



## ABSTRACT

Empowering policies related to gender-sensitive programs for the development of marine and fishery sectors are increasingly necessary to reduce poverty and underdevelopment in the coastal areas. The study was aimed to review the access, control, benefits and participation of the fisherwomen in Business Development Program of Mina Rural Areas (BDPMRA) in the regency of Bantul. In addition, it was also used to know the institutional strengthening of the Joint Business Groups of fishermen and fisherwomen in the management of fishery and marine resources; to examine the problem of institutional strengthening of KUB (Joint Business Group) of fishermen in the management of fishery resources in Bantul regency in gender perspective; to examine the role of fishery extension workers in the empowerment process through the BDMPRA; to know the pattern of coastal communities' relationship. Descriptive qualitative approach was implemented in the research design with the stand point of gender awareness. The data collection techniques were done through in-depth interviews, literature study, observation and FGD.

The results showed the weakness of gender disaggregated data, monitoring system and lack of data based on the needs assessment, and the absence of government affirmation resulted in the lower access, control and participation of fisherwomen in BDPMRA. Besides, the program still marginalized vulnerable groups in the coastal areas. This study indicated that the awareness stage in empowering community should not be passed first due to the limited education and skills of program beneficiaries and the limited time of implementation program. The awareness process is not always like a sequential stair step. Target groups can learn to recognize these potentials while encouraging to improve their skills. The stage of self-awareness in empowerment, can be pursued along with the process of self-capacitation of the target group. The transformative leader figure in the BDPMRA recipient community can reinforce affirmative action on gender mainstreaming policies' resources. The strong desire of the fisherwomen to move forward and improve themselves needed the real, affirmative actions of government. Thus, the empowerment program is not only focused on the short-term, practical gender needs but also the investment to increase the capacities of themselves and the institutions managed and run by women.

Keywords: women's empowerment; institutional strengthening, access, control; participation.



## ABSTRAK

Kebijakan pemberdayaan yang peka gender dalam pengembangan sektor kelautan dan perikanan semakin penting untuk mengurangi kemiskinan dan keterbelakangan di daerah pesisir. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji akses, kontrol, manfaat dan partisipasi nelayan dalam Program Pengembangan Usaha Mina Perdesaan (PUMP) di Kabupaten Bantul. Selain itu, penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui penguatan kelembagaan Kelompok Usaha Gabungan nelayan dan nelayan dalam pengelolaan sumber daya perikanan dan kelautan; untuk meneliti masalah penguatan kelembagaan KUB (Kelompok Usaha Bersama) nelayan dalam pengelolaan sumber daya perikanan di Kabupaten Bantul dalam perspektif gender; untuk mengkaji peran penyuluh perikanan dalam proses pemberdayaan melalui PUMP; untuk mengetahui pola hubungan masyarakat pesisir. Pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif diimplementasikan dalam desain penelitian dengan perspektif gender. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam, studi pustaka, observasi dan FGD.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ketiadaan data terpilah berdasarkan gender, sistem pemantauan dan kurangnya data berdasarkan penilaian kebutuhan, dan tidak adanya penegasan pemerintah mengakibatkan rendahnya akses, kontrol dan partisipasi nelayan melalui PUMP. Selain itu, program tersebut masih meminggirkan kelompok rentan di daerah pesisir. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa tahap penyadaran sulit dilalui karena keterbatasan pendidikan dan keterampilan penerima program dan keterbatasan waktu pelaksanaan program. Proses penyadaran tidak selalu seperti langkah tangga berurutan. Kelompok sasaran dapat belajar mengenali potensi ini sambil mendorong untuk meningkatkan keterampilan mereka. Tahapan kesadaran diri dalam pemberdayaan, diupayakan seiring dengan proses self-capacitas kelompok sasaran. Tokoh pemimpin transformatif di komunitas penerima PUMP dapat memperkuat tindakan afirmatif terhadap sumber daya kebijakan pengarusutamaan gender. Keinginan kuat nelayan untuk maju dan memperbaiki diri membutuhkan tindakan nyata dan afirmatif dari pemerintah. Dengan demikian, program pemberdayaan tidak hanya terfokus pada kebutuhan gender jangka pendek dan praktis namun juga investasi untuk meningkatkan kapasitas diri dan institusi yang dikelola dan dijalankan oleh perempuan.

Kata kunci: pemberdayaan perempuan, penguatan kelembagaan, akses, kontrol, partisipasi