



RESEARCH ARTICLE

The Impact of Women's Empowerment Innovations through Integrated Education-Facilitative in Parepare City

Abdullah B^{1*}, Syarifuddin Yusuf²¹ Institut Teknologi Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie² Universitas Muhammadiyah Parepare

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: May 22, 2024 Accepted: Aug 11, 2024	<p>Women's empowerment by women through the coastal community empowerment innovation program through integrated educational and facilitative methods launched by the Parepare City Government in 2017. This program is a form of local government concern for the condition of coastal communities, especially women who are always on the poverty line. The purpose of the study is to analyze the impact of women's empowerment innovation programs on the income of coastal communities and determine the factors that most affect the increase in community income. The data collection technique was carried out by field studies through interviews, questionnaires and documentation. The sample was taken by <i>stratified random sampling</i> method with a total of 15 respondents. The results of the study show that the impact of the coastal women's group empowerment innovation program based on the <i>wilcoxon signed ranks test</i> for processors of $0.001 < 0.005$ shows that the empowerment program increases the income of coastal communities in Parepare City. The results of the analysis are partial with <i>linear regression</i>, so the factors that affect the fishery processing group are capital, training and mentoring.</p>
Keywords	
Impact	
Innovation	
Empowerment	
Women and Coastal	
<hr/>	
*Corresponding Author: abdullab@ith.ac.id	

INTRODUCTION

Coastal community empowerment is a process to facilitate and encourage communities to be able to position themselves proportionately and become the main actors in utilizing their strategic environment to achieve success with the principle of sustainability in the long term.

Community empowerment according to Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands is defined as an effort to provide facilities, encouragement, or assistance to coastal communities in order to be able to make the best choices in utilizing coastal resources in a sustainable manner. In terms of empowerment of coastal communities, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the participation of coastal communities in every community life, so that they have the capacity and ability to independently improve their standard of living, both economic, social, cultural and science and technology in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No.PER.08/MEN/2009 concerning Participation and Empowerment in the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.¹

¹ Rozikin, Mochammad & Riyadi, Bambang & Achmadi, Edy. (2024). The Coastal Community Empowerment in Indonesia as Sustainable Development. International Journal of Religion. 5. 3897-3911. 10.61707/vxaxhb26.

In terms of empowering coastal communities, the development pattern in efforts to empower coastal communities, especially women, has not been well integrated. Programs and activities initiated by various parties are generally only partial and focused on only one factor in the elements of empowerment, such as the economy. On the other hand, all aspects of people's lives are absolute factors and are interrelated with each other, so the priority scale of community development should be placed in a more holistic framework.

The great potential of Indonesia's marine and fishery resources has not been able to be managed optimally and proportionately, so this encourages coastal communities, especially women in Indonesia, who are still trapped in conditions of poverty and underdevelopment. The issue of coastal women's poverty which is still developing is very dominant in the community.

Factors that affect the condition of coastal communities, especially women, can be divided into two types, namely internal and external factors. The internal factors that affect are limited skills, access to capital and financing, limited access to input and output markets, limited technology in the utilization and management of marine and coastal resources, as well as consumptive lifestyles among coastal communities. External factors are the lack of participation of women in government programs, the inability and weakness of bureaucratic apparatus, the rule of law that does not protect and favor coastal communities and the limited resources for development and the lack of transparency in the business climate.²

The two factors above together have caused the problem of the helplessness of coastal women, but based on the analysis, internal factors dominate the causes of the helplessness of coastal communities, such as low knowledge and technical skills in production, while the low access of coastal community groups, especially women, to markets and financial institutions (capital) forces coastal communities to contact non-formal capital (financial) institutions, such as middlemen who in fact, it further worsens the economic condition of coastal communities.

The condition of coastal women, as mentioned above, requires government intervention through empowerment innovation programs in accordance with the existing conditions of coastal women. The empowerment program provided by the government to coastal communities so far is in accordance with the condition of coastal women and is temporary. In addition to the temporary program model and direct cash assistance, the implementation is also not accompanied by intensive training and mentoring, so that coastal communities, especially women, are different from the community. This has been realized by the government, so it is necessary to formulate a sustainable *community development innovation program*, namely the Innovation of Coastal Women's Empowerment by Women (Women Oversee Women) through an integrated Educational-Facilitative method.

This study aims to, among others: 1) Analyze the influence of business capital facilitation on increasing business income of coastal communities. 2) Analyze the effect of training on increasing the income of coastal women groups 2) Analyze the effect of mentoring on increasing the income of coastal women groups Empowerment is a process and at the same time the result of the process (Tampubolon, 2012). Empowerment is part of the development paradigm that focuses its attention on all the principled aspects of humans in their environment, starting from the intellectual aspect (Human Resources), material and physical aspects, to the managerial aspect (Sutarto, 2018). The main goal of empowerment. Nikijuluw (2003), explained that empowerment is a process to be

<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/382310336> The Coastal Community Empowerment in Indonesia as Sustainable Development

² Aditya, R., Ediyono, S., & Sugihardjo, S. (2023). The Role of Coastal Women's Empowerment in Achieving The Success of SDGs: A Study on The Kebaya Group, Bekasi. *Prosperity: Journal of Society and Empowerment*, 3(2), 129-143. doi:<https://doi.org/10.21580/prosperity.v3i2.18192>

empowered, have the strength, ability and energy to master something. As a process, empowerment is inexhaustible. As long as there is a community, empowerment is still carried out. It could be that the community already has strength or is already empowered in a certain matter. But then it was realized that there were still other aspects attached to the community that needed to be empowered. According to Kartasasmitha (1996), empowerment based on the meaning of the word is interpreted as strength that comes from within, which can be strengthened by elements from outside. Furthermore, Hikmat (2006) stated that empowerment is defined as a psychological understanding of the influence of individual control on social conditions, political power, and rights according to the law, in other words, building is empowering individuals in society. Empowering means that the entire personality of a person who concerns the welfare of the community is enhanced.³

Revise various approaches to fisheries development that are considered unsatisfactory. The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries carried out a complete overhaul, which is trying to use a sustainable, holistic and community-based approach (Dahuri, 2002). This approach seeks to realize more that without the sustainability of an ecosystem, it will not actually prosper in life now or in the future.

Community empowerment emerged as a strategy in the people-centered development paradigm. This concept arises from two, namely between failure and hope. The failure in question is the failure of the economic development model in overcoming poverty and a sustainable environment. Meanwhile, hope arises because of alternative development that prioritizes democratic values, gender equality, equality between generations, and adequate economic growth (Rahim et al., 2014).

In relation to empowerment, the intended value certainly tends to lead to a more empowered society. However, what is meant by empowerment also has a variety of meanings. In contrast to Brandt, Willy (1980) provides the definition of value in empowerment not only in the economic field, but also in the social field; Although it is acknowledged that more value in the economic aspect is the main thing. Todaro (1983) even gives a broader definition of empowerment, namely as a multi-dimensional process, which involves the reorganization and reorientation of all economic and social systems. Included in this case is an overhaul in institutions, social structures, administration, mental attitudes and changing customs and beliefs.

Coastal communities are groups of people or a community that live in coastal areas and their economic livelihood depends directly on the use of marine and coastal resources (Rizki Aprilian Wijaya, 2012). Nikijuluw (2003) argues that the definition of this broad coastal community is not entirely taken, but is only focused on fishermen and fish farmers as well as traders/marketers and fish processors.⁴

In the geographical aspect, coastal communities are people that live, grow and develop in coastal areas (Kusnadi, 2006). They depend on their survival from efforts to manage the natural resources available in their environment, namely coastal areas, sea waters. In general, capture fisheries and aquaculture resources are one of the most important resources to support the survival of coastal communities. Therefore, fishery resources take a big role as a driver of local economic dynamics in coastal villages. According to Mubyarto et.al (1984) coastal communities, especially fishermen in general, are categorized as poorer than farmer or artisan families. This poverty is characterized by fluctuating income, consumptive spending, low education levels, existing institutions that have not

³ Hakim, C., Lesmana, T., & Supriandi, S. (2024). The Effect of Business Mentoring, Business Model Innovation, and Social Media Use on Entrepreneurial Performance in Bogor. *West Science Interdisciplinary Studies*, 2(06), 1285–1291. <https://doi.org/10.58812/wsiv2i06.1028>

⁴ Febrianti, L., & Edy Mulyono, S. (2023). Community Empowerment Strategy through Management of Lerep Tourism Village, West Ungaran District, Semarang Regency. *SPEKTRUM: Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah (PLS)*, 11(4), 602. <https://doi.org/10.24036/spektrumpls.v11i4.126127>

supported the equal distribution of income, the potential of the family workforce (wife and children) has not been properly utilized, and access to capital is low.

Dahuri (2002) stated that the *outward-looking* coastal culture is cosmopolitic, egalitarian and democratic, as the characteristics of coastal communities become recessive in national culture. Work experience, production and costs are factors that have a real effect on income in the study that analyzed economic factors that affect household needs

Economists put forward several opinions about business capital, Litge defines capital only in the sense of money (*geldkapital*), Schweiedland gives the meaning of capital in a broader sense, where capital includes both capital in the form of money (*geldkapital*) and in the form of goods (*sachkapital*), for example, engines, boats and so on. Business capital is the company's financial ability to carry out business operations to produce goods and services.

Business capital according to the great dictionary of Indonesian in Kartika Putri et al. (2010) is money that is used as a principal (parent) for trading, releasing money, and so on; Possessions (money, goods, and so on) that can be used to produce something that adds wealth. Capital in this sense can be interpreted as a sum of money and goods used in running a business. Working capital has a significant effect on the business income of fishermen in Tumpaan District. The higher the business capital, the greater the chance of getting more catch (Lamia, K.A 2013)⁵

Training is a vehicle to build human resources towards a challenging era of globalization. In the context of human resource development, training is an effort to develop human resources, especially to develop intellectual abilities and human personality. Rivai Vethzal and Ella Jauvani (2009) define training as a part of education that involves the learning process to acquire and improve skills outside the current education system in a short realistic time with a method that prioritizes practice rather than theory.

Training affects income and has a role in helping small business actors in terms of increasing business capital and maintaining the survival of their business, Ana Prastiwi (2015). Training is a process of empowerment and learning, meaning that individuals (members of the community) must learn something (material) in order to improve their abilities, skills, and behaviors in work and daily life in supporting their economy (income).⁶

Ontologically, *"training is a process used by organizations to meet their goals. It is called into operation when a discrepancy is perceived between the current situation and a preferred state of affairs. The trainer's role is to facilitate trainee's movement from the status quo toward the ideal"*. Training is a learning effort, organized by organizations (Government agencies, non-governmental organizations, companies, and so on) to meet the needs or to achieve organizational goals. A training is considered successful if it can bring the reality or performance of human resources that should or are desired by the organization and/or institution. The role of trainers (widyaiswara, instructors, resource persons) in the learning process is to help (learn) trainees to be able to change the behavior that is usually displayed at this time into behavior that should be realized or expected by the organization and/or institution. (Friedman and Yarbrough 1985, p. 4) in Sudjana, D. (2007, p. 4). In other words, training is an educational activity to bring the current state of behavior to better behavior as desired by the organization.

⁵ THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE FISHER COMMUNITIES IN THE COASTAL AREAS OF GORONTALO <https://ejurnal.pps.ung.ac.id/index.php/IPS/article/download/430/373>

⁶ Maliki, M., Rinandy, A., & Khairunissa, A. (2023). IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES FROM A SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA. *Jurnal Manajemen*, 11(3), 260-269. <https://doi.org/10.36546/jm.v11i3.953>

Entrepreneurship training for youth in Kemiri village The material provided is knowledge and skills on how to hatch, nursery, raise, shelter, and market dumbo catfish. The approach used is participatory, which aims to provide the widest possible opportunity for youth involved in the planning, implementation, and assessment of training. The method used is group, through lecture techniques, question and answer, demonstration, drill, group work, and field practice. The training media are books and props. At the end of the entrepreneurship training, an assessment of both cognitive, affective and psychomotor is carried out. The results of the dumbo catfish cultivation entrepreneurship training for the youth show an increase in knowledge, skills and entrepreneurial attitudes. The improvement in the results of the dumbo catfish cultivation entrepreneurship training obtained by the youth includes the ability to hatch, nursery, enlarge, shelter and market the cultivated products to consumers. The youth showed perseverance and perseverance in running and developing their business. Some of the supporting factors for the entrepreneurial training of dumbo catfish cultivation include the high motivation of the youth to follow. They are always present to take part in the training which is held two days a week. Trainers as a learning resource can use participatory training approaches, training methods and techniques that make it easier for youth to receive training materials. Training facilities and infrastructure are quite complete and adequate. (Dayat H, 2007).⁷

Mentoring is an activity carried out by someone who is consultative, namely creating a condition so that the companion and the companion can consult to solve problems together, interactive, namely between the companion and the companion must be equally active, communicative, namely what the companion conveys or the companion can understand together (common understanding), motivative, namely the companion must be able to grow confidence and be able to provide Enthusiasm/motivation, and negotiative, namely companions and those who are accompanied are easy to adjust. According to Sumodiningratan, (2010) mentoring is an activity that is believed to be able to encourage the empowerment of the poor optimally.

According to Ana Prastiwi, (2015) social assistance is a strategy that greatly determines the success of community empowerment programs in accordance with the principles of social work, namely helping people to be able to help themselves, community empowerment really shows the importance of strong public participation.

Training is a planned effort to facilitate the learning of jobrelated knowledge, skills, and behavior by employee. Training is a planned effort to facilitate learning about work related to knowledge, skills and behavior by employees. (Noe, Hollenbeck, Gerhart and Wright, 2003, p. 251). Social assistance is a strategy that greatly determines the success of community empowerment programs. In accordance with the principle of social work, which is to help people to help themselves. The group needs to be accompanied because they feel unable to overcome the problem alone and the companion is to accompany the group. Edi Suharto explained that the indicators of assistance are in the form of *enabling* or facilitation, *empowering*, protecting, and supporting.

Based on the results of this research, it is suggested that the process of providing assistance to fishermen should pay attention to socio-cultural conditions, customs and habits in catching fish, so that assistance can be useful for fishermen. The *need assessment process* must be carried out precisely, precisely and directed so that the assistance provided is in accordance with the needs of the community at that time and is not in vain. For the provision of assistance with a long term of time, a mentoring program is needed for the recipient community. The mentoring process must be

⁷ SUKARIS, Sukaris. Entrepreneurship Training through Softskill and Computerization Strengthening Elaboration for Youth Organization in Gresik. Kontribusia : Research Dissemination for Community Development, [S.l.], v. 1, n. 2, p. 50-54, oct. 2018. ISSN 2614-1590. Available at: <<https://journal.umg.ac.id/index.php/kontribusia/article/view/629>>. Date accessed: 11 aug. 2024. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30587/kontribusia.v1i2.629>.

able to change the community's mindset to become independent and not dependent on assistance programs and the existence of companions. (Rizky M and Zahri N, 2007).⁸

METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive research that aims to describe and analyze the empowerment of coastal communities in an effort to improve the economy in Parepare City, namely Soreang District, West Bacukiki District and Ujung District through the Empowerment Innovation program of 11 Coastal Community Groups. The object of the research is the Chair and Members of the Coastal Women's Group in an effort to increase the income of coastal women in Parepare City.

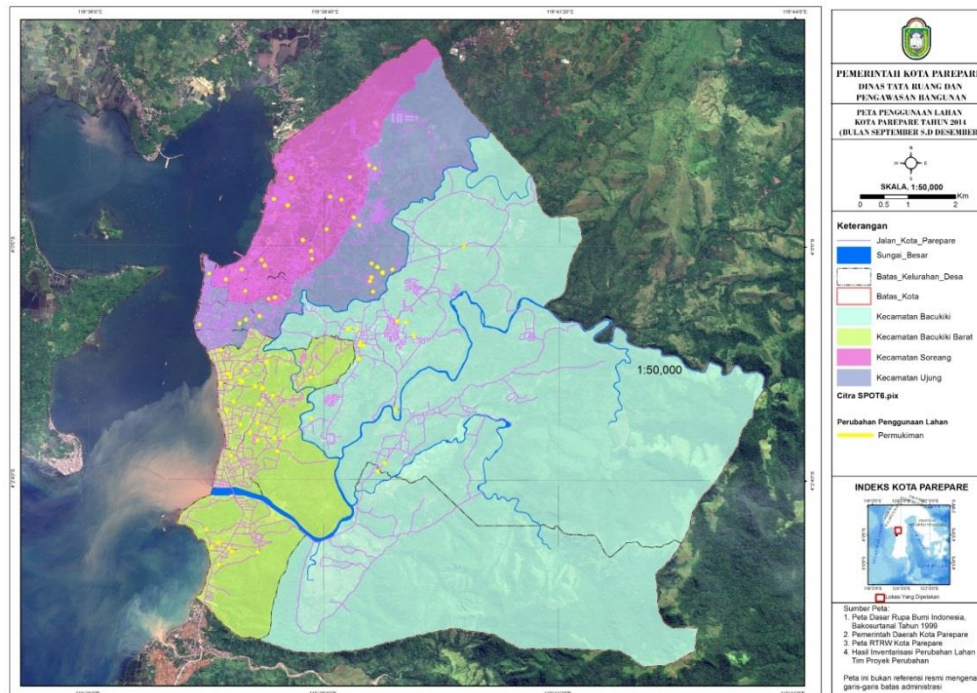


Figure 1: Map of Parepare city area

The determination of the research sample is carried out when entering the field and during the research by a researcher choosing the selected Chair to provide data. The researcher also selected a sample of 22 Coastal Communities who were interviewed where for each 1 empowerment group, 1 group leader and 1 member were selected to provide clear information about each empowerment program in order to provide additional more complete data. The data collection techniques used are in the form of interviews, observations and documentation. Data analysis is carried out by data collection, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawn. The results of the data presentation were analyzed using the *Wilcoxon signed rank test* and the *Cobb-Douglas Linear Regression Analysis*.⁹

⁸ Aziz, Abdul. (2023). The role of continuous education and training in improving hospital nurse performance: case study of employee development program implementation. Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan. 8. 10.30604/jika.v8i3.2072.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375644500_The_role_of_continuous_education_and_training_in_improving_hospital_nurse_performance_case_study_of_employee_development_program_implementation

⁹ Murphy, Elizabeth & Dingwall, R & Greatbatch, David & Parker, S & Watson, P. (1998). Qualitative Research Methods in Health Technology Assessment: A Review of the Literature. Health technology assessment (Winchester, England). 2. iii-ix, 1. 10.3310/hta2160.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Community empowerment through women by women in Parepare city

Geographically, the area of Parepare City covering an area of 99.33 Km² is located \pm 155 km north of Makassar City with a position of 03o – 06o south latitude and 118o – 121o east longitude. Parepare City. Parepare City consists of 3 sub-districts and 11 Coastal Villages, Location The coastal women's fishery product processing group consists of 7 villages, namely Lumpue Village, Cappa Galung Village, Kampung Baru Village, Lakessi Village, Sumpang Munangae Village, Bukit Harapan Village and Wattang Soreang Village. The target group is 11 groups with 110 group members (Mother Group, Coastal Shop Group, Irennuang Group, Rambutan Group, Indosiar Group, Kartini Group, Rezki Jemmer Group, Modest Group, Seroja Star Group, Melati Lanrisang Group, and Bunga Mekar I Group

The Innovation of the Empowerment Program provided by the City government for coastal communities is the empowerment of coastal women's groups, which is designed to increase the income of women's business groups by empowering Capital, Training and Assistance from Women (Women Oversee Women). Coastal women mentoring by local Parepare women scholars is intended to be a working companion at all times, making it easier to provide technical guidance on product production and marketing as well as group adherence arrangements. With this method, the seven dspst are carried out in increasing the income of coastal women in improving the standard of living and welfare of coastal communities.¹⁰

The impact of empowerment innovation on increasing the income of coastal communities

Based on the results of research on the empowerment of coastal women in an effort to increase the empowered income, they answered strongly that the income increased with the women's empowerment innovation program implemented in their sub-district. The impact that occurred from the results of the innovation in each of the test equipment livelihoods was *the Wicoxon signed ranktest*.¹¹

Table 1: Wilcoxon signed-rank test results of aggregate service recipient communities before and after empowerment activities

No.	Coastal Communities	Average Income		Statistical Tests		
		Increase	%			
				Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0,001
1	Word processing	516,667	128,22	With Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		-3,438* 0,001

Description: * real at 0.05 confidence level

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/13370611_Qualitative_Research_Methods_in_Health_Technology_Assessment_A_Review_of_the_Literature

¹⁰ Asmidar, A., & Yunus, M. (2023). ANALISIS CITRA SATELIT MULTI TEMPORAL UNTUK MENDETEKSI PERUBAHAN GARIS PANTAI DI KAWASAN TELUK PAREPARE KOTAMADYA PAREPARE. *TECHNO-FISH*, 7(1), 118-131. <https://doi.org/10.25139/tf.v7i1.6253>

¹¹ Suminar, T., Budiartati, E., & Anggraeni, D. (2019). The effectiveness of a women's empowerment model through social entrepreneurship training to strengthen a tourism village program. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 5(5), 324–338. <https://www.mendeley.com/catalogue/c73742d7-8fcc-3cc6-b82f-de671cfe7321/>

Table 2: The effect of training capital, and mentoring, on community income before and after empowerment innovations**Coefficients^a**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	94863.994	171845.921		.552	.593
Capital	93128.132	9294.523	.890	10.020	.000
Training	9332.498	12704.702	.045	.735	.479
Assistance	15032.212	10548.058	.131	1.425	.185

Dependent Variabel: Pendapatan

The impact of women's empowerment innovations on the income of the peisir women's group

The impact of enablement program innovation is measured by a measure of income before and after enablement: Whether there is an increase, decrease or even a fix. Furthermore, the community group receiving services from the processing group which had the highest average income increase value was 128.22% with an increase of around Rp516,667 from the initial income before the activity (Table 1).

The increase of more than 100% was due to some respondents from before the Empowerment activity did not have any income at all (did not have a job), so that after becoming beneficiaries they then had their own income. This is in line with the opinion of Syamsidar, 2017 that "The increase in income in the processing group is because before entering the fostered group, the business was only carried out based on orders so that the income was very small, but after becoming a fostered group, production activities every month were routinely carried out and boosted the group's income."¹²

The influence of all independent variables (X) on the increase in income of the processing group as service recipients after the Empowerment activity can be obtained from the whole model which is the result of multiple regression analysis as presented in Table 1. Statistically, the model produced is also reliable because it is trusted at a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha=0.05$). The R² value of this regression model is 0.975, meaning that as many as 97.50% of the changes in the bound variable (increase in income) can be explained by the variables of capital, training, management and mentoring involved in the model.

The correlation coefficient value (R) of 0.988 shows the magnitude of the close relationship between the observed variables, in this case the relationship between income and capital increase (X1), training and mentoring (X3) has a close relationship level of around 98.80%. The simultaneous influence of all independent variables on the bound variable can be seen through the results of the F test. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis test show a Fcal value of 98.654 with a p-value of 0.000 < a real level of 0.05 which indicates significant, meaning that the feasible model and Ho which states that the factors of capital, training, management and mentoring have no influence on the increase in processor income are rejected, Because the results of the calculation of the multiple

¹² Suwignjo, P., Gunarta, I. K., Wessiani, N. A., Prasetyo, A. E., & Yuwana, L. (2022). Framework for Measuring Process Innovation Performance at Indonesian State-Owned Companies. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8020095>

linear regression test show that these factors have an influence on the increase in the income of processors, H1 is accepted. The magnitude of the influence of each capital, training, management and assistance partially on the increase in income obtained through the T-test. The results of the t-test showed that only the p-value value on the capital, training and mentoring factors was < from the real value of 0.05, meaning that the influence of the capital, training and mentoring variables had a significant effect at the level of 0.05 (95%). This means that the changes in the income level are obviously affected by the changes in these three variables.¹³

Looking at the results of multiple regression analysis, it is concluded that simultaneously the factors in the Empowerment activity, namely the provision of capital can affect the increase in the income of the processing group before the empowerment innovation, while after the empowerment innovation is partially assisted which has a significant influence on the increase in income. As the results of Ana Prastiwi's (2015) research that capital/financing and training affect income and have a role in helping small business actors in terms of increasing business capital and maintaining the survival of their business". Meanwhile, mentoring was explained by Sumodiningratan (2010) that "Assistance is an activity that is believed to be able to encourage the empowerment of the poor optimally".

The complete model wants to see the influence of all independent variables on Y (increase in income). The independent variables involved in this model are capital (X1), training (X2), mentoring (X3). Statistically, the model will be presented to each community group receiving the Processor service

The influence of all independent variables (X) on the increase in the income of the processing group as service recipients after empowerment innovation activities can be obtained from the whole model which is the result of multiple regression analysis as statistically the resulting model is also reliable because it is trusted at a confidence level of 95% ($\alpha=0.05$). The R2 value of this regression model is 0.975, meaning that as many as 97.50% of the changes in the bound variable (increase in income) can be explained by the variables of capital, training, and assistance involved in the model.

The effect of capital facilitation, training and partial assistance in increasing the income of coastal women's groups

Table 3: The effect of training capital, and mentoring, on the income of coastal women's groups before innovation
Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-2905405.405	615960.764		-4.717	.001
	Capital	727027.027	69093.338	.980	10.522	.000
	Training	13513.514	60571.465	.021	.223	.828
	Assistance	-16216.216	55202.782	-.022	-.294	.774

a. Dependent Variable: Pendapatan

¹³ Lwamba, E., Ridlehoover, W., Kupfer, M., Shisler, S., Sonnenfeld, A., Langer, L., ... Barooah, B. (2021). PROTOCOL: Strengthening women's empowerment and gender equality in fragile contexts towards peaceful and inclusive societies: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 17(3). <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1180>

Table 2: The effect of training capital, and mentoring, on the income of coastal women's groups as an innovation

		Coefficients ^a				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1160569.106	1.073E7		.108	.916
	Capital	-458773.713	1748340.959	-.249	-.262	.798
	Training	-382655.827	597561.288	-.203	-.640	.535
	Assistance	800440.379	1959845.839	.381	.408	.691

Dependent Variable: Pendapatan

The magnitude of the influence of each capital facility, training and assistance partially on the increase in income obtained through the T-test. The results of the t-test showed that only the p-value value on the capital, training and mentoring factors was < from the real value of 0.05, meaning that the influence of the capital, training and mentoring variables had a significant effect at the level of 0.05 (95%). This means that the changes in the income level are obviously affected by the changes in these three variables.

Looking at the results of multiple regression analysis, it was concluded simultaneously that the factors in the Empowerment activities, namely the provision of capital and training, had a positive effect on the increase in the income of the processing group before the innovation of women's empowerment by women, while the mentoring variable had a negative effect before the innovation of women's empowerment by women. As the results of Ana Prastiwi's research (2015) that capital or financing and training affect income and have a role in helping small business actors in terms of increasing business capital and maintaining the survival of their business".¹⁴

The results of the analysis after the innovation of women's empowerment by women showed that the mentoring variable had a positive and significant effect on the increase in income. The effect of the increase in the income of coastal women's groups after the innovation of women's empowerment by women is caused by assistance by fellow women intensively and continuously, so that it can increase the production and marketing of results. Assistance was explained by Sumodiningratan (2010) that "Assistance is an activity that is believed to be able to encourage the empowerment of the poor optimally". Coastal community empowerment for the short term is the provision of capital and technical training for production and marketing, while empowerment for the long term is a companion.¹⁵

¹⁴ Amoa-Gyarteng, Karikari (2022) : The influence of capital structure and profitability on the solvency of nascent SMEs, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, <https://ujcontent.uj.ac.za/esploro/outputs/doctoral/The-influence-of-capital-structureand/9914505207691>

¹⁵ Hendiarto, R. S. ., & Yulfasha, Y. . (2022). The influence of marketing competency on capital investment collection and their implications on performance. Fair Value: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 5(5), 2303–2312. <https://doi.org/10.32670/fairvalue.v5i5.2709>

CONCLUSSION

Based on the results of the research, the innovation of coastal community empowerment through an integrated educational and facilitative approach has a positive and significant impact on the increase in the income of coastal women's groups in Parepare City after empowerment. The provision of capital and training was proven to have a positive effect on the income of coastal women groups before the innovation, while mentoring showed a positive impact after the innovation was implemented. Therefore, group assistance is very important to increase the income of coastal communities, and the provision of capital and training needs to be carried out on an ongoing basis. The researcher is expected to develop this study with a different approach to enrich knowledge about the empowerment of coastal communities and efforts to increase their income and living standards.

REFERENCES

- Aditya, R., Ediyono, S., & Sugihardjo, S. (2023). The Role of Coastal Women's Empowerment in Achieving The Success of SDGs: A Study on The Kebaya Group, Bekasi. *Prosperity: Journal of Society and Empowerment*, 3(2), 129-143. doi: <https://doi.org/10.21580/prosperity.v3i2.18192>
- Amoa-Gyarteng, Karikari (2022) : The influence of capital structure and profitability on the solvency of nascent SMEs, University of Johannesburg, Johannesburg, <https://ujcontent.uj.ac.za/esploro/outputs/doctoral/The-influence-of-capital-structureand/9914505207691>
- Ana Prastiwi, 2015. Pengaruh Pembiayaan dan Pelatihan Kewirausahaan terhadap Pendapatan Usaha Kecil Menengah di BMT Muamalah Tulung Agung, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN), Tulung Agung.
- Asmidar, A., & Yunus, M. (2023). ANALISIS CITRA SATELIT MULTI TEMPORAL UNTUK MENDETEKSI PERUBAHAN GARIS PANTAI DI KAWASAN TELUK PAREPARE KOTAMADYA PAREPARE. *TECHNO-FISH*, 7(1), 118-131. <https://doi.org/10.25139/tf.v7i1.6253>
- Aziz, Abdul. (2023). The role of continuous education and training in improving hospital nurse performance: case study of employee development program implementation. *Jurnal Aisyah : Jurnal Ilmu Kesehatan*. 8. 10.30604/jika.v8i3.2072. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/375644500_The_role_of_continuous_education_and_training_in_improving_hospital_nurse_performance_case_study_of_employee_development_program_implementation
- Badan Pusat Statistik. 2014. Kota Parepare dalam angka Tahun 2016. Kota Parepare: BPS Kota Parepare
- Bauer, P.T., 1973, *Dissent on Development*. Delhi, Vikas Publishing House, Pvt. Ltd. P,550
- Dahuri, R. 2002. Membangun Kembali Perekonomian Indonesia melalui Sektor Perikanan dan Kelautan, LISPI. Jakarta. Hal : 80-81 : 124-128. Direktorat Jenderal Kelautan Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil. 2003. *Pedoman Umum Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir (PEMP)* 2003. Departemen Kelautan dan Perikanan. Jakarta. 51 hal.
- Dayat Hidayat, 2007. *Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah*, Volume I. Nomor 1. April 2007, Hal.121 – 133. Pelatihan Kewirausahaan Budi Daya Ikan Lele Dumbo Untuk Pemberdayaan Pemuda di Desa Kemiri Kecamatan Jayakarta Kabupaten Karawang.
- Dinas Komunikasi dan Informatika Kota Parepare, 2017. *Data Pokok Kota Parepare Tahun 2017*.
- Dinas Pertanian Kehutanan Perikanan dan Kelautan, 2016. *Data Pengelolaan Keuangan Proyek CCDP-IFAD Kota Parepare: PIU Kota Parepare*
- Edi Suharto, 2005. *Membangun Masyarakat, Memberdayakan Rakyat*, PT. Refika Aditama, Bandung
- Febrianti, L., & Edy Mulyono, S. (2023). Community Empowerment Strategy through Management of Lerep Tourism Village, West Ungaran District, Semarang Regency. *SPEKTRUM: Jurnal*

- Pendidikan Luar Sekolah (PLS), 11(4), 602.
<https://doi.org/10.24036/spektrumpls.v11i4.126127>
- Ginting, S.P., Bustomi H., Laturharheri, Rahman, Setyawan I, Zaini H, Koesindriyani I., Ruslan BM., Setyawati A, Sutenti dan Fitrianto I, 2015, Result & impact Management Sistem (RIMS), Jakarta: Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan.
- Ginting, S.P., Natasukarya A., Mashari H., Suahrso R., Setyawan I., Zaini H., Koesindriyani I., Ruslan B.M., Styawati, T.A., Sutenti., Fitrianto I. 2015. Annual Autcome Survey. Direktorat Jenderal Pengelolaan Ruang Laut Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan – International Fund for Agriculture
- Hakim, C., Lesmana, T., & Supriandi, S. (2024). The Effect of Business Mentoring, Business Model Innovation, and Social Media Use on Entrepreneurial Performance in Bogor. *West Science Interdisciplinary Studies*, 2(06), 1285–1291. <https://doi.org/10.58812/wsis.v2i06.1028>
- Hendiarto, R. S. ., & Yulfasha, Y. . (2022). The influence of marketing competency on capital investment collection and their implications on performance. *Fair Value: Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 5(5), 2303–2312. <https://doi.org/10.32670/fairvalue.v5i5.2709>
- Hikmat A. 2006. Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. Bandung: Humaniora Utama Press.
- Jamhari, 2013. Annual Outcome Survey Coastal Community Development Program (AOS CCDP), Kupang.
- Karmawan, dkk. 2013. Sistem Pemasaran Ikan. Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Almuslim, Bireun.
- Kartasasmita, G. (1996). Pembangunan Untuk Rakyat: Memadukan Pertumbuhan dan Pemerataan. Jakarta. Pustaka Cidesindo
- Kartika Putri, dkk. 2010. Pengaruh Karakteristik Kewirausahaan, Modal Usaha dan Peran Business Development Service terhadap Pengembangan Usaha (Studi Pada Sentra Industri Kerupuk Desa Kedungrejo Sidoarjo, Jatim) Kecil, Jakarta
- Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan. 2012. Dokumen Proyek Pembangunan Masyarakat Pesisir: Lampiran Panduan Pelaksanaan Proyek. Direktorat Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir dan Pengembangan Usaha, Direktorat Jenderal Kelautan, Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau Kecil, Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan bekerjasama dengan International Fund For Agricultural Development
- Kementerian Kelautan dan Perikanan. 2013. Pedoman Teknis Proyek Pembangunan Masyarakat Pesisir. Direktorat Jenderal Kelautan dan Pesisir dan Pulau-pulau
- Kusnadi, H, 2006, Filosofi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir, hal. 104, HUMANIORA Bandung
- Lamia, K.A, 2013, Jurnal EMBA. Vol.1. No.4. Desember 2013, Hal.1748-1759. Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Tingkat pendapatan Nelayan Kecamatan Tumpaan Kabupaten Minahasa Selatan.
- Lwamba, E., Ridlehoover, W., Kupfer, M., Shisler, S., Sonnenfeld, A., Langer, L., ... Barooah, B. (2021). PROTOCOL: Strengthening women's empowerment and gender equality in fragile contexts towards peaceful and inclusive societies: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 17(3). <https://doi.org/10.1002/cl2.1180>
- Maliki, M., Rinandy, A., & Khairunissa, A. (2023). IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HUMAN RESOURCES FROM A SOCIO-ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE IN THE GLOBALIZATION ERA. *Jurnal Manajemen*, 11(3), 260-269. <https://doi.org/10.36546/jm.v11i3.953>
- Mubyarto, L. Sutrisno, M. Dove, 1984, Nelayan dan Kemiskinan. Studi Ekonomi Antropologi di dua Desa, Desa Pantai. Hal. 18-19;175-176, Penerbit Rajawali, Jakarta
- Murphy, Elizabeth & Dingwall, R & Greatbatch, David & Parker, S & Watson, P. (1998). Qualitative Research Methods in Health Technology Assessment: A Review of the Literature. *Health technology assessment (Winchester, England)*. 2. iii-ix, 1. 10.3310/hta2160. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/13370611_Qualitative_Research_Methods_in_Health_Technology_Assessment_A_Review_of_the_Literature

- Mustafa Kamil, 2010. Model Pendidikan Konsep dan Aplikasi, Bandung
- Nikijuluw, 2003. Aspek Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir dan Strategi Pemberdayaan Mereka dalam Konteks Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Pesisir Secara Terpadu. In : Koleksi Dokumen Proyek Pesisir 1997-2013 (Knight,MDan S. Tighe, editor). Coastal Resources Center University of hode Island, Narraganset, Rhonde Island, USA
- Noe, Hollenbeck, Gerhart, Wright (2003). Human Resource Management International Edition. New York: The McGraw-hill Companies Inc..
- Nur Fathurrohman, 2016. Pengaruh Pelatihan, Modal Usaha dan Pendampingan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Mustahik (Studi pada Program Institut Mentas Unggul Dompot Dhuafa, Yogyakarta
- Rahim, M., Tahir M., Rumbia WA. 2014. Model Penberdayaan di wilayah Pesisir dalam Menanggulangi Kemiskinan di Kabupaten Buton. Jurnal The Winners, Maret 2014. Sulawesi Tenggara. Universitas Haluoleo.
- Rani, 2016. Implementasi Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Melalui Coastal Community Development - International for Agricultural Development di Kabupaten Kubu Raya.
- Rivai, Veithzal & Sagala, Ella Jauvani, 2009. Manajemen Sumber Daya Manusia untuk Perusahaan. Dari Teori ke Praktik. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada
- Rizky Muhartono dan Zahri Nasution. Jurnal Bijak dan Riset Sosek KP. Vol.2. No.1. 2007, Hal.67 – 81. Mekanisme Pemberian Bantuan Kepada Masyarakat Nelayan di Desa Labuhan Bhakti, Kabupaten Simeulue Propinsi Nangroe Aceh Darussalam.
- Rozikin, Mochammad & Riyadi, Bambang & Achmadi, Edy. (2024). The Coastal Community Empowerment in Indonesia as Sustainable Development. International Journal of Religion. 5. 3897-3911. 10.61707/vxaxhb26.
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/382310336_The_Coastal_Community_Empowerment_in_Indonesia_as_Sustainable_Development
- Soekidjo Notoatmojo, 2009. Pengembangan Sumber Daya Manusia, Jakarta
- Sudjana, D. (2007) Sistem dan Manajemen Pelatihan, Teori dan Aplikasi. Bandung: Falah Production.
- SUKARIS, Sukaris. Entrepreneurship Training through Softskill and Computerization Strengthening Elaboration for Youth Organization in Gresik. Kontribusi : Research Dissemination for Community Development, [S.l.], v. 1, n. 2, p. 50-54, oct. 2018. ISSN 2614-1590. Available at: <<https://journal.umg.ac.id/index.php/kontribusi/article/view/629>>. Date accessed: 11 aug. 2024. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.30587/kontribusi.v1i2.629>.
- Suminar, T., Budiartati, E., & Anggraeni, D. (2019). The effectiveness of a women's empowerment model through social entrepreneurship training to strengthen a tourism village program. International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change, 5(5), 324–338. <https://www.mendeley.com/catalogue/c73742d7-8fcc-3cc6-b82f-de671cfe7321/>
- Sumodiningratan, 2010. Pendampingan Sebagai Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat. Terdapat pada <http://acakadul.wordpress.com>. diakses 10 November 2017
- Suwignjo, P., Gunarta, I. K., Wessiani, N. A., Prasetyo, A. E., & Yuwana, L. (2022). Framework for Measuring Process Innovation Performance at Indonesian State-Owned Companies. Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.3390/joitmc8020095>
- Syamsidar, 2017. Dampak Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Pesisir Melalui Program Coastal Community Development Project International Fund For Agriculture Development (CCDP-IFAD) di Kota Parepare, Pascasarjana Universitas Muslim Indonesia, Makassar
- THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE FISHER COMMUNITIES IN THE COASTAL AREAS OF GORONTALO <https://ejurnal.pps.ung.ac.id/index.php/JPS/article/download/430/373>
- Todaro, M. P., 1983, Pembangunan Ekonomi di Dunia Ketiga. Jakarta, Ghalia Indonesia.

Wijaya, R.A, 2012. Penelitian Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Pesisir.” Sebuah Pengantar Diskusi Persiapan Ekspedisi Zooxanthellae XII Kabupaten Sambas, Kalimantan Barat. Terdapat pada <http://www.cipb.wordpress.com>.