

# Performance Evaluation of Fisherman Community Empowerment Policy in Tinambung District, Polewali Mandar Regency.

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## ABSTRACT

Karama Village and Tangnga-Tangnga Village are two coastal areas in Tinambung District that have been touched by the program for the procurement of nylon gill net fishing gear. The program for the procurement of nylon gill net fishing gear is a form of activity carried out by the government in order to empower fishing communities. This study aims to evaluate the output of the nylon gill net fishing equipment procurement program in empowering fishermen in Tinambung District. The author uses one of the indicators of the policy evaluation theory by Howlet and Ramesh, namely Performance Evaluation (evaluation of results). The research method used is qualitative research. Data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. The results showed that the implementation of the nylon gill net fishing gear procurement program carried out by the government had been running optimally, which could be seen by the increasing independence and economy of fishermen. However, due to limited budgets, only fishermen who passed verification were receiving assistance.

**Keywords:** *Performance Evaluation, Fishermen Empowerment, Tinambung District.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Tinambung sub-district is one of thirteen sub-districts in Polewali Mandar Regency, where most of the people depend on marine products. Tinambung sub-district consists of seven villages and one sub-district, of which two villages are coastal areas, namely Karama Village and Tangnga-Tangnga Village. Currently, people living in coastal areas are living in unfavorable conditions, as can be seen from the condition of the living environment/houses that look unkempt, and the number of children who drop out of school. The fishing communities in the villages of Karama and Tangnga-tangnga still live in a poverty line where there are still many fishermen who depend on middlemen and there are still many fishermen who use inappropriate (traditional) fishing gear and there are still many fishermen who need to be empowered, the results obtained are also not optimal.

Based on the Central Statistics Agency for Polewali Mandar Regency in 2020, the current poverty rate for the population of Tinambung sub-district reaches 2,106 people, Family Hope Recipients reach 891 and Rastra recipients reach 1,345 people [1]. With pre-prosperous conditions with all the problems described earlier, in 2016 the Polewali

Mandar Regency Government issued a program for the procurement of nylon gill net fishing gear to help empower coastal communities. This program is stipulated in Regent Regulation No. 29 of 2016 concerning Grants and Social Assistance Sourced from the Polewali Mandar Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget [2].

After this program has been implemented several times, namely in 2016, 2019, and 2020, the researchers will focus on discussing the results obtained and felt by fishermen through the nylon gill net fishing equipment procurement program.

In Tinambung sub-district there are 7 KUB (joint business groups that have received assistance from nylon gill nets. In Tangnga-tangnga village there are 3 and in Karama village there are 2. The rest are freshwater fisherman groups. For 5 years the program for procuring nylon gill net fishing gear has carried out three times. In 2016 Tinambung sub-district received 42 units. Karama village received 21 units which were accepted by the Blue Sea KUB, then Tangnga-Tangnga village also received 21 units which were received by the Ocean Ocean Cooperative.

Based on the description of the background of the problem and various phenomena that occur in the

field, the author is interested in conducting research in Tinambung District, Polewali Mandar Regency regarding the Evaluation of the Results of Empowerment Policies for Fishermen Communities.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Public Policy**

Public policy according to Chandler and Plano in Keban (2008, p.60) is to strategically utilize existing resources for public problems so that they can be resolved [3]. Meanwhile, according to Suwitri in Suaedi and Wardiyanto (2010, p.138), Public policies are some activities that are carried out carefully or become an option to be carried out or not aimed at the state which are in the public interest by considering existing inputs, and suggestions from a person or group of people both within the government or outside the government [4].

### **2.2. Program Evaluation**

Program evaluation is a few of activities carried out in a structured manner in order to see the results of the program. The following are some definitions of the program. In the dictionary (a) program is a plan, (b) program is an activity that is carried out carefully. Implementation of program evaluation is an activity intended to find out how high the level of success of the planned activities is (Suharsimi Arikunto, 1993: 297) [5].

According to Endang Mulyatiningsih (2011: 114-115), program evaluation is implemented with the following objectives: a. Demonstrate an active role in the programs carried out towards the achievement of organizational goals. the output of this evaluation is needed to develop the same program in other locations. b. Making decisions about the sustainability of a program, whether the program needs to be continued, repaired or discontinued. Judging from its purpose, namely wanting to know the condition of something, program evaluation can be said to be a form of research. Evaluative [6].

According to Howlet and Ramesh how the program runs can be seen [7]:

1. Evaluating the effort (program)
2. Evaluate the output of the program
3. Evaluating how adequate the output is with the objectives to be achieved
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of the program.
5. Evaluating the process until the program is formed

### **2.3 The Concept of Community Empowerment**

Conceptually, empowerment comes from the word 'power' which means power or empowerment. Therefore, the main idea of empowerment is related to the concept of power. Power is often associated with our ability to get other people to do what we want, regardless of their wants and interests.

In relation to the concept of community empowerment, many experts have discussed this. One of them is Payne, who argues that empowerment is essentially aimed at helping clients gain the power to make decisions and determine the actions they will take related to themselves, including reducing the effects of personal and social barriers in taking action. This is done through the confidence phase to use the power he has, including through the transfer of power from his environment.

### **2.4 Characteristics and culture of fishing community**

Fisherman is a term for people who work daily to catch fish or other biota that live on the bottom, ponds and surface waters. The waters that become the area of fishing activity can be fresh, brackish or marine waters. In developing countries such as in Southeast Asia or in Africa, there are still many fishermen who use simple equipment to catch fish. Fishermen in developed countries usually use modern equipment and large vessels equipped with advanced technology [8].

In Indonesia, the fishing community is one of the groups of people who are considered absolute poor, even the poorest among the poor. Various studies have also shown that the condition of fishermen, especially small-scale fishers in Indonesia, is at a marginal level.

In simple terms, fishing communities have different characteristics from other communities, including:

- 1) The fishing community is homogeneous in terms of livelihoods, values and culture, as well as in attitudes and behavior.
- 2) Tend to have a hard personality.
- 3) Have a tolerant nature with others.
- 4) Have a relatively high sexual arousal.
- 5) Relationships among members are more intimate and have a high sense of help.
- 6) In speaking, the voice tends to rise.

Fishermen have their own characteristics Fishermen face resources that are still open access. The characteristics of resources like this cause fishermen to have to move around to get maximum

results, thus the element of risk becomes very high. This risky resource condition causes fishermen to have a hard, firm, and open character.

### 3. METHODS

This research is a descriptive research, using a qualitative approach. This is because the researchers obtained an overview of the implementation of the nylon gill net fishing equipment procurement program in the Tinambung District, Polewali Mandar Regency.

The focus of this research is to see/evaluate the implementation of empowerment through a nylon gill net fishing gear program using the theory of Howlett and Ramesh, namely evaluating the efforts of the government, evaluating the output of the program, evaluating the adequacy of output with the initial goal, evaluating the effectiveness of the program and evaluating the process until it is formed. program.

Primary data sources are from the Head of Marine and Fisheries Service of Polewali Mandar Regency, Head of Capture Fisheries Section, Head of PMD Section of Tinambung District, Head of Tangnga-Tangnga Village, Karama Village Officials, 3 fishermen from Karama Village (who have received assistance with nylon gill net fishing gear). ), fishermen from Tangnga-tangnga Village 3 people (who have received assistance with nylon gill net fishing gear).

Data collection techniques in this research include interviews and documentation. The research instrument used in this study was the researcher himself and the interview guide. This study uses Miles and Huberman's data analysis techniques which include data collection, data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions.

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### ***4.1. Evaluation of outputs from the implementation of the nylon gill net catching equipment program in Tinambung District, Polewali Mandar Regency***

The program for the procurement of nylon gill net fishing gear by the Department of Marine Affairs and Fisheries of Polewali Mandar Regency for fishermen in Tinambung District. This shows the differences before and after the provision of fishing gear assistance. This can be seen from the time it takes to find fish. Before the gill net assistance, the time needed to find fish was much more than after the assistance. The time used can be reduced because fishermen do not have to bother fishing again using traditional fishing rods which incidentally require

more time and extra effort. By using a gill net the fish caught can exceed the fish obtained using traditional fishing rods. The stored energy can be used to gather with family. And the cost used for fuel is also reduced because the ship sails not as long as before, so after the assistance the results obtained increase and the time to fish is reduced.

As the problem stated in the background, that there are still fishermen who do not get information regarding the opportunity to get assistance from the Marine and Fisheries Service of Polewali Mandar Regency. This is due to the lack of human resources or employees in the office. So the dissemination of information is limited. The efforts made by the department to disseminate information have been maximized with the limited human resources they have. As stated by the Head of the Marine and Fisheries Service of Polewali Mandar Regency, as follows:

“It's most likely because we lack personnel, so there are still fishermen who don't get information. Or maybe when we got off we didn't have time to meet them, which is clear, we had already visited fishermen from Paku to Tinambung. Or maybe if someone has not received information, it may be an individual, but if the group arrives, God willing, it's only usually when speaking in groups that it depends on the members who were present at the meeting, whether it's the chairman/secretary or ordinary members of the group. Members who were present should have conveyed the information obtained to other group members so that the information or knowledge gained could be spread. Meanwhile, if we hold a meeting, we only invite representatives”.

When it comes to special catches of nylon, fish caught in nets are mostly tuna and fish that are quite large in size. The catch of fishermen themselves is not clearly known, but from the results of interviews with the authors with fishermen, catches using nylon gill nets can reach 50-60 fish in a night. Which is confirmed by the Head of the Marine and Fisheries Service of Polewali Mandar Regency, as follows:

“For direct information from fishermen who went to sea at that time, we never received a report, therefore for the nominal value, we do not know anything. Even though we asked the information we got was also inaccurate because they were not honest with us. ”

The positive results of the efforts of the Polewali Mandar Regency Marine Service in empowering fishing communities were also seen by the officials of

the Tinambung District. As stated by the Head of the Community and Village Empowerment Section of the Tinambung Sub-district Office, Mrs. Nazriah Idroes, as follows:

"The impact of the government program, namely the procurement of nylon gill net fishing gear, has of course greatly shaped fishermen, which means that fishermen using traditional tools to catch fish are now more sophisticated and increase catches which will automatically improve the economy of fishermen and their families"

In the implementation of the gill net fishing gear procurement program which has been implemented three times in the last five years in Karama and Tangnga-tangnga villages. However, the improvement in the fishermen's economy in Tangnga-Tangnga Village looks a little more prominent compared to Karama Village. This is supported by the statement of the Head of Tangnga-tangnga Village, Mr. M. Arsyad, S.E, as follows:

"I see that my community has been very empowered thanks to the help from the government. Even though the government only provides assistance to [there are only a handful of fishermen, with that fishermen are motivated to have tools like those provided by the government]"

According to the village head, after the fishermen received assistance from the government, other communities began to be motivated to have these tools, although initially they were thirsty to borrow money to buy these tools. Thus, on average, fishermen in Tangnga-Tangnga Village can be said to feel the positive impact of the assistance from the government, both fishermen who directly receive assistance or not. Concrete evidence that can be seen is the condition of fishermen's houses which are increasingly livable. This indicates that their economy is more stable.

#### ***4.2. Evaluation of the Sufficiency of the Output with the Purpose of the Implementation of the Nylon Gill Net Catching Equipment Program in Tinambung District, Polewali Mandar Regency***

Basically, the empowerment of fishing communities aims to achieve socio-cultural welfare and this becomes the basis for developing coastal areas. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to support the quality of human resources and the optimal functioning of socio-economic institutions in the lives of citizens. Therefore, planning and measurable goals are needed, the achievements of which are carried out in stages. By paying attention to the ability of

development resources owned by coastal communities.

Tinambung Sub-district fishermen who have received gill nets from the government through a gill net fishing gear procurement program based on the results of interviews with fishermen in Tangnga-tangnga Village who are members of the group that received gill net fishing equipment assistance in 2019 acknowledge the positive impact of government assistance. It was very felt for himself and his family, as stated by Pak Ilham, a fisherman in Tangnga-tangnga Village, as follows:

"Alhamdulillah, with this assistance I feel very helpful because the catch can be more than before. So it can be said that through this assistance we are empowered"

The fishermen who received assistance from nylon gill nets in Karama Village also felt the same way, that with this assistance their economy became more stable. The following is the statement of Mr. Rustam, one of the fishermen in Karama Village, as follows:

"The impact I feel after using gill nets in fishing is that my catch increases"

Based on the results of interviews by researchers with fishermen who have received assistance, namely the weight of assistance from the government, the community at least has hope in making a living. Evidence of achieving the government's target in empowering the community can be indicated by the fact that the community has complied with two indicators, including:

##### ***4.2.1 Economic independence develops, entrepreneurial orientation increases, and self-confidence strengthens.***

The economy of the fishing community in Tinambung District after receiving assistance experienced an increase in catches which automatically made their economy grow, as well as people who had not had the opportunity to receive assistance to become motivated to have gill nets because they were tempted to see the fish results obtained from using gill nets. Indirectly, the community can be more independent because it is motivated by the empowerment program through the procurement of gill net fishing gear carried out by the government. This is supported by the statement of the Head of Tangnga-tangnga Village, Pak Arsyad, S.E, as follows:

"Another impact that I have seen is that fishermen who do not receive assistance are finally motivated to choose proper fishing gear too"

#### 4.2.2. *The value of savings and investment increases*

After the program from the government at least helps the fishing community in increasing savings for themselves and their families. Although not all fishermen are affected by this program, at least those affected claim to be empowered. This indicates that the government's efforts to empower fishermen are going well and in line with expectations. As stated by Mr. Burhan, a fisherman who received assistance from nylon gill nets in 2016. Mr. Burhan is a fisherman in Tangnga-tangnga village as follows:

“Previously there was a nylon gil net, we fished one fish by one and the results were also not much, so after this gill net our catch increased which made the money we get also increase. So the cost to buy food and clothing is met even more. Alhamdulillah, I used it for the Hajj list, while some of my other friends bought a vehicle.”

The government has done its best to empower fishermen. The dissemination of information has been maximized, but there are still people who cannot get information due to the lack of human resources at the Marine and Fisheries Service of Polewali Mandar Regency. And indeed, not all fishermen submit proposals/ask for a limited budget.

“The only obstacle is funding. Whatever is requested from the sub-district or village, if the funding is adequate, InshaAllah, it will be resolved. But if in the end, even though the plan is mature, if there is no funding, it can't be completed. There are several sources of funding such as district budgets, provincial budgets and central funds.”

So it can be seen that based on the opinions of fishermen, it can be concluded that the program for the procurement of nylon gill net fishing gear has been able to increase the fishermen's economy and save money, meaning that the fishing community in Tinambung District has been empowered.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion based on data analysis, conclusions can be drawn showing that:

1. Fishermen in Tinambung District can be said to be prosperous and empowered because they have met two indicators that can mark the success of government programs in empowering the community, namely 1). economic independence develops, entrepreneurial orientation increases, and

self-confidence strengthens, 2). the value of savings and investment increases.

2. All programs established by the government are based on community needs, including the procurement program for nylon gill net fishing gear. Therefore, because the program for the procurement of nylon gill net fishing gear comes from the community, it is very effective and beneficial in increasing the economy.

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