

# Handling Food Vulnerability Strategy Through Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Denpasar City, Bali Province

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## Abstract:

The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Denpasar City, Bali Province, has formulated an effective strategy for handling food insecurity by adopting an information technology-based approach and coordinating Social Service employees. This strategy focuses on improving employee performance and competency, information technology infrastructure, distribution centers, and optimizing transportation aspects. Through this approach, distribution points in sub-district or sub-district centers are encouraged to strengthen the inclusive approach promoted by this program. However, obstacles in program implementation are critical points that require serious attention. Problems related to unregistered beneficiaries and changes in KPM addresses are the main challenges in maintaining smooth BPNT distribution. In addition, uncertainty due to inconsistent distribution of funds every month creates a difficult situation for beneficiaries. Technical obstacles, such as the availability of stock at E-Warong and technical problems with the EDC machine, also add to the complexity of implementing the program. To overcome these obstacles, measurable and sustainable solutions are needed. Steps such as conducting direct visits to beneficiary homes to ensure data validity and preventing input errors, labeling KPM homes to reduce overlap, and close collaboration between the Social Service and Dukcapil Service to update data, are solutions that can improve effectiveness and efficiency of the BPNT program in Denpasar City. By implementing these steps, it is hoped that this program can continue to run better and have a greater positive impact in dealing with food insecurity in the region.

**Keywords:** BPNT; Strategy; Food; Vulnerability;

## 1. Introduction

Disasters are detrimental and damaging events, often caused by natural occurrences or human activities, with serious impacts on human life, the environment, and the economy. Disaster management and prevention efforts are crucial to mitigate their negative effects. Indonesia, as a country with high population growth, faces various social issues, one of which is food vulnerability. The increasing population affects socio-economic aspects and leads to food scarcity due to the imbalance between food needs and production.

Food vulnerability in Indonesia is caused by rapid population growth, climate change, inefficient food distribution, and lack of coordination in food policies. Poverty exacerbates this situation, reflecting the low fulfillment of food needs at the household level. Suboptimal food distribution systems make it difficult to distribute surplus food to areas in need, worsening food vulnerability.

Although Bali is a major tourist destination, it still faces food vulnerability issues. Population growth and urbanization increase food demand, while limited agricultural land cannot meet these needs, leading to dependence on supplies from outside the city. Changes in consumption patterns and logistical constraints add pressure to the food system. In Denpasar, food vulnerability issues become more pressing with the population growth and intense urbanization.

Efforts to strengthen food security in Denpasar include revitalizing urban agriculture, promoting sustainable agriculture, and diversifying food sources. Innovation in food distribution management and the application of technology for monitoring supply and demand are also important. The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is one of the government's steps to address food vulnerability. BPNT transforms cash assistance into non-cash assistance, utilizing the banking system to facilitate Beneficiary Families (KPM) in obtaining groceries at e-Warongs.

However, the implementation of BPNT faces challenges such as delayed updates of resident data, inaccurate targeting of aid recipients, and other administrative issues. This research aims to evaluate the food vulnerability handling strategy through the BPNT program in Denpasar City, Bali Province, to determine how effective this program is in addressing food vulnerability in the area.

Research on social disasters and food vulnerability in Indonesia, specifically in Denpasar City, has been extensively conducted. The existing background explains various factors causing food vulnerability, such as rapid population growth, climate change impacts, inefficient food distribution systems, as well as poverty and economic issues. Additionally, there are government efforts through the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) to address these issues. However, there are still several gaps that need further investigation.

Firstly, in-depth evaluations of the long-term effectiveness of the BPNT program have not been extensively conducted, thus researching whether this program significantly reduces food vulnerability across various societal levels, especially in urban areas like Denpasar, is necessary. Secondly, Indonesia's agricultural sector is still dominated by traditional methods, so research on how modern agricultural technology can be more widely and effectively applied and how this technology can be integrated with the BPNT program is needed. Thirdly, the lack of coordination among government agencies often hinders policy implementation, hence research on effective coordination mechanisms among various government agencies is highly necessary. Fourthly, the suboptimal food distribution system remains a major obstacle in addressing food vulnerability, thus further research on innovative ways to improve the food distribution system is needed. Fifthly, the social and economic impacts of food vulnerability on local communities have not been extensively explored, thus studying the impact of food vulnerability on social aspects such as public health, education, and social stability can provide a more comprehensive insight. Sixthly, although there are government programs to address food vulnerability, local sustainable efforts are less studied, thus research on the active participation of local communities in managing food security is crucial. Seventhly, changes in consumption patterns towards fast food and rapid urbanization add complexity to food vulnerability issues, thus research examining the impact of these changes on urban food systems is needed. Lastly, the issue of outdated and inaccurate data in the BPNT program indicates the need for better data management systems, thus research on methods and technologies to improve the accuracy and efficiency of aid recipient data management is essential.

By identifying these gaps, the proposed research will focus on more comprehensive and holistic strategies in addressing food vulnerability through the BPNT program in Denpasar City, and provide a tangible contribution to improving food security in Indonesia as a whole.

Research on the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) has been conducted by several researchers with various focuses and locations. Fajar Syamsul Ma'ruf (2022) in his research titled "Implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Welfare Families in Tangerang" used a qualitative descriptive method. The research results showed that the implementation of BPNT policy in Tangerang was suboptimal due to resource and program implementation issues, but there were positive impacts on the economic welfare of beneficiary families. The similarity lies in the focus on BPNT implementation, while the difference lies in the research location. Idzhar Nurcahyo (2022) also used a qualitative descriptive method in his research "Implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Policy (BPNT) in Overcoming Poverty in Genteng District, Banyuwangi Regency". The results showed that the implementation of BPNT was not optimal due to constraints on resources and program implementers, with the similarity lying in the discussion of BPNT implementation but conducted at the district level. Retno Wintari (2020) in her research "Implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Policy (BPNT) in Improving Community Welfare in Dondong Hamlet, Jetis, Saptosari, Gunungkidul" also used a qualitative descriptive method. The research results showed that the implementation of BPNT there was optimal, improving income, education, nutrition, health, and social sense of the community. The similarity lies in the focus on BPNT implementation, with differences in the welfare theory used. Iper Riyansuni and Joni Devitra (2020) in "Analysis And Design Of Decision Support System For Recipients Of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) With Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) At The Social Service Of Jambi City" used a qualitative

descriptive method to discuss a decision support system prototype with SAW, finding that verification and validation of recipient status were still difficult. This research is relevant to social assistance topics but differs in location and research output. Feny Sahara, Faizal Anwar, and Titi Darmi (2022) studied "Implementation of Non-Cash Food Assistance Policy (BPNT) in Muara Bangkahulu Sub-District, Bengkulu City" using a qualitative descriptive method. The results showed that the disposition or attitude of BPNT implementers was effective and in accordance with regulations, with differences in outcomes, location, and research subjects, but the discussion objectives remain the same.

The research titled "Handling Food Vulnerability Strategy Through Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Denpasar City, Bali Province" offers significant scientific novelty in food security and social policy studies in Indonesia. This study focuses on Denpasar City, an urban area with tourism dynamics that provides a unique context different from previous research, which is mostly conducted in rural or semi-urban areas. This research not only evaluates the effectiveness of the BPNT program in improving economic welfare but also examines its impact on various social aspects such as public health, education, and social stability, thus providing a more holistic picture of food vulnerability alleviation efforts. Additionally, this research explores the integration of modern agricultural technology with the BPNT program to enhance local food production, considering the limited agricultural land in urban areas like Denpasar.

## 2. Research Method

The approach used in this research is qualitative. This approach allows researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of the social context and factors influencing the implementation of the BPNT program, as well as to explore appropriate solutions to the existing issues. According to Bogdan and Taylor as cited in Wiratna (2014), qualitative research is a process involving the collection of data in the form of words or notes that correlate with meanings, values, opinions, or understandings of observed behavior based on an individual's perspective. In the context of this research, the researcher employs a descriptive approach within the qualitative method to clearly delineate the strategies for addressing food vulnerability through the BPNT program and to provide solutions to the emerging issues.

Operational concepts are used to assist researchers in the data collection and analysis process to avoid errors. In this study, the researcher utilizes the concept of strategy according to Kooten as cited in Salusu (2006: 104-105) as the basis for analysis. Kooten suggests that strategies can be mapped into four dimensions: organizational strategy, program strategy, resource strategy, and institutional strategy.

According to Nur Indriantoro and Bambang Supomo (2013), data sources are an important consideration in determining data collection methods. In this research, data sources are divided into two categories: primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources are obtained through semi-structured interviews with relevant parties involved in the implementation of the BPNT program in Denpasar City. Meanwhile, secondary data sources are obtained through literature studies in articles, scientific journals, and books relevant to the research topic. In qualitative research, individuals providing information are referred to as informants, participants, or sources. Informants in this research consist of various parties involved in the implementation of the BPNT program in Denpasar City, as well as the community as subjects in the execution of this program. The list of informants includes department heads, program coordinators, and representatives of BPNT beneficiary families. By involving various informants from diverse backgrounds, it is hoped that this research can elicit a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of the BPNT program in Denpasar City.

## 3. Results and Discussion

In this study, the author utilizes Kooten's Strategy concept to analyze the strategies of the Regional Disaster Management Agency. This approach aims to understand and evaluate the strategies implemented by the Regional Disaster Management Agency through four main types of strategies: organizational strategy, program strategy, resource strategy, and institutional strategy. Organizational strategy focuses on the internal structure and processes of the organization to enhance operational effectiveness and efficiency. Program strategy encompasses the planning and implementation of programs aimed at disaster mitigation

and management. Resource strategy involves the management and allocation of human, financial, and material resources to support disaster management activities. Lastly, institutional strategy emphasizes cooperation and coordination among institutions as well as strengthening institutional capacity to effectively address disasters. By analyzing these four strategies, this research aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the approach taken by the Regional Disaster Management Agency in addressing disasters.

### **3.1 Organizational Strategy**

The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) is an initiative that transformed the Rice for the Poor Program (Raskin), which has been running since 2018 and is continued until 2024. This program is considered a significant step in alleviating the burden of the less fortunate, demonstrating the government's commitment to providing tangible support to those in need. The assistance provided in this program, in the form of eggs and rice, aims to help poor families reduce food expenses and meet the need for balanced nutrition. The implementation of the BPNT program also has a positive impact on economic growth, especially for small traders who serve as distribution points for assistance, known as E-Waroeng. The success of a program like BPNT needs to be supported by indicators and field facts that depict the success and suitability of the program to the needs of the community. One indicator of the success of the BPNT program is targeting accuracy. This refers to the receipt of assistance by needy families registered as Beneficiary Families (KPM) in the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS).

Interviews with one of the KPMs, Mrs. Yasmin, indicate that this assistance is received by families who indeed need food assistance to meet their daily needs. Furthermore, the success of the program can also be seen from the aspect of timeliness in distributing aid. However, field facts indicate that the distribution of funds to KPM accounts is not consistent and sometimes delayed from the scheduled time. This needs to be a serious concern to ensure KPM satisfaction and the more effective implementation of the BPNT program. Additionally, it is important to ensure that the assistance given is in the right amount, so it can provide maximum benefit to the recipients. Based on the opinions of several KPMs such as Mr. Abdul Qadir, Mr. Anwar, Mr. I Made Wirata, and Mrs. Iluh, assistance of Rp. 200,000 is very helpful in covering basic expenses, especially for food items such as rice and eggs. However, there is still hope that this assistance can be more flexible and exchanged for other food items according to needs. Furthermore, it is important to ensure that the distribution of assistance is done at the right price, without additional charges to the public. The administrative process must also be accurate, as seen from the receipt of assistance by families already having a Prosperous Family Card (KKS) and the community's understanding of the assistance distribution procedures. Overall, the BPNT program in Denpasar has had a positive impact on the less fortunate. Although there are some challenges to overcome, such as uncertainty in distribution and the need for flexibility in aid delivery, these steps are important efforts to support community welfare and ensure that the assistance is targeted and provides real benefits to the recipients.

### **3.2 Program Strategy**

The BPNT program strategy involves several important stages to ensure its success and effectiveness in implementation. The first stage is the registration of beneficiary families, starting with the registration of prospective Beneficiary Families (KPM) who bring supporting documents such as notification letters and identification documents. The identity of prospective KPM is verified by village/sub-district officials for validity and completeness. If the data is correct, it will be handed over to the Denpasar City Social Service Office, but if there are errors, coordination will be conducted with village/sub-district officials for correction. Data of eligible KPMs will be inputted into the SIKS-NG application by the Denpasar City Social Service Office. If the number of data is less than the quota in the district/city, eligible prospective KPMs according to the Integrated Social Welfare Database (DTKS) will be proposed. Conversely, if the number of data exceeds the quota, the number of prospective KPMs will be adjusted to the predetermined ceiling. To ensure the accuracy of the data, the Denpasar City Social Service Office will conduct direct checks at the residence of registered residents. If there are changes in KPM data, a deliberation will be held

at the village/sub-district level. Individuals who feel entitled to receive assistance can report themselves to the village/sub-district authorities or directly to the Social Service Office to verify their eligibility.

The next stage is the opening of accounts, where Bank Himbara will open collective accounts for all KPMs and provide electronic KKS cards. The bank will report the number of KPMs with accounts to the Ministry of Social Affairs. Although there are still obstacles in opening accounts, such as the requirement for complete and valid documents, relevant parties will always assist KPMs in correcting the required documents. In addition, socialization to KPMs is conducted by the Social Welfare Workforce Team or Family Hope Program Assistants, accompanied by village/sub-district officials and distributing banks. This socialization aims to introduce policies, mechanisms, implementation principles, procedures, and reporting procedures if problems occur during program implementation.

### 3.3 Resource Strategy

The resource strategy in implementing the BPNT program involves several crucial aspects, one of which is the performance and competence of the Social Service employees. This performance and competence are the main determinants of the success of BPNT distribution, which aims to assist the community effectively and efficiently through non-cash mechanisms. Employees with good performance can manage and coordinate distribution stages comprehensively, from planning to implementation. Good competencies, such as knowledge, skills, and attitudes, enable employees to understand regulations, manage data, and interact with beneficiary communities effectively. Moreover, coordination among employees within the Social Service also plays a crucial role in the smooth distribution of BPNT. A solid and supportive team will be more efficient in handling various issues that may arise. Interviews with one of the KPMs indicate that the human resources in the Denpasar City Social Service have been able to accommodate the needs of the KPM, but there is still a need to enhance the competence of employees to provide services more promptly.

Infrastructure aspects also focus on resource strategies. Various infrastructures, such as information technology infrastructure, distribution centers or storage warehouses, and transportation, have been developed to support BPNT distribution. This infrastructure enables efficient data management, distribution monitoring, and timely delivery of assistance. The Denpasar City Government also involves various public service facilities as distribution points to facilitate access for beneficiaries. In terms of budget, the central government fully manages the budget for the BPNT program, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia. BPNT balances are distributed directly by the central government without the involvement of third parties, ensuring integrity and transparency in fund distribution. The Denpasar City Social Service only serves as a facilitator between KPMs and the central government, without intervening in the mobility of BPNT funds. Collaboration with banks as BPNT fund distributors is also part of the resource strategy. Banks designated as BPNT fund distributors, including within the Association of State-Owned Banks (Himbara), collaborate with the Social Service to ensure the distribution of BPNT funds to beneficiaries. This aims to ensure smoothness and transparency in the distribution of BPNT funds at the local level.

### 3.4 Institutional Strategy

The Denpasar City Social Service has taken innovative steps in the distribution of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) as part of the government's social protection efforts. Through this program, the Social Service plays a crucial role in ensuring that assistance reaches the intended recipients with efficiency and transparency. A comprehensive process of data collection on potential beneficiary families is one of the key steps in ensuring that assistance is provided to those in need accurately. Furthermore, the Social Service collaborates with various relevant institutions, including banks or other financial institutions, to manage BPNT distribution. This collaboration helps ensure the security and reliability of the assistance fund distribution.

The Head of the Denpasar City Social Service, Mrs. I Gusti Ayu Laxmy Saraswaty, SS., M. Hum, stated that these initiative steps aim to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of BPNT receipt by the



people of Denpasar City. The Social Service continues to conduct comprehensive data collection and periodic reviews of all BPNT recipients to ensure that assistance is distributed accurately. In addition, in carrying out its duties as an intermediary for BPNT distribution, the Denpasar City Social Service coordinates with the Department of Fisheries and Food Security. The collaboration between these two departments is a key factor in ensuring the success of the program.

The Department of Fisheries and Food Security is responsible for ensuring the availability and distribution of quality food for the community, while the Social Service is responsible for data collection, identification, and assistance to BPNT recipient families. The Head of the Denpasar City Social Service explained that the collaboration with the Department of Fisheries and Food Security aims to maximize the distribution process and reduce food vulnerability. They work together in determining food assistance allocations, organizing assistance distribution, and ensuring the availability of food items at each E-Waroeng. This collaboration starts from the planning stage to the implementation of the program, where both parties work together to organize assistance distribution and the disbursement of assistance funds to BPNT recipients.

### 3.5 Discuss

Based on the discussion above, the current condition indicates that the BPNT program, which has been implemented since 2018, is part of Indonesia's efforts to accelerate economic recovery. This program continues to be implemented nationwide as a realization of the national program to address poverty and food insecurity. The program serves as a means to enhance the economy of the less fortunate population through collaboration with E-Waroeng. The following are the conditions of BPNT program implementation in Denpasar City as efforts to address food insecurity.

In terms of organizational strategy dimension, BPNT must be accepted by registered low-income families known as KPM to ensure the total distribution of the program. The Ministry of Social Affairs increases the DTKS quota annually. Field observations reveal inconsistencies in distributing funds to KPM accounts, sometimes deviating from the established schedule. The assistance amounting to Rp. 200,000.00 credited to KPM accounts can be exchanged for eggs and rice, aiming to provide additional nutrition and reduce expenses, especially on food. No fees are charged to the community or Beneficiary Families (KPM) in this social assistance distribution. The social assistance distribution in Denpasar City has successfully completed its administrative process, evidenced by the recipients of Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), namely the Beneficiary Families (KPM) who have received the Prosperous Family Card (KKS) that will be topped up every month.

In terms of program strategy dimension, the overall discussion covers the process from opening accounts to receiving assistance at each E-Waroeng. Regarding resource strategy dimension, the human resources at the Denpasar City Social Service are capable of accommodating the needs of KPM. However, there is a need to improve the skills of employees to provide services as quickly as possible to reduce potential complaints from the public regarding BPNT service efficiency.

In terms of institutional strategy dimension, the Denpasar City Social Service conducts comprehensive data collection on potential beneficiary families. Furthermore, it collaborates with various relevant institutions to manage BPNT distribution. In the implementation of the BPNT program in Denpasar City, several challenges are encountered, including the existence of low-income families who are not yet registered, inconsistent distribution of assistance funds, and suboptimal service provision from E-Warong to Beneficiary Families. To address these issues, the Denpasar City Social Service has taken several measures, such as conducting home visits to ensure the eligibility of aid recipients, labeling or marking houses of Beneficiary Families, and collaborating with the Denpasar City Population and Civil Registry Office. The research conducted by the researcher addresses the concept of novelty, namely the Food Insecurity Handling Strategy through the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program in Denpasar City, Bali Province. This research focuses on the BPNT program's strategies in addressing food consumption inadequacy experienced by KPM.

#### 4. Conclusion

The Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) in Denpasar City has successfully adopted effective strategies in addressing food insecurity through the application of information technology and good coordination among Social Service employees. In this strategy, the focus is on enhancing the quality of employees, information technology infrastructure, distribution centers, and optimizing transportation, by strengthening an inclusive approach through distribution points in key district or sub-district centers. However, challenges in the implementation of this program have become critical points that require serious attention. Issues related to beneficiaries who are not yet registered and the relocation of Beneficiary Families (KPM) addresses pose major challenges in maintaining the smooth distribution of BPNT. Additionally, the uncertainty resulting from inconsistent fund disbursement each month creates a difficult situation for beneficiaries. Technical constraints, such as stock availability at E-Warong and technical issues with EDC machines, also add complexity to program implementation. To address these challenges, measured and sustainable solutions are needed. Measures such as conducting direct reviews at beneficiary homes to ensure data validity and prevent input errors, labeling KPM homes to reduce overlap, and close cooperation between the Social Service and Civil Registry Office for data updating, are solutions that can enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the BPNT program in Denpasar City. By implementing these steps, it is hoped that the program can continue to run more effectively and have a greater positive impact on addressing food insecurity in the region.

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