

Gender Analysis in The Utilization of Family Hope Program Assistance (FHP) In Kuantan Singingi Regency, Riau Province

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Abstract. This study aims to describe how the perception of gender roles in the Implementation of the Family Hope Program (FHP) in Kuantan Singingi Regency, Province Riau. The FHP program is part of the Family-Based Integrated Social Assistance Program Group. The characteristics of this program are the fulfillment of the main basic rights of poor individuals and households through education, health services, food, sanitation, and clean water. The implementation of this research uses a qualitative approach to obtain answers to the study through a process of interviews and in-depth observations of the sample of FHP families studied. Sampling is based on the number of the population whose size is determined statistically. The results of the study show that the target units of the beneficiaries are family members according to the established criteria, such as: having family members consisting of children aged 0-15 years, pregnant women, passing the postpartum period, the elderly, and with disabilities. To direct this program on target, the design of the FHP program, FHP cash assistance is given to mothers or adult women (grandmother, aunt, or older sister) who are usually called family administrators. The provision of funds to family administrators is believed to be able to encourage the effectiveness of FHP in improving the quality of education and health of beneficiaries. In line with the purpose of FHP itself, it is aligned with a gender perspective so that FHP is expected to be able to provide more space for women's roles in improving the welfare of their households. This is built on the assumption that women are the most vulnerable social group amid economic pressures and shocks, because of their traditional position in existing gender relations. Another reason is that women are considered more effective in managing household finances so that the quality of health and education of beneficiaries can be improved. In this study, the perception of gender roles has been seen in the FHP program policies. However, the perception of gender here is still not felt by women. In line with this, aid recipients should be given an understanding that the assistance provided can reduce poverty which has an impact on the quality of life of women. This is in line with Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming and Presidential Instruction No. 3 of 2010 concerning Equitable Development. Suggestions that can be conveyed in this study: (1) increase the understanding of FHP recipient families to affirm gender equality and gender roles in the household, (2) provide equal roles, and equal opportunities as in decision making, division of tasks and functions at home household and social, education, responsibility for improving the quality of family and social life (3) improving the position of women in decision making, because women already hold the cash from FHP assistance, (4) providing space for women to be involved in social activities. The position of women in the FHP program is in line with Mosser's theory which mentions three roles (triple role) of women in the family, namely reproductive roles, productive roles, and social roles.

Keywords: Gender perception, Women's quality of life, Overcoming poverty, Family Hope Program

1 Introduction

Improving welfare is a development objective that is the top policy priority to be implemented by the government as implied in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. But to realize the development goals as a whole is not an easy to realize because in addition to requiring hard work from the government, it also takes synergy from all components of the nation to do. Low incomes and high levels of income inequality seem to be tasks that cannot be completed through development that has lasted more than 5 decades.

One of the basic problems today for the Indonesian nation is about poverty that still stands out and cannot be solved properly by the government through development. Poverty has a complex impact not only in terms of economy, but also social, cultural, political as well as all aspects of people's lives. Various criteria in measuring the level of poverty that we can see such as low-income levels so that the purchasing power to basic needs and calories consumed to be low. While the cause of poverty itself is due to the ownership or mastery of production factors are very limited, limited access to jobs resulting in high unemployment rate, low level of education and skills (skills) so as to have an impact on the low quality of human resources and competitiveness.

So complex the problem of poverty is needed appropriate and comprehensive poverty alleviation efforts and strategies and well-coordinated by all relevant agencies. Various government efforts to overcome poverty have been made, including through Presidential Regulation No. 15 of 2010 on Acceleration of Poverty Alleviation as amended by Presidential Regulation No. 96 of 2015 which is then handed down by each Ministry to be elaborated and followed up on the policy. However, these efforts are still not maximized because there is still a large number of poor people, namely 27.54 million people (as of March 2021). Many factors that have not yet been approved such efforts such as government policies that have not reached all regions as a whole so that the implementation of poverty has not been seen and felt by all corners of society.

The problem of poverty is also closely related to the role of gender in a household. This gender function becomes an increasingly interesting study to be developed in the world of science today, especially in the field of social economics. Gender roles theoretically emphasize how to focus the roles of men and women in various fields. While in terms of poverty many findings say that there is an influence on the role of men and women in the household that also has an impact on the condition of poverty experienced. The role of men – and the role of women is seen mainly in terms of work. According to Scanzoni, (1976) explained that gender roles are divided into two, namely traditional gender roles and modern gender roles.

Traditionally, gender roles focused on male and female tasks more tailored to traditional or hereditary habits where women worked more at home taking care of the family, while men played a role in making a living. While modern gender preen emphasizes the existence of the same level or parallel between men and women. This modern concept is then now developed and became the focus of attention that the relationship between the roles of men and women have the same position in the household. Women also have the right to work while men must also play a role in taking care of the family and household.

Most functions and gender mainstreaming in the community are still not well developed. There are still many household patterns that carry out gender roles traditionally. Where the full

responsibility of the family is the woman. The woman who takes care of the house, the child, and the husband. Women work at home while men work for a living outside. This hereditary thinking is also the basis that women do not need higher education because of their role as housewives taking care of the family. It is this habit that sometimes curbs women's right to improve their quality of life. Moreover, if it turns out that the income obtained by the husband is also not able to meet the needs of the family to the maximum then the impact is the decrease in the quality of life of the women.

Similarly, the problem of poverty is found in Kuantan Singingi Regency, one of the regencies in Riau Province. According to bps data of Riau Province on the poverty level of Kota Regency, Kuantan Singingi regency is still included in the district with a high poverty rate in Riau Province, which is 9.56 in 2019 experienced a very small decrease from 2018 of 9.925%. Although megalami decrease but judging by the amount of data contribution of the poor in Riau Province, Kuantan Singingi regency still provides quite high data when compared to other regions in Riau Province.

The high poverty rate in Kuantan Singingi regency is more due to the low level of productivity of the population. The low productivity of the population has an impact on the inability of the community in meeting daily needs. This is very appropriate when viewed from the main jobs in kuantan singingi district which is dominated in the agricultural sector. Almost overall, people in Kuantan Singingi regency work as farmers with lower middle income. So that it has an impact on the purchasing power of the community is low and difficulty in meeting the needs of the community.

The impact of poverty certainly greatly affects the lifestyle of the people in Kuantan Singingi Regency, especially with regard to the level of education and quality of health. As a result of the low income has an impact on the inability of the community to pursue a higher education, on the other hand the need for low health services causes the public not to prioritize health conditions, especially for mothers and toddlers. This lack of access and understanding of education and health has an impact on the low quality of human resources. The workforce has no knowledge and skills so it is not able to compete in the world of work, and in the end the community cannot afford to escape from the circle of poverty.

As happened in one of the villages in Kuantan Singingi Regency, namely Seberang Taluk Hilir Village located in Kuantan Tengah District. From the data obtained in 2019, the main jobs are dominated by the agricultural sector. Of the population who inhabit the village seberang Taluk Hilir as many as 972 people, the profession as a farmer farmer is 21.09 percent, while the least work is as a civil servant or the defense and security apparatus of the country is 0.3 percent.

This high poverty rate should be a top priority for local governments in addressing it. Of course, many activities / planning that has been done by the government in drafting the right policies targeted at alleviating poverty. One of the policy solutions that has been implemented by the local government of Kuantan Singingi regency in tackling poverty is the provision of assistance directly to the community. One form of direct assistance activities that is still running is with the Family of Hope Program (FHP) from the Ministry of Social Affairs. This FHP program is part of the Family-Based Integrated Social Assistance Program Group. The characteristic of this program is the fulfillment of the main basic rights of individuals and poor households through education, health services, food, sanitation and clean water.

Kuantan Singingi district has also implemented the Family of Hope Program (FHP). under the auspices of Social Services, almost all existing villages have run the Family hope program including Seberang Taluk Hilir Village. FHP program continues to be improved as a direct effort to protect and help the survival of the poor. Because indeed, the main target of FHP assistance itself is Very Poor Households (VPH) with various criteria set such as: having family members

consisting of children aged 0 - 15 years, pregnant women, past the nifas, elderly and people with disabilities. The main focus of the FHP program itself is to reduce poverty and improve the quality of human resources.

The interesting thing in FHP is that in addition to this program to alleviate poverty, it is also expected to provide more space for women in regulating their family's economy. Through FHP, women have the opportunity to hold cash. Women are able to meet the needs of themselves and their families with the help of this FHP. Thus, this program is one way to be able to alleviate poverty. Because in fact, this condition ultimately makes women more marginalized and have no power in decision making.

This is in line with the concept of poverty according to Todaro, (2004) which explains absolute poverty is if a person's income is below the poverty line or the income owned is not enough to meet the minimum needs, among others: food, clothing, health, housing, education needed to be able to live and work. This concept is in line with the findings in the field found in Seberang Taluk Hilir Village that there are still many people who are still in poverty, with low-income levels, health and low education. This ultimately has an impact on the quality of life of women is also low. from the initial survey can also be informed that the FHP money they get is only useful in meeting various household needs, especially in buying food and other needs every day and as payment for debts or electricity bills.

Motivated by these conditions, the author is interested in researching the Role of The Family of Hope Program (FHP) in alleviating poverty through improving the quality of life of women in the Village Seberang Taluk Hilir District Kuantan Tengah Kuantan Singingi Riau Province.

Identification of problems based on the description above, can be formulated as follows:

- a. What is the role of the Family of Hope Program (FHP) in reducing poverty in Seberang Taluk Hilir Village, Kuantan Tengah District, Kuantan Singingi Regency?
- b. The extent of the impact of the Implementation Program of Family Hope (FHP) on improving the quality of life of women in the Village Seberang Taluk Hilir District Kuantan Tengah Kuantan Singingi?

The purpose of making this research is to know:

- a. The Role of The Family of Hope Program (FHP) in reducing poverty in Seberang Taluk Hilir Village, Kuantan Tengah District, Kuantan Singingi Regency
- b. Impact of the implementation of the Family of Hope Program (FHP) on the quality of life of women in the Village Seberang Taluk Hilir District Kuantan Tengah Kuantan Singingi

2 Relevant Theories and Previous Research

Poverty according to the concept of the economy is a lack of income to meet the minimum basic needs. Although poverty according to economic concept can be measured from the adequacy of income, poverty can also be identified from the characteristics inherent in the poor. These characteristics are among others characterized by the attitudes and behaviors of the population who accept the situation as if it cannot be changed, the low willingness to progress, the low quality of human resources, low productivity, and limited opportunities to participate in development. (Todaro, 2004)

From the explanation of the economic concept above, it is clear that poverty is closely related to income levels and needs. In the event that the estimated income should go into basic necessities or minimum basic needs that allow a person to live a decent life. If a person or family's income level does not reach the minimum needs, then that person or family can be said to be poor.

According to Spicker (quoted in Turquoise, 2016) divides the causes of poverty into four mashabs:

- a. Individual explanation is caused by the individual characteristics of the poor in themselves: lazy, wrong choice, failure in work, congenital disability, not ready to have children etc.
- b. Familial explanation due to hereditary factors, where inter-generational misfortune occurs, especially due to education
- c. Subcultural explanation is due to the characteristics of the behavior of an environment that results in the moral of the community
- d. Structural explanations, regard poverty as a product of society that creates balance with differentiating status or rights

It can be concluded that poverty as a whole is not only measured by the total income a person has and his ability from the income to meet the needs of the day- day. Many factors that can cause a person to be in a state of poverty both in terms of ability and effort owned, hereditary and environmental factors also contribute to the condition of one's poverty.

Gender equality according to the description in the Gender Mainstreaming Guidelines (PUG) basically emphasizes the equal rights between men and women in every way inherent to themselves. (Lestari, 2020). Therefore, there needs to be justice and equality between the rights of men and women. This concept is now developed in science, where there needs to be a role of society to start changing mindsets and behaviors in realizing gender justice. Many gender issues are discussed based on the phenomenon of society to then become a policy in implementing and realizing development programs. (Nadyah, 2020).

The problem is mainly related to: marginalization of women or problems where women are marginalized from productive work so as to have an impact on economic inequality. As well as the problem of subordination which means that various policy programs are considered less optimal for women which is caused by patriarchal ideology that prevails in society. Besides working more because it fully takes care of the family while the husband is not charged to play a role in taking care of the family. The still fundamental negative stigma in society that working women are not a good example also influences the gender injustice that occurs.

In the Technical Guidelines for Distribution of Non-Cash Assistance FHP program in 2019, there are several criteria of FHP social assistance recipient components, namely:

1. Criteria of health components include:
 - a. Pregnant / nursing mothers
 - b. Children aged 0 – 6 years old
2. Criteria of the educational component include:
 - a. Elementary school children / madrasah ibtidaiyah or equivalent
 - b. Junior high school children / madrasah tsanawiyah or equivalent
 - c. High school children / madrasah aliyah or equivalent
 - d. Children aged 6 - 21 years who have not completed must study 12 years
3. Criteria of social welfare components include:
 - a. Elderly, 60 and older
 - b. People with disabilities, especially people with severe disabilities

This condition becomes one of the categories / criteria that determine the family of FHP recipients. As a note to the government, people who fit the category of recipients of FHP are entitled to receive cash assistance after their name is listed on the FHP card.

Prospective recipients must sign an agreement that as long as they receive assistance, then they must:

- a. Send children aged 7 - 15 years and children aged 16 - 18 years but not yet completed compulsory basic education 9 years, where their learning development will be recorded and monitored by the local Social Service
- b. Bring children aged 0 - 6 years to health facilities in accordance with the health procedures described in the FHP and then the local government is obliged to record every health service performed
- c. For pregnant women, must check themselves and their fetus to the available health facilities in accordance with FHP procedures and the authorized government is obliged to record every service performed

The general purpose of the implementation of FHP (Pedum FHP 2008) is to reduce poverty and be able to break the chain of poverty and improve the quality of human resources. The objectives of the FHP program:

- a. Improving the standard of living of Beneficiary Families (HDI) through education, health and social welfare services
- b. Reduce expenses and increase the incomes of poor and vulnerable families
- c. Creating changes in the behavior and independence of the HDI in accessing health services, education and social welfare
- d. Reduce poverty and inequality between income groups
- e. Introducing formal financial products and services to PKM

So, the target of this FHP is people with very low income groups. This objective is also a form of implementation of the concept of achieving mdgs targets (General Guidelines FHP 2008). Furthermore, in Pedum FHP year 2008, explained the purpose of FHP specifically:

- a. Improving VPH social conditions
- b. Improving the level of education of VPH children
- c. Improving health and nutrition for pregnant women, nifas mothers and children under 6 years old from VPH
- d. Improving access to education and health services, especially for VPH

Based on the next FHP Technical Guidelines in 2019, the roles of district/city coordinators specifically related to the distribution of FHP are:

- a. Coordinating the management of data / documents related to the validation results of candidates KPM FHP, the results of verification of commitments of FHP components, the results of the update of KPM FHP, the realization of the distribution of FHP assistance and other documents FHP in the District / City of the task location
- b. Coordinating the implementation of FHP assistance distribution activities as well as follow-up reconciliation reporting on the realization of FHP aid distribution in all sub-districts

There are two main objectives of FHP that can be identified, namely: First, as conditional cash transfer (CCT), FHP is a form of cash payment that is direct, periodic and predictable to help poor families increase income. Every CCT program that is born aims to, first and foremost, prevent the negative effects caused by economic pressures arising from changes in policy and economic dynamics, both domestically and at the global level. Therefore, CCT is expected to be useful to maintain the standard of living of every household and also encourage the creation of wealth, and also minimize the effects of social pressures.

In highly technical terms, the CCT program seeks to "correct market failures related to uninterested positive externalities", where such assistance is used to (a) strengthen specific behaviors towards safe positive externalities such as encouraging consumption of goods or something good, such as health and education; (b) the targets are vulnerable groups who are unable to obtain good needs due to the negative effects of income caused by bankruptcy and or external shock.

Second, FHP aims to provide more space for the role of women in improving the welfare of their households (Arief, et al., 2011). This builds on the assumption that women are the most vulnerable social group amid economic pressures and shocks, due to their traditional position in existing gender relations. Another reason is that women are considered more effective in managing household finances, so that the quality of health and education of beneficiaries can be improved. The important thing to underline is that studies on the successful implementation of FHP in ensuring VPH living standards are maintained relatively well in the midst of economic shock have been widely carried out, and the findings show that the positive impact is felt.

As a study conducted by the World Bank (2011) confirms that FHP has a positive impact in improving the quality of life of the recipient's family cash assistance. FHP recipients take advantage of their excess cash to buy better food, as well as to support their health.

In Arif (2013) conducted a research (Working Paper) with the title "Is Conditionality Pro Women? (A Case Study Conditional Cash Transfer In Indonesia)" The study examined the CCT program or known as the Family hope program in Indonesia to find out the impact of CCT or FHP on women as domestic regulators in West Java province and East Nusa Tenggara Province. The results of this study show that so far there has been no significant change in women's household tasks in connection with the implementation of the FHP program. Despite the fact that these meetings are closely related to women's normal daily tasks, such as caring for children or taking them to posyandu, this can be attributed to the fact that there is no formal supervision mechanism yet to evaluate the fulfillment of the program requirements that form the basic principles of the FHP program.

While the approach of gender analysis techniques here is all forms of analysis that focuses on how the role of husband and wife in determining the division of daily work. This will determine how each of them plays a role in the use of FHP assistance. The basis of the theory that became a reference in the research of how the role of women in the utilization of FHP funds is the Moser model approach. Analysis of Moser model approach is based on three forms of female roles, namely 1) productive role in terms of increasing family income, 2) reproductive role focusing on the role of women in taking care of the family which is a routine activity at home such as: caring for children, cleaning the house, cooking etc. and 3) the role of social activities that is the extent of the role of women in social activities carried out daily (Masadi, 2020).

3 Types and Data Sources

This research is qualitative research that uses non-experimental design. That is, researchers do not intervene to Very Poor Households (VPH). This study only measures the impact of FHP on the quality of life of women which this program has taken place before the research was conducted and was not compiled at the beginning of the implementation of this study. So there is no manipulation and it does not affect the research object.

The data sources are distinguished into two, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data source is data collected directly by researchers obtained directly from the source, namely the Housekeeper who received FHP assistance. While secondary data is data collected by researchers obtained from written sources such as district profile book sources, BPS data, and so on.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study are all intended to get the maximum and correct information. Therefore, the first step in data collection is to determine in advance the type of data needed, namely primary and secondary data. In the data collection in this study can

be done by means of intensive observation (observation), in depth interview (in depth interview), documentation techniques and literature study.

Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, the data analysis techniques used are miles and huberman analysis model or called Interactive Model that is through the process: data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

To ensure the correctness of data (credibility), obtain relativity of data similarity in other situations higher (transferability) and consistency appropriate in each process with conditions in the field, the data validity techniques are carried out, namely:

a. Credibility test technique (data correctness)

Data correctness techniques are used by checking data from various sources (triangulation of sources) using various means (triangulation techniques) in various time conditions (triangulation) time in order to obtain more objective data.

b. Transferability test technique

It is a technique used to test the veracity of research results by providing a more detailed, clear and systematic and trustworthy description. With this technique it can be seen the extent to which the results of the study can be applied or used in other situations with similar characteristics.

4 Research and Discussion Results

4.1 Implementation of Family Hope Program (FHP)

The implementation of the Family of Hope Program (FHP) is a form of policy carried out by the local government of Kuantan Singingi Regency as one of the efforts in alleviating poverty. The implementation of these activities is almost evenly distributed in all villages in Kuantan Singingi Regency including Seberang Taluk Hilir Village, Kuantan Tengah District, Kuantan Singingi Regency. Evident from the findings obtained in the field there are three villages receiving FHP funding. The provision of assistance is prioritized to families belonging to VPH in accordance with the criteria set by the local government, evidenced by the conditions and circumstances of FHP participants in real terms by plunging directly into the residence of the participants.

From the results of our interview with the FHP Companion across the Taluk Hilir Kuantan Singingi district was obtained that in the distribution of FHP funds it has been adjusted to the applicable provisions of the local government in this case is the Social Service kuantan singingi. However, in the implementation is adjusted to the conditions of the participants FHP refers to the condition of the participant's state fund. So it can be said that between one FHP participant and another FHP participant will not get the same amount of FHP assistance. For example, for health funds where each toddler gets assistance of Rp 250,000 /month, pregnant women Rp 250,000 /month. In the field of education where for elementary school children assistance of Rp 75,000 /month, junior high school costs Rp 125,000 /month, high school of Rp 166,000 / month.

As for the elderly, disabilities and severe disabilities will each get assistance of Rp 600,000 received per 3 months. The method of disbursement of funds later is usually given per three months where each Beneficiary Family (KPM) will be given a kind of ATM card that can be used to take the aid funds at BRI Link in the village environment. so that the assistance will be directly received by FHP participants from social fund accounts taken every three months.

4.2 FHP Management

From the findings of the study, FHP beneficiaries are no longer worried about the cost of schooling their children. This is in line with the purpose of the FHP program itself which is to improve the quality of existing human resources by maximizing the Pendidikan taken. It is undeniable that education is indeed the dominant factor that determines the success of government policies in alleviating poverty. Because the circle of poverty that never escapes from the quality of education is low and health and indeed become the main requirement that must be prioritized to be overcome.

In general, the funds from this FHP Program, held or managed by the housekeeper, namely women, whether it is a wife, mother or aunt in the household. With funds in hand, women have access and control over the use of funds. This position benefits women where it becomes a "regulator" in the household. This condition, directly unaware by them, but from the results of the study, women say, they become freer to buy household needs after they obtain the funds. Although the funds received already existed in accordance with the criteria of assistance, but from the respondents interviewed said, that the funds can also be saved.

Basically Value-for-Money (VfM) from FHP cash assistance is expected not only to provide improvements in living standards economically, but also socially including in the context of gender relations. Thus, analysis becomes a fundamental need in reviewing the impact of FHP implementation.

Husbands or men in households, generally give full about the management of funds to women. Indirectly, gender relations are already seen in the management of the fund. When asked by husbands or men in the household, they said that women were more "deserving" of managing funds. The handover of funds management to the housekeeper (wife, mother or aunt) indirectly gives flexibility to the role of women in managing household finances. This condition can improve the quality of life of the peempuan, because they feel they have access and control over their household finances.

In line with the purpose of the FHP program itself, where the focus for health and education so that it is expected to have a positive impact in changing the quality of life of the community, especially women or housekeepers in the Village Seberang Taluk Hilir District Kuantan Tengah Kuantan Singingi Riau Province in a better direction. One of the programs that has been running in terms of health such as facilitating and requiring pregnant women and toddlers FHP participants to check their health and pregnancy at least four times during the period of pregnancy while the toddler should be monitored for growth. This is because the number of mothers from the very poor in the village is rare and able to check the pregnancy.

Similarly, in terms of education, FHP participants are required to enroll their children to attend school from elementary to high school. The attendance level of FHP students will continue to be monitored by the local government. It is hoped that with the policies of these two main components, it will produce healthy and intelligent children as human investment to eradicate poverty.

Given the large role of FHP as an effort in alleviating poverty and improving the quality of life of women in Kuantan Singingi Regency precisely in seberang Taluk Hilir Village, Kuantan Tengah Subdistrict, it is expected that through this FHP assistance program, it is expected that the community can meet their daily needs and be able to strive to increase income so as to improve the quality of life of women.

4.3 Conclusion

Based on the results of research and discussion that has been described earlier can be concluded:

- a. Implementation of Family Hope Program (FHP) in Seberang Taluk Hilir Village, Kuantan Tengan District Kuantan Singingi District has been able to run as it should and is able to play a role and influence and can contribute in reducing poverty rates in Kuantan Singingi Regency, because that becomes the main need for the long term through the fulfillment of the need for education and nutrition for children in the VPH can be met , such as the need for uniforms and books (education) and milk (toddlers) as well as additional nutrition for the elderly and people with disabilities. As for basic needs in the form of food and housing they have been able to meet through income obtained from their main work in general as farm laborers and builders.
- b. With this FHP program where the management of assistance in the form of cash that is generally the husband's hand over their management to his wife who plays the role of housewife, this makes the role and position of women become very important and decisive in the use of assistance in the form of cash. This condition has made the position of women in the VPH become strategic to realize a prosperous and quality family, especially in terms of education and health of their children.

Advice

From the results of the research conducted, there are some suggestions that can be submitted that can be proposed that are expected to help in the implementation of the Family Hope Program (FHP) especially in the Village Seberang Taluk Hilir Kuantan Tengah District Kuantan Singingi. Suggestions include:

- a. In order for FHP assistance to play a role in addressing poverty significantly, it is necessary to improve both the quantity and quality of the program in order to expand the target recipients, reach all levels of society that are in need, and increase the involvement of women in the management of the program through systematic and sustainable development.
- b. It is necessary to conduct mentoring, data collection and socialization continuously and thoroughly in order to be understood by FHP recipients so that every FHP activities and activities can be held properly in order to realize quality and competitive human resources.

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