

ABSTRACT

The Bakul Tasik The Bakul Tasik Program is an initiative of the Tasikmalaya City Government aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing food security by distributing surplus food from hotels and restaurants to impoverished communities. This study aims to evaluate the policy using a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data were collected through interviews, observation, and documentation, using purposive sampling and validated through triangulation techniques. William N. Dunn's policy evaluation theory covering effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness was employed, supported by policy implementation theories from Merilee S. Grindle and Edward III. The findings indicate that the program is relatively effective in improving food access for vulnerable groups. However, it lacks efficiency due to limited participation from food business actors and an inadequate data system. The distribution of aid remains uneven, and government responsiveness largely depends on volunteers. Beyond its social impact, the program also reflects a political dimension, functioning as an instrument for legitimizing local government actors. This research is expected to provide practical recommendations for improving similar programs in other regions and contribute to the development of more participatory and responsive public policies

Keywords: *Policy Evaluation, Bakul Tasik Program, Food Security, Poverty Alleviation.*