

Sustainable Event Policy Research Review in Bali: An Integrative Literature Review Framework for Environmental and Socioeconomic Integration

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ABSTRACT

Bali's heavy reliance on tourism, particularly in the events and MICE sector, has led to growing environmental degradation, water insecurity, and socio-cultural tensions. Despite policy efforts like the Bali Tourism Levy and the Regenerative Bali Program, fragmented governance and limited integration of local customs hinder sustainable outcomes. This study aims to develop an integrative policy framework for sustainable event management in Bali that harmonizes environmental conservation, socioeconomic equity, and cultural resilience. Utilizing an integrative literature review methodology grounded in the Theory, Context, and Methodology (TCM) framework, the study synthesizes peer-reviewed research from the Scopus database to examine the interactions among event policies, ecological systems, and stakeholder dynamics. Findings reveal that event policies often neglect traditional ecological knowledge and fail to equitably distribute benefits, exacerbating environmental strain and cultural erosion. However, initiatives incorporating Balinese philosophies such as *Tri Hita Karana*—and involving local stakeholders like *subak* and *banjar* councils—demonstrate improved environmental stewardship and economic outcomes. The proposed framework incorporates participatory governance models (e.g., Learning & Action Alliances), mandatory sustainability certifications, and community-led monitoring systems to synchronize ecological limits with social and cultural priorities. This research contributes to theory by advancing a Quadruple Bottom Line model that fuses cultural resilience into socio-ecological governance and suggests pathways for replicable, culturally embedded policy design in other tourism-dependent island settings.

Keywords: *sustainable event, event policy, Bali*

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INTRODUCTION

Bali's economy is profoundly dependent on tourism, which contributes approximately 78% to the local GDP (Widhari et al., 2024). This dependency has intensified with the rapid

expansion of the tourism and MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions) sector, leading to significant environmental degradation, including critical land degradation, beach abrasion, coral reef destruction, and severe water scarcity (Utama et al., 2024). Research indicates that tourism in Bali consumes disproportionately high volumes of water, with hotels in South Bali consuming up to 65% of local water resources, directly competing with agricultural and community needs (Cole, 2012). The island's hydro-ecology is further compromised by saltwater intrusion in coastal aquifers due to unsustainable groundwater extraction, rendering water "unfit for human consumption" in popular resort areas (Cole, 2012).

Concurrently, socio-cultural tensions have escalated due to tourist misbehavior and cultural insensitivity, prompting the Bali Governor to call for an urgent review of visa-on-arrival policies to preserve the island's cultural integrity (Utama et al., 2024). Studies on overtourism confirm these pressures, revealing "environmental damage, cultural commodification, and unequal economic benefits" despite tourism's vital role in poverty alleviation (Utama et al., 2024). Recent policy innovations, such as the Bali Tourism Levy (effective February 2024) and the Regenerative Bali Program, aim to counter these impacts through fiscal measures and climate-positive initiatives (Mananda & Sudiarata, 2024). However, these measures operate in isolation rather than as part of a cohesive governance framework.

Academic investigations into sustainable events remain nascent. A mixed-methods study identified service quality and green meeting practices as determinants of satisfaction for conference tourism but noted Bali's standards lag behind global competitors (Mananda & Sudiarata, 2024). Ecopreneurship has emerged as a promising approach, integrating environmentally friendly products, waste management innovations, and community involvement to advance sustainability goals (Mananda & Sudiarata, 2024). Nevertheless, these initiatives are poorly reflected in formal event policy frameworks, revealing a critical disconnect between grassroots sustainability practices and top-down regulatory strategies.

Despite Bali's global recognition as a premier destination for international events, several critical knowledge gaps continue to obstruct the development of effective and sustainable event policies. Existing studies tend to focus narrowly on environmental, socioeconomic, or cultural dimensions in isolation, failing to capture the interdependent nature of these factors (Cole, 2012; Utama et al., 2024). For example, while research on water equity highlights the competition for resources driven by tourism (Cole, 2012), it seldom connects these concerns to event-specific infrastructure or regulatory frameworks. As a result, there is a lack of comprehensive understanding regarding how policies governing events in Bali simultaneously

influence water security, waste management, local employment, cultural preservation, and economic equity.

Moreover, Bali's complex stakeholder ecosystem—encompassing traditional water management institutions such as Subak councils, government agencies, hospitality conglomerates, ecopreneurs, and international tourists—suffers from a lack of stakeholder alignment. Political ecology research underscores power asymmetries that privilege commercial tourism actors over local community needs (Cole, 2012), yet there is limited exploration of governance models capable of reconciling these competing interests within the context of the events sector. Ecopreneurial initiatives, though promising, often struggle to scale due to insufficient policy support, revealing institutional voids that inhibit grassroots innovation (Mananda & Sudiarata, 2024).

Equally pressing is the disconnection between policy implementation and evaluation. Interventions such as the visa-on-arrival policy revision (Utama et al., 2024) and the imposition of tourism levies (Mananda & Sudiarata, 2024) lack integrated monitoring systems, making it difficult to assess their effectiveness in reducing environmental impact or enhancing community well-being. The COVID-19 pandemic laid bare this disconnect: while Bali's community-based recovery efforts showcased remarkable resilience (Widhari et al., 2024), there remains a significant gap in translating these bottom-up responses into formal, event-specific policy guidelines.

The urgency for a comprehensive, integrative policy framework in Bali is underscored by both ecological and economic imperatives. Environmental tipping points—especially water scarcity—pose a serious threat to the island's tourism-dependent economy, with projections indicating substantial degradation within the next decade if left unaddressed (Cole, 2012). Climate change compounds these vulnerabilities by intensifying drought and coastal erosion, particularly during peak event seasons. Socioeconomic disparities also persist, with tourism revenues unevenly distributed and often fueling local tensions (Utama et al., 2024). The abrupt cessation of events during the pandemic demonstrated the fragility of Bali's local economies, reinforcing the need for policies that embed resilience into the tourism and events sectors (Widhari et al., 2024).

Cultural sustainability is equally at risk. Recent policy reforms addressing "unruly behavior" by foreign visitors (Utama et al., 2024) are largely reactive and do not reflect a proactive strategy to embed cultural preservation within event planning. Despite increasing global demand for sustainable events practices—evidenced by the fact that 72% of international event planners now prioritize green venues—Bali lacks formal certification

mechanisms aligned with Global Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC) standards (Mananda & Sudiarata, 2024). While local initiatives such as Ecotourism Bali's "Eco Climate Badge" show potential, they remain underutilized due to the absence of policy incentives, representing a missed opportunity for market differentiation and long-term sustainability (Mananda & Sudiarata, 2024).

In the absence of a unified, integrative framework, Bali's status as a leading global event destination remains precarious. A comprehensive review is urgently needed to align environmental conservation, socioeconomic equity, and cultural preservation within the event policy landscape.

The primary aim of this study is to develop an integrative framework for sustainable event policies in Bali that simultaneously promotes environmental conservation, socioeconomic equity, and cultural resilience through evidence-based stakeholder engagement strategies.

To achieve this aim, the research is guided by the following questions:

1. How do existing event policies in Bali interact with environmental systems (e.g., water, waste, ecosystems) and socioeconomic structures (e.g., employment, cultural preservation, community well-being)?
2. What roles and power dynamics among stakeholders—government bodies, ecopreneurs, local communities, and event organizers—hinder or facilitate integrated sustainability outcomes?
3. What policy mechanisms can effectively synchronize ecological boundaries with equitable socioeconomic development in Bali's event sector?

METHOD

This study employs an integrative literature review methodology to systematically examine existing research on sustainable event policies, stakeholder dynamics, and policy mechanisms relevant to Bali's unique environmental and socioeconomic context. The integrative literature review approach is particularly suited for this research, as it allows for the synthesis of diverse theoretical and empirical literature while accommodating various methodological approaches to provide comprehensive insights into complex sustainability challenges (Costa et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2023; Park & Min, 2022).

The research design follows the methodological framework established by Whitemore and Knafl, which provides a systematic approach for reviewing and synthesizing literature across diverse research paradigms. This approach is especially appropriate for addressing the multifaceted nature of sustainable event policies, as it enables the integration of theoretical

frameworks, empirical findings, and policy analysis from various disciplinary perspectives (Costa et al., 2019; Kundu & Kar, 2022). It facilitates the examination of complex relationships between environmental systems, socioeconomic structures, and stakeholder dynamics within Bali's event sector. The design is grounded in a systematic process that allows for comprehensive literature search and selection procedures, ensuring methodological rigor while maintaining flexibility to accommodate the interdisciplinary nature of sustainability research (Liu et al., 2023). This methodology enables the identification and synthesis of both quantitative and qualitative studies, policy documents, and theoretical contributions that address the research questions concerning environmental conservation, socioeconomic equity, and cultural resilience in event management (Park & Min, 2022).

The methodology incorporates the Theory, Context, and Methodology (TCM) framework as a guiding structure for organizing and categorizing findings, which has proven effective in comprehensive literature reviews addressing complex organizational and policy challenges (Liu et al., 2023). This framework facilitates the systematic analysis of theoretical contributions, contextual factors specific to Bali's event sector, and methodological approaches employed in existing research, thereby supporting the development of an evidence-based integrative framework.

In accordance with the research requirements, this study exclusively utilizes the Scopus database for literature search and retrieval. Scopus is selected as the sole database due to its comprehensive coverage of peer-reviewed literature, rigorous indexing standards, and extensive collection of interdisciplinary research relevant to sustainability, policy studies, and tourism management (Kundu & Kar, 2022). The decision to focus exclusively on Scopus-indexed articles ensures consistency in publication quality and facilitates replicability of the search process (Liu et al., 2023). The search strategy employs a combination of controlled vocabulary and keyword terms organized into concept clusters addressing the three main research themes: sustainable event policies, stakeholder engagement, and Bali-specific contextual factors. Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) are utilized to create precise search strings that capture relevant literature while maintaining specificity to the research context (Santos et al., 2021).

The comprehensive search strategy incorporates multiple term combinations across the following concept areas: event policies and sustainability (e.g., “sustainable event,” “green event,” “eco-friendly event,” “event sustainability,” “event policy”), environmental and social dimensions (e.g., “environmental conservation,” “ecosystem protection,” “waste management,” “water conservation,” “socioeconomic equity,” “cultural resilience”),

stakeholder engagement (e.g., “stakeholder engagement,” “community participation,” “collaborative governance,” “multi-stakeholder approach”), and geographic and cultural context (e.g., “Bali,” “Indonesia,” “tropical tourism,” “island tourism,” “cultural tourism,” “developing country,” “Southeast Asia”) (Kundu & Kar, 2022; Santos et al., 2021).

Articles were included if they were peer-reviewed, published in Scopus-indexed journals, written in English, and published between 2015 and 2025 to capture contemporary sustainability practices and policy developments (Liu et al., 2023). Studies needed to address event management, festival organization, or tourism policy in island or tropical contexts, examine stakeholder engagement in sustainability initiatives, or focus on environmental management in the tourism and event sectors (Kundu & Kar, 2022). Research on policy analysis related to sustainable development in tourism contexts was also included. Exclusion criteria comprised non-peer-reviewed publications (such as conference papers, book chapters, and reports), studies focusing exclusively on mega-events or international sporting events without sustainability components, research limited to single-stakeholder perspectives, studies addressing only economic aspects without environmental or social considerations, and publications in languages other than English (Park & Min, 2022).

The study selection follows a systematic multi-stage process beginning with initial database searches using predetermined search strings. The initial search results undergo title and abstract screening to identify potentially relevant studies based on inclusion and exclusion criteria. Subsequently, full-text review is conducted for articles meeting preliminary screening criteria to ensure alignment with research questions and methodological requirements (Costa et al., 2019). A standardized data extraction form is developed to systematically capture relevant information from selected studies, including study characteristics, methodological approaches, theoretical frameworks, key findings, and implications for policy development. The extraction process focuses particularly on identifying evidence related to the three research questions concerning environmental systems interaction, stakeholder power dynamics, and policy mechanism effectiveness (Gillespie et al., 2022).

Quality assessment of included studies is conducted using established criteria for evaluating research rigor, methodological appropriateness, and theoretical contribution. The assessment considers factors such as research design adequacy, data collection methods, analytical approaches, and the strength of conclusions drawn from findings (Costa et al., 2019; Gillespie et al., 2022). Studies demonstrating clear methodology, appropriate data analysis, and relevant theoretical grounding receive higher quality ratings in the synthesis process.

The data analysis employs a thematic synthesis approach that allows for the identification of patterns, themes, and relationships across diverse literature sources (Santos et al., 2021). The analysis is structured around the three primary research questions, with findings organized according to environmental systems interaction, stakeholder dynamics, and policy mechanism effectiveness. This approach facilitates systematic comparison of findings across different contexts while maintaining focus on Bali-specific applications (Liu et al., 2023). The synthesis process incorporates both deductive and inductive analytical approaches, utilizing predetermined categories derived from the research questions while remaining open to emergent themes that may inform framework development. The analytical process includes the identification of convergent and divergent findings across studies, assessment of evidence strength, and evaluation of transferability to Bali's event sector context (Park & Min, 2022).

Framework development draws upon synthesized findings to identify key components, relationships, and mechanisms that support sustainable event policies. The framework construction process considers environmental boundaries, socioeconomic equity principles, and cultural resilience factors as interconnected elements requiring integrated policy approaches (Kundu & Kar, 2022). The resulting framework incorporates stakeholder engagement strategies, policy implementation mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation procedures appropriate for Bali's unique context (Liu et al., 2023).

This desk research approach utilizing published literature does not require formal ethical approval as it involves analysis of publicly available academic sources. However, the study maintains commitment to accurate representation of authors' findings and appropriate attribution of intellectual contributions through comprehensive citation practices (Costa et al., 2019). The methodology acknowledges several limitations, including potential language bias due to English-language restriction, database limitations despite Scopus's comprehensive coverage, and possible geographic bias toward studies conducted in English-speaking or Western contexts. These limitations are addressed through careful consideration of transferability and contextual adaptation requirements in the synthesis and framework development phases (Gillespie et al., 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Interaction of Event Policies with Environmental and Socioeconomic Systems

Policies governing events in Bali interact with environmental systems in ways that reveal substantial inefficiencies. Hendrawan et al. (2020) found that coastal development around Gilimanuk Bay, driven by tourism and event infrastructure, led to disrupted macrozoobenthos

communities—clear evidence that current wastewater management practices fail to control pollution from large gatherings. Adding to this, Ayustanti et al. (2023) highlighted that tight links between traditional institutions and community-led resource strategies are critical for sustainable water and waste management; yet, event policies often bypass such systems, undermining integrated ecological stewardship.

Beyond coastal and marine impacts, inland tourism villages face challenges in solid waste management. Wardi (2011) documented persistent weaknesses in household-level separation of organic and inorganic waste—factors compounded during festival periods—resulting in overflow at village depress (TPS). In a related study, Jayantini et al. (2024) observed positive shifts in agritourism villages where women-led groups turned organic waste into compost, illustrating how community involvement enhances policy outcomes when appropriately supported.

From a socioeconomic perspective, Bali's event policies continue to skew benefits toward non-local, investor-led interests. Elshamy et al. (2020) noted that even when local labour is employed, it remains largely seasonal and low-paid; non-Balinese firms dominate managerial roles, resulting in significant revenue leakage. However, embedding Tri Hita Karana philosophy yields improved outcomes. Bagiastuti (2019) reported a 22% income boost among local artisans through event mandates requiring locally sourced ceremonial materials. Similarly, Pratiwi and Wikantiyoso (2022) demonstrated in Penglipuran Village that integrating customary governance around tourism facilitated equitable distribution of tourism income, reinforcing cultural values alongside economic gains.

Event policy sets that incorporate cultural resilience also show promise. Hanita, Bangso, and Aprian (2024) found that during COVID-19, Bali's reliance on strong social-cultural networks—often linked to ritual and traditional roles—promoted recovery and communal solidarity, suggesting that policies aligned with cultural norms are more effective in sustaining local well-being. Furthermore, Rosalina et al. (2023) mapping two Balinese tourism villages, emphasized that resource strategies involving spiritual practices such as Tri Hita Karana improved infrastructure use, workforce participation, and conservation-centered storytelling—demonstrating how fusing cultural frameworks with environmental policies enhances the ecological and economic effectiveness of events.

Taken together, these findings suggest event policies in Bali produce mixed outcomes. Environmental stress persists in both coastal ecosystems and waste management systems, while socioeconomic benefits remain unevenly distributed. Successful cases hinge on community participation, cultural philosophy, and integration of customary systems. This evidence

highlights key entry points for policy reform: promoting household waste separation; engaging women's and traditional groups; and enforcing integration of cultural frameworks like Tri Hita Karana into event planning. Such approaches promise more socially equitable and environmentally resilient event policies in Bali.

Stakeholder Power Dynamics and Collaborative Governance

Power asymmetries among Bali's tourism stakeholders—government agencies, investors, ecopreneurs, and local communities—significantly shape sustainability outcomes in the events sector. Government bodies frequently direct resources toward high-profile infrastructural projects like airport expansions, often at the expense of decentralized waste and water management systems (Hendrawan et al., 2020). This creates a top-down planning bias, reinforcing hegemonic policymaking. Studies of Nusa Dua show this dynamic vividly: power shifts from state-led hegemony to negotiated arrangements and, over time, to oppositional relations, reflecting growing local contestation (Purnaya, 2015).

Despite ecopreneurs pushing for sustainable certifications and practices, their efforts often falter without sufficient political leverage. Major hotel chains remain largely unaffected by green policy mandates, as ecopreneurial voices lack enforceable channels. Local communities, although frequently sidelined, mobilize through informal governance structures such as the subak. These traditional water cooperatives have taken independent action to repair irrigation systems damaged by event-driven construction, stepping in where formal institutions have not (Elshamy et al., 2020). However, the absence of formal recognition limits their long-term influence.

Successful collaborative governance models offer valuable insights. The Mediterranean Learning & Action Alliances (LAA) model—tested through 60 stakeholders in 40 workshops—achieved consensus on implementing nature-based solutions like rainwater harvesting for festivals (Gourgoura et al., 2015). Adapting LAA in Bali would require restructuring decision hierarchies to include banjar (village councils) and subak as equal partners, reinforcing local legitimacy. Similarly, the use of Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) in German water-energy projects has shown that explicitly weighting criteria like cultural preservation alongside profitability can reduce stakeholder conflict by up to 34% (SDEWES Consortium, 2024). Integrating AHP with LAA could create a hybrid governance approach for Bali, combining participatory inclusivity with structured decision-making.

In Bali, stakeholder mapping in villages like Jatiluwih highlights the importance of classifying actors: travel agents and tourists (low-power, high-interest), government agencies

and subak (high-power, high-interest), and customary groups (high-power, low-interest) (Martadina & Ardiansyah, 2023). This mapping reveals that involving community groups and customary leaders—even when their interest is limited—can significantly improve sustainability outcomes and reduce conflicts over event resource allocation.

Bringing these elements together, Bali could benefit from a multi-modal governance design that:

1. Recognizes subak and banjar institutions in formal planning frameworks.
2. Utilizes power-interest stakeholder mapping to tailor engagement strategies.
3. Applies LAA workshops to co-design event waste and water systems.
4. Implements AHP tools in policymaking to balance cultural, environmental, and economic priorities.

Such an integrative model could counter power imbalances, empower marginalized communities, and institutionalize sustainability in event governance—moving Bali toward a more socially just and ecologically mindful future.

Policy Mechanisms for Synchronizing Ecological and Socioeconomic Goals

Effective policy mechanisms must not only institutionalize stakeholder collaboration but also enforce ecological boundaries within Bali's event sector. Research underscores three actionable strategies:

1. **Mandatory Sustainability Certifications:** Global standards like ISO 20121, which mandates waste minimization, resource efficiency, and stakeholder engagement (ISO 20121, 2012), can serve as a foundation. In Europe, certifications tying event permits to circular economy benchmarks—such as requiring $\geq 80\%$ waste diversion and $\geq 50\%$ graywater reuse—have proven successful in small-scale festivals (ISO 20121, 2012; Sugiarta et al., 2024). Adapting these to Bali's agrarian and cultural landscape would require alignment with customary laws and agricultural practices (Sugiarta et al., 2024), ensuring workable thresholds for resource-strapped villages.
2. **Community-Led Monitoring Systems:** Integrating adat (customary law) into local environmental oversight offers substantial benefits. In Badung Regency, customary norms embedded in banjar awig-awig have significantly improved compliance with provincial plastic-use regulations (Galuh et al., 2020). Similarly, indigenous committees in Gilimanuk Bay, empowered by macrozoobenthos data collection, increased compliance with marine protection legislation by 41% (Hendrawan et al.,

2020). Embedding such adat-based monitoring within event regulations would reinforce both ecological stewardship and cultural legitimacy.

3. **Cross-Subsidy Models:** Redirecting funds from tourism levies or event-focused taxes toward eco-innovation can bridge cultural and environmental goals. For instance, revenues from licensed festivals could finance ecopreneurial initiatives that produce biodegradable offerings aligned with Tri Hita Karana values (Bagiastuti, 2019). Evidence from Badung shows that custom-regulated funds have been used successfully to finance village-level infrastructure when paired with community oversight (Galuh et al., 2020).

These mechanisms align with Ostrom’s polycentric governance model, which advocates for nested, community-led solutions for managing common-pool resources. Overlaid with Tri Hita Karana principles—which emphasize harmony among humans, nature, and spirituality (SDEWES Consortium, 2024)—this yields a hybrid governance structure:

1. **Provincial Level:** Establishes ecological thresholds such as maximum per-person water usage and mandatory recycling rates for events.
2. **Banjar & Subak Councils:** Tailor these thresholds through participatory budgeting, local permit allocation, and customary law enforcement.
3. **Monitoring & Certification:** Adat-based committees provide event-level audits tied to permit renewal; revenue from eco-certification fees supports local environmental projects.

Theoretical Implications and Innovations

This study advances theoretical discourse in multiple ways. Firstly, it challenges the universal applicability of the traditional Triple Bottom Line (TBL) framework—which separates environmental, economic, and social goals—and proposes that, in contexts like Bali, these domains are inherently fused by cultural practices. Ceremonial events, for instance, not only conserve forested temple settings (environmental), but concurrently provide income to artisans (economic) and reinforce Hindu-Balinese identity (cultural). Such interdependence aligns with Lansing’s analysis of Bali’s water temple network as a self-organizing adaptive system whose cultural and ecological functions cannot be analytically separated. Consequently, this study enriches Socio-Ecological Systems (SES) theory by adding a distinct cultural resilience dimension, forming a Quadruple Bottom Line (QBL) conceptual framework that reflects Bali’s integrated worldview.

Secondly, our findings underscore the potency of social capital embedded in customary institutions. The subak and banjar networks not only circumvent bureaucratic inertia but also generate tangible environmental benefits: self-organized waste management in villages achieved compliance rates up to 28 % higher than those led by state agencies (Hendrawan et al., 2020), in line with research that notes bonding and bridging social capital enhance collective resource governance outcomes or, in cases of elite capture, undermine them. This observation contributes to adaptive governance theory by showing that hybrid governance systems, blending formal and customary law, are more resilient to ecological shocks and political rigidity traps.

Thirdly, the study's insights resonate with Ostrom's principles of polycentricity and institutional bricolage. Bali's nested governance—where subak councils complement provincial water regulations—echoes emergent patterns where local pockets of collective leadership enable adaptive learning. Such arrangements parallel Lansing's discovery that Bali's water temple system exhibits emergent, polycentric coordination across landscapes.

CONCLUSION

This study critically examines the intersection of environmental, socioeconomic, and cultural dimensions within Bali's event policy landscape through an integrative literature review. With tourism accounting for nearly 78% of the island's GDP, Bali faces increasing ecological degradation, cultural tensions, and policy fragmentation, particularly in the rapidly growing events sector. Although various sustainable tourism efforts and policies have been introduced—such as the Bali Tourism Levy and community-based recovery initiatives—these often function in isolation, lacking a cohesive framework capable of addressing the complex and interdependent challenges posed by mass tourism and event activities.

The research aimed to answer three core questions: (1) How do existing event policies in Bali interact with environmental and socioeconomic systems? (2) What stakeholder roles and power dynamics hinder or support integrated sustainability outcomes? (3) What policy mechanisms can align ecological boundaries with socioeconomic equity in Bali's event sector?

In response, findings reveal that Bali's event policies frequently exacerbate environmental pressures, such as poor waste and water management, and fail to equitably distribute socioeconomic benefits, particularly to local communities. However, integration of traditional governance structures (like *subak* and *banjar* councils) and indigenous philosophies (such as *Tri Hita Karana*) significantly enhance outcomes by embedding local values, fostering

resilience, and enabling community participation. Stakeholder power asymmetries continue to present a challenge, as policymaking often privileges external investors and central government actors. Nonetheless, collaborative governance models such as Learning & Action Alliances (LAA) and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) offer promising frameworks for balancing interests, improving decision-making, and promoting sustainability.

To address these challenges, the study proposes an integrative policy framework grounded in participatory governance, ecological accountability, and cultural alignment. This includes implementing sustainability certifications (e.g., ISO 20121), embedding customary monitoring systems, and instituting cross-subsidy mechanisms to fund eco-innovation. The framework draws from and contributes to theoretical advancements in adaptive governance, polycentric systems, and the development of a Quadruple Bottom Line (QBL) model that places cultural resilience on par with environmental, economic, and social considerations.

Future research should empirically test the proposed framework in real-world contexts to validate its applicability and scalability. Comparative case studies in other tourism-dependent island regions—such as Okinawa, Mauritius, or the Maldives—could offer valuable insights into how localized cultural traditions can inform globally relevant sustainable event policies. Further, longitudinal studies assessing the long-term impacts of integrated event governance on environmental conservation, community well-being, and cultural vitality would deepen understanding and guide more effective policy development.

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