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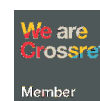
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ABSTRACT

Traditional village ecotourism development based on animal welfare requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach to ensure sustainability. This study examines the role of Hexahelix collaboration, integrating government, businesses, academia, media, communities, and financial institutions, in promoting sustainable tourism within the framework of Tri Hita Karana philosophy. The research aims to explore how this collaborative model enhances economic benefits, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation while ensuring ethical treatment of animals. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative techniques. Qualitative data were collected through interviews, observations, and document analysis, while quantitative data were gathered through surveys and statistical analysis. Thematic analysis is used to assess stakeholder interactions, policy impacts, and community engagement. Data validation is ensured through triangulation methods to enhance the reliability of findings. The results indicate that active community participation, supported by governmental policies and private sector engagement through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), significantly contributes to the success of animal-friendly tourism. Ritual practices like Tumpek Kandang reinforce ethical animal treatment, while media involvement enhances public awareness of sustainable tourism practices. However, challenges such as coordination among stakeholders and resource limitations remain barriers to full implementation. Despite its effectiveness, the Hexahelix model requires continuous refinement to address long-term ecological and economic resilience issues. This study suggests that future research should focus on evaluating long-term impacts and refining policies to optimize the balance between tourism development and conservation efforts. The findings provide practical insights for policymakers, businesses, and communities in adopting sustainable tourism models based on local wisdom and ethical treatment of animals.

Keywords:

Hexahelix collaboration
Sustainable tourism
Traditional village tourism
Animal welfare
Tri Hita Karana

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Introduction

Tourism has been growing rapidly in various countries, including Indonesia, which has great potential to become a tourist destination. Indonesia, with more than 13,000 islands that were verified and sent to the UN for formal recognition in 2007-2008, has abundant natural resources, making it one of the

countries with huge tourism potential. The Ministry of Home Affairs notes that Indonesia's natural and cultural wealth provides opportunities to advance the tourism sector. For developing countries such as Indonesia, tourism can be a medium of economic development that is relatively low in investment but produces a significant impact, especially because of the natural and cultural attractions that are already available. This condition is the main capital in the development of the tourism sector, and this further increases Indonesia's attractiveness in the eyes of the international market. Countries with high incomes or developed countries are potential market segments that Indonesia can attract to develop the tourism industry (Aliansyah & Hermawan, 2019).

In addition to natural tourism, one form of tourism that is increasingly attracting attention is culture-based tourism, especially traditional village tourism. Traditional village tourism not only offers natural beauty, but also provides opportunities for tourists to learn about local culture (Aptasari et al., 2024). In this culture-based tourism, there is intercultural understanding and understanding that is established through interactions between visitors and local communities. This encourages tourists to get to know and appreciate the culture of the local community and understand the background of their local culture. Thus, traditional village tourism provides added value not only for tourists, but also for local communities involved in the management and preservation of their culture (Sugiyarto & Amaruli, 2018).

Traditional tourism villages in Indonesia hold significant potential for development as a sustainable tourism model that integrates local wisdom, cultural preservation, and economic well-being. One relevant philosophy in managing traditional tourism villages is Tri Hita Karana, which emphasizes the balance between human relationships with God, fellow humans, and nature. This philosophy provides a foundation for managing traditional tourism villages, ensuring they are not solely profit-oriented but also maintain social and ecological values that support long-term sustainability (Rahmatin, 2023).

However, the management of traditional tourism villages in Indonesia still faces various challenges, including a lack of coordination among stakeholders, insufficient regulations supporting sustainability, and potential conflicts of interest between cultural preservation and tourism exploitation. Additionally, unstructured management often results in an unequal distribution of economic benefits for local communities. The success of traditional tourism village management requires a collaborative approach that effectively involves multiple actors to address these challenges (Ibrahim et al., 2024).

The Hexahelix model emerges as a relevant approach to addressing these issues. This model expands on the Pentahelix concept by adding the community as a key actor in collaboration. Unlike the Pentahelix model, which emphasizes the involvement of academics, businesses, government, communities, and the media, the Hexahelix model incorporates an additional element in the form of social organizations or traditional groups that play a crucial role in maintaining the sustainability of local values. The strength of this model lies in its ability to balance economic interests with cultural preservation while ensuring that traditional communities are not merely objects of tourism but also have control over its management (Widari, 2020). Although the Hexahelix model offers solutions for managing traditional tourism villages, its implementation is not always smooth. Major challenges include a lack of synergy among involved actors, limited resources, and resistance from local communities to changes perceived as threats to their traditions. Furthermore, not all traditional villages possess adequate capacity to adopt this model optimally. Therefore, this study aims to explore how the Hexahelix model can be effectively implemented in managing traditional tourism villages based on Tri Hita Karana and to identify strategies for overcoming challenges in its implementation (Hardiyanti & Diamantina, 2022; Patty et al., 2024).

Previous studies have examined various collaborative models in tourism management, such as Pentahelix and Heptahelix. Research by (Seharja et al., 2024) indicates that the Pentahelix model has not been entirely effective in managing culture-based events, while a study by (Dian, 2024) highlights the importance of additional roles in the Heptahelix model to enhance stakeholder engagement in agro-tourism. A recent study by Sandang & Pangan (2024) analyzes Pentahelix collaboration in the

empowerment of Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis), revealing that lack of funding and community involvement remain major obstacles in tourism village development. Additionally, research by Merdikorejo et al. (2024) on the implementation of the Quadruple Helix model in the Omah Jamu Yogyakarta Educational Tourism Village found that active participation of all helix actors still needs improvement for optimal success. However, limited research specifically examines how the Hexahelix model can be applied in the context of traditional tourism villages based on Tri Hita Karana. Thus, this study seeks to fill this gap by analyzing how the combination of the Tri Hita Karana philosophy and the Hexahelix approach can support the sustainability of traditional tourism villages.

The primary objective of this study is to analyze how collaboration within the Hexahelix model can enhance the effectiveness of traditional tourism village management based on Tri Hita Karana. This research also aims to identify obstacles in implementing this model and formulate strategies to improve its effectiveness. Consequently, this study is expected to contribute to the development of policies and best practices in the sustainable management of traditional tourism villages.

Beyond academic contributions, the findings of this study also have practical implications for stakeholders in the tourism sector, particularly local governments, traditional communities, business actors, and non-governmental organizations. By understanding effective collaboration dynamics, stakeholders can design better strategies for managing traditional tourism villages to ensure sustainability and maximize benefits for local communities. Therefore, this research not only provides theoretical contributions to sustainable tourism studies but also offers practical guidelines that can be implemented in policies and programs for developing traditional tourism villages in Indonesia.

Methods

Research Methods

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to gain a comprehensive understanding of the application of the Hexahelix model in the development of traditional tourism villages based on animal welfare and guided by Tri Hita Karana. This approach integrates qualitative and quantitative methods to enhance the validity of the research findings. Qualitatively, the study involves in-depth interviews with various stakeholders, including representatives of traditional communities, tourism business actors, academics, local government officials, media, and social organizations involved in animal protection. Participatory observation is also used to understand real-life practices in managing animal-friendly tourism in traditional villages. Additionally, document analysis is conducted to examine local policies and regulations related to sustainable tourism village management.

Quantitatively, the research employs surveys with a Likert scale to measure the effectiveness of the Hexahelix model in improving animal welfare, local economic growth, and community engagement. The collected data is analyzed using descriptive statistics and regression analysis to identify patterns and relationships between variables. This quantitative approach strengthens the exploratory nature of the qualitative findings. Informants are selected purposively, considering their involvement in managing traditional tourism villages and animal welfare initiatives. The selection criteria include their roles in the community, experience in the tourism industry, and level of participation in policies or programs related to animal welfare. This ensures a diverse range of perspectives in the collected data. Data triangulation is applied to enhance the validity of the research findings, including source triangulation (comparing data from different informants), methodological triangulation (using interviews, observations, and document analysis), and theoretical triangulation (comparing findings with relevant theories). Transparency in this process will improve the study's credibility (Fadilla & Wulandari, 2024).

The study is conducted in Karang Dalem Tua Traditional Village, Bongkasa Pertiwi Village, Abiansemal District, Badung Regency. The selection of this location is based on its characteristics as a traditional village that implements animal welfare-based tourism management while incorporating Tri Hita Karana values. This study allows researchers to test the flexibility of the Hexahelix model across various contexts and identify challenges and success factors at the research site. Additionally,

this research considers challenges encountered during data collection, such as limited access to informants, time constraints, and potential response biases. Documentation of these challenges and the strategies used to address them will be included in the research report as a critical reflection.

This study does not solely focus on the short-term implementation of the Hexahelix model but also includes a long-term analysis of its impact. Therefore, the research recommends a longitudinal study or periodic evaluations of traditional villages adopting this model to assess its effectiveness in addressing social, economic, and environmental changes over time.

Results and Discussion

Interviews in Karang Dalem Tua Traditional Village, part of Bongkasa Pertiwi Village in Abiansema District, Badung Regency, Bali, revealed that the development of Tri Hita Karana-based animal-friendly traditional village tourism requires close collaboration between various related parties. One important concept in this development is Hexahelix, which involves six key stakeholders: government, academia, community, industry, media, and financial institutions.

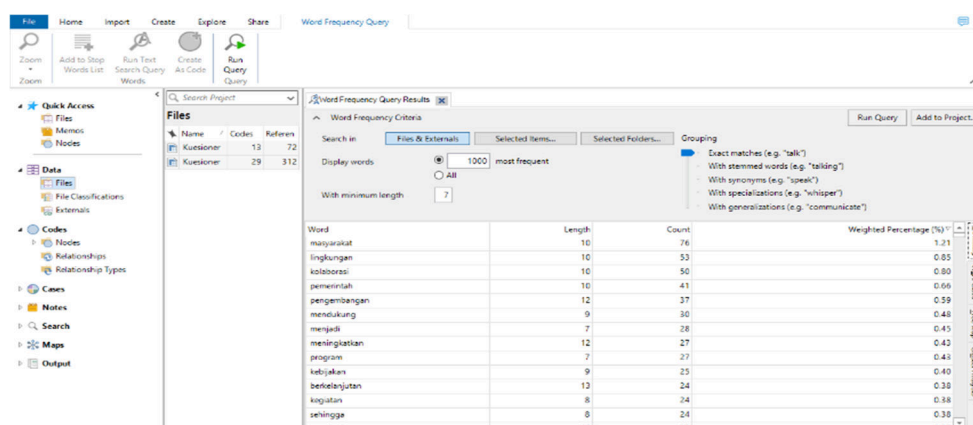


Figure 1 Percentage Value of Issues

The visualization of key issues related to this research highlights the interconnection of various aspects influencing animal-friendly tourism development. The higher the percentage of an issue, the more relevant it is to the discussion. Society ranks first with a percentage value of 1.21%, indicating that the interview topics are closely related to community involvement. This is followed by environmental concerns, collaboration, government roles, and other aspects. The government plays a crucial role in regulations and policies supporting animal-friendly tourism. With the right policies, governments can create a favorable environment for sustainable tourism while ensuring animal welfare. Academia contributes scientific research as the foundation for policy-making and sustainable practices. Research ensures that tourism benefits communities while maintaining ecosystems and animal.



Figure 2 These Issues were Visualized by the Researcher in the form of NVIVO Visualization.

Quantitative Data Representation

A graphical representation of the research findings highlights the distribution of key factors influencing the development of animal-friendly tourism:

Tabel 1. Quantitative Representation

Community Involvement	35 %
Environmental Awareness	25 %
Stakeholder Collaboration	20 %
Government Policies	20 %

The findings indicate that community involvement is the most crucial factor, followed by environmental awareness. Stakeholder collaboration and government policies also play significant roles in ensuring sustainable development. The government plays a critical role in establishing regulations and policies that promote eco-friendly tourism while ensuring animal welfare. Effective policies create a conducive environment for sustainable tourism development. Academia contributes through scientific research, which provides the foundation for policy formulation and best practices. Research ensures that tourism benefits local communities while maintaining ecosystem balance and animal welfare.

Local communities are central to the development of animal-friendly indigenous village tourism. They not only manage destinations but also preserve local wisdom related to animal conservation and environmental stewardship. Active community participation ensures that cultural values supporting sustainability are upheld. Collaboration with industries is equally important in developing eco-friendly infrastructure and fair management systems.

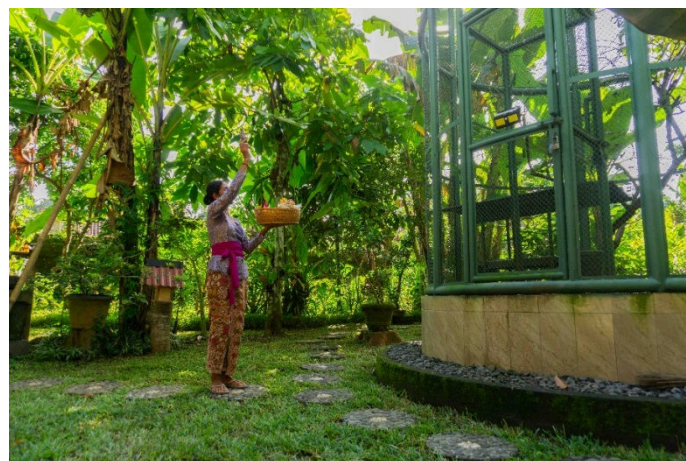


Figure 3 *Tumpek Kandang Ceremony* or also called the Tumpek Uye Ceremony as a form of Respect for all Pets (photo : Emelia Lionhearty)

The Tri Hita Karana philosophy, embraced by the Balinese, underpins traditional village-based tourism. It promotes harmony across three key relationships: humans with God (Parahyangan), humans with others (Pawongan), and humans with nature (Palemahan). In practice, this philosophy fosters balance between human activities and environmental conservation, including animal welfare. A tangible manifestation of Tri Hita Karana is the Tumpek Kandang ceremony, during which offerings and prayers are dedicated to animals, acknowledging their essential role in daily life. This tradition reinforces conservation values and ethical treatment of animals.

Private sector involvement is also crucial in supporting animal-friendly tourism. Through corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, businesses can fund eco-tourism infrastructure, such as conservation trails and rehabilitation centers. Private sector investment accelerates sustainable development and aligns tourism with conservation principles. Additionally, companies can support

educational campaigns on animal welfare and conservation for tourists and local communities. The media also plays a significant role in promoting conservation-based tourism. By disseminating information through print and digital platforms, media outlets can increase awareness of sustainable tourism practices and animal protection. Effective media campaigns encourage broader public participation in conservation efforts and attract eco-conscious travelers.

From a governmental perspective, this collaborative approach aligns with sustainable tourism village development. As the primary regulator, the government holds the authority to implement policies that safeguard animal welfare and environmental sustainability. Key strategies include habitat protection, the prevention of exploitative practices, and financial incentives such as tax breaks for conservation-focused businesses. Public awareness initiatives, including campaigns, seminars, and training, further enhance community understanding of responsible tourism and conservation. With integrated policies and a well-structured Hexahelix collaboration, the development of Tri Hita Karana-based animal-friendly tourism can provide long-term benefits. These include environmental preservation, improved local livelihoods, job creation, and strengthened cultural identity.

From the government's perspective, this collaboration aligns with sustainable tourism village development. As a policymaker, the government holds authority to regulate tourism activities that impact animal welfare and environmental sustainability. Government policies are crucial in protecting animal habitats and preventing harmful practices. Incentives, such as tax breaks or financial aid for conservation-based businesses, further support environmentally responsible tourism. Additionally, public awareness programs through campaigns, seminars, and training help communities understand their role in conservation and responsible tourism.

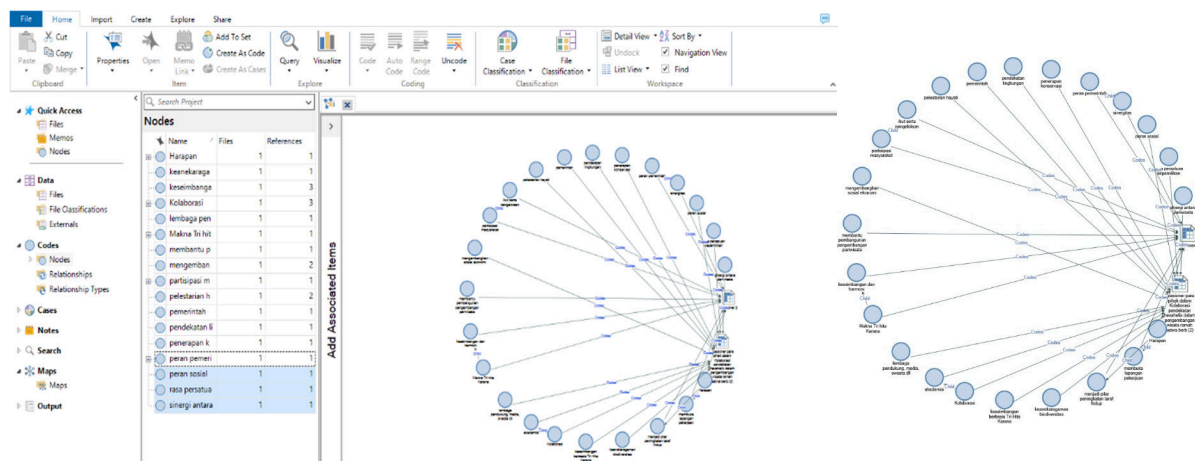


Figure 4 Explanations of the Parties Involved and others Visualized in the form of Images from NVIVO 12 Analysis

Overall, the Hexahelix collaboration enables the creation of a sustainable and mutually beneficial tourism ecosystem for all parties involved. Trust between stakeholders, open communication, and transparency in fund management are key to the success of this collaboration. Each party brings its contribution, in terms of policy, funding, education, and natural resource management, to create a system that supports the sustainability of animal-friendly tourism. This will strengthen the synergy between government, communities, industry, media and the private sector in achieving common goals. With clear roles and appropriate policy support, the development of Tri Hita Karana-based animal-friendly tourism has the potential to provide long-term benefits. Not only does it have a positive impact on environmental and animal conservation, but it also improves the welfare of local communities. A sustainable tourism ecosystem can increase community income, create jobs, and strengthen the cultural identity of indigenous villages, thus providing sustainable social and economic benefits. Thus, Hexahelix collaboration is the main key in realizing animal-friendly and sustainable indigenous village tourism.

Hexahelix collaboration is a cooperation model that integrates the roles of six main parties to create a sustainable ecosystem, especially in the tourism sector (Anisykurlillah, 2024). This model includes the roles of government, businesses, communities, academia, media, and communities that have their respective responsibilities and contributions. By involving these sectors, Hexahelix collaboration aims to create a balance between tourism economic development and cultural and environmental preservation. Each party plays an important role in supporting sustainable development, where the government sector is responsible for policy formation, businesses provide facilities and infrastructure, and academics provide scientific studies to support sustainability (Widjaya & Fasa, 2024).

In the context of indigenous village-based and animal-friendly tourism, Hexahelix collaboration provides an opportunity to introduce tourism models that are not only economically beneficial, but also contribute to the preservation of local culture and biodiversity (Harefa et al., 2024). The media has an important role in educating the public and promoting ethical and sustainable tourism practices, while local people and communities are directly involved in preserving the culture and nature around tourist destinations. With this approach, tourism sustainability can be guaranteed, creating synergies that benefit all parties and preserving cultural heritage and the environment (Sundari et al., 2024).

Tourism villages have a prominent characteristic, namely the active involvement of local communities in organizing tourism. Village communities not only act as beneficiaries of tourism, but also as managers and providers of tourism services. They participate in various aspects, such as providing accommodation, tour guides, and local products such as handicrafts, culinary specialties, and traditional arts. With the direct involvement of the community, village tourism offers a more authentic experience and allows tourists to experience the daily life and culture of the village (Hasan et al., 2024).

Another characteristic is the focus on preserving nature and local culture. Many tourist villages prioritize the concept of sustainability, by integrating environmentally friendly principles in every tourism activity carried out. These tourist villages often prioritize nature conservation, such as forest management, flora and fauna protection, and environmentally friendly water and energy management (Wijaya et al., 2023). On the other hand, they are also committed to preserving local cultural traditions, such as traditional ceremonies, dances, music and fine arts that have been passed down for generations, which attract tourists while protecting existing cultural identities.

Tourism villages are also known for offering an immersive experience for tourists to interact directly with the local culture. Tourists are often involved in the daily activities of the community, such as gardening, farming, or learning about traditional handicrafts (Kadek et al., 2024). In addition, village tourism tends to focus more on experiential tourism, such as ecotourism, agro-tourism, or cultural tourism, which provides opportunities for tourists to explore and understand more about local wisdom and a simpler way of life close to nature. This makes village tourism an alternative for tourists who seek a more authentic and immersive experience than simply enjoying conventional tourist facilities (Yubdina et al., 2024).

The Triple Helix theory proposed by Etzkowitz and Leydesdorff emphasizes the importance of cooperation between government, industry, and academia in encouraging innovation. The Hexahelix model extends the concept by adding media and community, which are important elements in the context of sustainable and local wisdom-based tourism. The media serves to disseminate information widely and positively, while the community and society have an important role in maintaining and developing local wisdom and preserving animals and nature (Rizani & Sabila, 2024). By involving all these parties, Hexahelix helps create tourist destinations that are not only economically profitable but also preserve nature and culture for future generations (Seharja et al., 2024).

Within the Tri Hita Karana framework, which emphasizes harmonious relationships between God, humans, and nature, Hexahelix collaboration provides a comprehensive approach to nature- and animal-friendly tourism management (Raharjo et al., 2025). By involving six main parties -

government, business, community, academia, media, and community - this model can create tourist destinations that not only prioritize economic benefits, but also focus on nature conservation and social welfare (Sianturi & Sitompul, 2024). The government and businesses play a role in formulating policies that support environmental and animal sustainability, while academics provide scientific studies that enrich the understanding of sustainable ecosystem management (Muharis et al., 2024).

Research by Subadra (2024) shows that the application of Tri Hita Karana in the management of indigenous tourism destinations provides dual benefits, namely nature conservation and improving the welfare of local communities. Local communities have in-depth knowledge of their ecosystems and traditions, which can be utilized to maintain the balance of nature. In addition, academics can help provide data and research-based solutions to support the sustainability of indigenous village-based tourism. Collaboration involving all these parties allows for harmonious management of tourism destinations, preserving nature and providing economic benefits to local communities, in line with the Tri Hita Karana philosophy (Santhi & Cantika, 2024).

Trust between stakeholders in Hexahelix collaboration also plays an important role in the successful management of community-based tourist destinations (Sabaruddin et al., 2024). According to (Zhang et al., 2024), trust is the main element that drives the creation of effective partnerships between the government, the community and the private sector. When trust is built, communication between parties becomes smoother, which allows for more inclusive policies and more efficient program implementation. In this case, each party feels valued and has a significant contribution to the sustainability of tourist destinations, both in environmental, social and economic aspects (Sundari et al., 2024).

In addition to trust, open communication and transparency in fund management are also important factors in achieving success. As stated by (Piantari et al., 2024), transparent and accountable management can reduce potential conflicts and ensure that all parties involved have access to the same information. This encourages active participation from the government, community, and private sector in every stage of tourism destination management. Thus, transparency and accountability not only help create mutual trust but also support the achievement of sustainable and mutually beneficial common goals.

Tri Hita Karana-based animal-friendly tourism management provides a holistic approach to creating a balance between nature conservation and local community empowerment (Sukadi et al., 2024). Tri Hita Karana, with its emphasis on harmonious relationships between God, humans, and nature, encourages the utilization of local wisdom in designing and managing tourist destinations (Swariga et al., 2024). A study by (Angela, 2023) showed that involving local communities in the management of animal-based tourism can not only improve their welfare, but also have a positive impact on environmental sustainability. In this case, local communities have an important role in maintaining ecosystems and animals while directly benefiting from tourism activities.

Hexahelix collaboration in animal-friendly tourism management involves six integrated elements, namely government, business, academia, media, society, and community. Each party has a clear role and complementary contribution. The government functions as a policy maker and regulator that supports the management of animal conservation-based tourism destinations. Businesses are responsible for designing tourism products and services that are not only economically profitable but also environmentally friendly and support animal conservation (Putra & Mahadewim, 2024). Academics make important contributions in terms of research and knowledge development on animal conservation and sustainable tourism management. The public, as the main consumers of tourism destinations, also participate by supporting environmentally friendly and sustainable initiatives and following guidelines set by relevant parties. Local communities also play a crucial role by maintaining ecosystems and providing economic benefits to community members, thus creating prosperity without compromising the sustainability of nature (Diwyarthi et al., 2024). Through this collaboration, the management of tourism destinations becomes more inclusive and efficient, as the policies taken consider the interests of all parties involved. With a strong synergy between these six elements, animal-friendly tourism management focuses not only on economic aspects but also on

social, economic and environmental sustainability. The main objective of this model is to create a balance that allows tourist destinations to develop sustainably, provide long-term economic benefits, and maintain the sustainability of nature and animals in the area (Wahyudin et al., 2024) (Wijayanti, 2022).

The application of Tri Hita Karana in the management of animal-friendly tourism in Bali is a successful example that integrates local values in every aspect of tourism destination management. Tri Hita Karana, which emphasizes the balance between humans, nature and God, is applied in a traditional village-based ecotourism model in Bali (Astawa et al., 2024). This concept allows communities to manage natural resources sustainably, while maintaining harmony between humans and nature. In practice, Balinese communities combine existing customary principles with animal conservation efforts, such as maintaining natural habitats and monitoring human-animal interactions (Amir et al., 2024).

One of the successes of implementing Tri Hita Karana in Bali is its impact on the local economy. By developing ecotourism based on traditional villages, Bali is able to attract tourists who are interested in a more immersive and environmentally friendly tourism experience. A tourism sector based on nature and animal conservation not only provides economic benefits to local communities, but also strengthens awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability. These benefits are felt by the entire village community involved in destination management, both through direct employment in the tourism sector and through their role in preserving nature (Siregar & Mijiarto, 2024). On the other hand, nature and animal conservation efforts carried out in Bali through the Tri Hita Karana approach have succeeded in maintaining ecosystems and biodiversity. Tourism management that respects local wisdom also supports the preservation of natural animal habitats, such as in national parks and wildlife reserves, which are part of ecotourism in Bali. By ensuring that tourists prioritize responsibility for nature and animals, Bali has succeeded in creating a tourism model that is not only economically profitable, but also sustainable in the long term (Lumanauw & Benazira, 2023).

Hexahelix collaboration in the management of animal-friendly traditional village tourism based on Tri Hita Karana offers great potential for creating a sustainable tourism ecosystem. This model involves various stakeholders, including the government, businesses, communities, academics, media and communities, each of which has mutually supportive roles and responsibilities (Setiawan, 2023). Each party contributes to maintaining a balance between the development of the tourism sector and nature and animal conservation, which in turn will create tourist destinations that are not only economically profitable, but also environmentally friendly and sustainable. This collaboration emphasizes the importance of open communication, trust between parties, and transparency in fund management, all of which are key factors in achieving mutually beneficial success for all parties (Aditya & Sari, 2024).

The success of the Hexahelix model in tourism management can be an inspiring example for the development of local wisdom-based tourist destinations, both in Indonesia and at the global level (Mufida et al., 2025). With management based on the Tri Hita Karana principle, which emphasizes the importance of harmonious relationships between God, humans and nature, tourist destinations will not only provide economic benefits but also preserve nature and animals. This environmentally friendly tourism management that focuses on animal conservation not only benefits tourists and businesses, but also contributes to the preservation of local culture and traditions, thus creating a sustainable and balanced destination (Putra & Lagatama, 2025).

One important aspect of this Hexahelix collaboration is the creation of opportunities for local communities to be directly involved in tourism management and development. Communities are not only the beneficiaries of the tourism sector, but are also part of the responsible management process. They are involved in preserving nature and animals, and can experience improved quality of life through increased income and access to new economic opportunities. This shows that tourism management based on local wisdom and sustainability can provide equitable benefits for all community members.

In addition, through collaboration between various parties, the tourism ecosystem becomes stronger and more resilient to challenges. Each stakeholder has clear responsibilities in the management of tourism destinations, which includes monitoring social and environmental impacts (Karjaya et al., 2024). The government plays a role in regulation and guidance, businesses provide infrastructure and services that support sustainability, academics develop knowledge and research, the media disseminate information that educates, and people and communities preserve nature and local culture. With this integrated role, Tri Hita Karana-based tourist destinations can develop harmoniously without sacrificing the sustainability of nature and culture (Candrayani & Idayanti, 2024).

In the end, this Hexahelix collaboration not only produces attractive tourist destinations, but also supports long-term sustainability that has a positive impact on future generations. By creating a management model that involves all parties and is based on the principles of Tri Hita Karana, tourism development can take place in a fair and balanced manner, bringing benefits not only to local communities and the tourism sector, but also to nature conservation and animal preservation. This is a step towards sustainable and environmentally friendly tourism, which can serve as an example for the world in facing the challenges of climate change and nature sustainability.

Conclusion

The development of animal-friendly traditional village tourism based on the Tri Hita Karana philosophy requires strong collaboration among various stakeholders. The Hexahelix model, which integrates the government, businesses, academia, media, community, and financial institutions, has proven effective in fostering sustainable tourism that balances economic growth, environmental conservation, and cultural preservation. Research findings indicate that community involvement plays a crucial role in the success of animal-friendly tourism, supported by environmental awareness, stakeholder collaboration, and government policies. Traditional rituals such as Tumpek Kandang reinforce the integration of local wisdom with conservation efforts while promoting ethical treatment of animals in the tourism ecosystem. Additionally, the private sector, through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs, contributes to infrastructure development and conservation initiatives, while the media plays a significant role in promoting ethical tourism practices. Government policies and incentives further strengthen this ecosystem by regulating tourism activities and ensuring compliance with sustainability principles.

The Hexahelix collaboration fosters an inclusive and participatory tourism model, ensuring that local communities benefit directly from tourism while maintaining ecological balance. Financial transparency and trust among stakeholders are essential for successful implementation. Despite the progress made, some aspects of the research require further exploration, particularly regarding the long-term impacts on biodiversity and the economic resilience of local communities. Future studies should address these gaps to enhance the effectiveness of conservation-based tourism.

By aligning policies, resources, and cultural values, Hexahelix collaboration strengthens traditional village-based tourism while ensuring that sustainability remains at its core. This model serves as a blueprint for integrating economic, environmental, and social well-being, ensuring that traditional villages thrive while protecting biodiversity and promoting animal welfare.

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