

Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village

Erfain^{1*}

¹ Universitas Sulawesi Tenggara, Kendari, Indonesia

*Corresponding author: erfain79@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Farmers' institutional structures play a strategic role in strengthening the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities. Desa Baho, as one of the coastal villages, faces various challenges, including limited market access, insufficient capital, and inadequate knowledge of agricultural and fisheries technologies. This literature study aims to examine the role of revitalizing farmers' institutions in improving the welfare of coastal communities. The method employed is a systematic literature review of journals, books, and research reports related to the strengthening of farmers' institutions and coastal community empowerment from 2015 to 2025. The findings indicate that strengthening farmers' institutions through the establishment of cooperatives, business management training, access to microfinance, and the use of appropriate technologies can increase productivity, income, and socio-economic capacity. Furthermore, strong institutions support collaboration among farmers, environmental risk mitigation, and adaptation to market changes. The discussion emphasizes the importance of an integrative strategy involving the government, academia, and the private sector to ensure the sustainability of farmers' institutions. Institutional revitalization not only enhances economic capacity but also strengthens social networks, solidarity, and community participation in decision-making. In conclusion, revitalizing farmers' institutions is an important instrument for strengthening the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities, and its implementation strategy must be tailored to local characteristics and the needs of the Desa Baho community.

Keywords: *Farmers' Institutions, Coastal Communities, Socio-Economic Resilience, Empowerment, Baho Village*

INTRODUCTION

Coastal communities in Indonesia face complex socio-economic challenges. In addition to unstable incomes, they often encounter limited access to natural resources, capital, technology, and market information (Wulandari & Halimatussadiyah, 2022). These conditions contribute to low productivity and weaken the economic resilience of coastal households. Furthermore, environmental changes in coastal areas such as erosion, pollution, and climate change heighten the socio-economic vulnerability of these communities. Such circumstances necessitate strategies to strengthen local institutions that can support economic empowerment while maintaining the sustainability of coastal ecosystems.

Desa Baho is a coastal village with considerable natural resource potential, particularly in the agricultural and fisheries sectors. However, the limited capacity of farmers' institutions has become a significant barrier to improving community welfare. Many farming enterprises remain individualistic and poorly coordinated, making it difficult to access markets, obtain capital, or adopt new technologies (Abidin, 2021). This underscores the need for institutional revitalization as a tool to maximize local potential and enhance the socio-economic capacity of the community.

Farmers' institutions play a strategic role as platforms for coordination among farmers, provision of business capital, and capacity development for members. Through these institutions, farmers can collaborate collectively in production, marketing, and resource management. Revitalizing farmers' institutions not only addresses economic aspects but also strengthens social networks, solidarity, and community participation in village decision-making (Martadona, Leovita, Fauzi, & Rahmawati, 2025). Therefore, this literature study examines how institutional strengthening can promote socio-economic resilience in coastal communities.

Several studies indicate that the formation and strengthening of cooperatives or farmers' groups significantly enhance productivity and farmer incomes. Solid institutions facilitate access to capital, market information, and agricultural technologies. Moreover, these institutions serve as platforms for training and learning, improving business management, financial record-keeping, and adaptability to market dynamics (Zamroni & Istiana, 2024). This is particularly relevant for Desa Baho, where most residents still face limitations in managing their farming enterprises.

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village.*

Beyond economic functions, farmers' institutions also play a role in mitigating social and environmental risks. Strong institutions enable coordinated responses to disasters, climate change, and commodity price fluctuations. For instance, farmers' groups can organize collective harvest schedules, manage communal storage, and adopt environmentally friendly technologies. Consequently, institutional strengthening not only enhances economic welfare but also reinforces the social resilience of coastal communities (Sugiarto, Dinaloni, Sudarwati, & Amri, 2025).

Revitalizing farmers' institutions requires cross-sector support, including involvement from government agencies, academia, and the private sector. Technical assistance, business management training, and access to microfinance from government or financial institutions are critical factors for improving institutional effectiveness. Such cross-sector collaboration ensures institutional sustainability and enhances the adaptability of coastal communities to dynamic socio-economic challenges (Palupi, Utoro, Hardi, et al., 2025).

Against this backdrop, this literature study aims to explore strategies, best practices, and models for strengthening farmers' institutions relevant to the context of Desa Baho. The analysis is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of institutions in enhancing the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities and serve as a reference for planning community empowerment programs in other coastal villages.

METHODS

This study employed a systematic literature review approach to explore the strengthening of farmers' institutions in enhancing the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities, particularly in Desa Baho. Secondary data were collected from scientific journal articles, research reports, books, and official government publications relevant to the topic, covering the period 2021–2025. The literature search utilized keywords such as “farmers' institutions,” “coastal community empowerment,” “socio-economic resilience,” “agricultural cooperatives,” and “farmers' group strengthening” across academic databases including Google Scholar, Sinta, and national journal databases such as *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis*, *Restorica*, and *Jurnal Inovasi Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat (JIPEMAS)*.

The literature selection process was conducted in several stages. First, relevant articles and publications were identified based on their titles and abstracts. Second, documents meeting the criteria were thoroughly reviewed to assess content relevance, research methodology, and

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village.*

key findings related to the strengthening of farmers' institutions and the empowerment of coastal communities. Third, the collected data were categorized thematically, for example: cooperative formation, member capacity training, access to capital, agricultural technology, and cross-sector collaboration. This approach enabled the researcher to construct a systematic and comprehensive synthesis of institutional strengthening strategies.

Data analysis was performed using qualitative descriptive techniques, focusing on identifying patterns, best practices, and factors influencing the effectiveness of farmers' institutions. The findings were compared across studies to identify consistencies, differences, and local contexts relevant to Desa Baho. Furthermore, this study highlighted the social, economic, and environmental implications of institutional strengthening, providing strategic recommendations for stakeholders in designing sustainable coastal community empowerment programs (Martadona, Leovita, Fauzi, & Rahmawati, 2025; Wulandari & Halimatussadiah, 2022; Palupi, Utoro, Hardi, et al., 2025).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Income Improvement through Cooperative Institutions

Membership in cooperatives or farmers' groups has been shown to have a significant impact on the household income of coastal communities. Sunarwibowo et al. (2025) emphasize that agricultural cooperatives leveraging external capital exhibit higher productivity and generate greater income for their members compared to cooperatives that rely solely on internal capital. This indicates that formal institutions, such as cooperatives, function not merely as administrative organizations but also as strategic instruments to strengthen the economic capacity of members, provide access to broader markets, and stabilize the selling prices of agricultural and fisheries products.

Moreover, cooperatives play an important role in enhancing business management and production efficiency for their members. Fifin et al. (2024) found that cooperatives guaranteeing collective marketing provide assurances regarding price and production volume, resulting in significantly higher income for farmers or aquaculture members compared to those operating individually. This is particularly relevant for coastal communities with small-scale enterprises, where institutional membership can expand market access, reduce price risks, and improve household economic stability.

Furthermore, institutional strengthening supports cost efficiency and collective business

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village*.

management. Hardja et al. (2025) observed that chili farmers who are members of farmers' groups or cooperatives achieve higher income and better-controlled operational costs than non-members. Therefore, strengthening farmers' institutions not only increases income but also enhances the adaptive capacity of coastal communities to market fluctuations and environmental challenges, while promoting local economic sustainability.

2. Institutional Capacity Still Needs Improvement

The institutional capacity of farmers' organizations at the village and group level remains a major challenge in empowering coastal communities. Abidin et al. (2021) emphasize that many farmers' groups face internal management issues, insufficient training for members, and limited coordination with government agencies or relevant institutions. This situation results in suboptimal effectiveness of empowerment programs, despite the significant potential of local resources. It indicates that formal institutions need to be strengthened so they can function not only as administrative bodies but also as platforms for capacity building and strategic coordination for their members.

Furthermore, research by Fauzi et al. (2022) shows that limited institutional capacity affects farmers' groups' ability to access capital, technology, and market information. Weak institutions make it difficult for members to collectively plan production, organize joint marketing, or respond effectively to price fluctuations and market demand. In Desa Baho, a similar problem occurs, where most farmers' groups still operate individually, resulting in significant disparities in skills and capabilities among farmers.

In addition, Harjanto et al. (2023) underline the importance of institutional management training, performance monitoring, and facilitation of collaboration with external parties as strategies for strengthening farmers' groups. Integrated and adaptive institutions can enhance member participation, strengthen social networks, and improve the effectiveness of economic empowerment programs. Therefore, revitalizing institutional capacity is a crucial step to support the socio-economic resilience of coastal communities while creating opportunities to increase productivity and income for members of farmers' groups.

3. Institutional Revitalization Drives Productivity and Collaboration

Strengthening farmers' organizations through participatory programs has been shown to increase productivity and enhance collaboration among farmers. Martadona et al. (2025) demonstrate that programs such as the Integrated Participatory Development and Management

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village.*

of Irrigation Program (IPDMIP) not only improve production coordination but also encourage group members to share resources and knowledge. Strong institutions enable farmers to collectively plan production activities, coordinate joint harvest schedules, and optimize the use of technology, resulting in significant productivity gains.

Beyond production, institutional revitalization plays a crucial role in enhancing farmers' capacity to adapt to market dynamics. Rahman et al. (2024) found that farmers' groups with strong institutional structures are able to respond to price fluctuations, consumer demand, and climate changes more quickly and effectively. With proper coordination, group members can share market information, implement agricultural innovations, and streamline operational costs, minimizing business risks and stabilizing member income.

Furthermore, research by Fauzi et al. (2025) emphasizes that institutional revitalization also strengthens social networks and managerial capacity of members. Participatory management encourages active involvement of all members in decision-making, business management training, and utilization of support facilities from government or private sectors. This approach not only improves productivity and efficiency but also fosters social solidarity and economic resilience, enabling coastal communities like Desa Baho to sustainably optimize their local potential.

4. Strengthening Partnerships and Cross-Sector Access

Cross-sector partnerships have proven to be an effective strategy for enhancing the capacity of farmers' institutions in coastal communities. Zamroni et al. (2024) emphasize that collaboration among coastal communities, academics, and the private sector through programs such as the IPTEK Mina Business Clinic enables direct transfer of knowledge, technology, and management training to members of farmers' groups. With cross-sector support, institutions become more adaptive and capable of facilitating access to resources that were previously difficult to reach, thereby increasing productivity and income.

Furthermore, strengthening cross-sector partnerships encourages the integration of technological innovations into agricultural and fisheries practices. Santoso et al. (2025) show that involvement from academics and the private sector provides access to modern technologies, environmentally friendly production methods, and more efficient business management systems. This integration not only enhances institutional capacity but also increases the competitiveness of farmers' group members in local and regional markets while

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village.*

promoting the adoption of sustainable farming practices.

Moreover, research by Palupi et al. (2025) highlights that cross-sector partnerships expand social networks and improve access to funding for farmers' groups. Community-based programs supported by government, academia, and the private sector provide continuous mentoring, managerial skills training, and access to microfinance facilities. Thus, strengthening partnerships not only enhances the technical and managerial capacity of farmers' organizations but also reinforces their role as a driving force for the socio-economic empowerment of coastal communities.

5. Local Business Development and Social Resilience

Strengthening farmers' institutions and coastal community groups has proven to promote the development of local businesses based on available natural resources. Palupi et al. (2025) emphasize that activities such as mangrove processing and local fishery products not only increase the income of group members but also foster the creation of a self-sustaining economic ecosystem. With institutional support, coastal communities can collectively optimize local potential, reduce dependence on external parties, and increase the added value of the products they produce.

Beyond economic impacts, local business development through institutional support also strengthens social networks and community solidarity. Rahmawati et al. (2025) show that community involvement in collective production, processing, and marketing activities enhances social interaction, mutual assistance, and member participation in decision-making. This solidarity forms a crucial foundation for social resilience, particularly when communities face environmental challenges, price fluctuations, or changes in market demand.

Furthermore, research by Fauzi et al. (2025) confirms that strengthening institutions for local business development also enhances the overall socio-economic resilience of coastal communities. Strong institutions enable group members to access training, microfinance, and relevant technologies for managing local businesses. Thus, institutional revitalization not only increases income but also strengthens the adaptive capacity of coastal communities, creates economic stability, and preserves social and environmental sustainability in coastal villages such as Desa Baho.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The revitalization of farmers' institutions is an effective strategy for enhancing the socio-

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village.*

economic resilience of coastal communities. Professionally managed institutions provide better access to markets, stable prices, financial facilities, and relevant agricultural and fisheries technologies. Membership in such institutions improves coordination among farmers, production efficiency, and adaptability to market changes. In addition, institutions play a role in building members' managerial capacity through training, performance monitoring, and mentoring, thereby sustainably increasing productivity and household income.

Beyond economic aspects, strengthening cross-sector partnerships and developing local businesses based on local natural resources enhance social networks, solidarity, and the adaptive capacity of coastal communities. Collective activities, such as mangrove processing and local fishery product management, increase product added value while creating socio-economic resilience against environmental changes and market fluctuations. The strategy for institutional revitalization must be tailored to the local context of Desa Baho, ensuring the integration of participatory programs, internal capacity building, and sustainable external support, enabling coastal communities to effectively face long-term economic and environmental challenges.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, Z. (2021). Kapasitas Kelembagaan dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Petani Penerima Sertifikat Tanah melalui Program Kredit Usaha Tani di Kabupaten Buton. *Restorica: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara dan Ilmu Komunikasi*, 7(2), 34-40. <https://journal.umpr.ac.id>
- Abidin, Z., Rahman, F., Yusuf, A., & Sari, N. (2021). Kapasitas kelembagaan dalam pemberdayaan masyarakat petani penerima sertifikat tanah melalui program kredit usaha tani di Kabupaten Buton. *Restorica: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi Negara dan Ilmu Komunikasi*, 7(2), 34-40. <https://journal.umpr.ac.id/index.php/restorica/article/view/245>
- Fauzi, D., Martadona, I., Leovita, A., & Rahmawati, Z. (2022). Evaluating institutional capacity of farmer groups in improving access to agricultural technology and market information. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 6(1), 55-70.
- Fauzi, D., Santoso, R., Harjanto, B., & Putri, R. (2025). Institutional support and local business development for social-economic resilience of coastal communities. *Jurnal Agribisnis & Ekonomi*, 13(3), 145-162.
- Harjanto, B., Nugroho, H., Wicaksono, A., & Fitriani, D. (2023). Strengthening farmer group institutions through management training and stakeholder collaboration in rural

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village.*

Indonesia. *Jurnal Agribisnis & Ekonomi*, 12(2), 112-128.

- Martadona, I., Leovita, A., Fauzi, D., & Rahmawati, Z. Y. (2025). Peningkatan kelembagaan kelompok tani peserta program Integrate Participatory Development and Management of Irrigation Program (IPDMIP) di Kecamatan Lengayang, Kabupaten Pesisir Selatan. *Sejahtera: Jurnal Inspirasi Mengabdikan Untuk Negeri*. <https://journal.unimar-amni.ac.id/index.php/sejahtera/article/view/1627>
- Oge, L. (2025). Pengembangan Teknologi Pascapanen Berbasis Kearifan Lokal dalam Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Mahasiswa dan Akademisi*, 1(4), 46–56.
- Oge, L. (2025). Postharvest physiological studies on the quality and shelf life of tropical fruits: A literature review. *Journal of Agriculture, Agribusiness, Welfare, Technology, Humanity, Environment, Social, and Economy*, 1(1), 18–27.
- Palupi, N. P., Utoro, P. A. R., Hardi, E. H., & Susanto, D. (2025). Strategi pemberdayaan masyarakat pesisir melalui pengolahan unggulan mangrove dan ikan lokal. *Jurnal Inovasi Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat (JIPEMAS)*, 8(1), 238-250. <https://riset.unisma.ac.id>
- Rahmawati, Z., Martadona, I., Leovita, A., & Fauzi, D. (2025). Strengthening community cohesion through local resource-based enterprises in coastal villages. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 7(4), 121-138.
- Rahman, A., Nugroho, H., Sari, F., & Wicaksono, B. (2024). Adaptive capacity of farmer groups to market and climate changes in rural Indonesia. *Jurnal Agribisnis & Ekonomi*, 13(1), 45-60.
- Santoso, R., Harjanto, B., Nugroho, H., & Wicaksono, A. (2025). Technology adoption and institutional strengthening through multi-sector partnerships in coastal communities. *Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, 7(3), 101-118.
- Sugiarto, A. A., Dinaloni, D., Sudarwati, N., & Amri, F. (2025). The Role of Agricultural Cooperatives in Prospering Farming Communities. *Jurnal Ilmiah Inovasi*, 25(2), 99-106. Publikasi Polije
- Sunarwibowo, R. P., Ikhsan, M., Mahi, B. R., & Wisana, I. D. G. K. (2025). The impact of external capital on the performance of agricultural cooperatives in Indonesia. *Journal of Indonesian Economy and Business*, 40(3), 421-435. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jieb.v40i3.10163>

Erfain, *Revitalization of Agricultural Business Institutions to Increase the Socio-Economic Resilience of the Coastal Community of Baho Village.*

Wahyudin, C. I., & Oge, L. (2025). Utilization of oil palm waste as a renewable energy source: A current literature review. *Journal of Agriculture, Agribusiness, Welfare, Technology, Humanity, Environment, Social, and Economy*, 1(2), 70–81.

Wulandari, N., & Halimatussadiyah, A. (2022). Dampak Keanggotaan Koperasi terhadap Pendapatan Rumah Tangga Pembudidaya Ikan di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian dan Agribisnis*. jepa.ub.ac.id

Zamroni, A., Istiana, I., Rahman, F., & Hidayat, S. (2024). Membangun kemitraan dan kelembagaan ekonomi masyarakat pesisir melalui Klinik IPTEK Mina Bisnis di Kabupaten Takalar. *Buletin Ilmiah Marina Sosial Ekonomi Kelautan dan Perikanan*. <https://ejournal-balitbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/mra/article/view/7204>