MIKAILALSYS
Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences

e-ISSN : 2987-2286
p-ISSN : 2987-3924
Index: Harvard, Boston, Sydney, Copernicus, Sinta 4, Scilit, Semantic, Google, etc

https://doi.org/10.58578/mikailalsys.v4i3.12501

Implementation of Ecotourism-Based Coastal Management Policy: An Analysis of Environmental Co-Management in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, Bengkalis Regency

Ruqayah Qisthijahraa, Yuni Amira, Zulkarnaini
Universitas Riau, Indonesia
ruqayah.qisthijahraa6159@grad.unri.ac.id

Submitted:	Revised:	Accepted:	Published:
Sep 24, 2026	Oct 23, 2026	Nov 3, 2026	Nov 8, 2026

Abstract

Despite a regional regulatory framework for tourism development and coastal spatial planning, ecotourism-based coastal management in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, Bengkalis Regency, faces institutional fragmentation and limited stakeholder coordination. This study analyzed policy implementation through an environmental co-management approach. A descriptive qualitative design was employed, with purposively selected informants representing the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit, village government, Tourism Awareness Group, and local communities. Data were collected through interviews, field observations, and document analysis. The analysis examined four co-management dimensions: organizing, negotiating, learning-by-doing, and good governance. The findings identified four principal challenges: fragmented institutional authority, underutilization of government-provided tourism facilities, dualistic management involving Tanjung Lapin Beach and Benut Lestari Beach, and limitations in environmental monitoring. Environmental concerns included alleged pollution from shrimp ponds and potential mangrove degradation. The co-management assessment highlighted the need to clarify institutional responsibilities, strengthen stakeholder agreements, establish continuous evaluation, and ensure transparent environmental monitoring. These findings indicate that the existing policy framework requires stronger coordination and shared implementation responsibilities among government institutions, village authorities, tourism organizations, and local communities. The study identifies practical co-

Mikailalsys is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

management priorities for integrating tourism development with coastal ecosystem protection and supporting sustainable coastal management.

Keywords: Coastal Management; Ecotourism; Environmental Governance; Co-Management; Stakeholder Collaboration

INTRODUCTION

Coastal tourism is a strategic sector that drives local economic development while simultaneously operating in areas vulnerable to ecological degradation. Therefore, the development of coastal destinations must move beyond the short-term-oriented mass tourism model and shift toward an ecotourism policy approach to balance environmental conservation, tourist education, and economic growth.

The tourism policy framework in Bengkalis Regency is regulated through Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2021 concerning the Master Plan for Tourism Development of Bengkalis Regency for 2021–2035, which serves as a development guideline, as well as Regent Regulation Number 15 of 2023 concerning the Detailed Spatial Plan for the Rupat and Surrounding Areas Planning Region for 2023–2043, which regulates zoning provisions and spatial utilization. The existence of these regulations provides a foundation for examining how tourism development directions and coastal area protection are implemented in local management practices. Nevertheless, the existence of these regulatory instruments does not automatically guarantee the effectiveness of supervision, coordination among management institutions, and environmental protection at the site level.

Tanjung Lapin Beach in Tanjung Punak Village reflects the urgency of establishing a connection between tourism development and coastal environmental conservation. As a leading destination that relies on the beauty of its natural landscape, its development should not focus solely on the provision of facilities but also on maintaining the ecological functions of the area to ensure that the economic utilization of local resources remains aligned with the principles of environmental sustainability.



Figure 1. Tanjung Lapin Beach

Source: Researcher's Documentation, 2026

The existence of Tanjung Lapin Beach as a coastal tourism destination also needs to be examined in terms of developments in tourist visitation activities. Visitor data can provide an overview of the level of destination utilization while serving as one of the considerations in determining the direction of destination management. An increase in tourist visits, when it occurs, can create economic opportunities for local communities; however, it must also be accompanied by waste management, facility maintenance, coastal vegetation protection, and the control of tourism activities in accordance with environmental carrying capacity. Thus, tourist visitation data are relevant not only for describing tourism development but also for providing a context for discussing the management requirements of sustainability-oriented destinations.

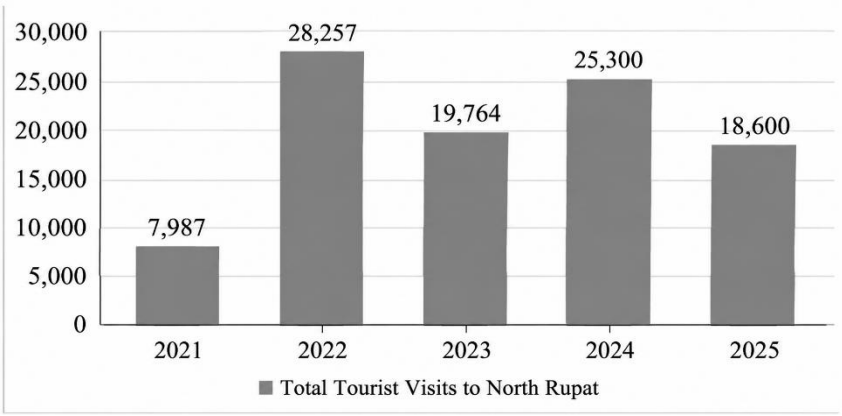


Figure 2. Graph of Tourist Visits

Source: Rupat Island Tourism Management Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), 2026

The coastal areas of North Rupat Island, particularly Tanjung Punak Tourism Village in Bengkalis Regency, possess substantial ecotourism potential through the presence of Tanjung Lapin Beach, Benut Lestari Beach, mangrove ecosystems, and local cultural traditions such as the Mandi Shafar Festival. Tourist visitation trends in North Rupat have recorded fluctuating yet significant figures, increasing from 7,987 visitors in 2021 to 28,257 visitors in 2022, before recording 19,764 visitors in 2023, 25,300 visitors in 2024, and 18,600 visitors in 2025. The annual fluctuations in tourist arrivals indicate that tourism activities in North Rupat have not yet developed consistently. These developments need to be considered in destination management, particularly to ensure that increasing tourism activities remain balanced with coastal environmental protection.

Although coastal tourism development has been supported by an established policy framework, its implementation in Tanjung Punak Village still requires examination in terms of management coordination and environmental supervision. One relevant issue to investigate concerns the division of responsibilities among the regional government through the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit (UPT Pariwisata), the village government, and the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), particularly regarding facility utilization and tourism area management. Furthermore, news reports published in June 2025 concerning alleged pollution around Tanjung Lapin Beach and reports published in February 2026 concerning alleged shrimp farming activities in mangrove areas indicate reported environmental issues that require further investigation. These reports constitute preliminary indications; therefore, the actual conditions of pollution and alleged spatial planning violations still require verification by the relevant authorities.

Empowerment studies indicate that coastal ecotourism can increase household income, create employment opportunities, and encourage the diversification of local businesses. Nevertheless, the achievement of these outcomes depends heavily on continuous institutional assistance and capacity development rather than merely providing temporary project-based assistance (Hendarto & Dharmawan, 2025; Rusnarasyid et al., 2026; Marshendalia et al., 2026). On the other hand, a notable gap exists in the literature, as relatively few studies simultaneously connect coastal spatial planning, environmental co-management, and MSME strengthening within an integrated implementation framework. Existing literature tends to be fragmented, with governance studies focusing more on institutional fragmentation and policy misalignment, whereas empowerment studies

primarily emphasize technical training, income generation, and digital promotion (Hubner et al., 2026; Rusnarasyid et al., 2026; Hendarto & Dharmawan, 2025).

The gap between formal spatial planning policies, threats of coastal environmental degradation resulting from economic activities such as alleged waste pollution, and the limited capacity of local governance indicates that coastal area management in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village requires a more integrated and sustainable approach. This study seeks to address the existing literature gap by presenting a comprehensive analysis that connects coastal spatial planning regulations with a co-management model within an integrated public policy implementation framework. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the implementation of ecotourism-based coastal management policies in balancing coastal environmental conservation efforts and addressing governance gaps through a co-management approach in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village.

METHODS

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design to examine the implementation of ecotourism-based coastal management policies in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, Rupat Utara District, Bengkalis Regency, Riau Province. A qualitative approach was selected to obtain an in-depth understanding of institutional coordination, stakeholder participation, the distribution of management responsibilities, and environmental governance practices (Creswell & Poth, 2018; Merriam & Tisdell, 2016). The research focused on Tanjung Punak Tourism Village as the study site, with the analysis guided by Borrini-Feyerabend's co-management framework, comprising four dimensions: organizing, negotiating, learning-by-doing, and good governance. Research participants were selected through purposive sampling based on their involvement in and knowledge of coastal tourism and environmental management. They included representatives of the Rupat Island Tourism Management Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), the Tanjung Punak Village Government, the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), and relevant local community members. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, field observations, and document analysis. The documentary sources included Bengkalis Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2021, Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023, village profiles, tourist visitation records, environmental policy documents, relevant literature, and media reports concerning coastal environmental issues. These multiple sources provided contextual

evidence for examining the research case (Yin, 2018). Data analysis involved organizing and coding the collected information, categorizing relevant findings, interpreting emerging patterns, and drawing conclusions in accordance with the four co-management dimensions (Miles et al., 2020; Saldaña, 2021). The research was conducted in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village; however, the original manuscript does not specify the exact fieldwork period or research duration. These details should therefore be added based on the actual research records.

RESULTS

Implementation of Ecotourism-Based Coastal Management Policies

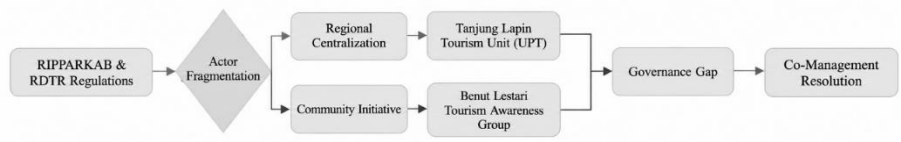


Figure 3. Dynamics of Fragmentation and Coastal Governance Resolution
Source: Authors' Data Processing, 2026.

The implementation of coastal management policies in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village indicates that the regional government has established a policy framework through Bengkalis Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2021 concerning the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan and Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 concerning the Detailed Spatial Plan for the Rupat and Surrounding Areas Planning Region. Both policies provide directions for tourism development and regulate the utilization of coastal areas. However, their implementation at the local level continues to face challenges related to institutional coordination, the distribution of authority, and environmental monitoring. These conditions indicate a gap between the availability of policy instruments and the actual implementation of tourism area management. Therefore, the existence of regulations has not fully guaranteed integrated and sustainable coastal management.

Institutional Fragmentation in Coastal Tourism Management

The findings reveal institutional fragmentation among the regional government, represented by the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit (UPT Pariwisata), the Tanjung

Punak Village Government, and the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). These three institutions are interconnected in tourism area management; however, the distribution of operational authority and management responsibilities has not been fully coordinated. This situation creates uncertainty in decision-making, facility management, public asset utilization, and coastal area monitoring. Such fragmentation also results in the absence of a consistent coordination mechanism for destination management. Consequently, tourism development programs tend to operate according to the respective capacities and initiatives of individual institutions.

Ineffective Utilization of Tourism Assets and Facilities

The management of tourism assets and facilities in the Tanjung Lapin Beach area reveals problems concerning the utilization of infrastructure provided by the government. Several facilities and business premises established to support local economic activities have not been optimally utilized. This situation is associated with insufficient coordination during the planning stage and the absence of a shared understanding regarding facility management mechanisms among the regional government, village government, and local communities. Consequently, the Tanjung Punak Village Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) shifted its development focus to Benut Lestari Beach through a more independent management approach in collaboration with the village community. The differences in management orientations between Tanjung Lapin Beach and Benut Lestari Beach demonstrate a dualistic destination management pattern that potentially hinders the integration of tourism development programs and environmental monitoring across coastal areas.

Environmental Issues and Coastal Area Monitoring

The findings identify several environmental issues that have become concerns in the management of coastal areas in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village. These issues include alleged pollution from shrimp farming activities around Tanjung Lapin Beach and alleged shrimp pond development within mangrove areas. Information concerning these issues emerged through media reports published during 2025–2026, as well as reports of community concerns regarding environmental conditions surrounding the tourism destination. Furthermore, changes in mangrove land use for economic activities have become an important concern because they potentially affect the sustainability of coastal ecosystems.

Nevertheless, allegations of pollution and spatial planning violations require further investigation through field inspections, environmental quality testing, licensing document reviews, and assessments of compliance with applicable zoning regulations. These findings indicate that environmental monitoring and follow-up actions in response to community reports remain important aspects that need to be strengthened in coastal area management.

Analysis of Coastal Management Based on the Four Dimensions of Co-Management

1. Organizing Dimension

The organization of coastal area management in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village involves the regional government through the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit (UPT Pariwisata), the village government, Pokdarwis, and local communities. Each stakeholder is involved in destination development, facility utilization, and environmental maintenance within tourism areas. However, such involvement has not been fully supported by an integrated institutional coordination mechanism. Problems related to fragmented authority and differing management orientations between Tanjung Lapin Beach and Benut Lestari Beach indicate that stakeholder relationships still require strengthening. Therefore, coastal management organization needs to be directed toward establishing clear coordination mechanisms, ensuring the representation of all relevant stakeholders, and developing a more structured distribution of operational responsibilities.

2. Negotiating Dimension

The negotiating dimension highlights the need to establish mutual agreements among the regional government, village government, Pokdarwis, and local communities regarding coastal tourism management. The main issue concerns the unclear distribution of authority over public asset management, tourism facility utilization, operational decision-making, and the management of local economic activities. Such uncertainty affects institutional relationships and the effectiveness of destination development programs. Under these circumstances, negotiations among stakeholders are essential to establish agreements concerning the rights, obligations, and responsibilities of each party. These agreements are necessary to ensure that tourism area management does not operate separately but instead functions within a coordinated and mutually supportive collaborative framework.

3. Learning-by-Doing Dimension

The learning-by-doing dimension highlights the importance of continuous evaluation of coastal management practices. Problems concerning tourism facility utilization, fragmented monitoring, alleged shrimp pond waste pollution, and potential mangrove ecosystem degradation represent experiences that should serve as the basis for improving management practices. Community reports and media coverage of environmental issues can provide initial inputs for the government and tourism managers to conduct inspections and evaluations. These processes need to be followed by field observations, assessments of spatial utilization compliance, environmental quality testing, and evaluations of monitoring mechanisms. Accordingly, emerging problems can serve as institutional learning opportunities to improve management procedures, strengthen institutional responsiveness, and prevent the recurrence of similar environmental issues.

4. Good Governance Dimension

The implementation of good governance in coastal area management in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village continues to face challenges related to coordination, transparency, accountability, and consistency in environmental monitoring. The existence of spatial planning and tourism development regulations has not been fully accompanied by an integrated monitoring mechanism at the destination level. The regional government has the authority to conduct verification, environmental quality assessments, and legal enforcement, while the village government and local communities can contribute through initial monitoring and reporting environmental problems identified in the field. This distribution of responsibilities requires continuous communication and coordination to ensure that every report receives an appropriate follow-up response. Strengthening information transparency, clarifying institutional responsibilities, and ensuring consistent policy implementation are essential to establishing accountable coastal management governance.

DISCUSSION

Implementation of Regional Policies and Governance Fragmentation in Coastal Asset Management

The analysis of coastal management policy implementation in Tanjung Punak Village examines the relationship between formal regulations and their realization in the field. This study draws on Bengkalis Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2021 concerning the

Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARKAB) to examine the direction of tourism development, as well as Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 concerning the Detailed Spatial Plan (RDTR) to assess the compatibility of spatial utilization, environmental monitoring, and coordination among stakeholders.

Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 has incorporated ecotourism principles through Article 28, which concerns tourism zones, and Article 46, which stipulates specific provisions for coastal setback areas designated for conservation, ecotourism, marine tourism, and environmental preservation. This regulation indicates that tourism-related spatial utilization has been directed through strict zoning arrangements to balance development objectives with the protective functions of coastal areas (Pemerintah Kabupaten Bengkalis, 2023). Nevertheless, the regulation primarily focuses on spatial planning and land-use arrangements and does not yet comprehensively address ecotourism governance. Supporting aspects, such as community participation, the distribution of economic benefits, waste management, ecological monitoring, and visitor carrying capacity, still require strengthening through other sectoral instruments or regulations to ensure the sustainable development of coastal tourism. Accordingly, Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 can be positioned as one of the spatial foundations for coastal ecotourism development; however, it needs to be complemented by governance and environmental protection instruments to ensure sustainable tourism development.

Bengkalis Regency Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2021 concerning the 2021–2035 Regional Tourism Development Master Plan (RIPPARKAB) provides a sectoral foundation for coastal ecotourism development in North Rupat District. The integration of tourism and natural resource sustainability in this regulation is articulated through three main dimensions: (1) tourism planning, encompassing destinations, infrastructure, and institutions; (2) sustainable coastal management to protect beach and mangrove ecosystems; and (3) collaborative governance involving the government, communities, business operators, and other stakeholders. Nevertheless, site-level analysis indicates that the existence of this normative regulatory framework has not been fully accompanied by effective implementation in practice.

The primary implementation gap stems from fragmented authority and uncertainty surrounding asset governance (governance gap) between the Bengkalis Regency Government, through the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit (UPT Pariwisata), the

Tanjung Punak Village Government, and the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). The coastal governance gap in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village encompasses three main dimensions: first, the dynamics of authority fragmentation; second, asset management disincentives and zoning vulnerabilities; and third, an adaptive co-management conflict resolution framework (Harsanto et al., 2025; Nunan et al., 2020).

Juridical and institutional tensions in coastal areas are frequently triggered by overlapping vertical mandates and the absence of permanent coordination forums (Harsanto et al., 2025; Luthfi et al., 2023). Formal documents often fail to be translated into practice because of the absence of implementing technical regulations that specify the distribution of administrative authority at the operational level (Yudithia et al., 2026).

In the management of Tanjung Lapin Beach, the distribution of authority among the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit (UPT Pariwisata), the Tanjung Punak Village Government, and the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) requires further examination, particularly with regard to asset management, facility utilization, operational decision-making, and the collection and management of destination levies.

Asset Management Disincentives and Zoning Vulnerabilities

This institutional fragmentation directly affects the overlapping management of assets and the weak enforcement of coastal spatial planning regulations. For example, the provision of physical facilities and business premises constructed by the government in the Tanjung Lapin Beach area has often not been optimally utilized by local communities because of inadequate coordination during the initial planning process. This situation has created disincentives for the Tanjung Punak Village Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), which subsequently chose to shift its development focus to Benut Lestari Beach so that it could manage the area independently in collaboration with the village community.

This dualism in management confirms that the existence of regulations does not automatically guarantee effective coastal management. In the case of Tanjung Punak, the issue requiring further examination concerns the distribution of roles among the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit (UPT Pariwisata), the village government, and the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis), particularly in relation to facility management and monitoring of the beach area. As long as the boundaries of rights, functions, and operational authority between the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit and the Village Government

remain unclear, spatial planning instruments such as Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 concerning the Detailed Spatial Plan will be difficult to enforce effectively, particularly in monitoring the utilization of coastal setback areas against potential pollution impacts and economic activities that may damage the coastal environment.

Asset management disincentives and zoning vulnerabilities in the coastal area of Tanjung Punak Tourism Village originate from the absence of coordination in public infrastructure planning, resulting in inefficient facility utilization while simultaneously encouraging the separation of local community initiatives (Wanusmawatie et al., 2026; Luthfi et al., 2023; Hendra et al., 2025). The dualism in management between Tanjung Lapin Beach and the relocation of the Tourism Awareness Group's activities to Benut Lestari Beach has weakened the effectiveness of coastal setback monitoring in addressing threats of ecological degradation (Harsanto et al., 2025; Nunan et al., 2020; Velarde, 2019).

The provision of public infrastructure without involving community participation from the initial planning stage has resulted in the underutilization and abandonment of the physical facilities that have been constructed (Tawil, 2021; Wanusmawatie et al., 2026; Fatmawati, 2023). The community's shift toward an independently managed location reflects a form of local resistance to the marginalization of management access experienced by the local community (Ikhwan et al., 2021; Hendra et al., 2025; Zou et al., 2023). Consequently, violations of coastal setback zoning provisions become increasingly prevalent when environmental monitoring loses its integrated social legitimacy at the local level (Tuanaya, 2026; Yudithia et al., 2026; Wahyudi et al., 2024).

Environmental Conflict Resolution and Coastal Setback Monitoring

Addressing environmental and coastal management problems requires a paradigm shift from hierarchical bureaucratic control toward legally grounded environmental co-management to clarify the rights, roles, and responsibilities of different actors (Harsanto et al., 2025; Utami et al., 2026; Tuanaya, 2026; Aminullah, 2025). The institutional legitimacy of village governments can be strengthened through the optimization of Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) and the enactment of Village Regulations (Ikhwan et al., 2021; Widnyana, 2023). Meanwhile, empowering Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) requires improvements in financial governance capacity, service standards, and periodic reporting. Through contractual cooperation arrangements, daily operational authority can be

distributed proportionally to the community (Fatmawati, 2023). In the context of Tanjung Punak, the distribution of responsibilities, coordination of monitoring activities, and agreements among stakeholders are essential to clarify spatial planning policies and strengthen community participation in protecting coastal areas.

Coastal management in North Rupat, particularly Tanjung Lapin Beach and the mangrove areas in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, faces the dilemma of balancing economic activities with ecosystem conservation because these areas possess strategic value both as tourism attractions and as integral components of the coastal ecological system. Land conversion for shrimp ponds and infrastructure development have been shown to threaten mangrove sustainability and reduce the environmental quality of tourism destinations (Miswadi & Jhonnerie, 2026). These findings indicate that environmental problems in North Rupat cannot be separated from the need to control spatial utilization and ensure that economic activities comply with ecosystem protection principles.

These problems are further reinforced by media reports concerning alleged pollution from aquaculture waste, which has reportedly generated complaints about strong odors around the tourism area (Mabes, 2025; Trans Media Riau, 2025). The media have also reported the increasing prevalence of illegal or unlicensed shrimp pond activities in mangrove areas (Detak Indonesia, 2026). This series of reports underscores the urgency of controlling spatial utilization, managing waste, and monitoring coastal business activities.

Community reports and media coverage concerning alleged pollution should be treated as preliminary indications that require verification through field inspections, licensing document reviews, zoning compliance assessments, and environmental quality testing to establish their legal validity and build public trust (Mabes, 2025; Trans Media Riau, 2025; Detak Indonesia, 2026). From a policy perspective, regulations governing coastal spatial utilization are stipulated in Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 concerning the Detailed Spatial Plan for the Rupat and Surrounding Areas Planning Region for 2023–2043. Specifically, Article 46 designates coastal setback areas for green open spaces, environmental preservation, conservation, and ecotourism, subject to certain restrictions on conditionally permitted activities (Pemerintah Kabupaten Bengkalis, 2023).

Assessments of alleged business-related violations around Tanjung Lapin Beach must be based on the compatibility of the RDTR zoning maps, licensing documents, and analyses of environmental requirements. The main challenge lies not merely in the availability

of regulations but also in the consistency of monitoring and enforcement. Through a co-management approach, coastal management requires a clear distribution of roles: communities and village governments assist in monitoring and reporting problems, while verification and law enforcement remain the authority of the relevant government agencies (Asio et al., 2026). Therefore, environmental conflict resolution and coastal setback monitoring in North Rupat require stronger institutional coordination, transparency, and consistency in spatial planning enforcement. The environmental issues reported during 2025–2026 provide an important opportunity for evaluation, although definitive verification still requires empirical evidence in the form of observations, interviews, and official documents to ensure that coastal management effectiveness can balance ecosystem conservation with the economic interests of local communities.

Analysis of Borrini-Feyerabend's Co-Management Framework in Tanjung Punak

First, the organizing dimension plays a fundamental role in identifying all stakeholders involved and strengthening institutional capacity to enable their active participation. The organizing stage focuses on identifying stakeholder representation to address structural fragmentation and capacity imbalances between regional bureaucracies and local communities (Rojas et al., 2020; Bodin, 2017). In the context of Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, this stage highlights institutional fragmentation and the dualism of destination asset management between the Regional Government, through the Tourism Technical Implementation Unit (UPT Pariwisata), and the Village Government and Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis). The absence of initial planning coordination often results in public facilities or infrastructure being inadequately utilized by local communities, thereby prompting local initiatives to shift toward other management areas. Therefore, strengthening village institutional capacity, clarifying stakeholder representation, and preparing stakeholders are essential to ensure that community participation does not become isolated and can bridge existing bureaucratic divides.

Second, the negotiating dimension focuses on achieving clear agreements concerning governance roles, rights, and responsibilities to accommodate diverse interests through mutual agreements. The negotiation process is directed toward formulating legally binding agreements on the distribution of operational authority, financial rights, and asset management functions to overcome governance deadlocks arising from unilateral asset

claims (Fisher et al., 2019). In Tanjung Punak, the main issue that has emerged is the uncertainty surrounding the distribution of daily operational authority between the regency and village governments, which directly affects the weakness of environmental monitoring and creates potential conflicts over spatial utilization. Through formal negotiation instruments, the parties must formulate contractual cooperation agreements or partnership schemes that distribute authority proportionally. This aims to eliminate overlapping management arrangements, provide clear legal legitimacy for village institutions through the optimization of Village-Owned Enterprises or the enactment of Village Regulations, and establish a shared understanding of integrated coastal area management.

Third, the learning-by-doing dimension emphasizes the importance of periodic evaluation, adaptive action, and gradual improvements in management practices to respond to continuously changing environmental dynamics. The learning-by-doing dimension provides a gradual evaluation mechanism for responding promptly to problems involving coastal industrial waste pollution and mangrove ecosystem degradation (Ellison et al., 2020). This dimension is particularly relevant to the ecological challenges along the North Rupat coast, including community reports and media coverage concerning alleged shrimp pond waste pollution and the conversion of mangrove areas between 2025 and 2026. These indications of environmental problems require stakeholders to avoid passive responses and instead undertake field verification, examine licensing documents, and carefully review zoning maps. The complaint-handling process should serve as a form of institutional learning to evaluate the effectiveness of collaborative monitoring and improve response mechanisms to threats of ecological degradation.

Fourth, the good governance dimension is directed toward establishing integrated partnerships among the state, private sector, and civil society to balance regulatory instruments, economic incentives, and social mobilization. At the operational level in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, achieving good governance requires consistent enforcement of spatial planning regulations, particularly Bengkalis Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 concerning the Detailed Spatial Plan, which governs the protection of coastal setback areas and conservation zones. When the government's formal zoning instruments are harmoniously integrated with community-based self-monitoring through a co-management framework, coastal ecosystem conservation and the sustainability of tourism activities can be achieved in a balanced manner without compromising ecological or social interests.

Research implications, this study implies that sustainable coastal management requires stronger institutional coordination, clear stakeholder responsibilities, and continuous environmental monitoring. The co-management approach can support more integrated collaboration between government institutions, village authorities, tourism organizations, and local communities in balancing tourism development with coastal ecosystem protection.

Research limitations, this study is limited to a qualitative analysis of ecotourism-based coastal management in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, Bengkalis Regency. The findings primarily reflect institutional arrangements, stakeholder coordination, and environmental management issues within the study area. The study does not provide comprehensive quantitative measurements of environmental quality or economic impacts of tourism activities.

CONCLUSION

Coastal management in Tanjung Punak Tourism Village, Bengkalis Regency, requires an integrated approach that balances tourism development, ecosystem protection, and community participation. Although Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2021 and Regent Regulation No. 15 of 2023 provide the policy foundation, effective implementation depends on stakeholder coordination, continuous environmental monitoring, and verification of reported environmental issues. The co-management approach, encompassing organizing, negotiating, learning-by-doing, and good governance, provides a framework for strengthening stakeholder collaboration, institutional accountability, and adaptive management to promote sustainable ecotourism while preserving coastal ecosystems and generating local economic benefits.

This study contributes to the development of environmental governance and coastal management literature by applying four co-management dimensions: organizing, negotiating, learning-by-doing, and good governance. It demonstrates how institutional fragmentation, asset management, stakeholder collaboration, and environmental monitoring are interconnected in implementing ecotourism-based coastal management policies.

Future research should examine coastal management practices across multiple tourism destinations to identify comparative governance patterns. Further studies could also incorporate quantitative environmental assessments, stakeholder participation

measurements, and analyses of the economic impacts of ecotourism to provide more comprehensive evidence for sustainable coastal management.

REFERENCES

Aminullah, A. (2025). Toward transparent village tourism governance: Insights from Banyumili's principal-agent dilemma. *Global Review of Tourism and Social Sciences, 1*(3), 214–224. https://doi.org/10.53893/grtss.v1i3.411

Asio, M. V. S., Cvitanovic, C., Lau, J., & Diedrich, A. (2026). Collaborative governance in marine and coastal management: A systematic review. *Ocean & Coastal Management, 272*, Article 108020. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ocecoaman.2025.108020

Bodin, Ö. (2017). Collaborative environmental governance: Achieving collective action in social-ecological systems. *Science, 357*(6352), Article eaan1114. https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aan1114

Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2018). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications. https://www.sagepub.com/shop/buy-a-book/qualitative-inquiry-and-research-design-4-246896

Ellison, A. M., Felson, A. J., & Friess, D. A. (2020). Mangrove rehabilitation and restoration as experimental adaptive management. *Frontiers in Marine Science, 7*, Article 327. https://doi.org/10.3389/fmars.2020.00327

Fatmawati, A. P. (2023). Collaborative governance in the development of Sowan Beach tourism in Bancar District. *PERSPEKTIF, 12*(1), 67–75. https://doi.org/10.31289/perspektif.v12i1.8051

Fisher, J., Stutzman, H., Vedoveto, M., Delgado, D., Rivero, R., Quertehuari Dariquebe, W., Seclén Contreras, L., Souto, T., Harden, A., & Rhee, S. (2020). Collaborative governance and conflict management: Lessons learned and good practices from a case study in the Amazon Basin. *Society & Natural Resources, 33*(4), 538–553. https://doi.org/10.1080/08941920.2019.1620389

González Velarde, F. (2019). Land struggles in vulnerable coastal territories: Tourism development in Mancora, Peru. *Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, 110*(1), 70–82. https://doi.org/10.1111/tesg.12341

Harsanto, B. T., Yamin, M., Rosyadi, S., Tobirin, T., Rahmawati, T., Nastiti, D. W., Wahyuningrat, W., & Fitrah, E. (2025). Governance deadlock in coastal tourism: Disentangling jurisdictional overlaps between local government and military authority in Indonesia. *Veredas do Direito, 22*(3), Article e223264. https://doi.org/10.18623/rvd.v22.n3.3264

Hendarto, T., & Dharmawan, Y. S. (2025). Development of coastal ecotourism MSMEs through Puger Beach destination management training. *Unram Journal of Community Service, 6*(4), 1000–1005. https://doi.org/10.29303/ujcs.v6i4.1319

Hendra, H., Sumarmi, S., Astina, I. K., Aisyah, S., & Rijal S, A. S. (2025). Achieving sustainable coastal–marine conservation: Lessons from a community social movement in Torosiaje Ecotourism Village, Indonesia. *International Journal of Environment, Engineering and Education, 7*(3), 208–221. https://doi.org/10.55151/ijeedu.v7i3.359

Hubner, I. B., Sianipar, R., & Juliana, J. (2026). Integrated sustainable tourism governance in Indonesia: Evidence from a mixed-methods review and stakeholder analysis. *ARRUS Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, 6*(4), 745–771. https://doi.org/10.35877/soshum5203

Ikhwan, M., Safi, & Yulianti, R. (2021). BUMDes as an alternative resolution to the conflict of marine tourism management in Madura. *Yuridika, 36*(2), 349. https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v36i2.16546

Luthfi, A., Putra, I. M. A. W. W., Roziqin, A., Naufal, M. F., Hidayat, A. R., & Widjaja, Y. A. (2023). Government's role in managing marine tourism in Tanjung Bira Bulukumba Regency: Collaborative governance perspective. *Jurnal Public Policy, 9*(3), 183–191. https://doi.org/10.35308/jpp.v9i3.7543

Marshendalia, C., Basuki, P., & Suriadi, I. (2026). Pengembangan Desa Wisata Berbasis Masyarakat (Community Based Tourism) terhadap Ekonomi Masyarakat di Desa Kembang Kuning Kabupaten Lombok Timur. *Jurnal Ekonomi, Manajemen Pariwisata dan Perhotelan, 5*(2), 725–734. https://doi.org/10.55606/jempper.v5i2.6800

Merriam, S. B., & Tisdell, E. J. (2016). *Qualitative research: A guide to design and implementation* (4th ed.). Jossey-Bass. https://www.wiley.com/en-es/qualitative-research-a-guide-to-design-and-implementation-4th-edition-p-9781119003601

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldaña, J. (2020). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications. https://www.sagepub.com/shop/buy-a-book/qualitative-data-analysis-4-246128

Miswadi, & Jhonnerie, R. (2026). Keanekaragaman Mangrove dan Tantangan Pengelolaannya di Rupat Utara. *Jurnal Konservasi dan Rekayasa Lingkungan, 3*(1). https://jurnal.ut.ac.id/index.php/jkrl/article/view/14981

Nunan, F., Omondi, M. A., Nchimbi, A. Y., Mangora, M. M., Kairo, J. G., Shalli, M. S., & Jiddawi, N. S. (2020). The silos of natural resource governance: Implications of sector-led coastal management at the village level in Kenya and Zanzibar-Tanzania. *Conservation and Society, 18*(2), 148–160. https://doi.org/10.4103/cs.cs_18_116

Nurat, E. (2025, June 11). *Limbah B3 Cemari Pantai Wisata Tanjung Lapin, Diduga Illegal Warga Minta Berwenang Segera Menutup*. Trans Media Riau. https://www.transmediariau.com/news/detail/67756/limbah-b3-cemari-pantai-wisata-tanjung-lapin-diduga-illegal-warga-minta-berwenang-segera-menutup

Pemerintah Kabupaten Bengkalis. (2023). *Peraturan Bupati Bengkalis Nomor 15 Tahun 2023 tentang Rencana Detail Tata Ruang Wilayah Perencanaan Rupat dan Sekitarnya Tahun 2023–2043*. https://simtaru.bengkaliskab.go.id/peraturan/8

Redaksi. (2026, February 2). *Tambak Udang di Kawasan Mangrove Rupat Utara Diminta APH Bertindak Tegas*. Detak Indonesia. https://detakindonesia.co.id/read/detail/13529/tambak-udang-di-kawasan-mangrove-rupat-utara-diminta-aph-bertindak-tegas

Rojas, R., Bennison, G., Gálvez, V., Claro, E., & Castelblanco, G. (2020). Advancing collaborative water governance: Unravelling stakeholders' relationships and influences in contentious river basins. *Water, 12*(12), Article 3316. https://doi.org/10.3390/w12123316

Rosyidi, E. (2025, June 5). *Limbah Tambak Udang Cemari Pantai Wisata Tanjung Lapin, Warga dan Wisatawan Resah*. Mitra Mabes. https://mitramabes.com/limbah-tambak-udang-cemari-pantai-wisata-tanjung-lapin-warga-dan-wisatawan-resah/

Rusnarasyid, A. N., Sujarwo, S., & Hermawan, Y. (2026). Creative economy-based community empowerment in tourism villages: An integrated model from Indonesia. *Journal of Innovation and Research in Primary Education, 5*(1), 1042–1053. https://doi.org/10.56916/jirpe.v5i1.2873

Saldaña, J. (2021). *The coding manual for qualitative researchers* (4th ed.). SAGE Publications. https://www.sagepub.com/shop/buy-a-book/the-coding-manual-for-qualitative-researchers-4-273583

Tawil, M. (2021). Collaborative governance as a strategy for optimizing the potential of coastal areas and local tourism: A study in Tangerang Regency. *International Journal of Social Science and Human Research, 4*(3). https://doi.org/10.47191/ijsshr/v4-i3-36

Tuanaya, W. (2026). Environmental governance, social participation, and sustainable coastal tourism in Eastern Indonesia. *Baileo: Jurnal Sosial Humaniora, 3*(3), 829–848. https://doi.org/10.30598/baileofisipvol3iss3pp829-848

Utami, H., Yunianti, N., & Isdarmanto. (2026). Collaborative management of integrated coastal tourism area development in Segoro Kidul, Jember. *Journal of Tourism and Creativity, 10*(1), 25–28. https://doi.org/10.19184/jtc.v10i1.60004

Wahyudi, M., Poedjirahajoe, E., Hermawan, M. T. T., & Djumanto. (2024). Arrangement of coastal area management institutions Bantul and Kulon Progo Regencies. *Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan IPA, 10*(8), 6154–6163. https://doi.org/10.29303/jppipa.v10i8.7466

Wanusmawatie, I., Fatimah Durrety, S., & Rohmatul Khasanah, U. (2026). Is there indigenous governance in coastal tourism village management? *Policy & Governance Review, 10*(2), 153–170. https://doi.org/10.30589/pgr.v10i2.1355

Yin, R. K. (2018). *Case study research and applications: Design and methods* (6th ed.). SAGE Publications. https://study.sagepub.com/yin6e

Yudithia, Y., Darmawan, N. S. S., Mahadiansar, M., & Sentosa, I. (2026). Communication governance based community development for sustainable coastal and marine resource utilization in Bintan Regency. *DAWUH: Islamic Communication Journal, 7*(2), 296–311. https://doi.org/10.62159/dawuh.v7i2.2255

Zou, Z., Zhang, Y.-Y., Lee, S.-H., & Tsai, S.-C. (2023). The transformation of coastal governance, from human ecology to local state, in the Jimei Peninsula, Xiamen, China. *Water, 15*(14), Article 2659. https://doi.org/10.3390/w15142659