



The Strengthening of Fisherwomen Livelihoods in Benan Island Village Through Village Tourism Institutions

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the involvement of fisherwomen in managing tourism villages and the relationship between actors involved in tourism management. The researcher chose Benan Island as the research location, one of the small islands in Lingga Regency, Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, and the interpretation of the results of data analysis uses spidergram images according to the priority scale. Data collection uses the method of study documentation, observation, Focus Group Discussion, and in-depth interviews. The study results show that fisherwomen's level of involvement in village tourism management still needs to be higher. The management of tourism in the village has a top-down pattern. Namely, the district government assigns village tourism management personnel. Such a management system makes it difficult for the women's community to participate actively.

Keywords: Livelihood; Fisherwomen; Village Tourism Institutions; Benan Island

1. Introduction

Indonesia has great potential for developing ecotourism with a wealth of natural and cultural environmental resources spread over 17,475 small islands, so it has the potential to reduce the problem of poverty in coastal areas (Suyadi et al., 2021; Tegar & Saut Gurning, 2018). Utilizing small islands in new ecotourism areas has a more excellent opportunity with the law regulating it (Republik Indonesia, 2007). Moreover, it is also supported by the government's incredible attention to the maritime sector (Snyman, 2014). Likewise, the Riau Islands Province has potential for tourism development because of its strategic location close to neighboring countries (Malaysia and Singapore) with thousands of islands (2.408 islands) and 95 percent of the ocean. Riau Islands could become the center of Indonesia's economic growth. Its position is very strategic and right on the trajectory of the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lane/ALKI I and international trade routes. However, the socio-economic conditions of the people of small and front islands, which are tourist destinations, have yet to show significant progress due to the development of tourism in the region (Khodijah, 2016). Therefore, sustainable ecotourism in coastal areas is important (Pigawati, 2005; Snyman, 2014) through a multidimensional social, economic, and environmental study.

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Tourism is one of the crucial factors driving world trade, prosperity, and poverty alleviation. UNWTO estimates that the contribution of tourism to employment reaches 6-7% of all employees worldwide. Tourism can also help poor women break the cycle of poverty through formal and informal work, entrepreneurship, training, and community improvement. Gender equality and women's empowerment are fundamental components of community justice, and tourism can provide avenues for empowerment. Thus, women's participation in tourism is essential to building a strong economy. Therefore, sustainable tourism needs to be integrated with policies, initiatives, projects, and research to strengthen the role of tourism as a tool for sustainable development and poverty alleviation (Firdaus & Tutri, 2017; Patrick, 2018; UNWTO, 2019). To this day, socio-economic disparities are still a big problem in Indonesia, such as uneven development in coastal villages on small islands. Based on its geoeconomic potential and natural resources, it is not appropriate for Riau Islands to have disadvantaged areas and poor people ($\pm 7.1\%$). Therefore, proper area development is needed to optimize the economic value of the resources owned and the added value of coastal areas and small islands. One of the essential factors for the socio-economic structure of the community is increasing the involvement (Lee, 2018) of the entire community in ecotourism activities (Firdaus & Tutri, 2017; Snyman, 2014) especially the women's fishing community, which has often been neglected (Khodijah, 2016).

The number of female and male residents in coastal villages and small islands is balanced, or 50%. This high number of female residents needs special attention to know their role in developing marine tourism in coastal villages (Ismail & Habibah, 2020); Community-based ecotourism has the potential to be a compelling model of sustainable tourism where the often contradictory goals of economic livelihood, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation become peaceful. However, if ecotourism research remains unaware mainly of gender as an analytical category, its contribution to tourism and sustainable development is likely to be limited. Ultimately, research that supports the development of more gender-aware ecotourism is urgently needed (Drumm, Moore, Soles, Patterson, & Terborgh, 2004). Ecofeminism can be a way for feminism and the environment to complement each other to increase equitable distribution in environmental policy. The power of ecofeminism lies in forcing policymakers to take responsibility and adopt a more rigorous analysis of distribution, which can lead to a more equitable and sustainable future (Lee, 2018). So far, community support for women working in the tourism sector must be improved and meet women's expectations. Even though women's empowerment positively impacts tourism development, the direct impact must be significant (Elshaer, Moustafa, Sobaih, Aliedan, & Azazz, 2021). Even if they are involved in the tourism workforce sector, women are underrepresented in their management or board of directors and generally in the lowest position. Women must gather in an association to become agents of change (Freund & Hernandez-Maskivker, 2021)

There is a gender difference in non-agricultural employment opportunities in tourist villages; 1) 63.7% of the small industry sector that produces souvenirs to supply tourism businesses is filled by men (Ismail, 2020); 2) Gender differences in wages (Wirartha, 2000); 3) Differences in the division of labor (Umiarti, 2014). So that, to increase the involvement of women in productive ecotourism activities in rural areas, it is necessary first to map out the socio-economic conditions of the village community, the relations between the actors involved, and the role of institutions in the village in developing ecotourism in the village. The term "institution" includes a variety of organizations, policies, and processes that can influence the choices households to make to use their assets, as well as the types and amounts of assets they have access to (Waladt, 2019) and institutional formation need to pay attention to regional specifications (Abakerli, 2001). Then the existence of an institution can be characterized by three things, namely the limits of authority, the rules of representation, and the rules of the institution's game (Nasution, Sastrawidjaja, Tri Hartono, Mursidin, & Priyatna, 2007). Village institutional strengthening can support realizing sustainable livelihoods for local communities through empowerment efforts. Livelihoods are the

means that households use to achieve that welfare and how to support it (Fischer & Chhatre, 2015). Women have an essential role in tourism and contribute to increasing their income (Subekti, 2017); However, the involvement of women, especially in coastal areas, in tourism management organizations still needs to be more profound (Yuanita & Gutama, 2020). The tourism sector can be a tool to promote gender equality by increasing women's empowerment in planning and implementing tourism management. However, it will affect how policymakers and tourism planners carry out policies (Elshaer et al., 2021).

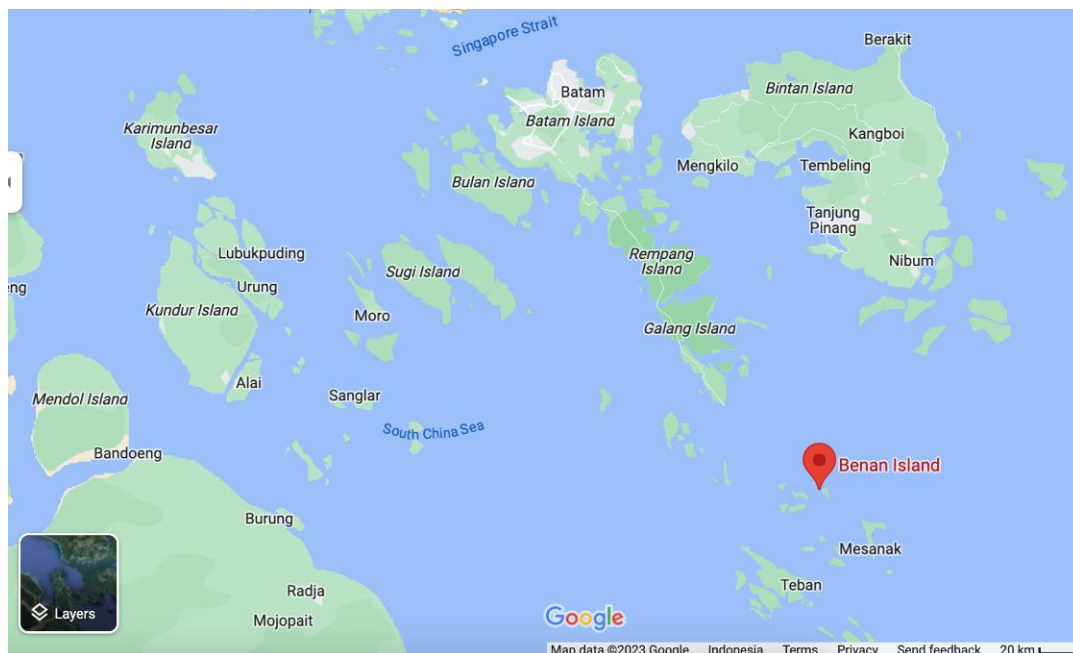
This study starts by analyzing the socio-economic characteristics of the fishing women community, the relations of actors involved in tourism management, and the role of tourism institutions in increasing the economic activities of women fishermen in the village. The research variables aim to answer the main research questions; What are the efforts to strengthen tourism institutions in villages to improve the livelihoods of fisherwomen?

2. Method

2.1. Research Location and Time

This research was conducted from May to October 2018 in Pulau Benan Village (see figure 1), one of the famous Riau Islands tourist destinations, and based on Law no. 1 of 2014, includes the category of small islands. Benan Island is located in Katang Bidare District, Lingga Regency, Riau Archipelago Province. The existence of Benan Island is close to Tanjungpinang City (Bintan Island) and Batam City (Batam Island). The travel time to this island from Tanjungpinang City is approximately one hour away by ferry. This island has a strategic location in the Riau Archipelago Province, close to several neighboring countries such as Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Figure 1. Map of Benan Island, Lingga Regency, Riau Islands



Source: Google Map, 2023

Benan Island has diverse tourism potential, so many foreign tourists visit it, such as 1) the beauty of the stilt houses that line the island. Rows of houses on stilts along the coast that surrounds this island are an interesting sight. This stilt house is made of quality wood from the Lingga forest, so the building looks sturdy and tens of years old; 2) Stunning beach views, white sand, and stretching around the island. Along the coast, we can see clear blue water and waving

palm tree leaves lined up along the beach so that tourists can enjoy the panoramic view of the beach; 3) The beauty of the underwater world, which has a diversity of coral reefs and colorful coral fish. This underwater beauty attracts tourists who visit for diving and snorkeling; 4) unique and exciting local culture. On Benan Island, we can witness a powerful friendship between Malay and Chinese tribes, unique community life activities focusing on marine resources, and friendly and polite residents so that tourists who visit and mingle easily. Every visiting tourist is presented with traditional dances such as 'dangkong' dancing; 5) Processed marine products, here, we can buy souvenirs from anchovies, fish crackers, virgin oil, and 'gamat oil.' These products are processed by the local community from fishing and marine cultivation.

2.2. Research Design and Data Analysis

This study uses a qualitative research approach. Methods of data collection using the method of study documentation, observation, Focus Group Discussion, and in-depth interviews. Documentation study to complement the data generated from the interviews (Hardani et al., 2020; Macdonald & Headlam, 2008; Moleong, 2007).

Observation aims to observe the subject in actual conditions in the field to see firsthand the behavior related to the phenomenon under study; The focus of the discussion group is to obtain information and data on the participants who attended. The stakeholders in this FGD comprised 30 participants (table 1). In-depth interviews with key informants to confirm the data from the FGD by interviewing women leaders in the village and the village head. The results of the interviews were recorded and transcribed. Research data analysis uses a qualitative descriptive approach, and data interpretation uses a spidergram that displays images according to the priority scale (Laksono & Mussadun, 2014).

Tabel 1. FGD Participant

No	Informants/Stakeholders	Number of participant
1	Management of the Benan village tourism management agency	1
2	Management of coral reef tourism management agency of Benan village	1
3	Lingga Department of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries	1
4	Lingga Government Tourism Office	1
5	Lingga Women's Empowerment Service	1
6	Lingga District Government	1
7	Benan Village Government	2
8	Benan Fisheries Supervisory Society Group (Pokmaswas)	1
9	Principal of Benan District Senior High School	1
10	Benan Religious leaders	1
11	Chairman of the Fishermen's Association	1
13	Benan Public figure	2
14	Benan Youth Leader	1
15	Representative of fisherman's wife	10

3. Results

3.1. Benan Village Profile

Lingga Regency consists of 531 islands (84 already inhabited and 447 uninhabited) and nine sub-districts, one of which is the Senayang District. The highest number is in Senayang District (399 islands), one of which is Benan Island. Benan Island is in the Lingga District Marine Protected Area (KKLD) (Perda No. 71/III/2002). This conservation is one of the reasons for the development of ecotourism on Benan Island. Based on the area and boundaries of the island, Benan Island is said to be a small island—27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands. Benan Island is one of the islands that have become a tourist village, which is quite a trend in the Riau Archipelago and is starting to be known to foreign countries. Figure 2 below shows the physical condition of Benan Island.

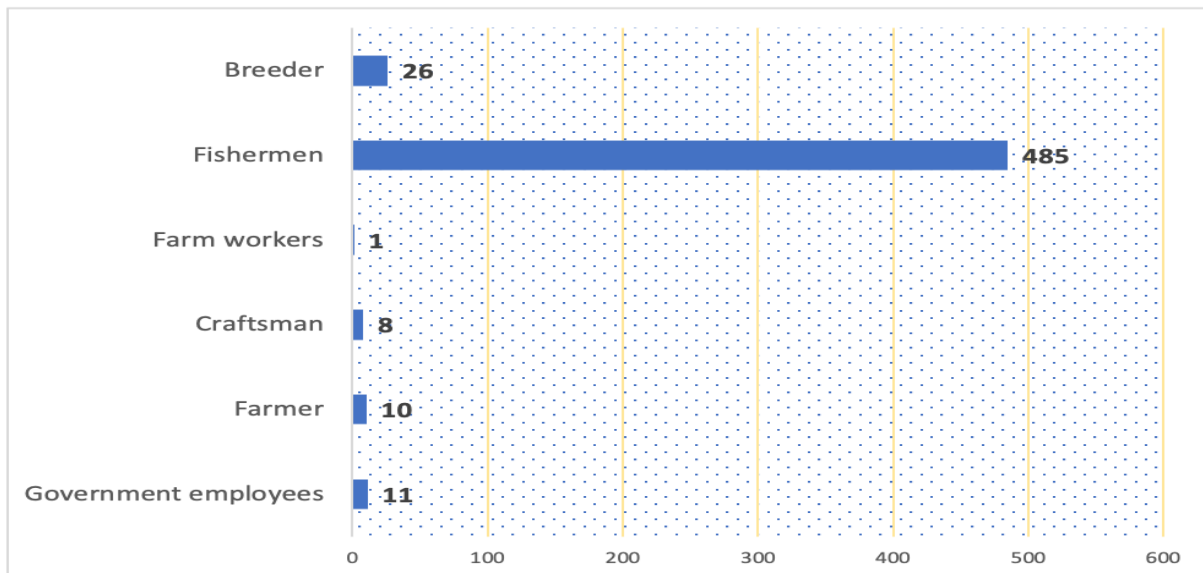
Figure 2. View along the coast of Benan Island.



Source: Research Documentation

Until 2018, the population of Benan village was 866 people or 245 families, with 453 male souls and 413 female souls. Based on the age group, 320 people aged 0-15 years, 464 people aged 15-65 years, and 44 people aged 65 years and over. Figure 3 below shows the population by livelihood.

Figure 3. The Livelihoods of Benan Island Villagers, Lingga District



Source: Benan Island Village Office Documentation

3.2. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Benan Island Women Fishermen Community

Women's communities in coastal areas, especially in fishing villages, have unique characteristics and relationships with natural resources in rural areas. They share in reproductive and productive activities in their communities.

In the case of women's communities, the relationship with marine and fisheries resources, especially village tourism, has certain connotations because it includes aspects such as a socio-

economic organization that combines individual and collective characteristics, generally referring to traditional institutions, cosmology, spirituality, and ritualization, collective history, between others, who support their members to a collective identity as a society. Table 2 shows the socio-economic characteristics of female fishermen respondents in Benan Island Village.

Table 2. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents.

No	Description	Number of people	(%)
1	Ages (year)		
	16-26	4	13,33%
	27-37	10	33,33%
	38-48	14	46,67%
	49-59	2	6,67%
	60-70	0	0,0%
2	Education		
	No school	1	3,33%
	Not completed in primary school	6	20,00%
	Elementary School	13	43,33%
	High school graduate	4	13,33%
	High school graduate	6	20,00%
3	Business experience (years)		
	0	12	40,00%
	< 1 year	11	36,67%
	1-10	7	23,33%
	11-20	0	0,0%
	21-30	0	0,0%
	>30	0	0,0%
4	Type of business carried out		
	Follow your husband to sea	4	13,33%
	Selling fish	4	13,33%
	Making processed products from fish	6	20,00%
	Selling in the shop	4	13,33%
	Selling around	3	10,00%
	Receive cooking wages	4	13,33%
5	Exercises that have been followed (in the last 3 years)		
	Never	24	80,00%
	1-2 times	6	20,00%
	3-4 times		
6	Activity in the organization		
	Integrated Healthcare Center	6	20,00%
	Study	18	60,00%
	Travel Agency	1	3,33%
	Pokmaswas	0	0,00%
	Cooperative	0	0,00%
	Village Office (RT/RW)	2	6,67%

Source: Processed Primary Data

Most women in Benan Island are in the productive age group (15-65 years), namely 71.43 percent (see Table 3). Productive age is a human resource asset in the village, to carry out various productive activities and can help the family economy. However, this potential needs to be supported by their education level, thus affecting their productivity.

Table 3. Characteristics of Benan Island Fishermen by Age Group

No	Ages	Total	Percentage (%)
1	0-15	106	25,67%
2	16-65	295	71,43%
3	> 65	12	2,90%
	Total	413	100 %

Source: Processed Primary Data

Observations show that reproductive activities dominate the activities of fisherwomen in the village, namely carrying out their duties as housewives. While their productive activities are helping their husbands work as fishermen. Of all married women, 86.94 percent are fisherwomen

because their husbands have the main livelihood as fishermen catching fish. As fishermen's wives, they help their husbands when they are doing fishing activities, picking up snails, and managing fish catches.

Fisherwomen in the tourist village of Benan have much free time to do various productive activities. Because they do not do activities to help their husbands every day, especially when the weather is terrible, and their husbands cannot go to sea. These productive activities are related to tourism activities currently developing in the village. However, fisherwomen in the village are less involved in tourism management. The group that is active from year to year is the same person and is a group that is close to the management of the tourism village institution. Village tourism management activities have yet to involve all women's groups.

Along with the development of tourism in Benan village, independently, the mothers in each household began to actively make souvenirs in the form of fish crackers, cakes, and other processed products. They then sold processed food products, dominated by fishery products, to guests who visited the village. The productive business of these fisherwomen needs to be developed because they do not have business networks outside the village.

And sea transportation is essential in connecting inter-island activities, such as bringing school children from nearby small islands to attend school (junior high and high school) on Benan Island. Benan Island has only one harbor pier where boats come and go that carry passengers (see fig. 4).

Figure 4. Activities of school children using sea transportation and Benan dock services



Source: *Research Documentation*

3.3. Relation of Actors Involved in Benan Island Tourism Management

Based on Riau Islands Regional Regulation No. 3 of 2010, Benan Island is a coral reef conservation area and part of the core zone of marine conservation areas in the Regency. Based on the potential of coastal and marine resources, Benan Village is a location for developing marine tourism, which consists of several types of tourism, including; 1) snorkeling and scuba diving tourism, 2) mangrove ecosystem tourism, 3) beach tourism, 4) fishing tourism.

The things that do take into consideration for developing snorkeling and scuba diving tours on Benan Island are; that its marine waters have a higher percentage of coral cover and biodiversity, are not the location of village marine protected areas, are not the location of traditional community fishing and are not shipping sea lanes. The management of Benan village

tourism has yet to be carried out in an integrated manner between agencies due to different budget sources. Village-level tourism management staff work as day laborers at the Lingga Regent's office. Each month they receive the Regional Minimum Wage per person. Income from village tourism businesses, such as resort fees levied monthly, becomes local government revenue. Then every year, the village gets a return of this income for development purposes. The following statement from one of the informants who served as Chair of the Benan Village Tourism Manager, namely Mr. Sahlan (58 years):

We have been administrators from the start of tourism development in this village. The current condition of tourism and village development is much better than ten years ago. Now the facilities and infrastructure in the village are getting better. Tourists visiting Benan Island are always busy, both domestic and foreign tourists. We administrators report every month to the district government regarding the tourism business in this village. Together with the head of the village, we always hold meetings to discuss the obstacles and problems faced. We receive a monthly honorarium from the Lingga District Government.

The local government determines the Benan Island marine tourism management pattern by forming a village tourism management team from the village community. Management costs come from the local government and COREMAP (Zulfianita & Sutiadi, 2011). The management of Benan village tourism has not been carried out in an integrated manner between agencies due to different budget sources. Village-level tourism management staff work as day laborers at the Lingga Regent's office. Each month they receive the Regional Minimum Wage per person. Income from village tourism businesses such as resort fees levied every month becomes local government revenue. Then every year the village gets a return of this income for development purposes in the village.

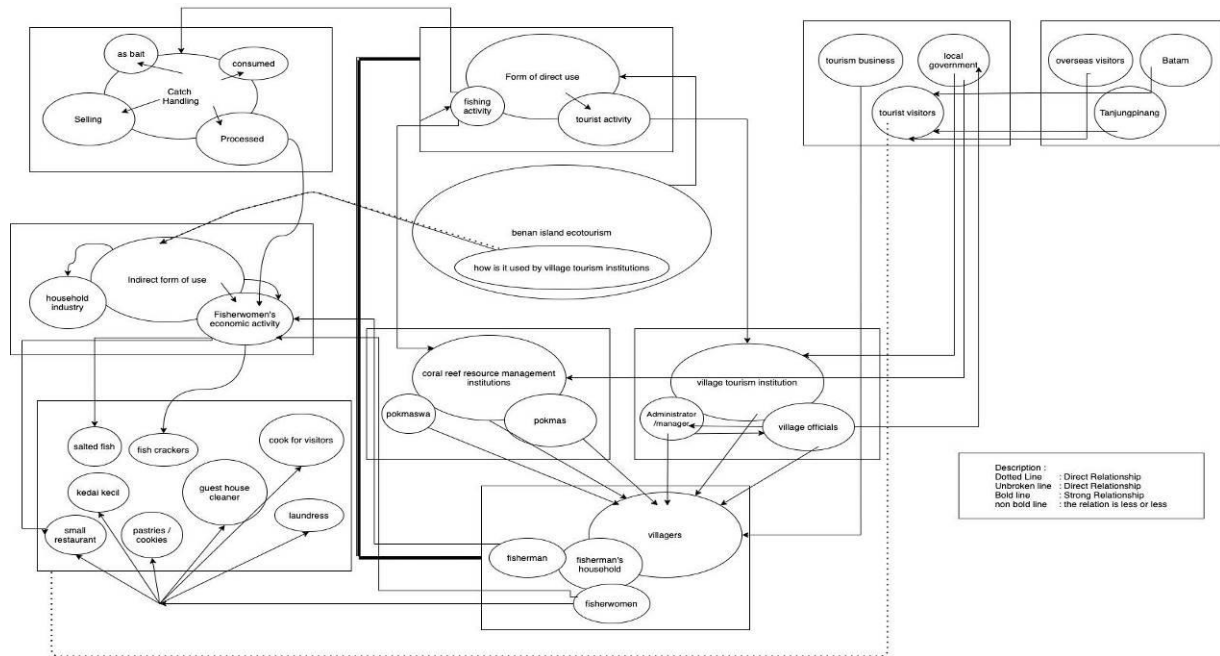
The Coral Reef Resource Management Institute is a village-level organization that oversees several community groups (POKMAS), including one community supervisory group (POKMASWAS). This Pokmaswas uses a supervisory speedboat whose job is to oversee the coral reef ecosystem at the location of the implementation of the Coremap II program in Benan Village, Lingga Regency. Pokmaswas income is obtained from rental services (accompanying tourists fishing, accompanying guests for study or research purposes, leasing between islands) and speedboats from tourists visiting the village. The following statement from one of the informants who served as Chair of the Benan Village Tourism Manager, namely Mr. JONI (48 years):

In activities related to tourism in the village, we always get invitations from the village government and village tourism managers to attend various meetings and conferences. We also are a contact person between relevant stakeholders (universities, business people, and tourists) and the village government. We always involve the women in the village to prepare food and places to stay if a large group of guests will come to the village. Meanwhile, diving and snorkeling tourism activities are managed and supervised by a community monitoring group (POKMASWAS) of Benan Village. This POKMASWAS received guidance from "COREMAP" and the Lingga District Maritime and Fisheries Service. This management is because the sea waters around Benan Island are a coral reef conservation area, so people and visitors must comply with applicable regulations.

From several actors involved in the management of the Benan village tourism area, different tourism institutions were formed with their respective official budgets, so that the management of the same area was carried out by two different managements. The actors involved in the management of village tourism consist of the Regent of Lingga Regency, the Head of the Lingga Regency Tourism Office, the Senayang Sub-district Head, the Head of the Lingga Fisheries Service, and the Benan Village Head. The actors involved in managing the tourism village consist of the Regent of Lingga Regency, the Head of the Tourism Office of Lingga Regency, the Head of Senayang Sub-District, the Head of Lingga Fisheries Service, and the Head of Benan Village. Based on the actors involved, it shows that the relationship built in the management of a tourist village is a tiered relationship from top to bottom (Top Down) because the community group that manages the institution formed only carries out their duties as employees who receive a monthly

salary. With the management system implemented, there are still people who have not been able to be optimally involved, namely groups of fisherwomen, because men only hold the management of tourism village institutions. Figure 5 shows the relationship between the actors managing Benan village tourism.

Figure 5. The relationship between the actors involved in the management of Benan village tourism



Source: *Processed Primary Data*

3.4. Institutional Roles and Economic Activities of Women Fishermen

There are two institutions formed in Benan Village that can support the development of Benan Village into a tourist village, namely the Coral Reef Resource Management Institute and the Benan Village Tourism Institute. The management model of the two institutions and the roles of each established institution can be seen in table 4.

The development of Benan village into a marine tourism destination directly or indirectly impacts women's economic activities in the village. These opportunities are starting to be glimpsed by mothers with more productive activities. They develop processed products from the sea into food that tourists can bring to Benan village as souvenirs, such as pastries and cakes, fish crackers, banana crackers, fish balls, virgin coconut oil, and other handicrafts. The products they make attract few tourists to buy them because they are limited in number, and the packaging is still straightforward and traditional. The product processed by the fisherman has yet to obtain a permit, so the expiration date is not listed. In addition to processing processed products from marine resources, fisherwomen also have cooking activities to serve groups of tourists visiting Benan village. This work is done with other fisherwomen in the village to prepare for tourist consumption.

The head of the Benan village tourism agency coordinated this activity. They accept the income obtained from this cooking activity sincerely and happily without negotiation. Apart from cooking, the village fisherwomen also take part in maintaining the cleanliness of the environment around the resort and get paid every month. The activities are sweeping the resort yard and cleaning the resort's interior along the beach. Other activities women in Benan village carry out are selling coconut water and wet cakes in a small shop in front of their respective houses. The women involved in village tourism management activities get a monthly income, although it is

still relatively small. Economic activity in the village is still relatively quiet, considering the number of residents on this island is still sparse, so it is very dependent on the arrival of guests to the village.

The limited economic activities carried out by women fishermen in the village also affect their relationship with various related institutions. Women in fishing communities in villages have remote access and control over existing institutions, and for example, village women rarely get invitations to meetings at the village office. So, village women need to follow information developments in the village actively. Moreover, the management tends only to involve men in the village. However, most of the women fishermen in the village have a strong desire to actively participate in various organizational/institutional activities in the village. The amount of free time owned by women fishermen in the village is an opportunity to develop the economic activities of women fishermen in the village through institutional strengthening by involving the fishing women community, especially in marine tourism economic activities developing in Benan village. From the results of tourism economic activities, such as cooking, selling food, renting rooms, and selling fish crackers, village women get an additional monthly income of an average of IDR 800,000 – IDR 1,000,000. However, this income depends on the number of visitors visiting the village. Before tourism activities, fisherwomen did not have income, so they depended on their husbands' income from fishing.

4. Discussion

The government's incredible attention to the maritime sector is an opportunity to develop sustainable ecotourism. Therefore, the involvement of the entire community in ecotourism activities is an essential factor in changing the socioeconomic structure of the community (Snyman, 2014), (Waldt, 2019). Especially in sustainable ecotourism development (Kencana & Mertha, 2014; Khodijah, 2016; UNWTO, 2019) and (Pigawati, 2005) and for the women's community. Many women in the village need special attention to know its role in developing marine tourism in coastal villages. The study results show that the number of male and female residents in the village is very balanced, and 71.5% are of productive age and have much free time. This productive age is excellent potential to develop economic activity in the village and develop tourism in the area.

Institutions play an essential role in the concept of empowerment. Institutions can be agents of change in a community (Nasution et al., 2007; Tsephe & Obono, 2013) Establishing conservation area management institutions that align with the area's specific characteristics (biophysically and socially) is a crucial success factor in strengthening the institution to achieve the stated goals (Abakerli, 2001). The presence of an integrated and independent gender-based institution needs to develop economic activities in villages that become tourist attractions, especially in small and outer islands. Several tourism management agencies on Benan Island must be integrated and prioritize the involvement of all components of the local community, including women. The development of economic activities in villages needs to consider gender equality.

The active involvement of women in the development of ecotourism in the village is an effort to create sustainable livelihoods (De la Peña et al, 2019; Patrick, 2018) Several other things that can support the creation of sustainable livelihoods from ecotourism development include personal assets owned by fisherwomen (Khodijah, 2016); homogeneity of the village community (Fischer & Chhatre, 2015); providing trainings (Zulfianita & Sutiadi, 2011). In this study, the village community of Benan Island is a homogeneous community from the Malay tribe. Developing ecotourism in coastal areas and small islands will impact increasing livelihoods in rural communities (Laksono & Mussadun, 2014), (KEMENPPPA & BPS, 2014).

Table 4. The pattern and role of tourism institutions on Benan Island

Management Pattern	Coral Reef Resources Management Agency	Benan Village Tourism Institute	Benan Village Integrated Tourism Agency
Sources of funding Program	Asian Development Bank (ADB) Program Coral Reef Rehabilitation Management Program - Coral Triangle Initiative	APBD Tourism Development Program	ADB, APBN, APBD and other funding sources Integrated ecotourism development in Benan Lingga Village
Manager	Several Benan Village Community Groups and Supervisory Community Groups	Residents of Benan Village who were appointed as THL employees of the Lingga Regency Government	Representing several elements of village community groups
Institutional management	Man	Man	Man and Women
Institutional facilities	Speed boat help	Secretariat	Resort
Manager Income	Speedboat rental results	Monthly salary	Monthly salary and profit sharing
Expansion plan	Very dependent on the sustainability of the Coremap program	Procurement of catamarans, construction of staging or berths/moorings for catamarans	The community plans together, coordinates and collaborates with relevant stakeholders for tourism management by involving male and female community groups
Problems	Coremap's own institutional development	Institutional development is carried out by the district government (tourism office)	It is recommended to form a tourism institution with integrated development, not individually
	Reliance on the sustainability of the Coremap program	Dependence on funding from the district government	It is recommended to be managed independently by the community by building a wider network
	It is important to achieve the Coremap program	It is an achievement of the tourism department program	It is recommended to focus on realizing the common interests of the community in realizing sustainable village tourism
	Promotion to maintain the ecosystem	The Lingga Regency Government has carried out tourism promotions such as Familiarization trip, fishing festival	It is recommended to promote integrated ecotourism with various government and private agencies
	Management is not yet based on information systems	Management is not yet based on information systems	It is recommended to build an internet-based information system
	Access to Benan Island is still difficult	Access to Benan Island is still difficult	It is recommended to build a special transport line
The role of institutional administrators	Institutional administrators receive supervisory training	Institutional managers receive tourism training	It is recommended to provide integrated training from various agencies such as community-based tourism management training, snorkelling and scuba diving guides, web, English
	Supervise coral reef ecosystems so as to support marine tourism businesses in the village Accompanying visitors who aim to study Accompanying and accompanying tourists for snorkeling and diving	Managing village tourist resorts and tourists visiting the village Collecting tourist levies and reporting them to the district government	Involving many community groups ranging from planning, utilization, management, control, supervision and maintaining the sustainability of village tourism objects both at sea and on land in the Benan village area

Source: Processed Primary Data

5. Conclusions

The results of the study concluded that; 1) The management of a tourist village has not been managed by an integrated and independent institution carried out by the local community in the village, so the development of a village into a tourist destination village has not yet had a broad economic impact on the community; 2) Fishermen-women's groups do not yet have a relationship that is close to existing institutions, so they have not shown active involvement in various tourism village activities; 3) Training for strengthening institutions and human resource capabilities involving village communities must be carried out.

This research suggests that various parties relevant to the management of Benan Island tourism can collaborate with various parties, both the government, the private sector, and universities, to improve tourism management to be better and more sustainable. Government and non-government agencies need to coordinate with each other to unite programs with integrated programs in the management of tourist villages. These can involve various elements of community groups, including fisherwomen's groups in the village. This condition is realized by involving women in the village, starting from planning, implementing management, and strengthening institutions through training to monitoring a series of tourism activities in the village.

Such actions have implications for realizing gender equality in the village, improving the family economy through the contribution of women in the household, and the sustainability of the tourism institution itself. The involvement of women in tourism institutions in villages needs support from all parties. Because of this, regional government policies to strengthen gender-based village tourism institutions need to be realized.

6. Acknowledgment

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7. Conflicts of Interest

The author declare no conflict of interest

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