



Implementation of the Family Hope Program in Improving the Welfare of Poor Families

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the implementation of the Family Hope Program in improving the welfare of poor families. This research is a qualitative research using a case study approach, where information data is collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study show that the implementation of the Family Hope Program (FHP/CCT) in improving the welfare of poor families includes: first, the field of Education, which is a forum for improving human resources, namely through (CCT) to increase the access of the poor in education, as well as to reduce the number of children who drop out of school, and or difficulties in financing to continue education. Second, the health sector, which opens access for the poor to reach health services for infants, toddlers, and pregnant women, and the elderly and disabled. This paper contributes to the development of science related to the theme of social welfare programs

INTRODUCTION

A fair, prosperous, prosperous and poverty-free society is the noble ideal of every country. This has been done for a long time, not only in developed and modern countries but also in developing countries like Indonesia. Efforts to improve the quality of life of the community and overcome poverty and inequality also continue to be carried out (Visser & Sen, 2013) to achieve independence and freedom. Independence not only means freedom from colonizers, but more than that, it is an effort to achieve a just and prosperous society, and free from the shackles of poverty. In Indonesia, the problem of poverty is still a major problem so that government efforts are needed to improve the social welfare of its citizens. Efforts to overcome poverty and social disparities are carried out through the provision of social assistance and poverty alleviation programs (Narayan, 2009).

The low quality of life of the poor results in low levels of education and health so that it can affect productivity. With conditions like this, it can increase the burden of dependence on the community. Residents who are still below the poverty line include those with low incomes, no fixed income or even no income at all. Thus, poverty alleviation and alleviation efforts by various parties are expected to improve the quality of life of the poor (Obaid, 2021).

Poverty is a complex social problem because it has many factors and dimensions. The dimension of poverty concerns three aspects, namely economic, political, and socio-psychological aspects (Suharto, 2005). Economically, poverty can be defined as a lack of resources that can be used to meet the needs of life that improve the welfare of a group of people. Politically, poverty can be seen from the level of access to power. Power in this sense includes the order of the political system that can determine the ability of a group of people to reach resources. Meanwhile, social-psychologically it shows the lack of networks and social structures that support in obtaining opportunities to increase productivity. Therefore, with the government's policy to handle a poverty problem, of course, people who are categorized as poor will want what is called welfare so that there is no gap in life between the poor and the rich.

South Konawe Regency is one of the districts in Southeast Sulawesi Indonesia that has responded to the problem of poverty by launching the Family Hope Program from 2013 until now, which is the development of a social protection system that can alleviate and help Very Poor Households or Beneficiary Families. The amount of the Family Hope Program (FHP or CCT) budget every year is always available to beneficiaries, but not all poor people are entitled to CCT social assistance. In other words, those who are entitled to CCT social assistance are poor people whose names have been registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data, and have assistance components, namely Health, Education, and social welfare components. This is as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program. In Western countries, the Family Hope Program is known as Cash Conditional Transfer (CCT), a

program that aims to improve the health of pregnant women through care, childbirth and post-partum care.

Buke Village, Buke District is one of the CCT recipient areas starting from September 2015 until now. The rollout of CCT is expected to reduce the growth rate of poverty and or break the poverty rate in the regions (Tuwu, 2019; UNICEF, 2020).

Realizing this, the family of hope program was rolled out in Buke Village, Buke District, South Konawe Regency to respond to existing social problems. With this Family Hope Program, it is hoped that it can provide opportunities for the poor to play a role in the Family Hope Program which will later have a positive impact on their lives, especially in improving the quality of life through health and education which is expected to break the chain of poverty that has been ensnaring beneficiary families (Yuda, 2021).

In Buke Village, Buke District, there are many social problems such as poverty, health problems, education problems, and others. These problems also occur in other places, so it is hoped that they can be solved with the Family Hope Program (Nurhadi et al., 2023; Zingwe & Lekganyane, 2024). The number of CCT recipients in Buke Village, Buke District in 2023 is 223 people. The problems that exist in the implementation of the family hope assistance program in Buke Village are based on initial observations such as injustice in distributing assistance for the family hope program, the list of recipients of assistance is not on target, the number of CCT companions is not as large as the number of recipients, the socialization and data collection of program recipients is not optimal, and others. Based on the description above, the issue of the CCT social assistance program is interesting to write to find out in detail how the implementation process of the Family Hope Program in improving the welfare of poor families in Buke Village, Buke District, South Konawe Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Implementation is crucial for public administration and public policy. Implementation is the policy stage between the formation of the program and the consequences of the policy for the community it influences. If a program is not appropriate or cannot reduce the problems that are the target of the policy, then the program may fail even if the program is implemented well, while a brilliant program may also face failure if the program is not implemented properly (Bastable et al., 2022; Gross-Manos et al., 2022). Starting from this view, it can be explained that the implementation of a program has an important and decisive role in the success of overcoming problems and implementing policies and programs (Mhongera & Lombard, 2018).

Policy implementation is a process in public policy that leads to the implementation of a policy. The practice of policy implementation is a process that is so complex and even often politically charged because of the intervention of various interests. The implementation of policies is actually not only related to the mechanism of elaborating political decisions into routine procedures through biocratic channels, but more than that, implementation also concerns

the problems of conflicts, decisions and who gets what from a policy (Hofmann, 2021; Tuwu, 2018).

Implementation is the execution of a development program, or it can be stated that the program has been running. Policy implementation is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also be in the form of important executive orders or decisions or decisions of judicial bodies. Usually the decision identifies the problem to be addressed, states explicitly the goals or objectives to be achieved and various ways to structure or regulate the implementation process. Among the goals of program implementation is to solve the problem of poverty (Gweshengwe & Hassan, 2020).

The implementation of the Family Hope Program is hierarchical, namely policy ideas come from the top down or are top-down because the CCT program comes from the central government, then implemented to every local government throughout Indonesia. According to this top-down theory, a program comes from a central government political decision that is implemented administratively by local governments (Hill & Hupe, 2002; Treib, 2019). The purpose of implementing public policies is to improve public welfare, especially to improve the welfare of the poor (Judijanto et al., 2024).

METHODS

This research has been carried out in Buke Village, Buke District, South Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. The selection of this location is based on the consideration that since 2013 the location has received various types of social protection programs and social assistance from the government, including the Family Hope program has also been implemented in this location. According to 2023 data, there are 253 families who have received the Family Hope program in Buke Village. Until the end of 2024, the family hope program is still running in this place.

This research is a qualitative research with a case study approach (Yin & K, 2008). The rationale for using the case study method is the availability of special cases that seem to require intensive investigation. For example, about the case of the implementation of social assistance programs. Does the Family Hope program have a positive impact on improving the quality of life of poor families (Rubin & Babbie, 2008a, 2008b).

The object of the study is poor families who are recipients of social assistance from the Family Hope Program or referred to as beneficiary families totaling fifty people. Technique for determining research informants by purposive sampling (Jenkins-Smith et al., 2017). There are two types of data sought in the field, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data are sourced from the results of field observations and in-depth interviews with research informants, consisting of beneficiary families, CCT companions, and the government. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from the results of searching for library sources both online and offline. Data collection techniques use observation, in-depth interviews and documentation (Rubin & Babbie, 2008a).

Research data analysis is carried out through the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from observations, interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing the data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, organizing them into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied, and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by researchers and others (Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, 2014). Miles and Huberman stated that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue continuously until the data is saturated. The process is data collection, data reduction, data presentation, verification and conclusion drawn.

RESULTS

Implementation of the Family Hope Program (FHP/CCT)

In improving the welfare of the community as well as developing policies in the field of social protection for very poor families. Various efforts to improve community welfare have been carried out by the government through social assistance programs, one of which is the Family Hope Program (FHP/CCT). CCT is a social protection program that provides cash assistance to very poor families with a record of following the required requirements. The requirement is related to improving the quality of human resources, namely health and education. This program seeks to develop a social protection system for the poor in Indonesia. The target of this program is pregnant women, breastfeeding mothers, children under five and school-age children at the elementary, junior high, and high school levels, severely disabled and also the elderly aged 60 years and above. The recipients of this assistance are mothers or adult women who take care of children in the household concerned. The implementation of the family hope program is a process carried out by the parties involved in it gradually and consistently in accordance with the mechanisms and procedures that have been regulated in the provisions of the CCT.

Education

Education as a conscious effort has the same subject, namely humans. A person who is a teenager increasingly needs a lot of knowledge about norms, religion, because adolescence begins to have a strong desire for something he is interested in.

CCT is a tangible manifestation in supporting efforts to educate the life of the nation and state through assistance for underprivileged families who have school-age children at the primary and secondary education levels.

CCT assistance which aims to improve welfare for underprivileged families supports the education sector, especially for students whose families receive CCT assistance. Improving the welfare of underprivileged families as part of Indonesian citizens is also one of the national goals listed in the opening of the 1945 UDD, which is to promote general welfare.

Every child participating in CCT assistance is entitled to receive other social assistance other than CCT, both national and local programs. CCT assistance is not a substitute for other programs therefore it is not enough to

help other expenses such as uniforms, books, and so on. CCT is an assistance so that parents can send their children to school.

With CCT assistance for underprivileged families, their children who are in school receive attention and assistance from CCT assistance officers, one of which is by monitoring student attendance regularly and periodically every month. The school feels very helped by the attention and monitoring of CCT assistance officers, because it can be a mediator between schools and students' parents.

Buke Village, located in Buke District, South Konawe Regency, is a research location in implementing the distribution of CCT assistance programs to underprivileged families, especially for children who are pursuing primary and secondary education. The government has made efforts to eradicate poverty, especially by providing CCT assistance to underprivileged families. Therefore, there is one of the informants, Muhamad Nasir (13 years old), revealed that as follows:

"Are you really a CCT recipient? Yes, it is true that I am one of the recipients of cash assistance. I use the assistance for school needs such as buying books, buying uniforms, bags, and buying shoes." (Interview, December 16, 2023).

Another case with informant Nujuri (37 years old) revealed that as follows:

"Yes, it is true that I as a CCT companion in Buke Village provides cash assistance to elementary, junior high, and high school children. The amount of assistance provided by each level of education varies, namely elementary school children amounting to Rp. 225,000.00, junior high school children amounting to 375,000.00, high school students 500,000.00. With the assistance of education funds, it can certainly ease the burden of education for children who go to school. (Interview, December 15, 2023).

Based on the interview above, it shows that the CCT assistance program is given to poor families to help underprivileged children in continuing their education. CCT Assistants have built cooperation to improve the quality of education for children at the elementary and secondary school levels. Therefore, this was clarified by one of the informants, Hasrianti (30 years old) revealed that as follows:

"I, as a recipient of CCT, feel grateful that the existence of CCT certainly helps me, as a parent. I have a great responsibility to my son to be able to complete his education. However, with limited financial conditions, it is difficult for my child to continue his education. CCT also not only provides assistance but also provides motivation to children who are in school and parents of students. The presence of CCT certainly gives opportunities to children who drop out of school, to then return to occupy education, both elementary, junior high, and high school." (Interview, December 16, 2023).

Based on the interview above, it shows that the CCT assistance program in the field of education can provide good benefits to children who drop out of school so that they can continue their education. Education as a forum in seeking knowledge, both in formal and non-formal environments. CCT has an

important role in eradicating poverty in rural communities, of course, by improving the quality of quality education.

The field of education is an important factor in building quality human resources, with the realization of good education in the community, of course, it can support success and increase productivity and increase economic growth. The progress and decline of a country's economy lies in whether or not education in the country is advanced, this proves that education is one of the cornerstones of a nation's progress.

Educational services for CCT participants certainly provide great benefits for the community, for families, and for children. CCT assistance for the education component has the goal of improving the quality of education for underprivileged children in pursuing education. Because then education is the basis for building the spirit of knowledge and symbolizing the progress of a nation.

Health

In addition to Education, the Family Hope Program also has a great influence on the health of very poor families, because in the health sector it provides assistance for pregnant women and toddlers to help meet their nutrition. The existence of a cooperative relationship with the health sector which of course can provide health facilities by enforcing routine examination requirements, so their health can be further helped and maintained.

The implementation of the Family Hope Program assistance in the health sector can help the community to improve the quality of healthy life such as immunization services, assistance for pregnant women, toddlers, the elderly, and health checks for pregnant women and baby mothers. The synergy of CCT in the health sector provides a good encouragement to improve healthy living in poor families.

CCT assistance for the Health component, is given to those who are pregnant and children under five to help meet their nutritional needs and to school children to meet their school needs. This assistance can ease the burden on parents. Today there is nothing difficult when we need health, only humans alone are left to realize how important a healthy life is.

The Family Hope Program in the health sector requires CCT participants, namely pregnant women, postpartum mothers, and children aged approximately 6 years. Therefore, this program will directly support the achievement of health program targets. In addition, CCT is also an inseparable part of the health maintenance guarantee program for the poor. One of the informants of Akbar, 29 years old, as a CCT companion, revealed the following:

"One of the CCT programs in the health sector includes posyandu cadres, health checks for pregnant women, children under five, elderly children, immunizations and the elderly. In addition, health services are also carried out every week for poor families who are categorized as CCT recipients." (Interview, December 17, 2023).

Based on the interview above, it shows that the implementation of the Family Hope Program in the health sector provides its own attraction to improve the quality of healthy life in underprivileged communities. The

government's form of concern for the community is of course by providing CCT assistance in the health sector so that the community can experience effective and efficient health service assistance. One of the informants, Yeni Lestina (28 years old), revealed the following:

"As a CCT recipient, of course, I participate in the health sector very high, although there are still some friends of CCT recipients who do not care. Mothers who have toddlers, they must monitor the growth and development of their babies and immunizations at the integrated service post (posyandu). Mothers who have toddlers are required to check their toddlers at the posyandu to be weighed and get immunized" (Interview, December 18, 2023).

Based on the interview above, it shows that the community is very involved in improving healthy living. CCT aims to improve healthy living, so public awareness is needed to be active in improving healthy living in their social environment. The same thing was also clarified by informant Eva Andrian (30 years old) revealed that as follows:

"As a pregnant woman, I very regularly check the condition of my pregnancy at the nearest health center. This effort is to ensure that my womb is healthy and okay so that later I can have a healthy baby. So CCT has a direct contribution to the community, namely by improving welfare in the health sector." (Interview, December 18, 2023).

The interview above shows that the implementation of CCT in the health sector is strongly supported by the village community. So CCT has a direct contribution to improving health. Therefore, one of the informants, La Baudi (37 years old), emphasized that as follows:

"The service in the health sector, especially in this village, has been very good, where every week immunizations are held at the posyandu post. The health sector needs to be improved again so that when pregnant women want to give birth, they give birth safely. So that mothers at the time of childbirth do not have difficulty finding medical care." (Interview, December 19, 2023).

The interview above shows that services in the health sector are very good, but the facilities and infrastructure in improving services that are more effective and in direct contact with the community certainly need to be improved. Considering that there are still many obstacles for the community at the time of childbirth, it is difficult to find a midwife, especially at night. The CCT program certainly improves a healthy life for mothers, babies, toddlers, postpartum and even parents who suffer from disease symptoms. The main locus of CCT is to improve healthy living for the underprivileged in financing health contributions. So with the existence of CCT, namely by providing a healthy Indonesia card to help the underprivileged.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the family hope program in the health sector has been carried out well. However, the medical side, namely midwives, needs to be improved, especially those who live far away, so that mothers who give birth do not have trouble finding a medical team at the time of childbirth. CCT as a framework in prospering the community in the health sector needs to re-evaluate the needs of the local community.

The Family Hope Program in the health sector provides opportunities for the poor, especially pregnant women and children under five to access guaranteed health services. The poor can also improve their health status. Because CCT is a newly implemented program, the socialization carried out should also be more in-depth. Likewise, there is a need for participation from the community to improve services that are more synergistic between CCT and the health sector and the community to build good cooperation, so that all forms of community needs can be met properly.

DISCUSSION

This research still has limitations so that further research is needed related to the topic of the implementation of the Family Hope Program to improve the quality of life of poor families in order to improve this research and add insight for readers.

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