International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

Women's Empowerment: An Economic Strengthening Strategy In The Management Of Msmes In Coastal Communities

Amri
Andi Djemma University, Indonesia
Nurhuda
Andi Djemma University, Indonesia
Hisma Abduh
Andi Djemma University, Indonesia
Arif Ferdian
Andi Djemma University, Indonesia
Syamjaya SM.
Andi Djemma University, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: *arriefferdian663@gmail.com*

Abstract

This study analyzes women's empowerment strategies to strengthen the economy through micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) management in the coastal communities of Palopo City. The research addresses the strategic role of coastal women in supporting household income while facing constraints in education, managerial skills, access to capital, technology use, digital marketing, product innovation, and the dual burden of domestic and productive work. Using a qualitative case study approach, the research was conducted in the coastal districts of North Wara, East Wara, and Bara. Data were obtained through semi-structured interviews, observation, and document analysis involving government representatives, MSME managers, and women entrepreneurs selected purposively. The data were analyzed using a SWOT framework through IFAS and EFAS matrices. The results show an IFAS score of 2.53 and an EFAS score of 2.80, with strengths exceeding weaknesses by 1.21 and opportunities exceeding threats by 1.08. These results position the empowerment strategy in Quadrant I, indicating an aggressive Strength–Opportunity strategy. Recommended strategies include developing coastal-based superior products, digitalizing MSME marketing, improving business management and financial literacy,

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

encouraging product innovation, and strengthening institutional partnerships. The study concludes that women's empowerment must be integrated, sustainable, and locally driven.

Keywords: Strategy, Women's Empowerment, MSMEs, Economic Strengthening

INTRODUCTION

Coastal women in Palopo City face complex challenges in maintaining their family welfare. They are not only responsible for caring for their husbands, children, and households but are also expected to contribute to meeting the economic needs of their families. Some coastal women have low levels of education due to economic constraints, unequal access to education, and early marriage, which limit their opportunities to continue schooling (Antonio et al., 2025; Chaerul Rizky et al., 2025; Matovu et al., 2024). These conditions encourage women to enter the informal sector and develop micro, small, and medium enterprises as an additional source of income. However, women's involvement in MSMEs is not always accompanied by adequate business management skills, access to capital, technological proficiency, or market reach. Consequently, they perform productive roles with limited income while continuing to bear domestic responsibilities (Coleman & Glover, 2010; Modiba et al., 2024; Nurhuda et al., 2023). This problem indicates that women's participation in economic activities does not automatically lead to independence and welfare. Therefore, research is needed to identify empowerment strategies that are aligned with the needs and conditions of women MSME actors in the coastal areas of Palopo City.

Limited education is one of the factors affecting the ability of coastal women to develop their businesses. Nur and Djaffar (2020) found that fisherwomen and children in the coastal community of Ponjalae had limited access to education due to economic hardship and social perceptions that positioned women primarily within the domestic sphere. This condition may narrow women's opportunities to acquire the knowledge, skills, and experience required to manage businesses. Bibin et al. (2021) showed that 60 percent of the fisherwomen studied in Ponjalae Village had not completed elementary school. Nevertheless, coastal women continue to make significant economic contributions to family income through fish processing, fish drying, and the trade of fishery products. These findings reveal a gap between the magnitude of women's economic responsibilities and the capacities they possess. Low educational attainment may limit

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

their ability to keep financial records, determine prices, access capital, develop products, and utilize digital marketing.

Several previous studies have demonstrated the important role of women in the economy of coastal communities. Susilowati and Mafruhah (2023) found that fisherwomen in Ponjalae contributed an average of 56.6 percent to family income. Kahfi and colleagues also found that many coastal women in Palopo work as seaweed dryers, yet their income remains low due to limited knowledge of processing seaweed into value-added products. Training in seaweed processing into food products creates new business opportunities and enhances women's ability to utilize local potential. MSMEs based on women's distinctive knowledge can serve as a means of community economic empowerment (Ferdian, 2021; Reviana & Subekti, 2024; Syahza et al., 2025). The empowerment of coastal women can improve family welfare, skills, and women's social roles. However, limited capital, production technology, market access, financial literacy, and policy support remain major obstacles to the development of coastal women's enterprises (Amandaria et al., 2025; Wikansari et al., 2024).

Previous studies have generally focused on women's income contribution to the family economy, women's involvement in fisheries-related work, or the implementation of training programs to produce a single type of product. These studies have not extensively discussed women's empowerment strategies in an integrated manner within the management of MSMEs in coastal communities. This study is distinctive because it does not merely view women as supplementary labor or family breadwinners. Rather, it positions women as key actors who have the capacity to manage, develop, and determine the direction of their businesses. The study will examine the strengthening of production skills, financial management, access to capital, product innovation, digital marketing, business networks, institutional support, and the capacity to make economic decisions. It also considers the dual burden experienced by women as they run businesses while managing family responsibilities. Accordingly, this study does not only assess the economic outcomes of MSMEs but also examines the empowerment process, structural barriers, gender relations, and the strategies used by women to sustain and develop their businesses.

Based on these conditions, this study needs to be conducted because women's empowerment strategies cannot be formulated solely through the provision of capital assistance or temporary training programs. Empowerment programs must be designed on the basis of actual needs, local potential, business capacity, domestic burdens, and the obstacles experienced by

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

coastal women. This study is necessary to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the forms of women's involvement in MSMEs, the factors that support and hinder business development, and the economic strengthening strategies that have been and can be implemented. The findings are expected to serve as a basis for local governments, higher education institutions, financial institutions, business communities, and women's empowerment organizations in designing more targeted programs. This study is also important for encouraging women-led MSMEs not only to survive as subsistence enterprises but also to develop into independent, productive, and competitive businesses that are capable of improving the welfare of coastal families in a sustainable manner.

METHODS

Location

This study was conducted in the coastal area of Palopo City, a region situated along the Gulf of Bone and surrounded by embankments, as shown in Figure 3.1. The study area covers 34.66 km² across three districts, namely North Wara, East Wara, and Bara, comprising 13 coastal urban villages, as presented in Table 3.2. The study area is surrounded on all sides by tidal rivers that are directly influenced by sea tides. Along these rivers, embankments have been constructed and equipped with drainage structures or sluice gates to protect the floodplain from tidal inundation.



Modern-day learning is taking place via network connections as people exchange

Figure 3.1. Research Study Area, covering three districts and 13 urban villages along the coastal area of the Gulf of Bone in Palopo City.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsulfindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

RESEARCH DESIGN

This study employed a qualitative research approach with a case study design to provide an in-depth understanding of women's empowerment strategies through the management of MSMEs in coastal communities. A case study design was selected because it enables the researcher to explore complex social phenomena within real-life contexts, particularly by focusing on the practices of women who are directly involved in improving family economic conditions and participating in decision-making in education.

The primary data sources consisted of key informants who possessed relevant competence and direct involvement in the implementation of women's empowerment programs. These informants included the Head of the Office of Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, and Family Planning, as well as other informants such as the Chairperson of MSMEs in Palopo City and MSME actors in Palopo City. Participants were selected using purposive sampling, ensuring that the informants had adequate knowledge and experience to provide meaningful and relevant information regarding organizational strategies, operational strengths and weaknesses, and contextual challenges (Palinkas et al., 2015). Secondary data sources included organizational documents, program reports, policy guidelines, and records of previous training and empowerment activities, which served to complement and triangulate the primary data.

Data Collection and Analysis Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this study included semi-structured interviews, observation of organizational activities, and document analysis. Interviews were conducted to obtain in-depth insights into the design, implementation, and evaluation of empowerment programs, while observation enabled the researcher to understand the dynamics of participation and resource utilization. Document analysis provided historical and procedural context, thereby allowing the validation of findings obtained from interviews and observations.

For data analysis, the SWOT framework was applied by incorporating IFAS (Internal Factor Analysis Summary) to evaluate internal strengths and weaknesses, and EFAS (External Factor Analysis Summary) to assess external opportunities and threats. This analytical approach enabled the study to systematically identify the strategic factors influencing the effectiveness of women's empowerment initiatives and to formulate recommendations for enhancing the impact and strengthening of MSMEs managed by coastal women.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Evaluation of Internal Factors

The results of in-depth interviews and further analysis conducted with women in coastal communities provide a comprehensive overview of the various strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to economic strengthening strategies in the management of MSMEs in coastal communities. These findings specifically highlight various initiatives and programs designed to improve MSME management, thereby providing a clearer understanding of the internal capacities and external challenges that influence the empowerment of coastal women.

Table 1. IFAS Factor Assessment

No	Faktor Strategis Internal	Weight	Rating	Weighted Score
A	**Strengths**			
1	Coastal women make a tangible contribution to the family economy through MSME activities, fish processing, fish drying, fishery product trading, and work based on coastal resources.	0,12	4	0,48
2	Local coastal potential is available, such as fishery products and seaweed, which can be developed into value-added MSME products.	0,10	4	0,40
3	Coastal women already possess practical experience in informal businesses and household-based production activities.	0,08	3	0,24
4	There is awareness that MSMEs can serve as an additional source of income and a means of improving family welfare.	0,08	3	0,24
5	Potential institutional support is available from local governments, higher education institutions, financial institutions, business communities, and women's empowerment organizations.	0,09	3	0,27
6	The empowerment study is directed not only toward economic aspects but also toward production skills,	0,08	3	0,24

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

	financial management, business networks, product innovation, and decision-making capacity			
	Subtotal of Strengths	**0,55**		**1,87**
B	**Weaknesses**			
1	The educational level of some coastal women remains low, thereby limiting their ability to keep financial records, determine prices, manage businesses, and access information.	0,10	1	0,10
2	MSME managerial skills remain limited, particularly in business planning, bookkeeping, product development, and business evaluation.	0,09	1	0,09
3	Access to capital among women MSME actors remains limited, making it difficult for businesses to develop from a subsistence scale to a productive scale.	0,08	2	0,16
4	Mastery of production technology and digital marketing remains low, thereby limiting the market reach of products	0,07	2	0,14
5	Product innovation, packaging, and quality standardization remain suboptimal, making it difficult for products to compete in broader markets.	0,06	2	0,12
6	Women's dual burden between domestic work and productive activities limits their time, mobility, and consistency in developing MSMEs.	0,05	1	0,05
	Subtotal of Weaknesses	**0,45**		**0,66**
	Total IFAS	**1,00**		**2,53**

Source: Researcher's data processing, 2026

Based on Table 1, the total IFAS score of **2.53** indicates that the internal condition of women's empowerment among coastal MSME actors in Palopo City is slightly above the average threshold of **2.50**. This means that the internal strengths are sufficiently potential for further development, although they are not yet fully robust because they remain constrained by low educational attainment, limited business management capacity, restricted access to capital,

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

inadequate production technology, limited digital marketing, and women's dual burden. The main strengths lie in the economic contribution of coastal women, the availability of local potential, and women's practical experience in MSME activities. However, these strengths do not automatically lead to economic independence, as they still require capacity building, business assistance, market networks, and more targeted institutional support.

Evaluation of External Factors

External factors were adjusted to the conditions described in the document, particularly those related to the coastal economic potential of Palopo City, opportunities for local product development, government support, MSME digitalization, and obstacles such as market competition, limited access to capital, economic changes, and social inequality among coastal women.

Table 2. EFAS Factor Assessment

No	External Strategic Factors	Weight	Rating	Weighted Score
A	**Opportunities**			
1	The substantial coastal resource potential of Palopo City, particularly fishery products, seaweed, and local commodities that can be developed into value-added MSME products.	0,13	4	0,52
2	Increasing government attention to women's empowerment, MSME development, family economic strengthening, and community-based poverty alleviation.	0,10	4	0,40
3	Opportunities for digital marketing through social media, marketplaces, and information technology to expand the market reach of women's MSME products.	0,10	3	0,30
4	Support from higher education institutions, financial institutions, business communities, and women's empowerment organizations in developing MSME capacity.	0,09	3	0,27

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

5	Increasing consumer demand for local products, processed fishery products, and products based on local wisdom.	0,08	3	0,24
6	Opportunities to develop women's business groups as platforms for learning, production cooperation, and strengthening economic bargaining power.	0,07	3	0,21
	Subtotal	**0,57**		**1,94**
B	**Threats**			
1	Increasing MSME competition, both from other local products and industrial products with greater production and marketing capacity.	0,10	2	0,20
2	Limited access to formal capital for women MSME actors due to low financial literacy, weak business administration, and the requirements imposed by financing institutions.	0,09	2	0,18
3	Changes in economic conditions, such as rising raw material prices, production costs, and market instability, may affect the sustainability of small enterprises.	0,08	2	0,16
4	The low level of education and skills among some coastal women may make it difficult for them to adapt to technological and market changes.	0,07	2	0,14
5	The persistence of social constructions that position women primarily in domestic roles, thereby limiting their space for business development.	0,05	2	0,10
6	Dependence on the coastal economic sector, which is vulnerable to environmental changes and fluctuations in marine resource conditions.	0,04	2	0,08
	Subtotal	**0,43**		**0,86**
	Total EFAS	**1,00**		**2,80**

The total EFAS score of 2.80 indicates that the external environment provides considerable opportunities for developing empowerment strategies for women MSME actors in

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

the coastal areas of Palopo City. This score is above the average threshold of 2.50, indicating that the capacity to respond to external factors is already in a fairly good category. The greatest opportunities arise from coastal resource potential, policy support for women's empowerment and MSME development, and advances in digital technology that enable products produced by coastal women to reach broader markets. This condition indicates that women-led MSMEs have substantial room for development when supported by strategies aimed at strengthening capacity and expanding market access (Attas et al., 2026; Badoc-Gonzales et al., 2021; Walewangko et al., 2026). However, several threats require attention, particularly market competition, limited access to financing, low business literacy, and sociocultural barriers to women's economic roles. Therefore, the required strategy should not focus solely on increasing production but also on strengthening women's adaptive capacity in response to economic change.

SWOT Strategy

Based on the IFAS and EFAS results, the SWOT strategies for economic strengthening in the management of MSMEs in coastal communities are presented in Table 3 below.

Table 3. SWOT Analysis Strategies

Internal and External Factors	Strategy	Strategy Formulation
Strengths (S) + Opportunities (O) **S1:** Women have contributed to the household economy through MSMEs. **S2:** Potential fishery products and coastal resources are available. **S3:** Women have practical experience in processing local products. **O1:** Government support is available for women's empowerment and MSMEs. **O2:** Digital marketing continues to develop.	**SO Strategy (Aggressive)**	**Utilizing the strengths of coastal women and the potential of local resources to expand the development of MSMEs based on the coastal creative economy.** **Strategic programs:** 1. Develop flagship products created by coastal women based on marine products and local wisdom. 2. Establish women's business groups to increase production

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

O3: Demand for local products is increasing.		capacity and strengthen their economic bargaining position. 3. Develop branding and digital marketing for women-led MSME products.4. Build partnerships with the government, higher education institutions, and business organizations.
Weaknesses (W) + Opportunities (O) **W1:** Education and business literacy remain low. **W2:** Financial management and marketing capacity are limited. **W3:** The use of technology remains low. **O1:** Government training programs are available. **O2:** Higher education institutions and business communities provide support. **O3:** Digital technology is increasingly accessible and easier to use.	**WO Strategy (Turnaround)**	**Reducing internal weaknesses by utilizing external opportunities to improve women's business capacity**. **Strategic programs:** 1. Conduct training on financial literacy and MSME management. 2. Provide assistance in the use of digital technology for marketing. 3. Improve skills in product innovation, packaging, and market development. 4. Connect women MSME actors with business financing programs.
Strengths (S) + Threats (T) **S1:** Local raw materials are available. **S2:** Women have experience in production activities.	**ST Strategy (Diversification)**	**Using local strengths to address competition and economic uncertainty.** **Strategic programs:**

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

S3: Coastal communities have supportive social networks. **T1:** Competition among MSME products is increasing. **T2:** Raw material prices are subject to change. **T3:** There is dependence on the coastal sector.		1. Diversify processed products to avoid dependence on a single commodity. 2. Improve product quality through innovation and production standardization. 3. Develop products with distinctive local characteristics to enhance market competitiveness.
Weaknesses (W) + Threats (T) **W1:** Business capital is limited. **W2:** Business administration capacity remains low. **W3:** Women carry a dual burden within the family. **T1:** Market competition is increasing. **T2:** Economic fluctuations occur. **T3:** Changes in the coastal environment may affect business sustainability.	**WT Strategy (Defensive)**	**Minimizing internal weaknesses to reduce the impact of external threats**. **Strategic programs:** 1. Develop a simple business record-keeping system for women MSME actors. 2. Develop group-based enterprises to reduce individual business risks. 3. Encourage diversification of income sources among coastal women's households.

Based on the preceding explanation, the IFAS and EFAS calculations in this study produced the following results: S (Strength) = 1.87, W (Weakness) = 0.66, O (Opportunity) = 1.94, and T (Threat) = 0.86. Accordingly, the matrix position was calculated as follows: X-axis (Internal): S − W = 1.87 − 0.66 = 1.21, and Y-axis (External): O − T = 1.94 − 0.86 = 1.08. The results indicate that the strategic position is located in Quadrant I (SO or Aggressive Strategy), which reflects a condition in which the organization possesses strong internal strengths and substantial external

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

International Journal of Education, Vocational and Social Science
https://e-journal.citakonsultindo.or.id/index.php/IJEVSS
E-ISSN : 2963 4954
IJEVSS

opportunities. Therefore, the appropriate strategy is a growth strategy. Further details are presented in Figure 2.

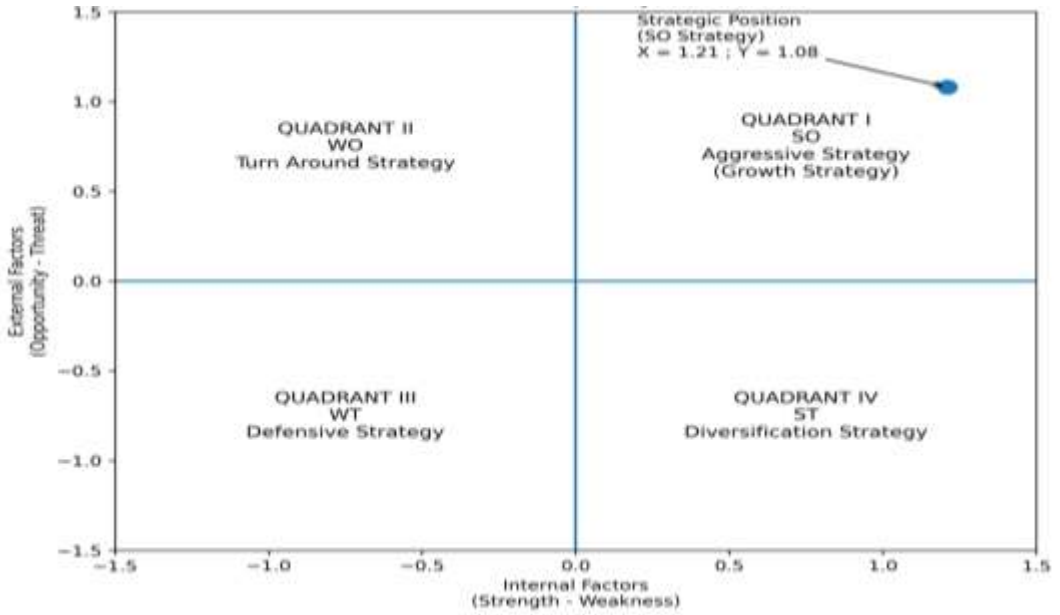


Figure 2. Matrix Graph

The position in Quadrant I indicates that women's empowerment in the management of MSMEs in the coastal communities of Palopo City is in a favorable strategic condition. Coastal women possess social capital in the form of business experience, contributions to household economic activities, and the ability to utilize local coastal resources. At the same time, external opportunities are available, including government support, advances in digital technology, increasing demand for local products, and opportunities to strengthen business networks. Based on this position, the main recommended strategy is the SO (Strength–Opportunity) strategy, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3. SO (Strength–Opportunity) Aggressive Strategy

No.	Strategic Program	Direction of Strengthening	Success Indicator
1	**Development of MSMEs Based on**	Processing fishery products, seaweed, and local	The availability of distinctive products developed by coastal women in Palopo City that are

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

	Local Coastal Potential	commodities into value-added products.	feasible to be promoted as flagship products.
2	**Digitalization of Marketing for Women-Led MSMEs**	Utilizing social media and digital platforms to expand market reach.	Increased capacity of MSME actors in digital branding, promotion, and product communication.
3	**Strengthening Women's Capacity as Entrepreneurs**	Improving business management skills, financial literacy, product innovation, and packaging.	Women MSME actors have more focused, innovative, and competitive business capacities.
4	**Strengthening Institutions and Partnerships**	Building collaboration among local governments, higher education institutions, financial institutions, and MSME communities.	The establishment of partnership networks that support the sustainability of coastal women's MSMEs.

Thus, the results of the SWOT matrix strengthen the argument that the policy direction for empowering coastal women in Palopo City should not only focus on increasing income, but also on transforming women from informal economic actors into independent, productive, and competitive MSME managers (Matovu et al., 2024; Subarsono et al., 2026).

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that coastal women in Palopo City have strategic potential to strengthen household economies through the management of MSMEs based on local resources. However, they continue to face various constraints, including limited education, managerial capacity, access to capital, use of digital technology, and the double burden within the family. The SWOT analysis indicates that the internal and external conditions of women's empowerment are in a favorable position, with an IFAS score of 2.53 and an EFAS score of 2.80. Therefore, the appropriate development strategy is located in Quadrant I through the implementation of the SO (Strength–Opportunity) strategy. This strategy is directed toward the development of flagship products based on coastal potential, the improvement of business management capacity, the digitalization of marketing, and the strengthening of partnership

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

networks with various stakeholders. Thus, the empowerment of coastal women needs to be implemented in an integrated and sustainable manner so that it can transform women from informal business actors into independent, productive, innovative, and competitive MSME managers who contribute to improving household welfare and strengthening the economy of coastal communities.

REFERENCES

Amandaria, R., Darma, R., Tenriawaru, N., Fudjaja, L., Untari, & Akzar, R. (2025). Gender, empowerment, and rural sustainable development: A case study of crab business integration. *Open Agriculture*, *10*(1), 20250416.

Antonio, L. A., Ame, E. C., Ballad, E. L., Ramos-Castro, M., Angeles, I. P., & Libatique-Asprec, M. J. (2025). Gender Participation in the Capture and Marketing Sectors of the Glass Eel Fisheries in Aparri, Cagayan, Philippines. *Philippine Journal of Fisheries*, *32*(1), 56–68. https://doi.org/10.31398/tpjf/32.1.2024-0029

Attas, S. G., Ansoriyah, S., Azmin, G. G., & Adhi, B. P. (2026). The Integration of Local Cultural Character and Digital Transformation of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises for Sustainable Marine Tourism in Panggang Island, Seribu Islands. *Acta Innovations*, 1–16.

Badoc-Gonzales, B. P., Mandigma, M. B. S., & Tan, J. J. (2021). Resilience and sustainability interventions in selected Post-Haiyan Philippines: MSMEs perspective. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, *57*, 102162.

Bibin, M., Nirmasari, D., & Suhendra, S. (2021). Peran perempuan nelayan dalam meningkatkan perekonomian keluarga di kelurahan ponjalae kota palopo. *Jurnal Sains Dan Teknologi Perikanan*, *1*(2), 36–45.

Chaerul Rizky, M., Anwar, Y., & Ardian, N. (2025). The Gendered Dynamics of the Blue Economy: Women's Contribution to Sustainable Development in Coastal Communities. *International Review of Management and Marketing* , *15*(3), 150–163. https://doi.org/10.32479/irmm.18167

Coleman, M., & Glover, D. (2010). *Educational Leadership and Management : Developing Insights and Skills*.

Ferdian, A. (2021). The Existence Of Women In Meeting The Family Economy: The Impact Of The Covid-19 Pandemic. *Zien Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*. https://www.zienjournals.com/index.php/zjssh/article/view/35

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

Matovu, B., Bleischwitz, R., Alkoyak-Yildiz, M., & Arlikatti, S. (2024). Invigorating women's empowerment in marine fishing to promote transformative cultures and narratives for sustainability in the blue economy: A scoping literature review from the Global South. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, *29*(8), 83.

Modiba, F. S., Musasa, G., Matindike, S., Kwanhi, T., Damiyano, D., & Mago, S. (2024). Can the digital economy transform financial inclusion in rural communities? A gendered lens. *Journal of Infrastructure, Policy and Development*, *8*(8), 3756.

Nur, I., & Djaffar, C. (2020). Kesempatan Memperoleh Pendidikan Pada Masyarakat Pesisir Ponjalae, Palopo: Sebuah Analisis Perspektif Gender. *Jurnal Pendidikan Ilmu Sosial*, *30*(2), 109–122.

Nurhuda, N., Sari, I., Jurnal, M. S.-E., & 2023, undefined. (2023). DR Effect of employee Dependency Ratio on Economic Growth in North Luwu DistrictNANo ranking found for "EKALAYA : Jurnal Ekonomi Akuntansi." *Jurnal.Kalimasadagroup.Com*, *1*(1), 1–9. https://doi.org/10.59966/EKALAYA.V1I1.16

Reviana, E., & Subekti, K. V. (2024). Peran perempuan dalam pemberdayaan ekonomi masyarakat melalui UMKM berbasis pengetahuan khas perempuan di wilayah DKI Jakarta. *Jurnal Ilmiah Edunomika*, *8*(2).

Subarsono, A., Rahmawati, I. Z., Laksana, L. U. A., Prabawati, V. D. N., Wessiani, N. A., & Sulistiono, B. (2026). Poverty alleviation for coastal communities through tourism development: a case study of Kulon Progo Regency. *Journal of Policy Research in Tourism, Leisure and Events*, *18*(3), 767–786.

Susilowati, I., & Mafruhah, I. (2023). Women's empowerment to alleviate poverty in coastal zones: a case study of fisherwomen in Pacitan, Indonesia. *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*, *39*(1), 165–179.

Syahza, A., Tampubolon, D., Asmit, B., & Irianti, M. (2025). Poverty alleviation through cross-sectoral approaches: solutions to accelerate coastal community economy. *Cogent Social Sciences*, *11*(1), 2462451.

Walewangko, E. N., Lapian, A. L. C. P., Mandagie, Y., & Sondakh, D. S. I. (2026). SME Digitalization and Marine Ecotourism as Levers for Coastal Community Welfare: The Role of Local Economic Empowerment in North Minahasa Regency, Indonesia. *Tourism and Hospitality*, *7*(1), 26.

Wikansari, R., Kurniawati, R., Prasaja, D., & Helvianto, A. W. (2024). Strategies for developing

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

MSMEs based on the creative economy to enhance local community welfare. *Jurnal Terobosan Peduli Masyarakat (TIRAKAT)*, *1*(4), 231–239.

Copyright at authors some right reserved this work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License