

## IMPROVING THE SINGLE WINDOW SERVICE SYSTEM FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION AND POVERTY REDUCTION IN THE ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE (OIC) COUNTRIES



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCES  
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## Preface

Discussion about the global issues in recent is the poverty. Some developing countries, specially in the organization of Islamic Countries have taken steps and strategies at the poverty alleviation. Many plans, policies and development programs have been conducted, by main goals are reducing the poverty rates.

Attending to explain some causal factors in poverty attracted academics, policy makers and writer's experiences were met to exchange their views, mind and ideas in a forum. Some delegates from Organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) joined with special welfare lectures, official states of Indonesia have held in International Conference in Jember University on May 10-11, 2018.

Theme of this conference was "Improving the Single Window Service System for Social Protection and Poverty Alleviation in The OIC Countries". By Improving The Single Window Service System, it was expected that attends in reducing poverty in OIC Countries more affective and successfully. We know that in overcoming of poverty in each member country can be a little different in fact.

Many efforts had been taken by each member government in allerting poverty. There are some consepts, strategies and policies to accelerate of poverty and policies to accelerate of poverty reduction. The most participants of this international conference agreed that in improving of social problems we must take a progressive step. Summarization of the conference was simplifies into 3 (three) topics:

1. Managing integrated data for social protection and poverty reduction.
2. Facilitator Roles and Advocacy for community empowerment.
3. National and Social perspektive on social protection and poverty reduction.



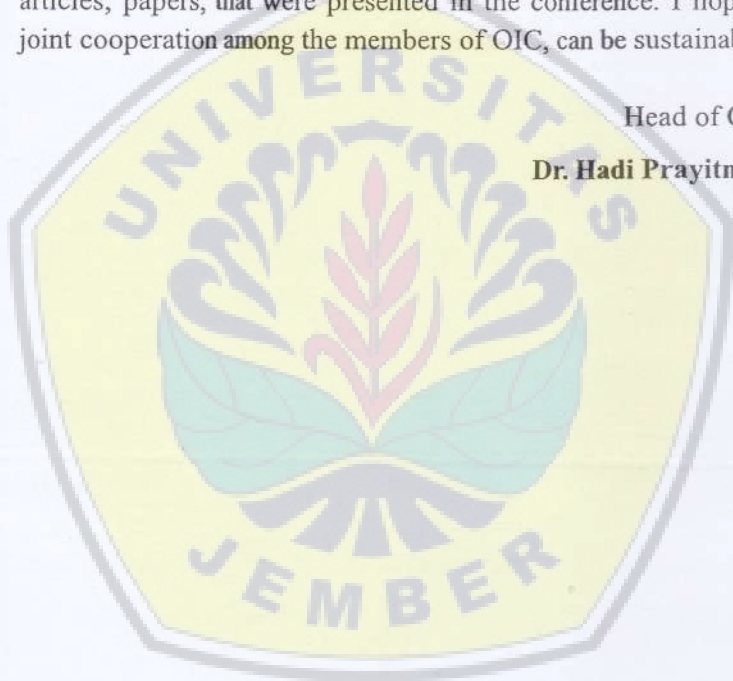
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The result of the conference was published in a single book in managing of social problems. I want to much appreciation and many thanks express.

Especially to COMCEC (Community for Economic and Commercial Cooperation), organization of Islamic Countries (OIC) in Cooperation with the social ministry of Indonesia. I also need many thanks to the publisher, for the best moment, would like issued many articles, papers, that were presented in the conference. I hope the next joint cooperation among the members of OIC, can be sustainable.

Head of Committee

**Dr. Hadi Prayitno, M.Kes.**



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## **Abstract**

The damage of coastal land and land degradation in Duwet village was caused by the damage of local mangrove ecosystem. It certainly threatened not only the safety of the people who live around the coastal areas but also the economic resources of people who sell around the beaches. In 2016, the non-governmental organization “Simphoni Akar Rumput (SAR)” cooperated with Mangroves for the Future (MFF) to carry out the community empowerment activities through mangroves in order to improve the welfare of local community. This research aimed to describe how community empowerment through mangrove was implemented by non-governmental organization “Simphoni Akar Rumput (SAR)” in Duwet village. This case study research employed qualitative



approach. The data were collected by using observation, interview, and documentation. The data were analyzed by using data reduction, data presentation, conclusion and verification. Source triangulation was used to determine the data validity. The findings showed that the existence of community empowerment activity in Duwet village through mangrove with the trial activity of coffee with mangrove taste, entrepreneurship training of shellcrackers and Abon tuna, the support of raw material and production tools, and the optimization of local institution function. The benefits of empowerment activity were increasing the independence and community entrepreneurship orientation, fulfilling the primary and secondary needs, opening the employment opportunity through the production of shell crackers and Abon tuna, improving human resource condition, optimizing the function of social institution such as PKK, social gathering, recitation, and etc. especially in socializing the empowerment activity, and increasing environmental resources with the growth of mangroves along coastal areas. However, this activity had not been very beneficial yet to the existing economic institution, and the community had access to information and capital, while the access to technology and market had not been optimally accessed by the community; so that, the community still needed the guidance of a good marketing strategy for their production.

***Keywords: Coastal damage, Empowerment, and Mangrove***



## Introduction

Coastal communities in the village of Duwet suffered the threat of coastal damage as a result of local mangrove damage resulting in land degradation. Mangrove damage in the area is caused by organic and inorganic waste, shrimp farming, and permanent plunging to the beach up to 100 meters around the mangrove ecosystem along the coast of Situbondo regency. Some of the mangrove damage is also caused by the Decree of Situbondo Regent Number 81 / 1988 which in the last five years has no activity so left empty land including intensive pond area 996,1 Ha, semi-intensive 42,9 Ha, traditional pond 265 , 2 Ha, and 38 shrimp hatcheries, as well as flood disaster that also damage the mangrove ecosystem on the coast of Pantura road Situbondo.

The damage condition of the mangrove ecosystem in Situbondo also has an impact on the narrowness of the vast environment that allows people living offshore because the distance of the lips with asphalt road is getting narrower.

Non-governmental organization Simphoni Akar Rumput (SAR) started to improve the condition of mangrove ecosystem in Situbondo, especially on the coast of Duwet by planting mangrove seeds around the coastal area that stretched between the most western regions, Banyuglugur sub-district (bordering Probolinggo) and the most eastern region in the Banyuputih region (bordering Banyuwangi). In knowing 2016, Simphoni Akar Rumput (SAR) also works with Mangroves For The Future (MFF) to implement the Coastal Coastal Function and Services Enhancement program with two main activities namely mangrove

rehabilitation and community empowerment. The position of the SAP institution is as the executor of the activity, while the institution Mangroves For The Future (MFF) as a donor institution. The number of mangrove seedlings that have been planted in the Coastal Ecosystem Function and Improvement Program in 2016 is about 74,000 seedlings on 83 Ha of land by involving people in Duwet village.

Mangrove rehabilitation and community empowerment activities in the Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program aims to improve coastal ecosystems and improve local community empowerment. It can be interpreted that the community empowerment activities are related to the Social Welfare Science which is improving the welfare of the community through improving the empowerment and ability of the community in improving the quality of life of individuals, groups and communities through optimizing the function of coastal ecosystem services around.

Based on that, the researcher is interested to examine "How to empower the community through mangrove in Duwet village, Panarukan sub-district, Situbondo regency (Case study at Simphoni Akar Rumput non-governmental organization). This study aims to explain by empowering community through mangrove in Duwet village, Panarukan Sub-district, Situbondo regency.

## **Research Methods**

The type of research used is case study with qualitative approach. The research location is located in Duwet village,

Panarukan district, Situbondo reGENCY. The technique of determining informants using purposive sampling consisted of four basic informants and three additional informants. Technique of collecting data by way of observation of kind frankly or disguised, semi structured interview and also documentation. Data analysis techniques using Miles and Hubberman techniques in Idrus (2009: 147) with three stages of data collection, data reduction, and data verification. The data validity technique uses source triangulation.

## Research Result

Form of activities undertaken by the Institute of Grassroots Simphoni (SAR) in the program Improvement of Coastal Ecosystem Function and Services are:

### 1. Mangrove Planting Along the Coast of Pathek Beach

Mangrove planting activity aims to improve mangrove conditions damaged by mangrove logging by several parties, one of which is motivated by low understanding of the community to mangrove and its benefits to the coastal environment. Mangrove damage in the coast of Duwet village has an impact on land degradation and causes the narrow coastal land that threatens the life of the community. Therefore, the Grassroots Simphoni (SAR) institute holds mangrove plantation funded by Mangroves For The Future (MFF) institution along the coast of Duwet by involving the community in the planting process. Selection of mangroves as an alternative to repair damage to coastal ecosystems in Duwet village because of this plant can restore coastal land conditions through its function that can withstand waves and



sea breeze that hit the mainland, and can repair the damaged land through the emergence of mounds of soil around the mangrove plant so repairing the lost soil elements hit by coastal abrasion. Not only the improvement of coastal conditions obtained by the community from the mangrove planting activities but also the additional economic income of the community. This is because the people who are active in nursery, planting, and mangrove care get paid from Mangroves For The Future (MFF) institution which is very beneficial for the society to fulfill their daily needs. The community is actively involved by the implementing agencies and donors with the hope that when the activities are completed, the community can maintain and care for the mangrove as their own and can be utilized by the community if the mangrove has grown. One of them is the presence of several types of marine life such as shrimp and shell that will live in the vicinity of mangroves will provide opportunities for people to meet the needs of their lives are either sold to supplement their income and consumed directly.

## 2. **Community Empowerment Consisting of Four Activities, namely:**

### a. **Increasing Community Understanding through Trial Test of Mangrove Flavor**

The pilot activity of mangrove flavored by the Grassroots Symphony (SAR) together with the community in Duwet village aims to provide understanding to the community that mangrove can be consumed and utilized as one of the income source of the community. The existence of this activity is expected later the community can have a point of view that

mangrove can be utilized and high value if processed further, one of them by processing it into a mangrove flavored coffee products. In addition, it is also expected that mangrove flavored coffee can be a superior product and commodity of local community that is widely known by the outside community and attracts domestic and foreign investors. The results of the experiment of mangrove flavored coffee is the creation of coffee that has a distinctive flavor due to the mixture of mangrove fruit. In addition, this coffee has a variety of useful vitamins and minerals. However, mangrove flavored coffee still needs laboratory testing to ensure its benefits so that it can be marketed widely by Duwet villagers as an additional source of their economic income.

## b. Entrepreneurship Training through Production Training of Shellfish Crackers and Abon Fish Tongkol

The second empowerment activity is the training of shellfish and shredded fish cracker production followed by two groups of women in Duwet village, each consisting of 15 people. The selection of women's groups as subjects of production training activities is because they have plenty of time to participate in the activity compared to men who spend most of their time fishing and working to earn a living.

The production training of shellfish crackers and tuna shrimp is chosen as an activity to increase the community's ability Duwet because the shell and cob can be found in the local area so that the program implementer takes the initiative to increase the selling value in the form of processed products. In addition, associated with mangrove planting activities, meaning that if the mangrove has grown large it will attract

some types of marine life such as shellfish so that people will more easily use it by processing into a product of high value. The existence of these training activities is also expected to maintain the sustainability of coastal and mangrove ecosystems with the local people's need for these resources, the community will continue to take care and truly utilize them optimally to improve their welfare.

### **c. Support of Raw Material and Production Tool of Shellfish and Abon Crackers**

The capital aid of raw materials and production equipment comes from donor institutions, namely Mangroves For The Future (MFF). This assistance aims to keep the apat community continue to produce crackers and shredded as a result of training so that later expected to be a superior product of the village. The capital assistance provided in cash to the two groups of women participating in the training should be used for the production of shellfish crackers and shredded fish shakes, while the aid of production equipment in the form of kitchen equipment required in the production of crackers and shredded, such as printing equipment, stoves, and so forth. Therefore, with the training activities and capital assistance is expected to grow entrepreneurial spirit, increase economic income, and improve the empowerment of local coastal communities.

### **d. Institutional Function Optimization**

The institution targeted by the program is a social institution. This is because social institutions are very close and often utilized by Duwet community, with this program expected to



optimize the function of **social** institution so that it can be an option in solving the problems faced by the society. **One** of the efforts to improve the function of social institutions to socialize mangrove programs and benefits for the environment and their **utilization** for their lives. **Active** institutions, such as religious studies, social gathering, and others that are chosen by **the** implementer of the program because it has the potential in improving community empowerment.

### 3. Benefits of Empowerment Activities in Program Improvement of Function and Services of Coastal Ecosystem terhadap Life of Duwet Village

#### 1) Benefits to Social Welfare Society

Here are some components of analysis to understand the benefits of the Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services Program by the Grassroots Simphoni (SAR) institution, namely:

#### a) Independence of Ekonomi and Orientation of Community Entrepreneurship

Economic independence and community entrepreneurship orientation for the moment have not seen significant results. However, efforts to increase economic independence and community entrepreneurship orientation by NGOs Simphoni Akar Rumput (SAR) in the form of production training, capital aid of raw materials and the aid of tools of shellfish crackers and shredded fish sharet that has been marketed by the people in the local area with the price. However, until now marketing is still less than optimal so that people still

need a marketing direction strategy to increase their sales turnover.

## b) Savings and Investment Value

The value of savings and community investment as a result of the activities of Coastal Ecosystem Services Improvement and Services Program has not seen significant results so it still takes time to observe its development. However, it can be said that Duwet villagers have an additional savings and investment for their future, namely the growth of mangroves along Pathek beach that will be useful for them in the future when the mangrove has grown.

## c) Meeting the Needs of Primary and Secondary Communities

People around Duwet village have been able to fulfill their basic needs, especially families whose wives, mothers, or daughters follow the nursery, planting, and mangrove care so that they get wages from donor agencies that can supplement family income and meet family needs, it can be used to pay for children's school fees, groceries, and other needs. Not only that, the community, especially the women in Duwet village who participated in the empowerment activities through the entrepreneurship training activities of the production of shellfish crackers and the making of shrimp fish abon also potentially can supplement the family's income so that it is potential to meet their basic and secondary needs.

Improving the quality of human resources around the location of the implementation of the Coastal Ecosystem

Improvement and Services program has increased and is characterized by increasing community understanding of mangrove plants, both planting and utilization, although still minimal and need additional knowledge of mangroves for their sustainability and safety of coastal ecosystems. In the program activities are also interspersed with the experiment activities to make mangrove flavored coffee by utilizing the existing mangrove fruit and the addition is mixed with coffee. As a result, program implementers and communities that try mangrove coffee get additional knowledge that mangrove fruit can be processed into food that is safe for consumption and has high selling value.

Efforts to socialize the benefits of mangroves and the importance of maintaining mangrove ecosystems one of them through mangrove coffee testing in the program is the right step to answer mangrove damage problems caused by the low understanding of the mangrove community that is not uncommon before the *sosilaisasi*, they damage mangrove plants in Coast.

## 2) Benefits to Economic Institutions

Activities in the Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program have not been significantly beneficial to local formal economic institutions. Economic institutions around the village Duwet very close and affect the community is the patron in this case is the head of the village. In addition, some villagers of Duwet still use bank institutions to borrow funds even with certain guarantees that are not small. In addition, their economic institutions are influential parties and trusted by the public can help them,



for example skipper owners and skipper owners other large capital in the village. Therefore, it is expected that the community economic institutions can be optimized so that it can be the main choice for the community, especially the small community or fisherman workers in facing financial problems, because the terms and guarantees proposed by local economic institutions are lighter than the banks and the patron.

### 3) Benefits to Social Institutions

The role of social institutions in the village of Duwet as the location of the implementation of Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program has been optimized and proved by the existence of some information and regular appeals about the importance of planting mangrove in the coastal environment. In addition, social institutions such as pengajian activities that have started to provide an understanding of the functions and benefits of mangrove that can be felt by the community, both biological, ecological, and economic benefits. This can not be separated from the role of program implementers who from the beginning did attempt to include social institutions in the program socialization activities that will be implemented, especially about the importance of maintaining mangrove sustainability around them so as not to close the possibility of the function of this social institution will continue to be optimal and easily utilized by local community.

## 4) Benefits to the Potential of Environmental Resources

Duwet village environmental condition has the potential to become better with the growth of 74,000 mangroves along Pathek coastal area, although the surviving mangrove is only 30%, but it can be useful for the community, especially for rescue of coastal damage and increase the prosperity of local people. One of them is the utilization of mangrove to increase their economic income, either directly catching the existing marine biota, ie some species of fish, shrimp, etc. and by processing the mangrove fruit become food material which is safe to be consumed and of course beneficial to health and economy of society.

## 5) Benefits to Community Accessibility to Economic Resources: Information, Capital, Markets, and Technology

### A) Information

Community information in Duwet village is now accessible to the community optimally. This is evidenced by the socialization of the program and the benefits of mangrove through existing social institutions, namely pengajian institutions, arisan, and so forth. In addition there is also socialization of nursery, planting, care, and utilization of mangrove through existing social institutions that increase the knowledge of the community that previously minimal information about mangroves. Therefore, it is hoped that the community will be able to preserve the coastal ecosystem and can exploit the existence of mangrove as well as possible for the

improvement of coastal ecosystem and their survival in the future.

## B) Capital

Capital in this case is defined as capital, both material capital and social. Mangroves Foundation For The Future (MFF) provides capital assistance to the community for the production of shellfish crackers and tuna shrimp in the form of capital aid of raw materials and production tools that can be utilized by the community to increase their income through business opportunities. This activity can also provide opportunities for the community to access economic resources that potentially improve the welfare of the community. In addition, in the village community Duwet also apply local social capital in the form of a culture of cooperation and mutual cooperation which is still strong among the people. Such social capital can be utilized optimally to improve people's access to productive sources that can affect their lives. For example, if there is a family that has a hajatan then automatically the surrounding community will come to who has the intention to help even a week before the celebration is held. This is certainly a great opportunity to disseminate positive information among them, especially regarding the improvement of coastal ecosystems and mangrove rehabilitation activities around them as it can be ascertained if those who provide such information are considered influential, so it does not close the chance they will participate in such activities.

Therefore, it is expected that the potential of the community, whether economic capital, social capital, and



local natural resources can be utilized **optimally** to improve the welfare and empowerment of Duwet villagers. However, with the record that the community should keep and maintain the sustainability of coastal ecosystems, mangrove teruatam to remain sustainable and continue to balance the local ecosystem.

## C) Market

The strongest market access on marketing of shellfish and shredded fish products as a result of empowerment activities is still difficult to reach by the community so that it still needs the right strategy to reach the market and make the product acceptable to the public, so that the community needs an agent that has the potential to add knowledge to the community, especially regarding the right strategy in accessing the market. A good marketing strategy is very important to make the resulting product can be a superior commodity, in addition to quality and taste that should take precedence. Therefore, it is expected that the implementing parties will still conduct guidance to the people of Duwet village, especially regarding the good marketing strategy to increase the sales turnover of the local coastal community.

## D) Technology

Technology to improve the economic activities of Duwet villagers is still not experiencing a significant increase and still needs coaching and guidance to be able to increase their production, especially the production of shell crackers and tuna shrimp as a result of empowerment activities that exist in the program Improvement of Coastal

Ecosystem Services Function and Services . Based on the results of the researchers' analysis in the field, the production of crackers and shredded in Duwet village society is still constrained by marketing so that their production is hampered. In addition, related to technology that supports the production is still not able to be used by the community due to several factors, one of them the cost and knowledge of people who still lack understanding of technology. Based on the above description, it can be concluded that Duwet villagers are in desperate need of direction to market their products, so they can be accepted by the broad market and also need technology that supports their products so it is hoped that through entrepreneurship activities will have an impact on increasing economic income, and improving their social welfare.

## Discussion

The condition of the coastal community of Duwet village as the location of the implementation of Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program is also exacerbated by the majority of its people who are in poverty. One is caused by the destruction of coastal ecosystems so that people can not utilize them optimally to improve their quality of life, minimal knowledge of coastal management, and local government policies that are less favorable to coastal communities.

Therefore, the Coastal Ecosystem Function and Improvement Program implemented in the coastal village of Duwet not only focuses on coastal reforestation through mangrove rehabilitation activities, but also on community

empowerment activities. One of the fundamental things about the importance of community empowerment activities is the condition of land that increasingly narrow so that the community is threatened can not do business around the coast because the distance bibr beach with the road that is very close. The existence of these empowerment activities will be expected to improve their welfare through the utilization of existing ecosystem resources to be balanced with sustainable rehabilitation activities.

In the program of Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Functional Services also held activities directly to the community empowerment through training activities production of shredded fish abon and shell crackers are expected to grow entrepreneurial spirit among them and increase the economic income of the community. This training activity is similar to Adi's opinion (2005: 72) which states that empowerment should be based on a participatory, humanist and emancipatory approach based on several principles, namely the principle of working together to participate, helping the community so that they can help themselves and people activities are directed not only to achieve results, but also to master the process, and social change of society.

Referring to the opinion of Adi (2005: 72), community empowerment activities in Duwet village is ideal because in the implementation of empowerment activities in the Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program focuses on the principle of cooperation and participation which is characterized by active community involvement since the



beginning of implementation program because basically this program has a goal to provide opportunities to coastal communities in order to develop the potential and resources owned to improve the socio-economic conditions of society to a better direction.

Empowerment activities through entrepreneurship training in the Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program also refers to Illo and Polo's (1990: 17) statement in Kusnadi (2009) which concludes the study results that fisherman households will face life's difficulties if only based on the activities of go fishing, as fishery resources continue to be depleted so that fishermen's households should be able to develop economic strategies other than to go to sea. In the sense that the fishermen community must have the ability to process and utilize coastal resources other than fisheries, for example by utilizing mangroves, either for their own consumption or produced into high value foodstuffs and can attract the interest of the outside community so it is expected to reduce their dependence on the source fishery power.

It can be concluded that the existing empowerment activities in the Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program is an activity that can train the community to cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit by not relying on the depleting marine activity, but with other alternatives, ie utilizing the existing mangrove ecosystem as a source their income. Therefore, it is hoped that the rehabilitation of mangrove will continue because the people do need it to improve their community life and the improvement of the coastal ecosystems around them.

The ultimate goal of the whole community empowerment exercise is to improve the dignity of human life, in other words to improve the quality of human life covering the economic aspects, but also the physical, mental, political, security and socio-cultural aspects (Chabib Soleh, 2014 : 81). Therefore, to achieve these objectives there are several targets to be achieved, including: institutional improvements, income improvements, economic stability, security and politics that are absolutely necessary for the implementation of sustainable development, environmental improvement, access improvement, action improvement, productive efforts, other field improvements in accordance with the problems faced by the community.

Meanwhile, the empowerment activities in this program have made efforts of human development through improving the community's understanding of the nursery, planting, care and utilization of mangrove for their life, the effort of business development through entrepreneurship training in making shredded fish abon and shell crackers utilizing coastal resources and available mangroves, and community development with mangrove rehabilitation activities involving active community participation from nursery, planting and maintenance processes with the aim of making people feel responsible for mangroves in their environment.

Environmental development activities with mangrove rehabilitation are in line with empowerment activities in the view of Kartasasmita (in Huraerag, 2008: 87) stating that efforts to empower communities should be done by creating an atmosphere or climate that can enable the potential of

developing communities. The rehabilitation of mangroves is an effort to create an atmosphere or climate that can be a means of developing the potential of coastal communities. One example with some marine biota around mangrove, such as shellfish, fish, and shrimp that can be sold directly by the community and processed into various preparations. In addition, the benefits of mangrove plants themselves can be used as fabric dye, dry mangrove wood can be used as firewood, even some fruit mangrove jenbis fruit can ditjarkdikan cake, syrup, candy, and others that can be a source of additional income local communities .

Empowering coastal communities is an appropriate step because most of the people live in the coastal areas and work as fishermen often encounter difficulties affecting their lives. According to Kusnadi (2009: 37), the fishing community as a collective social unity of the people living in coastal areas with their livelihood catch fish in the sea whose behavior patterns are bound by the prevailing cultural values system, having common identity and boundaries of social unity, social structure that is steady, and society is formed because of the same social history.

The condition of coastal communities whose daily life is spent in fishing activities is often viewed as a community group with low human resources, poverty, adherence to the teachings of the ancestors, difficulty interacting with the outside world, and others depicting the deterioration of fishing communities in the view of the community outside coastal areas. This is in line with the characteristics of coastal communities according to Arif Satria (2015: 15-22)



which states that the social position of most fishermen has a relatively low status.

The cause of fishermen is considered to have low social status is the alienation of fishermen that cause non-fishermen do not know more than the actual conditions of fishermen's life, and at least time and opportunity of fishermen to interact with the outside community. Of course this is due to the many time allocations of fishermen to fishing activities rather than to socialize with non-fishermen communities that are geographically relatively far from the coast causing the fisherman community have a low knowledge of the outside world so often seen as a low status by the community outside the fishermen. In line with this, Dahuri (2001: 56) states that some of the problems of coastal areas are often encountered, including: pollution, coastal habitat destruction, excessive resource utilization, coastal abrasion, conversion of protected areas and natural disasters. The problems are mostly caused by the activities of human activities, both living within and outside the area so that empowerment activities based on institutional approach is one of the strategies to overcome them.

Meanwhile, when discussing the social welfare of coastal communities not only about the fulfillment of clothing and food, but also the fulfillment of educational needs, health, and guaranteed income society. This is in line with Midgley's opinion in Adi (2005: 16) which states that social welfare is a condition or condition of human life created when various social problems can be managed

properly, when human needs can be met and social opportunities can be maximized.

Efforts to improve the empowerment of coastal villagers Duwet not only through production training, but also with the capital assistance of raw materials and tools of production of shell crackers and abon tuna. This is in line with Suharto (2014: 58) which states that the purpose of empowerment is for individuals or groups, especially vulnerable and weak groups to have the strength and ability to (a) meet their basic needs so that they have freedom, opinion, but free from hunger, free of ignorance, and free from pain; (b) to reach productive sources that enable them to increase their revenues and obtain the goods and services they need; and (c) participate in the development process and decisions that affect them.

The existence of capital assistance of raw materials and production equipment from donor institutions, namely Mangroves For The Future (MFF) in the form of raw materials of shell crackers and shredded fish sharet and production tools, especially the necessary cooking utensils. The capital assistance of raw materials and production equipment is one of the efforts to improve the ability of individual individuals in Duwet society, especially the participating women's groups in order to improve their basic and family needs, especially food, education, health and fulfillment needs other basis. The provision of capital is also an effort to facilitate the community to reach productive sources, one of which is the production of shellfish crackers and shredded fish that has the potential to increase their

income so as to meet the needs of the goods and services they need.

Optimizing the function of these institutions is one of the efforts to explore the potential and improve the ability of individuals and community groups so as to optimize the empowerment activities undertaken. Institutions are considered important in empowerment because the institution is a means of cooperation to achieve common goals, including as a forum for problem solving faced by society (Chabib Sholeh, 2014: 86-90).

Mardikanto (2015: 109-110) also provides an overview of the improvements that must be made and a consideration in the effort of community empowerment, ie one with the improvement of existing institutions in society. The goal is to establish cooperation between communities with existing stakeholders so that they can answer the problems that are experienced by the community. For example, people can convey calls and aspirations through existing social institutions, such as in recitation, arisan, and so forth.

Based on the above description, it can be concluded that the activities of optimizing the function of local institutions, which in this case is a social institution is an appropriate effort in improving community empowerment. In the sense that with the functioning of existing institutions can optimally accommodate the problems and aspirations of the community so that later can be channeled to the parties or related stakeholders to solve the problem.



## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Conclusions

Based on the analysis conducted by researchers on community empowerment through mangrove in Duwet village, Panarukan district, Situbondo district, it can be concluded that:

1. The form of community empowerment implemented by the Institute of Grassroots Simphoni (SAR) consists of:
  - a. The experiment of mangrove flavored coffee experiment, which aims to increase community insight about the utilization of mangrove fruit and provide innovative processing of mangrove fruit into a product of high value.
  - b. Entrepreneurship training through training the production of shell crackers and tuna shoots, followed by two groups of women in Duwet village that aims to increase the potential of local communities so that later can increase their economic income through the utilization of marine biota around the mangrove.
  - c. The capital assistance of raw materials and production equipment comes from the Mangrovs For Thr Future (MFF) institution in the form of raw materials, capital grants, and tools of cracker and abon production.
  - d. Optimization of agency functions. Social institutions are the main focus of activities because they are very close to the local community and potentially increase community empowerment.

5) The ability of public access to economic resources, namely information and capital is accessible to the community well. However, access to technology, especially access to production technology is still not optimally accessible to the public and access to the market is still very low so it still needs guidance of good marketing strategy and appropriate production technology to facilitate the community in accessing the market.

Therefore, it can be concluded that the condition of Duwet villagers has the potential to improve welfare as a benefit from the implementation of mangrove empowerment activities in the Coastal Ecosystem Improvement and Services program, although there are some less optimal things, such as market access, production technology access, savings and public investment, as well as community access to economic institutions so it still takes time to optimize it. In general, it can be concluded that the empowerment activity through mangrove is very appropriate to answer the problems of the community in Duwet village, Panarukan district, Situbondo regency and can be continued optimally to improve the welfare of the local community.

## Recommendations

1. It is necessary to improve the function of economic institutions by the local village government in order to make it easier for the public to access the existing economic institutions compared to the economic resources of the patron and private banks that often have big

requirements and risks that are very detrimental to society.

2. The need for guidance by Non-Governmental Organization of Grassroots (SAR) on a good marketing strategy to the community, especially to women groups involved in the production of shellfish crackers and tuna shoots so as to optimize marketing and can increase the economic income of the community.
3. There needs to be guidance and direction of good production technology by the Non-Governmental Organization of Grassroots Simphoni (SAR) to the active community of cracker and abon production to optimize the production of shell crackers and shredded tuna in the local area.
4. There needs to be a capital funding process for the production of shellfish crackers and shredded beans that are transparent by the Non-Governmental Organization of Grassroots Simphoni (SAR) to continue production which is currently stagnant due to the uncleared funds.

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