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\*Corresponding author:

Junaidi Junaidi, Departement of  
Sociology, University of Lampung,  
Indonesia.E-mail: [junaidi@fisip.unila.ac.id](mailto:junaidi@fisip.unila.ac.id)

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## RESEARCH ARTICLE

# Sustainable Development: A Policy Model of Environmental in *Kampung Hijau* Bandar Lampung

Junaidi Junaidi<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Guntur Purboyo<sup>1</sup>, Azis Amriwan<sup>1</sup>, Usman Raidar<sup>1</sup>, Yuni Ratnasari<sup>1</sup>, Teku Fahmi<sup>1</sup>

**Abstract:** The sustainable development model can provide space for changes that can create prosperity for society. Therefore, consistency in implementing sustainable development must be supported by a more concrete policy direction at the empirical level. The aim is to be an instrument in realizing prosperity in the context of sustainable development. Therefore, the study of the Kampung Hijau sustainable development model is important. This study was conducted through a literature review supported by a qualitative approach with a case study method. Therefore, the data sources in this study are mostly secondary data. However, to observe the conditions empirically, this research is still supported by primary data obtained through interviews and observations. This study further explores how sustainable development can serve as an analytical tool in research. The results of this study indicate that, at the practical level, the Kampung Hijau development model, particularly in Teluk Betung Selatan District, provides space for community welfare. Therefore, this development model can be used as a more concrete and broader policy direction in realizing the development model in certain areas, such as slums and rural areas.

### Keywords:

Sustainable Development, Policy Model, Environmental, Kampung Hijau.

### About the Author

The author from the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung, Indonesia. Actively conducting research and publications in the field of social sciences, especially development, tourism, and social change. His work has been published in numerous prestigious journals, and he has received several awards for his contributions to the field.

### About Author

**Junaidi Junaidi, Muhammad Guntur Purboyo, Azis Amriwan, Usman Raidar, Yuni Ratnasari, Teku Fahmi**, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung, Indonesia.

## 1. Introduction

Issues related to development become a serious discourse when the development has a significant impact on social change. These changes are not only in the form of social changes but also in the form of environmental changes. These changes are interrelated (Midgley, 2024; Ningrum, 2022; Teja, 2015). The form of change sometimes has a positive impact on the community and can also harm it. This depends on the spirit of development and how harmoniously the development is carried out. Development is not always felt directly but can also be felt indirectly. This depends on the spectrum of development planned by the community (Dinia & Habibah, 2021; Rahayuningsih, 2017; Priyono et al., 2013). Specifically, development can cause impacts such as garbage, flying dust, loss of green open space, noise, and so on (Fernando, 2019). These impacts can affect public health conditions and have profound implications for people's lives. Even from Wijaya's research (2019), Saputra, Hendrayansyah, & Zahir (2024) show that some infrastructure developments can negatively impact health quality. In addition, the research of Hidayat & Wijaya (2019) shows that it is not uncommon for development to have negative implications for environmental conditions. The development does not have a more sustainable policy direction, so it is not unusual for it to cause ecological damage. Therefore, determining the direction of development has logical consequences for the community. More humanistic development ideas must be carried out sustainably to minimize environmental damage. The concept can be expressed in a sustainable development policy model where the micro level can be achieved through the development of Green Village.

In addition, on a conceptual level, several studies have addressed sustainable development issues. These studies include research by Bakti and Sjafei (2020), which discusses the paradigm of implementing sustainable development principles in Indonesia. Then, Simanjuntak's research (2017) examines sustainable development in education. Then the Permana research (2018) looked at environmentally conscious development, reflected in the regional environmental budget percentage. Furthermore, a study conducted by Cahyani (2020) examines the principles of sustainable development in the regulatory aspects of Law No. 32 of 2009. Then, Suparmoko's research (2020) discussed sustainable development in national and regional development planning. Furthermore, Erlinda's research (2016) examines the sustainable regional development policy in Jambi province through the flag model approach. Then, the research conducted by Setianingtias, Baiquni, and Kurniawan (2019) discussed the indicators of modeling sustainable development goals in Indonesia. Finally, a study by Junaidi et al. (2022) discusses sustainable research from the tourism perspective. Some of these studies show that research on green villages as a development model is still rarely done, especially in the context of policy direction as a sustainable development model.

The above research discusses sustainable development from education, policies, and development locus models. No one has addressed the orientation of sustainable development in the micro spectrum, namely, in the village/sub-district development spectrum. Thus, studying sustainable environmental development policy models must be carried out with exceptionally realistic, practical, and conceptual policy directions for building more sustainable rural areas. The goal is to preserve the environment so that it can later improve the community's welfare. Starting from this, to control a more humanistic development direction, a set of formal policies whose logical orientation is to create welfare is needed. This policy direction must supervise development practically so that it becomes a sustainable path to prosperity. Of course, policy direction is the spearhead in determining the development direction. In addition, determining the direction of development provides a picture of the level of success to be achieved. Of course, development is always oriented to the community's interests as a whole (Zubaedi, 2013). Even in the study of Junaidi et al. (2023), it was shown that inclusive development can create full community welfare. Therefore, the discovery of the development direction must place the community as a subject of development and the environment as a universal object in development.

So far, the development approach is still sectoral and places the environment as a sector that constantly collides with other sectors. The development concept failed to improve the community's quality of life (Pertwi,

2017). The success of development depends on how nature is well managed, not damaged, and always maintained in its condition. This is because the natural environment can be used as a sector to fulfill sustainable needs. In this framework, the discovery of development paths becomes a reality that must be sought to create positive change in society. Therefore, with the spirit of positive change, people are competing to find the development formulation that they want to apply in their area to develop their environment. In that context, the development model as an instrument of positive change can be carried out through a more sustainable development policy model where the development direction must create positive changes for the community by maximizing available resources. This resource is not only human resources, but also natural resources. These two resources are combined to move the community's economic life, thus creating sustainable welfare (PPN/Bappenas, 2020).

Starting from the spirit of creating sustainable welfare, the Republic of Indonesia, through Law No. 32 of 2009 about the Environment, has provided space for all components of society to carry out more sustainable development. Conceptually, sustainable development is "a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social, and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure environmental integrity as well as safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life for current and future generations." (<https://law.ui.ac.id/>, 2023). Based on this concept, several community components try to implement a sustainable development model, namely, building their regions with the idea and spirit of sustainable development. This development concept seeks to balance humans and nature in the development sector, whose development orientation is for the welfare of the whole community. The orientation is not only centered on the economy, but also on the environment and people. Furthermore, this concept is applied to create a sustainable environment in the community (Abdoellah, 2016). The policy direction must focus on the sustainable policy model to realize that, especially on managing the environment in the context of more sustainable development. Therefore, the concept of Kampung Hijau becomes one of the crucial issues in creating a development model.

Thus, this study will place itself in the directional spectrum of the environmental policy model, which can later positively impact social life. On an empirical level, one of the areas that determines the direction of sustainable development is the Kampung Hijau area, South Telauk Betung District, Bandar Lampung City (Preliminary study, February 1, 2023). Where the area used to be a slum and an unmanaged area. However, with the Kampung Hijau program, the changes in the region are pretty significant, namely that the area used to be very slum and now it has become reasonably well-managed. The people in the area have a spirit in applying sustainable development, which is realized by forming a Sustainable Green Village. The development model is carried out not only for the current generation but also for future generations. This is implemented with the leading indicators in building the region, namely the development of safe and hygienic sanitation, greening and good land utilization, good waste management, and creating community participation in development (IDN Times Lampung, 2022). All of these indicators are certainly in line with sustainable development. Therefore, developing sustainable green villages in the Teluk Betung Selatan District is interesting to study regarding the dimension of its policy direction. The goal is to provide a new discourse on creating sustainable development so that it can become a sustainable environmental policy model.

## 2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative method with a case study approach. This method was chosen because the research object is more specific to the case, locus, and research issue. This research will focus on discussing the Kampung Hijau sustainable development model for the community's welfare. This method aims to see how the environmental development of Kampung Hijau specifically uses a sustainable development model that can be used as a development direction to create welfare. The data source in this study comes from primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from the collection of direct data sources in the field, such as interviews with 16 research informants, namely one informant from the local government, one

informant from community figures, 13 informants from community members, and one informant from NGOs that collaborate in the development of Kampung Hijau in Teluk Betung Selatan District. The informants were selected by purposive technique, where the research informants were taken based on specific criteria and developed by snowball technique. Furthermore, the researcher also conducted observations on the research object in Kampung Hijau, Teluk Betung Selatan District. Then the researcher use documentation related to the research object of Kampung Hijau, Teluk Betung Selatan District.

In addition, this research uses secondary data obtained from several literature sources related to sustainable development, as well as development policy directions that are relevant to the context of sustainable development in realizing Kampung Hijau. The data analysis technique in this study was carried out by following a combination of models by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) with three analysis steps: data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusions/verification. The first step carried out in the data collection technique is data condensation. In the data condensation step, the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data from data obtained in the field related to green villages of sustainable development is carried out. This is to facilitate the interpretation of the data that has been collected. Second, the data display step is carried out to present the data related to Kampung Hijau, which is then narrated with a deeper analysis, so that in drawing conclusions, it provides an overview of the sustainable development policy model. Third, a conclusion is drawn, which is the final stage of taking the context of data analysis related to Kampung Hijau. The data associated with Kampung Hijau obtained and collected is then used to draw a valid conclusion. In this process, when it is found that there is still missing data, the data collection process is carried out again. Next, the process is carried out from the beginning, condensing and displaying again from the newly obtained and collected data. Thus, in the context of Kampung Hijau research, there is no invalid data, which means that the series of data collection is by the required stages, so that in this Kampung Hijau research, all data obtained through the process of collecting, processing, filtering, and verifying are presented, and then concluded thoroughly. Therefore, the data recorded in this study is valid because it has gone through a series of processes carried out by the concept used in data analysis techniques.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

In the development process, the interests and involvement of the community must be considered. This aims to achieve comprehensive well-being (Teja, 2015). Therefore, Suwandi (1997) mentioned that development has three main points from the development concept: life support, self-esteem, and freedom (Suwandi, 1997). In this concept, development is centered on individuals as development objects who must develop themselves mentally to achieve independence in the expected development process. In this context, development always puts the individual's ability to place himself in the vortex of change (Sudirman, 2018). Thus, development must be sustainable to empower the community.

Conceptually, sustainable development has a concept of development whose characteristics are based on local wisdom, where development is carried out. In this concept, the communal mindset emphasizes the balance of the local area. All elements in the local area become an inseparable unit. It means that one component's disturbance will disrupt the balance of other components in society (Bakti & Sjafei, 2020). From this perspective, developers must pay attention to the environmental context, as the environment is essential for development. The development that is launched must pay attention to the ecological context for current needs and future needs (Simanjuntak, 2017).

Furthermore, the United Nations (2019) explains that sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without sacrificing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Cahyani, 2020). Furthermore, sustainable development aims to achieve a better and sustainable future for all components of society (Sakalasooriya, 2021). People can overcome global

challenges, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace, and justice (SDGs, 2023). In more detail, Law No. 32/2009 on environmental protection and management outlines sustainable development as a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity and ability of ecological safety. By looking at the concept above, sustainable development is a concept of development that prioritizes aspects of the natural and social environment in the development process, which does not sacrifice the interests of the present and the interests of the future. The balance between nature and humans is considered in the development process to meet the needs sustainably. The main principle in sustainable development is to achieve prosperity in economic and social welfare, including health education and environmental welfare. Furthermore, the central pillar of sustainable development is financial, social, and environmental sustainability, where the three sustainabilities must develop in a balanced manner ((Robert et al. 2005; Jones et al. 2017; Mensah, 2019; Suparmoko, 2020; Arvelo et al. 2022; Ozili, 2022; Dashoor, 2025)).

In sustainable development, welfare is a central aspect of development. Sustainable development must ensure that welfare continues to be fulfilled without reducing the sense of prosperity (in a declining state). In addition, sustainable development must be comprehensive by accommodating social, economic, and environmental aspects in a balanced manner. Then, sustainable development pays attention to the inter-temporal aspect. Sustainable development must consider the interests of the current generation and future generations (Erlinda, 2016). Furthermore, considering the economic, social, and environmental dimensions, sustainable development must create a fair, decent, and sustainable relationship (Putra et al., 2021). In addition to these dimensions, Grigg (1988) added that sustainable development is supported by the infrastructure dimension that sustains a complex socio-economic system (Putra et al., 2021). Then, Lim (1998) added an institutional dimension that directs the political system and governance to sustainable development policies (Putra et al., 2021).

Based on the above, in principle, Suweda (2011), in Putra, Hidayati, and Soewarni (2021), explains the principles that must be fulfilled by sustainable development, namely: Environmental Sustainability is a condition that shows that our natural resources are maintained and sustainable and can meet the needs of current and future generations. Economic sustainability is a condition in which various economic sectors at a certain level can keep their balance in the long run and produce goods and services sustainably. Socio-cultural sustainability is a condition that prioritizes equity, equality, justice, and local wisdom, as well as minimizing conditions that can cause discrimination, neglect, and violence.

### **Basic Orientation of *Kampung Hijau* Program in South Betung Selatan District**

Kampung Hijau Program in Teluk Betung Selatan District is a WASH SDGs program run directly by SNV Netherlands Development Organization. The main target is the community, especially the women's group, which must improve decision-making related to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) issues. This movement is carried out by providing handling through communication so that behavior can change from unhealthy to cleaner (SNV Netherlands Development Organization). In addition, the practical goal of this program is to change people's behaviors and habits from those who care less about hygiene aspects to those who care about cleanliness. The basic movement is to increase public awareness of the importance of managing sanitation safely. Thus, the community realizes the importance of creating safe sanitation. Through this program, it is hoped that people can improve their welfare in the health sector (SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, 2023).

In its development, SNV sees that the issue of sanitation in the community environment in densely populated areas tends to be less attractive, thus giving rise to other ideas to stimulate the community's interest in the importance of sanitation. This is also caused by the cost of sanitation, which is considered expensive and heavy by the community, so a new strategy is needed to change the mindset of people who still do not care about clean sanitation. In addition, the approach in densely populated areas carried out by



several parties is sometimes practical by helping the community, which impacts community participation in development. The indicator report of the SDGs Wash 2018 program by SNV Netherlands Development Organization (2023) shows that women's involvement in the community is still low at the decision-making stage related to water, sanitation, and hygiene issues. Some of the causative factors include:

- 1) Women participate actively, and their opinions are heard when discussing women's issues, such as maternal health, child nutrition, and education. However, women's communities tend to be reluctant to participate in issues outside their domain, including laundry affairs.
- 2) In the Kotaku program (repairing slums), some women expressed concerns about sanitation. However, it is emphasized that local stakeholders still need to address their concerns. However, this has been repeatedly described.

However, community participation in densely populated areas is relatively high because many programs focus on slums, such as the KotaKu, NUSP, and PNPM programs. However, more sustainable success is still needed. The report submitted by these programs shows no follow-up, so the public feels there is no impact on the program (SNV Netherlands Development Organization, 2023).

In addition, through "Leave No One Behind", which is the mandate of point 6.2 of the SDGs to encourage changes in community behavior, SNV encourages behavioral changes to create a hygienic environment—sanitation in densely populated areas such as Teluk Betung Selatan District. Through the integrated *Kampung Hijau* initiative activities, it is hoped that it can improve sanitation and sanitation that can be created well. These activities aim to increase public understanding and awareness of the importance of water, sanitation, and cleanliness through environmental promotion and proper sanitation management. The integrated approach of *Kampung Hijau* aims to attract the attention and participation of the community gradually, starting from activities of interest to safely managed sanitation (SNV Netherland Development Organization, 2023).

SNV encourages three villages to create *Kampung Hijau* activities through these activities and expand them to 6 villages. The practical activity of the *Kampung Hijau* program is to develop an integrated *Kampung Hijau* by promoting environmental management, sanitation, and clean living behavior, as mentioned earlier. In addition, this integrated *Kampung Hijau* encourages young people's awareness of hygiene issues. It fosters collaboration between parties to develop an integrated *Kampung Hijau* aware of the importance of addressing problems and supporting urban resilience. The *Kampung Hijau* integrated initiative targets vulnerable groups, including women and girls, female heads of families, older people, property tenants, residents of slums, and low-income communities.

**Picture 1. Integrated *Kampung Hijau* Target Group**



Source. SNV Report (2023)

The Integrated *Kampung Hijau* Program in Teluk Betung Selatan District involved six villages. Each village will choose one environment (LK) as a learning location. The six subdistrict that carry out this program are 1) Pesawahan; 2) Sumur Putri; 3) Talang; 4) Gedung Pakuan; 5) Gunung Mas; and 6) Teluk Betung.

These six neighborhoods (LK) became the starting area where the *Kampung Hijau* program was implemented (SNV Netherlands Development Organization, 2023).

Furthermore, *Kampung Hijau* has a program with clear indicators, including greening and farmland utilization. Then, household waste management, drainage cleanliness, proper sanitation, and hygiene. The last indicator is increased community participation in environmentally friendly development. The implementation of *Kampung Hijau* has been successfully developed, including establishing eight garbage banks in five sub-districts. Garbage banks are spread across 12 sub-districts. Although spread across 12 sub-districts, not all sub-districts in each sub-district have garbage banks. For more details about the distribution of garbage banks in Subdistrict and RT., see the table below:

**Table 1. Garbage Bank in Teluk Betung Selatan District**

No.	Subdistrict	Garbage Bank Name	Location (RT-LK)
1	Sumur Putri	Putri Berseri	RT.1/LK.1
2		Sinar Berkah	RT.20,21/LK.2
3		Sinar Berseri	RT.4/LK.1
4	Gedong Pakuon	Berkah	RT.11,12,13/LK.3
5		Lestai	RT.4/LK.1
6	Talang	Mandiri Bina Lestari	RT.10/LK1
7	Pesawahan	Gudang Agen	RT47/LK3
8	Teluk Betung	Bersih Berkah Mandiri	RT.9,10/LK1
Total garbage bank		8	
Total RT./LK. connected			12/8
Garbage collected until November 22 with a weight of 1,022 kg. With a price value of Rp. 1,948,763,-			

Source: SNV Bandar Lampung Report (2023)

In addition to the above success, the *Kampung Hijau* program was also successful, namely 5 RT in 5 Villages initiated a fecal suction lottery club. The Arisan succeeded in draining seven houses with septic tanks, and four houses had their septic tanks repaired to meet SNI standards. Furthermore, two communal MCK Infrastructure Management Groups (KPP) were also successful. This KPP was formed based on the absence of the permanent manager and dues. Therefore, an Infrastructure Management Group (KPP) team was formed to manage MCK and discuss pickets and levies with users. In 2022, while waiting for rehabilitation, the communal MCK KPP team continued to move around, with a fee of Rp. 10,000/month; residents began to change faucets, squatting toilets, doors, and so on (SNV Netherland Development Organization, 2023). This is reinforced by the results of the interview (2023) as follows:

*"For the MCK, there is a manager, every week there is also a gotong royong cleaning MCK, and then there is also a toilet vacuuming to relieve the community"* (Abduh interview results, 2023)

**Table 2. Communal Garden Plot**

No.	Subdistrict	Alley Greening Location
1	Pesawahan	RT. 047
2	Talang	RT. 10, 11, and 12
3	Sumur Putri	RT. 01 and 04
4	Teluk Betung	RT. 10
5	Gedoang Pakuon	RT. 04 and 14
6	Gunung Mas	RT. 5, 6, and 8

Source: SNV Report Bandar Lampung (2023)

The *Kampung Hijau* Program also succeeded in encouraging the community to build a plot. The construction of this plot received direct assistance from agricultural extension workers of the Agriculture Office of Bandar Lampung City and periodically received fertilizer and seed assistance. This activity is supported as part of the food security-yard utilization program, which is supported in 2022-2023. From the six demplot locations, there are additional demplot locations in several other villages as Table 2. However, not all plots go smoothly because people are busy with other things, such as making a living. In addition, due to limited land, the community can only partially continue the program if the land used for development is public property or communal community, but is private property. Therefore, the public has not been able to develop program ideas freely (SNV Netherlands Development Organization, 2023).

### **Empirical-Conceptual Integration towards Sustainable Development based on *Kampung Hijau* Program**

The *Kampung Hijau* program in Teluk Betung Selatan District is interesting in the context of sustainable development as an empirical form of development. Based on data from SNV Netherlands Development Organization (2023), this program is rooted in the WASH SDGs framework, focusing on increasing public awareness—especially women's groups—in sanitation, water, and environmental hygiene management. This program combines education, technical facilitation, and behavior promotion strategies to build a sustainable, clean, and healthy culture.

Conceptually, the *Kampung Hijau* program has explicitly implemented the three main pillars of sustainable development: economic, social, and environmental (Suparmoko, 2020; Dashoor, 2025; Ozili, 2022). Economic pillars are represented by yard agricultural activities, toilet suction activities, and waste bank activities oriented towards community-based microeconomic circulation. Social pillars are characterized by high community participation, collective work, and institutional formation, such as communal KPP MCK and environmental cadres. Meanwhile, the environmental pillar is seen from the success of greening, improved sanitation, and clean and safe household waste management (Research Results, 2023).

The success of most of these activities is influenced by two main dimensions mentioned by Grigg (1988) and Lim (1998), namely infrastructure and institutions. Institutionally, SNV initiated this program, but was then supported by local figures, village governments, RT, and the community. Informal institutions such as arisan, RT deliberation, and mothers' forums become a strong participatory vehicle. In terms of infrastructure, although there are challenges such as limited land and non-fixed ownership status, the construction of communal MCK, solar panels, and drainage has been running effectively in several areas. The development process in this program runs through a participatory approach, namely socialization, deliberation, collective implementation, and informal monitoring. This aligns with the basic principles of sustainable development according to Law No. 32 of 2009, which emphasizes synergistically and sustainably integrating environmental, social, and economic aspects.

The *Kampung Hijau* Program, which is implemented in Teluk Betung Selatan District, is a form of community-based sustainable development practice. Referring to Suwandi's thought (1997), sustainable development must consider self-esteem, survival, and freedom. In practice, residents are given space to manage this program in a participatory manner, from the planning stage to implementation, to create social and economic independence. As stated in the results of the interview with the informant:

*"The initial goal of Kampung Hijau is to allow the community to be able to utilize the plants planted for sale... the community is also free to manage this Kampung Hijau program" (The results of Guna Wardana's interview, 2023).*

Community activities in the *Kampung Hijau* Program in Teluk Betung Selatan District vary between Villages. In Sumur Putri Village, residents actively collect garbage and grow vegetables. Although the



vegetable is grown in a rudimentary place, it illustrates the efforts of the residents in creating their own needs. Even in Pesawahan Village, agricultural products have started to be sold despite facing pest constraints and land limitations. This can be seen from the observation results (2023) in the field, which shows that several places have resident vegetable plants and several existing plant seeds sold by the community.

**Picture 2. *Kampung Hijau* program form**



Source: Observation Results (2023)

Meanwhile, in Mount Pakuon, collective sanitation practices such as toilet suction show the sustainability of citizen participation. Environmental effects are also significant, namely, sanitation makes the environment clean and odorless (SNV Netherlands Development Organisation, 2023). Even in some places, such as Sumur Putri Village, residents realize the importance of cleanliness and sanitation. This is supported by the results of the interview (2023) which shows that they continue to carry out the sanitation parkatic activities sustainably, such as one of the information from the residents below:

*"As for vacuuming the toilet, there is also sustainability until now... that is one of the sustainability from Kampung Hijau yesterday"* (The results of Zaenal Interview, 2023).

Gotong royong also becomes a daily practice, such as in Gunung Mas Village, which routinely carries out devotional work every Tuesday and Friday. Even in some sub-districts, the *Kampung Hijau* Program encourages economic empowerment and strengthens social relations and ecological awareness. Hijau Village Mothers usually hold regular meetings. This is reinforced by one of the interview results, as well as the results of the Observation (2023) below:

*"There is no negative impact on this Kampung Hijau... so it's more familiar"* (The results of A'as Interview, 2023).

**Picture 2. Routine Meeting of one of the communities in *Kampung Hijau***



Source: Observation Results (2023)

In addition to some successes obtained in the development of *Kampung Hijau*, several villages in Teluk Betung South District face challenges such as soil quality, narrow land, and the lack of availability of program managers. Expressions like this are reinforced by several pictures above and by one of the results of the interview in the field.

"...There are obstacles in improving drainage and sanitation, because the land here is small and there is no capital..." (The results of Rina Interview, 2023).

However, the benefits of the greening program are felt more real because some areas in Teluk Betung Selatan District, which were initially slums and unmanaged, now have a community that has started to realize the benefits of greening their yards. This can be seen from the observation results in several places.

### Picture 3. Program Results of *Kampung Hijau* Greening



Source: Observation Results (2023)

The *Kampung Hijau* program is designed not to sacrifice the needs of future generations. This aligns with the spirit of sustainable development, that is meeting current needs by not sacrificing future needs (PBB, 2019; Cahyani, 2020; Strange & Bayley, 2008). This is implemented through the reuse of goods, such as simple agricultural equipment, and the distribution of seeds from the farming service. As part of the global development agenda (SDGs, 2023), the *Kampung Hijau* program focuses on social justice, empowerment of people with low incomes, and the involvement of all levels of society. In that context, Development is carried out by considering the condition of each region. Law No. 32 of 2009 emphasized the importance of integrating social, environmental, and economic aspects. With such a mandate, then empirically, the development practices in the *Kampung Hijau* Program have done that, although further program development is still needed. However, the community's spirit in implementing the program can be followed up with policies that are certainly more sustainable. Therefore, to create that sustainability, the *Kampung Hijau* Program must always balance the dimensions of sustainable development, namely sustainability in the economic, social, and ecological dimensions (Robert et al. 2005; Jones et al. 2017; Mensah, 2019; Suparmoko, 2020; Arvelo et al. 2022; Ozili, 2022; Dashoor, 2025).

The success of the *Kampung Hijau* Program in South Betung District shows that public awareness is the main asset in sustainable development. Although not yet perfect, this community-based development direction has shown significant economic, social, and environmental results. When all parties—society, government, and organizations such as SNV—synergize, then transformation towards a sustainable *Kampung Hijau* is not impossible. The *Kampung Hijau* Program implemented in South Teluk Betung District is a real form of community-based sustainable development. Referring to the idea of Suwandi (1997), sustainable development is not just physical development, but also must ensure survival, self-esteem, and community freedom. In this context, the community is empowered to be the leading actors in development, from the planning stage and implementation to the utilization of the results. Starting from that, based on field data (2023), the evaluation of the program implementation was formulated with several strategies that proved

effective in strengthening the sustainability of the program, namely (1) strengthening local institutions such as KPP and waste bank managers; (2) strengthening distribution justice through equalization of programs between RT; (3) increasing economic diversification based on urban agriculture and waste recycling; and (4) encouraging social resilience based on community cohesion.

Policy Integration in the National Development System of the *Kampung Hijau* Program also reflects the importance of mainstreaming sustainable development policies at the local level. This integration requires regulatory support from local governments, such as land access and legalization policies, synergy with regional RPJM, and sustainable budget allocation. It is also necessary to build a monitoring and evaluation system based on SDGs indicators so that the program has legitimacy and can be widely replicated. In the theoretical framework, the concept of sustainable development as put forward by Suwandi (1997), Simanjuntak (2017), and Suwenda (2011) emphasizes the importance of life support, self-esteem, freedom, and cross-dimensional sustainability (environmental, social, and economic). All these principles are empirically reflected in implementing the *Kampung Hijau* Program. For example, independent WC suction activities reflect the principle of supporting life and freedom. At the same time, the involvement of women's groups in decision-making shows the dimension of self-esteem.

Thus, based on the empirical conditions of *Kampung Hijau*, the sustainable development policy model based on the experience of the *Kampung Hijau* Program not only represents local success, but also offers an alternative framework that can be replicated. The convergence between field practice (primary and secondary results) and the framework of sustainable development theory produces a logical, analytical, and contextual policy narrative. With the support of regulation, institutional, and infrastructure sustainability, programs such as *Kampung Hijau* can be the prototype of sustainable development policies at the community level.

### **Practical Narrative from The *Kampung Hijau*-Based Environmentally Sustainable Development Policy Model**

The *Kampung Hijau Program*, carried out in Teluk Betung Selatan District, is a concrete reflection of the efforts to implement the principles of sustainable development at the local level. This initiative emerged as a response to the community's need for a healthy environment, an independent economy, and a harmonious social life. Substantially, this program has touched on the three main pillars of sustainable development, namely economic, social, and environmental. However, its implementation is faced with several challenges, especially related to land and institutional sustainability.

In general, the development carried out through this program includes greening, improving basic infrastructure such as sanitation and drainage, building public facilities such as MCKs and waste banks, and empowering agricultural-based economies and waste recycling. Several activities, such as toilet suction, have even emerged as local innovations that support the sanitation system's sustainability amid limited community financing. Physical construction, such as solar panels for water pumps, also indicates an appropriate technological approach that is environmentally friendly. In the context of actor involvement, this program describes a collaborative pattern between the government, donor institutions (in this case, SNV), village officials, RT, community leaders, and the general public, especially mothers of small communities such as garbage bank communities. The deliberation mechanism becomes the primary medium in decision-making, showing a strong communal and participatory character. This aligns with the idea of community-based development and local balance proposed by Bakti and Sjafei (2020), which emphasizes the importance of a development approach in harmony with local social values and structures.

From the process side, the bottom-up approach is very noticeable. SNV was the first mover of socialization and education in the community, which was then continued by local figures to organize the community through program implementation groups. The socialization process through informal forums such as arisan shows that there is an adaptive strategy to the communication patterns of the local community.

The entire process runs in a deliberative framework that allows people to express their needs, limitations, and aspirations.

One of the crucial indicators of the success of a sustainable development program is the extent to which the program builds community independence (life sustain), raises self-esteem (self-esteem), and provides freedom space (freedom) in resource management. This aligns with the main development points: life support, self-esteem, and freedom (Suwandi, 1997). Field data (2023) shows that the community actively determines the type of plants to be planted, forms the management structure of the waste bank, and manages the harvest for consumption and sale. This activity shows the emergence of the spirit of self-reliance, which is the main feature of fair, sustainable development. However, this program also faces structural challenges. The main problem that often arises is limited land due to ownership status and geographical conditions, such as rocky and infertile land. Dependence on residents' temporary land makes the program's sustainability vulnerable. In some cases, agricultural activities must be stopped because the owner withdraws the land. This issue highlights the importance of the state's role in ensuring community access to production space through micro agrarian reform policies that support community-based development.

In terms of environmental sustainability, this program has shown positive results. People feel that the environment becomes cleaner, more beautiful, and healthier. Sanitation management through the joint WC and MCK suction program, as well as waste collection and recycling, is evidence of behavioral changes. Using recycled materials for agricultural purposes also indicates the understanding and practice of the circular economy at the grassroots level. Meanwhile, economic sustainability is realized through agricultural products and waste banks whose proceeds go into the group's treasury, then distributed periodically to members. This practice not only strengthens the household economy but also strengthens social ties between citizens. Unfortunately, some programs, such as garbage banks, do not continue due to the lack of active managers, which shows that the institutional aspect (institutional sustainability) has not been fully established. This emphasizes the importance of institutional development that supports a complex socio-economic system, as conveyed by Grigg (1988), which is the infrastructure dimension that supports a complex socio-economic system.

In a social context, the *Kampung Hijau* program can reduce social inequality and increase collective awareness. Routine deliberation, social gathering, and active involvement of all circles mirror the development of healthy social cohesion. However, there are also dynamics such as social jealousy due to the inequality of aid distribution in several RT. This shows that the principles of justice and equal distribution mandated in the sustainable development paradigm must be maintained more systematically through social supervision and information disclosure. Another aspect that is no less important is the institutional dimension. Support from the government is still fluctuating and less sustainable. Although this program has been inaugurated and received initial support from related services such as the agricultural and health services, there is no long-term assistance mechanism. The lack of political support from key actors in the government is the main obstacle to the program's sustainability. Here, integrating local programs into sustainable development policies at the city or district level becomes urgent, so local success does not stop as a temporary project.

The *Kampung Hijau* Program also reflects the close relationship between planning and implementation based on the community's real needs. The approach carried out is not just technocratic, but touches the social and cultural dimensions inherent in the community. Planning is carried out through deliberation, considering the community's geographical, social, and economic conditions. For example, the selection of plant types is not determined from the above but based on residents' deliberation, which considers land suitability, climate, and market preferences. This aligns with the principles of participatory planning in UU No. 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management. As a form of comprehensive and temporal development (Erlinda, 2016), this program focuses on instant results and builds a sustainable social learning process. Weekly gotong royong activities, collective division of harvests, and a sanitary arisan system are



tangible social processes that run along with the physical development. However, the program's resilience to time (temporal sustainability) is still weak because it depends on individual spirit and is not supported by a strong institutional system.

From the perspective of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Kampung Hijau Program provides a direct contribution to several goals, including: SDGs 1 (Poverty Eradication), SDGs 3 (Good Health and Welfare), SDGs 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Settlements), and SDGs 13 (Climate Change Management). However, this success has not been followed by a monitoring and evaluation system based on SDGs indicators that can strengthen the legitimacy and effectiveness of the program in the eyes of the government and donors. Referring to the principle of sustainable development, as emphasized by Suwenda (2011), which emphasizes environmental, economic, and social sustainability, the *Kampung Hijau* Program has proven that community-based development can run and have a positive impact if managed with participation and collaboration. However, to realize true sustainability, this model must be supported by more structural and institutional policies, including spatial planning prioritizing green space, integrated waste management policies, and community-based economic empowerment.

In sustainable development policy formulation, *Kampung Hijau* experience can be an essential reference in formulating a community-based policy model. The policy model should integrate the following principles: (1) active community participation from the planning stage to evaluation; (2) sustainable utilization of local resources; (3) people's economic empowerment through an ecological approach; (4) formal and informal institutional involvement; and (5) monitoring and evaluation based on sustainable development indicators. Looking at the context above, the *Kampung Hijau* Program has proven that social and ecological transformation can be started from small communities through a participatory approach, based on local potential, and oriented towards sustainability. However, to ensure that this regional initiative can be replicated and developed more widely, progressive, responsive, and transformative public policy support is needed. The government needs to make a model like this as part of the national sustainable development policy architecture, rooted in community strength and local wisdom.

#### 4. Conclusion

The development in creating green villages provides space for creating a sustainable development model that focuses on fulfilling current needs by paying attention to future needs. In the context of development, Kampung Hijau gives an image of how an environment that was once a slum can be regreened through a set of rules developed in a small spectrum, namely through community rules. Thus, such rules can be developed into broader and more specific rules, namely in a wider spectrum, such as policies in the form of more formal local government regulations. At the level of scientific-academic studies, the limitations of this research lie in a broader policy model for implementing sustainable development. Where the policy can be applied on a broader place with the same results as the one done in the Kampung Hijau, because this study focuses more on people with urban patterns, it will have limitations in seeing people in different regions, such as rural or semi-urban communities. Therefore, academically, there needs to be further research related to the implementation or development of policy models in rural areas where the pattern of the community is more towards the agrarian community with mechanical solidarity. Then, practically and empirically, by looking at the obstacles faced, special policies are needed to create sustainable development, especially on how to make a sustainable Green Village. This policy can be used as a new development direction in a more minor or micro spectrum. The direction of the new policy can be in the form of a series of policies from the center that require the region to have special rules for development. Especially in building infrastructure in other areas, such as rural areas, with a more sustainable development orientation. Namely, a development approach that involves the community in development by paying attention to environmental aspects.



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