

ASSESSING TARGETING ACCURACY OF THE VILLAGE FUND CASH TRANSFER PROGRAM: A POLICY EVALUATION PERSPECTIVE

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Submitted: 2025-11-17; Accepted: 2026-02-17; Published: 2026-03-06

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30996/jpap.v12i1.132828>

Abstract

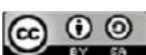
This study aims to evaluate the targeting accuracy of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program in Sukowiyono Village, Karangrejo Subdistrict, Tulungagung Regency. Periodic evaluations are necessary as the community often questions the accuracy and transparency of the BLT-DD recipient selection process. Targeting accuracy is a crucial factor in ensuring the effectiveness of social policies in alleviating poverty and improving community welfare. The study employs a descriptive qualitative method with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. Informants were selected using a purposive sampling technique, based on their involvement and knowledge of the BLT-DD implementation. Data analysis was carried out using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, with data validity tested through triangulation of sources and methods. The results indicate that the implementation of the BLT-DD program in Sukowiyono Village has generally run well, although it has not yet fully achieved accurate targeting. The effectiveness and efficiency are relatively high because the assistance meets basic community needs, and the data collection process is systematic, despite some delays in disbursement. The adequacy aspect remains low, as aid does not cover monthly household needs, while equity is suboptimal due to an uneven distribution. The village government demonstrates strong responsiveness through open complaint channels; however, accuracy issues persist, as some ineligible recipients are included and several poor residents remain unaccommodated.

Keywords: Policy Evaluation, Targeting Accuracy, Cash Transfer Program, Village Fund

1. Introduction

Poverty is still one of the main problems faced by the Indonesian people. The government continues to strive to alleviate poverty through various social and economic policies aimed at improving people's welfare (Salsabila et al., 2024) This effort not only focuses on economic growth, but also on income equity, job creation, and the empowerment of people with low incomes. Uneven economic development has created significant social and economic disparities, making poverty a fundamental problem that must be addressed sustainably and measurably (Anugrah et al., 2022).

Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Tulungagung Regency in 2024, the number of poor people was recorded at 66,420 people, or approximately 6.28 percent of the total population. This figure is indeed down from the previous year in March 2023 by 6.53 percent. However, it still shows that poverty is a serious challenge in the region (Hadi S Nugroho, 2024). The Poverty Line in Tulungagung Regency in March 2024 was IDR 447,793.00 per capita per month, an increase of IDR 23,918.00 per capita per month or an increase of 5.64 percent,



compared to the condition in March 2023, which was IDR 423,875.00. The Depth of Poverty Index (P1) for Tulungagung Regency in March 2024 decreased by 0.34 points from 0.94 in March 2023. The Poverty Severity Index (P2) of Tulungagung Regency in March 2024 was 0.10, a decrease of 0.07 points compared to March 2023, which was 0.17 (Wahyudi, 2024).

Increasing poverty lines and inequality in access to economic resources require policy interventions that can reach the community directly (Larasati et al., 2021). As part of the national commitment to poverty alleviation, the Indonesian government has developed various social assistance programs, including Direct Cash Assistance (BLT) (Siti & Koesbandrijo, 2019). This program was first launched in 2005 as a response to the increase in fuel oil (BBM) prices, which had an impact on the purchasing power of people with low incomes. BLT then became one of the social policy instruments used to maintain purchasing power and prevent an increase in poverty due to economic shocks.

The BLT concept itself adopts a *cash transfer* model that has been implemented in several countries, such as the Bolsa Familia program in Brazil. In Indonesia, BLT continues to undergo adjustments in accordance with evolving socio-economic conditions. In 2020, the BLT Dana Desa (BLT-DD) program was again rolled out by President Joko Widodo to help people affected by the Covid-19 pandemic (Sumadi, 2023). This program is regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration Number 6 of 2020, which affirms the priority of using Village Funds to support social safety nets at the village level (Achmad et al., 2022).

BLT-DD aims to provide cash assistance to poor or vulnerable families who have lost their livelihoods and have not received other social assistance, such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) or Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT). The assistance is valued at IDR 600,000 per month for the first three months and IDR 300,000 per month for the next three months. Recipient data collection is carried out in layers through the village deliberation mechanism, taking into account the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Lestari, 2021)

However, in its implementation, the BLT-DD program cannot be separated from various problems. One of the most prominent issues is the accuracy of the aid recipients' targets. In several regions, cases were found in which people classified as able received assistance, while poor people who were supposed to be entitled were not recorded. This problem is often caused by weak data collection systems, limited field verification, and social practices such as nepotism or the intervention of certain parties in determining recipients.

Winona Islamay Firmansyah et al. in 2022 conducted a study entitled "The Effectiveness of the Distribution of Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds (BLT-DD) to Communities Affected by Covid-19 in Kepatihan Village, Jombang Regency. The focus of this study is the evaluation of the effectiveness of BLT-DD distribution using 8 indicators of Makmur's effectiveness (Indawati, 2022). The results of this study are 4 indicators that are not optimal, namely punctuality, measurement, choice, and target, as well as double data problems and changing regulations (Firmansyah & Fanida, 2022).

Ade Daoed Saputra et al. (2022) also conducted research. They concluded that assistance is considered unfair, that non-priority communities receive it, and that there are criticisms of the data's accuracy (Saputra, 2022). A similar finding was also reported by Nurfadillah (2024), who



found that indicators on target have not been successful due to outdated data, leading people to become passive (Jeriah & Nurfadilah, 2025).

A similar phenomenon also occurred in Sukowiyono Village, Karangrejo District, Tulungagung Regency. Based on community information and initial observations, there are indications that the implementation of BLT-DD in this village has not been fully on target. Some recipients are considered not to meet the criteria as low-income families, while other residents who are more needy are not registered as recipients. This condition has led to social dissatisfaction and raised questions about the effectiveness of social assistance programs at the village level.

The accuracy of the target is a key factor in the success of the BLT-DD program, as it directly affects the effectiveness of policies in reducing the economic burden on people with low incomes. If the recipient's target is not in line with the set criteria, the program goals will not be achieved and may even lead to social injustice. Therefore, a thorough evaluation of this program's implementation is needed, especially regarding the mechanisms for data collection, distribution, and supervision. In the context of this study, the evaluation was carried out using the theoretical framework of William N. Dunn, which includes six policy evaluation criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, leveling, responsiveness, and accuracy.

1. Effectiveness assesses the extent to which the BLT-DD program achieves the goal of helping people experiencing poverty in meeting basic needs;
2. Efficiency has to do with resource optimization and timeliness in aid distribution;
3. Adequacy measures the extent to which the assistance provided can reduce the economic burden of the recipient family;
4. Equalization assesses the distribution of aid so that it is equitable among poor groups.
5. Responsiveness reflects the ability of the village government to respond to the aspirations, complaints, and needs of the community;
6. Accuracy assesses the suitability of the recipient with the criteria set by the policy (Dunn, 2015)

Evaluation of these six aspects is important to provide a comprehensive picture of the implementation of BLT-DD in Sukowiyono Village. Using a qualitative approach, this research seeks to understand the implementation process in the field through the perceptions and experiences of stakeholders, ranging from village officials to aid recipients. This approach is relevant because it can explore contextual factors that are not always quantifiable.

In addition, this study identifies supporting and inhibiting factors in the program's implementation. Supporting factors include a participatory data-collection system through village deliberations and community involvement in the verification process. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors include limited quotas from the central government, the validity of data that is not up to date, and delays in the disbursement of funds, which have an impact on the uncertainty of the time to receive assistance.

Thus, this research is expected to make an empirical contribution to the evaluation of public policies at the village level, especially in ensuring the fairness and effectiveness of social assistance programs. The results of the research are expected to inform local governments in improving their data collection systems and aid recipient verification mechanisms to be more



transparent and accountable. In addition, this research enriches the study of public administration, especially in the field of community-based social policy evaluation.

Overall, this background confirms that the success of the BLT-DD program is determined not only by the size of the budget channeled, but also by the quality of planning, implementation, and supervision at the local level. Evaluating the accuracy of the target is a strategic step to ensure that every rupiah of assistance reaches people in need, so that the main goal of the policy, to reduce poverty and improve the welfare of village communities, can be achieved optimally. (Meilianna, 2024).

2. Methods

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach with a public policy evaluation perspective (Rahman et al., 2022). This approach was chosen to gain a deep understanding of the accuracy of the target group of recipients of direct cash assistance from village funds (BLT-DD) and the factors that affect it at the policy implementation level. The research was carried out in Sukowiyono Village, Karangrejo District, Tulungagung Regency, East Java province, which was chosen purposively because it has implemented the BLT-DD program for several periods and has adequate documentation of recipients. The research focuses on the accuracy of the BLT-DD program objectives, which are analyzed through six dimensions of policy evaluation, according to William N. Dunn: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness.

Research data was obtained from two main sources. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with village officials, BLT-DD implementation teams, and beneficiaries, as well as through direct observation of the verification process and aid distribution. Secondary data is obtained from official documents such as the list of BLT-DD recipients, village fund realization reports, related laws and regulations, and data from related agencies. Informants are determined by a purposive sampling technique, which is selection based on their involvement and knowledge of the implementation of the program. Data analysis was carried out interactively using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (Sari et al., 2025) model, which included the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing and verification.

The validity of the data was tested through source triangulation (interviews, observations, documentation), technique triangulation, and time triangulation (recheck at different times). The entire research process is carried out by paying attention to research ethics, including obtaining informed consent and maintaining the confidentiality of the identity of the source (Hasan et al., 2025).

3. Results and Discussion

Evaluation is the process of assessing the level of performance of a policy. Evaluation can only be carried out if a policy has been running for enough time (Wibawani et al., 2021). Indeed, there is no definite limit on when a policy must be evaluated. To determine the impact of a policy, of course, it takes some time. The more strategic a policy is, the longer the time frame needed to conduct an evaluation. On the other hand, the more technical the policy or program, the faster it can be evaluated since the establishment of the policy in question (Pramono, 2020).



This study analyzes the accuracy of the targets of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) in Sukowiyono Village, Karangrejo District, Tulungagung Regency using the perspective of policy evaluation according to William N. Dunn, which includes six dimensions: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, leveling, responsiveness, and appropriateness. The population of Sukowiyono village is 3.308 people. The list of social assistance recipients in Sukowiyono Village can be seen in the following table:

Table 1.
 List of social assistance recipients in Sukowiyono Village

No	Type of Social Assistance	Total
1	Recipients of Health Insurance Contribution Assistance	508
2	Non-Wage Recipient Participants and Non-District Recipient Workers	453
3	Non-Cash Food Assistance	269
4	Family Hope Program	128
5	Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds	20
6	Food Assistance	253

Source: secondary data processed in 2025

The analysis was carried out to determine the extent to which the implementation of BLT-DD was able to achieve policy objectives and answer the needs of the target community.

a) Effectiveness

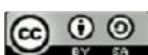
This study analyzes the accuracy of the targets of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) in Sukowiyono Village, Karangrejo District, Tulungagung Regency, from a policy evaluation perspective, as outlined by William N. Dunn, comprising six dimensions: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, leveling, responsiveness, and appropriateness. The population of Sukowiyono village is 3.308 people. The list of social assistance recipients in Sukowiyono Village is shown in the following table.

Table 2. Number of Assistance Program Recipients

No	Assistance Program	Number of Recipients
1	Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds	20 Family Card
2	Recipients of Health Insurance Contribution Assistance	508
3	Non-Wage Recipient Participants and Non-District Recipient Workers	453

Source: secondary data processed in 2025

The beneficiary community can use the funds appropriately for household needs. This finding is in line with William N. Dunn's view that the effectiveness of a policy is reflected in



the extent to which the program achieves its set goals. In this context, BLT-DD has been able to achieve short-term goals, namely, providing social protection for people affected by the economic crisis.

b) Efficiency

In terms of efficiency, the implementation of BLT-DD in Sukowiyono Village is going relatively well despite some administrative obstacles. The process of data collection and distribution of assistance is carried out through coordination between the village government and village assistants. However, there is still a delay in disbursing funds from the central government, which has an impact on the timing of aid distribution to the community. However, only 20 households are BLT-DD recipients out of a total village population of 3,308 people. This limited number indicates that the program distribution process is selective and requires administrative verification, which often takes time.

Table 3. Number of BLT-DD recipients

No	Category	Quantity
1	Total Population	3.308
2	Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds	20

Source: secondary data processed in 2025

The distribution of aid was often delayed because it was held up by the administrative process at the district level. This shows that efficiency is not fully optimal, especially in terms of timeliness and synchronization of recipient data. These findings support the results of Sugiarti's (2023) research, which states that bureaucracy and limitations of village financial information systems often hamper the efficiency of social assistance programs in villages (Sugiarti & Mubarak, 2023).

c) Adequacy

Based on the adequacy dimension, Rp300.000,00 per month in assistance is considered insufficient to meet the needs of poor households as a whole, but it is quite helpful in covering short-term basic needs. Some recipients admitted to using aid funds for urgent needs, such as groceries, electricity bills, and medical costs.

Compared with other social assistance programs in the village, such as BPNT (269 recipients) and food assistance (253 recipients), BLT-DD covers only 20 households. This shows that the program's contribution is limited in scale and functions more as complementary assistance rather than the main source of household income.



Table 4. Number of Recipients Assistance Program

No	Assistance Program	Number of Recipients
1	Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds	20 Family Card
2	Non-Cash Food Assistance	269
3	Food Assistance	253

Source: secondary data processed in 2025

These findings show that the program's level of adequacy is still complementary, not the main source of household income. According to William N. Dunn's theory, an adequate policy reduces the gap between ideal conditions and social reality. In this context, BLT-DD is quite adequate as a temporary measure to address the economic vulnerability of village communities.

d) Equity

From a justice perspective, the BLT-DD program in Sukowiyono Village was carried out with the residents' economic conditions in mind. Yet, a perception of injustice persists among the community. Some residents who feel eligible for assistance are not recorded, while recipients are considered still economically capable. This shows that there are challenges in data validation and the subjectivity of assessments by village officials. Secondary data indicate that only 20 households receive BLT-DD out of a population of 3,308, while other social assistance programs reach hundreds of recipients. This disparity indicates that the BLT-DD quota is very limited, which contributes to the perception of unequal distribution.

Table 5. Comparison Between Population and BLT-DD Recipients

No	Category	Quantity
1	Total Population	3.308
2	Recipients of Direct Cash Assistance from Village Funds	20

Source: secondary data processed in 2025

This phenomenon underscores the need for a more transparent, evidence-based data verification system to realize the principle of justice in public policy. According to Nugroho, a just policy is a policy that can provide equal opportunities to all target groups without discrimination (Nugroho, 2021).



e) Responsiveness

The village government's responsiveness to the community's needs is good. Village officials accommodate residents' complaints and follow up on aspirations through village deliberations. The village government also opened a complaint channel for people who feel that they have not been accommodated in the list of aid recipients. This shows a willingness to adapt policies to real needs on the ground.

However, based on secondary data, the BLT-DD program only covers 20 households, while other assistance programs cover far more beneficiaries. This indicates that, even though the village government responds to complaints, the limited quota restricts the number of residents it can accommodate.

Table 6. Number of Recipients Assistance Program

No	Assistance Program	Number of Recipients
1	Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds	20
2	Non-Cash Food Assistance	269
3	Food Assistance	253

Source: secondary data processed in 2025

However, not all aspirations can be pursued immediately due to limited funding allocations and central government policies that limit the number of recipients. The responsiveness of the village government here plays an important role in maintaining public trust in the implementation of policies (Onilla & Suryawati, 2022).

f) Appropriateness

Based on interviews with village officials and beneficiaries, it can be concluded that the distribution of BLT-DD (Direct Cash Assistance) in Sukowiyono Village has targeted poor and low-income families affected by economic conditions. Selection was carried out through a multi-step process, starting at the neighborhood association (RT) and community association (RW) levels, and continuing through the Village Deliberation. However, secondary data shows that only 20 households receive BLT-DD assistance, compared to hundreds of recipients in other programs such as PBI JK (508 recipients) and PBPU BP PEMDA (453 recipients). This indicates that although the program is substantively targeted, its coverage is very limited.

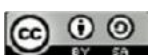


Table 7. Number of Recipients Assistance Program

No	Assistance Program	Number of Recipients
1	Direct Cash Assistance for Village Funds	20
2	Recipients of Health Insurance Contribution Assistance	508
3	Non-Wage Recipient Participants and Non-District Recipient Workers	453

Source: secondary data processed in 2025

However, field findings also indicate that some residents with similar economic conditions did not receive assistance due to quota limitations. This means that the policy is substantively targeted, but still leaves some vulnerable groups inaccessible. The research results indicate that there are still discrepancies between data on low-income families in the village and the list of BLT-DD recipients. This is influenced by:

- a. Outdated Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS), resulting in some recipients who no longer meet the poverty criteria but are still registered.
- b. Limited verification and validation at the neighborhood association (RT/RW) and village levels, resulting in some vulnerable families not being accommodated.
- c. Social proximity and proximity to village officials have the potential to influence recipient priority.

These findings reinforce policy evaluation theory, which holds that targeting accuracy depends heavily on the accuracy of the baseline data used to determine recipients. In general, the implementation of BLT-DD in Sukowiyono Village is considered appropriate in answering the problem of short-term poverty at the local level. This program is in line with the national policy goal of providing a social safety net to the poor and vulnerable. However, from a policy sustainability perspective, BLT-DD has not fully addressed the root causes of structural poverty, such as limited employment opportunities and low village economic productivity. Thus, although the BLT-DD policy is appropriate as an emergency intervention, a follow-up policy is needed that promotes community empowerment to ensure assistance is sustainable. This is in line with Widodo's view that the effectiveness of public policies must be followed by the sustainability of programs that encourage community independence (Hakim et al., 2024).

Overall, the study's results show that the BLT-DD target in Sukowiyono Village has been achieved at the implementation level, but it is not structurally optimal. Factors supporting the program's success include the village government's commitment, coordination among institutions, and information disclosure to the community. Meanwhile, inhibiting factors include delays in the distribution of funds, inaccurate validation of recipient data, and budget constraints that affect the adequacy of assistance.

Thus, the policy evaluation of the BLT-DD program shows the need to improve data collection mechanisms, increase transparency in the recipient selection process, and strengthen the role of the village government in educating the community about the program's goals and



benefits.

The empirical findings of this study strengthen William N. Dunn's theory of policy evaluation, which holds that effectiveness and efficiency are the main indicators in assessing the success of public programs. In addition, the results of this study are in line with previous studies by Sugiarti and Lestari, which stated that the success of social assistance programs is highly dependent on the accuracy of data and the responsiveness of implementing officials. Thus, the sustainability of the BLT-DD program needs to be directed not only at aid distribution but also at policy transformation to strengthen the economies of rural communities.

Based on the evaluation analysis using William N. Dunn framework, the implementation of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance (BLT-DD) program in Sukowiyono Village is influenced by several supporting and inhibiting factors that significantly impact its targeting accuracy. Identifying these factors is crucial for understanding the dynamics of policy implementation at the local level and formulating recommendations for improvement.

The implementation of the BLT-DD program in Sukowiyono Village reveals several supporting factors that positively contribute to its performance, although targeting accuracy is not yet optimal.

- a. **Commitment of the Village Government and Participatory Mechanisms:** One of the main pillars supporting the program is the commitment demonstrated by the village government apparatus. This is manifested through the conduct of special village deliberations as a participatory mechanism for the initial proposal and verification of prospective recipients. As stated by the Head of Sukowiyono Village, the aid funds are used by recipients for household needs, indicating the presence of informal education and supervision. This factor aligns with the *responsiveness* criterion outlined by William N. Dunn, in which assesses the village government's ability to address the community's basic needs. Furthermore, the opening of formal complaint channels demonstrates an effort to enhance accountability, which is an essential element of good governance.
- b. **Inter-Institutional Coordination:** There is a good synergy between the village government and village assistants in the process of data collection and aid distribution. This coordination, although hindered by bureaucratic obstacles, plays a role in maintaining the flow of information and administration to prevent a total halt. This factor supports the *efficiency* aspect, according to William N. Dunn, as inter-institutional collaboration should, in theory, optimize resources and accelerate processes. This finding strengthens the argument that inter-institutional collaboration is a prerequisite for effective social policy implementation at the grassroots level.

On the other hand, several structural and technical obstacles significantly reduce the targeting accuracy of the BLT-DD program.

- a) **Invalidity of Beneficiary Data:** This is the most fundamental obstacle. The study found that the data used, including the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) from the Ministry of Social Affairs, are not always up to date. This results in inclusion errors, where individuals who no longer meet the criteria are still registered as recipients. Furthermore, limited verification capacity at the RT/RW level, combined with subjective factors such as social proximity to village officials, leads to exclusion errors, resulting in vulnerable low-income



families being missed. This phenomenon is consistent with the findings of Saputra et al. and Nurfadillah, who also identified data inaccuracy as the primary cause of mistargeting. Theoretically, this obstacle directly undermines the *accuracy* and *equity* criteria of William N. Dunn evaluation framework, as the policy fails to reach the right subjects fairly.

- b) **Delays in Fund Disbursement:** The program's efficiency is disrupted by delays in disbursements from the central government that trickle down to the village level. As revealed by one of the BLT team administrators, aid distribution is often not timely because it is waiting for administrative processes at the district level. This delay not only reduces temporal efficiency but also undermines the *adequacy* of assistance, as funds that arrive late may no longer be relevant to meeting recipients' urgent needs. This finding aligns with the research of Sugiarti, which found that bureaucracy and limitations in village financial information systems are often major obstacles to the efficiency of social assistance programs.
- c) **Quota and Coverage Limitations:** Data in Table 1 show that, of a total population of 3,308 people, only 20 families are BLT-DD. This very limited quota, determined by the central government, creates a distributive justice dilemma at the village level. When the number of eligible residents exceeds the quota, village officials are forced to conduct strict selections that are prone to subjectivity. This fiscal limitation inherently limits the program's *coverage* and reduces the collective *adequacy*, as assistance cannot reach all eligible parties. Theoretically, this condition indicates that a top-down policy design that fails to consider local context and capacity can hinder the achievement of social justice goals.

4. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the accuracy of the targets of the Village Fund Direct Cash Assistance Program (BLT-DD) in Sukowiyono Village, Karangrejo District, Tulungagung Regency, it can be concluded that the program has been quite effective and on target in helping people experiencing poverty meet basic needs. Overall, the BLT-DD program can have a positive impact on the welfare of rural communities, though several technical and administrative obstacles remain. Based on the dimensions of policy evaluation by Dunn (2015), the results of the study show:

- a) Effectiveness is achieved because the assistance is used for basic needs.
- b) Efficiency is relatively good despite delays in fund disbursement.
- c) Sufficiency is complementary, helping basic needs but not meeting all household needs.
- d) The leveling is quite good, but there is still a perception of injustice due to imperfect data collection.
- e) The village government's responsiveness to the community's complaints and aspirations is high.
- f) Appropriateness is in line with policy objectives, but it has not addressed the root of structural poverty.

The main supporting factors include the strong commitment of the village government and the presence of participatory mechanisms, such as village deliberations, which provide the foundation for the program's high responsiveness and basic effectiveness. Conversely, the most crucial inhibiting factors that directly reduce targeting accuracy are: (1) the invalidity of

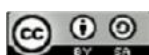


beneficiary data, where outdated Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and limited verification capacity at the micro level cause inclusion errors and exclusion errors; (2) delays in fund disbursement from the central level, which undermine the efficiency and temporal adequacy of the assistance; and (3) quota limitations set in a top-down manner, creating a distributive justice dilemma and limiting the overall program coverage.

Thus, the BLT-DD program is on target at the procedural level, but not yet substantively optimal. To enhance its sustainable impact, improvements must not only focus on technical aspects but also address structural barriers. Therefore, the program still needs to be refined, particularly by updating the data collection mechanism, enhancing transparency in the recipient selection process, accelerating the bureaucratic disbursement process, and advocating for more flexible quota policies so that its benefits can be felt more equitably and sustainably by all needy villagers.

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