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Sustainability of Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency, Riau, Indonesia

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Abstract
In efforts to reduce poverty, the Family Hope Program (PKH) has had a positive impact but also faces implementation challenges. The sustainability of social programs is crucial for their long-term success in improving the well-being of beneficiaries. This study evaluates the sustainability of the Family Hope program in Batu Bersurat Village by using the RAPFISH method, which analyzes the input, process, and output aspects of the program. The evaluation criteria are ranked on an ordinal scale from 0 to 3, and the sustainability index is divided into four groups. The results show that the Family Hope program has a relatively good level of sustainability in all three dimensions, with some attributes having a greater influence on program sustainability than others. The study identifies the most critical factors in each aspect that need improvement to increase the program's sustainability, such as improving the suitability of the program to the needs of the target community, increasing participants' understanding of the program, conducting regular evaluations and monitoring, and maintaining the program's continuity. The study recommends that these factors be addressed to improve the sustainability of the program. Overall, this study provides a comprehensive evaluation of the Family Hope program's sustainability and offers insights into the strategies that can be implemented to enhance its effectiveness in improving the well-being of beneficiaries.
Keywords: Sustainability, social programs, family hope program, rapfish
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1. Introduction

A village is a place where people can live together in harmony and justice (Zuhri et al., 2021). Sustainable livelihoods are activities that help households meet their basic needs. Sustainable rural livelihoods are influenced by physical and social capital (Xiong et al., 2021). Access to communication facilities, education, and family health services has a significant impact on physical capital, while participation, relationships with facilitators, and trust in others have a significant impact on social capital (Gai et al., 2020; Mohammadi et al., 2023). Villages with market-based livelihoods have a greater impact on reducing poverty than those with subsistence-based livelihoods. Therefore, the development of market-based basic livelihood systems in villages is crucial to achieving socio-economic goals at the village level and ensuring effective local resource management (Santika et al., 2020). In vulnerable and impoverished regions, recognizing the interdependent connection between people's livelihoods and ecosystem services can aid in safeguarding the natural environment while enhancing the quality of life for humans. (Wei et al., 2022).

The low ability of villages to develop market-based potential causes the prices of commodities received by farmers to be lower than the value that they should receive. This condition results in a relatively low value-added received by farmers, causing rural communities to be trapped in poverty due to the low value of commodities and limited resources in developing local resources. The findings of Yusuf & Khoirunurrofik (2022) show that economic expenditures in villages in eastern Indonesia are still low compared to other regions, but there is a trend of increasing. On the other hand, Java and Bali's regions show higher economic expenditures. Therefore, villages in underdeveloped areas need to prioritize the expenditure of Village Funds to improve infrastructure and regional openness to increase village progress and self-reliance.

The flow of development funds into rural areas is currently increasing, such as in the form of village funds, direct cash assistance, and other aid from local governments or philanthropy. These funds can be maximized to reduce poverty in rural areas. The intervention of village funds has a positive effect on increasing the per capita expenditure of rural residents, and its influence varies based on the infrastructure conditions of the village and the poverty level in the region. The increase in per capita expenditure is greater in areas with better village infrastructure conditions and lower poverty levels (Joetarto et al., 2020). The implementation of providing cash assistance directly through Village Funds is operating at its best capacity. Although there are internal and external factors that affect the distribution process, the effectiveness of the distribution has been accomplished. (Idrus, 2022).

Factors such as economic inequality, access to healthcare and employment resources, and coordination among

institutions play a crucial role in causing poverty (Asmarianti & Sabrina, 2023). To address the issue of poverty, poverty alleviation programs must be improved with effective technical guidelines and training to change the mindset of the community in solving their family poverty. Improving access to and the quality of education can reduce poverty, but policy implementation can be hindered by unsympathetic policy implementers. Therefore, an optimal policy implementation model is required through cooperation between regulatory actors, implementers, and beneficiaries to build a model that accelerates poverty alleviation in the education sector. A successful implementation model can bring positive change and acceptance of the poor community towards the change (Fauzin & Soesilowati, 2021; Harahap et al., 2023; Ma'ruf, 2022; Rahayu et al., 2021).

The government has implemented the Family Hope Program as a measure to address poverty across the nation. This is a social assistance program given to poor families with various health, education, and business management services. Assistance is provided in the short term to improve human resources such as education and health, and in the long term to provide the ability to develop businesses. In the short term, the program has a positive impact on the income of poor families by reducing expenses and increasing access to education and health services. Nevertheless, only a minor proportion of poverty alleviation, which is approximately 3.8%, can be solely attributed to the program, whereas the remaining 96.2% is influenced by various other factors. Therefore, further development and improvement of the program are needed to achieve the principles of social security and the realization of welfare for the poor (Herawati et al., 2022; Jayanti & Novianty, 2021).

The Family Hope program consists of Fixed Assistance and Component Assistance. Fixed Assistance for Each Family consists of two types, namely Regular and PKH AKSES. Regular Assistance is given at Rp. 550,000,- per family per year, while PKH AKSES Assistance is given at Rp. 1,000,000,- per family per year. Meanwhile, Component Assistance for Each Individual in the Family consists of several types of assistance given based on the individual's condition and status within the family. There is assistance for pregnant women, young children, primary school, junior high school, senior high school, severe disabilities, and the elderly aged 60 years and over. The amount of assistance for each type varies, ranging from Rp. 900,000,- for primary school assistance to Rp. 2,400,000,- for assistance for pregnant women, young children, severe disabilities, and the elderly aged 60 years and over. This social assistance is expected to help poor families meet their basic needs, such as access to health and education services.

The Family Hope program has had a positive impact in efforts to reduce poverty but also faces challenges in its implementation. Therefore, there is a need to improve data management at the regional government level and simplify the program's mechanisms to increase its effectiveness. In addressing poverty, it is important to involve various parties such as the central government, regional government, business world, and community in efforts to empower society (Ginting et al., 2022; Kuntjorowati et al., 2019). Based on the identification and data collection in the Batu Bersurat Village of XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency from 2015 to 2017, the number of KPMs in the village remained stable at 95 families. However, there was an increase to 101 families in 2018 and a significant increase to 172 families in 2019. However, in 2020, there was a decrease in the number of KPMs to 155 families. This data provides important information for monitoring and evaluating social programs in the area.

Some studies only focus on the outcomes of the Family Hope program during the program period, and pay less attention to the long-term effects after the program ends. Although exposure to the Family Hope program may decline, individuals who continue to be continuously exposed and have significant post-program impacts are not well known. Based on this data, although the growth of the number of poor households receiving benefits from the Family Hope program in Kelurahan Batu Bersurat, Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar, Kabupaten Kampar tends to slow down, they may not necessarily be independent and free from poverty. Therefore, a poverty alleviation program in Keluarga Harapan that is designed sustainably after the program ends are needed (Speizer et al., 2019). This study offers how by knowing the status and leverage factors of the input, process, and output aspects of the Family Hope program, it can be sustainable.

2. Method

By using the Rapfish method, the Family Hope program can be evaluated holistically, so that recommendations for strategies to improve the sustainability of the program can be found. The RAPFISH method uses Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) analysis. The sustainability status of the Family Hope program is evaluated from three main aspects, namely input, process, and output (Birgili & Kırkıç, 2021). Here is a brief explanation of each aspect:

Input: This aspect covers the available resources, such as funding sources, the accuracy of PKH recipient's data, simplicity of participant requirements, availability of funds, availability of data, the accuracy of data, suitability of programs to the needs of the target community, differences between programs, nature of programs whether social assistance or empowerment, stability of regulations, the capability of personnel in implementation, and participants' understanding of the program.

Process: This aspect covers the implementation and execution of the program. In the context of the Family Hope program, process evaluation may include things as the program planning approach used, the level of

community involvement in determining program targets, the availability and consistency of target-setting mechanisms, the level of coordination among institutions, socialization and education, organizational structure, management costs, the accuracy of the number of funds disbursed, timeliness of program disbursement, the presence of evaluation and monitoring, and the application of good governance. The program's success in identifying and selecting beneficiary families, as well as the effectiveness of training and mentoring to improve families' financial management skills, are part of the process aspect.

Output: This aspect covers the outcomes achieved from the program. In the context of the Family Hope program, the output aspect includes the accuracy of distribution, program target achievement, increase in the number of program recipients, the establishment of community institutions, program sustainability, and improvement in the welfare of beneficiaries.

The assessment of attributes on an ordinal scale is based on sustainability criteria for each dimension. The criteria are ranked from 0 (lowest) to 3 (highest). The sustainability index assessment is divided into four groups (Pujiono et al., 2021), namely: unsustainable (0-25%), less sustainable (> 25-50%), moderately sustainable (> 50-75%), and sustainable (> 75-100%). The level of sustainability dimensions is displayed simultaneously using a kite diagram. The assessment of the sustainability index involves the identification of leverage factors and Monte Carlo analysis. Leverage analysis is conducted to determine the sensitivity of sustainability attributes based on their root mean square (RMS) value. A higher RMS value indicates a greater impact of the attribute on the sustainability level. Sensitive attributes are identified as those exceeding the median value in each dimension. Meanwhile, Monte Carlo analysis is employed to ascertain the random error in all dimensions. The results of the Monte Carlo analysis are compared with the results of the MDS analysis, so it can be determined that the difference between the results is about 5% with a confidence level of 95%. If the difference is <5%, the MDS results are sufficient to predict the sustainability of the Family Hope program. The final stage is the model fit using the S-stress value by calculating the S value and the determination coefficient (R2). The lower the S value, the better the model fit. A good model has an S value of less than 0.25 (S <0.25) and a relatively better model has an R2 value approaching 1 (Ramadhanty et al., 2022).

3. Result

To ensure the sustainability of a program, sustainable funding is needed to support the staff involved. Additional factors that require consideration encompass organizational capabilities, program assessment, program adjustment, communication, environmental support, and strategic planning. To improve program sustainability, it is also important to improve communication from top to bottom and bottom to top to build an internal culture that is more resilient to external conflicts such as uncertain political environments and funding instability (Shanmuganathan et al., 2022).

3.1 Input

Overall, the data in the Rapfish output results for the input aspect provides important information about the quality and sustainability of the Family Hope Program in the Batu Bersurat sub-district, as well as insights into the factors that influence the success of the program. The relatively high rapfish ordination value (53.47) and low-stress value (0.1439782) in Figure 1 indicate that the mapping results produced are quite accurate and the data are well separated from each other. This indicates that the factors that influence the sustainability of the Family Hope Program in the Batu Bersurat sub-district are quite complex and separated from each other. In addition, the high coefficient of determination (RSQ) value (0.9495895) indicates that the statistical model used in Rapfish can explain the variation in the data well. The low Montecarlo value (53.13) indicates that the Rapfish output results are reliable and accurate in analyzing the sustainability of the Family Hope Program in the Batu Bersurat sub-district. Therefore, stakeholders can use this data as a basis for making decisions and developing appropriate strategies to improve the program's success in the future.

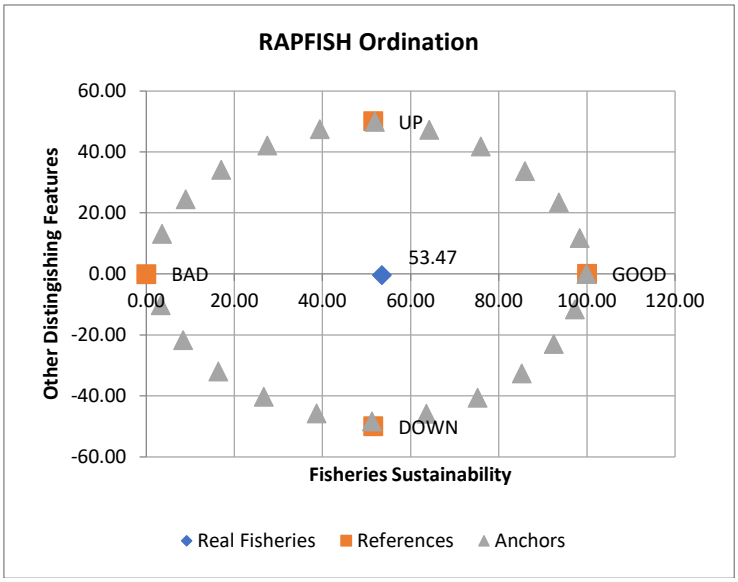

Figure 1. Rapfish Ordination of the Family Hope Program on Input Aspect in Batu Bersurat Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency

The Family Hope Program has been successful in achieving its main goal of assisting extremely poor families. This program is also considered a pro-poor and effective program in reducing poverty. However, according to (Azhar et al., 2020; Solong & Dzulqarnain, 2022), there are still several inhibiting factors such as the lack of accuracy in the data of the beneficiaries. The Family Hope Program is believed to have a positive effect on poverty reduction, but only by 3.8%. This program is also still considered a government effort in providing social guarantees to fulfill basic needs such as health and education for poor families, but not enough to improve their well-being in the long term. Overall, the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Village still needs to be developed and improved to provide a more significant impact in reducing poverty.

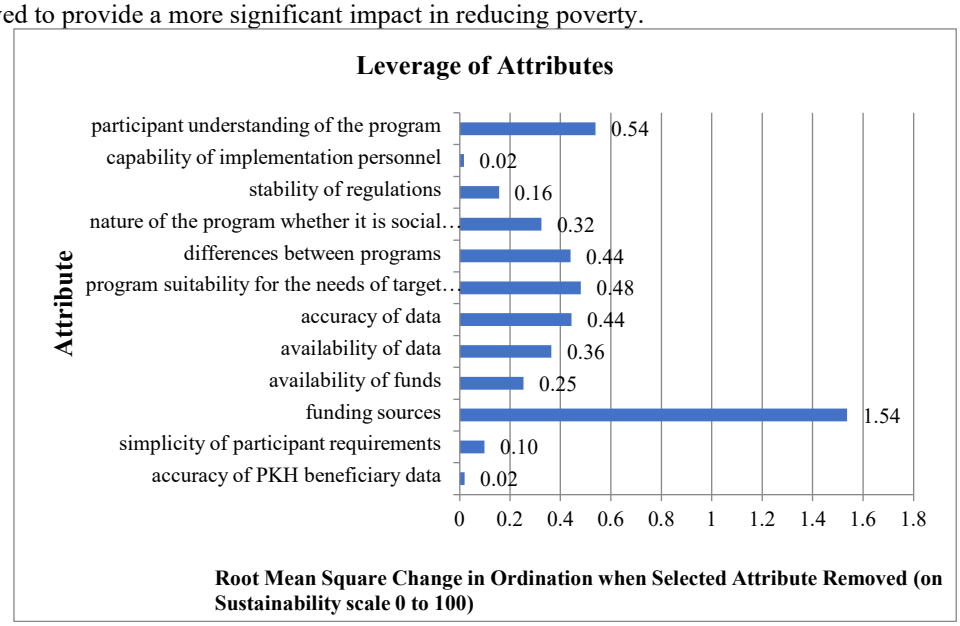

Figure 2. Leverage of Attributes of Family Hope Program on Input Aspect in Batu Bersurat Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency

From the analysis results, it can be seen that some attributes have a greater influence on the sustainability of the Family Hope Program from the input aspect compared to other attributes, as shown in Figure 2. The attribute with the highest leverage is the suitability of the program to the needs of the target community (0.48), followed by the participant's understanding of the program (0.54), data availability (0.36), and funding sources (1.54). In addition, several attributes have relatively low leverage, such as the accuracy of the data on the beneficiaries of the Family Hope Program (0.02), the capability of personnel in implementing the program (0.02), and the stability of regulations (0.16). These attributes should still be considered to improve the sustainability of the Family Hope Program, even though their influence is not as high as the attributes with higher leverage. From these analysis results, it can be concluded that to improve the sustainability of the Family Hope Program from the input aspect

in Kelurahan Batu Bersurat, it is necessary to pay attention to factors that have high leverage such as the suitability of the program to the needs of the target community and the participant's understanding of the program. In addition, efforts should also be made to improve factors with low leverage to enhance the overall sustainability of the program. Consistent with the findings of Tae et al., (2021), the selection of Family Hope Program participants is still based on inaccurate census data and surveys to verify poverty status. However, participant data will be used as the main basis and official list of Family Hope Program participants. Households targeted by the Family Hope Program are poor families living in inadequate housing. To determine whether the house provides maximum benefits to the family, it is important to involve stakeholders in the assessment. This way, it can be determined whether the family is eligible for the Family Hope Program or not. This assessment can help identify and assist poor families in rural areas to improve the quality of their housing (Rivai et al., 2023).

It is important to adopt a strategic social approach that has a positive impact on stakeholders by transforming the linear business model into a circular economy. A humanistic approach is also needed to maintain organizational sustainability and integrate perceptions and behaviors toward sustainability. Middle management support strengthens citizenship behavior (Casciani et al., 2022; Luís & Silva, 2022; Thongplew et al., 2022). For a fair and legitimate sustainability transition, an inclusive and participatory decision-making process is necessary with institutional arrangements to support it. Social movements can be a path toward socio-ecological transformation but must be considered in the context of the sustainability crisis facing society. The Family Hope Program can encourage sustainable eating practices and transform the eating habits of the community to be nutritious and healthy.(Blühdorn, 2023; Huttunen et al., 2022; Parekh & Svenfelt, 2022). To improve communication among stakeholders in the planning process, social sciences must be integrated. The use of local ecological knowledge is crucial in more participatory and sustainable planning processes. Technical improvements, such as registering key informants and using more efficient knowledge associations, will help in implementing local technology. Achieving the welfare of society requires direction toward a sustainable social-ecological transition (Laruffa, 2022; Tanguy et al., 2023; Woods & Berker, 2022; Yli-Pelkonen & Kohl, 2005).

3.2 Process

Based on the Rapfish analysis in Figure 3, it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat sub-district is relatively sustainable in terms of the process aspect, but there is still a need to improve the Rapfish ordination value to make the program more sustainable. In addition, evaluation and improvement of the factors that affect the sustainability level of the program in terms of the process aspect should also be conducted. The rapfish ordination value of 49.14 indicates the level of program sustainability in the Batu Bersurat sub-district from the process aspect. The higher the rapfish ordination value, the better the program's sustainability from the process aspect. The stress value of 0.1455869 indicates the level of error or inaccuracy of the analysis. The lower the stress value, the more accurate the analysis conducted. The squared correlation (RSQ) value of 0.9479458 indicates the level of correlation between the data used and the analysis results obtained. The higher the RSQ value, the stronger the relationship between the data and the analysis results obtained. The Montecarlo value of 49.52 indicates the level of significance of the analysis results. The higher the Montecarlo value, the more significant the analysis results.

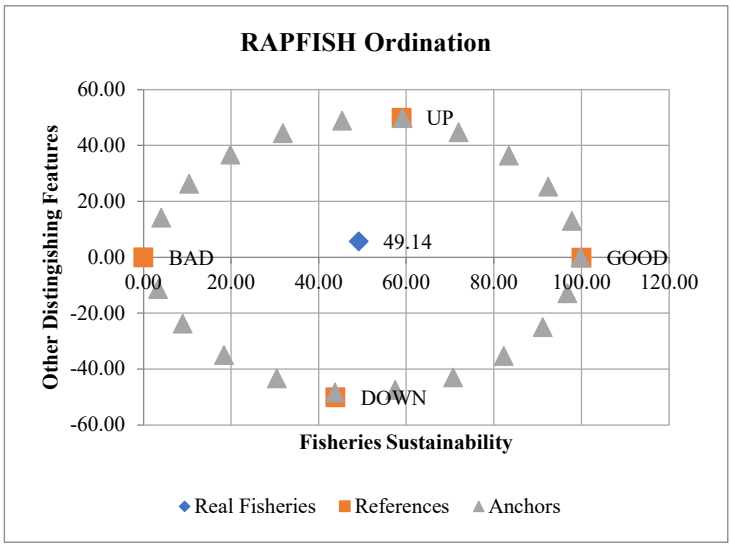

Figure 3. Rapfish Ordination of the Family Hope Program on the Process Aspect in Batu Bersurat Sub-district, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency

The Family Hope Program has a significant impact on community welfare. This can be seen from the

increased access to healthcare and basic education for children from poor families, as well as the assistance provided to PKH participants with certain requirements that must be met. In its implementation, good supervision and evaluation are needed to ensure that the program runs well and effectively in addressing poverty in the area (Mardaus & Khaidir, 2021; Sinuraya et al., 2021). The program implementation is considered very good, however, two main obstacles were found that can affect the effectiveness of program distribution, namely the lack of data synchronization between stakeholders and an evaluation and reporting system that does not adhere to accountability principles (Ninghardjanti et al., 2023).

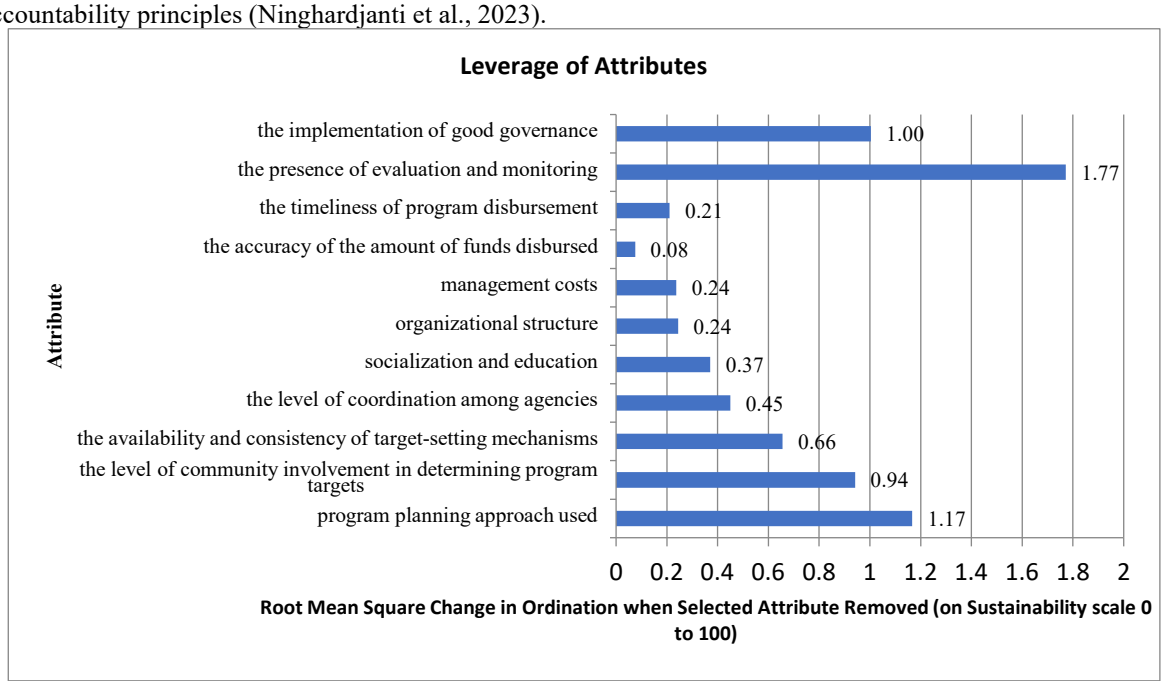

Figure 4. Attribute Leverage of the Family Hope Program on the Process Aspect in Batu Bersurat Sub-district, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency

The influence of each attribute on the sustainability of the Family Hope Program in terms of process in the Batu Bersurat Sub-district can be seen in Figure 4 above. The attribute that has the highest influence is evaluation and monitoring (1.77) and the program planning approach used (1.17). Meanwhile, the attributes that have the lowest influence are the accuracy of the disbursed funds (0.08) and the level of coordination between institutions (0.45). The high influence of evaluation and monitoring indicates the importance of monitoring the program to ensure its performance and improve its weaknesses. Meanwhile, the high influence of the program planning approach used indicates the importance of a good planning process to achieve program goals effectively and efficiently.

To ensure that public health programs can continue to produce positive results over time, those in charge of managing and overseeing the programs need to proactively plan and execute activities that focus on developing sustainable capacity within the programs. Three stages in the process of sustainability planning can be followed, which include measuring program sustainability using assessment tools, developing a sustainability action plan based on measurement results, and implementing the plan and monitoring its progress toward sustainability goals. In this process, program staff can address internal and external challenges related to maintaining holistic program sustainability. (Calhoun et al., 2014).

3.3 Output

The sustainability status of the Family Hope Program from the output aspect in Batu Bersurat Village can be seen in Figure 5 below. The RAPFISH output results indicate that the sustainability score of the program is 59.26 on a sustainability scale of 0-100, which indicates that the program is fairly sustainable. The relatively low-stress value (0.155631) and high RSQ value (0.9417822) indicate that the model used in the RAPFISH analysis can explain the variation in program sustainability data well. In addition, the Monte Carlo value of 58.95 indicates that the RAPFISH results are stable and reliable. In the context of the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Village, these results indicate that the program has provided adequate output in meeting the needs of the target community and has had a positive impact on their well-being. However, ongoing evaluation and improvement are necessary to enhance program performance and make it more sustainable in the future.

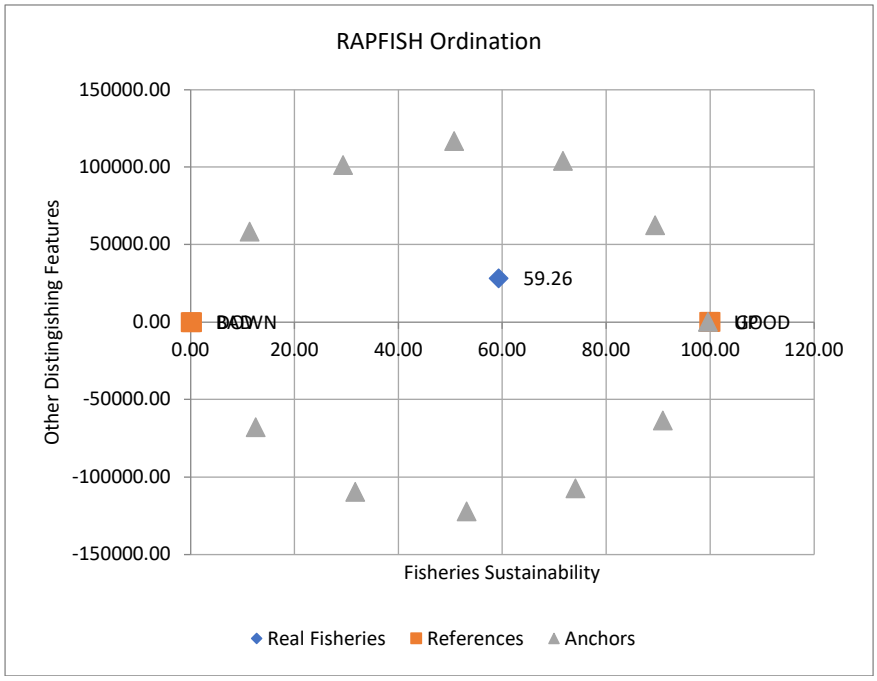

Figure 5. The Rapfish Ordination of the Family Hope Program on the Output Aspect in Batu Bersurat Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is effective in meeting the nutritional needs of children under five and pregnant women, as well as having a positive impact on the economic condition of recipient families. The economic impact felt by PKH beneficiaries is in the form of food assistance given every three months, which is greatly helpful in fulfilling their daily needs.(Anggraini et al., 2022; Hoolohan et al., 2022). The current focus is on ensuring that public health interventions can be effectively integrated with their environment. Any public health intervention must aim to achieve sustainability, as this enables optimal utilization of limited resources, attainment of long-term public health goals, and continued community support (Walugembe et al., 2019).

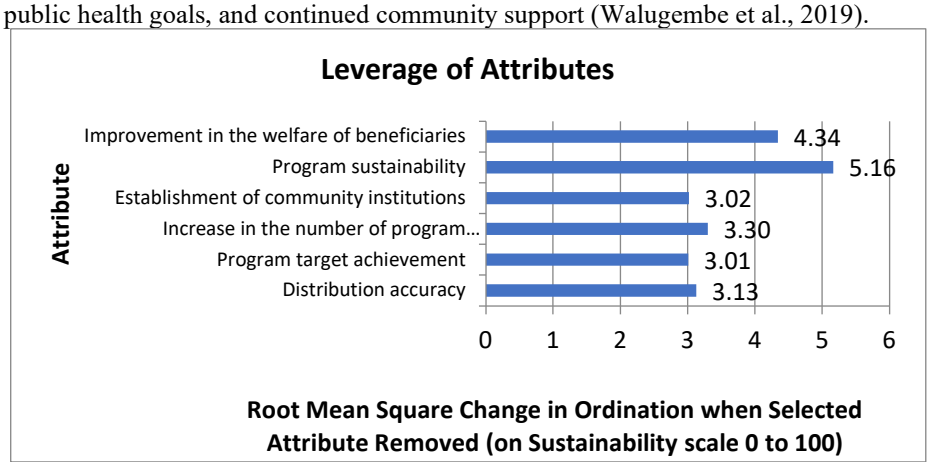

Figure 6. The leverage of attributes of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in terms of output in Batu Bersurat Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, Kampar Regency

Based on the analysis results in Figure 6, it is known that the factor that has the greatest influence on the sustainability of the Family Hope Program in terms of output aspects in Batu Bersurat Subdistrict is program continuity with a score of 5.16. This indicates that the sustainability of the program depends heavily on the program's ability to sustain itself and continue program activities in the future. In addition, improving the welfare of program beneficiaries is also an important factor with a score of 4.34. This indicates that the success of the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Subdistrict can be measured by the positive impact it has on the target community in improving their welfare. Distribution determination, program target achievement, increased number of program beneficiaries, and community institution building also have a significant influence on the sustainability of the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Subdistrict in terms of output aspects. Therefore, program managers need to pay attention to all of these factors to ensure the sustainability and success of the program in the future. According to Liu et al., (2022), social and financial capital are the lowest livelihood assets in villages. Household livelihood risks vary greatly, but the most common ones are market, social, and education risks. The livelihood

sustainability index and risks can help allocate aid and subsidies to promote rural revitalization.

Overall, the Rapfish output data in Table 1 shows that the Multidimensional Scaling (MDS) values for the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Village, XIII Koto Kampar Subdistrict, have a range of 49.52 to 59.26, indicating a moderately sustainable category. The larger the MDS value, the closer the program performance is to the expected ideal point. In addition, the level of uncertainty or variation in measuring each aspect is relatively stable, as seen from the Montecarlo values which have relatively small differences compared to the MDS values. The stress values for each aspect are low, ranging from 0.143978 to 0.155631, indicating better quality of aspect measurements. Meanwhile, the RSQ values for each aspect of approach 1, indicate a higher level of fit between the measurement results obtained and the model previously designed.

Table 1. MDS, Montecarlo, Stress, and RSQ values for each aspect of the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Village, XIII Koto Kampar Subdistrict, Kampar Regency

Aspect	MDS	Montecarlo	Stress	RSQ
Input	53,47	53,13	0,143978	0,94959
Process	49,14	49,52	0,145587	0,947946
Output	59,26	58,95	0,155631	0,941782

The MDS results can be analyzed using a kite diagram. The kite diagram can provide a clear visualization of how well the program performs in each measured aspect. Ideally, the further the line is from the center point of the diagram, the higher the program's performance in the measured aspect, and conversely, the closer the line is to the center point, the lower the program's performance in that aspect. The performance of the Family Hope Program in the output aspect tends to be higher than in the input and process aspects as shown in Figure 7 below.

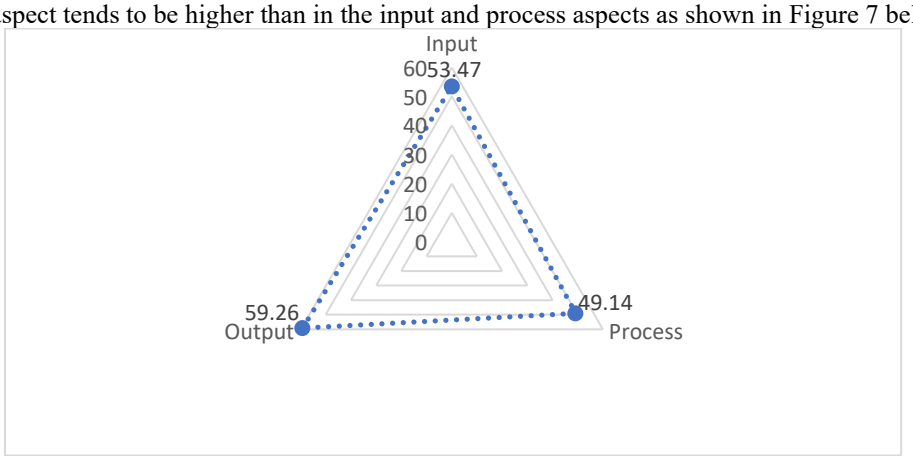

Figure 7. shows the Multidimensional Scaling of the Family Hope Program in each aspect

5. Conclusion

The Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Village has a relatively good level of sustainability in terms of input, process, and output aspects. Some attributes have a greater influence on program sustainability compared to others, so they need to be addressed and improved. In the input aspect, the factors that have the greatest influence on the sustainability of the Family Hope Program are the suitability of the program to the needs of the target community and the participant's understanding of the program. In the process aspect, the highest influence is found in the evaluation and monitoring and the program planning approach used. Meanwhile, in the output aspect, the most important factor is the continuity of the program and the improvement of the welfare of the program recipients. To improve the sustainability of the Family Hope Program in Batu Bersurat Village, actions need to be taken to increase the influence of factors that have high leverage, such as improving the suitability of the program to the needs of the target community, increasing participants' understanding of the program, conducting regular evaluations and monitoring, and maintaining the program's sustainability in the future.

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