

Coastal Community Development in Gender and Development Perspective: Study of Women's Empowerment in the Kenjaran Area of Surabaya

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Subject Area : Empowerment, Gender

Abstract

Gender Equality is one of the main targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For this reason, the complexity of problems in community development, especially women's empowerment, is an important dimension that needs to be analyzed in the context of achieving the SDGs. This research explores and analyzes how the Gender and Development perspective is used in developing coastal communities, especially in women's empowerment programs in the coastal area of Kenjaran, Surabaya City. The research used a qualitative method with a participatory rural appraisal (PRA) approach. Data collection was carried out using participant observation and focus group discussion techniques. The informants in this study were actors involved in the development and empowerment of women in the Kenjaran area of Surabaya, which were taken purposively according to the research objectives. The results of this study can become a reference and database in community development with a Gender and Development perspective. The research results provide policy recommendations, especially for development planners and stakeholders involved in developing coastal communities and empowering women in various regions in Indonesia. In particular, research has found development and empowerment models that can be used as databases and models in developing sustainable development programs.

Keywords: Gender Equality, Gender and Development, Empowerment, Coastal Community, Sustainable Development Goals

INTRODUCTION/BACKGROUND

Development programs that aim directly at strengthening women, as well as programs that require the involvement of women and vulnerable groups, have often been implemented. However, in practice, the planning of these programs needs to include plans for the integration of women and vulnerable groups in program implementation. This planning is so that development programs that aim

to strengthen women and vulnerable groups involve and benefit women and vulnerable groups. In this context, a gender and development perspective needs to be applied. In programs that make vulnerable and marginalized groups the beneficiaries of development, gender is an obligatory element that needs to be manifested in perspectives, attitudes, and actions, so that the primary goal of development, namely realizing

justice and prosperity, can run proportionally. In addition, a comprehensive understanding of gender issues in the context of sustainable development cannot be ignored. Sustainable development will not succeed in realizing the concept of development which aims to provide equality of justice and welfare for citizens, especially vulnerable and marginalized groups, if understanding between parties regarding the principles of gender and social inclusion has not been fulfilled as a basis for development.

Undeniably, development in Indonesia still depicts a gender gap in various fields. Based on data from the Statistics Center on the Indonesian Gender Development Index reported by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia (KPPA-RI, 2020), it is currently at 92.6, still below the world average of 93.8. Within the scope of ASEAN, Indonesia is in the sixth position. Meanwhile, the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) is still in the range of 70. Indonesia's position is in the middle, below Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, but above Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. Even though it has increased from year to year, it can be seen that there are many gender inequalities in Indonesia. The portrait of the gap can be observed from several leading indicators, employment, education, and health (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPA-RI, 2020: VII).

Meanwhile, referring to the 2020-2024 national medium-term development plan (RPJMN), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been mainstreamed as an integral part of Indonesia's development agenda. Gender equality is one of the goals of sustainable development that must be

realized by 2030. The Ministry of PPPA has made various efforts to achieve gender equality through regulations, programs, and policies. Thus, the Gender Development Index (IPG) and Gender Empowerment Index (IDG) are the leading indicators for measuring the achievement of gender equality.

The Urgency of Gender Equality in Development

The main principle of human development is ensuring that humans, both men, and women have many choices in life, realize their potential, and have the freedom to live an honorable and valuable life (UNDP, 2015). In order to achieve these main principles or goals, gender equality is an indicator that cannot be ignored because women and men are at the core of human development itself. Equality of opportunities and opportunities, equality in appreciation and respect, and balance in participation and representation must be reflected in all aspects of development. Women and men are equally essential to be reckoned with so that they can both play a role, be involved, and contribute to achieving complete human development.

The reality of human development in Indonesia is still being fought for to achieve its best hopes. Fulfilling fundamental human rights, especially in education, health, and the economy, continues to be a top priority. The gap in achievement between women and men that is still found becomes the basis for the future direction of human development. The challenges of human development in Indonesia are still faced with structural and cultural problems. Structurally, the alignment with gender-equal development still needs to be strengthened through strengthening the system, perspective, and gender

analysis of policymakers and program implementers. Culturally, gender construction still detrimental to one sex group, especially women, is still deeply rooted. Patriarchal culture is still visible in the practice of people's lives which has an impact on development outcomes. Stereotypes that continue to be constructed result in women being culturally positioned lower so that decision-making does not fully consider women's needs and best interests. This situation has affected the development process and ultimately impacted Indonesia's human development achievements.

Various issues of gender inequality occur not only because development has not fully considered gender issues but the challenges of development in Indonesia are still faced with cultural practices, some of which are not in favor of gender equality. Expectations for girls' education rates are pretty high. However, this hope is still challenging to realize. However, the expectations of higher education for women still need to be realized. However, the expectations of higher education for women still need to be realized. The difficulty in realizing education is due to a culture that considers girls do not need education, the myth that girls will become old maids, and economic factors and social conditions that force girls to marry at school age.

Furthermore, social conditions that force girls to marry at school age. Women's reproductive health also still depends a lot on the decision-making process of other parties. As a result, access to existing health services becomes meaningless, while culturally, the responsibility for family health is still entirely borne by women.

In the economic field, women's labor force participation is still faced with a dilemma between cultural demands to be responsible in the domestic

(family) sphere or developing self-potential to play a role in the public sphere or the job market. Cultural constructions that still position women to be able to share their time doing reproductive work at home affect the choice of work that cannot be as comfortable as that of men. BPS data shows that according to the prior employment status, women and men are still trapped by the perspective of gender role stereotypes. Types of work based on parenting and care are still dominated by women, while types of work considered masculine are the domain of most men (Kemen. PPPA, 2020a). This data shows that cultural construction that is not yet gender equality is still a challenge for human development in Indonesia.

Changing perspectives that prioritize gender equality is essential in human development because it will affect the quality of human resources in the future. Efforts to mainstream gender-based human development cannot be avoided if national progress and social justice become the nation's vision. In addition to the quality of a competitive nation, an increase in gender-based human resources is also needed so that the perspectives and perspectives of all elements of the nation no longer see women as a source of problems and objects of development and no longer position women as subordinate and marginal in the development system. This perspective that demeans women can perpetuate practices of gender-based injustice and discrimination in the form of restrictions, reduction, and elimination of women's fundamental rights as citizens. The vulnerability of women to become victims of violence in its various forms is increasingly at risk. If not intervened, this situation will become a real obstacle to human development in Indonesia (KPPA, 2020:6).

In human development, gender equality and women's empowerment are inseparable. Gender disparities that are still visible, especially in education, health, and the economy, must be responded to through concrete steps and actions in the form of policies, programs, and activities. Reforms in law, systems, and culture in society are carried out simultaneously so that various gender discriminations can be stopped, especially against women. Restrictions or reductions in access, opportunities, and choices for women affect the level of participation and control of women in advancing their capacity and potential. As a result, the progress achieved by women is lower than that of men. Women cannot maximize their potential and lead a life with a standard of living and empowerment, which is essential for the development of humanity and the country's development.

Based on the background described, Gender Equality is one of the main targets in sustainable development goals. The complexity of community development and empowerment issues through development programs is an important dimension that needs to be analyzed in the context of sustainable development goals. Therefore, based on these considerations, it is deemed essential to research "Coastal Community Development in the Perspective of Gender Equality and Development with a focus on women's empowerment in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya. Specifically, the formulation of the problems in this study are (1) How is the Gender and Development perspective used in the framework of community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran area of Surabaya? (2) What are the challenges and strategies developed in implementing the Gender and

Development perspective in community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya?

This research is considered essential to the basic argument that Indonesia's Gender Development Index is currently at 92.6, still below the world average of 93.8. Within the scope of ASEAN, Indonesia is in the sixth position. Meanwhile, the Gender Empowerment Index (GEI) is still in the range of 70. Indonesia's position is in the middle, below Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Malaysia, Thailand, and the Philippines, but above Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia. Through this research, it is hoped that it can contribute to developing more gender-sensitive development programs, reduce gender disparities, and contribute to efforts to achieve gender equality targets in sustainable development.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Gender and Development Perspective

This approach developed due to dissatisfaction with the initial Women in Development (WID) approach, such as the justice approach, because it was considered co-opted against anti-poverty and efficiency approaches.

- This approach differs from the justice approach, not only in its origins but also in the causes, dynamics, and structures of women's oppression, which it examines as a strategy that aims to change women's position in the third world. This approach seeks to identify power to increase women's independence and internal strength.
- This approach does not emphasize the "status" of women relative to men, like the justice approach. However, it seeks to give

power to women through the redistribution of power within and between societies.

- The Gender and Development approach is the only approach that involves women in development. This approach looks at all aspects of women's lives and their work. This approach is an effort not to underestimate women and is known as "empowerment," more commonly called Gender and Development for women in development. (Mosse, 1999:2)
- Empowerment is more related to a bottom-up approach, and much of this thinking has emerged from feminist writing and the emerging women's movement in the South.
- This approach traces the roots of subordination in race, class, colonial history, and the position of the Southern States in the international economic order.

This approach understands women's development goals regarding independence and internal power. It emphasizes making laws regarding equality between men and women rather than empowerment to try to change and transform structures that oppose them. , such as labor laws, men's control over women's bodies and reproductive rights, civil laws, and rights to wealth (Hanum (2018: 50). The empowerment approach (gender and development) tends to be applied in development models in Indonesia because of the following points:

1. This approach provides more space for women to participate in the public sector and, in the end, makes women subjects and actors in development.
2. This approach involves not only women but also makes men aware that equal workload in the

family is also the goal of development programs implemented by the government so that the principle of gender-based division of labor in the family can be implemented.

3. The first step the government takes is to improve regulations and issue a law called gender mainstreaming (PUG).
4. Mainstreaming Gender Development (Gender Mainstreaming/PUG) was started by the government through INPRES No. 9 of 2000 concerning gender mainstreaming in development and currently can be found in various national, regional, and community development strategies.
5. PUG is a strategy to achieve and realize gender equality and justice in various aspects of human life (household, community, and country) through policies and programs that pay attention to experiences, aspirations, needs, and problems between women and men in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating all policies and programs in various aspects of life and development

Gender Equality in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The government's commitment to ensuring gender-based Indonesian human development is strengthened through the participation of the State of Indonesia in meeting development targets at the global level. After the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) ended in 2015, Indonesia is currently running the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets. There are 17 main goals agreed upon in the SDGs, which were born in 2012 through the meeting of the United Nations (UN) Conference on

Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro. Efforts to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs) are targeted to be achieved in 15 years or 2030 (www.undp.org, 2020a).

Through the SDGs, the United Nations encourages all member countries to direct development goals that can be measured and agreed on. 17 SDGs are agreed upon and realized as mutually integrated goals. That is, each field in the development goals is mutually influencing the achievements of other fields. Sustainable development must balance social, economic, and environmental sustainability to ensure that all people equally enjoy the results of development. In the SDGs, the Leave No One Behind principle directs accelerated development toward zero poverty, discrimination, and exclusion, reducing inequality and vulnerability that can leave people behind and lose their potential (UNSDG, 2020).

METHODOLOGY

This study uses qualitative methods and a descriptive-analytical approach to include collection, description, and interpretation of the situation and trends visible in the ongoing process.

The use of this qualitative method emphasizes the depth of observation of the problem of gender inequality that occurs. Hypothesis preparation is done to answer the problem formulation

temporarily. The truth of this hypothesis will then be tested and proven empirically. The hypothesis in this study is: "**Women's empowerment with a Gender and Development perspective is needed in developing strategies for implementing inclusive and sustainable development in the Kenjeran Coastal Area of Surabaya.**"

Data collection is carried out by considering factors that can explain the phenomenon of the problem: (1) How is the Gender and Development perspective used in the framework of community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran area of Surabaya? Furthermore, (2) What are the challenges and strategies developed in implementing the Gender and Development perspective in community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya?.

The qualitative data collection was observation, literature study, and in-depth interviews with women leaders, traditional/religious leaders, the government, NGOs activists for women's empowerment, and conducting Focus Group Discussions (FGD) with Gender Cadres and Community Empowerment in the Kenjeran area of Surabaya. The data that has been collected will then be analyzed using Gender Mainstreaming. The stages of conducting the research as a whole are presented in **Figure 1**.

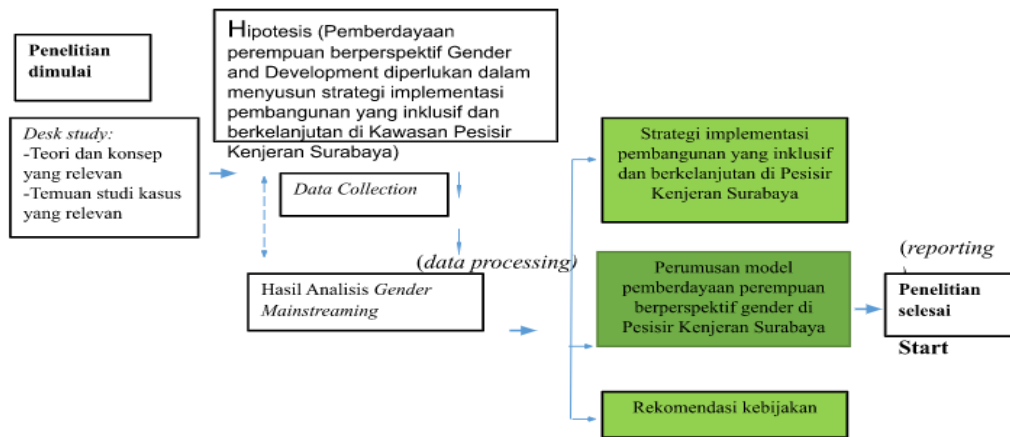


Figure 1 Flowchart of Research Implementation

Development of the Kenjeran Area and the Bulak Kenjeran UKM Center

The Kenjeran area is administratively included in the Bulak District area. The Kenjeran area is a strategic area with the potential to be developed sustainability to support the future development of the Surabaya city area. The Kenjeran area is at the foot of the Suramadu bridge or the edge of Kenjeran Beach in Bulak District, Surabaya. This area has excellent potential to develop as coastal and marine tourism. The existence of the Suramadu bridge and Kenjeran beach is expected to increase the potential and role of the city of Surabaya as a center for regional activities. This area has the potential as an area for trade activities and services on a regional scale. Referring to the Regional Pariwisata Master Plan (RIPPD) for the City of Surabaya, which has been rolled out since 2007 during the time of Surabaya Mayor Tri Rismaharini, the development of the city provides ample space for tourism development, including marine tourism. Various main priorities must be developed in this area, such as managing the city planning on the beach and developing tourism at the foot of the Suramadu bridge. Good

governance can strengthen the image of the city of Surabaya as a maritime city.

The strategy developed by the Surabaya City Government includes building several supporting icons, such as the Kenjeran bridge, the Bulak park, the Bulak Fish Center, and the development of a beach amusement park. The Surabaya City Government has also determined the distribution of management zones for the Kenjeran coastal area, which consists of residential areas for fishermen, the public, and tourism. So that the management carried out can unite tourist areas with fishing settlements. However, it remains oriented towards local wisdom that develops in society. In addition, the Surabaya City Government also drives the trade sector in the coastal area of the city of Surabaya, which is seen as one of the driving sectors of the economy. The coastal area of Kenjeran was further developed by changing the face of the city, which was known as the slum area, into a beautifully arranged area. The Surabaya city government is also developing trade in marine products in this area by building fish centers where there are trading activities in marine products, both in the form of fresh fish and other processed products.



Figure 2 Centra Culinary floor. 2 Pasar Baru Bulak. Source: Research Documentation, 2021



Figure 3. Smoked fish traders at the Bulak Fish Market Center. Source: Research Documentation, 2021

Before being developed, this area used to be rice fields, swamps, ponds, and seaside areas that needed to be managed optimally. Meanwhile, the potential in this area can be utilized as a support for Kenjeran beach tourism which is very active and has a very positive impact on the surrounding community. After going through several stages, this area's condition is getting better daily. This area has several zones, such as a market, a culinary area facing directly to the beach, a loading dock area (crafts and processed food), an outdoor recreation area, and a gallery area intended so that visitors can see the crafting process firsthand.

Along the road in the Kenjeran area, the Sukolilo Baru Village is a UKM center engaged in producing and processing marine products such as eggplant, reborn shrimp, sea cucumbers, lorjuk, and these products are one of the characteristics of the Sukilolo Baru Village. The people of Sukolilo Baru

have been processing marine products for years. This work is done because the location of their residence is near the sea. The market potential is around the strategic UKM location, which is located around the Mentari Sukolilo Baru beach resort, one of the beach resorts in Surabaya. This location is very strategic and has prospects for developing SMEs, mainly processed seafood such as eggplant and sea cucumbers. The easy access and strategic location have made residents sell their processed seafood, especially eggplant and sea cucumbers.

In its development, this area is getting better and more and more visitors are coming from various regions. In this way, residents' income will also increase, initially having no income. However, all of that stopped suddenly with the arrival of this virus from China. The Covid-19 pandemic has paralyzed all activities in this area. All entertainment venues, always crowded with tourists, are now tranquil, and

almost no visitors come. This closure has reduced the economical turnover of the Kenjeran community and fishermen. This impact was felt by the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector,

especially in the Sukolilo area. The Sukolilo area is famous for its many cracker traders, and many also sell smoked fish. Most of the MSME workers in the Kenjeran area are women.



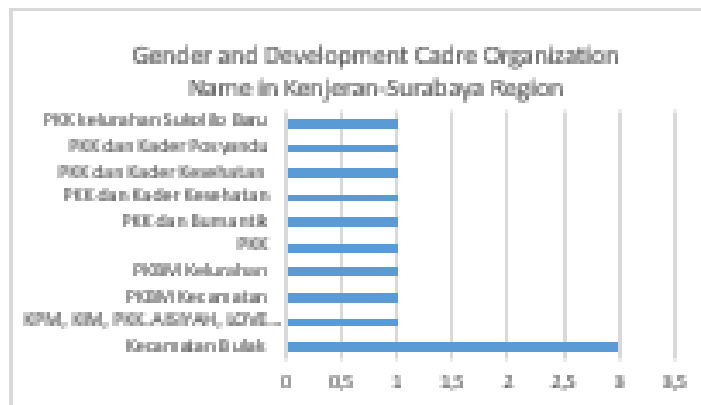
Figure 4. UMKM on Jalan Kenjeran Surabaya, Data source: Research Documentation, 2021

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Gender and Development Perspective in Community Development and Women's Empowerment in the Kenjeran Area, Surabaya.

This study found that gender and development perspectives are implemented in developing coastal communities and community empowerment in the Kenjeran area of Surabaya. The results of this study can be proven by the existence of formal and non-formal institutions involved in community

development, economic development, MSME assistance, and women's empowerment in various development programs. Empowerment can increase community initiative and self-help in carrying out development programs in a participatory manner. In this case, community participation is developed, which includes planning and supervising the implementation of development at the sub-district level. The organizations in Kenjeran are as follows:



Graph 1. Gender and Development Organization

Source: Processed from primary data from FGD results, 13 November 2021

Based on the data in graph 1, it is known that the organizational composition formed dominates the Bulak District area. The diversity of these organizations indicates that there are many platforms for self-development that the people of Bulak District can utilize. Organizations can be a means of empowerment programs carried out for the community. Therefore, it is necessary to develop appropriate and optimal organizations to support community growth in other regions.

In supporting the work of the Kenjeran community, data collection on the latest types of education was also carried out. This data collection aims to design strategies and systems for empowerment programs that are appropriate and acceptable, and understood by the community. The level of community education is divided into several categories as follows:



Graph 2. Processed from primary data from FGD
Source: Processed from primary data from FGD results, 13 November 2021

In diagram (graph) 2, it is known that the number of high schools (SMA) education categories dominates the composition of the Kenjeran community. This dominance shows that, on average,

their education has met the target of compulsory education, namely 12 years of education, starting from Elementary School (SD) to High School (SMA).

Challenges and Strategies in implementing the Gender and Development perspective in community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya.

Challenges and obstacles in implementing a gender and development perspective in community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya tend to be

influenced by the socio-cultural conditions of the local community. The strategy with the application of gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment used to achieve gender equality in development in this area has challenges that come from internal factors in coastal communities. Most work as fishermen who depend on the catch of sea fish which are then sold directly or processed first. Fish such as fish crackers, clam chips, and dried fish,

as well as culinary efforts from various marine fish dishes.

Table 1. Challenges Faced by Gender Cadres in Empowerment

Challenges Faced in Empowerment Activities
HR capacity issues and RTL (Follow Up Plan)
Internal community problems in the Bulak-Kenjeran area
Limited number of human resources involved
The condition of the people who still think that leadership must be held by the community
Small capital, and low mastery of technology
Communities do not understand community empowerment, there is discrimination about empowerment
Must be able to make shellfish waste into something useful. Can create MSME products from marine products
It is difficult to approach women, especially in coastal areas and there is no free time
Looked at one eye

Source: Processed from primary data from FGD results, 13 November 2021

The study found that gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment in coastal communities were not optimal, including the limited time allocation because women also had domestic tasks (housework) and permission from their husbands. Another thing that is also very important is society's perception and values that the task of earning a living is the husband's job, and women are only limited to helping. The results of this study also reinforce the results of previous research (Sunito, Siscawati & Iswari, 2019), which defines the importance of equality between women and men in managing living space. For this reason, data and knowledge related to living space and livelihoods with a gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) perspective will be the primary basis for producing an activity plan or other matters related to living space and livelihoods responsive to GESI in various regions. The concept of gender, as explained above, has various concepts in society.

Every society has different knowledge and understanding due to different social, cultural, religious, belief, political, and economic factors. The problems experienced by the community are

rooted in a lack of human resource capacity. Knowledge and skills can be a solution to deal with industrialization and digitalization. In the era of advanced technology and industrialization as it is now, human resources are needed who can develop, think more advanced, and adapt to the times. Especially in marketing products to the public so that they are more widespread. Norms and values regarding gender will also be different and become very important because they serve as a reference for each member of society. Norms and values regarding gender are very firmly embedded in society because they go through a long social and cultural process. It is essential to pay attention to norms and values in efforts to achieve gender equality and empower women.

Implementing community empowerment programs certainly requires a systematic and targeted arrangement to maximize the impact, but in reality, some obstacles affect the sustainability of this empowerment. Obstacles themselves are obstacles or obstacles that cause risks for an activity. Obstacles must be analyzed to reduce the risks that affect the empowerment program, starting from

obstacles originating from causal relationships and the internal-external environment of the community.

Therefore, the author analyzes the barriers in the intermediary community, as stated in table 2.

Table 2. Obstacles in Empowerment Program Development

Strategy Executed in Development
Empowerment Program
Blusukan, synergy, and collaboration
Providing awareness to the community regarding gender activities
Get out into the community
Using existing facilities and infrastructure to create products that can be sold
Promoting MSMEs to other villages and helping residents in planting toga
There needs to be socialization in the empowerment program,
Understanding and difficulty finding members
Create a kind of women's cooperative and minimize discrimination between men and women
Lobbying sub-districts and urban villages, if there is a consumption event, they can use MSME products
Develop product sales by means of online

Source: Processed from primary data from FGD results, 13 November 2021

Based on the results of observations in the field and through the FGD mechanism (13/11/2021), the study found that the obstacles in developing empowerment programs were more on internal factors, namely the socio-cultural community. Obstacle analysis is needed to comprehensively know the condition of the community, as well as the obstacles and obstacles that stakeholders must face in carrying out empowerment programs. Table 2 shows that the obstacles in community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran coastal area are due to the lack of human resources, mastery of technology, interaction with outside communities, solid patriarchal culture, and facilities and infrastructure that support community businesses.

Empowerment programs that have maximum impact on partners must have good strategy development in their implementation. A strategy is an approach to developing ideas, activities, and the execution of a program. The strategy relates to the approach taken by the research team to the community, both orally and in action. The goal is to establish good relations and build community trust so the empowerment program can be accepted. The results of research in the field found that gender cadres were very militant by implementing the 'blusukan' strategy, synergizing and collaborating with universities and organizations outside the community. Table 3 shows various strategies for community development and women's empowerment in the Kenjeran coastal area developed by stakeholders.

Table 3. Strategy Executed in Empowerment Program Development

Strategy Executed in Development
Empowerment Program
Blusukan, synergy, and collaboration
Providing awareness to the community regarding gender activities
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There needs to be socialization in the empowerment program,
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Create a kind of women's cooperative and minimize discrimination between men and women
Lobbying sub-districts and urban villages, if there is a consumption event, they can use MSME products
Develop product sales by means of online

Source: Processed from primary data from FGD results, 13 November 2021

The activities listed in this strategy will be carried out sequentially to approach the community periodically. Apart from that, this strategy is also a way for the research team to map the social community, starting from the economy, work, age, and organization involvement to their gender roles in the family and community environment. Community empowerment is one of the local government programs that utilize all available resources to develop and help the process of regional progress. The targets in this community empowerment program cover all areas, starting from government, institutions, health, community economy, technology, and education. The following are community empowerment programs in Kenjeran:

1. Assistance and training.
2. Improving the economic sector for MSMEs and improving the health sector, such as Posyandu.
3. Facilitate gender development
4. MSME activities with empowerment in the economic sector and Putin's recitation with empowerment in the religious sector.
5. PKK and Children's Forum
6. Producing ribbon embroidery veils
7. Involve women in all activities. Then, make women's research activities.
8. Conduct outreach to the community about family welfare (father works, mother works).
9. Management of Shellfish Waste, MSME Empowerment.

The following diagram illustrates the forms of coastal community empowerment and the intensity of activities developed in the Bulak-Kenjeran area.

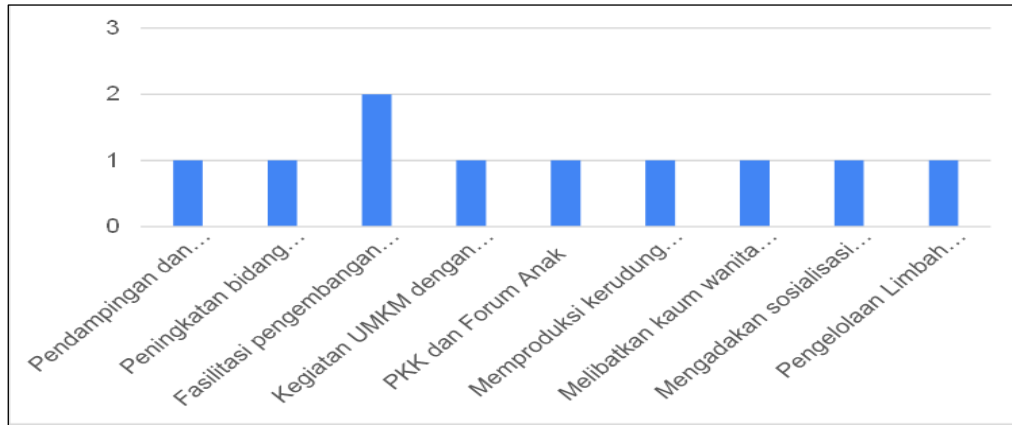


Figure 5. Empowerment program

Source: Processed from primary data from FGD results, 13 November 2021

Community empowerment is a way to actualize the potential already owned by the community. Therefore, the community empowerment approach emphasizes the importance of independent local communities as a system that organizes themselves. The programs implemented by the community in Kenjeran Kelurahan vary widely by involving several local cadre activators.

Based on the results of data exploration in the field through FGD activities, it was found that a collaborative strategy between stakeholders was needed, not just running the program but more considering making sustainable plans and strategies. Mrs. Tri Eko Yulianto, 48 years (2021), is a gender cadre and community empowerment in the Kenjeran area. She is one of the FGD

participants who shared her experience and dynamics in providing assistance, education, training, and empowering coastal communities. Her 48 years of experience as a coastal resident reveals that the most demanding challenge faced by gender cadres and community empowerment is the issue of community culture that has not supported development progress, such as; consumptive behavior and less future-oriented, more concerned with current needs, not used to saving and investing, education is still minimal, preferring to make loans to moneylenders rather than through the banking system so that there are many cases of coastal communities trapped in loans with very high interest and their economy down.



Figure 6. FGD activities with Gender and Comdev Cadres at the Hotel Dafam MERR-Surabaya, 13 November 2021

The research results also succeeded in discovering how to strengthen local institutional capacity and build collaboration between stakeholders. This method is to achieve gender equality in order to minimize various obstacles originating from the internal community and optimize the benefits of various gender mainstreaming programs that have been implemented in society. Various program experiences show that implementing various gender mainstreaming activities in the community has not been sustainable. There is still a need for more cooperation with local implementing agencies so that it stops when the activity facilitator is no longer in the community. The lack of assistance from the government or related institutions to the community is one of the reasons for the not optimal benefits of various gender mainstreaming activities that have been carried out by gender cadres and community empowerment in the Kenjeran area of Surabaya.

The success of a program is primarily determined by the capacity and capability of the implementing agency and the human resources that manage it. Strengthening local institutions is also essential for understanding gender equality. This strengthening is carried out so that efforts to achieve gender equality in various development programs in

society follow the norms and values that exist in society. Thus, the issue of gender equality towards development can be accepted by society. Norms and values play an essential role in the life of coastal communities as a way of life and a source of reference in behaving and behaving. Social institutions are a system of special norms that organize a series of patterned actions to meet the needs of coastal communities in their shared life. Norms and societal values must first support efforts to achieve gender equality in coastal communities. The community's application of values and norms can be carried out through a strategy to strengthen the local institutional capacity of the Kenjeran coastal community.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been done, the results of this study follow the hypothesis that "Women's empowerment with a Gender and Development perspective is needed in developing strategies for implementing inclusive and sustainable development in the Kenjeran Coastal Area of Surabaya." The results of this study have been tested and proven empirically based on research conducted in the field. The research also

answers the two problems raised: (1) Gender and development perspectives are implemented in the development of coastal communities and community empowerment in the Kenjeran Area of Surabaya. The results of this study can be proven by the existence of formal and non-formal institutions involved in community development, economic development, MSME assistance, and women's empowerment in various development programs. (2) In the implementation of gender mainstreaming in the development of coastal communities, there are still some challenges and obstacles so that the gender mainstreaming strategy in marine and fisheries development runs optimally. One of the factors causing insufficient efforts to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment in the coastal area of Kenjeran, among others, is the lack of understanding of gender equality due to social, cultural, economic, political, and religious understanding. (3) The solid patriarchal culture that is rooted in the life of the Kenjeran coastal community is a challenge for gender cadres and community empowerment to develop community development strategies that are more gender perspective. (4) From the results of the study, it was found that the importance of a collaborative strategy between stakeholders and not just running the program but more considering making sustainable plans and strategies. (5) The results of this study also found ways to minimize obstacles originating from within the community and realize gender equality in development by developing strategies to strengthen local institutional capacity and develop collaboration between stakeholders. Local coastal community institutions are very much needed in people's lives, so it is essential to optimize and strengthen their role in seeking gender equality in

various development activities. Local institutions of coastal communities can function as social capital and maintain patterns of gender relations following individual and group interests. Therefore, a strategy is needed, namely strengthening coastal communities' institutional capacity to achieve gender equality and empower women in various development fields.

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