

Strategic Green Governance Integrating Environmental Sustainability into Public Policy Frameworks for Resilient Communities

Septiana Dwiputrianti¹, Ely Sufianti², Putri Wulandari Atur Rejeki³, Ono Taryono⁴

{septiana.dwiputrianti@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id¹, ely.sufianti@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id²,
putriwulandari@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id³, ono.taryono@poltek.stialanbandung.ac.id⁴}

Politeknik STIA LAN Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

Abstract. This study explores the integration of environmental sustainability into public policy through green governance, aiming to enhance community resilience to climate change. Employing a qualitative approach with case studies and stakeholder interviews, the research develops a Regional Green Transition Vulnerability Index to assess regional adaptability. Findings reveal that effective green governance promotes sustainability, but challenges such as political resistance and uneven stakeholder engagement hinder its full implementation. The study offers policy recommendations for fostering inclusive, sustainable development by supporting green jobs, addressing socio-economic disparities, and leveraging renewable energy. This work contributes to public policy and administration by providing a framework to address climate-related challenges, ensuring an equitable transition to a green economy for diverse regions.

Keywords: Green Governance; Public Policy Frameworks; Resilient Communities

1 Introduction

Environmental sustainability has emerged as an essential pillar of public policy in response to the growing threats posed by climate change and resource depletion. With rising global temperatures, extreme weather patterns, and the depletion of natural ecosystems, governments worldwide are increasingly compelled to adopt policies that prioritize ecological health alongside socio-economic growth. This paradigm shift towards environmental consciousness in governance highlights the need for what is known as "strategic green governance." Strategic green governance involves embedding environmental principles into public policy frameworks to support resilient communities that can withstand the multifaceted challenges brought by environmental change. The concept of green governance reflects a more integrated approach to policy making, where environmental sustainability is not viewed as a standalone goal but rather as an underlying principle that intersects with economic stability, public health, and social resilience [1].

The integration of environmental sustainability into public policy also reflects an acknowledgment of the interconnectedness between human well-being and the health of our natural ecosystems. Communities rely on clean air, water, and fertile soil, yet these resources are threatened by pollution, unsustainable resource extraction, and rapid urbanization. As such, green governance advocates for a systemic approach to resource management, land use, and

emissions control, ensuring that public policies promote practices that protect and regenerate natural resources. By embedding sustainability into governance, communities can achieve a balanced approach that not only addresses immediate ecological concerns but also supports long-term socio-economic resilience. Despite the clear need for environmental sustainability, many public policy frameworks lack the integration needed to address the interconnected nature of environmental and socio-economic challenges [2], [3].

Figure 1 illustrates the role of green governance as a foundational element within broader environmental policy frameworks [4], [5]. Green governance integrates environmental priorities directly into governance structures and decision-making processes, which is crucial for ensuring sustainable development and resilience against ecological risks. This model underscores the importance of establishing clear policies that guide environmental stewardship, addressing climate adaptation, resource conservation, and ecological protection at both organizational and governmental levels. By embedding green governance into environmental policy, institutions can implement targeted strategies that go beyond compliance, actively contributing to environmental sustainability. This includes setting up specific governance mechanisms, such as environmental committees, dedicated reporting practices, and compliance with environmental standards, which are critical in achieving long-term ecological resilience and aligning with global sustainability goals. Figure 1 highlights these integrative aspects, showing how green governance frameworks support comprehensive policy objectives aimed at preserving natural resources, reducing pollution, and fostering community resilience to environmental changes.



Fig. 1. Green Governance A Part of Environmental Policy

Source: D. Suprayitno, S. Iskandar, K. Dahurandi, T. Hendarto, and F. J. Rumambi, "Public Policy In The Era Of Climate Change: Adapting Strategies For Sustainable Futures," *Migr. Lett.*, vol. 21, no. 6, pp. 945–958, 2024, [Online]. Available: <https://migrationletters.com/index.php/ml/article/view/8068> [4] and N. Kirsop-Taylor, D. Russel, and A. Jensen, "Urban governance and policy mixes for nature-based solutions and integrated water policy," *J. Environ. Policy Plan.*, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 498–512, Sep. 2022, doi: 10.1080/1523908X.2021.1956309. [5]

A major obstacle to effective green governance is the lack of a cohesive framework that incorporates environmental sustainability into all sectors of public policy. Many governments develop environmental policies in isolation, targeting specific areas such as waste management, renewable energy, or air quality without coordinating these efforts into a broader resilience strategy. This compartmentalized approach limits the effectiveness of sustainability initiatives, as it overlooks the cross-cutting impacts of environmental degradation on sectors like health, housing, and transportation. Without a unified framework for green governance, public policies fail to create the systemic change necessary for sustainable resilience. Additionally, many local governments face challenges in implementing green governance due to financial and technical

constraints. Limited access to resources, a lack of expertise in environmental science, and insufficient public awareness are common barriers to sustainable policy making, particularly in developing regions.

Research on green governance underscores the importance of embedding environmental sustainability within policy frameworks to ensure community resilience. Emphasize that governance systems must be adaptive and inclusive to manage common resources effectively and protect ecological stability. Ostrom's work on common-pool resources highlights the necessity for governance structures that engage communities in sustainable practices and create systems that support resilience in the face of environmental challenges. Expands on this by suggesting that green governance must operate across multiple levels of government to address the broad scope of environmental issues. He argues that successful green governance requires alignment between local, regional, and national policies, allowing for cohesive strategies that adapt to unique environmental needs at each level.

While existing literature establishes a strong case for green governance, it also reveals a gap in research on practical frameworks that local governments can implement in resource-constrained settings. Studies often focus on high-level principles, but there is limited guidance on operationalizing these principles in diverse governance contexts, particularly in regions with limited infrastructure or financial capacity. This research aims to address this gap by providing a practical green governance framework that local governments can adapt to their specific needs, resources, and environmental contexts. This study proposes a comprehensive framework for strategic green governance, focusing on integrating environmental sustainability across all levels of public policy. The approach emphasizes the alignment of environmental goals with social and economic objectives, fostering a multidimensional framework that builds resilience through sustainable practices.

Incorporating technology into this framework is essential for informed decision-making and effective implementation. Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and climate modelling are proposed as tools to evaluate environmental risks, predict climate impacts, and guide policy [6]. These technologies enable data-driven decision-making, allowing local governments to allocate resources strategically and respond to specific environmental vulnerabilities [7], [8]. Additionally, this approach emphasizes the role of renewable energy and sustainable urban planning, advocating for public investment in green infrastructure and energy-efficient practices that contribute to community resilience. A central tenet of this approach is community engagement. Sustainable governance is most effective when communities actively participate in environmental initiatives and understand the importance of ecological preservation. This study proposes strategies for community education and outreach to cultivate public support and foster environmental stewardship. By involving citizens in sustainability efforts, local governments can create a culture of shared responsibility and resilience, empowering individuals to contribute to the protection and enhancement of their environment.

This study also contributes to the discourse on environmental governance by highlighting the role of inclusive policymaking and community involvement [5], [9]–[11]. By advocating for participatory governance, the research promotes a governance model that aligns with democratic values and encourages collaboration between public institutions, private sectors, and civil society. This inclusive approach strengthens the resilience of communities by fostering trust, transparency, and public support for environmental initiatives. The objective of this study is to develop a strategic green governance framework that integrates environmental sustainability into public policy, enhancing community resilience to climate-related risks. This model aims to provide local governments with a comprehensive guide for embedding sustainability principles into public administration, ensuring that policies are aligned with environmental, economic, and

social objectives. By offering a roadmap for sustainable governance, the study seeks to empower policymakers to adopt strategies that mitigate environmental impacts, improve resource management, and build resilient communities prepared to face future challenges. Through this research, we aim to contribute to the field of environmental governance by proposing a forward-thinking model that supports sustainable development and resilient communities. The findings of this study will provide valuable insights for policymakers and public administrators, highlighting the strategies, tools, and practices needed to integrate sustainability into governance frameworks effectively. By aligning public policy with ecological stewardship, this study advocates for a transformative approach to governance that prioritizes resilience and sustainability, equipping communities to navigate the complexities of a changing climate with strength and stability.

2 Literature Review

As climate change and environmental degradation pose increasingly urgent challenges worldwide, integrating sustainability into public policy frameworks has become a critical focus of governance research. Studies across the fields of public administration, public policy, and governance emphasize the need for "green governance," an approach that embeds environmental sustainability into policymaking to ensure communities are resilient to climate impacts. This literature review examines the key studies and theoretical contributions that shape our understanding of green governance. The focus lies on who has conducted this research, the findings and limitations of past studies, and how this current study builds upon and contributes to the field. Research on green governance first gained traction in the mid-20th century as environmental awareness grew. Early scholars introduced concepts related to resource management, such as the "Tragedy of the Commons," which describes how individual self-interest can lead to the depletion of shared resources. Hardin's work underscored the need for governance mechanisms that encourage collective responsibility for environmental resources. While not directly advocating for policy, Hardin's theories influenced later studies on environmental policy frameworks, particularly those examining the balance between private and public interests [12].

Expanded on the role of adaptive governance in environmental resilience, arguing that flexibility and responsiveness are key to sustainable policy frameworks [4]. Folke's research stressed that governance structures must adapt to changing ecological conditions and uncertainties posed by climate change [4], [7]. His work advocates for policies that not only focus on environmental protection but also consider socio-economic resilience. Folke's findings suggest that policies based on adaptive governance are better equipped to handle the complexities of sustainability, offering valuable insights for green governance models. Introduced resilience theory, which became foundational in green governance studies. Resilience theory emphasizes the importance of systems that can adapt and recover from environmental shocks, highlighting that resilience is not merely about surviving but thriving amid environmental challenges. This theory has influenced the development of green governance by providing a framework for evaluating policies based on their capacity to build community resilience.

Table 1. Understanding Corporate Governance vs Green Governance

No.	Corporate Governance	Green Governance
1.	Independent directors/fit & proper rule	At least one director knowledgeable on climate change/environmental issues
2.	Board committees	A separate environment committee or as part of the risk management committee; an environmental management unit under the board
3.	Corporate governance code	Environmental governance code or policy approved by the board; environmental risk management integrated in operational decisions
4.	Reporting and disclosure	Issuance an integrated annual and sustainability report or a standalone sustainability report

Sources: S. Q. A. Shah, F.-W. Lai, M. K. Shad, and A. A. Jan, "Developing a Green Governance Framework for the Performance Enhancement of the Oil and Gas Industry," *Sustainability*, vol. 14, no. 7, p. 3735, Mar. 2022, doi: 10.3390/su14073735 [1], Uwaga Monica Adanma and Emmanuel Olurotimi Ogunbiyi, "Evaluating the effectiveness of global governance mechanisms in promoting environmental sustainability and international relations," *Financ. Account. Res. J.*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 763–791, May 2024, doi: 10.51594/farj.v6i5.1151 [9], X. Hao, W. Fu, and K. Albitar, "Innovation with ecological sustainability: Does corporate environmental responsibility matter in green innovation?," *J. Econ. Anal.*, vol. 2, no. February, pp. 21–42, May 2023, doi: 10.58567/jea02030002. [13], and [14] D. P. Faeni, "Green practices and employees' performance: The mediating roles of green human resources management policies and knowledge development," *J. Infrastructure, Policy Dev.*, vol. 8, no. 8, p. 4924, Aug. 2024, doi: 10.24294/jipd.v8i8.4924. [14]

Table 1 describes definition of corporate governance which generally focuses on ensuring accountability, fairness, and transparency in a company's relationship with its stakeholders. This traditional governance framework emphasizes principles that enhance shareholder value and ensure regulatory compliance, often through mechanisms such as independent directors and board committees. Conversely, Green Governance expands on these principles by integrating environmental considerations into organizational decision-making [1], [9], [13], [14]. This approach requires a dedicated commitment to sustainability, as illustrated by the need for directors knowledgeable in climate-related matters, an environment-focused committee or unit, and environmentally conscious reporting and disclosure practices. By adopting Green Governance, organizations not only fulfil traditional responsibilities but also actively contribute to ecological resilience and sustainability.

a. Independent Directors/Expertise on Environmental Issues

Unlike conventional corporate governance, where having independent directors aligns with regulatory compliance, green governance necessitates at least one board director proficient in environmental matters. This expertise is essential for navigating climate-related risks and ensuring that the organization's strategies align with sustainability objectives.

b. Dedicated Environment Committee

While corporate governance may include various board committees (e.g., audit, remuneration), green governance introduces or integrates a specialized environment committee or unit. This body actively oversees environmental performance, aligning risk management with ecological goals, and reporting to the board on environmental matters.

c. Environmental Governance Code

Traditional governance codes set broad principles for corporate conduct; however, green governance mandates a specific environmental governance code. This policy is approved by the board, embedding sustainability into operational decisions and guiding risk management practices in alignment with environmental standards.

d. Reporting and Disclosure

Green governance often requires additional transparency through either a standalone sustainability report or an integrated annual report that covers both financial and sustainability metrics. This comprehensive approach ensures stakeholders are informed about the organization's environmental impact and commitment to sustainable practices.

The works of Hardin, Ostrom, Meadowcroft, and Biermann illustrate how green governance theories have evolved from abstract environmental concerns to specific, actionable frameworks in public administration and policy [4], [9], [15]–[17]. However, several gaps remain in this body of literature, particularly regarding implementation challenges and the need for operational models tailored to diverse governance contexts. One critical limitation is that much of the existing research addresses green governance from a high-level perspective without delving into practical strategies that local governments can employ. For instance, Meadowcroft and Biermann focus on the theoretical alignment of sustainability with governance but do not provide concrete steps for policy integration, especially for resource-constrained settings. Additionally, while the theories emphasize resilience and adaptability, they often lack empirical validation, particularly in developing regions where institutional, financial, and technical capacities are limited.

Moreover, previous studies often overlook the political and economic barriers that hinder the implementation of green governance. Berkes and Folke's work on participatory governance offers valuable insights, but it lacks detailed analysis on overcoming political resistance, which is a significant challenge in many regions [4], [7]. Similarly, resilience theory, while influential, has limitations when applied in practical settings, as building resilience requires resources and policy consistency that many governments struggle to maintain. Empirical studies on green governance highlight practical approaches to embedding sustainability in public policy. Conducted a comparative study of green governance models in Scandinavian countries, where sustainability is integrated into national and local policies through public-private partnerships and community-based initiatives.

These contributions to public administration reflect an evolution from traditional, hierarchical governance models to flexible, participatory frameworks that emphasize sustainability. Public administration scholars have argued that green governance represents a shift toward governance that values ecological health as integral to public well-being, rather than as a secondary concern. This perspective supports the argument that green governance enhances administrative efficiency and accountability by aligning public interests with ecological stewardship. In the field of public policy, green governance contributes to the development of policies that consider the long-term impacts of environmental degradation on social and economic stability.

In public governance, green governance frameworks provide a basis for international cooperation on environmental issues that transcend national borders. The concept of earth system governance highlights the necessity of global coordination to address complex environmental challenges. Public governance scholars emphasize that global green governance can help nations collectively respond to environmental crises, enabling shared responsibility for climate resilience. Although global governance structures face challenges in ensuring

compliance, the Earth System Governance model provides a theoretical foundation for collaborative environmental governance. The current study builds upon these theories by proposing a strategic green governance framework that addresses the limitations identified in past research. Finally, the research contributes new insights into the role of technology in green governance. By incorporating tools such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and climate modelling, the study demonstrates how data-driven decision-making can improve policy accuracy and adaptability. This emphasis on technology-driven governance supports the development of policies that are responsive to local environmental conditions, enhancing their effectiveness and resilience.

3 Research Methods

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore how environmental sustainability can be effectively integrated into public policy frameworks to build resilient communities. The qualitative approach is particularly well-suited for examining complex governance processes and stakeholder perceptions, which are integral to understanding the multifaceted challenges and opportunities associated with green governance. By focusing on in-depth, contextual insights, this design allows for a nuanced exploration of strategic green governance and its implementation at the local level. A case study methodology is adopted to provide a detailed examination of specific regions or municipalities that are implementing or experimenting with green governance practices. The research was conducted in several phases, each designed to capture comprehensive data and facilitate systematic analysis. Preliminary Literature review and framework development the research began with a thorough literature review to establish a theoretical foundation for strategic green governance and environmental policy frameworks. Key themes and models from previous studies on green governance, environmental resilience, and public policy were identified to construct an initial conceptual framework.

Case study selection and site access the second phase involved selecting case study locations that exemplify varying levels of green governance implementation. Purposive sampling was used to select cases based on specific criteria, such as regional diversity, existing sustainability policies, and evidence of resilience-building efforts. Case studies were chosen from regions with distinct environmental challenges and governance structures, allowing the research to capture a variety of approaches to green governance. Once the cases were selected, the research team secured site access and permissions to conduct in-depth interviews and field observations. Formal approval from local authorities was obtained, and initial contact was established with potential participants, including government officials, environmental organizations, and community leaders.

To understand the collective perceptions and attitudes of stakeholders, focus group discussions were organized with community members and representatives from local organizations. FGDs enabled participants to discuss shared experiences and viewpoints, fostering a collaborative environment that revealed common challenges and opportunities. Focus groups were organized around themes, such as sustainable resource management, community resilience, and participatory governance, ensuring that discussions remained relevant to the study's objectives. The research team conducted field observations to examine the on-the-ground implementation of green governance practices. Observations focused on tangible aspects of green governance, such as urban greening projects, waste management

systems, and renewable energy installations. These observations provided empirical evidence of policy implementation, complementing the qualitative data collected from interviews and focus groups. Data organization and coding After data collection, the research team organized and prepared the data for analysis.

The study utilized various research instruments tailored to each data collection method, ensuring that the information gathered was both relevant and comprehensive. A semi-structured interview guide was developed, featuring open-ended questions organized around the main themes of green governance. Questions explored participants' roles, policy design and implementation experiences, perceptions of community resilience, and challenges encountered in promoting environmental sustainability. The focus group protocol included discussion prompts related to sustainable practices, resilience, and public engagement in environmental governance. Facilitators were trained to moderate discussions effectively, ensuring that all participants had opportunities to contribute. An observation checklist was used to document specific aspects of policy implementation, including the visibility of green projects, community engagement, and environmental infrastructure. This checklist ensured consistency in observational data and facilitated comparison across case study sites. A document review template was designed to record key information from policy documents, such as goals, evaluation metrics, and stakeholder roles.

Initial coding and thematic development the researchers began by conducting an initial coding round, tagging relevant data segments according to thematic categories such as "policy coherence," "stakeholder collaboration," "resilience outcomes," and "implementation barriers." Codes were grouped into broader themes that aligned with the study's research questions and objectives. This process enabled the identification of common patterns and emergent insights, creating a foundation for further analysis. Comparative analysis of case studies following thematic development, a comparative analysis was conducted to examine similarities and differences among the case study locations. This step was crucial for identifying contextual factors that influence green governance, such as local environmental challenges, socio-economic conditions, and political dynamics. The comparative analysis revealed best practices, enabling the researchers to identify strategies that were effective across diverse contexts.

Development of a conceptual model based on the findings, the researchers developed a conceptual model for strategic green governance, outlining key components, enablers, and outcomes associated with effective policy integration. This model synthesizes insights from the case studies, providing a structured representation of green governance as it applies to public policy. The model serves as a framework for policymakers, illustrating how environmental sustainability can be systematically incorporated into governance practices. Validation and stakeholder feedback to validate the findings, the researchers conducted member checking with a subset of participants, who reviewed and provided feedback on the preliminary results. This validation step ensured that the interpretations accurately reflected stakeholders' experiences and perspectives, enhancing the credibility of the study.

In summary, this study employs a structured, chronological research methodology to investigate strategic green governance and its potential to build resilient communities. Through a multi-phase process of literature review, case study selection, data collection, and thematic analysis, the study offers a comprehensive examination of green governance in diverse contexts. The combination of in-depth interviews, focus groups, field observations, and document analysis provides a rich dataset that supports the development of a practical, adaptable framework for integrating environmental sustainability into public policy.

4 Results and Discussion

The results of this study provide comprehensive insights into the challenges, successes, and factors affecting the implementation of strategic green governance within public policy frameworks aimed at building resilient communities. These findings are categorized into four primary areas: (1) the effectiveness of policy coherence in green governance, (2) stakeholder engagement and community involvement, (3) resilience-building practices and their outcomes, and (4) barriers to effective green governance. The findings reveal that coherent policy integration is a cornerstone of effective green governance. In regions where environmental policies are cohesively aligned with socio-economic goals, there is a marked improvement in sustainability and resilience outcomes. Case study data indicate that policy coherence is achieved when local governments implement strategic green governance frameworks that integrate sustainability with economic and social priorities.

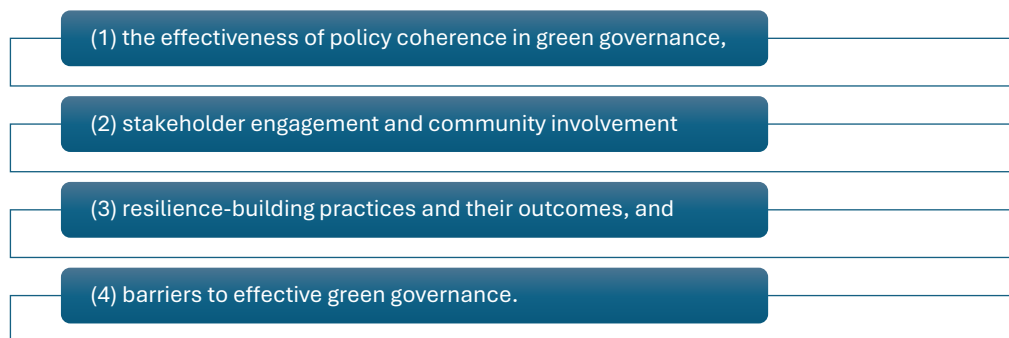


Fig. 2. Four Primary Factors Affecting Implementation Strategic Green Governance
Source: Proceed by Authors

Figure 2 identifies and categorizes the four critical factors influencing the successful implementation of strategic green governance within public policy frameworks. These factors include Policy Coherence, Stakeholder Engagement, Resilience-Building Practices, and Barriers to Implementation. Each of these elements plays a pivotal role in determining how effectively green governance can be embedded into policy structures to support sustainable development and resilience.

- a. **Policy Coherence:** Effective green governance relies on cohesive policies that align environmental, social, and economic objectives. Inconsistent or isolated policies often lead to fragmented governance, reducing the overall impact of green governance initiatives.
- b. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Involving stakeholders, including communities, private sectors, and local governments, ensures broader support and adoption of green governance practices. Active stakeholder engagement fosters a collective responsibility toward environmental sustainability and enhances policy acceptance.
- c. **Resilience-Building Practices:** Implementing resilience-building practices is essential to green governance, helping communities adapt to environmental challenges like climate change. These practices, such as renewable energy projects or conservation initiatives, fortify the community's ability to withstand and recover from ecological disruptions.

- d. **Barriers to Implementation:** Strategic green governance faces several barriers, including political resistance, financial limitations, and technical constraints. Understanding and addressing these barriers is vital to overcoming obstacles that hinder sustainable policy integration.

In certain municipalities, for example, the integration of renewable energy initiatives within economic development plans has successfully enhanced both environmental sustainability and job creation. The research found that in areas where economic policies are explicitly linked to environmental objectives, such as green jobs and sustainable energy, the community benefits from dual outcomes: economic growth and reduced environmental impact. However, regions lacking integrated policy frameworks experience fragmented governance, where environmental, economic, and social policies operate in isolation, limiting the effectiveness of green governance. Stakeholder engagement emerged as a critical factor in successful green governance. The study found that municipalities with strong participatory frameworks exhibit higher levels of community resilience. Data from focus groups and interviews highlight that involving local communities in policy design and implementation fosters a sense of shared responsibility, which, in turn, enhances the adoption and impact of sustainable practices.

Despite the successes observed, the study identifies several barriers that impede the effective implementation of green governance frameworks. The most prominent challenges include political resistance, financial constraints, and limited technical expertise. Political resistance often arises from competing interests between short-term economic gains and long-term sustainability goals. In regions where political priorities emphasize immediate economic growth over environmental sustainability, green governance initiatives encounter resistance, making it challenging to implement cohesive sustainability policies. Financial constraints further limit the scope of green governance, particularly in low-income regions where budget allocations for environmental initiatives are minimal. These financial limitations hinder the adoption of green technologies, such as renewable energy systems and advanced waste management infrastructure, that require significant upfront investment. Moreover, regions with limited financial resources struggle to maintain ongoing environmental programs, resulting in fragmented or short-lived green governance efforts. Limited technical expertise occurs when the formulated policy fails to be implemented due to lack of technical expertise. In addition, technical guidance as a follow-up to strategic policies is often not simultaneous, where one policy is not followed by another policy that is needed to overcome technical problems.

To strengthen policy coherence, the study recommends that local governments establish interdepartmental working groups focused on sustainability integration. These groups would facilitate cross-sector collaboration, ensuring that environmental objectives are embedded within social and economic policies. Furthermore, governments should adopt multi-level policy alignment, harmonizing local, regional, and national sustainability goals to create a unified green governance framework. The importance of stakeholder engagement in green governance cannot be overstated. The study also shows that community and public participation is a lever that needs to be considered in achieving the success of sustainable environmental governance. This study confirms that participatory governance models improve policy acceptance and community resilience, emphasis on community involvement. However, the current research expands on existing theories by providing specific engagement practices, such as community workshops and public consultations, that foster environmental stewardship.

One of the study's key contributions is the emphasis on context-specific resilience practices. By tailoring initiatives to address local environmental vulnerabilities, municipalities can develop targeted solutions that maximize resilience outcomes. For instance, water conservation practices are most impactful in drought-prone areas, while stormwater

management is essential in flood-prone regions. This context-sensitive approach reinforces the need for adaptive governance and encourages policymakers to customize green governance strategies to local environmental conditions. The study identifies critical barriers—political resistance, financial constraints, and limited technical expertise—that hinder green governance. These challenges echo who highlighted similar obstacles in resource-limited regions. However, the current study expands on these findings by offering practical recommendations to overcome these barriers.

To address political resistance, the study suggests building a coalition of stakeholders, including businesses, environmental groups, and community leaders, to advocate for green governance. By demonstrating the economic and social benefits of sustainability, these coalitions can shift political priorities toward long-term environmental resilience. Additionally, local governments should engage in transparent, evidence-based policymaking to garner public support and reduce resistance. Financial constraints can be mitigated by pursuing alternative funding sources, such as public-private partnerships and grants from international organizations. By collaborating with private sector partners, municipalities can access financial resources and technical expertise that support green governance initiatives. Furthermore, governments should establish green finance mechanisms, such as environmental taxes and green bonds, to generate revenue for sustainability projects.

5 Conclusion

This study explores and highlights the importance of strategic green governance as a pathway to embedding environmental sustainability into public policy frameworks to foster resilient communities. The findings underscore that effective green governance must align environmental, social, and economic objectives within a coherent policy framework. This approach addresses the intricate challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation, which, without integrated governance, would leave communities vulnerable to various environmental and socio-economic impacts. The findings demonstrate that policy coherence is critical for the success of green governance. Integrating environmental goals into economic and social policies fosters a unified approach that enhances policy efficiency and impact. The study identifies specific resilience-building practices, such as urban greening, sustainable waste management, and water conservation, that contribute to effective green governance. These practices improve environmental health, mitigate risks, and enhance the quality of life within communities. By focusing on context-specific solutions tailored to local environmental challenges, such as flooding or drought, municipalities can maximize the impact of resilience initiatives and ensure their sustainability over time. In public administration, this finding suggests the need for adaptive strategies that allow administrators to tailor policies to unique environmental contexts.

Despite the advantages of green governance, the study identifies significant barriers that hinder its implementation. These barriers include political resistance, financial constraints, and limited technical expertise, all of which can stymie efforts to integrate sustainability into public policy. Political resistance often arises when short-term economic interests overshadow long-term environmental goals, creating obstacles to cohesive policy integration. Financial limitations restrict the ability of governments, especially at the local level, to invest in necessary infrastructure and sustainable technologies. Lastly, the lack of technical expertise hampers data-driven decision-making and limits the capacity of public officials to design adaptive, science-

based policies. This insight is crucial for public administration as it highlights the importance of building capacity and securing political support for green governance.

In conclusion, this study provides a comprehensive exploration of strategic green governance to embed environmental sustainability within public policy, ensuring that communities are resilient in the face of climate change. The conclusions underscore the value of policy coherence, stakeholder engagement, resilience-building practices, and the importance of overcoming barriers to effective governance. These insights offer valuable guidance to practitioners in public administration, governance, and policy, providing them with a practical, adaptable framework for addressing environmental and social challenges. Future research could further explore the role of green finance mechanisms and technological innovation in advancing green governance. As the field of public policy continues to evolve, there is a growing need for studies that assess the long-term impacts of green governance on community resilience and explore ways to enhance collaboration between public, private, and civil sectors. By advancing our understanding of green governance and its role in sustainable development, future research can continue to build a foundation for policies that support resilient, sustainable communities across diverse contexts.

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