

## Poverty Alleviation in the Hope Family Program in Makassar City

Anwar Parawangi<sup>1\*</sup>, Nur Wahid<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author: [anwarparawangi@unismuh.ac.id](mailto:anwarparawangi@unismuh.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT:

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is one of the important instruments in reducing the high poverty rate in Makassar City. This article aims to see how the implementation of the PKH program. This research is social in nature in the realm of public policy. The writing method used is qualitative with a normative descriptive approach. This research shows that this program generally contributes to reducing poverty in Makassar City. However, there is also a negative response to the lack of public understanding of PKH, so in the process of distributing aid, it is still considered discriminatory. The performance of the implementation of the family hope program is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the participants, namely supporting, or rejecting. In other words, the successful implementation of the PKH program is largely determined by support and a conducive environment.

### Article Info :

#### Article history :

Received : July 5, 2022  
Revised : February 25, 2023  
Accepted : March 23, 2023

#### Keywords :

hope family program;  
prevention;  
poverty

### INTRODUCTION

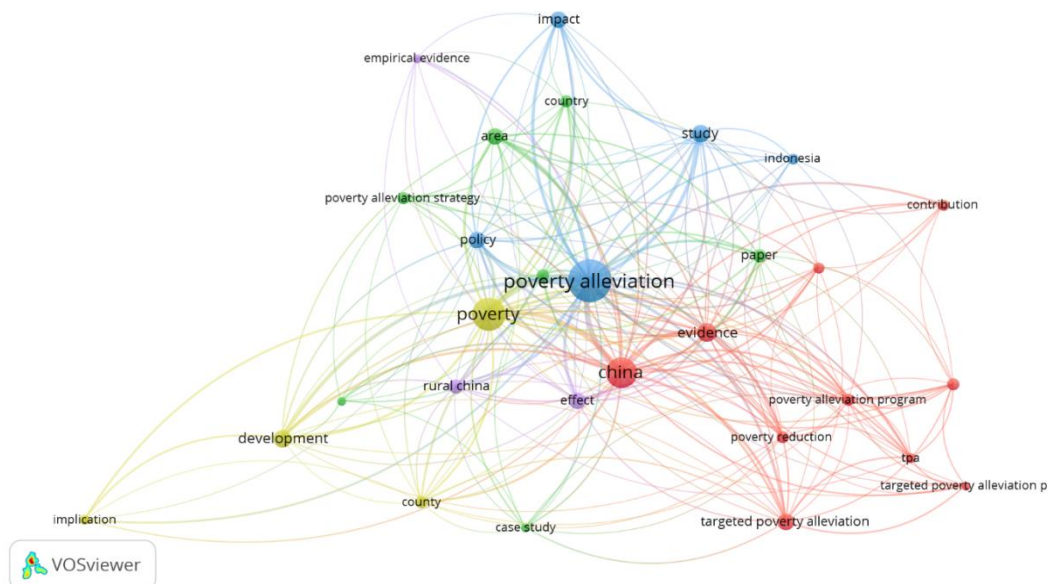
Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon or process caused by various factors (Ayala et al., 2011; Danaan, 2018; Rasanjani et al., 2019). Since the introduction of the regional autonomy policy, each region from the provincial to the regency/city level is expected to be able to explore the potential of its region to increase regional income, along with increasing community welfare (Ananda, 2018; Maulana, 2022; Mustari et al., 2019). In addition, it is also expected to be able to handle any problems arising from development activities.

The problem of poverty in Indonesia is indicated to be getting stronger in recent times. It is one of the public problems that has not been resolved until now. Poverty reduction efforts are complex and complicated, and efforts to reduce poverty and inequality are much more complicated. In the context of accelerating poverty reduction and developing policies in the field of social protection, starting in 2007, the government implemented the Family Hope Program (Hia et al., 2021; Rasanjani et al., 2019; Suleman & Resnawaty, 2017).

This program is provided through cash assistance to impoverished families based on the terms and conditions set. This Social Protection Program is provided through

Conditional Cash Transfers, which is considered quite successful in tackling poverty faced by various countries, especially the problem of chronic poverty (Barrientos & Hulme, 2009; Slater, 2011). This Conditional Cash Transfer is part of a new-generation development program that seeks to help increase human capital accumulation in young people to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty (Patra, 2018). That is why the United Nations (UN), in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), launched in 2000, set the first goal to reduce poverty and hunger. So, one solution is the Family Hope Program. The MDG's goals supported through the Family Hope Program are reducing extreme poverty and hunger, achieving primary education and gender equality, reducing infant and under-five mortality rates, and reducing maternal mortality.

The Indonesian government has made several reasonable attempts to combat poverty. Starting with Law No. 11 of 2009 Concerning Social Welfare, then Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 Concerning the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction, and formally concentrating on the Family Hope Program (PKH) on Very Poor Families (KSM) who meet the membership requirements, as determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs. PKH participants have been adjusted to the criteria of the national statistical center and meet one or more program criteria; have pregnant/delivered/postpartum mothers, and/or have children under five or children aged 5-7 years who have not yet entered primary school education. Alternatively, have children of elementary and junior high school age and children 15-18 years of age who have not completed primary education.



**Figure 1. Network Visualization**  
Source: Processed using Vosviewer, 2023

Looking in detail at the issue of Poverty Alleviation: Poverty, Evidence, and Poverty Reduction are keywords that have given birth to many other topics from 100 journals, some of which are; Development (Choiriyah et al., 2020; Li et al., 2020; Tsai & Liao, 2020), Implication (Aracil et al., 2022; Miller et al., 2021; Santika et al., 2019), Imvact (Ju et al., 2022; Miah, 2021; Xiao et al., 2022). However, only a few foci on the Hope Family

Program in Makassar City (see figure 1), and there is still a lack of research that thoroughly discusses this problem.

One of the exciting cities in implementing the Harapan Family Program is the city of Makassar, with a large population, even though this program has been running for several years.

**Table 1.** Poverty Line and Poor Population in Makassar City, 2010–2020

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Line (rupiah)</i> | <i>Total</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 2010        | 233815               | 78,7         | 5,85              |
| 2011        | 242034               | 71,7         | 5,29              |
| 2012        | 256777               | 69,9         | 5,02              |
| 2013        | 273231               | 66,4         | 4,70              |
| 2014        | 281917               | 64,2         | 4,48              |
| 2015        | 321094               | 63,24        | 4,38              |
| 2016        | 347723               | 66,78        | 4,56              |
| 2017        | 366430               | 68,19        | 4,59              |
| 2018        | 386545               | 66,22        | 4,41              |
| 2019        | 418831               | 65,12        | 4,28              |

*Source* : Statistic Indonesia (2021)

Based on table 1, it is clear that there are still fluctuations in the poverty line and the number of poor people in quantity, but in terms of quality, it still needs more severe handling. Look, for example, when an old pregnant woman and her third child died from malnutrition in 2008 in Makassar City. Such incidents may not be classified as extraordinary events. Many people starved, though not many died or were not printed when they died. So far, the programs implemented in poverty alleviation efforts have not yielded maximum results. Until now, national development goals are related to the problem of equity and increasing people's welfare, which is still a long-standing problem. Therefore, in the framework of household-based poverty alleviation, the government launched a particular program called the Family Hope Program (PKH). This program is designed to help people experiencing poverty in the lowest cluster through conditional assistance, including in Makassar City. Makassar, one of the big cities in Indonesia, is an exciting illustration to observe how the city government views the Family Hope Program as the development of a social protection system.

## **METHOD**

This research is social in the realm of public policy that seeks to see the relationship between poverty and beneficiaries of the KH Program in Makassar City. This research is designed in such a way as to connect empirical data with research questions to get a conclusion that follows the facts. Qualitative methods are used because the problems in the PKH program occur in the "process," so it will be more meaningful if approached qualitatively. In making decisions or determining strategies in policy-making, the city government cannot be separated from the organization's values. Therefore, it can be understood well when using qualitative methods (Creswell, 2016).

Data collection was obtained through field studies utilizing interviews and observations. To obtain accurate information from direct sources as primary data, the researchers conducted interviews with several informants, including the Population

Agency, the Education Office, the Social Service, and the PKH program beneficiary communities. The questions were unstructured in this interview, and the atmosphere was relaxed and free. That is, eliminating the formal impression by adjusting the situation to the source. Data analysis is done by organizing the data into categories, breaking it into units, synthesizing, compiling it into patterns, choosing which ones are important and will be studied, and concluding.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Social Protection and Poverty Reduction**

The Family Hope Program is essentially a social protection and poverty alleviation program. As a social protection program, it has a long-term effect so people can rise from poverty. Although this program is a cash transfer, this program is more aimed at improving the quality of life—for example, in education by providing scholarships for children from low-income families to be empowered in the future. The election of Makassar City as one of the implementers of PKH is not necessarily determined by the central government, in this case, the Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs, but through an established selection mechanism. The selection criteria were high poverty rates, malnutrition rates, transition rates from SD/MI to SMP/MTs, and the availability of facilities and infrastructure for education and health. More important than these criteria is the city government's commitment to implementing PKH.

This commitment is intended to ensure the availability of education and health services which are the key to the success of the PKH program. Before the PKH program implementation in Makassar City, the Mayor of Makassar, as the policyholder, stated his readiness to participate in the implementation of PKH. Institutionally, the implementation of PKH in Makassar City consists of a PKH coordination team as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, NO. 1 of 2018 concerning Expected Families, and Makassar Mayor Regulation No. 70 of 2015 concerning the Strategy for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction in Makassar City for 2015 - 2019. The duties and responsibilities of the Provincial PKH Technical Coordination Team are provincial coordination to support the implementation of PKH and the regular coordination of provincial and district/city participation in the implementation of PKH. The Family Hope Program has a Coordination Team that helps with the smooth running of the program in Makassar City and PT Pos, which is tasked with conveying information in the form of meeting invitations, data changes, and complaints and delivering assistance to the hands of direct beneficiaries.

Regarding the operators on duty at UPPKH in Makassar City, there are 47 people. This number of operators includes; 1 person for the coordinator, four operators consisting of the Public Complaints System (SPM), Management Information System (MIS) and Administration, and data entry officers. As well as 42 assistant officers spread across the sub-district.

Seeing PKH beneficiaries' enthusiasm is significant in improving the quality of human resources, reducing the dropout rate, and improving the health quality of low-income families. Responding to this, the Head of the Makassar City Educational Education Development Division was very enthusiastic about this program. He has devoted his attention to monitoring the development of students at the elementary school level,

especially from low-income families. The form of monitoring is in the form of an appeal to every school principal in his/her staff to identify all students who receive PKH assistance so that they are given equal access to students in general in the process of providing education.

Since the 19th Pandemic broke out in March 2020, children in primary school getting PKH aid have often had trouble learning material through online classrooms. According to field research, two siblings and parents utilize one smartphone on average. Because of this, the Makassar City Education Office constantly urges schools, in particular assistants, to always recognize any issues pupils may have, particularly when attendance participation exceeds a minimum of 85%.

### **Implementation of the Hope Family Program Policy**

One of the factors that influence the success of policy implementation is the behavior of organizational and inter-organizational implementation (Muradli & Ahmadov, 2019; Putri et al., 2020; Vairetti et al., 2019). According to Winter (2006) that in the policy implementation process, there are 3 (three) influential variables, namely organizational and inter-organizational behavior (organizational and inter-organizational behavior), lower-level bureaucratic behavior (street level bureaucratic behavior), and target group behavior (target group behavior). The implementation of Poverty Reduction Policies through the Family Hope Program in Makassar City in terms of the dimensions of policy implementation includes three variables, namely the behavior of organizational and inter-organizational relations, the behavior of the lower-level bureaucracy as the implementor, and the behavior of the target group, namely impoverished households as KPM. The PKH program was built on a top-down basis to strengthen the functions of the family as a minor community institution towards family resilience. For example, through social protection programs for vulnerable groups and people with social problems because the family is the support center for social welfare.

### **Analysis of Organizational and inter-organizational Behavior**

Poverty is defined as a state in various literary sources as the inability of an individual or community to uphold and advance their fundamental rights to a life of dignity (Tackie et al., 2020). Since this idea's reach is broad, it is sometimes harder to quantify. The ability to satisfy essential requirements is how poverty is defined in Indonesia. The poor quality of life of the populace, education, health, and nutrition are characteristics of poverty (Baernholdt et al., 2012; Pinilla-Roncancio & Alkire, 2021; Thorbecke, 2013).

The implementation of the Family Hope Program has two targets to be achieved. First, PKH is social assistance to sustain life by meeting basic needs, especially education, and health. Second, PKH has the nuances of empowerment, namely strengthening poor households to get out of poverty through health promotion and encouraging children to attend school. The funds disbursed to RTSM are intended so that the beneficiaries can access education and health facilities, namely that children must attend junior high school. Likewise, children under five years old (toddlers) must receive immunizations, and pregnant women must have their pregnancy checked regularly. Based on several of these policies, it is necessary to jointly commit to and coordinate the execution of PKH to modify organizational and inter-organizational behavior in the hopes that this would result in behavioral shifts that promote the accomplishment of social welfare.

Organizational and inter-organizational behavior in implementing the Family Hope Program is based on a structurally built commitment between the central government as the provider of funds, the provincial government as the Facilitator, and the Makassar City government as the program implementer. The indicator of this commitment from the central government to the local government is that there are institutions that facilitate the implementation of the Family Hope Program, supported by a national budget. However, it can be understood that from the operational dimension here and there, there are still several problems in implementing the Family Hope Program. For example, management costs and inaccuracy in the distribution and synchronization of inter-institutional programs make it undeniable that several people are still deemed unfit to receive assistance because they are not classified as low-income families. The facts on the ground indicate this problem. It is where the need for commitment between implementing agencies in maintaining the accuracy of the data to avoid the wrong target of the program is. The data used as a reference has been verified for accuracy in the Unified Database. Apart from this, coordination is one of the urgencies in implementing the Family Hope Program, which is influential in breaking the poverty chain and guided by a commitment among related institutions. Coordination is needed so that complex activities can produce maximum output. However, the complexity of the organization implementing the program causes coordination usually not to go as expected.

Coordination is carried out in stages from the central to the sub-district level. Activities carried out by the Central Hope Family Implementing Unit are structured until the sub-district Family Hope Implementation Unit becomes a top-down program. Likewise, the coordination at the city level is carried out by the Social Service as the Implementing Unit for Family Hopes in Makassar City, led by the Head of Assistance Control and Social Welfare Guarantee. In the coordination meeting, the Social Service, as the leading sector for the implementation of PKH, presents and focuses on the performance of the implementation of the main tasks and functions (*tupoksi*) of the institutions/agencies involved, such as the Education Office, Health Office, Community Empowerment Agency and assistants. This kind of performance model can be understood as implementing the distribution of activities. The strategy in the coordination meeting is to facilitate (facilitating) the process of planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluating this program and activities according to their respective *tupoksi*. This activity is also a forum for checking the progress of the program implementation in the field. Especially for the monitoring and evaluation of the family of hope program, thanks to a strong commitment and integrated coordination with related institutions in an integrated manner, several problems have arisen and have resulted in a legal settlement.

### **Commitment**

The commitment to implementing the Family Hope Program is a mutual agreement with relevant agencies directly involved in technical implementation to maintain organizational stability and inter-organizational networks related to implementing the Family Hope Program in Makassar City. It is not easy to maintain the stability of the network because various interests are the duties of each agency involved. the commitment of the program-implementing agencies in the field is needed so as not to prioritize their respective interests in achieving the goals of the existing program. Without commitment, it is impossible for the implementation of the Family Hope

Program to run optimally. The form of commitment built is a structural relationship between the central government as the provider of funds, the provincial government as the Facilitator, and the Makassar City government as the program implementer, likewise at the lower level by detailing the Beneficiary Families in the Education and Health Sector. In this commitment indicator, it can be understood that the commitment of the central government to the local government can be seen that there are institutions that facilitate the implementation of this program which is also supported by the national budget for the Family Hope Program.

To achieve the level of program sustainability, 3 (three) factors need attention. The three factors are; data accuracy, availability, and filtering. It is mainly to avoid inappropriate targeting of program beneficiaries, which can only be traced from inaccurate data sources, including issues of substance and implementation. The process dimensions are management costs, timeliness of distribution, and program synchronization between institutions. Meanwhile, the output dimension is the existence of community institutions and the increase in the number of program recipients. Facts in the field provide instructions, as stated in the Unified Database, should be low-income, but recipients of non-cash food assistance even up to middle to upper income. On the other hand, non-poor households receive BPNT, even though they should not be entitled to receive it.

One thing that needs to be understood is whether the PKH program impacts poor households. To what extent does it provide improvements to RTSM as an effort to alleviate poverty based on actual field conditions? It requires commitment from all parties, both organizationally and inter-organically, because the government has disbursed large amounts of funds so far. For this reason, its benefits need to be more apparent. Based on data for 2019, in detail, the number of PKH beneficiaries in Makassar was recorded at 22,871 people. However, the amount of funds received by each household varies. It starts from IDR 550 thousand to IDR 2 million. The PKH social assistance index consists of two types, namely regular assistance and component-based assistance. For permanent assistance, each family per year is Rp. Five hundred fifty thousand, and PKH access is Rp. 1 million. Assistance based on the component of each person per year consists of pregnant women Rp. 2.4 million children aged 0 to 6 years worth Rp. 2.4 million. Likewise, with the categories of students whose numbers vary. For elementary school students, Rp. 900 thousand, Rp. 1.5 million for junior high school or equivalent and Rp. 2 million for senior high school. For people with severe disabilities, Rp. 2.4 million and seniors aged 60 years and over Rp. 2.4 million. PKH Social Assistance is disbursed four times yearly in January, April, July, and October.

When viewed from the government's commitment, the implementation of this program is quite good; it is just that there are still some receivers that are not on target, so the government's commitment to implementing this poverty alleviation program still needs to be increased. Those must get a commitment from the organization and inter-organization implementing this program which is marked by the existence of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in carrying out the activities of the Family Hope Program. However, it must be ensured that the program's sustainability must be community-based to make it right on target ([Ceptureanu et al., 2018](#); [Speizer et al., 2019](#)).

## Coordination

Coordination is one of the urgent variables in the inter-organizational network that affects the choice of government program methods. (Hartaman et al., 2021; Panday & Panday, 2008; Telò, 2002). Coordination is carried out with cross-sectoral organizations tied to the community welfare growth network. Coordination is carried out in decision-making, especially in providing data and information and implementing activities.

Implementing the Family Hope Program is complex and requires many basic arrangements. This ground rule can be applied through two or more organizations because the challenges to planned action are more significant, so the possibilities for collaboration are typically more complicated. That is why there is a need for inter-organizational relationships (O'Toole Jr, 2000), or cooperation and coordination of various organizations or parts of the organization.

Coordination is carried out in stages from the central to the district level. Let us say the activities carried out by the central UPPKH take place in a structured way up to the sub-district UPPKH as a top-down program. Likewise, the Social Service, as the UPPKH of Makassar City, is coordinated at the city level, chaired by the Head of the Controlling and Social Welfare Guarantee Division. In the coordination meeting with the Social Service, the PKH implementing sector presents and focuses on implementing the main tasks and functions of the institutions/agencies involved, such as the Education Office, Health Service, BPMD, and assistants. This kind of performance model can be captured as implementing the distribution of activities. The strategy in the coordination meetings is to facilitate (facilitate) the planning, budgeting, monitoring, and evaluating of the PKH program and activities according to their respective duties and functions. This activity also checks the progress of implementing the PKH program in the field. Especially for the monitoring and evaluation of the PKH program, thanks to a strong commitment and integrated coordination with related institutions in an integrated manner, several problems emerged and led to legal settlements.

The ability to implement the Family Hope Program strategy is determined by the integration of potential resources and the integration of its activities as facilitator operations in the field. It is proven that the Makassar City Social Service as the social assistance coordinator, 2019 replaced 12 assistants for the Family Hope Program. The reason is simple; it is strongly suspected that authority was abused. According to Iskandar, the assistant for the Family Hope Program in Makassar City, which will be replaced, is known to have abused the authority, function, and purpose of the Family Hope Program program.

## Analysis of Street-Level Bureaucracy Behavior

Referring to the Hopeful Family Program Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018, Article 6 states that Beneficiary Families of the Expected Family Program are entitled to a) Social Assistance for the Hopeful Family Program; b) Assistance for the Family Hope Program; c) Services in Health, Education, and/or Social Welfare Facilities; and d) Complementary Assistance Programs in the Fields of Health, Education, and Social Welfare.

The implementation of the Family Hope Program is carried out by the companion of the Family Hope Program, who has been appointed as a form of lower-level



bureaucracy with a role as an actual program implementer. Supporting instruments in the form of organizations and human resources are required to accomplish this aim. A Central Family Hope Program Implementing Unit is established nationally as a Central Technical Coordination Team. A District Family Hope Program Implementing Unit is established at the district level through a district coordination team. The Facilitator serves as the Family Hope Program Implementing Unit at the sub-district level. The role of the Family Hope Program Facilitator directly or indirectly determines the success or failure of program activities in the field. It is because, technically, the facilitators who carry out the intervention are in direct contact with the Family Hope Program beneficiaries through their various roles.

The assistant position is an essential factor; it is essential because most poor people do not have the power, do not have voice, or ability to fight for their fundamental rights. These poor people need fighters who speak for them and help them get their rights. On the implementing side, this program assistant cannot carry out their duties at all sub-district levels at the same time. There is minimal staff available, so detecting all kinds of problems and following up quickly is challenging.

**Table 2.** Number of Family Hope Program Facilitators in Makassar City 2021

|                                |       |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| <b>Facilitators</b>            | 42    |
| <b>Number of villages</b>      | 153   |
| <b>Number of Beneficiaries</b> | 9.392 |

*Source:* Processed by Researchers (2022)

The number of facilitators for the Family Hope Program in Makassar City is only 42 people spread over 153 urban villages; this is still minimal. The Facilitator spends most of his time doing activities in the community by holding meetings with the Group Leader, visiting and discussing with health service providers, education officers, community leaders, and the participants themselves. Companions can also be found at least once a month to convey updates and developments that occur in the field. For this responsibility to be carried out as expected, the Makassar City Social Service formed a Task Force Team to oversee the distribution of the Family Hope Program. It is an effort to anticipate the misuse of social assistance by competent implementers in this field.

The companion, created as a lower-level bureaucracy, has carried out activities according to their main tasks so that the program can run more effectively and efficiently. Actively communicate with the beneficiary communities, including the formation of groups and the election of the group leader. It is to make it easier for assistants to carry out their duties, especially the coaching process. Coordinate with sub-district/village governments to avoid administrative errors. However, with the discretion in their hands, a total of 12 actors of companions were forced to suffer bad luck. They were dishonorably discharged from their duties and had to face the legal system because they were strongly suspected of having abused the authority, functions, and objectives of the Family Hope Program.

The Village Government is a local government apparatus at the lower level in charge of facilitating the community in getting assistance from the government, starting from population data collection, population administration, and various other certificates needed by the community. One of the requirements to get assistance from the Family

Hope Program is a certificate of incapacity (pre-prosperity). What is interesting in this program is that the sub-district government empowers RT/RW, and the village government empowers hamlet heads in the population data collection process to make it easier to get more valid population data.

### Analysis of Target Group Behavior

The target group referred to here follows the Family Hope Program, namely the Beneficiary Families in Makassar City. The existence of this target group is essential for the Family Hope Program program because they primarily determine the success or failure of the Family Hope Program program. It relates to the behavior of the community or the characteristics of the target group as one of the factors that influence the success of the Family Hope Program program. If the Family Hope Program program is considered to provide significant benefits according to the needs of the community, especially meeting the needs of life, education costs, and health services that are mitigating, it will positively respond to the program. Likewise, when a program is indicated not to be right on target for people in need and prioritized for families because of the proximity (family, friends, neighbors, others) to the local government, an indifferent attitude emerges as a form of negative response.

**Table. 3** Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Makassar City 2021

| No    | Sub-District     | Number of villages | Facilitators | Number of Beneficiaries |
|-------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1     | Mariso           | 9                  | 3            | 588                     |
| 2     | Mamajang         | 13                 | 2            | 387                     |
| 3     | Tamalate         | 11                 | 6            | 2.282                   |
| 4     | Rappocini        | 11                 | 1            | 282                     |
| 5     | Makassar         | 14                 | 5            | 861                     |
| 6     | Ujungpandang     | 10                 | 1            | 139                     |
| 7     | Wajo             | 8                  | -            | -                       |
| 8     | Bontoala         | 12                 | 1            | 386                     |
| 9     | Ujung Tanah      | 9                  | 6            | 820                     |
| 10    | Kep. Sangkarrang | 3                  | -            | -                       |
| 11    | Tallo            | 15                 | 5            | 1.240                   |
| 12    | Panakukang       | 11                 | 4            | 929                     |
| 13    | Manggala         | 8                  | 2            | 312                     |
| 14    | Biringkanaya     | 11                 | 4            | 861                     |
| 15    | Tamalanrea       | 8                  | 2            | 305                     |
| Total |                  | 153                | 42           | 9.392                   |

*Source:* Makassar City Social Service Office (2022)

The existence of this target group is essential for the Family Hope Program program because they determine the success or failure of the program. The positive support as the target group in this program means the program's success. Vice versa, negative support or actions will also harm this program in achieving its goals. It is related to the community's behavior or the characteristics of the target group as one of the factors that influence the success of the Family Hope Program (Winter, 2006; Yoshikawa et al.,

2012). Thus, the performance of the implementation of the family of hope program is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the participants, namely supporting or refusing (Angkasa & Prabawati, 2013). In other words, the success of implementing the family of hope program is primarily determined by the support and a conducive environment.

To find out the amount of assistance and the number of funds received by each PKH Beneficiary Family in Makassar City, it can be described as follows;

**Table 4.** Index and weighing factors for the Family Hope Program Social Assistance, 2021

| No | Category                                     | Amount of funds (Rp/year) |
|----|--|---------------------------|
| 1  | Pregnant / Postpartum Mothers                | Rp. 3,000,000             |
| 2  | Early Childhood 0 to 6 Years                 | Rp. 3,000,000             |
| 3  | Elementary / Equivalent Children's Education | Rp. 900,000               |
| 4  | Middle School / Equivalent Child Educator    | Rp. 1,500,000             |
| 5  | High School / Equivalent Child Education     | Rp. 2,000,000             |
| 6  | Severe Disabilities                          | Rp. 2,400,000             |
| 7  | Elderly                                      | Rp. 2,400,000             |

*Source:* Makassar City Social Service Office (2022)

Even though it is known that this program is not free from existing obstacles and problems, such as the lack of data related to RTSM in various areas in Makassar City, for example, the report on the number of beneficiaries for KSM between the Social Service and Makassar City BPS. Especially in the education sector, as previously stated, the Education Office is limited in its authority to facilitate the number of students registered as beneficiaries. Thus, the success of policy implementation can be measured by achieving the final results (outcomes). Implementing the policy can only be achieved if it follows what is determined and the impact or effect it has on society, either individually or in groups. Suppose the policy can be understood or interpreted according to the objectives of the program to be implemented.

The efforts made by PKH to reduce dropout rates and break the poverty chain are by improving the quality of human resources and changing the behavior/mindset of Very Poor Households so that their children can access education services. PKH Beneficiary Families who have registered and are present at the nearest health and education facility. The obligations of KPM PKH in the health sector include examining the womb for pregnant women, providing nutritional intake and immunizations, and weighing children under five and preschool children. Meanwhile, the obligation in the education sector is to register and ensure the presence of PKH family members in education units according to the elementary and secondary school levels. Furthermore, for the social welfare component, namely people with disabilities and the elderly starting at 70 years. PKH Social Assistance Funds are disbursed four times yearly in January, April, July, and October. The total funds distributed for the PKH education category and Health Category in Makassar City reached Rp. 64 billion.

## CONCLUSION

The Family Hope Program has great potential to reduce poverty in Indonesia, but several obstacles are faced during the implementation of the program. There was a negative response to the lack of public understanding of the Family Hope Program, so distributing aid was still considered discriminatory. The implementation is strongly influenced by the characteristics of the participants by supporting or rejecting this program. Thus, the success of implementing the family of hope program is primarily determined by the support and a conducive environment. Then there are findings that there are specific individuals who are suspected of using the assistance for elections in legislative elections or village head elections. Then the implementation of the Family Hope program in the city of Makassar has relatively brought significant changes to the recipients of this assistance, so it can be concluded that the program can reduce poverty based on qualitative research with several sources. The limitations of this study are in the research method. Recommendations for further research can use quantitative research using more and more thorough research samples to see the effect of the Family Hope Program.

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