



Navigating Environmental Policy in North Bandung Area: Overcoming Implementation Barriers for Sustainable Governance

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A B S T R A C T

This study aims to answer the question: "What are the obstacles and challenges in implementing environmental policies in the North Bandung Area?" Using a qualitative case study approach, data were collected from key government policymakers, local communities, and environmental activists. Participants were selected through purposive and snowball sampling to capture diverse perspectives. Findings indicate that limited government support, inconsistent policy enforcement, and inadequate community engagement hinder effective policy implementation. Political pressure, weak inter-agency coordination, and insufficient funding further exacerbate these implementation gaps. To address these challenges, participatory and collaborative strategies utilizing systems thinking are essential to identify leverage points for sustainability. In conclusion, environmental policies in North Bandung face political, financial, and coordination constraints. Effective conservation requires strong political commitment, innovative financing, community involvement, digital monitoring tools, and lessons drawn from practices in Bali and Bogor. This study is limited by its focus on a single region within the KBU, so findings may not be generalizable to other conservation areas. Future research using mixed methods or comparative approaches is recommended to validate and expand upon these findings. Practically, the study offers actionable recommendations for policymakers, including adopting digital monitoring technologies, developing alternative financing strategies, and institutionalizing community participation in environmental governance.

INTRODUCTION

The North Bandung Area (Kawasan Bandung Utara/KBU) is a strategic area with significant ecological and economic value. Designated as a conservation and cultivation area, it plays a vital role in maintaining environmental sustainability while supporting the livelihoods of surrounding communities (Wulung, 2022). The area is home to diverse ecosystems, water catchment areas, and fertile agricultural land, making it crucial for both environmental preservation and economic activities such as tourism and agriculture. However, rapid urbanization, infrastructure development, and increasing tourism activities have placed immense pressure on this fragile ecosystem, raising concerns about environmental degradation and sustainability (Rahman & Damayanti, 2022).

The environment and sustainability have become major challenges in development (Howes et al., 2017; Newig & Koontz, 2014), including in tourism development (Neger et al., 2025; Velasco-Muñoz et al., 2025), particularly in the context of tourism development in Bandung.

Tourism in KBU has grown significantly in recent years, driven by the region's natural attractions, cool climate, and accessibility from major urban centers such as Bandung and Jakarta. According to data from the West Java Tourism Office (2023), tourist visits to Bandung increased by 45% between 2017 and 2022, with many destinations concentrated in the North Bandung Area. This surge in tourism has led to increased land conversion for hotels, restaurants, and other tourism facilities, often at the expense of forested and protected areas. A study by Distria et al. (2021) found that over 60% of new developments in KBU between 2015 and 2021 occurred in conservation zones, violating environmental regulations.

Deforestation, water resource depletion, and pollution are among the key environmental challenges in the region. A report <https://doi.org/10.35308/jpp.v11i3.11409>

by the Bandung Environmental Agency (2022) indicated that air pollution levels in Lembang, a major tourism hub in KBU, have increased by 30% over the past decade, primarily due to increased vehicle emissions from tourism-related traffic. Additionally, waste generation in tourism areas has doubled from 50 to 100 tons per day over the past five years, with inadequate waste management systems exacerbating the issue (Ardan, 2021). The environmental strain is further compounded by the region's geological vulnerability, with studies indicating that parts of KBU are at high risk of landslides and earthquakes due to unstable soil conditions and increasing land development (Pratama, 2021).

Despite the growing environmental concerns, policy implementation in KBU remains inconsistent and fragmented. Numerous studies have examined environmental governance in the region, yet significant research gaps remain. Previous research has largely focused on environmental policy frameworks and sustainability models without adequately addressing the real-world constraints faced by policymakers, particularly political and financial limitations (Ren, 2020; Kuslanti et al., 2022). Moreover, while studies such as Sagita (2016) and Abdullah & Wulung (2021) have discussed tourism management in KBU, they often overlook the role of multi-stakeholder engagement in shaping environmental policies.

This study introduces a novel perspective by integrating political, economic, and social dimensions into the analysis of environmental policy implementation in a high-tourism conservation area. Unlike previous research that primarily emphasizes policy design, this study critically examines the real-world constraints faced by policymakers and local stakeholders in executing environmental regulations. Additionally, this research employs a multi-stakeholder approach by incorporating insights from policymakers, community representatives, and

environmental activists, offering a more comprehensive understanding of policy effectiveness in the North Bandung Area.

Furthermore, comparative analyses with other conservation areas, such as Bali's sustainable tourism initiatives and Bogor's ecological zoning policies, provide valuable insights into alternative policy approaches. For instance, Bali's Green Village Program has successfully integrated community-based conservation efforts into its tourism industry, demonstrating how local engagement can enhance policy effectiveness (Saputra et al., 2022). Similarly, Bogor's Environmental Impact Assessment Policy has enforced stricter land-use regulations, which KBU could potentially adopt to improve governance. By drawing from these case studies, this research explores how adaptive and participatory governance models can strengthen environmental policy implementation in KBU.

The challenges of implementing environmental policies in KBU are deeply rooted in political, financial, and administrative constraints. Politically, conflicting interests between conservation goals and economic development have led to inconsistent enforcement of regulations. Local governments often face pressure from investors and tourism businesses to relax zoning laws, leading to unauthorized developments in protected areas (Hakim et al., 2022). Additionally, bureaucratic inefficiencies and overlapping jurisdictions among environmental agencies hinder effective coordination and enforcement. Limited budget allocations for environmental conservation remain a significant obstacle. While environmental policies exist, their implementation is often hampered by insufficient funding for monitoring, infrastructure development, and public awareness campaigns. Between 2018 and 2023, only 15% of Bandung's regional budget was allocated for environmental sustainability programs, compared to 40% for infrastructure and economic development (Bandung City Government, 2023). This funding disparity highlights the need for innovative financing mechanisms, such as public-private partnerships, green taxation, and international grants, to support long-term environmental conservation efforts. Administratively, the lack of integrated data systems and monitoring tools further complicates policy implementation. Existing environmental impact assessments often rely on outdated or incomplete data, making it difficult to track land-use changes and policy effectiveness. Leveraging digital tools, such as GIS mapping and remote sensing technology, could significantly enhance monitoring capabilities and decision-making processes (Kurniawan et al., 2020).

The environmental challenges in KBU highlight the urgent need for adaptive, participatory, and well-funded governance strategies. While previous studies have provided valuable insights into policy frameworks, they often fail to address the practical constraints faced by policymakers and stakeholders on the ground. Public involvement in the implementation of environmental policies is very important in determining the success of policies on environmental issues. (Yuan et al., 2024). Studies on environmental policy remain scarce in developing countries. They are still rare, with most research conducted in developed countries. The findings of previous studies are as follows:

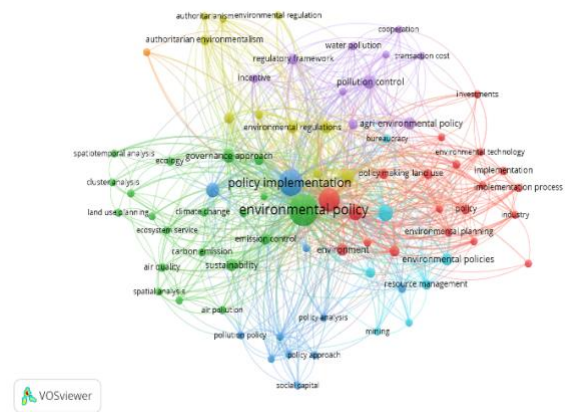


Figure 1: Analysis Results Using VOSviewer with the Keyword "Environmental Policy Implementation" (Source: VOSviewer, March 2025)

Most research in this field focuses on how environmental policies are implemented and their impacts. Concepts such as authoritarian environmentalism and regulatory frameworks reflect interest in the government's role in regulating environmental policies. However, studies focusing on policy implementation as a process remain scarce, particularly in developing countries and cities known for tourism (Guo & Li, 2024). The visualization results indicate that topics related to "environmental policy" and "policy implementation" have been extensively studied, as evidenced by the proximity of networks and the size of nodes in the bibliometric map. However, a notable gap remains in the analytical dimensions employed—specifically the political, financial, and administrative dimensions—which have yet to be comprehensively examined in an integrated manner within the context of tourism-based conservation areas such as the North Bandung Area (KBU).

The challenges of policy implementation receive limited attention, hindering a comprehensive understanding of how environmental policies are enacted (Awewomom et al., 2024; Bondarouk & Mastenbroek, 2018; Dutta et al., 2024; Tuokuu et al., 2018). Furthermore, the success of environmentally friendly policy implementation remains underexplored (Howes et al., 2017; Tsai et al., 2021), despite the fact that addressing environmental degradation requires effective policy support (Gamette & Oteng, 2025; Newig & Koontz, 2014; Velasco-Muñoz et al., 2025). Policies do not function as standalone entities; rather, various actors within the system interact and influence policy implementation (Dhakal et al., 2023; Gopal & Desmarais, 2024; Jalonen, 2025).

While prior research has contributed significantly to the development of policy frameworks, it has frequently overlooked the practical challenges encountered by policymakers and stakeholders during the implementation process at the ground level. This study bridges that gap by exploring the political, financial, and administrative dimensions of policy implementation in a high-tourism conservation area. The political, financial, and administrative dimensions employed in this study are adapted from various theoretical approaches within the field of public policy implementation. One of the foundational models referenced is that of Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), which posits that policy implementation is influenced by six critical variables: policy standards and objectives, resources, inter-organizational communication, the characteristics of implementing agencies, the economic, social,

and political environment, and the disposition of implementers. This study streamlines and organizes these factors into three overarching analytical categories to suit the empirical context: the political dimension (including the political environment, actor interests, and leadership stability); the financial dimension (encompassing budgetary allocations and policy incentives); and the administrative dimension (covering bureaucratic capacity, inter-agency coordination, and monitoring systems).

By drawing lessons from successful case studies in other regions, this research aims to provide actionable recommendations for enhancing environmental governance in KBU and similar conservation zones. The aim of this study is based on the research question: "What are the obstacles and challenges of environmental policy implementation in the North Bandung Area?"

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative case study approach to examine the implementation of environmental policies in the North Bandung Area (KBU). A case study method is chosen because it allows for an in-depth exploration of policy challenges, stakeholder interactions, and governance dynamics within a specific environmental context. The study aims to understand how political, financial, and administrative factors influence policy enforcement and to identify potential strategies for improving governance in conservation areas under tourism pressure.

Primary data were collected through semi-structured interviews with key stakeholders involved in environmental policy-making and implementation. These stakeholders were selected using purposive and snowball sampling techniques, ensuring a diverse representation of perspectives. The key informants include: 1) Government officials from environmental and tourism agencies responsible for policy design and enforcement. 2) Local community representatives, including residents and small business owners, to assess their perspectives on conservation efforts and policy effectiveness. 3) Environmental activists and NGOs, to evaluate their role in policy advocacy and sustainable governance. The purposive sampling technique was used to select respondents with direct experience in policy-making and implementation. Additionally, snowball sampling was employed to identify additional informants recommended by initial respondents, ensuring that the study captures a broad range of insights.

In the data analysis process, the first step was coding and categorization, where interview transcripts were systematically coded to identify recurring themes and patterns. This process helped organize the data and uncover relationships between concepts emerging from different respondents' perspectives. After the coding stage, identification of key themes was conducted, focusing on major challenges in environmental policy implementation, including political constraints, financial limitations, and administrative inefficiencies. This thematic identification aimed to group key issues contributing to policy enforcement challenges. To ensure the validity and credibility of the findings, triangulation was carried out by comparing and cross-validating data from various stakeholder groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of environmental policies in the North Bandung Area (KBU) encounters significant challenges that hinder sustainable environmental governance. In line with

previous studies, such as (Guo & Li, 2024), which highlight various challenges in the implementation of environmental policies in China, similar issues can be observed in other contexts. These challenges include complexities arising from multiple stakeholders, regulatory inconsistencies, and coordination difficulties among government agencies. These challenges can be categorized into political, financial, and administrative constraints, each contributing to the complexity of policy enforcement.

In accordance with the model proposed by Van Meter and Van Horn (1975), the success of policy implementation is influenced by six key variables: policy standards and objectives, resources, inter-organizational communication, the characteristics of implementing agencies, the economic, social, and political environment, and the disposition of implementers. This study synthesizes and refines these six dimensions into three principal analytical categories to better align with the empirical context: Political, encompassing leadership stability, politico-economic pressures, and conflicts of interest; Financial, involving budgetary resources and innovative funding mechanisms; and Administrative, which includes inter-agency coordination, bureaucratic capacity, and community participation. By adapting this theoretical framework, the study offers a more context-sensitive mapping for understanding the factors contributing to the success or failure of environmental policy implementation in tourism-driven conservation areas such as the North Bandung Area (KBU).

Unlike previous studies that primarily focus on policy design, this research reveals the practical obstacles faced by policymakers and stakeholders in executing environmental regulations, providing new insights into how governance structures and financial limitations shape environmental policy outcomes, particularly in conservation areas under tourism pressure.

One of the primary challenges in environmental policy implementation is political interference and conflicting interests between conservation objectives and economic activities, notably tourism and real estate development. In line with the study by (Jalonen, 2025), various actors with different interests interact within the system, influencing the implementation of environmental policies. These interactions and interests sometimes create obstacles to policy implementation. Both (Bondarouk & Mastenbroek, 2018) and (Tuokuu et al., 2018) argue that policies cannot be implemented mechanically; rather, they must consider factors such as actors, coordination, policy history, and flexibility in implementation. (Jalonen, 2025) further proposes complexity theory as a conceptual framework to systematically understand these dynamics.

Interviews with government officials revealed that local governments often face pressure from investors and business owners to relax zoning regulations, leading to unauthorized land conversions in conservation areas. This issue aligns with findings from Hakim et al. (2022), who highlight the influence of business interests on environmental decision-making. However, this study extends the discussion by illustrating how these political pressures directly impact enforcement mechanisms on the ground, often resulting in inconsistent policy implementation.

Moreover, the lack of continuity in environmental policies due to frequent leadership changes in local governments further complicates policy implementation. Many initiatives fail to be sustained beyond election cycles, leading to fragmented environmental governance. (Ren, 2020) previously discussed

how political instability affects environmental policy enforcement in developing regions, but this study expands on that by demonstrating how these political dynamics manifest in a high-tourism conservation area like KBU. The findings emphasize the need for stronger political commitment to long-term sustainability goals, ensuring that environmental policies are not easily overturned due to shifts in political leadership.

Comparative studies in other countries reveal similar political challenges. For instance, a study in rural China demonstrated that environmental policy implementation is limited by inadequate technology, low finances, limited human resources, and poor public environmental awareness (Chen, 2023). These findings underscore the universal nature of political constraints in environmental governance.

Financial constraints pose another significant barrier to effective policy implementation. Budgetary allocations for environmental programs remain inadequate, with only 15% of Bandung's regional budget dedicated to environmental sustainability between 2018 and 2023, compared to 40% for infrastructure and economic development (Bandung City Government, 2023). This funding disparity has led to several critical issues, including limited monitoring and enforcement capacity, as environmental agencies struggle with insufficient personnel and resources to regulate land use and prevent illegal deforestation. Additionally, inadequate waste management systems have exacerbated pollution problems in tourism areas, where waste generation has doubled from 50 to 100 tons per day over the past five years (Ardan, 2021).

Furthermore, a lack of investment in sustainable infrastructure has hindered efforts to promote eco-friendly tourism and conservation initiatives. While some studies have acknowledged financial barriers in environmental governance, this research offers a novel perspective by exploring alternative financial mechanisms that could address these challenges. Public-private partnerships, environmental taxation on tourism activities, and international conservation grants have proven effective in other regions, such as Bali's Green Village Program (Saputra et al., 2022). By implementing similar models in KBU, local authorities could secure additional funding streams to support long-term environmental sustainability.

International case studies further illustrate the impact of financial limitations. For example, in popular tourist destinations, rapid tourism growth has led to environmental degradation due to inadequate waste management infrastructure, highlighting the need for sustainable tourism policies. This case underscores the importance of aligning financial resources with environmental objectives to achieve sustainable outcomes.

A major finding of this research is the critical role of community involvement in ensuring policy effectiveness, an aspect often overlooked in earlier studies. Local residents and environmental activists play a key role in monitoring policy violations and advocating for stronger regulations. However, interviews with community representatives revealed that public participation in decision-making remains limited, with many policies being formulated in a top-down manner without adequate consultation. This aligns with research by Kuslanti et al. (2022), who argue that a lack of community engagement weakens environmental policy enforcement.

Comparative analysis with conservation initiatives in other regions highlights potential solutions. In Bogor, for instance, community-based zoning enforcement programs have demonstrated that involving local stakeholders in policy design

and enforcement can significantly enhance compliance and sustainability (Kurniawan et al., 2020). This study reinforces the importance of a participatory governance model, where local communities have a formalized role in shaping and monitoring environmental policies. Establishing local environmental councils or advisory boards in KBU could improve communication between policymakers and residents, leading to more effective conservation efforts.

Internationally, the complexity of environmental policy implementation has been documented in various contexts. For example, a study in China highlighted that environmental policy implementation is often hindered by social, political, and economic barriers, emphasizing the need for effective enforcement mechanisms (Chen, 2023). This underscores the importance of addressing administrative challenges to achieve policy objectives. By addressing these challenges with a multi-stakeholder and systems-thinking approach, this study contributes to both academic literature and practical policy recommendations for conservation areas facing tourism pressures. The findings underscore the necessity of integrating governance, financial sustainability, and community participation to strengthen environmental policy implementation in regions like KBU.

Based on research findings and supported by relevant studies, the key challenges and obstacles in the implementation of environmental policies are as follows:

Table 1. Challenges and Obstacles in Environmental Policy Implementation in the North Bandung Area (KBU)

Category	Challenge	Obstacle
Politic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict of Interest Between Conservation and Economic Activities (Tourism & Real Estate). The tension between environmental conservation efforts and economic interests, particularly in tourism and real estate development, often leads to policy compromises that prioritize short-term economic gains over long-term sustainability. (Guo & Li, 2024; Howes et al., 2017) Policy Instability Due to Leadership Changes. Frequent changes in political leadership lead to shifting environmental priorities, inconsistent policy enforcement, and a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulatory Relaxation by Local Governments Due to Investor Pressure Policy Fragmentation Leading to Inconsistent Implementation

	lack of long-term commitment to sustainability initiatives. (Newig & Koontz, 2013; Jalonen, 2025)	
Financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental budget allocation is lower compared to other sectors. • Limited investment in sustainable infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited funding for monitoring and law enforcement. • Inadequate waste management system to handle the increase in tourism-related waste.
Administrative and Participatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of coordination among actors in policy implementation. • Low public participation in policy formulation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of monitoring resources (personnel & equipment). • Top-down policy-making without consultation with local communities.

Source: 2024 Research Result

CONCLUSION

The implementation of environmental policies in the North Bandung Region (KBU) faces significant barriers rooted in political, financial, and administrative challenges. Political pressure from business interests and leadership turnover undermines regulatory consistency, while weak inter-agency coordination and minimal public participation further limit policy effectiveness. These obstacles contribute to continued environmental degradation in a conservation area increasingly burdened by tourism-related activities.

This study emphasizes the need for a governance framework that combines strong political commitment, sustainable financing, and inclusive stakeholder engagement. Lessons from Bali's Green Village Program and Bogor's zoning enforcement illustrate how participatory and adaptive governance can enhance policy outcomes. The integration of digital monitoring tools is also crucial to support accountability and long-term environmental stewardship in KBU and similar regions.

While offering valuable insights, this study is limited by its qualitative, context-specific scope, which may affect broader applicability. Future research should employ mixed-method approaches, include comparative international cases, and explore the use of emerging technologies such as big data and AI for policy enforcement. This research contributes to public policy and governance studies by highlighting the importance of political, fiscal, and administrative coherence in implementing environmental policies within tourism-driven conservation areas.

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