Analisis Regional Bantuan Pangan Natura dan E-Voucher: Dampak Program Rastra dan BPNT Terhadap Pemenuhan Kebutuhan Kalori Harian di Indonesia = Regional Analysis of In-Kind and E-Voucher Food Assistance: The Impact of Rastra and BPNT Programs to Meet Daily Calorie Needs in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Studi ini mencoba mengevaluasi dampak transisi dari bantuan pangan natura ke e-voucher terhadap rasio pemenuhan kebutuhan kalori harian. Kami membahas transisi program bantuan pangan di Indonesia, yaitu dari Program Beras Sejahtera (Rastra) dalam bentuk natura menjadi Program Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) sebagai program e-voucher.

Data utama pada penelitian ini adalah hasil survei Badan Pusat Statistik yaitu Susenas 2017 untuk Program Rastra dan Susenas 2019 untuk BPNT. Untuk mengestimasi dampak dari kedua program, penelitian ini menerapkan metode mahalanobis distance matching (MDM) dengan algoritma Kernel matching serta dilengkapi dengan exact-matching dan regression adjustment. Pengukuran estimasi dampak dilakukan di tingkat nasional dan regional.

Hasil estimasi di tingkat nasional menunjukkan bahwa program Rastra dan BPNT dapat meningkatkan rasio pemenuhan kebutuhan kalori harian masing-masing sebesar 2,4% dan 4,8%. Sementara itu, di tingkat daerah, dampak Program BPNT jauh lebih tinggi dibandingkan Program Rastra di hampir semua regional kecuali Mama-Papa yang dampaknya sangat kecil dan tidak signifikan.

.....This study tries to evaluate the impact of the transition from in-kind food assistance to e-vouchers on the ratio of meeting daily calorie needs. We discussed the transition of food assistance programs in Indonesia, namely from the Rice Welfare Program (Rastra) as an in-kind transfer to the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT) as an e-voucher program.

The main data in this research are the survey data by the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency, namely the 2017 Susenas for the Rastra Program and the 2019 Susenas for BPNT. To estimate the impact of the two programs, this study applies the mahalanobis distance matching (MDM) method with the Kernel matching algorithm and is equipped with exact-matching and regression adjustment. Measurement of the estimated impact is carried out at the national and regional levels.

The estimation results at the national level show that the Rastra and BPNT programs can increase the ratio of meeting daily calorie needs by 2.4% and 4.8%, respectively. Meanwhile, at the regional level, the impact of the BPNT Program is much higher than the Rastra Program in almost all regions except for the Mama-Papa where the impact is very small and insignificant.