

Evaluation of Sustainable Tourism Development Planning in Dumai City

Bebby Anastasya¹, Indah Apriliani², Nurmaisyah Regina³, Erinaldi⁴

¹ STIA Lancang Kuning, Dumai, Indonesia; bebyanastasya1234@gmail.com

² STIA Lancang Kuning, Dumai, Indonesia; indahapriliani1004@gmail.com

³ STIA Lancang Kuning, Dumai, Indonesia; nurmaisyahregina@gmail.com

⁴ STIA Lancang Kuning, Dumai, Indonesia; erinaldipratama2905@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of sustainable tourism development planning in Dumai City by reviewing the suitability of regional policies to the principles of economic, social, and environmental sustainability. The research uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach by analyzing various latest scientific sources and empirical data from the 2024 Government Agency Performance Report (LKjIP) of the Dumai City Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office. The results of the study show that tourism development in Dumai City has made a positive contribution to increasing the number of tourists and regional income, with the achievement of 144.32% of the realization of visits and an increase in PAD of up to 185% of the target. However, the implementation of sustainability principles is still not optimal, especially in the aspects of community participation and environmental management. This weakness shows the need for collaborative governance as well as strengthening community-based ecotourism and creative economy programs. This study recommends that tourism planning in Dumai City be directed at the balanced integration of economic, social, and ecological dimensions through the implementation of sustainability indicators that are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With this approach, tourism development in Dumai City is expected to take place in an adaptive, inclusive, and competitive manner in the long term.

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Corresponding Author:

Bebby Anastasya

STIA Lancang Kuning, Dumai, Indonesia; bebyanastasya1234@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the development sectors that has a strategic role in improving community welfare and strengthening the regional economy. This sector contributes significantly to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), creates new jobs, and encourages the growth of other economic sectors such as trade, transportation, and creative industries. According to UNWTO (2022), sustainable tourism

development is a process that ensures the use of natural and cultural resources is carried out wisely without sacrificing the needs of future generations. This concept prioritizes a balance between economic, social, and environmental aspects* in every stage of planning and implementation of development programs.

In the national context, sustainable tourism development has become one of the government's focuses as stated in the 2025 National Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARNAS) which emphasizes the importance of applying sustainability principles in all aspects of tourist destination management (Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2023). This principle is also strengthened by Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 concerning the National Tourism Development Master Plan, which mandates that each region needs to develop tourist destinations by paying attention to the carrying capacity of the environment and the involvement of local communities as the main actors of development.

Dumai City is one of the areas in Riau Province that has great potential in the development of the tourism sector. This city is known as a port and industrial city with a strategic geographical location on the shores of the Rupat Strait and directly facing the Strait of Malacca. This advantage makes Dumai not only an economic center, but also an area with promising marine tourism, Malay culture, religion, and ecotourism potential. The rate of tourist visits in 2024 increased significantly, with an achievement of 144.32% of the set target. Domestic tourist visits were recorded at 95,300 people, while foreign tourists reached 13,500 people. This increase shows that the promotion and development programs of the destination are starting to have a positive impact on the regional tourism sector (DISCS, 2024)

However, tourism development in Dumai City still faces various structural and implementation challenges. In the same report, it was stated that the infrastructure towards tourist areas is still limited, destination governance has not been integrated, and synergy between stakeholders has not been optimal. In addition, not all tourism potentials are developed sustainably, both from economic, environmental, and socio-cultural aspects. This challenge reflects the need to evaluate tourism development planning in order to ensure policy effectiveness, program suitability with community needs, and sustainability of tourism resource management.

In terms of policy, the direction of tourism development in Dumai City refers to the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) 2021–2026 with the vision of "The Realization of Dumai as a Superior Port and Industrial City and Based on Malay Culture". In this vision, the tourism sector is expected to be one of the main drivers of regional economic development through the development of competitive tourist destinations, increasing the capacity of tourism human resources (HR), and promoting the potential of local culture-based tourism. The Dumai City Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office (DISPORA) has established several strategic programs, including:

1. Tourism Destination Attractiveness Enhancement Program – focusing on the management and revitalization of strategic tourist areas;
2. Tourism Marketing Program – increasing domestic and foreign promotion through digital media and inter-regional collaboration;
3. Tourism and Creative Economy Resource Development Program – strengthening human resource competencies and developing local-based creative economy businesses.

However, in practice, the implementation of the program has not fully reflected the principles of sustainable development. This is in line with the results of the research (Nugraha, P. & Oktavia, 2021) which states that the success of regional tourism development is not only determined by the increase in the number of tourists, but also by the extent to which planning pays attention to environmental sustainability and the welfare of the surrounding community. Meanwhile, he emphasized that the tourism planning process must be participatory and based on the analysis of local potential so that destination management can run effectively and inclusively (Inskeep, Inskeep, 2020)

From the perspective of sustainable development theory, sustainable tourism development requires the integration of good governance, local community involvement, and the sustainability of natural ecosystems (Gössling, S., & Hall, 2023). These three aspects are important foundations for areas such as Dumai City which have geographical, social, and cultural uniqueness. The evaluation of sustainable

tourism development planning is expected to be able to identify the extent to which the policies, strategies, and programs implemented have met the three dimensions of sustainability.

In addition, sustainable tourism development also has a direct correlation with the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), especially in goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and goal 13 (Handling Climate Change). Therefore, the evaluation of tourism development planning in Dumai City needs to review the extent to which regional policies are aligned with the global indicators of sustainability (OECD, 2022).

Based on the description above, it is important to conduct a research entitled "Evaluation of Sustainable Tourism Development Planning in Dumai City". This study aims to analyze the extent to which the effectiveness of tourism development planning in Dumai City has met the principles of sustainability, assess policy implementation and stakeholder involvement, and provide relevant policy recommendations for future planning improvements. Through this evaluation, it is hoped that a tourism development strategy in Dumai City that is more adaptive, inclusive, and competitive in facing global dynamics and current environmental challenges can be realized.

2. METHOD

The methodological approach proposed is Systematic Literature Review (SLR). This SLR will be implemented to identify and systematically synthesize relevant scientific literature, evaluation models for sustainable tourism planning, sustainability indicators (including elements of good governance and community participation), and implementation gaps in areas that have similar characteristics to Dumai City. This implementation process includes the preparation of clear and explicit research questions, comprehensive literature searches in major academic databases with the application of keywords such as "evaluation of sustainable tourism planning" and "tourism SDGs indicators", screening of studies based on inclusion and exclusion criteria, extraction of data from the findings obtained, and synthesis of these results-synthesis to form a robust analytical framework to conduct assessments comprehensive to sustainable tourism planning in Dumai City.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Sustainable tourism development in Dumai City shows significant progress, especially in terms of increasing the number of tourist visits. Based on the 2024 Performance Report of Government Agencies (LKjIP) of the Dumai City Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office, the realization of domestic tourist visits reached 95,300 people and 13,500 foreign visitors, with an achievement of 144.32% of the set target. This achievement shows the effectiveness of government policies in promoting destinations and developing local tourism potential. However, just as sustainable tourism development cannot be measured only through the growth of the number of tourists, it must also include a balance between economic, social, and environmental dimensions so that development outcomes can provide long-term benefits to communities and ecosystems (Gössling, S., & Hall, 2023).

From the economic dimension, tourism development planning in Dumai has made a significant contribution to increasing regional income. Based on LKjIP data in 2024, Regional Original Revenue (PAD) from the tourism sector reached IDR 29.7 billion, an increase of up to 185% from the initial target of IDR 16.08 billion. This success shows the effectiveness of digital tourism promotion programs as well as tourism marketing activities run by city governments. However, this economic growth has not fully reflected the principles of inclusive economy as affirmed by the (Mulyadi, 2023), which emphasizes the importance of equitable distribution of economic benefits to local communities. The Tourism and Creative Economy Resource Development Program with a realization of 93.3% has indeed increased the capacity of small business actors, but its contribution to improving the welfare of the community around tourist destinations still needs to be expanded through public-private partnerships and local potential-based training. This is in line with the concept of Community-Based Tourism which places the community as the main actor in the tourism economic system so that economic sustainability can be achieved as a whole (Putra & Suroso, 2023).

The progress of sustainable tourism in Indonesia is inseparable from changes in national policies that uphold the principles of Green Tourism Economy (Green Tourism Economy), as stated by Harsono et al. (2025). This approach emphasizes that the sustainability of the tourism sector does not solely depend on destination attractions, but also on integrating local social and economic dimensions through environmentally friendly innovation and technology.

From the social dimension, community involvement in the planning and management process of tourist destinations in Dumai City is still limited. The 2024 LKjIP report reveals that low community participation is one of the strategic issues that hinder the optimization of partnerships in the tourism sector. In addition, the absence of distinctive tourism icons and integrated tour packages shows the weak coordination between the government, business actors, and local communities. Sustainable tourism planning must be participatory so that the policies implemented are in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community. In this context, strengthening collaborative governance is very important to be realized through the Collaborative Governance mechanism as outlined by (Rudiansah, 2024). Cross-sectoral collaboration between the government, Malay indigenous peoples, business actors, and academics needs to be accommodated through the establishment of a Destination Management Organization (DMO) which functions as a forum for coordination, supervision, and joint evaluation of the implementation of tourism development programs. These efforts can strengthen the community's sense of belonging to tourist destinations while improving the quality of service and social sustainability.

From the environmental dimension, Dumai City faces a major challenge in maintaining a balance between industrial activities, urbanization, and natural resource conservation. As a coastal area, Dumai is vulnerable to abrasion, marine pollution, and degradation of the quality of mangrove ecosystems. LKjIP data shows that the implementation of the tourism strategic area management program has only been realized by 28.57%, indicating that there is still low attention to ecological aspects. This needs to be a serious concern, considering that the development of tourist destinations that are not environmentally friendly can threaten the carrying capacity of nature and reduce the tourist attraction itself (Sukardi, I., Rahmawati, S., & Gunawan, 2022) states that coastal areas must adopt an eco-tourism planning approach that is oriented towards conservation and climate adaptation. In the context of Dumai, this concept can be applied through the development of mangrove tourism routes, community-based waste management systems, and the application of renewable energy in tourism facilities. The implementation of green infrastructure as suggested by UNDP (2023) can also be a strategic solution to create tourist destinations that are environmentally friendly, energy efficient, and low in carbon emissions.

In terms of budget governance, the results of the evaluation show that the use of resources by the Dumai City Youth, Sports, and Tourism Office is relatively efficient with a ratio of 2.004. A total budget of IDR 13.12 billion is allocated for six main programs with an average realization rate of above 90%. Nonetheless, budget efficiency has not been followed by a balance in program achievements. The tourism marketing program has a realization rate of 99.7% with optimal results, while the destination management program only reaches 37.5%. This imbalance indicates that tourism development policies in Dumai are still oriented towards increasing promotion rather than strengthening infrastructure and destination conservation. These findings reinforce the results of the study (Fadhilah, R., Prasetyo, A., & Lestari, 2024) which explains that the imbalance between promotion and destination management often causes tourism sustainability not to be achieved holistically. Therefore, a monitoring and evaluation system based on sustainability indicators is needed to ensure that each program is not only measured by financial efficiency, but also by its social and ecological impact.

In terms of macro policies, tourism development planning in Dumai City has been prepared based on the 2021–2026 RPJMD with the vision of "The Realization of Dumai as a Superior Port and Industrial City and Relying on Malay Culture." However, the implementation of sustainability principles in the policy is still limited to the strategic level and has not been fully implemented at the operational level. As stated by the OECD (2022) and UNWTO (2022), tourism sustainability should be evaluated based on its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially in goal 8 (Decent Work

and Economic Growth), goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and goal 13 (Climate Action). The evaluation of tourism development planning in Dumai needs to review the extent to which regional policies are aligned with these global indicators and make a real contribution to the achievement of sustainable development targets.

The results of the synthesis of literature and empirical data show that tourism sustainability in Dumai City can only be achieved if there is an integration between good governance, ecological sustainability, and inclusive economic growth. Local governments need to strengthen cross-sector coordination through the establishment of integrated destination management institutions, implement climate adaptation policies in coastal tourism planning, and expand community participation in creative economy activities. Thus, the direction of Dumai's tourism development will move towards an adaptive, inclusive, and highly competitive development model, in line with the principles of sustainable development as stated by (Gössling, S., & Hall, 2023)(Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, 2023).

The progress of sustainable tourism in Indonesia is inseparable from changes in national policies that uphold the principles of Green Tourism Economy (Green Tourism Economy), as stated by Harsono et al. (2025). This approach emphasizes that the sustainability of the tourism sector does not solely depend on destination attractions, but also on integrating local social and economic dimensions through environmentally friendly innovation and technology.

In the context of Dumai, the implementation of this concept can be realized through sustainable infrastructure development, such as low-emission transportation systems, community-based waste management, and energy efficiency optimization in tourist accommodation facilities. This is in line with the findings of Koerniawati's (2022) research, which states that the competence of human resources in the tourism sector must be balanced with ecological awareness in every aspect of destination management.

In addition to environmentally friendly infrastructure, community capacity building is a crucial element in sustainable development. Margaretha (2024) explained that capacity building in local communities plays a role as a spur in expanding the active involvement of residents in destination management. In the context of Dumai, this initiative can be implemented through the provision of entrepreneurship training programs, competency certification in the tourism sector, and access to financing for creative business actors.

Community empowerment, as analyzed by Asy'ari & Putra (2023), is a key determinant of the success of community-based tourism. They emphasized that horizontal cooperation among local communities can increase regional competitiveness while preserving cultural values. This is particularly relevant to the Malay cultural context in Dumai, which is rich in maritime traditions and local art.

The education dimension also makes a significant contribution to strengthening sustainability values. Prasetyo & Nararais (2023) highlight the importance of educational tourism as a means to increase conservation awareness and social responsibility among tourists. The application of the concept of educational tourism in Dumai can be realized through school visits to mangrove ecotourism or coastal cultural museums.

Innovation plays a crucial role in encouraging the sustainability of the tourism sector. Achmad (2023) stated that the implementation of digital technology innovations, such as smart tourism platforms and big data analytics, can support local governments in supervising tourist behavior and managing the carrying capacity of destinations directly. This facilitates the optimization of data-driven tourism promotions and improves the effectiveness of regional marketing policies.

Furthermore, integration between the government and the community requires facilitation through efficient institutional mechanisms. The Collaborative Governance Model proposed by Rudiansah (2024) can be used as a guide for the Dumai City Government in the formation of a Destination Management Organization (DMO). The institution functions to harmonize the interests of stakeholders, so that tourism development policies and programs can run in line with the principles of good governance.

As a coastal region, Dumai must also consider the aspect of adaptation to climate change. Research by UNDP (2023) and Sukardi et al. (2022) shows that ecological coastal planning approaches are able to reduce abrasion levels while optimizing the potential of maritime tourism. The implementation of mangrove tourism routes, coral reef conservation, and renewable energy technology is a strategic step to realize low-carbon tourist destinations.

From a creative economy perspective, the study [Harsono et al. (2025)] highlights the significance of diversifying tourism products based on culture and locality. The development of creative micro, small, and medium enterprises in the tourist destination environment is able to expand the economic value chain, increase tourism attractions, and increase the income of local communities without causing environmental damage.

Inter-regional connectivity is also a crucial element in sustainable tourism development. Dumai, which serves as a strategic port gateway in the Strait of Malacca, has the potential to establish inter-regional collaboration with the Riau Islands and North Sumatra. The regional collaboration facilitates the formation of mutually integrated inter-destination tour packages, thereby strengthening Dumai's position as the center of coastal tourism in Sumatra.

Improving the quality of public services is the main indicator in determining the success of tourism policies. Local governments are expected to strengthen institutional capacity and implement bureaucratic reforms based on performance management systems to ensure effective program implementation. This approach is in line with the results of the research [Margaretha (2024)], which emphasizes the importance of integrating institutional capacity building with continuous performance monitoring.

The application of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators in Dumai's tourism planning can serve as a comprehensive evaluation instrument. Goals 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 11th (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and 13th (Climate Action) are the main frameworks that can be used to assess the extent to which local policies contribute to just and sustainable global development.

Furthermore, the role of higher education institutions is also crucial in supporting the development of regional tourism research and innovation capacity. Collaboration between local governments and local universities can strengthen the data foundation and accelerate the dissemination of knowledge in research-based tourism management.

In the long term, the orientation of tourism development in Dumai City must be focused on the formation of a resilient tourism ecosystem, namely a tourism system that is resilient and able to adapt to environmental, social, and economic dynamics. The concept will position Dumai as a model of best practices for other coastal cities in Indonesia that are working towards sustainability.

By implementing these approaches, tourism planning in Dumai City is able to achieve a balance between economic growth, environmental conservation, and social welfare. The success of sustainable tourism development is not solely evaluated based on the increase in the number of tourists, but rather from the capacity of the region to maintain harmony among people, culture, and nature.

However, the results of the study show that the effectiveness of tourism development planning in Dumai still faces a number of conceptual and implementation challenges that need to be studied more deeply.

Economic Dimension: Growth and Equitable Distribution of Benefits

From the economic aspect, tourism development in Dumai has succeeded in encouraging an increase in local income and expanding local economic activities. Based on the 2024 LKjIP report, revenue from the tourism sector has increased significantly to 185% from the initial target. This shows that promotional strategies and digital tourism marketing programs are yielding positive results. However, this increase does not fully reflect the equitable welfare of the people around tourist destinations. The limited MSME empowerment program and the lack of local potential-based training show that economic growth is not yet inclusive.

In the context of sustainable development, economic success is not only measured by increasing income figures, but also by how the economic benefits are felt by the wider community. Therefore, the Dumai City Government needs to strengthen the implementation of *Community-Based Tourism (CBT)* which places local communities as the main actors in the tourism economic chain, both through training, the provision of business capital, and partnerships with the private sector.

Social Dimension: Participation, Collaboration, and Cultural Identity

Socially, tourism planning in Dumai City still shows weak community involvement in the decision-making process. The lack of public participation has led to many tourism programs that are not aligned with local needs and aspirations. Low awareness of Malay cultural potential and local wisdom values are also obstacles in creating a strong destination identity.

Strengthening the social aspect in tourism development can be done through the *Collaborative Governance* mechanism, where cross-sector collaboration between the government, business actors, communities, and academics is formally built in the *Destination Management Organization (DMO)* forum. This DMO serves as a communication and coordination forum that ensures the integration between programs and the sustainability of tourism activities.

In addition, the preservation of local culture needs to be made a priority by encouraging cultural festivals, traditional art performances, and the promotion of Dumai Malay culinary as a cultural identity. This is in line with the principle of *cultural sustainability* which places culture as the main asset for regional tourism development.

Environmental Dimension: Coastal Conservation and Adaptation

From an environmental perspective, Dumai faces a major challenge in maintaining a balance between industrial activities, urbanization, and the preservation of coastal ecosystems. As a city directly facing the Strait of Malacca, the coastal area of Dumai is vulnerable to abrasion, marine pollution, and degradation of mangrove quality. The fact that the tourism strategic area management program has only been realized by 28.57% indicates that there is still a weak attention to ecological aspects.

To overcome this, the concepts of *eco-tourism planning* and *green infrastructure* must be integrated into regional development planning. The development of mangrove tourism routes, coral reef conservation, the use of renewable energy in tourist facilities, and a community-based waste management system are concrete steps towards low-carbon *tourism*. The implementation of this strategy not only preserves the ecosystem, but also increases the attraction of nature-based tourism that is increasingly in demand by global tourists.

Governance Dimensions: Efficiency, Transparency, and Accountability

The governance of tourism development in Dumai City has shown a fairly good level of financial efficiency, with an average budget realization of above 90%. However, this efficiency has not been balanced with an equal distribution of program focus between fields. Most of the budget is absorbed in promotional and marketing activities, while the program to increase attraction and destination management is still low in realization.

This condition shows that policy evaluation is not entirely based on sustainability indicators. Local governments need to implement *performance-based budgeting* and *monitoring systems* based on *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators* so that the measurement of development success is not only from the administrative side, but also includes social and ecological impacts.

In addition, transparency and community involvement in the preparation of the tourism budget are also important to create democratic and accountable governance.

Innovation and Technology in Sustainable Tourism

Innovation is a key element to strengthen regional tourism competitiveness. The use of digital technology in tourism promotion, electronic ticketing systems, and *smart tourism platforms* can improve service efficiency and expand the reach of the tourism market. The Dumai City Government can

develop destination information applications based on local data and geospatial technology to help tourists access routes, facilities, and tour packages more easily.

In addition, *big data analytics* can be used to analyze tourist visit patterns and the carrying capacity of destinations, so that tourism management can be more adaptive to changing trends and market needs. The development of *smart tourism* is also in line with the principles of *the green economy* and the national policy of *Green Tourism and Tourism* which encourages resource efficiency and carbon emission reduction in tourism activities.

Regional Synergy and Tourism Education

Dumai City has a strategic position as a gateway to trade and tourism in the Straits of Malacca. This potential can be strengthened through regional cooperation with other provinces and cities such as the Riau Islands and North Sumatra to form *cross-regional tour* packages. This collaboration will expand Sumatra's coastal tourism network and increase economic added value for each region involved. In addition, the role of higher education institutions needs to be optimized in supporting tourism research and innovation. Cooperation between local governments and local campuses in the fields of training, policy research, and community assistance will strengthen the capacity of human resources while expanding the scientific database in policy planning.

Towards Resilient and Inclusive Tourism

Overall, the direction of Dumai's tourism development needs to be directed towards the establishment of a *resilient tourism ecosystem* — a tourism ecosystem that is resilient, adaptive, and inclusive to social, economic, and environmental changes. This concept emphasizes the need for a balance between economic growth, cultural preservation, and protection of natural ecosystems. By strengthening cross-sector collaboration, improving people's tourism literacy, and consistently implementing sustainability indicators, Dumai can become an example of a sustainable coastal city that is not only oriented towards tourist visits, but also on people's quality of life and long-term environmental sustainability.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the evaluation of sustainable tourism development planning in Dumai City, it can be concluded that the direction of regional development policies shows quite encouraging achievements in terms of increasing tourist visits, destination promotion, and economic contribution to Regional Original Revenue (PAD). The achievement of tourist visits of 144.32% and an increase in PAD of up to 185% from the initial target are proof that tourism marketing and promotion strategies have been effective and efficient administratively. However, this success has not been fully followed by the comprehensive application of sustainability principles that include a balance between economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

From the economic dimension, tourism development in Dumai City has proven to be able to drive the regional economy, create jobs, and encourage supporting sectors such as transportation, trade, and the creative economy. However, these economic benefits have not been felt equally by the local community around tourist destinations. Community-based empowerment and training programs are still sporadic and have not fully led to the strengthening of *community-based tourism*. Therefore, efforts are needed to ensure that the community is not only an object of development, but also an active subject who directly benefits from the growth of the tourism sector.

From the social dimension, there are still challenges in community involvement and cross-stakeholder coordination. Public participation in the planning and management of tourist destinations is not optimal, while collaboration between the government, business actors, academics, and local communities is still running sectorally. To overcome this, a *Collaborative Governance approach* is needed through the establishment of a *Destination Management Organization (DMO)* that functions as a forum for coordination, communication, and joint evaluation. With a collaborative governance mechanism,

tourism policy planning and implementation will become more transparent, participatory, and inclusive.

From the environmental dimension, the biggest challenge of Dumai City as a coastal area lies in the problem of abrasion, marine pollution, and degradation of mangrove ecosystems. The low realization of the strategic tourism area management program (only 28.57%) shows that the ecological dimension has not yet become a top priority in development policy. In fact, the sustainability of tourism is not only measured by economic success, but also by the ability to maintain the balance of natural ecosystems. Therefore, it is necessary to integrate the concept of *eco-tourism* and *green infrastructure* in planning, for example through the development of mangrove tourism, coastal conservation, community-based waste management, and the application of renewable energy in tourist areas.

From the dimensions of governance and policies, budget efficiency does show good results, with the program realization rate reaching an average of above 90%. However, there is no balance between programs – where tourism promotion activities receive more than the strengthening of infrastructure and destination conservation. This indicates that local governments need to strengthen a *monitoring and evaluation system* based on sustainability indicators so that development achievements are not only assessed from the administrative and financial side, but also from the social and ecological impacts produced.

In the context of national policy, the direction of sustainable tourism development in Dumai should be aligned with the principles of *the green tourism economy* as developed by the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy and support the achievement of *the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*. In particular, Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and Goal 13 (Action on Climate Change) are important references in designing inclusive, adaptive, and environmentally sound policies.

Furthermore, sustainable tourism development requires the active involvement of all levels of society, including the education sector and academics who can play a role in the development of tourism human resources research, innovation, and training. Community empowerment through entrepreneurship training, competency certification, and financing support for local creative economy actors can be a catalyst for inclusive economic growth without sacrificing cultural values and nature conservation.

Overall, the results of the study show that Dumai City has great potential to become a model for sustainable tourism development in the coastal region of Sumatra, as long as it is able to strengthen the integration between economic, social, and ecological aspects in every stage of planning. Local governments need to instill the value of sustainability as a key principle in public policy, strengthen collaboration between stakeholders, and encourage innovation in the management of tourist destinations based on data and environmentally friendly technology.

Thus, it can be concluded that the success of sustainable tourism development in Dumai City is not solely measured by the increase in the number of tourists or regional income, but by the extent to which the policy is able to create a balance between the welfare of the community environmental sustainability, and regional economic growth. Through collaborative governance, the implementation of SDGs principles, and the empowerment of local communities, Dumai can develop into an adaptive, inclusive, and highly competitive coastal tourism destination in the long term.

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