In the process of empowerment, the role of the change agent was very important. Empowerment, in this case, was performed through the mentoring process conducted by village and sub-district mentors as well as coaching process undertaken by the district and provincial social coaches. Based on the research findings, the role of change agent was to be a facilitator in the process of group formation, motivating KUBE FM members to energize them in carrying out group tasks, providing moral support through words or attitudes and behaviors, utilizing resources and member skills, organizing members to take actions that lead to the achievement of group goals. Furthermore, communicate intensively with members, provide necessary information and collaborate with others who could trigger the development of KUBE FM. In other words, mentors and coaches have performed various roles as change agent namely facilitative, educative and representative roles. The things that had been done by the mentors on developed KUBE FM were in accordance with the opinion of Ife (2002) and Hogan (2000). In the process of empowerment through this group, the first thing done by the mentors were setting goals. Thus all group activities were directed to achieve goals. The mentors also dialogue with involving empathy (active learning) and provide support and motivation (personal supporter). Empowerment is also an interactive process, whereby a less powerful person sets goals individually to improve power, takes action directed towards achieving that goal, and reflects the impact of an action, rests on growing confidence and uses knowledge and skills to achieve goals (Hogan, 2000; Cattaneo and Chapman, 2010). In the context of empowerment through KUBE FM then the interactive process was the interaction between members and mentors that were intertwined in the process of mentoring and coaching KUBE FM. In this process, the mentors treated the client (the poor) with all their limitations, as a person who capable to act and to improve his social functioning. Referring to the opinion of Chattanooga and Chapman (2010), based on the results of the research it could be concluded that the empowerment process begins with a commitment to empower poor communities in this case through KUBE FM (define or redefine meaningful goals and objectives). In order to realize these objectives, various actions were taken such as recruit and select candidates, facilitate the groups, and carry out actions toward goal achievement. In order to implement the empowerment process, the mentors monitor as well as evaluate group development (observe and reflect on the impact of actions in relation to goal achievement). The empowerment process rests on the self-efficacy of KUBE FM members, in this case providing support or motivation, improving their knowledge through socialization and by providing various knowledge and information needed. In addition, by improving their skills and competence through training, resource utilization, cooperation and direct business development. At each stage, the roles of the mentors were very important. Viewed from the perspective of group empowerment, on the developed KUBE FM, the process of mentoring and coaching which had been performed had a positive impact. In this case, especially the mentoring process that had been implemented by the village mentors, who actively provide various guidance, information, and motivation so that KUBE FM develop as expected. Social implications had been marked by an increasing sense of solidarity among group members. This was because balanced working distribution had motivated them to cooperate well in carrying out activities and running their group business. Good cooperation between the head and group members makes the relationship between them become harmonious. There was also an increasing awareness among members about the importance of education. Growing business of the developed KUBE FM had motivated members to send their children to school. The Economic implication could be seen as their business had grown. There was an increased income among the group members, which means there was an improvement in their families welfare. The development of their business had encouraged them to diversify the group's business. In other words, the business motivation of the members had enhanced as well. Group management had also functioned well. In this case, the head, secretary, and treasurer had been able to carry out their duties properly. Judging from the group dynamics, on the developed KUBE FM, the relationships among the members are more harmonious. This condition had motivated the members to participate actively in every activity and in running the group business. Thus it could be said that the developed KUBE FM become more solid and more dynamic as well compared to the less developed KUBE FM.