

Vol.3 (2025) E-ISSN: 3032-517X

Benefits of the PKH (Family Hope Program) program as a form of implementing SDGs for KPM (beneficiary families) of PKH in Pekanbaru City

Annisa Triana¹, Zulhaida², Dietia Cahyani Amran³, Erlina⁴, Febby Krisna Mulya Putri⁵, Yolanda Tamyiz Heriza⁶

Public Administration Study Program, Sultan Syarif Kasim State Islamic University, Riau, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

Email Correspondent: zulhaida@uin-suska.ac.id

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received Oct19, 2025

Revised Nov 18, 2025

Accepted Dec 01, 2025

Available online Jan 25, 2026

Keywords:

Family Hope Program, SDGs, UN, social welfare, Beneficiary Families, Pekanbaru City

*This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.
Copyright © 2024 by Author.
Published by UIN Suska Riau*

ABSTRACT

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is an important social protection program in Indonesia, aimed at improving the welfare of underprivileged communities by providing conditional social assistance. This study aims to analyze the benefits of PKH implementation as part of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations (UN) for beneficiary families (KPM) in Pekanbaru City. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method by collecting data through interviews, observations, and document studies of several KPM and PKH facilitators. The results show that PKH implementation in Pekanbaru City provides tangible benefits in increasing beneficiary families' access to education and health services and improving economic welfare. This program also contributes directly to the achievement of several SDGs, particularly goal 1 (no poverty), goal 3 (healthy and prosperous lives), and goal 4 (quality education). However, challenges remain regarding the accuracy of beneficiary targeting and the continuation of economic benefits after the program is discontinued. Overall, PKH has proven to be an important tool in supporting the global commitment to sustainable development in line with the UN agenda to create more prosperous and inclusive societies.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country ranked fourth in the world in terms of population. The population continues to grow every year. This population growth causes Indonesia to face numerous challenges in its society, including poverty. Poverty is a social issue that remains a major challenge to development in Indonesia. This situation not only makes it difficult to meet basic needs but also gives rise to social injustice and reduces the quality of human resources. Poverty is a problem faced by all countries, both developed and developing, but it is more common in developing countries, as their development is not yet stable. Furthermore, poverty is also measured based on income and needs, which can vary from country to country. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the number of poor people in Indonesia remains significant every year, including in Riau Province, particularly in Pekanbaru City. According to the latest data, the percentage of poor people in Pekanbaru City in September 2024 was 3.15%. This figure represents a slight decrease of 0.01% compared to 2023, which was 3.16%. However, Pekanbaru City still faces the challenge of poverty, including extreme poverty.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a social assistance program provided by the Indonesian government since 2007. The program aims to improve the welfare of underprivileged families by providing cash assistance, but with certain conditions. These conditions include mandatory school enrollment for children, health checks for pregnant women and toddlers, and participation in activities that help improve family capacity. PKH demonstrates Indonesia's commitment to reducing poverty and also supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations. Some SDG goals directly related to PKH are Goal 1 to eradicate poverty, Goal 3 to achieve health and well-being, and Goal 4 to provide quality education. With this program, the government seeks to reduce the number of people living in poverty, increase public access to basic services, and reduce disparities between community groups.

The implementation of the PKH is based on clear and strong laws. Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare states that the government is obliged to protect citizens, especially the poor and vulnerable. Law Number 13 of 2011 concerning the Handling of the Poor also states that conditional social assistance such as PKH is part of a comprehensive effort to improve the quality of life of the underprivileged. Furthermore, Presidential Regulation Number 63 of 2017 concerning the Distribution of Non-Cash Social Assistance explains how aid distribution is to be more transparent, accountable, and targeted. Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2018 also provides clear guidelines on how to implement PKH, including recipient criteria, the amount of assistance, and the role of social assistants. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) is used as the basis for determining who is eligible to receive assistance through the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS). According to the 2024 BPS report, the poverty rate in Indonesia remains around 9.36 percent, and social assistance programs such as the Family Hope Program (PKH) are a key factor in helping to reduce poverty levels sustainably.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) was introduced due to the complex nature of poverty in Indonesia. Poverty stems not only from low income but also from a lack of access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities. Before the introduction of PKH, government social assistance consisted of regular, unconditional cash transfers, making it less effective in transforming the lifestyles of the poor. Therefore, the government adopted the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) concept, which has been successfully implemented in several countries, such as Mexico

(Progresia/Oportunidades) and Brazil (Bolsa Família). With PKH, the government provides economic assistance while encouraging the poor to invest in education and healthcare. This is expected to reduce poverty sustainably across generations and improve the quality of human resources in the future. In this context, the Indonesian government has implemented various measures to address poverty, one of which is the Family Hope Program (PKH). PKH is a cash assistance program with certain conditions that began in 2007 and is intended for low-income families who meet certain requirements. The goal is to help them gain better access to education and healthcare, as well as improve their overall well-being. Based on Minister of Social Affairs Regulation No. 1 of 2018, the Family Hope Program (PKH) is expected to provide more than just temporary assistance, but also to prevent intergenerational poverty by improving the quality of life of its recipients. When implemented, PKH targets beneficiary families registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data, and its implementation involves social assistants tasked with checking and monitoring whether beneficiary families are following program regulations.

The benefits of the Family Hope Program (PKH) can be seen in various areas, such as economic, social, and health. Economically, PKH helps increase the purchasing power of low-income families and reduces the burden of household expenses, especially for basic needs such as education and healthcare. From a social perspective, this program encourages children to be more actively involved in formal education and reduces the number of children dropping out of school. In the health sector, PKH has succeeded in increasing the number of visits to health facilities by pregnant women, infants, and toddlers, as well as increasing understanding of the importance of nutrition and vaccination. Structurally, PKH also plays a role in improving the Human Development Index (HDI), reducing social inequality, and helping achieve national development targets in accordance with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN).

With its numerous benefits, the Family Hope Program (PKH) is a crucial tool in Indonesia's social protection policy. This program not only provides assistance to those facing economic hardship but also helps improve their ability to gradually and sustainably escape poverty. Furthermore, PKH demonstrates the government's commitment to realizing national development goals in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Therefore, it is crucial to maintain and strengthen PKH, both through efficiency in aid distribution and by enhancing the role of social facilitators in the field, so that its benefits can reach more people and have a greater impact on community well-being, particularly in Pekanbaru City and other regions across Indonesia.

The Family Hope Program (PKH) has become one of the Indonesian government's strategic social policy instruments in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. As a conditional cash transfer program, PKH not only provides cash assistance to poor and vulnerable families but also encourages long-term behavioral change through mandatory access to basic education and health services (Ministry of Social Affairs, 2021). PKH's success in supporting sustainable development is inseparable from a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system, as well as cross-sectoral coordination between the Ministry of Social Affairs, education offices, and health facilities. Regular data verification and validation mechanisms ensure the program's accuracy (Directorate General of Social Protection and Security, 2022). This synergy ensures that aid is not only distributed accurately but also achieves the long-term goal of developing quality Indonesian human resources.

Several concrete studies have clarified the benefits of the Family Hope Program (PKH) for beneficiaries. Sari and Nugroho (2020) stated that the program helps

parents better understand the importance of children's education and health. Putri (2019) argued that PKH contributes to improving family welfare. Siregar and Lestari (2020) found that PKH was effective in increasing access to education and health services for poor families in North Sumatra. Hidayati (2022) highlighted the role of social assistants in ensuring PKH beneficiaries fulfill their assigned tasks. Rahmawati (2021) added that PKH beneficiaries experienced significant improvements in maternal and child health checks and children's participation in formal education. These results demonstrate that PKH provides more than temporary economic assistance but also serves as a strategy for human development, comprehensive poverty reduction, and support for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the WHO's global health agenda.

In addition to its social and economic impact, the Family Hope Program (PKH) also helps improve the Human Development Index (HDI) and reduce social disparities. By improving poor families' access to education, health care, and economic opportunities, the program contributes to creating more equitable prosperity. This is crucial because poverty in Indonesia stems not only from low income but also from a lack of access to basic services. The Pkh program is a government solution to address these challenges and demonstrates the country's commitment to supporting the sustainable development goals established by the UN and WHO. Therefore, various studies have shown that the PKH is an effective social policy instrument, not only helping poor families economically but also building human capabilities, improving public health, and encouraging sustainable social behavioral change.

Thus, PKH is not just a social assistance program, but a strategic investment for a more prosperous and sustainable future for Indonesia. The Family Hope Program (PKH) has had a very positive impact on Beneficiary Families (KPM) in Indonesia, although some challenges remain during its implementation. According to the latest information from the Ministry of Social Affairs, the government is truly committed to this program, as evidenced by the Rp 75 trillion in social assistance provided to KPM and PKH throughout 2024, which represents 80 percent of the Ministry of Social Affairs' total budget. Specifically, in 2024, the Ministry of Social Affairs provided PKH to 10 million KPM with 100 percent results, and the total funds distributed reached Rp 28.2 trillion or 98.24 percent of the initial plan. A total of 156 beneficiary families (KPM) in Pekanbaru City received social assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs (Kemensos). The handover of the aid was carried out by the Mayor of Pekanbaru through Assistant III of the Regional Secretariat, Samto (Pekanbaru.go.id <https://www.pekanbaru.go.id/p/news/sebanyak-156-kpm-di-pekanbaru-terima-bantuan-kemensos>).

The recipient categories and social assistance index for the Family Hope Program (PKH) in 2024 generally cover families classified as very poor and include several categories, such as pregnant/postpartum women, school children (elementary, middle, high school/equivalent), people with severe disabilities, and the elderly. Beneficiaries must meet the requirements and be registered in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) or the revised National Socioeconomic Single Data (DTSEN).

No	Category	Index/Year Rp.	Index/3 months Rp.	Index/2 months Rp.	Index/month Rp.
1.	Pregnant mother	3,000,000	750,000	500,000	250,000

2.	Children aged 0 to 6 years	3,000,000	750,000	500,000	250,000
3.	Elementary School Children	900,000	225,000	150,000	75,000
4.	Junior High School Students	1,500,000	375,000	250,000	125,000
5.	High School Students	2,000,000	500,000	333,333	166,666
6.	Severe disability	2,400,000	600,000	400,000	200,000
7.	Seniors aged 60 years and over	2,400,000	600,000	400,000	200,000
8.	Victims of Gross Human Rights Violations	10,800,000	2,700,000	1,800,000	900,000

Figure 1.1

Recipients are determined based on the Social Welfare Index (IKS) score from the Ministry of Social Affairs' BDT (Unified Data Center). This score includes factors such as income, housing conditions, access to healthcare, and education. Families with scores below a certain threshold (usually 40-50 points) are eligible for assistance. Amounts vary by family category, for example, pregnant women, and school children. In 2024, assistance ranged from IDR 1.89 million to IDR 3.5 million per year per family, paid in four installments.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy

Van Meter and Van Horn's (1975) Policy Implementation Theory Policy implementation is the actions taken by the government to achieve the goals set out in policy decisions. Van Meter and Van Horn suggest that the success of policy implementation is influenced by six variables: (1) policy standards and targets, (2) resources, (3) communication between organizations, (4) characteristics of implementing agents, (5) social, economic and political conditions, and (6) disposition of implementers (Winarno, 2012:147-148). In the context of PKH, the implementation of this conditional social assistance policy requires coordination between the central government, regional governments, facilitators, and the community to achieve the goal of sustainable poverty alleviation as mandated by the SDGs (Nugroho, 2017:631-635).

Sustainable Development Goals and Social Welfare

According to Midgley (2005) in "Social Development: The Developmental Perspective in Social Welfare", social welfare is a condition where citizens' material and non- material needs are met so they can live decently and develop themselves. The state has

a responsibility to provide social security through various programs such as social assistance to achieve community welfare (Suharto, 2014:1-3). KH as a social protection program is a manifestation of the state's responsibility in guaranteeing the basic rights of poor citizens, especially access to education and health as an investment in human resources (Huraerah, 2011:39-42).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the 2030 global development agenda adopted by UN member states in 2015. The first goal of the SDGs is to end all forms of poverty everywhere (No Poverty), with the target of reducing the proportion of the poor population by at least half by 2030 (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2020:15-18).

PKH is designed as a strategic instrument for Indonesia to achieve the SDGs, specifically Goal 1 (No Poverty), Goal 2 (No Hunger), Goal 3 (Good Health), Goal 4 (Quality Education), and Goal 10 (Reduced Inequality). This program integrates social protection with human resource development (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019:12-16).

Community Empowerment and PKH Program

Ife and Tesoriero (2008) define empowerment as the process of helping communities gain power, strength, or ability to make decisions and determine actions related to their lives, including reducing personal and social barriers to taking action. Empowerment in PKH is carried out through intensive social assistance, family capacity building meetings (P2K2), and validation of commitments to ensure KPM can access optimal health and education services (Suharto, 2017:59-62).

Empowerment Strategy according to Parsons et al. (1994) identified three empowerment strategies: (1) micro (individual empowerment through guidance and counseling), (2) mezzo (group empowerment through education and training), and (3) macro (community empowerment through system and policy changes). These three levels are interconnected to create sustainable change. PKH implements these three strategies: individual empowerment of KPM through mentoring, group empowerment through group meetings, and macro empowerment through coordination with local governments and service providers (Budiman et al., 2016).

Social Assistance Function According to Suharto (2014:141-145), social assistance has several functions:

- a) Curative Function: overcome existing social problems (poverty)
- b) Preventive Function: prevent further social problems (dropping out of school, malnutrition)
- c) Promotional Function: increasing the capacity and quality of life of the community
- d) Rehabilitative Function: restoring disturbed socio-economic conditions

PKH integrates these four functions through cash assistance accompanied by the obligation to fulfill basic rights and ongoing assistance (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2018).

Economic Benefits According to Hastuti et al. (2012) in the results of the PKH impact evaluation, this program provides direct economic benefits in the form of:

- a) Increasing the purchasing power of poor families
- b) Reducing the burden of expenditure on access to education and health
- c) Local economic stimulus through recipient family spending

Bappenas research (2018) shows that PKH assistance contributes significantly to reducing poverty and inequality rates, with a greater impact on families with school-age children and pregnant/breastfeeding mothers.

Basic Education Services in the PKH Program

The Family Hope Program (PKH) has been shown to increase educational participation, reduce dropout rates, and improve student attendance. Research by Mutolib et al. (2015:87-92) in Lampung showed an average increase in school attendance of children under the Family Hope Program (KPM) by up to 95% after receiving PKH. In terms of health, PKH improves access to prenatal checkups, deliveries at health facilities, complete immunizations, and monitoring of toddler growth and development. Triyana's (2016) study found a 12% decrease in stunting rates among KPM toddlers over a three-year period (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019:87-95).

Benefits of Empowerment and Behavior Change

Syahra's research (2013) shows that PKH has an empowering impact through:

- a) Increasing knowledge and awareness of KPM regarding the importance of education and health
- b) Strengthening women's bargaining position in the family (because assistance is received by the mother)
- c) Increasing social capital through group meetings and interactions with mentors
- d) Change of mindset from passive recipient to active actor in development

Astuti (2016:112-118) found that 67% of KPM in Central Java experienced increased social participation and self-confidence after participating in the PKH program for at least two years. Rahayu's (2017) research in Yogyakarta showed that the intensity of assistance was positively correlated with the level of KPM compliance in fulfilling program obligations and achieving welfare outcomes (Sugiyanto, 2018:76-82). Based on the General Guidelines for PKH (Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, 2019), indicators of program success include:

Output Indicators:

- a) Percentage of KPM who fulfill educational obligations (minimum attendance 85%)
- b) Percentage of KPM who fulfill health obligations (examination according to protocol)
- c) Accuracy of aid distribution (on target, on time, right amount)

Outcome Indicators:

- d) Reduction in school dropout rates
- a) Improving the nutritional status of toddlers
- b) Increasing immunization and delivery coverage in health facilities
- e) Increased household spending on education and health

- c) Impact Indicator:
 - a) Reduction in the poverty rate of KPM
 - b) Increase in the regional human development index (HDI)
 - c) Breaking the chain of intergenerational poverty
 - d) Contribution to achieving national SDGs targets (Suryahadi et al., 2018).

METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this study is using a qualitative method, because this study describes existing data and situations that have occurred, as well as ongoing processes that are oriented towards solving existing problems in the present. This type of research using qualitative is an effort that is used scientifically to obtain data with certain goals and uses. In accordance with the opinion of Sugiyono (2010:13) that: "The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research the conditions of scientific objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combination), data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and research results emphasize the meaning of generalization."

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Family Hope Program (PKH) is a conditional cash transfer program developed by the Indonesian government to accelerate poverty alleviation and support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As an implementation of SDG Goal 1, namely "No Poverty", PKH plays a vital role in providing a social safety net for the poor so they can meet their basic needs. Furthermore, PKH is also linked to Goal 3, "Healthy and Prosperous Lives", by improving access to healthcare services for pregnant women, toddlers, and children, and Goal 4, "Quality Education", by ensuring that children from beneficiary families continue to receive formal education. Through the obligations that accompany receiving assistance, PKH not only helps economically but also encourages changes in social behavior towards a more sustainable direction, such as awareness of the importance of education and health for the future of the family.

The PKH's link to the SDGs is clearly evident in its long-term goal, which emphasizes empowering the poor through improving the quality of human resources. By helping poor families invest in education and health, PKH supports the creation of a more productive and competitive society. This approach aligns with the "no one left behind" principle in the UN's sustainable development agenda, which emphasizes that every citizen, including the poor and vulnerable, should have an equal opportunity to achieve prosperity. The government, through the Ministry of Social Affairs, collaborates with education and health departments, and regional institutions to ensure that the assistance provided is not only charitable but also serves as a means of improving the long-term quality of life. Thus, PKH is a strategic human development instrument in both national and global contexts. In the context of its implementation in Pekanbaru City, the PKH program has had a positive impact on improving the living standards of beneficiary families (KPM). Based on data from the Ministry of Social Affairs and field reports, the cash assistance provided helps reduce the economic burden on poor families and promotes access to public services. Furthermore, the program also strengthens public awareness of the importance of maternal and child health and encourages children's participation in formal education. This impact not only improves individual welfare, but also contributes to the achievement of regional development indicators such as reducing poverty rates and increasing the Human Development Index (HDI) in Pekanbaru.

In addition to the economic and social benefits, the success of the Family Hope Program (PKH) is also evident in the increased participation of recipient families in empowerment activities initiated by social facilitators. Facilitators play a crucial role in ensuring that each recipient complies with program regulations and utilizes funds productively. In many cases, recipients use the assistance as small capital to trade or improve household conditions, ultimately strengthening family economic resilience. This aligns with the SDGs, which emphasize the importance of economic independence and sustainable poverty alleviation. Therefore, PKH implementation also faces several challenges. One is the growing dependence of some beneficiaries on cash assistance, as well as the misuse of funds according to established regulations. Some beneficiaries still use the assistance for consumptive rather than productive needs, hindering the long-term economic empowerment process. Therefore, strengthening education, monitoring, and economic skills training is necessary so that the assistance provided is not merely temporary but can also drive the social and economic transformation of poor families towards independence.

Based on the results of an interview with one of the recipients of the Family Hope Program (PKH) assistance in Rintis Village, Lima Puluh District, it was discovered that before receiving the assistance, the family's economic condition was still considered underprivileged. The KPM said that daily needs were often not met optimally. Limited income makes it difficult for the family to meet basic needs, including children's education costs. KPM felt very grateful after receiving assistance from the PKH program. According to him, the assistance had a real impact, especially in terms of children's education. The funds received helped with school fees and other supporting needs. Not only that, PKH assistance also somewhat eased the family's economic burden in meeting daily needs such as food and household necessities. Furthermore, KPM said that the existence of the Family Hope program had a significant impact on improving family welfare. With this assistance, family life has become more stable than before. KPM recognizes that PKH is part of the government's efforts to reduce poverty and improve community welfare. He considers this program very beneficial and well-targeted for underprivileged communities.

When asked about the impact of the assistance on family independence, the beneficiary revealed that although the PKH assistance was very helpful, the family could not yet be considered fully independent because they still depended on government assistance. However, the beneficiary acknowledged that the assistance provided encouragement to continue striving and trying to improve the family's economic situation. He also mentioned that some of the assistance was used as small capital to increase income, so that it was hoped that the family would be more economically independent in the future. Overall, the interview results showed that the PKH program had a significant positive impact on beneficiaries. This program not only provided economic assistance but also provided motivation and opportunities for recipient families to improve their welfare and independence in the future.

Based on available information and evidence, it can be said that the Family Hope Program has provided tangible benefits to beneficiary families. This program primarily helps them gain better access to health and education services, reduces the financial burden on low-income families, and also helps reduce poverty and inequality. While there are challenges, such as the potential for over-reliance and sometimes misuse of funds, the positive benefits are far greater and crucial in supporting the well-being of low-income families in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results and discussions that have been conducted, it can be concluded that the Family Hope Program (PKH) provides real benefits for improving the welfare of beneficiary families (KPM) in Pekanbaru City. This program contributes significantly to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goal 1 (no poverty), goal 3 (healthy and prosperous lives), and goal 4 (quality education). Through conditional social assistance, PKH has succeeded in increasing access of poor families to health and education services, reducing the economic burden on households, and encouraging a sustainable improvement in the community's quality of life. However, challenges remain in the program's implementation, such as the dependence of some beneficiaries on assistance, and the use of funds that is not fully in accordance with the program's objectives.

This study has several limitations. First, the study was conducted only in Pekanbaru City, so the results may not fully reflect the implementation of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in other areas with different socioeconomic characteristics. Second, this study used a qualitative approach with a limited number of informants, so the findings emphasize contextual understanding rather than broad generalizations. Furthermore, time constraints and the limited availability of secondary data sources hindered a more in-depth analysis of the long-term impact of PKH on the economic independence of beneficiaries.

Based on the results and limitations of this study, several recommendations can be made. The government, particularly the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Pekanbaru City Social Services Agency, is advised to strengthen the mentoring and skills training system for beneficiary families (KPM) so that the assistance received can be used productively and reduce dependence on cash assistance. Furthermore, regular evaluation of program effectiveness and targeting accuracy is necessary to ensure that the Family Hope Program (PKH) truly reaches those most in need. For future researchers, it is recommended to expand the scope of research and use quantitative or mixed methods approaches to provide a more comprehensive picture of the social and economic impacts of PKH in the context of achieving the SDGs in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- Adi, IR (2013). *Community Intervention & Community Development as an Effort to Empower Community*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
- Astuti, W. (2016). Empowering Poor Women Through the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Banyumas Regency. *Journal of Socioeconomic Development*, 6(17), 112-130.
- National Development Planning Agency. (2018). *Mid-Term Evaluation of the 2015-2019 RPJMN*. Jakarta: Bappenas.
- Central Statistics Agency. (2022). *Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS)*. <https://www.bps.go.id/>
- Bappenas. (2021). *Report on the Achievement of Indonesia's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. Jakarta: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.
- Becker, G.S. (1964). *Human Capital: A Theoretical and Empirical Analysis, with Special Reference to Education*. University of Chicago Press.
- Budiman, A., Rahayu, S., & Utami, W. (2016). *Empowerment Strategy for Beneficiary Families (KPM) of the Family Hope Program (PKH) in Semarang Regency*.

- Journal of Nonformal Education and Community Empowerment, 5(2), 80-87.
- Fiszbein, A. & Schady, N. (2009). *Conditional Cash Transfers: Reducing Present and Future Poverty*. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- Friedlander, D. (1961). *Social Welfare: A Response to Human Need*. Prentice-Hall.
- Hastuti, Sulaksono, B., Akhmadi, Devina, S., Arif, S., & Syukri, M. (2012). *Towards a Comprehensive Social Welfare System: Experiences from Indonesia's Family Hope Program*. Jakarta: National Team for the Acceleration of Poverty Reduction (TNP2K).
- Hidayati, N. (2022). The influence of the role of companions on the effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Gresik Regency. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 11(2), 112–120.
- Huraerah, A. (2011). *Community Organizing and Development: Models and Strategies for People-Based Development*. Bandung: Humaniora.
- Ife, J. & Tesoriero, F. (2008). *Community Development: Alternatives for Community Development in the Era of Globalization (Third Edition)*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas. (2020). *Guidelines for the Preparation of Action Plans for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. Jakarta: Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas.
- Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2018). *Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 1 of 2018 concerning the Family Hope Program*. <https://www.peraturan.go.id/id/permensos-no-1-tahun-2018>
- Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2019). *General Guidelines for the Family Hope Program*. Jakarta: Directorate General of Social Protection and Security.
- Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. (2022). *Family Hope Program*. <https://kemensos.go.id/program-bantuan-sosial/pkh>
- Lubis, EF, & Zubaidah, E. (2020). The Effectiveness of the Family Hope Program in Poverty Alleviation. *Societas: Journal of Administrative and Social Sciences*, 9(2), 88-99. <https://doi.org/10.35724/sjias.v9i2.2801>
- Midgley, J. (2005). *Social Development: The Developmental Perspective in Social Welfare*. London: SAGE Publications.
- Mutolib, A., Yonariza, Mahdi, & Ismono, H. (2015). Community Perception and Participation in the Family Hope Program in Rural Areas. *Journal of Extension*, 11(2), 87-98.
- Nawawi, I. (2009). *Public Policy: Analysis, Advocacy Strategy, Theory, and Practice*. Surabaya: PMN.
- Nugroho, R. (2017). *Public Policy: Theory, Management, Dynamics, Analysis, Convergence and Policy Chemistry (Fifth Edition)*. Jakarta: Elex Media Komputindo.
- Putri, AR (2019). The impact of the Family Hope Program on the welfare of poor households in Sleman Regency. *Journal of Social Development*, 4(1), 45–56.
- Rahayu, SP (2017). Effectiveness of Family Hope Program (PKH) Assistance in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. *Sosio Informa*, 3(2), 155-170.
- Rahmawati, D. (2021). The impact of the Family Hope Program on improving the human capital of beneficiary families. *Journal of Economics and Social Policy*, 6(2), 89–101.
- Sari, MN, & Nugroho, A. (2020). Evaluation of the implementation of the Family Hope Program in improving the welfare of poor communities. *Journal of Social Policy*, 9(3), 223–235.

- Schultz, T. W. (1961). Investment in Human Capital. *American Economic Review*, 51(1), 1–17.
- Siregar, R., & Lestari, H. (2020). The Family Hope Program and its contribution to achieving the SDGs in North Sumatra. *Journal of Public Administration*, 8(2), 134–145.
- Sugiyanto. (2018). Implementation of the Family Hope Program in an Effort to Improve Community Welfare. *Aspirasi: Journal of Social Issues*, 9(1), 67-89.
- Suharto, E. (2013). Poverty and Social Protection in Indonesia: Developing a Universal Social Security Model for Health. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suharto, E. (2014). Building Communities to Empower People: A Strategic Study of Social Welfare Development and Social Work (Third Edition). Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Suharto, E. (2017). Public Policy Analysis: A Practical Guide to Examining Social Problems and Policies (Revised Edition). Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suryahadi, A., Febriany, V., & Athia, Y. (2018). Targeting Indonesia's Family Hope Program: Lessons from a Decade of Implementation. The SMERU Research Institute Working Paper. Jakarta: SMERU.
- Syahra, R. (2013). Family Hope Program: Its Impact on Women's Empowerment in Padang and Pariaman. *Journal of Society and Culture*, 15(1), 123-142.
- Triyana, M. (2016). The Impact of the Family Hope Program on Children's Health and Consumption Status. *Indonesian Journal of Economics and Development*, 16(2), 134-149.
- United Nations. (2015). Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>
- Van Meter, D. S., & Van Horn, C. E. (1975). The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework. *Administration and Society*, 6(4), 445-488.
- Winarno, B. (2012). Public Policy: Theory, Process, and Case Studies (Revised Edition). Yogyakarta: CAPS (Center of Academic Publishing Service).
- World Health Organization. (2022). World Health Statistics 2022: Monitoring health for the SDGs. <https://www.who.int/data/gho/publications/world-health-statistics>
- Zubaedi. (2013). Community Development: Discourse and Practice. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Medi