *Bansos Rastra* Program has not been achieved because the distribution of *Rastra* in Sikayu Village is not carried out every month as it should. In general, the preparation for the distribution of *Bansos Rastra* should be conducted before the 25th day of each month (Kemensos, 2018b). *Bansos Rastra* program in Sikayu Village is held for the first 4 (four) months in 2018, namely January to April. The implementation of the program should be in the frequency of four times distribution (one time each month). However, it is found out that the distribution was conducted two times in one month, namely in March and April. *Rastra* for January and February were distributed on March 5 and 19. Similarly, *Rastra* for March and April were distributed on April 5 and 19. Based on the results of the interviews with the Sikayu Village *Rastra* working officer, the delay of the distribution occurred because of the technical obstacles in Kebumen *Perum Bulog* Warehouse. The same case occurs in the research done by Septian et al. (2013) and Gowasa and Ritonga (2015) saying that the distribution of the rice aid did not reach the timeliness as it should be. It happened because there was a problem in *Perum Bulog* Warehouse in fulfilling the amount of rice as the harvest in some areas were not simultaneously.

The quality accuracy of *Bansos Rastra* program has been achieved because the rice that is distributed has medium quality according to what has been determined by the applicable regulations. Medium rice is rice which has a minimum milling degree specification of 95%, maximum water content of 14% and maximum broken grain of 25%. Based on the results of observations in the field, 100% of the respondents gave positive responses to the accuracy of the quality of *Rastra*. Respondents explained that the physical quality of the rice is well-received, i.e. the color is pure white, and not yellowish; the rice had a normal aroma and had no musty smell, and the taste is delicious and fluffier after being cooked without being mixed with non *Rastra* rice. *Bansos Rastra* working officers also stated that *Rastra* rice distributed to this program has a good quality. On the contrary, some researchers as Rumondor et al. (2016) and Sengkey et al. (2018) state that the quality of the rice distributed was not good. Most of the recipients said that the rice did not taste good and was not fluffy at all after being

cooked. It also had yellowish color and strange smell.

The administration accuracy of *Bansos Rastra* Program has been achieved because there is a complete archive of documents related to *Bansos Rastra* in Sikayu Village, namely *DPM-1*, *DPM-2*, *BA* (*Berita Acara*/report sheet), *FRP* (*Formulir Rekapitulasi Pengganti/Substitution Recapitulation Form*), attendance list taking *Bansos Rastra*, as well as *Rastra* Card. These documents are always made every time the distribution of aid arrives. The *Bansos Rastra* working officers in Sikayu Village said that the team always makes *BA* each month in five copies, which are then sent as a report to the Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District, Central Java Province, Perum Bulog Subdivre V Kedu, and one copy for the village office archives. This achievement can be said as an improvement because in the research by Ratnawati (2017) and Sitepu (2014) the administration accuracy is still not achieved due to the lack of data. Different case is found in a research by Mabala et al. (2017) stating that the administration was not good performed because of the officers' quality. The officers were not creative and responsive so that the rice was not well distributed to the *KPM*.

Based on the achievement of its objectives, *Bansos Rastra* program is said to be not fully effective because there is one out of the five points of the program objectives that have not been achieved. Bungkaes et al. (2013) also finds out that the food aid program is not fully effective as the society welfare is still low. The objectives of *Bansos Rastra* program include five points, namely: 1) reducing the expenditure charge of *KPM*, 2) distributing medium quality rice, 3) the amount of the rice per *KPM* is 10 kg per one-time distribution, 4) the rice is distributed every month, 5) the rice is distributed without redemption fees. The point of the objectives that has not been reached is point 4. Point 4 has not been achieved because, in the realization, the distribution of *Rastra* is not carried out routinely every month but it is conducted twice in a month.

The effectiveness of *BPNT* Program

The target accuracy of *BPNT* Program has been achieved because there is a match between *DPM-1* and *DPM-2*. The *KPM* which is budgeted to receive the aid uses it and there is no community outside the *KPM* list that taking the rice and eggs in *e-warong*. Achievement of the

accurate target indicator can be realized because of the discipline of *e-warong* owners who only serve food aid distribution to *KPM* who have Combo Card, receive non-cash money aid and exchange it for rice and/or eggs in the *e-warong*. The determination of *KPM* in this program can be said more effective than before. The system used is *BDT*, *Basis Data Terpadu* (integrated database). In accordance with the research conducted by Riyani (2016), the *BDT* system makes the food aid beneficiaries become more effective and accurate. Beside the target accuracy, *BDT* system can reduce duplication of cost.

The price accuracy of *BPNT* program has been achieved because the price of rice and eggs sold in *e-warong* does not exceed the highest retail price (*Harga Eceran Tertinggi*, *HET*). Kebumen Regency Government cooperates with the distributor bank (*BNI Bank Kebumen*) to set the *HET* for rice and eggs every month. The *HET* must be followed and used as the basis for determining the price of rice and eggs in *e-warong*. The price of rice and eggs provided for *KPM* must be below or equal to the *HET*. If the price is set above the *HET*, the owner of the *e-warong* will get a reprimand from the distributor bank and the Social Office of Kebumen Regency. During the six times the distribution of aid, Mr. Akhir as the *e-warong* owner in Sikayu Village always tries to be discipline following the *HET* regulations. The discipline is evidenced by the absence of a warning from the distributor bank and Social Office of Kebumen Regency aimed at the *e-warong*. Based on the description, it can be concluded that the *BPNT* Program meets the accurate price indicator. The *HET* of rice and eggs for six times of the distribution of aid in Sikayu Village is listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Price list of rice and eggs in *e-warong* *BPNT* program

Nb	Month	Rice price (IDR kg ⁻¹)	Egg price (IDR kg ⁻¹)
1.	May	9,000	22,000
2.	June	9,000	24,000
3.	July	9,500	26,000
4.	August	9,500	25,000
5.	September	9,500	24,000
6.	October	9,500	21,000
Average		9,300	23,700

Based on Table 1, the price of rice distributed to *KPM* from May to October 2018 ranges from

IDR 9,000 – IDR 9,500 kg⁻¹ and the price of eggs ranges between IDR 21,000 – IDR 26,000 kg⁻¹. Rice price tends to be stable and it increases in July. This is because July is the month after the celebration of Eid al-Fitr, so the prices of necessities tend to be high. Unlike the price of rice, which is quite stable, the price of eggs has fluctuations which is quite significant and always changes every month. The highest egg price occurred in July, which was IDR 26,000 per kg, as the price of rice began to increase in that month. The lowest egg price occurs in October, which is IDR 21,000 per kg. The price accuracy is also found in a research by Afriyanni (2018). Since the program started, *KPM* has more chance to tell their aspirations to the *e-warong* owner regarding the price of food that “sold” there.

The amount accuracy of *BPNT* program has been achieved because *KPM BPNT* in Sikayu Village receives monthly transfers from the Government through the distributor bank of IDR 110,000 per *KPM* to their electronic accounts. Respondents said that the amount of the non-cash money aid is enough to buy basic food needs for one month. Respondents also considered that *BPNT* provides the needs of the *KPM* for nutritious food because the variety of products obtained is not only in the form of rice but also chicken eggs. *KPM* can also determine the type and amount of food purchased according to the needs of their families so that respondents are in favour of the non-cash today. Research done by Ramadhan (2018) finds that *BPNT* program is effective in its implementation, including the amount accuracy. The *KPM* received enough food aid to fulfill their monthly need. This program can easily reach the amount accuracy as the aid distributed in non-cash money form, not in the form of a bag of rice in 10 kg weight taken from *Perum Bulog* Warehouse just like the previous program. Hidayat (2018) reveals in his research that the operational activities in *Perum Bulog* as rice distribution, rice supply, rice management and rice storage were reduced since the government implemented *BPNT* program.

The time accuracy of the *BPNT* Program has been achieved because the distribution of the aid is carried out regularly every month. Based on the distribution order from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the distribution of social aid is no later than the 25th of each month (Kemensos, 2018a). The payment of this aid is different from the previous aid pattern (cash social aid pattern)

which can only be taken at a certain time. The distribution of non-cash aid provides an opportunity for the *KPM* to buy food aid at any time according to their individual food needs. The deadline for purchasing food aid is one month after the *KPM* account receives a transfer from the distributor bank. The list of *BPNT* distribution dates is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Distribution dates of *BPNT* in Sikayu Village, Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District, Central Java Province

Nb	Month	Dates
1	May	18
2	June	25
3	July	25
4	August	25
5	September	19
6	October	23

Based on Table 2, food aid has been routinely distributed every month even though the distribution is not on the same date. Table 2 shows that the *BPNT* distribution time in Sikayu Village did not exceed the 25th date of each month. This means that the *BPNT* distribution in Sikayu Village has fulfilled the accurate time indicator because it is in accordance with the rules written in the *BPNT* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018a). Dini et al. (2018) finds that this program reaches the timeliness as the aid was distributed on time as written in the guideline. It is said that the program reached 79% of effectiveness in fulfilling the program objectives.

The quality accuracy of the *BPNT* program has been achieved because the quality of the rice and eggs provided in the *e-warong* is in accordance with the *KPM*'s preferences. Based on the results of field observations, 100% of respondents gave an agreed response to the accuracy of the quality of rice and eggs available in *e-warong*. Respondents also explained the physical quality of rice and eggs received by the *KPM* as rice with fragrant aroma, white color, tasty and fluffier after being cooked. The same thing goes for the quality of chicken eggs that are considered good by the *KPM*. Junaidi et al. (2017) finds that the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) of *BPNT* program is higher than *Bansos Rastra* program, including the quality of the product (rice). The CSI of *BPNT* is categorized as “cause of concern”, meanwhile the CSI of *Bansos Rastra* is categorized as “very poor”.

The administration accuracy of the *BPNT* program has been achieved because the agents in Sikayu Village are neat and discipline in carrying out their administrative activities. This is evidenced by the existence of the data containing information relating to the distribution of *BPNT* compiled by *BPNT* distributors in collaboration with Sikayu Village officials. These data are *DPM-1*, *DPM-2* and *BPNT* Distribution Control Form. In addition to the completeness of data and information in the form of notes, there are also supporting tools of administrative activities for *BPNT* distribution, namely the EDC (Electronic Data Capturer) machine. The EDC machine is a device used for electronic payment transactions in the distribution of non-cash food aid. EDC machine used by the *e-warong* needs a provider card (not a wired telephone network) that must be connected to the provider network to be used. The EDC machine can also be used to check the balance of the *KPM* account. The administrative completeness certainly has an impact on the realization of *BPNT* distribution, for example the ease in disbursing the food aid. As many as 90% of respondents said that the disbursement of food aid in the *BPNT* program in Sikayu Village is easy to do. The technical disbursement of food aid begins with *KPM* visiting the *e-warong* after the bank distributes non cash money to the *KPM* account, then *KPM* conducts e-voucher exchange transactions with food items according to family needs using Combo Cards, the transaction is then recorded in the Control Form Distribution of *BPNT* by *e-warong* agents, after which *KPM* can collect food (rice and/or eggs) that have been adjusted for the type and amount according to *KPM* preferences. The Control Form for *BPNT* distribution will be updated monthly and taken by the Social Affairs Office of Kebumen Regency as a report and supervision program. According to the *BPNT e-warong* agent in Sikayu Village, Kebumen District Social Affairs Officer routinely visits *e-warong* in Buayan Sub-district every month to conduct monitoring. In addition, none of the non-*KPM* villagers took the non-cash food aid in his *e-warong* because the *BPNT e-warong* agent in Sikayu Village was disciplined in distributing food. This was done as an effort to run the program in an orderly manner in accordance with established regulations and maintain the trust of *KPM* and the parties involved in the *BPNT* Program.

Based on the achievement of its objectives, *BPNT* program can be said to be effective. This is because all program objectives have been achieved. The purpose of *BPNT* program according to *BPNT* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018a) are: 1) to reduce the expenditure burden of *KPM* through fulfilling some food needs, 2) provide more balance nutrition to *KPM*, 3) improve the accuracy of the target and time of food aid for *KPM*, 4) provide choice and control to *KPM* in meeting food needs, and 5) encourage the achievement of SDGs.

Based on the results of the research, it can be said that the implementation of the *BPNT* program in Sikayu Village, Buayan Sub-district, Kebumen District has fulfilled all the objectives as recorded in the *BPNT* General Guidelines (Kemensos, 2018a). This is in accordance with research by Andari (2017) that *e-warong* can help the society economically. Achieving this goal is inseparable from the cooperation of all parties related to the *BPNT* program, especially the *e-warong* aid as the party closest to *KPM*. The achievements per point are explained as follows:

1. Reducing the expenditure charge of *KPM* through fulfilling some food needs. This goal is said to be achieved because the distribution of aid in the form of non-cash can be used by *KPM* to buy food, so *KPM* does not need to spend money to fulfill some of its food needs. Expenditures for *KPM* expenses have also been reduced.
2. Provide more balanced nutrition for *KPM*. This goal is said to be achieved because the types of food that can be accessed by *KPM* are more varied, namely rice as a source of carbohydrates and the addition of eggs as a source of protein. This helps *KPM* to get food with better nutritional value.
3. Increasing the accuracy of the target and time of food aid for *KPM*. This goal is said to be achieved because the suitability of *DPM-1* and *DPM-2* is easier to materialize because Aid can only be accessed by *KPM* with the Combo Card or Prosperous Family Card which functions as a social aid account card as well as a means of buying food in *e-warong*, as well as regular distribution of aid every month with a maximum tempo of the 25th date.
4. Providing choice and control to *KPM* in meeting food needs. This goal is said to be achieved because more than one type of food provided, namely rice and eggs, allows *KPM*

to determine the type and amount of food purchased. The time to purchase this Aid is submitted to *KPM* with a time limit of one month after the distribution of non-cash money to their accounts.

Encouraging the achievement of the SDGs. This goal is said to be achieved because the *BPNT* program is in accordance with the objectives of SDG 01 (Without Poverty) and SDG 02 (Without Hunger). The aim of SDG 01 is to end poverty in all forms everywhere. The *BPNT* program is in line with this because the target of the *BPNT* program is the poor who are entitled to social protection. The aim of SDG 02 is to talk about ensuring that everyone can enjoy safe and nutritious food throughout the year. The *BPNT* program is in line with this because the *BPNT* program provides nutritious food aid for the poor throughout the year.

CONCLUSIONS

The effectiveness *Bansos Rastra* measured by the 6T indicator reaches 83.33%, meanwhile the effectiveness of *BPNT's* reaches 100%. Based on this result, *BPNT* is said to be more effective than *Bansos Rastra*. This result shows that *BNPT* has better target and time. Besides, *BNPT* has also fulfilled its objectives compared to *Bansos Rastra*. The distributor bank for *BPNT* should provide 1 *e-warong* per 250 *KPM* to be in accordance with Permensos Number 11 Year 2018. Based on this result, we suggest to the government to add other nutritious food that can be accessed by the *BPNT KPM* in *e-warong* so that the nutrients obtained by the *KPM* may come from various food ingredients.

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