Collaborative Supervision of Direct Cash Transfer-Village Fund in Tuban Regency

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ABSTRACT

A number of social safety net programs have been provided to the community, one of which is through BLT-DD. BLT-DD is a new type of social assistance where the village government is given the authority to manage the technical implementation in each village by involving stakeholders to be able to implement this policy with full responsibility. This authority was given as the government's final step to be able to capture poor and vulnerable people who have not been touched by any social assistance, either from the central or regional government in Tuban Regency. In implementing the Village Fund BLT policy, it is necessary to have a monitoring system from upstream to downstream to ensure that the assistance provided is appropriate and on target. This research aims to determine participatory supervision in the implementation of BLT-DD in Tuban Regency. This research uses qualitative research methods with descriptive research type. Policy implementation is carried out by referring to government laws and regulations, both from Village Ministerial Decree No. 6 of 2020 to Tuban Regent's SE Number 140/2112 /414.106/2020 including activities for forming data collection teams, data collection mechanisms, setting targets, methods and mechanisms distribution, and monitoring and evaluation. In collaborative supervision, a coordination system has been implemented between the Inspectorate, PMD Service, Social Service and Village Government and BPD. This confirms the government's commitment to ensuring that social assistance is provided in an appropriate and targeted manner to poor and vulnerable communities at the village level.

Keyword: Collaborative Supervision; Social Assistance; Village Fund

INTRODUCTION

The government of Indonesia has initiated multiple social assistance programs to mitigate the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Even though the COVID-19 pandemic has ended, the socio-economic impacts are to still

being felt by the community, especially in areas by the pandemic (Iswanto, 2023). The ongoing challenges necessitate continued support and adaptation of these programs to ensure that the most vulnerable populations receive the necessary assistance to recover and thrive. In an effort to restore the economy, the Indonesian government maintains various social assistance programs as one of the main strategies for overcoming poverty. It is hoped that this step will help people who are still experiencing economic difficulties and ensure an equitable recovery throughout the country (Suryahadi et al., 2021).

According to Minister of Finance Regulation Number 254/PMK.05/2015, Social Assistance Expenditures at State Ministries/Institutions take the form of transfers of money, goods or services provided by the Government to protect the community from possible social risks, improve the economy, capacity, and community welfare (Munawaroh et al., 2024). Tuban Regency is among the regions with the highest poverty rates in East Java (Putri et al., 2022). According to data from the Central Bureau of Statistics, it ranks as one of the five poorest areas in the province, following Sampang Regency, Bangkalan Regency, Sumenep Regency, and Probolinggo Regency.

Graph 1. Top Ten Poorest Regions in East Java 2023
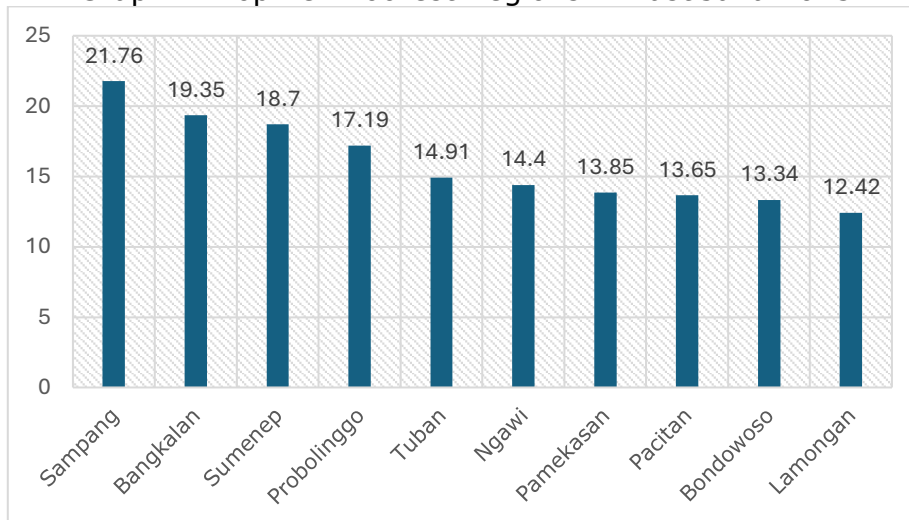
Source: (Debila, 2023)

The data above shows that poverty in Kabupaten Tuban reached 14.91% of the total population and ranked fifth in East Java as the region with the highest poverty. However, there has been a decline in the number of poor people as well as the percentage of poverty over the last three years.

Table 1. Poverty Data in Tuban Regency 2021-2023

Poverty	Poverty Year		
	2021	2022	2023
Number of Poor People	192580.00	178050.00	177250.00
Percentage of Poor Population	16.31	15.02	14.91
P1 (Depth of Poverty)	3.26	2.89	1.95
P2 (Poverty Severity)	0.86	0.81	0.42
Poverty Line (IDR/Cap/Month)	388176.00	421287.00	454336.00

Source: (BPS, 2023)

The data above shows a positive trend from 2021 to 2023. In 2021, the number of poor people reached 192,580, but this figure decreased to 178,050

people in 2022, and slightly more to 177,250 people in 2023. The percentage of poor people also decreased, from 16.31% in 2021 to 15.02% in 2022, and finally to 14.91% in 2023. In addition, the poverty depth index (P1), which measures the average distance of the poor from the poverty line, decreased from 3.26 in 2021 to 2.89 in 2022, and further to 1.95 in 2023. The poverty severity index (P2), which indicates inequality among the poor, also shows a significant decline from 0.86 in 2021 to 0.81 in 2022, and finally to 0.42 in 2023.

Meanwhile, the poverty line, which reflects the minimum cost of living, rose from IDR 338,176 per capita per month in 2021 to IDR 421,287 in 2022, and then to IDR 454,336 in 2023. Despite the increase in the poverty line reflecting the increase in the cost of living, the decrease in the number and percentage of poor people, as well as the reduction in the depth and severity of poverty, indicates a real improvement in the living standards of the people (Mulia & Putri, 2022). This data reflects the success of poverty alleviation programs, including the distribution of BLT-DD, which contributed to the improvement of community welfare in the area.

The BLT-DD aims to provide financial support to affected village communities. In an effort to recover the economy, the Indonesian government maintains various social assistance programs as one of the main strategies in addressing poverty (Nugroho et al., 2021). BLT-DD is one of the social assistance programs designed to provide financial support to village communities affected by the pandemic (Firmansyah & Fanida, 2022). This program serves not only as a short-term recovery measure but also as part of the government's long-term efforts to reduce extreme poverty.

The BLT-DD policy stands out as the only social assistance policy managed entirely by the village government. This approach is considered more effective than other aid distributions which often face various forms of abuse before reaching the intended recipients at the village level. However, this also presents big challenges for village governments in social assistance governance (Utami et al., 2023). Potential maladministration of authority is prone to be carried out due to the lack of supervision. One of the main problems is the risk of misappropriation and misuse of funds. Effective supervision is crucial to ensure that the distribution of aid is carried out in a transparent and accountable manner (Kurniawan, 2022). Village governments, as the main implementers of this program, often face limitations in terms of resources and capacity to conduct optimal supervision (Marta & Nurlitasari, 2021). This is where the concept of collaborative supervision is important.

Collaborative supervision is an approach to supervision that involves the active participation of various parties with relevant interests (Sahudi & Ma'arif, 2024). Collaborative supervision was born based on the reality that the supervision process is no longer sufficiently carried out by internal government elements but needs to accommodate other parties to ensure that the activities or programs implemented are in accordance with the objectives set at the beginning (Herdiana, 2020). Collaborative supervision involves various parties, including the village government, the community, non-government organizations, and other interested parties, to work together in supervising the distribution of BLT-DD. Through this approach, it is hoped that supervision can run more effectively because it involves more actors who have diverse interests and perspectives.

However, the implementation of collaborative supervision also faces various challenges. Limited coordination between parties, lack of community participation, and lack of supervisory knowledge and skills are often obstacles in the implementation of collaborative supervision (Oertle et al., 2021). Therefore, this

research is important to explore how collaborative supervision can be effectively implemented in Tuban District, as well as what factors influence its success or failure.

This research aims to identify the forms of collaborative supervision that have been implemented, evaluate their effectiveness in preventing misappropriation of funds, and analyze the factors that support and hinder such supervision. Thus, the results of this study are expected to provide useful recommendations for improving governance and transparency in the distribution of BLT-DD, not only in Kabupaten Tuban but also in other regions that face similar challenges.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is descriptive research, which aims to provide a more detailed description of a symptom or phenomenon. Pasolong (2019) states that descriptive research is a method used to describe or describe what is happening in reality in the process of conducting research. This type of research was chosen because it can explain the description of the state of the object of research based on the facts that appear as they are by describing, recording, analyzing, and interpreting existing conditions in describing Collaborative Supervision in the implementation of Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT DD) as social protection for the poor in Tuban Regency.

This data has sources including primary data in the form of interviews with informants. Sources of data in this study were obtained from sources/informants which of course can be trusted and have the knowledge needed by researchers (Sugiyono, 2016). Selection of informants in this study using the Criterion sampling method. Criterion sampling is a method of selecting informants that aims to get informants/cases that match the specified criteria. In this study, to obtain information and data based on the case under study in accordance with the field of duties carried out by each of the related Regional Apparatus Organizations including the Tuban Regency PMD Office, Tuban Regency Social Service, Tuban Regency Inspectorate.

RESULT AND DICUSSION
1.   Implementation of BLT-DD

First, the data collection team is formed. The village government in Tuban Regency is responsible for selecting candidates for the BLT-DD data collection team, ensuring they meet established criteria to conduct data collection transparently, fairly, and legally. The BLT-DD data collection team has the following tasks and functions: (1) coordinate with village and sub-district governments to provide data on poor households according to the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS); (2) gather data on poor households eligible for Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD), targeting poor families who have not received benefits from the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), Cash Social Assistance, and Pre-Work cards, as well as poor families who have lost their livelihoods or jobs and have not been recorded (exclusion error); (3) collaborate with the Village Government, RT RW, Babinsa, Bhabinkamtibmas, and Village Facilitators in identifying prospective families for Village Fund Cash Assistance (BLT-DD); (4) adapt the data collection process to the specific conditions of their respective areas based on the objective conditions in the village and in line with the team's agreement; (5) Report the results of the implementation of the Data Collection of Prospective BLT DD Recipient Families. This is in accordance with the statement from the Head of the Village Government Division as follows:

"We can say that we leave the data collection to the village government itself, we from the agency only coordinate and provide technical guidelines from the central policy. We are only intermediaries and supervise. Technically, the village head forms a data collection team consisting of the village government, the head of the local RT and RW to record their citizens who fit the criteria and write on the forms provided. The results of the data collection in all RTs in each dusun were then brought to the village meeting to discuss the potential recipients. Then, after being determined by the village head, it is submitted to the local kecamatan. From here, it is then determined by the bupati with a copy to the pmd office and the inspectorate".

The statement indicates that the village government is entrusted with data collection responsibilities, while the agency provides coordination and technical guidance based on central policies. Acting as intermediaries, they oversee the process. The village head forms a data collection team comprising local government officials, RT and RW leaders, tasked with identifying eligible citizens and documenting their details. Collected data from all residential areas is reviewed during village meetings to identify potential beneficiaries. Following approval by the village head, submissions are forwarded to the local kecamatan, reviewed by the regent, and copies sent to the PMD office and the inspectorate for further processing. Based on interviews and researcher observations in several villages, the formation of the data collection team was carried out with the needs and abilities of each village so that the number was different in each village, but the structure was almost the same.

The second is the target. The intended recipients of the BLT Village Fund are economically disadvantaged families who qualify under specific criteria and have not benefited from other forms of social assistance. According to Regulation No. 6 of 2020 from the Minister of Villages and Transmigration, these families include those who have experienced job loss, are not registered for programs like the Family Hope Program (PKH), Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT), or pre-employment cards, and have vulnerable or chronically ill family members.

Table 2. Number of beneficiaries of BLT-DD per sub-district 2020-2022

No.	Sub-district	Number of KPM BLT DD (2020-2021)	Number of KPM BLT DD (2022)
1.	Soko	2.676	2.534
2.	Bancar	1.667	2.333
3.	Palang	2.225	1.889
4.	Merakurak	1.841	1.803
5.	Kerek	1.535	1.797
6.	Plumpang	2.211	1.795
7.	Jatirogo	1.562	1.759
8.	Parengan	2.347	1.741
9.	Tambakboyo	1.724	1.721
10.	Semanding	1.676	1.584
11.	Jenu	2.068	1.556
12.	Montong	1.324	1.555
13.	Rengel	1.768	1.550
14.	Widang	1.618	1.429

No.	Sub-district	Number of KPM BLT DD (2020-2021)	Number of KPM BLT DD (2022)
15.	Senori	1.365	1.375
16.	Bangilan	1.708	1.371
17.	Grabagan	791	1.218
18.	Singgahan	1.951	1.186
19.	Kenduruan	766	1.041
20.	Tuban	415	323
Total		33.238	31.560

Source: (Huda, 2022)

Based on the data presented, it is evident that the recipients of BLT-DD have reached the intended target. The data also shows that each sub-district has a varied number of KPM. The sub-district that received the most BLT-DD was Soko sub-district with 2676 KPM in 2020 and 2021. However, in 2022 there were 2,534. Meanwhile, the sub-district with the least number of beneficiaries is Tuban with 415 KPM. Specifically, the determination of KPM was decided by the village government after data collection was carried out by the data collection team, and then a special village deliberation (Musdesus) or incidental deliberation was held to discuss together the number of prospective KPM for BLT-DD.

The number of villages in Kabupaten Tuban is 311 villages and spread across 20 sub-districts (Iswanto, 2022). From a total of 311 villages, there were 310 villages that budgeted BLT Village Fund in the APBDes and 1 village that did not budget BLT Village Fund in the APBDes. The village that did not budget for BLT Village Fund was Bunut Village in Widang Sub-district. After confirmation with the PMD and KB office of Kabupaten Tuban, it was stated that after a special village consultation, a decision was made not to implement the BLT-DD policy for the local village community.

The third is the distribution mechanism. Village Fund Disbursement Method and Mechanism Based on the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 40 of 2020 concerning the management of Village Funds, the distribution of village funds is divided into three stages (Sufi, 2022). The requirements for Phase I distribution can be in the form of a Decree of the regional head regarding the Village Fund Details per village. This means that each village must indeed complete a report on the realization of the use of the Village Fund in the previous year to be able to submit the current year's budget so that it can be validated by the district / city government to apply for village funds. The distribution of Village Fund phase II is directly submitted by the local government to the State Treasury Service Office (KPPN) by marking the submission in the online monitoring system. Monthly disbursements for BLT-DD are made without conditions, as it is a form of social safety net that is conditional. Technically, monthly DD disbursements can be made 2 times a month with a time span of at least 2 weeks (Sumarto & Ferdiansyah, 2021).

2. Collaborative Monitoring BLT-DD in Tuban District

The discussion of collaborative supervision in the implementation of BLT-DD in Tuban Regency will be discussed in several subchapters with the concept of collaborative supervision from (Herdiana, 2020) where collaborative supervision of assistance is seen from several elements including: First, the collaboration of various elements/multi actors. Second, it is carried out on the basis of mutual understanding. Third, intertwined efforts in carrying out supervision efforts. Fourth,

equality between actors and synergy. Fifth, the results of supervision are a shared consensus.

a.   Multi-Element/Multi Actor Cooperation

Participatory supervision of the Village Fund Cash Transfer (BLT-DD) requires the cooperation of various elements or actors to ensure transparency and accountability. In the context of Kabupaten Tuban, where the poverty rate is still relatively high, participatory supervision is key to ensuring that the assistance is well-targeted and provides maximum impact (Iswanto, 2021). To carry out the BLT-DD distribution process, coordination and monitoring across sectors and across levels of government need to be integrated. Evaluation must be carried out regularly considering that this program must be distributed immediately and has experienced various obstacles so that many villages have not been able to distribute BLT-DD in accordance with the predetermined time (Indartuti, 2022). The following is the coordination and division of tasks and authority in the guidance and supervision of data collection of prospective BLT-DD recipients from the central government level to the village government.

Figure 1. Supervision of BLT Village Fund
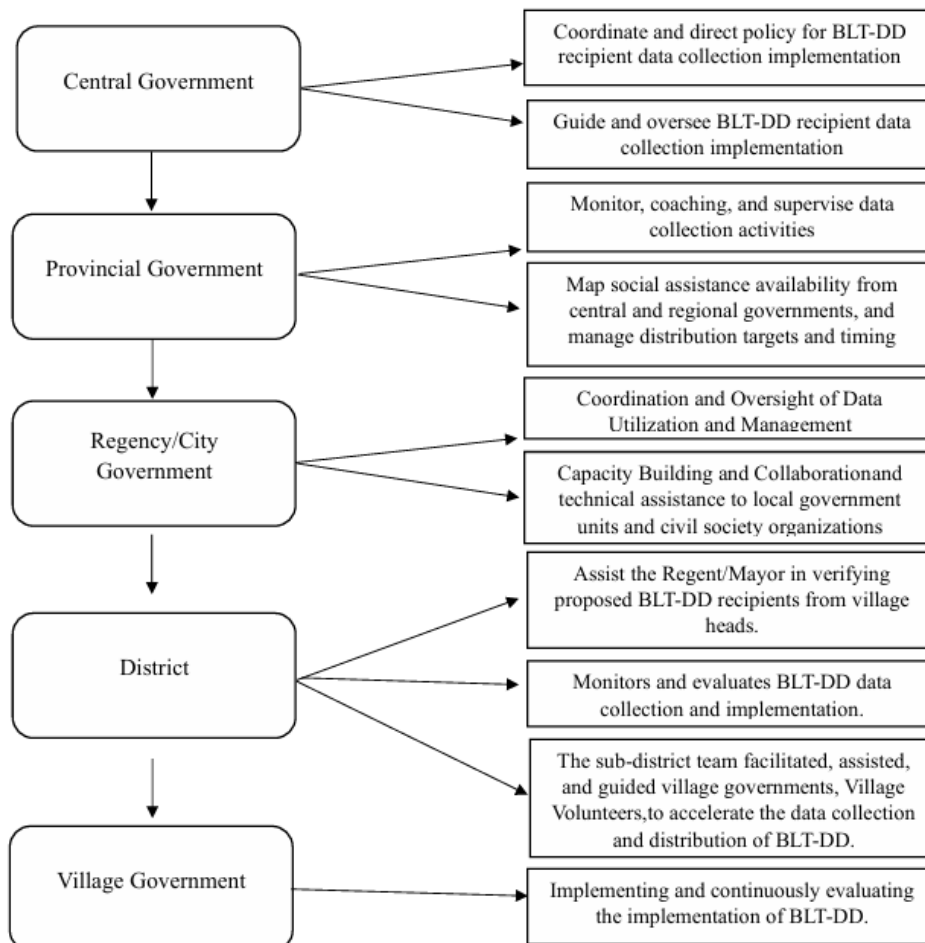
Source:(Bappenas, 2020)

The Figure above illustrates the hierarchical supervision and coordination framework for the BLT-DD implementation, involving central, provincial, regency/city governments, and district levels. It delineates specific roles such as coordinating data collection, providing guidance, mapping social assistance

availability, verifying recipient lists, and monitoring implementation to ensure effective and accountable delivery of BLT-DD. This framework ensures that responsibilities are clearly defined across different governmental levels, aiming to optimize the targeting and distribution of BLT-DD to maximize its impact on communities in need. The Tuban Regency Government conducts monitoring and evaluation by overseeing the coordination and supervision of multiple stakeholders, including the Inspectorate, sub-districts, Village Consultative Bodies, NGOs, and the mass media. The Head of the Village Government Division stated:

> *"Supervision is carried out from all lines. At the village level, the BPD (Village Consultative Body) and the kecamatan have the authority to supervise. At the regional level there is the PMD office together with the Tuban Inspectorate to conduct vertical and horizontal supervision".*

From the statement above, it can be concluded that supervision involves various stakeholders from both internal and external government bodies. The collaboration of these diverse elements in the participatory supervision of BLT-DD in Tuban Regency is crucial to ensuring targeted and impactful assistance. Involving the village government, community, NGOs, BPD, and local media in a transparent and accountable process enhances the monitoring of BLT-DD distribution. Despite existing challenges, effective cooperation and coordination among stakeholders can enhance transparency, accountability, and contribute to poverty reduction in Tuban Regency.

This collaborative approach not only strengthens oversight mechanisms but also fosters community trust and participation in the governance of social assistance programs (Guerzovich & Poli, 2020). By engaging a broad spectrum of stakeholders, including governmental bodies, civil society organizations, and the media, Tuban Regency can more effectively address the complexities of poverty alleviation. Continued efforts to improve coordination and communication among these stakeholders will be essential in ensuring that BLT-DD reaches those who need it most and achieves its intended socio-economic impact.

b.   Mutual Understanding

Participatory supervision of BLT-DD requires a common understanding among various actors to ensure its success and effectiveness. A common understanding is the foundation that unites various parties in achieving the same goal. In the context of BLT-DD participatory monitoring, this understanding includes several key elements including a shared vision and mission, clear roles and responsibilities, effective communication and coordination, transparency and accountability, trust and collaboration (Indarsyah, 2023). In practice, this program collaborates with other OPDs including the Regional Secretariat of Tuban Regency and the Tuban Regency Social Service in accordance with the statement of the Head of the Village Government Division as follows:

> *"Coordination at the regional level runs smoothly. From our own office, when we hold coordination meetings, we always invite the inspectorate in addition to the village government itself. We also involve the sub-district because they will also be in contact and so that there is a synergistic working relationship. In this BLT program, we also coordinate with the Social Affairs Office regarding the DTKS system, which will be needed to check whether the KPM candidates*

are really poor and have not received other social assistance or not. If they have, then the KPM candidate is immediately disqualified as a beneficiary. If the DTKS data does not yet exist, then the name concerned can be determined as KPM BLT DD. In addition, Setda also assists in the socialization process to the community and technical guidance for village governments. We work together to ensure the smooth implementation of this program. Yesterday, there was a coordination meeting regarding the Regent's Circular. Participants in the coordination meeting consisted of the Inspectorate, sub-district heads, sub-district heads, village budget assistants, and PMD staff".

The statement can be concluded that there was coordination carried out by related agencies in the implementation of the BLT DD program including the Community Empowerment and Village Government Office itself, the Social Service Office, the Tuban District Inspectorate, Sub-districts, Village Facilitators. The coordination resulted in a policy at the district level with the issuance of the Tuban Regent Circular Letter Number: 140/2112/414.106/2020 concerning the distribution of BLT-DD dated April 21, 2020 signed by the Regional Secretary. With the issuance of this policy, it is hoped that the implementation will be carried out effectively, meaning that it is right on target and non-partisan, meaning that it is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations without discriminating for certain reasons or interests (Imperial, 2021).

c.   Intertwined Efforts in Conducting Supervision Efforts
The focus of the BLT-DD policy implementation is on economically disadvantaged individuals who have lost employment, as stipulated in Minister of Villages PDTT Regulation No. 6 of 2020, article 8A paragraph (3). To achieve this, coordination and cooperation with relevant stakeholders are essential to gather community data necessary to identify potential recipients of BLT-DD. In practice, this initiative involves collaboration with various government agencies, including the Tuban Regency Regional Secretariat and the Social Service, to ensure effective implementation. Supervision is also carried out to ensure that there is no overlap in BLT-DD assistance, the PMD Office collaborates to be able to view data from the DTKS system. DTKS is Integrated Social Welfare Data which includes Social Welfare Service Providers (PPKS), Recipients of Social Assistance and Support and Potential and Sources of Social Welfare (PSKS). DTKS contains 40% of the population who have the lowest social welfare status.
According to Circular Letter No. 11 of 2020 from the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) regarding the Use of Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) and Non-DTKS Data in Providing Social Assistance to the Community, DTKS should be utilized as a recommended data source for potential social assistance recipients since these individuals have not yet been documented as receiving government aid. If there are prospective KPM candidates not recorded in the DTKS system, they should be reported to the regional Social Service for updating. Verification is carried out by looking at the information in the DTKS system whether one of the community members is tracked whether they have received social assistance.
From the information in the system, Ibu Suin as a prospective KPM BLT-DD has not been recorded as a recipient of social assistance from the government, so it can be verified that Ibu Suin is eligible to receive BLT-DD to be used for her daily needs. Using DTKS, the village government can efficiently verify whether its residents have genuinely not received any government social assistance up to this point. If they have, then the KPM BLT-DD candidate will be declared ineligible.

Figure 2. DTKS website page Ministry of Social Affairs
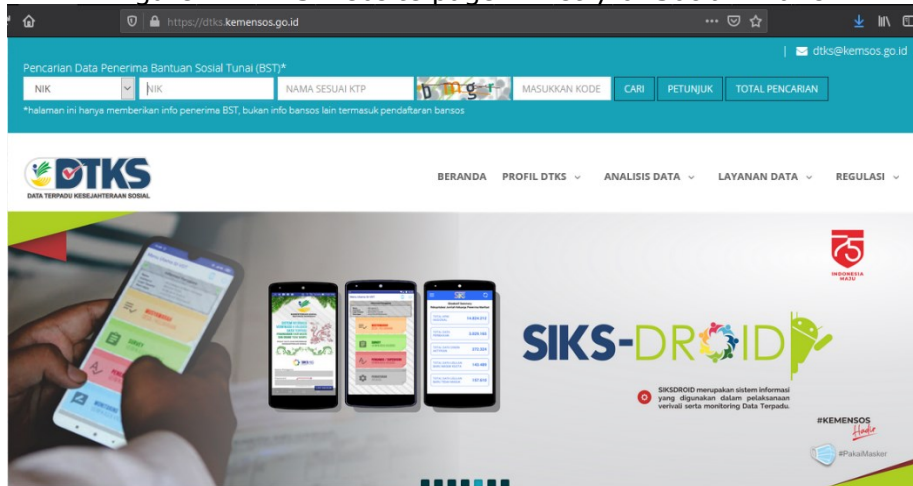
Source: Ministry of Social Affairs (2020)

However, if the DTKS system shows that the KPM in question has never received any social assistance, the KPM candidate will be deemed eligible to receive BLT-DD. The following is a statement from the Head of the Village Government Division:

"We cooperate with the Social Affairs Office for this, because we have to ask for help to ensure that there is no double social assistance received by the community. For this reason, we need to see the DTKS data from the Social Affairs Office".

From this statement, it is evident that there is collaboration between the Tuban District PMD and KB Office and the Social Affairs Office, particularly in utilizing DTKS as a database for potential BLT-DD recipients. To ensure the data remains current, regular updates are necessary due to the community's constantly changing conditions. The DTKS system requires at least two data updates per year by the village government. Enhancing the capacity of village governments to collect social assistance data, including BLT-DD, is essential. The Tuban district government, through the PMD office, has provided technical guidance and socialization on BLT-DD data collection in Tuban district.

This collaborative effort highlights the commitment of local authorities to ensure accurate and up-to-date data for effective social assistance distribution (Elston & Bel, 2023). By regularly updating the DTKS system and providing technical guidance, the Tuban District PMD and KB Office, along with the Social Affairs Office, are working to enhance the efficiency and transparency of the BLT-DD program. This approach not only helps in identifying eligible recipients but also fosters greater accountability and trust within the community. The continuous capacity-building initiatives for village governments are crucial in maintaining the integrity and responsiveness of the social assistance framework, ensuring that support reaches those who need it most (Muchlas & Guohua, 2023).

d.   Equality between Actors and Synergy

According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific conceptually social protection is 'public action taken to reduce poverty, vulnerability and inequality''(Suharto, 2015). Equality between various actors and synergy in participatory supervision of BLT-DD in Kabupaten Tuban

became a strong foundation in ensuring the success of the program. First, equality between the actors involved guarantees that each party has an equal voice in the decision-making process. The village government, community, NGOs, BPD, and local media are recognized as having an equally important role in overseeing the distribution of BLT-DD, without recognizing the hierarchy or dominance of one party over another.

This equality inspires synergy among all stakeholders. Through close collaboration and mutual support, these actors complement each other in pursuing common goals. For example, village governments provide access to necessary information to communities and NGOs, while communities provide the necessary input and oversight to ensure transparency and accountability (Ardigó, 2022).

With strong equality and synergy, participatory monitoring of BLT-DD in Kabupaten Tuban became more effective and efficient. No one party feels marginalized or ignored, so all can contribute optimally according to their respective capacities and expertise. This enables the creation of an inclusive and collaborative environment, where all actors work together towards improving community welfare and alleviating poverty.

e.   Supervision Result is a Shared Consensus

In the context of participatory supervision of BLT-DD in Kabupaten Tuban, the results of supervision become a shared consensus that reflects the agreement between all actors involved. The results of this supervision are not merely a diktat from one party, but are the result of a collaborative process involving the village government, community, NGOs, BPD, and local media. Every decision made is not only based on the data and information collected, but also carefully considered through discussion and consultation between all parties involved.

This joint consensus reflected a commitment to achieving the common good and improving the effectiveness of BLT-DD distribution (Ulya & Fitriani, 2021). Although there were differences of opinion among these actors, the common vision and mission in ensuring that the assistance was well- targeted became the main focus in reaching consensus. The monitoring results obtained were the result of an open, transparent and inclusive dialog process, which ensured that the decisions taken represented the interests and aspirations of the entire community.

This shared consensus strengthened legitimacy and trust in the participatory supervision of BLT-DD in Kabupaten Tuban. By involving all stakeholders in the decision- making process, the results of the supervision become more acceptable and implemented by all parties (Nuh et al., 2024). This creates a harmonious and cooperative environment, where each actor feels a responsibility to support the implementation of the recommendations and improvements proposed, in order to increase the benefits obtained by the beneficiary community.

CONCLUSION

The BLT-DD program uses the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) as the basis for verification of beneficiaries, like BLT DD, and involves collaboration between village governments, communities, NGOs, BPD, and local media. Collaborative supervision is key in ensuring transparency and accountability in the distribution of BLT-DD. Cooperation between various parties, such as the village government, kecamatan, Village Consultative Body, NGOs, and mass media, is needed to ensure that the assistance is right on target. The importance of mutual understanding, transparency, and accountability in participatory monitoring of BLT-DD in Kabupaten Tuban is crucial. Efforts to interrelate between parties were made

to avoid overlapping assistance and set the right targets, reflecting a commitment to improving the effectiveness of the distribution of assistance.

Despite improvements in the reduction of the number and percentage of poor people as a result of the BLT-DD program, the research highlights the need for continued efforts to improve the effectiveness of collaborative supervision. The main objective is to ensure fairness in the implementation of BLT-DD in the future, by involving various parties in supervision and coordination to achieve better results in the distribution of social assistance.

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