



Family Hope Program: An effort in Poverty Alleviation in Kepil District, Wonosobo Regency

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Abstract:

Purpose:

This research examines the process during the implementation of the Family Hope Program in Kepil District, Wonosobo Regency. The research used a qualitative descriptive method, using primary and secondary data as data sources.

Methodology:

The researcher conducted in-depth interviews with stakeholders supported by literature sources from journals, books, and the internet to obtain primary data. Four indicators were used to see the Family Hope Program policy implementation: Communication, Resources, Bureaucratic Structure, and Disposition.

Findings:

The results of this study show that communication is done hierarchically between the central government and the local government, which can then be socialized with Family Hope Program recipient communities

Implication:

In addition, the resources appointed to carry out this Socialization must meet the requirements and be trained to socialize the program well with the community. However, Family Hope Program recipients must still be targeted in the field.

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INTRODUCTION

Developing global and domestic economies that are not stable affects slowing down the rate subtraction of poverty. In 2011, people experiencing poverty can reduce by more than One percent per year. However, after That, Keep going and slowed to under half a percent. For that, policy countermeasures poverty in the 2015-2019 RPJMN directed at (Bappenas, 2019):

1. Organizing comprehensive social protection
2. Expand and improve essential services.
3. Develop sustainable livelihoods.

Countermeasures program poverty carried out by the government center To realize distant ideals of the country poverty from the people. Poverty becomes something dimension problem _ area, and poverty must be considered complex or multidimensional. Because that is, solving the problem of poverty must do through a multidimensional approach (Huraerah, 2013). The government, as the most responsible party, answered in countermeasures the problem of poverty demanded its strong commitment and execution commitment to the need to implement the supported strategy multi-disciplinary approach. Achievements target tree poverty must pour with clear and measurable as listed in column 1 below this;

Table 1. Achievements Target tree Poverty (percent) RPJMN 2015-2019

Description	2014	2015		2016		2019 targets	Estimation 2019 Achievements (Notifications)
	(Base Line)	Target	Realization	Target	Realization		
Poverty Rate	10.96 (Sep 2016)	9.50- 10.50	11,13 (Sep 2015)	10.60 (Sep 2016)	10.70 (Sep 2016)	7.00- 8.00	□

Source: BPS, RPJMN 2015-2019

Information Notification: □ Yes achieved / on track □ Necessary Work hard □ Very difficult achieved

Viewed from the table, the reduction target poverty in 2019 still needs to be completed. It needs to work hard Because the poverty level in rural areas is taller than in urban areas. This is caused Because of several matters under this :

1. Inflation in rural areas is higher than in urban areas
2. Economic growth in urban areas is relatively good, especially in industry and construction, which has caused the wages of unskilled laborers in urban areas to increase compared to rural areas
3. There has been a slowdown in wage increases for agricultural laborers in rural areas accompanied by an increase in the number of smallholders, especially in Java
4. Another problem is the partial implementation of various assistance and the inaccuracy of the various programs' targets so that the assistance is less effective in alleviating the burden on the poor and vulnerable.

Efforts made by the government center until the moment Now This Not yet produced maximum results in countermeasures to poverty there, still _ need to Work hard to come back and collaborate with the government area. it Can be seen from the data below this;

Table 2. Amount Province Poor Residents on the Island Java 2014 – 2018 (thousand souls)

Province	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
DKI Jakarta	375.70	412.79	368,67	385,84	393,13
West Java	4,382.65	4,2398.96	4,485.65	4,168.11	3,774.41
Central Java	4,704.87	4,561.82	4505.78	4,493.75	4,197.49
In Yogyakarta	535,18	532.59	485.56	488.83	466.33
East Java	4,865.82	4,748.42	4,775.97	4,638.53	4,405.27
Banten	682.71	649,190	690.67	658,11	699.83

Source: BPS, 2019

Viewed from table 2 above shows that the height number Poverty in Central Java is a significant problem necessary to devilm e sea repaired here agencies/cities in Central Java that are included in the red zone, Wonosobo, Kebumen, Brebes, Purbalingga Rembang, Pemalang, Banjarnegara Banyumas, Klaten, Sragen, Cilacap, Demak, Purworejo, Grobogan, and Demak (Fahmi, 2019). Although 2017 looks like a decline in poverty Still, 15 districts of the 35 districts in Central Java are still in the red zone poverty because the poverty percentage in the area is Still Far higher than the average percentage level in the province and nation.

Based on the results of research conducted (Rusdarti & Sebayang, 2013), unemployment is not significant in a manner statistics to level of poverty in the Province of Central Java, that is indicator occurring poverty No caused by the level of unemployment but indicators other. If you look at the amount of data, resident Java has enough middle lot and still has a percentage of poor people tall, so it needs more attention. Temporary That shopping is influential in statistics to level poverty in the Province of Central Java.

Table 3. Number and Percentage Poor Population, Index Depth poverty, Index Severity Poverty and the Poverty Line According to Regencies / Cities in Central Java in 2018

NO	Regency / City	Amount Poor Residents (thousand souls)	Percentage Poor Residents	Index Depth Poverty	Index Severity Poverty	Poverty Line (Rp/ Capita / Month)
1	Regency Cilacap	238.30	13.94	1.98	0.42	307041
2	Regency Banyumas	283.20	17.05	3.19	0.85	357748
3	Regency Purbalingga	171.90	18.80	2.79	0.68	313343
4	Regency Banjarnegara	156.80	17.21	3.25	0.84	264387
5	Regency Kebumen	233.40	19.60	3.62	0.99	325819
6	Regency Purworejo	98.60	13.81	2.25	0.54	325871
7	Regency Wonosobo	159.20	20.32	3.85	1.10	308553
8	Regency Magelang	157.20	12.42	1.67	0.31	281237
9	Regency Boyolali	116.40	11.96	1.96	0.53	293405
10	Regency Klaten	165	14.15	2.46	0.61	376305
11	Regency Sukoharjo	76.70	8.75	0.93	0.17	337037
12	Regency Wonogiri	123	12.90	1.80	0.43	284710
13	Regency Karanganyar	106.80	12.28	1.85	0.43	340538
14	Regency Sragen	124	14.02	1.93	0.42	292544
15	Regency Grobogan	181	13.27	2.03	0.56	345379
16	Regency Blora	111.90	13.04	1.53	0.31	291114
17	Regency Rembang	115.20	18.35	3.24	0.89	354440
18	Regency Pati	141.70	11.38	1.44	0.35	393817
19	District Kudus	64.40	7.59	1	0.21	373224
20	Regency Jepara	99	8.12	0.98	0.22	355607
21	Regency Demak	152.60	13.41	2.20	0.59	371525
22	Semarang Regency	79.70	7.78	1.10	0.25	317935
23	Regency Temanggung	86.80	11.46	1.81	0.43	277707
24	Kendal County	106.10	11.10	1.69	0.39	335497
25	Regency Stem	81.50	10.80	1.51	0.31	249292
26	Regency Pekalongan	111.60	12.61	1.73	0.36	354435
27	Regency Malang	225	17.37	3.52	1	331584
28	Regency Tegal	141.80	9.90	1.27	0.27	319758
29	Regency Brebes	343.50	19.14	3.06	0.78	382125
30	City of Magelang	10.60	8.75	1.30	0.32	450908
31	Surakarta City	54.90	10.65	1.87	0.44	448062
32	Salatiga City	9.60	5.07	0.85	0.21	359944
33	Semarang city	80.90	4.62	0.54	0.12	402297
34	Pekalongan city	10:50 p.m	7.47	0.92	0.20	390555
35	Tegal City	20.10	8.11	1.42	0.38	418845
	Province Central Java	4450.72	13.01	2.21	0.57	333224

Source: BPS, 2019

Wonosobo occupies the first District in the middle of Java if viewed based on poverty indicators, with the highest number among other districts in Central Java. The poverty indicators in question are the percentage of the poor population to the total population, the depth of the poverty index, and the poverty severity index.

As a regency with a high poverty level in Central Java, this becomes a challenge for the government of Wonosobo Regency, which requires a development program focused on housing for people experiencing poverty. There are still a significant number of poor people in Wonosobo, not far different from other areas in Central Java, which are also influenced by factors such as the Regional Minimum Wage, Human and Community Development Index pre-prosperous (Hakim, Yasin, & Suparti, 2014). This makes poverty the most prioritized issue managed by the government in the Wonosobo Regency area in the District RPJMD Wonosobo 2016-2021.

Since 2007, the Indonesian government has implemented response programs named poverty Help Cash Current conditional (BTB). This is known as the Family Hope Program. The Cash Conditional Assistance Program, or Conditional Cash Transfers (CCT), has already been implemented in various countries such as Brazil, Colombia, Nicaragua, and Mexico. This has been successful in coping with the poverty that these countries face, especially the problem of chronic poverty (Permana & Arianti, 2014).

The Family Hope Program will give benefits for both long and short terms. For the long term, this program is expected to disconnect the chain of poverty by enhancing the quality of health, education, and the capacity of children at the forefront of the century. For the short term, Family Hope Program will add income for individuals through the subtraction of the burden of household expenditure. This program will also give certainty to children of his (Huzaipa, 2014).

The big mission of the Family Hope Program is to lower poverty more, considering that Indonesia's poor population until March 2016 was still 10.86% of the total population or 28.01 million people (BPS, 2016). The government has set a target to reduce poverty to 7-8% in 2019, as contained in the 2015-2019 RPJMN.

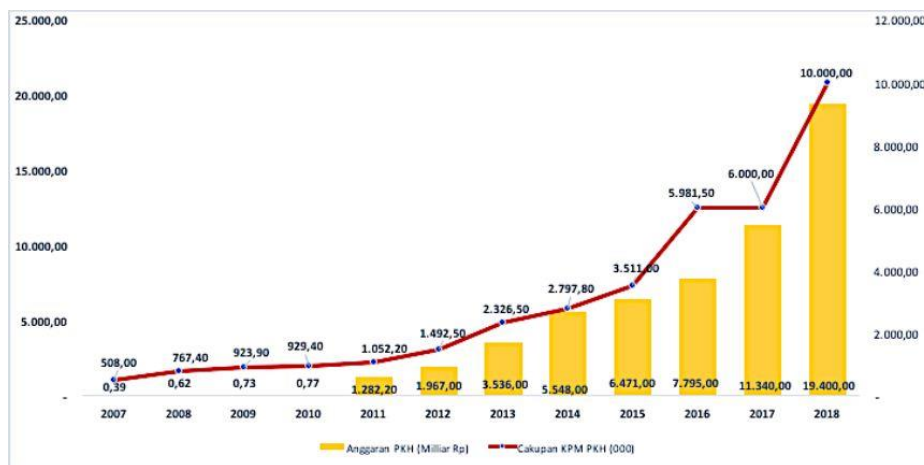


Figure 1. Family Hope Program coverage in 2007-2018

Source: Ministry Social Republic of Indonesia, 2019

The chart shows that between 2010 and 2014, there was an increase in the number of Family Hope Program benefit recipients and allocation of funds, exceeding the planned target baseline. Implementing the Family Hope Program in 2016 aimed to support 6 million low-income families with an Rp. 10 trillion budget. The total number of Family Hope Program recipients in 2017 was 6,228,810 families with a budget of Rp. 11.5 trillion. The target for Family Hope Program recipients in 2018 is to reach 10 million beneficiaries with a budget allocation of Rp. 19.4 trillion. The increasing allocation of funds for Family Hope Program beneficiaries is expected to significantly contribute to reducing poverty in each area (Pramelia, 2013).

In this matter, Regency Wonosobo is one of the districts in Central Java that has been implementing the Family Hope Program since 2015. The program has been implemented in all districts of Regency Wonosobo, including Subdistrict Wonosobo, District Kertek, District Selomerto, District Leksono, District Kepil, District

Mojotengah, District Kejar, District Watumalang, District Sapuran, District Kalikajar, District Kaliwiro, District Wadaslintang, District Sukoharjo, and District Kalibawang.

Subdistrict Kepil is one of the districts with a high poverty level and has sufficient family hope program beneficiaries. The study explores how implementing the Family Hope Program in the Kepil sub-district can help reduce poverty in the area.

METHODS

Study This leaves formulation apparent problem about the implementation process of Progam Hope Family in the District Kepil Regency Wonosobo; besides That study, it is also customizable with desired goal accomplished, using method study typological or qualitative. Research models qualitative This is often used in observation and research social. Methodology qualitative is procedure research that produces descriptive data in written words or oral of people and observed behavior. (Moleng, 2007)

Method study qualitative method is used To reveal or understand something behind a phenomenon in the slightest yet known. The method is also used To get an outlook about something new A little is known; likewise, the qualitative method can give complex details about complicated phenomena disclosed by the quantitative method (Strauss & Corbin, 2007).

The deep data source study is the Primer that consists of results interviews directly with the stakeholders involved in implementing the Family Hope Program in the District Kepil Regency Wonosobo. Besides, it is secondary data obtained from public documents related to the subject data recipient family, hope program assistance and the implementation of the Family Hope Program in several areas. Whereas secondary data was obtained from book references and articles already scientific compiled by the author For support study.

The author performed data analysis techniques after getting enough primary and secondary data. Existing data summarized and executed analysis combined with theory implementation policy in accordance with moderate research. After the complete analysis is terminated, the fitting withdrawal conclusion can answer a question from the formula problem from the study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Family Hope Program Policy in Wonosobo In carrying out something policy, especially in the Hope Family Program policies for alleviating poverty, alone need to see something strengths, interests, and internal strategy operate something policy. Implementing Family Hope Program in the District Kepil Alone No There is influencing interests and powers policy, especially for alleviating poverty alone.

Family Hope Program implemented by all stakeholders policy Good That from central, district, and district. All planning and conditions Already set by the center only need to be carried out—like a companion with few answers big in successful FAMILY HOPE PROGRAM (Virgoreta, 2015) implementation.

The success strategy carried out by the implementer's policy for this program's success, Socialization began to later companion has done Socialization to party District, government villages, and Family Hope Program participants.

So far, the actions taken by the executors are under the mandate that the center has mandated without any interference from other parties. Executors only stay carried out just.

All executors only stay carried out the mandate given by Ministry social. If studied Again, interest from Family Hope Program is for RTSM to stand up and be free from poverty. So far, the executors' actions have followed the mandate that the center has mandated without any interference from other parties. Executors only stay carried out just. For the success strategy carried out by the implementer's policy, the success of this program is Socialization beginning to later companion has done Socialization to party District, government villages, and Family Hope Program participants.

Communication in the Implementation of the Family Hope Program in the Districts Kepil Regency Wonosobo Communication is a very decisive success for The implementation policy public. Effective implementation can be achieved when the maker's decision Already know what will be done (Sasmito & Nawangsari, 2019). Knowledge of what they will do Can walk if communication is well, so every policy decision

and implementation can be communicated to the proper personnel department. George C. Edward III, in the book *Augustine*, has several dimensions in aspect communication: transmission, clarity, and consistency.

Socialization No direct be delivered to the public but given more formerly to executors act districts and stakeholders (tools district/village). Based on results from research, the transmission process is carried out between the party executor and to party target and between the executor. Form from Socialization at meetings beginning that is meeting in a manner *face to face* the community recipient help collected at the hall in each village and individually together given material about understanding Family Hope Program, the purpose from Family Hope Program, benefits from family hope program, and materials supporters others show about criteria entitled society become Family Hope Program participants or so-called with Family Recipient Benefits from Family Hope Program.

Transmission process No stop, so course, continues to meet routinely companion at each village every month. Very here also held a Family Development Decision forum or so, more easily understood by KPM, can also be called Meeting Enhancement Ability family where? which is a forum that is included into the transmission process material to be delivered is around method parenting children and educate son, way nurse elderly nor disability, about protection child, and most importantly is management finance family. Through these FDs, program Companions are also required For can motivating all group partners so they can develop thoughts and not depend on assistance provided by the government.

Family Hope Program participant data themselves obtained from the processed Unified Database. Based on poverty ranking. In the set that can become a family hope program participant, there are several criteria, namely:

1. Pregnant/postpartum women
2. Children under 6 years old / toddlers
3. Elementary school-age children
4. Middle school-aged children
5. Children aged 15 – 18 years but have not completed primary education
6. Seniors aged 70 years and over
7. People with severe disabilities

The selection process results are in the form of a list of candidate RTSM names. The recipient completed the family hope program assistance with the address. The list of names here is Women adults (mothers, grandmothers, aunts) who will take care of the RTSM and accept Family Hope Program assistance and names eligible RTSM members who accept family hopes program assistance. After receiving data from Coordinated Central Government with the Local government, the Regency family hope program Wonosobo then cross-checks to see if the worthy Of recipient help from the family hope program based on criteria already set, as stated by the Coordinator Regency Wonosobo.

Party Ministry Social later in 2020, their regulation new, namely direct family hope program beneficiary data from the village. Own BDT data changed its Name to Integrated Data Well-being Social. Every village will have a Family Hope Program operator to make it accessible in matter data handling. Kindly general problem during the distribution process help is when the recipient's family hopes program assistance does not understand the submitted material to coerce companions. For over and over again material, influencing factors If seen from the corner look at KPM as object policy is factor education, factor age, and other factors.

Resource in Implementation of Family Hope Program in the Districts Kepil Regency Wonosobo

Factor second, according to Edward, that affects success implementation something policy is resources. Indicator resource consists of several elements: staff, information, authority and facilities. Some policies made by the government No Can, regardless of various involved parties in carry out a policy or created (S.Tlonaen, Hardiyanto, & Diahloka, 2014)programs. Parties have their role necessary in the implementation process in the field. Neither does the family hope program assistance Can, regardless of linkages with the executor related.

Based on the results research, the parties who handle the implementation of the Family Hope Program in the District Kepil No, regardless of the role of the Social Service Regency Wonosobo, Education Office, Health Office, and also District v, acted as responsible for the success of family hope program in the District

Kepil, the family hopes program District in charge village as one place implementation of family hope program for people with low incomes and also the BNI bank as office pay. In contrast, the field staff is a family hope program companion, and every companion handles less than 300-350 beneficiary families besides That partner from field education and health.

Policy program from government No will walk with Good if No There is a cooperation between parties related meaning No Can walk Alone need another party for involved in a manner direct and not right on the field. This demanded not enough answers from all parties so that Family Hope Program assistance could be obtained and implemented well. All elements start from the government, and Family Hope Program beneficiary Families must Work The same To realize the desired destination from the beginning; For the alleviation of poverty.

Activity about Family Hope Program assistance must be done with various parties, like party school; the role of party school is significant Because companion can check the attendance list from receiving child help. With party Integrated Healthcare Center Alone or party health, companion Can deal with quickly know recipient RTSM visits Family Hope Program assistance that has toddler, is it Already do his obligations For do immunization routine and inspection routine For Mother pregnancy and breastfeeding in health care settings like pukesmas or midwife.

Cooperation and communication are also carried out with the local government village To know How many the number of RTSMs that got family hope program assistance, then with party Subdistrict Kepil companions themselves do transparency about the number of RTSM or the amount of aid provided to the receiving RTSM Family Hope Program assistance.

A program or policy government No Can walk Alone must There is cooperation from various party, there is linkages party One with party other. Like family hope program assistance, the connection between various parties is urgently needed. To optimize business in relief poverty to guard harmony with partners, other work for the implementation process policy This No constrained.

Based on the research results, source Power information held by the family hope program includes products, Family Hope Program laws and guidelines general Family Hope Program. Book Family Hope Program guidelines not only cover book guidelines or Family Hope Program information, which includes Family Hope Program in general but also exist book guidelines, particularly book guidelines about operational distribution help, books guidelines operational education and books guidelines operational health.

Disposition in Implementation of Family Hope Program in the Districts Kepil Regency Wonosobo

Based on the research results, Appointment bureaucrat For companions and operators are conducted through tests with candidates taken from the public in a manner general. The test was done in a manner *offline*. Recruitment is No done every year but done following need.

So share. Only those who wish to nominate send the required data, all are scanned *and* then sent *online*. Instead of stopping at the test, assistants and operators who pass will attend training and technical guidance to provide the understanding and instill the importance of the Family Hope Program for poor people. About composed disposition from appointment bureaucrats, commitment accepted implementation Already following existing standard operational procedures in book Family Hope Program guidelines.

Structure Bureaucracy in Implementation of Family Hope Program in the Districts Kepil Regency Wonosobo

Variable fourth, according to Edward III, the influence level success implementation policy public is bureaucracy. For coordination implementation in the District Alone companion, coordinate with party Subdistrict Kepil part Social Welfare which handles Family Hope Program, then with party government village, party health (midwives, and cadres), with party school whose students get help from Family Hope Program.

The role of companions is very influential towards the success of the Family Hope Program because they must be able to know what conditions are in the field, changes, and problems faced by KPM recipients of family hope program assistance. The relationship with the District family hope program is that they monitor the

progress of family hope program activities in the District and also receive reports provided by the assistants to be submitted later to the government center yes Department Social.

In matter, informant coordination states that in implementing Family Hope Program assistance in Kepil District, coordination and communication between policy implementers is always required and continues to maximize coordination as well as possible because coordination with related parties as a whole will facilitate the implementation of policy programs.

In the implementation, Family Hope Program assistance in the District Kepil always hugs coordination and communication between policy executors. It continues maximizing coordination with as good maybe because existing coordination with parties related in a manner whole will make it easy to implement policy programs.

CONCLUSION

1. Communication is between implementing parties and from implementing parties to target parties. Socialization is not directly conveyed to the community but with implementing parties first; the initial form of Socialization is face-to-face by conveying material about Family Hope Program. There are also routine monthly meetings between the companion and the assisted group.
2. Government policy programs will not run well if there is no cooperation between related parties, meaning they cannot work alone, requiring other parties to be directly and indirectly involved in the field. This demands responsibility from all parties so that Family Hope Program assistance can be adequately implemented.
3. Appointment of staff is carried out by testing to get staff with high abilities and assistants who are highly committed to implementing the Family Hope Program in Kepil District. The minimum qualifications for Family Hope Program implementers are D3, preferably.
4. In implementing Family Hope Program assistance in Kepil District, coordination and communication are always required between policy implementers and continue to maximize coordination as best as possible because coordination with related parties will facilitate the implementation of this policy program.

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