

Adaptive Policies in the Family Hope Program (PKH) to achieve Sustainable Development Goals in Pangkep Regency

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ABSTRACT

In general, the objectives of this study are: (1) To describe how the implementation of poverty reduction policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pangkep Regency; (2) To find out the obstacles to the implementation of poverty reduction policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pangkep Regency. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with informants selected through the snowball technique. Data collection methods used in this study are interviews, observations, and documents related to the research. The data collected was then analyzed using the Interactive Analysis Model of Miles, Huberman & Saldana. Based on the results of the research, the implementation of poverty reduction policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Pangkep Regency concerning assisting the Adaptive Policies theory according to Swanson & Bhadwal (2009), 5 out of 7 indicators have been implemented properly to successfully achieve Goal 1 of SDGs 2030 which related to integrated and forward-looking analysis, automatic policy adjustment, decentralization of decision-making, promoting variation, and formal policy review and continuous learning. However, 2 of them have not been optimal, namely related to multistakeholder deliberation and enabling self-organization and social networking. The research found obstacles in the implementation of these policies were the lack of involvement of the private sector, geographical constraints of the region, and the mindset of the community in receiving assistance.

Introduction

Every citizen has the right to get the fulfillment of rights and protection by the state to achieve prosperity (Yani & Hidayat, 2018). However, the problem of

poverty is still the biggest challenge for the Indonesian government in realizing this. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2020 was 26.42 million people, an increase of 1.63 million people compared to September 2019 (BPS, 2020). Based on the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Presidential Regulation No. 13/2009 concerning the Coordination of Poverty Reduction, the government has firmly established poverty alleviation efforts as a top priority that must be carried out in the context of national development. It is also listed as a top priority in Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 is a global development agenda that replaces the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which contain 17 goals to make people's lives better in terms of social, economic, and environmental (Hoelman et.al, 2015). This poverty problem is included in the first SDGs goal, namely no poverty which talks about the importance of ending poverty in all its forms. Therefore, the government has an important role in implementing adaptive policies to reduce existing poverty to achieve the SDGs goals.

Indonesia as one of the countries that agreed on the SDGs agenda has shown commitment and seriousness in implementing the SDGs by issuing Presidential Regulation No. 59/2017 on Achieving Sustainable Development Goals. The success of the SDGs is also inseparable from the role of local government which is the level of government that is directly connected with the community through policies and programs (Hoelman et.al, 2015).

Pangkajene and Islands Regency (Pangkep) is one of the areas that are focused by the Central Government for implementation of SDGs agenda on the first goals namely no poverty. Based on BPS (2019), 15.01 percent or 50.01 thousand inhabitants of Pangkep Regency are categorized as poor. In addition, there is a discrepancy between the level of poverty and economic growth. The economic growth of the Pangkep Regency in 2018 was high in South Sulawesi, where 10% exceeded South Sulawesi Province which was only 7% (Prakarsa, 2019).

In 2016, Pangkep Regency stated that it committed to implementing the agenda made by the central government as an effort to achieve the SDGs goals. In the declaration, Pangkep has stated its readiness to implement policies to reduce poverty through inclusive development in achieving the goals of SDGs 2030 (Panuluh & Fitri, 2018).

As a manifestation of this role, the Pangkep Regency Government has released a policy through the Decree of the Regent of Pangkajene and Islands No. 506/ 2018 on the formation of Regional Coordination Team for Implementing Sustainable Development Goals/SDGs Pangkajene and Islands Regency 2018-2021. In the Pangkep Regency RPJMD 2016-2021, Poverty Reduction for achieving the SDGs is also included as one of the strategic issues and regional development priorities (Prakarsa, 2019).

One form of Pangkep policy implementation is to improve the social protection program carried out by Pangkep District Social Service (Prakarsa, 2019).

Through the Regional Action Plan (RAD) for SDGs Pangkep Regency, the social protection program as an effort to achieve SDGs in the first goal is Family Hope Program (PKH). This program was launched by the Ministry of Social Affairs which is run by each local government. Ironically, the budget plan for the Family Hope Program (PKH) has decreased every year in Pangkep Regency. In 2017, PKH's budget decreased by 3% compared to 2016 (Prakarsa, 2019). Even though this area is still the area with the second-highest poverty rate in South Sulawesi (SMERU, 2019).

Based on the National Socio-Economic Survey (BPS, 2019), the number of poor people in the Pangkep Regency was stagnant at 50-54 thousand people in 2011-2018. There was an increase of 0.3% points in 2015 and a decrease of 0.5% points in 2016. The poverty rate in 2017 remained at 16.2% and then fell to 15.1% in 2018. This shows that poverty reduction policies for the last seven years did not have a big impact on reducing the poverty rate in Pangkep Regency. Therefore, this study will try to answer the following research questions:

1. How is the implementation of poverty reduction policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Pangkep Regency?
2. What are the obstacles in implementing poverty reduction policies through Family Hope Program (PKH) in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pangkep Regency?

By answering these questions, this research is expected to be a source of information and can provide effective solutions for the Pangkep Regency Government to implement adaptive poverty reduction policies as an effort to achieve the goals of SDGs 2030.

Literature Review

Adaptive Policies

The concept of adaptive policies highlights the adaptive capacity of a policy to succeed sustainably in achieving the objectives of the policy. In connection with the need for organizations to maintain the success of policies that have been achieved at this time, including ensuring the sustainability of policies in the face of future conditions, this adaptive policy approach creates policy implementation to be able to face the uncertainties that occur.

Based on the review of Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) explained that the adaptive policy approach is framed by the need for policies that can adapt to anticipated and unanticipated conditions, under which conditions, policies must continue to be implemented. As for the complex adaptive policy system and observing that the capacity of the policy to adapt can be reviewed using the following seven indicators (Swanson & Bhadwal, 2009):

1. Integrated and forward-looking analysis

It means that policies must be viewed comprehensively to be stronger and more effective in dealing with anticipated future conditions.

2. Multi-stakeholder deliberation

It means that policy can be successful with collective and collaborative efforts to discuss an issue from different points of view before making a decision, which with multi-stakeholder deliberation can produce a more effective solution.

3. Automatic policy adjustment

Having an understanding that inherent variability in socioeconomic and ecological conditions can be anticipated and monitoring or correcting key indicators can help trigger important policy adjustments to keep policies functioning properly.

4. Enabling self-organization and social networking

Ensure that policies don't undermine existing social capital; create forums that enable social networking; facilitate good practice and remove barriers to self-interest.

5. Decentralization of decision-making

The success of adaptive policies involving decision-making requires decentralized policies down to the lowest units to work successfully when faced with unexpected problems.

6. Promoting variation

Given the complexity of most policy settings, implementing multiple policies to address the same problem increases the probability of achieving the desired outcome.

7. Formal policy review and continuous learning

Successful adaptive policies must have regular reviews, even when policies are performing well. Regular reviews in policy implementation to test assumptions about performance can help address emerging issues and trigger policy adjustments.

Concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs were proclaimed by the United Nations in Rio de Janeiro in 2012 (Ishartono & Raharjo, 2016). Santoso (2019) explained that 17 SDGs are expected to be realized in 2030. As stated by Ishartono & Raharjo (2016) that there are three main priorities, namely ending poverty, achieving equality, and overcoming climate change. From this statement, it can be seen that poverty is a very serious problem.

The first point of SDGs wants to end all forms of poverty everywhere. As stated by Kennedy (2020) explains that this goal is about increasing the income of the poor, ensuring access to basic services, and protecting the whole community from all forms of poverty through implemented programs.

Therefore, this goal requires good coordination from the various stakeholders involved. The local government has the most important position in identifying the problem of poor communities specifically and more closely. In addition, it also has an important role in implementing policies, providing resources

and services to help remove them from poverty according to the SDGs guidelines (UCLG, 2020).

Family Hope Program (PKH)

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a program launched by the Government of Indonesia in 2007 (Santi et.al, 2020). This program is one of the social protection programs from the central government which is delegated directly to local governments to implement it.

The main objective of PKH is to reduce poverty and improve the quality of human resources, especially for poor communities. This goal is also an effort to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs targets.

As the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program in article 2 stated that the objectives of PKH are as follows:

1. To improve the standard of living of Beneficiary Families through access to education, health, and social welfare services;
2. Reducing the burden of expenses and increasing the income of poor and vulnerable families;
3. Creating behavioral changes and Beneficiary Families in accessing health and education independence services as well as social welfare;
4. Reducing poverty and inequality; Introducing the benefits of formal financial products and services to Beneficiary Families.

Research Methods

This study uses a descriptive qualitative type of research and was conducted from December 2020 to March 2021 with the main locus at the Pangkep District Social Service. In addition, to directly see the implementation of PKH, this study also took data in Kassi Village, Balocci District, Pangkep Regency. This village was chosen as a research location because it is one of the villages that has the highest poverty rate in the Pangkep Regency, reaching 29% of the total population (BPS, 2015).

This study focuses on the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in the Pangkep Regency as an effort to achieve the first SDGs goal, namely no poverty. In the realization of these policies, several factors then affect the success of policy implementation so that they can adapt to achieve the SDGs until 2030. Therefore, this study uses the adaptive policies theory from Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) regarding the capacity of policies to be successful in a sustainable manner by adapting under anticipated and unanticipated conditions.

Data collection methods used in this study were interviews, observations, and documents related to the research. In this study, 12 informants were selected through the snowball method with three groups of key informants, namely decision-makers in policy implementation, policy implementers/who executed the program, and the community as beneficiary families (KPM) of PKH. The data collected was then analyzed using the Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014)

Interactive Analysis Model whose components consist of data condensation, data presentation, and concluding.

Research Results and Discussion

Implementation of Poverty Reduction Policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Achieving SDGs by referring to the theory of Adaptive Policies Swanson & Bhadwal (2009)

1. *Integrated and forward-looking analysis*

Integrated and forward-looking analysis based on Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) for implementation of PKH in Pangkep Regency as an effort to achieve the SDGs can be seen with a scenario planning approach, which can be seen by identifying the main policy objectives, targets, and indicators, to key factors that influence implementation policy.

Results of study documentation of the Pangkep Regency SDGs Action Plan for 2016-2021 stated that to achieve SDGs 2030 in Pangkep Regency, the main goal is to overcome and reduce poverty in Pangkep Regency and increase quality resources. This is where poverty becomes a top priority in the RPJMD of Pangkep Regency 2016-2021.

In addition, other information was also presented by the Head of the Macroeconomic Planning Section of Bappeda Pangkep Regency as well as a member of the Pangkep Regency Sustainable Development Coordination team who stated that:

“...alignment of SDGs in Pangkep Regency started in 2016, and the most priority is by referring to the first point. Because it can be seen that Pangkep has until now been a district with a high poverty rate, which is ranked 2nd in South Sulawesi. Although in the last 2 years the poverty rate has decreased. However, Pangkep also continues to pay attention to other goals, such as quality education and gender equality, and that is also related to the issue of poverty in the first point.”

From the results of these interviews, it can be seen that the poverty rate for the last 2 years has decreased, but still has the second-highest poverty rate in South Sulawesi. So that the priority remains on the first point of the SDGs, namely no poverty.

PKH is one of the targets and indicators in the matrix of achieving SDGs in the Pangkep Regency concerning the first point. For more details, it has been stated in the target matrix document in the indicators for achieving the SDGs in Pangkep Regency as follows:

**Table 1. Targets in indicators for achieving SDGs in Pangkep Regency
2017-2021**

Indicator Code	Targets/ Indicators	Data Source	Unit	Baseline (2016)	Achievement Target				
					2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
The goal of SDGs 01: END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE.									
Target 1.2: By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.									
1.2.1*	The proportion of the population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age	CENTRAL AGENCY OF STATISTICS (BPS), SOCIAL OFFICE, BALITBA NGDA, STATISTICS OFFICE	%	16,22	14,36	12,64	11,15	10,09	10,03
1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including the poorest, and by 2030 achieve Substantial coverage for the poor and vulnerable.									
1.3.1. (a)	The proportion of health insurance participants through the Health Sector SJSN.	PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE	%	55.00	65.00	75.00	85.00	95.00	100.00
1.3.1. (b)	The proportion of participants in the Social Security Program in the Manpower Sector.	LABOR OFFICE	%	56,61	60,71	64,79	68,89	72,98	73.00
1.3.1.(c)	Percentage of poor and vulnerable persons with disabilities whose basic rights and inclusiveness are fulfilled.	SOCIAL OFFICE	%	7.00	20.00	34.00	49.00	61.50	75.00
1.3.1. (d)	Several households assisting received conditional	SOCIAL OFFICE	KPM	8.513	8.562	8.611	8.666	8.709	8.758

cash assistance/the Family Hope Program.									
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Sumber : Bappeda Pangkep, 2021.

From the table, it can be seen that the target for reducing the poverty rate in 2020 is 10.09%. However, the latest data states that poverty in Pangkep Regency in 2020 is still far from the target of achieving the SDGs indicator, which is 14.06% (BPS, 2020). Furthermore, the key factors or determinants of the success of implementing poverty reduction policies through PKH were conveyed by the Head of the Village Community Empowerment Social Sub Division and the Deputy Chair of the Sustainable Development Coordination Team of the Social Pillars Working Group:

“...the determining factor for the success of PKH is the percentage increase in the quality of life of the number of PKH beneficiary families (KPM), which can be seen from the increasing number of households receiving conditional cash assistance/the Family Hope Program. This is then aligned with the indicators for achieving the SDGs in Pangkep Regency.”

From the research findings, it can be seen that as an integrated and forward-looking analysis indicator, the Pangkep Regency Government has integrated PKH in achieving the first goal of SDGs, namely no poverty by using a scenario planning approach. This can be seen from the matrix of indicators for achieving the SDGs targets for each program including PKH by the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of Pangkep Regency. This point has the main objective of tackling and reducing poverty in the Pangkep Regency as well as increasing quality resources.

2. Multi-Stakeholder Deliberation

Multi-stakeholder deliberation according to Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) means that policies can succeed with collective and collaborative efforts to discuss an issue with different perspectives before making a decision. The stakeholders who play a role in the implementation of poverty reduction policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Pangkep Regency are regulated by the Social Protection and Security Division, the Pangkep Regency Social Office as a derivative of the Ministry of Social Affairs which coordinates directly by the Pangkep Regency Bappeda as the one who has full control regarding planning and evaluation of SDGs, related agencies such as Education and Health, Coordinator of PKH in Pangkep Regency, PKH Facilitators sub-district, PKH Operators, and PT. HIMBARA as a distribution agency.

Deliberations are held in form of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) in the form of monthly PKH coordination meetings which are attended by the Head of the Social Service, Head of Protection and Social Security, all PKH assistants sub-districts, which also synergize with other sectors such as education office, health office, and district PKH operators.

In collecting observation data, it was found that the coordination meeting discussed how the PKH policy was implemented in January, as well as the obstacles in the field. However, this meeting was not attended by all stakeholders who play a role in PKH. It was attended only by the Head of the Pangkep District Social Service, the Head of Social Protection and Security Division, and representatives of Sub-district PKH assistants. However, the deliberation process went well. This is based on the statement of Head Pangkep District Social Office at the end of the meeting who said:

"...the deliberation process went very well without any obstacles even though not all of them were present. However, we can still find a common solution as a recommendation for decision making at the Ministry to overcome the problems that exist in the implementation of PKH."

From the research findings, it can be concluded that the multi-stakeholder deliberation indicator in PKH has not been maximized because it is not attended by all stakeholders. It is known that in this program there is no private sector that plays a role. Whereas many types of stakeholders can generate diverse opinions and are better able to create solutions by looking at problems from various perspectives.

3. Automatic Policy Adjustment

Automatic Policy Adjustment according to Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) on the implementation of PKH can be seen by knowing how stakeholders articulate the conditions of change that can be anticipated, analyzing the direction of poverty reduction policies through PKH in achieving the SDGs first goal, knowing anything cause of a problem to see how the implementation of the policy can be adapted to existing conditions and their impact on society.

The direction of the PKH policy as a form of social protection program in achieving the SDGs is stated in target 1.3, namely implementing nationally and regionally appropriate social protection systems and efforts for all, including groups that are very vulnerable to poverty.

As with these efforts, to adapt to changes in the socio-economic conditions of the community every year with technology that continues to develop, the implementation of PKH has also undergone several changes and policy adjustments starting from the planning stage to assisting. As stated by the Pangkep District PKH Coordinator:

"From 2013, there are only two components namely education and health. In 2016 added a social welfare component that includes the elderly and disabled. Related to the problem of channeling institutions, 2013- 2017 payment institutions by PT. Pos, in 2017 was carried out by the State Bank Association such as BRI, BTN, and so on. There has also been a change in the amount of assistance, which in 2013 was based on a non-flat system in Pangkep, namely PKH beneficiary family assistance (KPM) based on the number of components they have in one family, in 2017-2018 it changed where the system was flat, ie each family got 500 thousand in one stage. Then it changed again to the beginning, namely in 2018 until now the provision is adjusted according to the number of family components."

These changes seek to maximize the success of PKH in achieving its main goal of reducing poverty and improving the quality of human resources in the poor

household group following the indicators to be achieved in the SDGs. This component makes PKH's social protection efforts also more in line with the objectives of the indicators to be achieved in point 1.3 of the SDGs by reaching people who are very vulnerable to poverty, namely the elderly and disabled.

The changes that occur also have a very large positive impact on the survival of the community. This is based on the statement of one of the PKH Beneficiary Families (KPM) who stated that:

"The change in the elderly component makes us feel more grateful because so far it has been difficult for us to support our family, and with PKH, finally my mother is prioritized with the cash assistance provided and PKH assistants who help us routinely control maternal nutrition and health."

From these results, it can be seen that in the automatic policy adjustment indicator, poverty reduction policies through PKH in achieving SDGs 2030 in Pangkep Regency undergo several changes for adjustment every year so that policies can be more optimal and on target. The changes that occur have a very large positive impact on the welfare of the community.

4. Enabling self-organization and social networking

Enabling self-organization and social networking based on the review of Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) can be seen by looking at social networking forums on the implementation of PKH, social interaction, collaboration, and community participation to create a good relationship system in responding to events as a successful effort for PKH to reduce poverty in Pangkep Regency.

In implementing PKH in Pangkep Regency to activate existing social networks in the community, there is a P2K2 (Family Capacity Building Meeting) which is also known as FDS (Family Development Session). This is an effort to intervene to change behavior to the community through groups that have been formed in each village which are divided according to the RW or group according to the total number by providing material related to how the community's standard of living can be more optimal in the economic field, child protection, welfare, social, education, and health.

Although this FDS made the implementation of PKH more optimal in terms of social networking, this PKH turned out to make the community dependent on the existing social assistance. This dependence becomes an obstacle in activating organizations in a more independent community without direct intervention from PKH. This makes it difficult for people to escape poverty. This is based on the statement of one of the Kassi Village PKH Facilitators who stated that:

"With this PKH, it makes the people in Kassi Village dependent because they feel they want to get continuous assistance, moreover most of the PKH KPM participants are dominated by mothers who have low levels of education, so it is difficult for them to build an independent economy, especially PKH. this does not come to how they can manage new economic ventures without direct assistance from their counterparts."

When viewed from a community perspective, one of the PKH KPM stated that:

"PKH improves the welfare of our family's lives, we use to buy milk, basic commodities, and buy school clothes for our children, but sometimes what makes it difficult for us is because sometimes PKH is not enough for daily needs."

From the results of research findings through indicators of enabling self-organization and social networking, it can be seen that the desire or mindset of the community tends to be difficult to try to improve their economic level to become more independent. When viewed on the achievement of the first SDGs point, PKH in Kassi Village has guaranteed access to basic services and provided social protection to the poor through FDS/P2K2 as well as assistance in the fields of health, education, and social welfare. However, creating a more independent community without direct intervention from PKH is very difficult.

5. Decentralization of decision-making

The decentralization of decision-making in the review of Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) can be seen through the PKH decentralization system and process to the sub-district government level. The scope of decision-making starts from the organizational structure, resource capacity, and staffing in the decentralized system.

From the research findings, this PKH is a national program of the Ministry of Social Affairs which then authorizes the Pangkep Regency Social Office to coordinate directly with the Pangkep Regency PKH Coordination Team in making decisions for PKH in Pangkep Regency. As stated by the Head of the Pangkep Regency Social Service which stated that:

"...the biggest decision maker for PKH is the Ministry of Social Affairs because it is a national program that synergizes with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Information and Communication. Then when it comes down to the provincial level, the responsibility for decision making is the Provincial Social Office then down to the District which is in charge there is the Social Office which synergizes with the District PKH Implementing Unit (UPPKH), then those who manage it down to the sub-district level."

The discretion obtained by Pangkep Regency, in this case, the Social Office, is known from the statement by the Head of the Pangkep Regency Social Service which states that:

"...the Pangkep Regency Government's discretion is in the form of providing services and facilities in the fields of health, education and social welfare which will later be accessed directly by PKH KPM in Pangkep Regency. For example, in health services, the Pangkep Regency Government will decide which public health center will work directly with PKH."

Then the discretion of the Pangkep Regency PKH Implementing Unit (UPPKH) was obtained based on the statement of the Pangkep Regency PKH Coordinator which stated that:

"...the discretion of the Regency PKH Implementing Unit (UPPKH) is in terms of making decisions for the determination of Candidates for KPM PKH who receive assistance through regional operators as well as in the public complaints section."

It can be concluded that on the decentralization of decision-making through PKH it is known that decision-making has been decentralized from the government level to the district level and an institution that specifically handles PKH as a whole,

from the central government level to the lowest level, is PKH implementers. the village level as regulated in the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program. This is following the concept put forward by Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) that policies that can succeed and have adaptive capacity must also involve every level of government for decision making and implementation.

6. Promoting variation

Promoting variation based on Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) can be viewed from policies that support poverty reduction through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to exploring synergies with other programs, ranging from related policy or regulatory instruments, institutional instruments, sectoral plans, Regent's Decree related to SDGs and Poverty alleviation through PKH.

RPJMD of Pangkep Regency has made the issue of poverty in achieving SDGs one of the main priorities as its development agenda, the Pangkep Regency Social Service Strategic Plan also explained the sustainable development goals in it, then the work plan from the Social Protection and Security Sector also made an indicator of success in the program. PKH is an increase in the percentage of quality of life of KPM PKH which is in line with the target matrix of SDGs achievement indicators by the sustainable development coordination team at point 1.3.

As for the latest PKH institutional basis, it refers to the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, which includes the implementation of PKH to the institutional structure. The Regulation also states that PKH participation does not cover participation in other government programs.

In addition to the existence of various policy instruments and exploring synergies with other policies, Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) also emphasize that relevant stakeholders must act as facilitators who can produce alternative approaches. This can be seen based on the statement of the Pangkep District UPPKH Coordinator who stated that:

“UPPKH provides a PKH complaint service, where the community can submit their complaints in the implementation of PKH, such as people who should be able to receive assistance but the requirements file is incomplete so they cannot become PKH KPM, here we will discuss cases together starting from problem identification, existing ones, examination of substance, clarification, evaluation of evidence and classifying choices as a follow-up to overcome existing problems.”

From these results, it can be concluded that on the promoting variation indicator, this PKH has various variations in its policies, both policy instruments, sectoral plans, and decisions that can be taken to overcome problems that occur which of course have the main goal of supporting the implementation of poverty reduction policies as a efforts to achieve the SDGs.

7. Formal policy review and continuous learning

Formal policy review and continuous learning according to Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) can be seen from how stakeholders conduct reviews. The review is related to the impact of policies, new factors that affect the effectiveness of policy implementation, management, and administration issues to policy adjustments.

In reviewing policies and how scenarios/action plans are implemented, a monitoring meeting is held every 3 months. This is based on a statement from the Deputy Chairperson of the Coordination Team for Sustainable Development of the Social Pillars Working Group which stated that:

"Reviews of policies that are harmonized in achieving the SDGs are carried out in the form of monitoring meetings every 3 months which are attended by relevant stakeholders, namely the Coordinating Team for Sustainable Development of South Sulawesi Province, Bappeda of Pangkep Regency, Coordinating Team for Sustainable Development of Pangkep Regency, related OPDs including social services, NGOs such as YPKM, Kompak, and the private sector that helped, namely PT. Semen Tonasa."

From the results of the Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program, it is known that the formal form of policy review and continuous learning specifically for PKH can be seen from the monitoring and evaluation carried out regularly and periodically in Pangkep Regency. The form of PKH monitoring includes input and output indicators that can be obtained from the results of data analysis of the PKH Management Information System. This is done to see the effectiveness of the organization, utilization of resources, and quality of service.

In the evaluation process, PKH continuous learning includes outcomes and impact indicators that aim to provide empirical facts about these two indicators related to cost efficiency and program effectiveness in achieving goals. Which will be renewed through a follow-up survey after the implementation of PKH has been running for 2 years.

From the research findings, it can be seen that in the formal indicators of policy review and continuous learning, in reviewing policies related to poverty reduction, a forum is held every 3 months between relevant stakeholders to coordinate and review the implementation of the SDGs harmonization program, including PKH. The PKH review and continuous learning are specifically made in the form of monitoring and evaluation carried out regularly and periodically in Pangkep Regency.

Obstacles in Implementing of Poverty Reduction Policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

1. Lack of Private Sector Involvement

In supporting the implementation of poverty reduction policies through the Family Hope Program as an effort to achieve SDGs in Pangkep Regency, the involvement of the private sector or the private sector is still very low in efforts to achieve the SDGs, especially related to PKH. As for the private sector listed in the

Decree of the Regent of Pangkep no. 346 of 2020 concerning the Implementing Team for SDGs, only PT. Semen Tonasa.

This company has the largest contribution to increasing economic growth through the GRDP of Pangkep Regency. However, this company has its program to help the Pangkep Regency government for poverty alleviation, namely Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). The CSR program was launched by PT. Semen Tonasa is also only limited to the area around the company. This is based on a statement from the Kassi Village Head that:

"...the CSR program of PT. Semen Tonasa is only limited to the village of Tonasa I whose area is adjacent to PT. Semen Tonasa, as for Kassi Village, did not receive any social protection assistance from the program."

Whereas when referring to the concept of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 and indicators of multi-stakeholder deliberation, the involvement of the private sector in the program to achieve the goals of the SDGs will be able to create more effective and adaptive policy successes, of course, until the final achievement of the SDGs in 2030.

2. Geographical Conditions of the Region

The condition of the Pangkep Regency which is located in 3 regional dimensions, namely land, mountains, and islands, is a big enough obstacle in implementing poverty reduction policies through PKH as an effort to achieve the first SDGs goal.

From the research findings, PKH facilitators in the islands have difficulty invalidating, mentoring, and providing P2K2 materials to KPM PKH groups. This is due to several obstacles such as transportation costs, difficulty in distance between islands, weather factors, and long travel times. So that the number of FDS implementations in the islands is not comparable to the implementation of PKH FDS in mainland areas. The community accessing PKH services then becomes limited. This is based on a statement from the Pangkep District PKH Coordinator who stated that:

"...the constraints we experienced in traveling to the island made the number of PKH services such as P2K2 not comparable to services in mainland areas. This of course makes it difficult for our assistance to run optimally and it is also difficult for the community to improve their welfare and escape poverty."

As for the results of observations on mountainous conditions in Kassi Village, PKH facilitators also have difficulty in traveling because several KPM PKH houses are at the foot of the mountain so the roads they pass are quite extreme and steep.

From these results, it can be concluded that it is difficult for the community to be more independent in managing their economy and difficult to improve their quality of life through more effective and efficient social networks following the indicators of enabling self-organization and social networking

3. Community Mindset in Receiving Assistance

The results of observations and interviews on indicators of enabling self-organization and social networking found that the mindset of people who are happy when they get help and find it difficult to do economic business independently makes people dependent on assistance and services from PKH itself. This is based on the statement from the Kassi Village Assistant that:

"With this PKH, the community in Kassi Village becomes dependent because they feel they want to get continuous assistance, especially since most of the PKH KPM participants are dominated by mothers who have low levels of education, so it is difficult for them to build an independent economy, especially PKH. it doesn't come down to how they can manage new economic ventures without direct assistance from their counterparts."

From the community's perspective, PKH is considered very helpful in improving their welfare through the social assistance provided. However, they also want to continue to receive this assistance, because they think that when they leave the KPM-PKH status, their life needs will be difficult. This is based on a statement from one of the PKH Beneficiary Families who stated that:

"PKH improves the welfare of our family's lives, we use to buy milk, basic materials, to buy children's school clothes, but sometimes what makes it difficult for us is because PKH is not enough for daily needs and I also graduate from elementary school, so it's hard to find work."

On the other hand, there are cases where some people who are considered to be well off and can leave the KPM PKH even hide their wealth when the assistant validates the data. This is based on a statement from the Kassi Village Head which states that:

"...when performing data validation by Kassi operators, people often hide their wealth to get assistance, so it is difficult for people to escape poverty when we refer to the data. This makes it difficult for the poverty rate to come down."

By referring to the indicators of enabling self-organization and social networking, this certainly prevents people from living independently and improving their quality of life to be free from poverty through social networks.

Conclusion

From the results of the research that has been done, the researcher can conclude that the implementation of poverty reduction policies through the Family Hope Program (PKH) is an effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Pangkep Regency according to the 7 indicators of Adaptive Policies according to Swanson & Bhadwal (2009), 5 Some of them have been implemented properly, namely related to Integrated and forward-looking analysis, Automatic policy adjustment, Decentralization of decision-making, Promoting variation, and Formal policy review and continuous learning. Two of these indicators have not been effective as an effort to reduce poverty through the Family Hope Program (PKH) to achieve the SDGs in Pangkep Regency, namely those related to Multi-stakeholder deliberation and Enabling self-organization and social networking. Then the obstacles in efforts to reduce poverty through the Family Hope Program (PKH) following point 1 SDGs no poverty and referring to the theory of Adaptive

Policies according to Swanson & Bhadwal (2009) are the lack of involvement of the private sector, geographical constraints of the region, and the mindset of people who are dependent on the existence of social assistance from PKH. The three obstacles have a very negative effect on poverty alleviation efforts to improve people's welfare and reduce the high level of poverty in the Pangkep Regency.

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