

ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE FUNDS ON THE FACILITATION PROGRAM IN ORPHANAGES/NURSING HOMES IN SOCIAL SERVICE OFFICE OF BANDUNG REGENCY

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Abstract

The Social Service Office of Bandung Regency has a mission to carry out various social assistance programs distributed directly to the community, one of which is to issue various social assistance programs. The social assistance carried out by the Social Service Office of Bandung Regency aims to alleviate poverty and responding to various social issues in the community.

This research uses a qualitative design as it systematically describes how an effective monitoring and evaluation system is implemented in the social assistance program at the Social Service Office of Bandung Regency. The research technique is interviews, observations, and documentation studies of resource persons.

The results show that the financing assistance for the orphanage/nursing home facilitation program from 2016, 2017, and 2018 fluctuated according to the conditions in the field. However, assistance for orphanages/nursing homes is still focused on improving the skills of trainers and educators. While activities such as renovating buildings and facilities as well as increasing the operational costs of the orphanages/nursing homes have not been carried out in 2016, 2017, and 2018.

This study recommends that cooperation between the private sector (through CSR) and the Social Service Office or the orphanages/nursing homes is needed. Therefore,

the social assistance program in the orphanage/nursing home facilitation program can be carried out better.

Keywords: *assistance, orphanage, nursing home, facilitation*

Introduction

One of the missions of Bandung Regency Social Service Office is “The Realization of Improved Quality of Social Welfare Services for the People of Bandung Regency”. These efforts are in line with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which is supported by Law 11/2009 on Social Welfare, Law 13/2011 on Handling the Poor. The mission is further supported by Government Regulation 39/2012 on the Implementation of Social Welfare; Government Regulation 63/2013 on the Implementation of Efforts to Handle the Poor through a Local Approach; and Government Regulation 38/2007 on the Division of Government Affairs between the Government, Provincial Governments, and District/Regency Government City. In achieving this mission, Bandung Regency Social Service Office carried out various efforts, one of which is the implementation of social assistance programs that are distributed directly to the community.

In the last decade, the Bandung Regency Government through the Social Service Office has issued various social assistance programs. The social assistance carried out by the Bandung Regency Social Service Office is mainly social assistance aimed at alleviating poverty and programs aimed at responding to various social problems in the community. Apart from these programs, there are several other social assistance programs. The definition of social assistance according to the Ministry of Social Affairs is:

All efforts directed at alleviating suffering, protecting, and restoring physical, mental, and social living conditions (including psychosocial and economic conditions) and empowering people’s potential so that individuals, families, groups, and/or communities experiencing social shocks and vulnerabilities can live normally.

(<https://www.kemosos.go.id/content/bantuan-sosial>)

Some of these social assistance programs include the Family Hope Program (PKH), the Non-Cash Food Assistance Program (BPNT), the Joint Business Group Program (KUBE), the Abandoned Elderly Assistance Program (ASLUT), and the Community-Based Rehabilitation Program (RBM).

In previous research related to the Performance Evaluation of Facilitators at the Bandung Regency Social Service Office in 2018 showed several obstacles, namely:

- a. The wide coverage of the target area becomes an obstacle for the facilitators, especially in outreach efforts to the beneficiary communities.
- b. The long distance between one target location to the others means a longer time needed in outreach efforts or visitation activities to the beneficiary communities.
- c. There are facilitators with non-/less-relevant educational backgrounds to facilitation activities. This requires special efforts for the Bandung Regency Social Service Office to increase the facilitators’ understanding of social assistance programs.
- d. The facilitators need to re-adapt to the new environment as they experience rotation or change of the working area. This makes it hard to know data and information about the previous beneficiaries in detail.

For this reason, further research is needed that examines the Analysis of Social Assistance Funds in Facilitating Orphanages/Nursing Homes at the Bandung Regency

Social Service Office. In principle, monitoring is carried out to ensure the suitability of processes and achievements as planned. Should deviations or lags are found, it is, therefore, necessary to make some improvements so that activities can be carried out in accordance with the plans and targets. The results of monitoring become input for the next processes. While the evaluation is carried out to find out the final results or achievements of the activity or program. The results of the evaluation are useful for planning the implementation of the same program in the future and other places.

Theoretical Study

A child-care social institution (or orphanage) is a social welfare institution for neglected children that helps alleviates the children; as well as provides a substitute for parent/guardian services in meeting the physical, mental, and social needs of the children to obtain broad, appropriate, and adequate opportunities for the development of their personality as expected as part of the next generation of the nation's ideals and as a human being who will actively participate in the field of national development [1].

[2] defines an orphanage as a very well-known institution to shape the development of children who do not have families or do not live with their families. Orphans are cared for by caregivers who replace the role of parents in nurturing, maintaining, and providing guidance to children so that children become adults who are useful and responsible for themselves and society in the future.

Based on the aforementioned definitions, it can be concluded that the orphanage is a child protection institution that protects the rights of children. Orphanage serves as representatives of parents in meeting the mental and social needs of the children so that they have the opportunity to develop themselves until they reach their mature age and can carry out their roles as individuals and citizens in social life.

In addition to the problem of protecting children, there is also the problem of protecting the elderly population in Indonesia. The elderly population in Indonesia has increased every year and has caused various problems, such as poverty, violence, law violations, etc. This also puts the elderly population at risk especially because they are dependent on others to meet their needs. Meeting the needs of the elderly to improve the welfare of the elderly. In this case, the family, as a primary institution, has an important role to help the elderly in meeting their daily needs. However, the influence of globalization affects changes in values and roles in the family. For example, there is a change in the structure of the family (from large to small family), which makes more families placing the elderly in a nursing home compared to living and being cared for by the family. Therefore, nursing homes have an important role in improving the welfare of the elderly through their services. The services provided are in the form of fulfilling physical, psychological, and social needs they don't get from their families. The fulfillment of the needs provided by the nursing home can help the elderly to improve social welfare.

While some elderly are able to live their later days without being dependent on others, some are unable to do so. According to Law 13/1998 that regulates the Welfare of the Elderly in Chapter I article 1 paragraph 3, potential elderly are those who can do work and/or activities that can produce goods and/or services. The next paragraph of the Law describes that not-potential elderly are those who are powerless to earn a living so that their lives depend on the help of others.

The legal basis of elderly welfare services is outlined in the Law13/1998 on Elderly Welfare. The service system provided is one of the services carried out in the nursing homes, such as fulfilling the basic needs of the elderly. Their basic needs must be fulfilled in order to improve their welfare. As the elderly spend more

time in the nursing homes than they used to, it is important to fulfill not only their basic needs but also other needs that don't get from their families. Therefore, nursing homes have an important role in improving the welfare of the elderly.

Panti Werdha (in this context this refers to a nursing home), or known as the Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha, is a place for social services for the elderly including foster care. According to Armando Morales ([3]foster care is a non-permanent service, so it is still possible to have contact with the original family. Considering nursing home's social service strategy, it is categorized as institutional-based services, in which individuals who encounter problems will be placed in social service institutions. [4]A nursing home is a place where elderly people gather; they may come to the nursing home voluntarily or are take there by their families to take care of all their needs. From the management-system perspective, a nursing home can be managed by the government or private entities. It is the State's obligation to protect and care for every citizen as stated in Law 12/1996, as stated by the Directorate General, Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, a nursing home is a place to accommodate the neglected elderly by providing services so that they feel safe and peaceful with no feelings of anxiety or worry during their later days (<http://e-journal.uajy.ac.id/1070/3/2TA12520.pdf>).

Based on the Policies and Programs of Social Services for the Elderly in Indonesia (2003:2), there are two ways in handling the problems for the elderly, namely services inside and outside the nursing homes. Services in the nursing home (Panti Sosial Tresna Werdha) include providing food, clothing, housing, health care, and religious mental guidance services, as well as spending free time through recreation, sports, and other skills. In terms of services outside the nursing homes, the elderly live with their family but are provided food assistance and empowerment in the Economically-Productive Business Sector (UEP) through an institutional approach. This is a form of social investment and assistance provided to potential underprivileged elderly.

Meanwhile, according to the Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia on the Guidelines for Social Services for the Elderly, Chapter II article 9, there are several types of services provided in nursing homes, such as the provision of proper housing; life insurance in the form of food, clothing, health care; leisure time, including recreation as well as mental, social, and religious guidance; and funeral arrangements.

The establishment of nursing homes is a means of providing social welfare services for neglected elderly people. The presence of nursing homes helps the elderly to maintain their personality and provides a reasonable guarantee of life both physically and psychologically. In general, nursing homes have a common goal: to fulfill the needs of the elderly so that they are in a state of peace, physically and mentally, able to undergo the aging process healthily and independently (Ministry of Social Affairs RI, Instructions for the Implementation of the Pilot Panti Sosial Tresna Wredha, Jakarta, 1997).

In general, nursing homes have a function as a center for elderly welfare services (in meeting the basic needs of the elderly) that provide a place in the form of a building and its facilities. Nursing homes also provide opportunities for the elderly to carry out recreational social activities, aiming to make them able to undergo the aging process healthily and independently. Meanwhile, the task of nursing homes is to provide social welfare services and social rehabilitation for people with social welfare problems in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Research Methods

The activities carried out in the Analysis of Social Assistance Funds in the Orphanage/Nursing Home Facilitating Program at the Bandung Regency Social Service Office are as follows:

- 1) Prepare implementation plans, materials, and resource persons for the implementation of activities;
- 2) Review literature related to program beneficiaries, especially social service programs, in the form of Laws, Government Regulations, Ministerial Regulations/Decrees, and Local Regulations;
- 3) Conduct an inventory and identification of programs, program objectives, types of services, and beneficiary communities;
- 4) Conduct site surveys and collect technical data in the field, started with a review of program implementation guidelines, including beneficiary community groups;
- 5) Conduct studies and analysis in a technocratic manner to compile a Study Document on Analysis of Social Assistance Funds in the Orphanage/Nursing Facilitating Program at the Bandung Regency Social Service Office, including aspects of program implementation, types of services, and aspects of program benefits from beneficiary community groups;
- 6) Conduct FGDs with the Government (districts and Offices of Bandung Regency) and beneficiaries of each program;
- 7) Prepare a Study Document on Monitoring and Evaluation of Social Assistance Beneficiaries at the Bandung Regency Social Service Office and conduct public consultations at the Regency level;
- 8) Carry out consultation and/or discussion of work plans, the progress of work implementation as well as a draft of the final report on the implementation of activities;
- 9) Submit reports on the results of the implementation of work starting from the Preliminary Report and Final Report documents.

The research is conducted in 5 (five) selected districts, based on the district categories in the Bandung Regency, especially in the aspects of the social life of the community. The selected districts are Paseh District, Margaasih District, Dayeuhkolot District, Kertasari District, and Cimenyan District.

From the field survey, data on the implementation of social service programs, program objectives, and perceived program benefits are obtained. The results of the preliminary survey activities are stated in the form of a written report in which there are qualitative analysis results with images to support the information. In accordance with the scope of activities and implementation methods, the work is categorized into several scopes of implementation, namely: preparatory work, fieldwork, and post-field work.

The results of this research are in the form of a description of the conditions of program beneficiaries in each program. Due to its evaluation nature, this research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive-evaluative type.

Discussion and Results

Bandung Regency is one of the regencies in West Java Province with an area of 1762.40 km². It has 31 districts and the district capital is located in Soreang District. Demographically, based on Bandung Regency in Figures 2017, the population of Bandung Regency in 2016 was 3,596,623 people, with a sex ratio of 102.86. This means that for every 100 female population in Bandung Regency in 2016, there are 103 male populations. The population density level of Bandung Regency reaches +2041 people/km². When viewed from the composition of the population by age group, the population in the productive age group (15-64 years old) is 66.15%, the population

in the young age group (0-14 years old) is 29.6%, and the population in the old age group (65 years old and over) is 4.23%. From the foregoing, it can be seen that the dependency ratio reaches 51.15, which means that every 100 productive populations have to be responsible for 52 unproductive populations.

In detail, the population distribution is in 31 districts, with the most populous districts being Margahayu District (12,405 people/km²), Dayeuhkolot District (11,021 people/km²), Margaasih District (8,383 people/km²). While the lowest density level is in Rancabali District with a population density of 346 people/km². For more details as can be seen in the following table:

Table 1

Demographic Data for Bandung Regency 2016

No	District	Total Population			Area (km ²)	Population Density (people/ km ²)
		Male	Female	Total Population		
1	Ciwidey	39,892	38,962	78,854	48,47	1,627
2	Rancabali	25,746	25,661	51,407	148,37	346
3	Pasirjambu	44,216	42,433	86,649	239,58	362
4	Cimaung	40,501	39,479	79,980	55,00	1,454
5	Pangalengan	75,559	74,990	150,549	195,41	770
6	Kertasari	35,628	35,160	70,788	152,07	465
7	Pacet	56,550	54,118	110,668	91,94	1,204
8	Ibun	42,154	40,976	83,130	54,57	1,523
9	Paseh	67,269	64,762	132,031	51,03	2,587
10	Cikancung	47,073	45,448	92,521	40,14	2,305
11	Cicalengka	60,795	59,500	120,295	35,99	3,342
12	Nagreg	27,126	26,064	53,190	49,30	1,079
13	Rancaekek	91,912	92,494	184,406	45,25	4,075
14	Majalaya	84,613	81,008	165,621	25,36	6,531
15	Solokanjeruk	42,722	42,061	84,783	24,01	3,531
16	Ciparay	84,395	81,775	166,170	46,18	3,598
17	Baleendah	132,924	128,436	261,360	41,56	6,289
18	Arjasari	50,492	49,572	100,064	64,98	1,540
19	Banjaran	64,462	62,038	126,500	42,92	2,947
20	Cangkuang	38,358	37,034	75,392	24,61	3,036
21	Pameungpeuk	39,489	38,004	77,493	14,62	5,300
22	Katapang	64,633	63,027	127,660	15,72	8,121
23	Soreang	59,773	57,248	117,021	25,51	4,587
24	Kutawaringin	51,376	49,029	100,405	47,30	2,123
25	Margaasih	78,098	75,734	153,832	18,35	8,383
26	Margahayu	65,737	65,010	130,747	10,54	12,405
27	Dayeuhkolot	61,889	59,678	121,567	11,03	11,021
28	Bojongsoang	63,132	60,562	123,694	27,81	4,448
29	Cileunyi	100,586	98,715	199,301	31,58	6,311
30	Cilengkrang	26,951	26,272	53,223	30,12	1,767
31	Cimendan	59,657	57,665	117,322	53,08	2,210
Total		1,823,708	1,772,915	3,596,623	1,762.4	2,041

Source: BPS Kab. Bandung, Survei APS 2015

In addition to the potential of the productive age population that reaches 66.15%, there are social welfare problems because most of the Bandung Regency area is a

disaster-prone area and vulnerable to social problems. Based on the Unified Database (BDT) in 2017, the population with Social Welfare Problems (PMKS) was recorded at 281,452 PMKS or around 7.82% of the total population with the following details:

- a. The number of Poor Families reaches 213,293 people, this number includes Women in Socio-Economic Vulnerability (WRSE);
- b. People with Disabilities/Disabled reach 7,121 people;
- c. Women and Children (Victims of Domestic Violence) as many as 1,967 KTK;
- d. Disaster Victims reached 195,361 people including victims of natural, non-natural, and social disasters;
- e. Problems Children recorded as many as 6,634 children who are divided into clusters of neglected children, street children, children who need special protection, children who conflict with the law, and children with disabilities/disability;
- f. Elderly people reached 36,044 people, while those who just received treatment reached 941 people; and
- g. Persons with Social Diseases consisting of prostitutes, beggars, homeless people, ex-prisoners, victims of drug dealing (drugs), and HIV/AIDS. The total number of recorded people reached 1,064 people.

In addition to these problems, there are also other problems as outlined in the table below:

Table 2

Problems per Field of the Bandung Regency Social Service

FIELD	PROBLEM	ISSUE
Social Empowerment	Insufficient quality and quantity of human resources in PSKS	The need to increase the quantity and competence of PSKS
Social Protection	Limited types of logistical assistance	Limited infrastructure facilities and types of logistical assistance are accompanied by a low understanding of beneficiaries on social assistance for disasters
	Limited facilities	
	Beneficiaries' insufficient understanding of social assistance	
Social Rehabilitation	Victims who withdraw from the social environment	High cases of neglect and disability
	High population of neglected elderly people	
	Lack of facilitation of tools	
	Low fulfillment of basic needs for children	
	Insufficient ability of parents in child care	
	Trauma in victims of violence	
	Limited social interaction of non-socials	
	High economic burden for potential elderly	
Poverty		High poverty rate

UPT	Limited coverage of integrated services for PMKS	Limited coverage of integrated services for PMKS
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Source: Bandung Regency Social Service Office (2019)

Community participation should be involved in realizing social welfare in Bandung Regency. The form of this participation can be done individually or in family, group, and community. This form of participation is translated into Social Welfare Potentials and Resources (PSKS) and Social Welfare Institutions (LKS). PSKS are all valuable things that can be used to maintain, create, support, or strengthen social welfare efforts. The number of PSKS in Bandung Regency in 2017 reached 4,306 which includes 10 types of PSKS. Meanwhile, LKS is a social organization or association that carries out the implementation of social welfare which is formed by the community, can be legal entities and non-legal entities. The number of LKS in Bandung Regency reached 215 LKS.

Normative Foundation for Orphanage and Nursing Home Facilitation Program

The Orphanage/Nursing Home Facilitation Program is social assistance that is distributed in cash or non-cash from the government to the Orphanage/Nursing Home. The source of funds for this program is budgeted through the Bandung Regency Budget and disbursed by the Bandung Regency Social Service Office. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, in order to get assistance, the administrators of the orphanage/nursing home must first obtain a recommendation from the Social Service Office before the General Budget Policy (KUA) Priority Budget Ceiling (PPAS) is submitted by the Local Government Budget Team.

The legal foundations that underlie the existence of social assistance for fostering programs for orphanages/nursing homes are as follows:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare;
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1965 on Provision of Livelihood Assistance for the Elderly;
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1979 on Child Welfare;
4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 1985 on Social Organizations;
5. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1992 on Population Development and Development of Prosperous Families;
6. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 1997 on Persons with Disabilities;
7. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1997 on Psychotropics;
8. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 1979 on Narcotics;
9. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 1998 on Elderly Welfare;
10. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2002 on Child Protection;
11. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights;
12. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2004 on the State Treasury;
13. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2004 on the National Development Planning System;
14. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2004 on Local Government;
15. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33 of 2004 on Financial Balance between the Central Government and Local Governments;
16. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42 of 1981 on Welfare of Poor Families;
17. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 1998 on Efforts to Improve the Social Welfare of Persons with Disabilities;

18. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2004 on Government Work Plans;
19. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 2004 on Preparation of Work Plans and Budgets of State Ministries/Agencies;
20. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2004 on the Preparation of the National Medium Term Development Plan for 2004-2009;
21. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1980 on Handling Homeless and Beggars;
22. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 29 of 1980 on the Implementation of Collection of Donations;
23. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 21 of 1994 on the Implementation of Prosperous Family Development;
24. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 1998 on Child Welfare Efforts for Children with Problems;
25. Bandung Regency Local Regulation Number 8 of 2005 on Procedures for Preparation of Local Development Planning;
26. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 25 of 2000 on the Authority of the Province as an Autonomous Region;
27. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2003 on Guidelines for Local Apparatus Organizations;
28. Decree of the Minister of Social Affairs No.25/HUK/2003 on Patterns of Social Welfare Development;
29. Presidential Decree Number 36 of 1990 on the Convention on the Rights of the Child;
30. Presidential Decree Number 21 of 2003 on Bakornas for Disaster Management and Refugees;
31. Presidential Decree Number 124 of 2001 on the Committee for Poverty Reduction;
32. Presidential Instruction Number 2 of 1989 on Child Welfare Development;
33. Circular of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 050/2020/SJ, dated August 11, 2005 on Guidelines for the preparation of Local RPJP and Local RPJM Documents;
34. Bandung Regency Local Regulation Number 19 and 20 of 2001 on Granting of Lottery Permits and Granting of Permits for Collecting Money and Goods Donations;
35. Bandung Regency Local Regulation Number 19 and 17 of 2007 on the Authority of Bandung Regency, Social Sector;
36. Regulation of the Regent of Bandung No. 5 of 2008 on the Details of the Main Tasks of Functions and Procedures for the Work of Local Offices within the Bandung Regency Government;
37. Bandung Regency Local Regulation Number 16 of 2011 on the Second Amendment to the Bandung Regency Local Regulation Number 20 of 2007 on the Establishment of the Bandung Regency Local Service Organization; and
38. Decree of the Regent of Bandung Number 20 of 2007 on the Establishment of the Bandung Regency Local Service Organization.

In Indonesia, social assistance has been provided in a complementary way. Complimentary assistance is assistance in the form of money, goods, and services in the fields of health, education, energy subsidies, economy, housing, and the fulfillment of other basic needs. This social assistance is carried out through the Government to Person (G2P) scheme organized separately by various Ministries or Institutions (K/L). The (numerous) government programs for the underprivileged are a strength as well as a challenge in development. On one hand, there are many aspects of human development that need to be accommodated by these programs. In addition, all programs have general requirements to implement, such as clarity of legal framework, availability of a beneficiary selection mechanism, as well as the availability of a

mechanism for distributing aid. On the other hand, variations in program management are quite complex and the different databases used are challenges in program implementation, which can affect the effectiveness of the program.

Provision of Aid Funds for Orphanage and Nursing Home Facilitation Programs

The development of the provision of assistance funds to the orphanage/nursing home facilitation program in Bandung Regency from 2016 to 2021 can be seen in the table below.

Table 3

Provision of Assistance Funds for the Orphanage/Nursing Home Facilitation Program 2016-2021

Year	Aid Fund (Rp)
2016	109,715,000.-
2017	80,000,000.-
2018	130,000,000.-
2019	133,150,000.-
2020	341,700,000.-
2021	366,657,500.-

Source: Bandung Regency Social Service Strategic Plan 2016-2021 (2019)

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the assistance funds for financing the orphanage/nursing home development program can be sourced from the G2P payment mechanism including programs that have the function of "social assistance" to improve welfare and payment programs routinely carried out by the government. In the report entitled "Banking the Poor via G2P Payments", [5]note that G2P payments can reach the poor in two ways, namely social transfers and payments to active workers and retirees. In general, social transfers carried out in many countries around the world include:

- a. Conditional cash transfers (CCT): payments are given to low-income communities on the condition that the beneficiaries must invest in health and education, such as sending children to school and giving immunizations or vaccines to children.
- b. Unconditional cash transfers: payments made to targeted beneficiaries without special conditions.
- c. Workfare transfers: payments for job creation programs aimed at reducing unemployment and helping people to have a more stable income.

Based on the development of the provision of assistance funds for the orphanage/nursing home facilitation program as written in Table 3, it can be seen that from 2016 to 2021 there have been dynamic developments related to the number of aid funds from year to year.

In 2016, or a year after the 2015 Local Election, the orphanage/nursing home facilitation program activities receive the assistance of Rp109,715,000 as the first step for newly-elected local leaders to improve the quality of tasks and institutional functions of orphanages/nursing homes. This financial assistance is provided to finance additional infrastructure facilities, human resource development for orphanage managers, or other aspects.

However, in 2017 the number of aid funds for the orphanage/nursing home facilitation program decrease to Rp80,000,000. This is because many

orphanage/nursing homes receive assistance in the previous year so that in 2017 allocated funds are much smaller than in 2016. Another possibility is the reduced quota of Local Budget aid for the program of the Social Service Office.

The lack of aid funds in 2017 turns out to be inversely proportional to the increase in assistance for fostering orphanage/nursing homes in 2018 amounting to Rp130,000,000. This increase in the amount of aid funds could be due to the increase in local revenues or the number of work programs of the Social Service Office that have good performance.

The amount of financial assistance in 2019 increase from 2018 to Rp133,150,000. This indicates that there is increasing attention from the local government to finance the program for fostering better orphanages/nursing homes. This can also be related to increased costs in the political year in connection with the 2019 presidential and legislative elections.

The program to improve the quality of coaching for orphanages/nursing homes in 2020 increases compared to 2019. The amount of assistance in 2020 is Rp341.700.000 or twice from 2019's amount. This is because 2020 is a political year with the local elections in Bandung Regency. The increase in the amount of this assistance can be analyzed with multiple interpretations as to what is the cause of the increase in funding assistance.

In 2021, it is planned that the amount of assistance from the Social Service Office for the fostering program for orphanages/nursing homes is Rp366,657,500. This may be a political promise or there are other social, economic, or political reasons.

This is a brief analysis of the amount of social fund assistance for the orphanage/nursing home facilitation program at the Bandung Regency Social Service Office from 2016 to 2021.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the discussion that has been put forward, it can be concluded that from 2016 to 2021 there have been dynamic developments related to the number of aid funds caused by program priorities and budget availability as well as political considerations. Priority in the implementation of the Orphanage/Nursing Home Facilitation Program is to minimize the problem of inaccurate targets, coordination problems between related parties, aid disbursement problems, program socialization problems, and internal problems in the management of orphanages/nursing homes.

The following are recommended follow-up solutions:

1. Solutions for the inaccuracy of targets.
 - a. The facilitators make a visit to each orphanage/nursing home to see the existing condition of the institution. This is to minimize the inaccuracy of the target of the assisted institutions.
 - b. The facilitators regularly verify and update the data on the beneficiaries of the assistance.
 - c. Carry out data collection by involving the local government.
 - d. Evaluate the commitment of the orphanage/nursing home management annually.
 - e. Graduating capable orphanage/nursing home.
2. Solutions for coordination problems.
 - a. The facilitators coordinate with the local government and other program facilitators so that each activity and program can be carried out in good cooperation so that the objectives of the program and the level of success of the program will be achieved properly.

- b. The facilitators must be proactive both to the local government and to the orphanage/nursing home manager.
- 3. Solution for disbursement of funds.
 - a. Simplify procedures for disbursing (place and system).
 - b. Facilitate the management of problematic ATMs (broken ATMs, zero balances, lost ATMs, etc)
- 4. Solution to the general problem.
 - a. The Social Service Office must conduct regular monitoring and evaluation to the local government, facilitators, orphanages/nursing homes, and all other related parties.
 - b. Establish a call center at the Social Service Office for complaints regarding the management of the orphanage/nursing home

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