

Collaborative governance in empowering women in coastal areas in Bekasi regency

Susi Dian Rahayu^{ORCID} & Annisa Eka Nurjannah

Ilmu Pemerintahan, Universitas Islam 45, Jalan Cut Mutia Raya No. 83, Margahayu, Bekasi Timur, Margahayu, Bekasi Tim., Kota Bks, Jawa Barat 17113, Indonesia
e-mail: susidianrahayu@gmail.com

Received 28 August 2025
Revised 24 September 2025
Accepted 01 October 2025

ABSTRACT

Collaborative governance is an appropriate concept for building community development through community empowerment. Empowerment activities are a good first step in building a strategy to achieve increased community welfare and the abilities of people who experience inadequate living. Segarajaya Village is a coastal village, and the majority of coastal communities have educational, social, and economic limitations. Women's empowerment increases the skills and strengths that women have so that they can become independent and creative. This study aims to analyze how collaborative governance empowers women in Segarajaya Village through the Seraci batik craftsmen group. The theory used in this research is the collaboration theory from Ansel and Gash, which suggests that there are four indicators that influence the implementation of collaboration: initial conditions, institutional design, facilitative leadership, and collaborative process. This study uses qualitative research methods, with a descriptive approach. The results of this research show that the collaborative process of empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci batik craftsman group in Segarajaya Village has gone quite well, although the implementation of collaborative governance is still not running optimally. Existing collaboration tends to be less flexible, lacks trust, and is dominated by the private sector, which becomes an obstacle to collaboration, resulting in the implementation of collaborative governance not being optimal.

Keywords: collaborative governance, women empowerment, coastal areas

priviet lab.
RESEARCH & PUBLISHING



1. INTRODUCTION

In order to realize the principles of good governance there needs to be a change movement that is structured to achieve the goals to be achieved. One of the new strategies that is present in government today is collaborative governance (Khair, 2025). Collaborative governance is a new strategy in government that involves several stakeholders and government officials to make joint decisions formulated in a forum (Ansell & Gash, 2008). Collaborative governance aims to realize social justice by fulfilling public interest. Collaborative governance is an appropriate concept for building community development through community empowerment. Empowerment activities are a good first step in building a strategy to achieve increased community welfare and the abilities of people who experience inadequate living. The goal of empowerment is important as a form of innovation to implement a movement for change. Because the need for collaboration arises due to community needs and limitations in reaching the system between the parties involved and the stakeholders involved (Mutiarawati & Sudarmo, 2021).

Bekasi Regency is one of the regions that has a coastline and borders directly with the Java Sea. There are several areas in Bekasi Regency that are coastal areas with extremely high poverty rates, one of which is Segarajaya Village (Ismail, 1997). Geographically, Segarajaya Village is classified as a coastal village and falls under the category of underdeveloped villages according to Ministerial Decree No. 126 of 2017 on the Designation of Priority Target Villages for Village Development, Underdeveloped Region Development, and Transmigration, which states that Segara Jaya Village is one of the underdeveloped villages. The factors contributing to this underdevelopment include social factors characteristic of coastal communities, poverty among coastal residents, such as low levels of education, inadequate infrastructure and facilities in coastal areas, and limitations in capital and technology. In addition, it is known that more than 87% of fishermen in coastal areas in more than 30 coastal regions in developing countries earn less than USD 1.90 per day (Teh et al., 2024). In Indonesia, around 68% of people living in coastal areas live below the poverty line (Nugraheni, 2023). The economic vulnerability of coastal communities will then have a more significant impact on women, who face greater socio-economic challenges (Choiruzzad & Sidiq, n.d.). Therefore, empowering coastal women is essential for breaking the cycle of poverty.

Segarajaya Village implements women's empowerment as a community empowerment initiative. Women's empowerment is an effort undertaken by women's groups to enhance the skills and capabilities of women so they can become independent through motivational support provided through training activities and assistance in strengthening business capital to increase women's productivity (Muhamad, 2022). The utilization of Segarajaya Village's potential, packaged as women's empowerment, serves as a means to enhance family economic well-being by leveraging local cultural assets. Segarajaya Village is renowned for its cultural products, particularly its batik. This batik craft is known as Batik Seraci or Betawi. The Batik Seraci craft group is classified as a household or small-scale industry, characterized by distinctive motifs that align with Betawi culture and daily community activities, such as motifs depicting rice field plowing, catfish farming, and motifs featuring the Monas Monument, Ondel-Ondel, and others.

To successfully empower women in coastal areas through the Seraci Batik Crafters group in Segarajaya Village, a cross-sector collaboration was established. This collaborative governance involves several actors, including the village government, Bekasi Regency Cooperative Office, community groups, and the private sector represented by PT. PJB Muara Tawar. The roles of each sector in implementing this collaborative women's empowerment initiative include the Village Government and the Bekasi Regency Cooperative and SME Agency acting as facilitators, the community as empowerment agents, and PT. PJB Muara Tawar is a supporter in facilitating the empowerment process. However, in the implementation of women's empowerment, there are still several challenges, such as many community members not being involved in women's empowerment activities through the Batik Seraci group, inadequate facilities and infrastructure, and insufficient oversight by stakeholders. Based on the background of the issues, this study investigates how the collaborative governance process is implemented in women's empowerment in the coastal areas of Bekasi Regency and the impact felt by the community following the empowerment initiative.

2. METHOD

In this study, the authors used a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach to collect data. Qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behaviors. This means that the technique is carried out in stages to obtain data to find answers to the problems posed. So that the data collected is data in the form of words, sentences, or images (not numbers). These data can be in the form of interview scripts, field notes, photos, videos, personal documents, recordings, or other official documents (Moleong & Edisi, 2004).

The research approach in this study uses a descriptive approach as the main source through the stages of interviews with one of the sources, such as questionnaires, observations, literature studies, or an inductive process. This descriptive approach was chosen by the researcher because the research question was more directed at describing the qualitative type in accordance with the researcher's title. This study aimed to analyze and describe collaborative governance in women's empowerment in the coastal area of Bekasi. This research was conducted by collecting data and information from the Segarajaya Village Administration, Seraci Batik Group, PT.PJB Muara Tawar, and Bekasi Regency Cooperative and SME Office, which served as sources of information for the research focus. The collected data were then processed using data triangulation, a technique in qualitative research used to check or validate the validity of data by comparing data from various sources, techniques, and times. The aim is to ensure that the information obtained is consistent, accurate, and reliable. In this case, the researcher validated the data through interviews with various informants involved in the collaborative governance process of women's empowerment in Segarajaya village.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Collaborative Governance in Women's Empowerment Through the Seraci Batik Crafters Group in Segarajaya Village

Ansel & Gash (2008) define the concept of collaborative governance as a concept that involves institutions related to initiating cooperation and the emergence of ideas or concepts from each institution (stakeholder) in determining or defining goals, evaluating results, causing change, and so on. This is also supported by the opinion of Emerson, Nabatchi & Balogh (Emerson et al., 2012), who state that collaborative governance is the constructive involvement of the community within the boundaries of public institutions, government levels, and the general public, civil society, and the private sector in the process of making public policy decisions, without which the objectives cannot be achieved. Collaborative governance is a concept used to measure cooperation between stakeholders involved in solving problems that cannot be resolved by a single organization. Collaborative governance emphasizes all aspects that have an interest in making policies and agreements together by sharing power to solve various public problems. (Taylor & de Loë, 2012)

Coastal areas are prone to disasters and climate change, making the lives of coastal fishermen uncertain. Women are among those most affected by this problem. Women in coastal areas often experience gender inequality in terms of access to livelihoods and socio-economic opportunities (Pratiwi, 2023). Therefore, collaborative governance is needed to empower women in coastal areas and free them from gender inequality. The implementation of the collaboration process in women's empowerment aims to create independence among women, (Butarbutar et al., 2020) especially fisherwomen in Segarajaya Village, through the Seraci Batik Crafters group. The significance of this empowerment, apart from creating independence among women, is expected to improve their quality of life. Thus, efforts to develop independence and welfare among women can be realized.

Despite the persistent challenges against women in coastal communities, Women can play an important role in improving socio-economic conditions and are at the forefront of protecting their families and communities (Md et al., 2022) Research conducted in the Indian subcontinent, particularly in Bangladesh, revealed that women could not only oversee domestic tasks in the event of a disaster but also

take the required actions or take part in environmental preservation (Khan et al., 2023). Women's empowerment can be achieved if there are actors or communities, especially women, who participate in the process. These two elements are important for conducting empowerment activities. On the one hand, actors are the driving force, and the community (women) is the most important element that is the target of empowerment activities because women's empowerment in coastal areas can help improve the economy by providing maximum guidance and knowledge to realize the capacity of women who have self-confidence by exploring their potential so that they can achieve independence and welfare for women in the village. Furthermore, empowerment also requires stakeholders in empowerment activities, as stakeholders are individuals or groups that support and influence the achievement of empowerment activities (Phillips et al., 2019). Additionally, stakeholders play a role in connect the community (women) to systems and resources that are otherwise inaccessible. In this context, several stakeholders are involved in women's empowerment activities through Batik Seraci. According to Ansell and Gash (Ansell & Gash, 2008). The collaborative governance model has four broad variables: starting conditions, institutional design, facilitative leadership, and collaborative processes.

3.2 Starting Conditions

Initial conditions are one of the main indicators of collaborative governance proposed by Ansell and Gash, which can measure whether collaborative governance carried out by stakeholders is running as desired. The initial conditions in collaboration are the main thing to do because they can be influenced by several phenomena, such as having the same vision and mission to achieve common goals or the initial history of both parties in the collaboration. Apart from that, the initial conditions also explain that the involvement of interested actors can be carried out either directly or indirectly. According to Ansell and Gash (Ansell & Gash, 2008), initial conditions were influenced by the initial history of cooperation and imbalances in power, resources, and knowledge.

The initial conditions for collaborative governance in empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci batik group began with the phenomenon of the Segarajaya Village community, which had low education and economic limitations because the majority of the community worked as farmers and fishermen, so the income generated was uncertain and had an impact on household expenses. On the other hand, economic limitations and low education in women give rise to a lack of self-confidence to develop; as a result, many housewives are unemployed and only rely on their husbands' income. This is the background for the Segarajaya Village Government's awareness of women's empowerment. Therefore, the Segarajaya Village government formed a program to improve the community's economic and social human resources with the potential that exists in Segarajaya Village in the field of culture through Batik Seraci. Subsequently, the Batik Seraci craftsmen group was formed to empower women, especially housewives and women of productive age. According to Dicky Mahendra (2024), the background of collaboration in women's empowerment by the village government is as follows: "The initial conditions in this collaborative phase were influenced by the coastal community's lack of education and unstable income, particularly as many housewives here are still unemployed. The village government then launched a program to help improve the community's economic and social human resources in the field of culture, one of which was batik making, because Segarajaya Village has a superior product, seraci batik. Subsequently, empowerment activities were conducted for housewives around Seraci Batik. However, the batik seraci empowerment program faced budget constraints, which led to private sector involvement. This was then supported by the PT. PJB and developed as a CSR-supported product."

However, in the process of empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci batik craftsman group in Segarajaya Village, the participation of the parties involved is also very much needed. The participation that exists between stakeholders is based on motivation, which causes actors to become involved in the collaboration process. The stakeholders' motivation for this collaboration is to help improve the economy of housewives in Segarajaya Village and preserve cultural values through Betawi Seraci Batik, with a shared vision and goal to be achieved that can increase women's independence and welfare.

3.3 Institutional Design

Institutional design is a process that involves many actors, both government and non-government, who are directly involved in decision-making. This means that this institutional design refers to the basic rules and procedures that regulate clear collaborative governance as well as transparent and fair implementation of the collaboration process (Ansell & Gash, 2008). Apart from that, De Save in Sudarmo (Sudarmo, 2011) also believes that one indicator of the success of collaborative governance is the existence of governance certainty or clarity, which includes clarity on who the actors are involved in collaborative governance, the basic rules that are followed, and how to divide tasks between stakeholders.

Indicators of institutional design in collaborative governance for empowering women in coastal areas carried out through the Seraci Batik Craftsmen Group are one indicator that can influence the course of collaborative governance. To establish collaboration, transparent governance is needed (Hardi, 2020). This will make collaborative governance open to each other so that the stakeholders involved can create trust in each other. At this stage, the collaborative governance process for empowering women in the Seraci Batik Group is carried out using different basic procedures and regulations adapted to the needs of the tasks and functions of each institution. The institutional design related to the basic rules of collaboration for women's empowerment in coastal areas through the Seraci Batik Craftsmen Group is not yet optimal. This is aimed at the fact that there are still no basic rules for collaboration between stakeholders, specifically in women's empowerment activities through the Seraci Batik Craftsmen Group, so it is necessary to create basic rules for collaboration so that there are official regulatory references. However, the Segarajaya Village Government has not carried out its role well because it sees that there is not yet a series of special procedures for the continuity of the collaboration being carried out. The Bekasi Regency Diskopukm implements the rules in accordance with the Regent's Regulation (PERBUP) of Bekasi Regency Number 38 of 2017 concerning the Empowerment of Batik Craftsmen MSMEs, while the private sector is based on an MOU of cooperation approved by the Seraci batik group. Therefore, the rules that are implemented have not yet been realized; there are rules that are mutually agreed upon between stakeholders that are implemented.

Apart from the institutional design related to the issues above, it certainly cannot be separated from the role of stakeholders in determining the distribution of tasks between stakeholders (Phillips et al., 2019). The role of stakeholders is carried out in accordance with the duties and functions of each institution. The role of the Segarajaya village government is to carry out its role, which focuses on facilities and legality, where the facilities in question are to provide a place to carry out empowerment and legality related to business licensing issues whose existence can be recognized. This was stated by Dicky, a village government official, in September 2024: "In this collaborative activity, the village government contributed facilities (premises) and legal support for batik seraci. We also held a training session in 2017, and the implementation will be returned to the community and the batik seraci group."

Meanwhile, the Bekasi Regency Cooperatives and SMEs Service provides facilities for batik-making tools and support in providing marketing, such as exhibitions and festivals. Then, the private party PT. PJB Muara Tawar fulfills its corporate social responsibility (CSR) by providing capital assistance in the form of batik-making facilities, registering copyrights for Seraci batik motifs, building batik wastewater treatment plants, conducting batik training for housewives, and carrying out monitoring and evaluation activities every month.

3.4 Facilitative Leadership

Facilitative leadership is an indicator that can influence collaborative governance. This facilitative leadership can embrace and involve collaborating parties or all stakeholders to contribute and be directly involved so that the collaboration process can run as expected. According to Ansell and Gash (Ansell & Gash, 2008), facilitative leadership is an important factor in the collaboration process. Facilitative leadership is a factor that influences the success of the collaboration process, with the collaboration process as the main element influenced by leadership and institutions in achieving a result. This means

that leadership plays a dominant role in the success of the organization in carrying out empowerment activities, as seen in the performance implemented. Facilitative leadership is a factor that influences the success of the collaboration process, with the collaboration process as the main element that is influenced by leadership and institutions in achieving a result (Fajri et al., 2021). This means that leadership plays a dominant role in the success of the organization in carrying out empowerment activities, as seen in the performance implemented.

The collaborative governance process for empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci batik craftsmen group in Segarajaya Village regarding facilitative leadership has been well-implemented. This is because the presence of collaborative facilitative leadership has shown a good response in carrying out the tasks of each stakeholder. However, in its implementation, facilitative leadership is more dominantly carried out by the PT. PJB Muara Tawar. This is because the most active stakeholder role is carried out by the private sector, as evidenced by assistance, training, exhibitions, evaluation, and monitoring activities, which are only carried out by the company, while the role of the Segarajaya village government and the Bekasi Regency in the activities provided is that there is no follow-up. that are carried out. The activities that have been carried out are based on their main tasks and functions, and the results of the activities that have been carried out, no evaluation or monitoring has been carried out.

3.5 Collaborative Process

The collaboration process is collaborative governance that begins with face-to-face dialogue. According to Ansell and Gash (Ansell & Gash, 2008), communication is an important part of the collaboration process. Face-to-face dialogue is a tool for building commitment and trust in the collaborative process. After conducting good face-to-face dialogue, trust is built, which later influences commitment in the collaboration process. If commitment to the process has occurred, a shared understanding will be formed in problem formulation, identification of values, and a clear vision and mission, so that the final result will answer common problems in achieving joint results, which will determine the results of the collaboration.

The collaborative process of empowering women in coastal areas carried out through the Seraci Batik Craftsmen's Group in Segarajaya Village is systematic because those who prepare the women's empowerment plan through the Seraci Batik Craftsmen's Group are carried out jointly, namely, the Seraci Batik managers as implementers, the government as facilitators and policy makers, and the private sector as a supporter. The implementation is collaborative because it involves the community, especially housewives or women of productive age.

The collaborative process of empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci Batik Crafters Group in Segarajaya Village is systematic because the plan to empower women through the Seraci Batik Crafters Group is developed jointly by the Seraci batik managers as implementers, the government as facilitators and policymakers, and the private sector as a supporter. The implementation is collaborative in nature because it involves the community, especially housewives or women of productive ages.

The collaboration process in collaborative governance is running effectively, as shown by meetings held every year to conduct face-to-face dialogue involving stakeholders directly and informally, which are carried out in collaboration. Formal dialogue is conducted through Village Development Planning Conferences (Musrenbangdes) or corporate social responsibility (CSR) program meetings held by the company. The meeting, which was held between the village government, the private sector, and the Seraci batik management, was held formally or officially by inviting all stakeholders involved in the collaboration. However, this is different from the Bekasi Regency Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Department's definition. The meetings that were held informally were more in the nature of face-to-face dialogue that was carried out informally, such as directly visiting the location of the Seraci batik craftsmen's group. Whether consciously or unconsciously, the stakeholders involved in this collaboration build a sense of trust, commitment to the process, and mutual understanding. In this face-to-face dialogue, the role of the Seraci batik craftsman was not directly involved. This is proven by the lack of involvement in the dialogue process being carried out. In this dialogue, the communication was dominated by the village

government, Department of Cooperatives and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Bekasi Regency, PT. PJB Muara Tawar and Seraci batik management. Waroh (2024), a Seraci Batik artisan, admitted that although face-to-face dialogue between stakeholders had been conducted, it was not regular. According to him, this was an obstacle in the collaboration process.

"If it's a direct dialogue between the village government, the agency, and PT.PJB, they have actually visited the Batik Seraci location directly, but the meetings were not held regularly, only at the beginning. In addition, if there is a meeting from the village, we usually hold it when we receive an official invitation to the village development planning meeting. Meetings with PT. PJB are usually held during CSR program meetings, while meetings with government agencies are usually not held directly, because the agency's task in collaborating with us is only limited to providing guidance and support in promoting Batik Seraci. So, government agencies are not usually involved in direct deliberations." (Waroh, 2024).

In addition, the trust-building that has been carried out has not been achieved well. This can be seen from the trust that is built only in the form of coordination to achieve the work program targets of the actors involved and benefits for each collaborating party. Based on the results of research conducted by stakeholders in empowering women through the Seraci batik group, they have their own way of building trust between each other through communication and openness. Communication and openness can be carried out formally or informally by stakeholders. This can be observed based on the rules established between each stakeholder. Therefore, the form of government collaboration that exists in the Seraci batik group follows the rules established by the respective parties and takes the form of coordination only. Apart from that, dialogue between stakeholders in the formal implementation of empowerment is conducted only once a year.

The interim results obtained from the collaborative process of empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci batik craftsman group in Segarajaya Village have been quite good. Although the implementation of collaborative governance is still not running optimally, women's empowerment has been implemented well and has produced results. This is proven by the women who have been empowered through the Seraci batik craftsmen group, namely, women in Segarajaya Village who have taken part in the training and coaching process in the group. Seraci batik now has insight into preserving its culture and skills. This means that with the skills obtained as a result of empowerment, they are said to be successful, and they, as women who were previously only housewives without having a job and having the skills after going through the process, can open their own business, such as making independent batik production with a name created by themselves, and indirectly sensitizing women to participate in preserving Betawi culture. In addition, it can help increase women's economic income from the sales of seraci batik products that have been produced. This allows them to independently contribute to the household economy. The results of women's empowerment carried out through the Seraci batik craftsmen group show that the aim of empowerment has been achieved, namely, independence in improving their standard of living. Meanwhile, craftsmen can increase their income so they can help their husbands or families meet their living needs, but they do not forget to continue carrying out their roles as wives and mothers. In addition, the empowerment of women in coastal areas has been proven to improve their socio-economic conditions (Simarmata et al., 2023).

On the other hand, the stakeholders involved in this collaboration will indirectly benefit, such as the village government getting additions to the Segarajaya Village profile in the field of culture, and environmental changes in the community, especially housewives around batik seraci, the Bekasi Regency Cooperative and Small and Medium Enterprises Office by being involved in collaboration with the batik seraci artisan group provides outcomes obtained by increasing micro, small and medium enterprises in Bekasi Regency and through empowering batik craftsmen. PJB Muara Tawar, through the collaboration of the Corporate Social Responsibility programme through batik seraci, can support supporting documents for work programmes and boost the company's name in the ministry and company advantages/branding awards for the company, and with this collaboration, Batik Seraci can be better known to many people, as well as the Batik Seraci Group with collaborative governance in addition to having an impact on batik seraci craftsmen, it also provides increased facilities such as Installation of Batik

Wastewater Treatment Installation Legality in the Batik Seraci Group, Copyright Registration of Betawi Batik Motif Design, batik tools such as Canting, Stoves, printing media, and raw materials.

3.6 Challenges of Collaborative Governance in Women's Empowerment in Coastal Areas

The implementation of collaborative governance in women's empowerment through the Seraci batik craftswomen's group in Segarajaya Village has not always run smoothly. Several factors have hindered its optimal implementation, such as the following:

1. Collaboration tends to be inflexible and fixated on the duties and authorities of each institution.

It can be seen that in the collaboration for women's empowerment through the seraci batik craftswomen's group, there are no specific rules for empowerment. Therefore, the duties and authorities of the stakeholders are based on their respective main tasks and functions, which are carried out in accordance with the duties, main tasks, and functions of their respective institutions. The roles of stakeholders tend to overlap, so that coordination and communication between them is limited to carrying out their respective duties, authorities, and activities based on their respective needs, with no activities carried out outside the main duties and functions of each institution. Furthermore, there is no follow-up evaluation between stakeholders to address issues or activities related to women's empowerment through the Seraci batik craftswomen's group, whether it is running smoothly or not.

2. Lack Of Trust Between Stakeholders

Trust between stakeholders is necessary for collaboration, but in the collaboration for women's empowerment through the Seraci batik craftswomen's group in Segarajaya Village, there is a lack of trust between stakeholders. Meetings between stakeholders are only held once a year, or it can be said that there are no regular meetings between stakeholders to discuss the problems and developments faced by the Seraci Batik Crafters. The trust that has been built is only in the form of coordination, with no transparency in the collaboration process between stakeholders. This was conveyed by [Waroh \(2024\)](#), a seraci batik craftsman, who stated that the obstacles arising from women's empowerment collaboration were the lack of trust between stakeholders, namely the absence of specific rules and a regular meeting agenda, resulting in frequent miscommunication in its implementation because communication was most often conducted on a personal basis.

3. More Dominated By the Private Sector

In implementing collaboration for women's empowerment through the Seraci batik craftswomen's group, the role of each stakeholder in empowerment should be carried out together. However, in the implementation of this collaboration, the role of the Bekasi Regency Diskopukm and the Segarajaya Village Government in providing guidance on women's empowerment has not been followed up with monitoring and evaluation activities carried out on activities such as batik training or exhibitions to determine whether the activities are running well or encountering obstacles. Follow-up on the results of empowerment activities is only routinely carried out by PT PJB Muara Tawar through monthly evaluations and monitoring conducted face-to-face or via digital media in accordance with the forms provided by the company in the collaborative activities carried out. Consequently, the most active collaborative activities were conducted by PT. PJB Muara Tawar.

4. Education and work experience Background

One of the obstacles to collaboration and women's empowerment in the coastal areas of Bekasi Regency is the limited educational background and experience of women. Based on the data obtained,

more than 38% of the population in coastal areas do not attend school, 19% of the population in these areas are elementary school graduates, and another 18% are junior high school graduates. This is reflected in Table 1.

Table 1. Population Profile Based on Education in 2025

Education Background	number	Percentage (%)
Primary School Graduate	3.337	19,89%
Junior high school graduate	3.127	18,64%
Senior high school graduate	3.469	20,67%
Diploma	126	1,89%
Bachelor Degree	227	1,35%
Not Attending School	6.492	38,69%
total	16.778	100%

Source: Segarajaya Village Monograph Data 2023

The background of education is one of the determining factors in the success of empowerment because it is related to knowledge and mindset. This is also reinforced by the results of research in the Terengganu Coastal Region, Malaysia, where the educational background of fishermen plays a significant role in the success of empowering the fishing community in Terengganu (Sembok & Ismail, 2022). Additionally, some of the empowered coastal women had no prior experience, so they still needed further empowerment. However, based on the research results, it was found that the collaboration process was not optimal due to limited cross-sector communication.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research in the discussion conducted with the Seraci batik craftsmen group, it can be concluded that collaborative governance in empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci batik craftsmen group in Segarajaya Village runs quite well and gets the results obtained. In the process of collaboration in empowering women in coastal areas through the Seraci batik craftsmen group in Segarajaya Village, they gain insight into knowledge in preserving culture and the skills gained can produce batik independently, especially increasing economic income for Seraci batik craftsmen. The inhibiting factors in empowering women in coastal areas through the seraci batik craftsmen group in Segarajaya Village are more about the collaboration that tends to be less flexible and fixated on the duties and authority of each institution, the lack of trust between stakeholders, the role of the private sector, and the educational and work experience background. The recommendations of this research are as follows: The role of stakeholders in collaboration must be further enhanced; reliance on a single sector is insufficient. In the case of the Seraci Batik Crafters group, empowerment and collaboration must be further enhanced to achieve better results. In particular, the village government and the Bekasi Regency Cooperative and SME Office involved must further monitor and evaluate the results of the empowerment activities to improve the welfare of coastal women. In addition, binding regulations between stakeholders are required so that collaboration runs according to the expected and sustainable corridor.

Ethical Approval

Not Applicable

Informed Consent Statement

Not Applicable

Authors' Contributions

SDR conceptualized the research framework and interpreted the results. AEN assisted with the literature review and supported the final editing process. All authors have reviewed and approved the final version of the manuscript

Disclosure statement

No potential conflict of interest was reported by the author(s).

Data Availability Statement

The data presented in this study are available on request from the corresponding author due to privacy reasons.

Funding

This research received no external funding.

Notes on Contributors

Susi Dian Rahayu

<https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8561-4374>

Susi Dian Rahayu is a lecturer and researcher in the Department of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Islam 45. Her research interests include political science, gender studies, electoral systems, and public policy.

Annisa Eka Nurjannah

Annisa Eka Nurjannah is a researcher and fresh graduated from Department of Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political science, Universitas Islam 45. Her research interests are in SDGs, empowerment, and Public Policy.

REFERENCES

- Ansell, C., & Gash, A. (2008). Collaborative governance in theory and practice. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 18(4), 543–571. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/mum032>
- Butarbutar, D. N. P., Sintani, L., & Harinie, L. T. (2020). Peningkatan kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat pesisir melalui pemberdayaan perempuan. *Journal of Environment and Management*, 1(1), 31–39. <https://doi.org/10.37304>
- Choiruzzad, S. A. B., & Sidiq, M. H. F. (n.d.). *Women Leadership and Its Contribution to Poverty Eradication in Rural Coastal Area*. https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/08/ASCC-RD_Policy-Brief_PA29-2025.pdf
- Emerson, K., Nabatchi, T., & Balogh, S. (2012). An integrative framework for collaborative governance. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 22(1), 1–29. <https://doi.org/10.1093/jopart/mur011>
- Fajri, H., Maani, K. D., Wahyuni, N., & Malau, H. (2021). Collaborative governance sebagai solusi dalam tata kelola pemberdayaan nelayan. *Sosio Informa*, 7(2). <https://doi.org/10.33007/inf.v7i2.2713>
- Hardi, W. (2020). *Collaborative governance dalam perspektif administrasi publik*. https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Collaborative_governance.html?id=I5KwzwEACAAJ&redir_esc=y
- Ismail, Z. (1997). *Kegiatan sosial ekonomi masyarakat dalam pengelolaan wilayah pesisir: studi kasus desa Segara Jaya, Bekasi*. Program Studi Ilmu Lingkungan, Program Pascasarja, Universitas Indonesia. <https://lib.ui.ac.id/file?file=pdf/abstrak-78361.pdf>
- Khair, O. I. (2025). Unsur Good Governance. *Dinamika Kemitraan Sektor Publik*, 25. <https://books.google.co.id/books?hl=en&lr=&id=Nnhreqaqbj&oi=fnd&pg=Pa1&dq>

=Khair,+O.+I.+(2025).+Unsur+Good+Governance.+Dinamika+Kemitraan+Sektor+Publik,+25.&Ots=Ktm3kv18mz&Sig=Akpgycd1mb_Miwq1zz3h_Hgvocm&Redir_Esc=Y#V=Onepage&Q&F=False

- Khan, M. M., Azad, M. A. K., Kamal, A.-H. M., Zahid, D., & Malak, M. A. (2023). Why Is Women's Leadership Important for Enhancing Disaster Resilience to Natural Perturbations?: Important Insights from Coastal Communities of Bangladesh. In *Coastal Disaster Risk Management in Bangladesh* (pp. 153–170). Routledge.
<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003253495-11/women-leadership-important-enhancing-disaster-resilience-natural-perturbations-mohammed-moniruzzaman-khan-abul-kalam-azad-abu-hena-mostofa-kamal-dilara-zahid-md-abdul-malak>
- Md, A., Gomes, C., Dias, J. M., & Cerdà, A. (2022). Exploring gender and climate change nexus, and empowering women in the south western coastal region of Bangladesh for adaptation and mitigation. *Climate*, 10(11), 172. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cli10110172>
- Moleong, L. J., & Edisi, P. (2004). Metodologi penelitian. *Bandung: Penerbit Remaja Rosdakarya*, 3(01).
<https://easypdf.live/downloads/4977224-lexy-j-moleong-metodologi-penelitian-kualitatif>
- Muhamad, R. K. H. (2022). *Pemberdayaan Perempuan Melalui Kelompok Usaha Bersama Siger Bori Dalam Pengembangan Life Skills Di Kelurahan Labuhan Ratu Kecamatan Kedaton Bandar Lampung*. Uin Raden Intan Lampung.
- Mutiawati, T., & Sudarmo, S. (2021). Collaborative governance dalam penanganan rob di Kelurahan Bandengan Kota Pekalongan. *Jurnal Mahasiswa Wacana Publik*, 1(1), 82–98.
<https://doi.org/10.20961/wp.v1i1.50892>
- Nugraheni, S. (2023). *Peluang Ekonomi Desa Pesisir*. Kompas. Id. <https://www.kompas.id/artikel/peluang-ekonomi-desa-pesisir>
- Phillips, R. A., Barney, J. B., Freeman, R. E., & Harrison, J. S. (2019). *Stakeholder theory*.
<https://scholarship.richmond.edu/management-faculty-publications/107/>
- Pratiwi, A. M. (2023). *The climate crisis is making gender inequality in developing coastal communities worse*.
<https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/id/eprint/223771/>
- Sembok, T. M. Z. T., & Ismail, W. A. A. Z. W. (2022). Formal education, work experience and empowerment of the fishing community in Terengganu, Malaysia. *Journal of Nusantara Studies (JONUS)*, 7(1), 366–389. <https://doi.org/10.24200/jonus.vol7iss1pp366-389>
- Simarmata, K., Widhagdha, M. F., Pradipta, G., & Aditya, R. (2023). Realizing gender equality in coastal areas: conservation of critical land and empowerment of women. *Asean Social Work Journal*, 63–73. <https://doi.org/10.58671/aswj.v11i1.40>
- Sudarmo, I. A. P. D. (2011). Perspektif Governance. *Surakarta: SmartMedia*.
- Taylor, B., & de Loë, R. C. (2012). Conceptualizations of local knowledge in collaborative environmental governance. *Geoforum*, 43(6), 1207–1217. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2012.03.007>
- Teh, L. S. L., Teh, L. C. L., Giron-Nava, A., & Sumaila, U. R. (2024). Poverty line income and fisheries subsidies in developing country fishing communities. *Npj Ocean Sustainability*, 3(1), 14.
<https://www.nature.com/articles/s44183-024-00049-7>