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**IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM PRINCIPLES IN
DESTINATION PLANNING: A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW**

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Abstract:

This study aims to examine the implementation of sustainable tourism principles in destination planning through a systematic literature review (SLR). The research focuses on identifying dominant sustainability dimensions, forms of implementation, and key factors influencing the success and challenges of sustainable destination planning. This study employed an SLR approach by following the PRISMA guidelines and applying the PICO framework to ensure a systematic and transparent review process. Literature searches were conducted using the Google Scholar database, focusing on articles published between 2021 and 2025. The results indicate that the environmental dimension is the most dominant aspect of sustainable destination planning, emphasizing environmental management strategies such as natural resource protection, conservation efforts, waste management, and environmental carrying capacity control. The social dimension is reflected through strong community participation, community empowerment, and the preservation of socio-cultural values, which contribute to social sustainability and destination resilience. Meanwhile, the economic dimension highlights the importance of local economic development, employment creation, and equitable distribution of tourism benefits. The findings also reveal that stakeholder collaboration, policy alignment, and institutional support play a crucial role in integrating sustainability principles into destination planning. The implementation of sustainable tourism principles in destination planning is a multidimensional and integrative process that requires balanced attention to environmental, social, and economic aspects, supported by collaborative governance and inclusive planning approaches to achieve long-term destination sustainability.

Keywords: Sustainable Tourism, Destination Planning, Community Participation, Stakeholder Collaboration, Environmental Sustainability

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is one of the strategic sectors in economic development that is capable of making a significant contribution to increasing regional income, creating employment opportunities, and developing infrastructure. However, tourism development that is not carefully planned has the potential to generate various problems, such as environmental degradation, the marginalization of local communities, and the loss of socio-cultural values of destinations. Therefore, tourism destination planning needs to integrate sustainability principles so that the benefits of tourism can be experienced in the long term by all stakeholders.

Sustainable tourism is understood as an approach to tourism development that balances environmental, socio-cultural, and economic aspects. UNWTO (2013) emphasizes that sustainable tourism must be able to meet the needs of tourists and destinations in the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In line with this, Weaver (2006) states that sustainability in tourism is not only oriented toward environmental conservation but also toward the welfare of local communities and the economic sustainability of destinations. In the Indonesian context, Pitana and Gayatri (2005) emphasize that sustainable tourism must favor



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local communities through increased participation, strengthening of local economies, and cultural preservation.

Destination planning becomes an important instrument in implementing the principles of sustainable tourism. According to Inskeep (1991), whose relevance is still widely referenced in contemporary studies, tourism planning functions as a guideline for resource management so that destination development can proceed in a directed and controlled manner. Furthermore, Sharpley (2009) adds that without sustainability-based planning, tourism has the potential to become a source of social conflict and environmental degradation. In Indonesia, Yoeti (2008) emphasizes that sustainable tourism planning must consider destination carrying capacity as well as harmony between the interests of tourists, local communities, and government.

Although studies on sustainable tourism have been widely conducted, most research remains partial and focuses on specific case studies or only one dimension of sustainability. This condition has resulted in the absence of a comprehensive understanding of how sustainable tourism principles are systematically implemented in destination planning. Therefore, this study aims to conduct a systematic literature review to identify the dominant sustainable tourism principles, their forms of implementation in destination planning, and the factors that influence the success and challenges of their application.

METHODS

This study employs a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach to identify, evaluate, and synthesize previous research related to the implementation of sustainable tourism principles in destination planning. The SLR process was conducted systematically and transparently by referring to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines and applying the PICO framework (Population, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome) to formulate the research focus and literature search strategy. Within the PICO framework, the population consists of tourism destinations or tourism areas examined in the literature, while the intervention refers to the implementation of sustainable tourism principles in destination planning, encompassing environmental, socio-cultural, economic, and governance aspects. The comparison component was not specifically applied, as the study focuses on mapping and synthesizing implementation practices rather than comparing specific intervention groups. The outcomes include the forms of implementation of sustainable tourism principles, the benefits generated, and the supporting as well as inhibiting factors in destination planning. Literature searches were conducted using the Google Scholar database with a combination of Indonesian and English keywords such as "pariwisata berkelanjutan," "perencanaan destinasi wisata," "sustainable tourism principles," and "destination planning." The search was limited to articles published between 2021 and 2025 to ensure the relevance and currency of the studies reviewed.

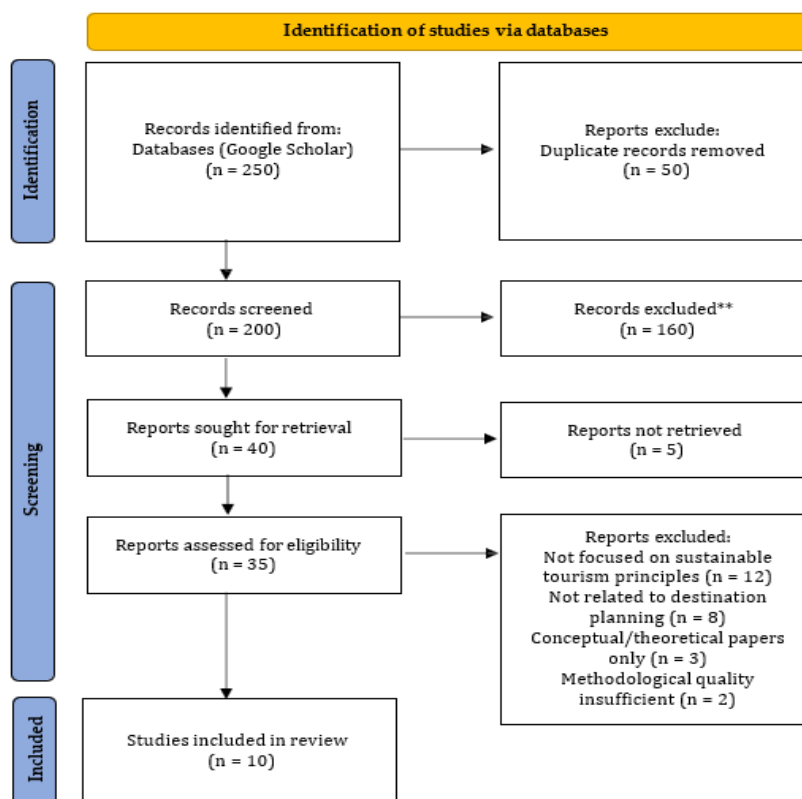


Figure 1. PRISMA Diagram

The literature search identified 250 records from the Google Scholar database published between 2021 and 2025. After removing 50 duplicate records, 200 articles were screened based on titles and abstracts, resulting in the exclusion of 160 records. Forty full-text articles were sought for retrieval, of which five could not be accessed. A total of 35 full-text articles were assessed for eligibility, and 25 were excluded for not meeting the inclusion criteria. Finally, 10 studies were included in the systematic literature review.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A literature review of ten research articles related to implementation of sustainable tourism principles in destination planning can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Relevant Research Data

Authors / Year	Title	DOI/ISBN
Sana, I. N. L./2025	Sustainable Tourism Management Strategies to Reduce Environmental Impacts in Indonesia's Nature Tourism Destinations	https://doi.org/10.59613/mjbms.v3i1.205
Ardhiatma, F./2025	The Role of Sustainable Tourism Development in Improving the Welfare of Local Communities	https://doi.org/10.70716/thr.v1i1.56

- Mokodongan, R.,
Masaguni, O. S., Djaba,
M., & Katili, A. Y./2025 Sustainable Tourism Destination
Management in Increasing
Competitiveness and Economic Welfare of
Local Communities <https://doi.org/10.37606/jaeis.v4i2.339>
- Sari, H. D. A.,
Wulandari, S., &
Kasiami, S./2025 Institutional Analysis and Strategy for
Developing Leading Tourism Destinations
Based on Community Based Tourism
(CBT) in Bojonegoro Regency <https://doi.org/10.36982/jpp.v10i1.4966>
- Husna, U., & Mubarak,
A./2024 Implementation of Sustainable Tourism at
the Alahan Panjang Resort Tourist
Attraction <https://doi.org/10.53697/iso.v4i2.1829>
- Putri, N. S., et al., /2025 Sustainable Tourism Policy Analysis from
the SDGs Perspective: A Literature Review
of Tourism Policy in Indonesia 2019–2025 Prefix DOI :
10.34833/panorama.v1i1.1395
- Putranto, D., et al., /
2024 Sustainable Tourism: Building Regional
Economies Through Local Wisdom
Analysis of the Impact of Sustainable
Tourism Policies on Tourist Visits and the
Community Economy in Kadaka Hills
Tanjungsari <https://doi.org/10.70134/jukoni.v2i2.627>
- Tohopi, R., Ngabito, F.
M., & Mukdin, N. B./
2025 Implementation of Community-Based
Tourism as a Sustainable Tourism
Development Strategy <https://doi.org/10.23887/jiis.v11i1.94077>
- Dewi, N. K. C., et al.,
/2025 Sustainable Tourism: Concept And
Implementation for Sustainable Tourism
Development <https://doi.org/10.61857/jmh.v2i2.179>

Based on the research presented above, it was found that in the study by Sana (2025), that sustainable destination planning is strongly influenced by environmental management strategies and stakeholder collaboration, particularly in integrating conservation efforts with tourism development to ensure long-term destination sustainability. Similarly, research in Ardhiatma (2025) highlights the role of local communities in destination planning, where community participation becomes a key factor in maintaining social sustainability and supporting local economic development. Further studies by Mokodongan, et al., (2025) indicate that sustainable tourism planning is closely linked to policy frameworks and institutional support. The study shows that destination planning based on sustainable principles requires alignment between government regulations, tourism stakeholders, and local communities to balance economic growth and environmental protection. This finding is consistent with research by Husna & Mubarak (2024), which identifies integrated planning strategies that combine environmental conservation, socio-cultural preservation, and economic viability as the foundation of sustainable destination development. Sari, et al., (2025) examines destination planning from a community empowerment perspective, where sustainable tourism is implemented through capacity building, local entrepreneurship development, and participatory planning processes. The study confirms that involving local residents in decision-making enhances social acceptance and strengthens destination resilience. In line with Putri, et al., (2025) highlights the importance of collaborative governance in destination planning, emphasizing that cooperation between government, private sector, and



communities contributes significantly to sustainable tourism outcomes. Meanwhile, Putranto, et al., (2024) focuses on the role of communication and social integration in sustainable destination planning. The findings suggest that effective communication among stakeholders facilitates the implementation of sustainability principles, particularly in managing social change and minimizing conflicts arising from tourism development. Similar conclusions are found in Setiawati & Ramdani (2025) which stresses that sustainable tourism planning must consider socio- cultural dynamics to ensure harmony between tourism activities and local values. Tohopi, et al., (2025) analyze sustainable tourism destination planning through the lens of cultural preservation and environmental awareness. The research indicates that destinations that prioritize cultural identity and environmental ethics in their planning strategies are more likely to achieve sustainable tourism goals. Finally, Dewi, et al., (2025) examines sustainable destination planning as a strategic tool for achieving long-term economic benefits while maintaining environmental integrity and social equity.

Environmental Dimension in Sustainable Destination Planning. The findings indicate that the environmental dimension is the most dominant aspect of sustainable destination planning. Several studies emphasize environmental management strategies, including natural resource protection, conservation efforts, waste management, and environmental carrying capacity control, as essential to long-term destination sustainability. This aligns with Sana (2025), who highlights that integrating environmental conservation with tourism development, supported by stakeholder collaboration, is fundamental to sustainable destination planning.

Social Dimension and Community Participation. The social dimension is strongly associated with the involvement of local communities in destination planning. Community participation is identified as a key factor in maintaining social sustainability and supporting local economic development. Ardhiatma (2025) emphasizes that active community involvement enhances a sense of ownership and strengthens the social sustainability of tourism destinations. This is further supported by Sari et al. (2025), who demonstrate that community empowerment through participatory planning and capacity building contributes to destination resilience.

Economic Dimension and Local Development. The economic dimension of sustainable destination planning focuses on improving community welfare, employment opportunities, and local economic strength. The literature suggests that sustainable destination planning should prioritize equitable distribution of economic benefits rather than solely increasing tourist numbers. Dewi et al. (2025) support this view by identifying sustainable destination planning as a strategic tool for achieving long-term economic benefits while maintaining environmental integrity and social equity.

Stakeholder Collaboration and Governance. The results also reveal that stakeholder collaboration and institutional support are critical in implementing sustainable tourism principles. Mokodongan et al. (2025) underline the importance of policy alignment and coordination among government, tourism stakeholders, and local communities to balance economic growth and environmental protection. This finding is consistent with Putri et al. (2025), who stress that collaborative governance significantly contributes to sustainable tourism outcomes.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of sustainable tourism principles in destination planning is a multidimensional and integrative process that requires the balanced integration of environmental, social, and economic dimensions. The findings indicate that environmental management remains the most dominant aspect, particularly through the integration of conservation efforts with tourism development to ensure long-term destination sustainability. In addition, community participation

emerges as a critical factor in strengthening social sustainability and supporting local economic development. Active involvement of local communities in planning and decision-making processes enhances social acceptance, fosters a sense of ownership, and contributes to destination resilience. From an economic perspective, sustainable destination planning is most effective when it prioritizes equitable distribution of benefits and local economic empowerment rather than focusing solely on tourism growth.

The review also highlights the central role of stakeholder collaboration, policy alignment, and institutional support in achieving sustainable tourism outcomes. Effective governance, supported by coordination among government, private sector, and local communities, is essential to balance economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. Overall, this study emphasizes that sustainable destination planning can only be successfully implemented through integrated strategies, collaborative governance, and inclusive planning approaches. These findings provide important implications for policymakers and tourism planners in designing destination development strategies that are environmentally responsible, socially inclusive, and economically sustainable.

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