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Advancing Sustainable Governance: Integrating Green Policies for Inclusive Development in a Global Context

Linda Paul^a, Ravinder Rena^{b*}

^a Lecturer/Ph.D. Student, Department of Entrepreneurship and Business Management, Faculty of Business and Management Sciences, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, District Six Campus, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa, ^b Professor, Department of Entrepreneurship and Business Management, Faculty of Business and Management Sciences, Cape Peninsula University of Technology, District Six Campus, Cape Town, Republic of South Africa.

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*Corresponding Author:
ravinder.rena1@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This article attempts to understand that the progress of the scholarship on sustainable governance requires the injection of green policies into the administrative systems of the public realm for more development-inclusiveness and resiliency in an international environment.

Design/Methodology/ Approach: This research uses secondary data analysis mainly obtained from journal articles, international organization reports, and policy documents. Content analysis such as thematic analysis, and when backed by tools such as NVivo, reveal patterns, areas of concern, and opportunities for change. Some of the operational theories adopted in the study include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Environmental Governance Model. Stakeholders include federal and state ministries, NGOs, companies, civil society organizations, and local populations.

Findings: Fundamental findings stress the critical meaning of green governance, comprising environmental policies, tax credits for renewable energy, and increased sustainability investments.

Managerial Implications: Thus, the research helps to expand the existing knowledge base by presenting a conceptual framework for the integration of green policies into governance systems. It also focuses on the shared responsibilities for governing, the role of technologies and evolutionary policy frameworks.

Originality/Value: This paper offers prescriptive evidence for policymakers on how to involve the stakeholders and how to collectively develop solutions to the current socio-economic and ecological issues. Thus, the practical implications of connections made between theory and problem-solving enable this research to provide a navigation guide for principles of fair and sustainable governance in an increasingly globalized and unpredictable context.

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Introduction

With the promotion of sustainable development all across the globe, it has become increasingly important to know which systems of governance are well-equipped to deal with environmental issues, social justice along economic sustainability. Mainstreaming green policies into public administration has therefore become an important avenue for realising such goals. When the effects of climate change deepen and the inequality in socio-economic development goes higher, then realising sustainable governance which is environmental social and economic becomes a worthy cause. Therefore, this study aims to improve the concept and practice of sustainable governance by extending the utilization of green policies into a development tool for developing public administration resilience and inclusiveness from a global perspective.

Environmental degradation and socioeconomic issues considering governance are severally still hot-button issues for governments and institutions. This paper shows why sustainable governance can offer a coherent set of solutions to deal with the many multifaceted issues in the world, now including climate change, resource depletion, and socio-economic inequality. Environmental measures such as the promotion of renewable power sources, sustainably recycling apparel products, and green planning of cities and towns are important in developing systems that give regard to ecological goals as well as economical goals (Meadowcroft, 2009). According to Fischer and (Fischer & Newig, 2016), public administration as a system for policy execution is centrally positioned in predicting that these policies will be transformed into reality. In addition, the incorporation of green policies into governance systems increases its dynamism and flexibility to cope with new global issues making this topic relevant and appropriate.

Abstract by integrating sustainable governance in public administration, a growing literature emphasizes the corresponding change (Meadowcroft, 2009) has argued for a stable architecture of politics over the long term to enable the transition to sustainability while (Geels, 2011) has argued that the multi-level perspective of governance should integrate Local, National, and Global Levels of Governance. According to Fischer & Newig, (2016), sustainable policies integrate stakeholders from various sectors and improve the legitimacy and

performance of this governance system (Ross, 2019) also presents ‘Doughnut Economics’; a model that interlinks planetary boundaries with social bases as a way of catalysing a better type of growth.

In other research papers, researchers examine the difficulties and constraints of green policy policies and programmes. The authors herein cited (Bulkeley & Kern, 2006) to support their view that the governance of sustainability systems is disjointed. In a similar vein, (Alexander, 2013) pointed out that even though resilience is a basic foundation of sustainable governance, it is mostly stated Aristotelian, rather than kinetic (Hajer, 1997), and (Castells, 2009) warn that sustainability agendas run the risk of becoming a source of new sources of power centralization that marginalizes local communities and increases the disparities.

Despite the contribution accorded by these studies, they do not assess how green policies can be integrated into governance systems comprehensively so as to incorporate inclusiveness and resilience worldwide: Most of them centre their concern on particular sectors or geographical locations. As such, this research intends to fill these gaps by offering a holistic framework for sustainable governance.

Although we have learned a lot about sustainable governance, some areas have not been covered well. First, there is minimal integration of modelling approaches from the existing literature that coordinates the environmental, social, and economic components. This is additionally supplemented by the fact that the implementation of green policies at various governance tiers is fragmented in nature (Bulkeley & Kern, 2006). Secondly, more specifically, research on the part of technological innovation and multi-stakeholder syndication in solving sustainable governance remains scarce. There is, therefore, a need for practical strategies to enhance the resilience of social-ecological governance systems for implementation. This essentially calls for bridging the identified gaps to enable the development of effective, and broadly acceptable governance arrangements that can effectively respond to emerging global sustainable development challenges.

This research proposal seeks to establish how green policies can be incorporated systematically into public administration for sustainable governance

to enhance the principles of inclusive development and resilience. In doing so, by including secondary data from reliable sources, the study aims to understand the existing practices, theories, and practical recommendations regarding the accomplishment of sustainability goals. The research also explores the part played by technology advancement, communication with the stakeholders, and Policies and adaptation in establishing governance frameworks that are responsive and sustainable.

This paper makes several key contributions to the body of knowledge:

Conceptual Framework Development: Specifically, the study introduces a number of research propositions to extend green policies into governance structures as a triple helix of environmental, social, and economic processes. *Empirical Insights:* Using secondary data only the research provides much-needed findings on effective governance practices in various environments and how they might be of use to other institutions. *Policy Recommendations:* Lastly the paper offers policy implications for the improvement of the SEARCA ADB including multi-stakeholder partnership, technology, and resilience. *Knowledge Advancement:* By focusing on how these indices are to be achieved, the research also underscores that sustainable governance practices have to be scaled through collaboration and knowledge sharing across countries. *Practical Applications:* Increasing synergy between theory and practice the study offers an orientation device to policymakers and practitioners who want to build fair and innovation-prone governance arrangements. This structure helps to maintain continuity between the thoughts in the research process and the results obtained. To fill the above-mentioned gaps, this paper endeavours to extend theoretical and practical knowledge of sustainable governance for key policymakers and stakeholders internationally.

Literature Review

The implementation of green policies into governance structures is an emergent area of discussion as global approaches toward solving sustainable issues escalate. This literature survey aims to review the theories, theories in opposition, and the new theories on the block to evaluate the achievements and deficits in the field of SNA. By

synthesizing the work of leading scholars and practitioners, this section aims to establish a conceptual framework for addressing the research question: To what extent and by what means can green policies be included in public administration to enhance sustainable governance, inclusive development, and society's resilience worldwide?

(Meadowcroft, 2009) is one of the most cited authors in this field; according to the author, the main characteristics of sustainability transitions imply coping visions on the long-term and adaptive governance arrangements. Meadowcroft equally argues that governance was all about ensuring that environmental objectives aligned with socio-economic ones, in this case, within policymaking that embraced participation. Meadowcroft proponents are Geels, (2011), Fischer and (Fischer & Newig, 2016), and Ross, (2019) Geels gives attention to the idea of sustainability transitions at the niche, regime, and landscape levels. Fischer and Newig also support stakeholder involvement in governance management to arrive at sustainability. In this article, Raworth reconstructs the Doughnut Economics model where ecological and social constraints define economic boundaries for creating sustainable conditions for people and the planet.

Other thinkers whose ideas are slightly divergent from those presented in this paper are Bulkeley & Kern, (2006), (Alexander, 2013), and (Robert et al., 2005) (Ross, 2019). Bulkeley and Kern stress the issue in terms of local governance and its relevance for tackling climate issues; the authors plead for the decentralised approach. Alexander discusses the concept of resilience in public administration and proclaims that the abilities of adaptation are coping mechanisms in terms of environmental disturbances. In the work of Kates et al., there is a complete definition of the concept relating to sustainable development indicators and their proper function, pointing to the measurement of the progress achieved as well as the orientation of the measures being implemented.

Such writers as (Hajer, 1997) and (Castells, 2009) include the critics that argue that there is exaggeration with coverage of environmental governance at the cost of socio-economic development. Hajer points out that many sustainability discursive forms exclude power and distributional

questions and Castells points to a conflict between global governance and local democracy. These divergent views highlight a dilemma: how can governance models include green policies, inclusiveness, equity, and adaptability?

This leads to the dilemma that can be summarized as our research question: Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) and civil society can contribute to the co-creation of green policies in public administration by advocating for enhanced sustainable development and governance, as well as using practical solutions to promote more resilient systems on the worldwide stage. In an attempt to answer this question, several crucial questions need to be first asked and answered. These theoretical writers include (Meadowcroft, 2009), (Geels, 2011), and (Ross, 2019) whose works form the strong literature to be used in developing the conceptual framework of this study. As scholars interested in sustainability transitions, Meadowcroft also stresses the relevance of the governance system to societal needs for environmental and social sustainable development. From Geels' nexus of institutional dynamics, one can learn about coupling between institutional levels, and from Raworth's doughnut economic model, one can learn about the approach to Accompanying Documents of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. A Comparison of the First Two Episodes of Margaret Atwood's Television Series 'Alias Grace' and the Novel, Environmental Law.

Sustainability Transitions

Sustainability transitions may therefore be defined as changes from unsustainable systems to sustainable systems that support economic, social, and environmental sustainability. This idea can be traced back to the multi-level perspective (MLP) of socio-technical systems that (Geels, 2011) described. The MLP framework points out how the conjunction of niche innovations with existing regimes and other societal structures creates system change. For example, the development of small-scale technologies like solar and wind energy systems at the niche level disrupts the energy system and cultivates societal transformation toward a decarbonized future (Kemp et al., 1998) (Rotmans et al., 2001).

Sustainability transitions always involve the

interplay among technology, institutions, and culture and extend across space and time (Meadowcroft, 2009). These transitions are not linear; conditions surrounding transition are contested pathways, power dynamics, and multi-stakeholder engagement. In Transition Management proposed by (Rotmans et al., 2001), long-term visioning, participatory process, and adaptive experimenting are promoted as important aspects of governance. Sustainability transitions can integrate the challenges of climate change, resource scarcity, and social injustice with the help of cross-sectoral and multi-scale cooperation.

Resilient Governance

Resilient governance is thus the capacity of governance systems to cope with, and possibly to anticipate, disruptions arising from the environment, economy, and society. This concept reflects the premise of resilience theory which stems from ecological science and has been used broadly in social-ecological systems (Folke et al., 2010). Resilient governance calls for adaptability, duplication as well as learning as key factors in tackling change and risk (Alexander, 2013).

According to (Boin & Lodge, 2016) resilience in the context of public administration is the capability to design and implement long-term sustainable policies, along with the necessary action in the wake of a crisis. For instance, the COVID-19 pandemic illustrated the need to incorporate flexibility in the delivery of health, economic and social shocks. The results showed a higher level of resilience if the city adopted more or less 'loose' policy instruments like changing priorities to fund more health care, supporting vulnerable groups, etc (Boin & Lodge, 2016).

Proactive prevention and contingency are also elements of resilient governance. Thus, the governance systems enable the use of anticipatory mechanisms that help in the formulation of contingency action plans as well as the enhancement of adaptive capabilities. This approach involves bringing together the systems of knowledge and using technology, stakeholders, and knowledgeable individuals to support and improve decisions and decision-making methods (Fischer & Newig, 2016).

However, some issues still arise when it comes to pragmising resilience vis-a-vis capacity and governance structures in implementing adaptive strategies in regions that may be resource-poor.

Inclusive Development

The ideas of inclusive development are based on the assumption that all members of a society have equal chances to obtain resources, benefits, or opportunities. This idea is part of the SDGs most specifically of the tenth goal which focuses on inequality within and between countries (United Nations, 2015). Inclusive development understands that economic growth is not adequate to fix a structural problem and speaks about an efficiency that includes bad people.

Several measures are central to principles of inclusive development these include social inclusion, Gender considerations, and Governance. In her work (Ross, 2019) also underlines the concept of “social bassline”, where people at the aggregate level should be able to meet their need for education, health care, ways to make a living, and so on without overstepping the bounds of the planet. Generally, inclusive development policies that can be implemented may include social protection, affirmative action, and community-based development.

In this case, inclusive development entails the uplift of (eradicating) barriers that hinder the inclusion of discriminated groups from enjoying equal rights like education, healthcare, or even political governing in any country. Promoting inclusion involves capacity enhancement, organized advocacy, as well as mainstreaming of the experiences of the deprived in the decision-making systems, views Sen, (1999). But getting inclusive development can be very complicated, especially in areas where there are poor quality of institutions, high levels of inequality, and few resources.

Interconnection of Concepts

Resilient governance, sustainability transitions, and inclusive development are three related advancements that go hand in hand. Schumpeterian innovations are a type of sustainability transition that is used as the context within which modify systems at

various levels of society. Resilient governance is a way of dealing with the risks and organizational discontinuities; so the shifts we are speaking of are, in fact, sustainable. Transition justice focuses on whether or not the positive aspects of transitions will be shared fairly to encompass social justice and equity.

For example, shifting to renewable energy systems entails reliable system innovation in addition to robust governance to address uncertainties in energy exchanges and progressive rules for ensuring access to clean energy for all. Comparably, climate adaptation in cities requires sustainability transition in the actualization of cities, resilient urban governance to manage climate change hazard risks, and climate-sensitive development for effective consideration of the human vulnerability aspect.

When such concepts are amalgamated, the governance systems are able to provide a multi-system combined approach to any problems and issues affecting the global society, resulting in a desirable long-term sustainable, resilient, and equitable future.

These concepts are interrelated in the following way: Resilient governance and inclusive development can be considered as mechanisms within the context of sustainability transitions that respond to the challenges of a resilient future. That way, integrating these concepts enables the conceptual framework to meet the needs of answering the research question and establishing future inquiries on practical strategies to augment the conceptual framework throughout the subsequent chapters.

Critical Analysis

The implementation of green policies into the governance system is a complex process having several opportunities and inherent risks. Comparing the literature and the current state of the existing models a number of questions arise concerning the efficiency, neutrality, and flexibility of such policies.

Strengths of Current Approaches

It is for this reason that integrating green policies into public administration has been considered as one of the top comparative

advantages. Meadowcroft, (2009) and Geels, (2011) have presented substantial evidence that demonstrates sustainability transitions can induce system changes across the institutional layers fraternally supporting long-term ecological and economic well-being. According to Fischer and (Fischer & Newig, 2016), participatory governance models act as instruments for improving stakeholders' contribution to sustainable solutions for governance challenges. Ross, (2019) Doughnut Economics complements the discussions by suggesting that development should occur within the 'safe and just space' anchored to planetary boundaries on one side and social base modules on the other.

Technology and globalization are also crucial success factors. Fischer & Newig, (2016) explain how smart governance technologies together with data-aided decision-making result in proper usage of available resources and effective policy execution. Collaborations with other countries enable the replication of best practices in ways that preserve fidelity, especially in the technical or financial constraints of some nations.

Limitations and Challenges

However, several formidable issues serve as the Achilles' heel of integrating green policies into governance systems. There is to some extent a key issue in reviewing existing research since Bulkeley & Kern, (2006) pointed out the lack of coherent mitigation policies at various levels of governance. Cities and towns usually do not have the finances or jurisdiction to undertake broad sustainable programs, states that execute broad environmental programs may not consider the areas' circumstances. It underlines the limited efficiency of the governance frameworks and the possibility of successful interventions' scale-up.

The other important conflict is a balance between environmentalism and socio-economic concerns Hajer, (1997) writes that sustainability tends to be presented in ways that exclude power relations and that do not acknowledge the concerns of subordinate groups. As important as Ross, (2019) distributive guidance may be within equitable development doctrines, the practical measures

that this framework offers for implementing the change across different socio-political structures are sparse.

In this capacity, resilience in public administration is quite abstract and markedly less tangible than realized. Alexander, (2013) observes that resilience is a rather popular topic in policy papers, but its application is not very uniform. Isolation Governance structures cannot cope with dynamic environmental and socio-economic change resulting in shocks and stresses.

Contradictions in Literature

Similarly, the literature provides remarkably inconsistent findings about the applicability of the governance structures for enhancing sustainability. Complementary to them, Meadowcroft, (2009) and Geels, (2011) argue for top-down and multi-level strategies. On the other hand, critics such as Castells, (2009) have pointed out that top-down governance frameworks are likely to erode subnational decentralisation. This division is evidence of the immense challenge involved in developing integrated structures of governance that must also be responsive to regional demands.

In addition, the concept of the use in governance is also being discussed where the inability to manage technology is being deemed as a problem. As Fischer & Newig, (2016) stress the virtues of evidence-informed decision-making, its critics argue about the drawbacks of using technology-based solutions, which deepen inequalities by leaving voiceless the communities without relevant technological support.

Implications of the reconceptualised talent management in the context of contemporary policy and practice

These challenges and contradictions pose some clear policy and practice questions for policymakers and practitioners. As for the problem of the unsystematic approach to the implementation of green policies, it is crucial to integrate multi-level governance that provides sufficient autonomy at regional and local levels while keeping strategic control of their activity. Thus, the Bulkeley & Kern, (2006) approach

to stakeholder collaboration provides a means of dealing with governance gaps so that policies at different tiers are appropriate for the specific tiers. To decompose the conflict between environmental and socio-economic policies, governments should focus on sustainability. [Ross, \(2019\)](#) suggests an appealing approach; what is missing, however, is the need for resources, approaches, and indicators that would translate policy into practice and soak up the concepts of social justice into environmentally sustainable policies. Last but not least, resilience needs to be transformed from abstract ideal introduced to various governance systems. This calls for policy feedback mechanisms that can address new risks and conditions of policy exchanges as well as strengthen the capacity of the administrators.

Even as the insertion of green policies belongs to the evolution of governance frameworks towards the transformation of the development paradigm, they are surrounded by challenges not adequately discussed and analysed. In addressing fragmentation, and increasing and operationalizing the rules of inclusivity, governance systems are more likely to conform to principles of sustainable development. The ambiguity in the literature does signal that it is possible to strike the right balance with various stakeholders involved whilst using technology and institutions to enhance work. Furthermore, they recommend that future research should entail applied activities in the form of tool development and case studies for policymakers to enhance policies' effectiveness in fostering equitable and resilient green governing systems.

Methodology

Research Question

The central question addressed in this paper is: What methods and preconditions allow green policies systematically to be included in and developed within public administration to support sustainable governance, inclusive development, and resilient systems worldwide?

Research Approach

To answer this research question a qualitative research design was adopted and the method used was secondary data analysis. This

approach was chosen since it allows knowledge integration, pattern recognition, and capture of comprehensive details in governance systems [Bowen, \(2009\)](#). Through the assessment of the existing academic literature in the form of peer-reviewed articles, policy reports, and case studies, the research is intended to develop a best practice conceptual framework to accommodate Green policies in governance systems.

Target Population

The target audience for this type of research is governance systems, policymakers as well as any other stakeholders who engage in sustainability activities and programs from local, national, or global perspectives. These entities were chosen because they are the most active agents in putting green policies in place and participating in the policy-making process. This approach is context, and sample appropriate as stated by [Bryman, \(2016\)](#) concerning qualitative research. The study centres on different governance structures, developed and developing countries included. Such diversity contributes to the study's external validity so that the results may be useful in various forms of socio-political and economic climates ([Flick, 2018](#)).

Intervention Design

The intervention entailed a review of academic and grey literature to determine the successes, difficulties, and missing links in the adoption of green policies in governance systems. This review was informed by concepts that have been propounded from the realms of sustainability transitions, resilient governance, and inclusive development. According to this framework, the intervention was developed to focus on implications for policymaking and implementation for interested parties.

Tools and Instruments

This work employed thematic analysis as the main methodology while data analysis was done using NVivo software. Thematic analysis is ideal when it comes to qualitative research undertakings because it can group data elements into themes, out of the extensive data sets [Braun & Clarke, \(2006\)](#). A record management tool, NVivo was used to analyse the data

and systematically add codes, hence, standardization of data analysis was also done as recommended by (Brandão, (2015)). Some examples of key instruments were coding frameworks grounded on the theoretical assumption and research question of the study. This framework was built to facilitate the examination of the data sources which may include scholarly articles, policy papers, and cases. The coding processes involved in the current study were cyclical to help refine the categories and themes that were identified.

Data Collection

Sources used were peer-reviewed articles in refining other industrial and governmental databases, overall reports as well as publications from international organizations. In total, there were identifications of 50 documents, which comprised theoretical and empirical papers on sustainable governance. These sources were chosen because of their relevance, quality, and significance to the field according to the criteria suggested by (Tranfield et al., 2003).

The inclusion criteria focused on:

A collection of articles contained in peer-reviewed academic journals within the last one and a half decades. Published reports about policies and case analyses done by the United Nations and World Bank. Scientific analysis of how the green policies are incorporated into systems of governance. The data was pre-processed by omitting sources that included information irrelevant and or outdated. The cleaning followed was crucial in eliminating any irrelevant data or outdated information reducing the studies' irrelevance, and increasing the validity and reliability of the analysis (Gibbs, 2018).

Data Analysis

All data were analysed thematically with a research focus on sustainability transitions; resilience governance; and pro-poor development. This was done using recurrent patterns, contrasts, and missing information within the analysis of the results. The analysis process followed the six-step framework proposed by Braun & Clarke, (2006). Biasing for variables,

Initial identification of codes, Hunting for themes, Revisiting the themes, Final definition of themes, and Writing the final report.

Using this systematic approach, the findings could be well justified as influenced by the data collected and covered by the set research objectives of the study. The use of the proposed methodology in this kind of study creates a strong background for addressing research questions. Through a secondary data research design, thematic analysis, and coding, the study suggests positive policy recommendations for increasing the prominence of green policies in governance structures. It makes this study useful as it takes into consideration this variety of governance contexts, also the credibility of the references is guaranteed. The insights derived from the study help enhance theoretical and practical knowledge on sustainable governance and provide specific recommendations for improvement to such stakeholders as policymakers, scholars, and citizens.

Results and Discussion

Key Findings

Most Important Finding: The Framework for Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration

The contribution of the study was revealed by the implementation of multi-stakeholder collaboration in the integration of green policies into governance. This has been deduced from thematic analysis using the NVivo software, where two broad themes of stakeholder and participative governance were dominant. This finding is important because it shares the spirit of the inclusive development and resilient governance frameworks that have been discussed in the literature review conducted in the current study Fischer & Newig, (2016); Ross, (2019). From the analysis, the following concepts identified in the literature survey were validated:

Sustainability Transitions: That is to say, socio-technical stakeholders have the key influence on bringing the 'niche innovations' into existence and disruptively shaping systems. Resilient Governance: Teamwork prolongs system resilience because integrated resources and ideas can be used to manage

disruptions in the environment and society [Folke et al., \(2010\)](#). Inclusive Development: Stakeholder engagement involves participating in all individuals equally and targeted at reaching out to the needs of the underprivileged or background society. Subsequently, empirical evidence from policy documents provided supporting evidence that multi-stakeholder engagement enables the development of trust and accountability needed for improving implementation capacity for sustainable practices. For example, case studies presented at the United Nations stressed the effectiveness of PB in meeting local sustainability issues.

However, evidence supporting the assertions also revealed that the facilitation of collaboration may be difficult due to the presence of competing self-interest from stakeholders. This was evident in governance systems where private sector actors place utmost value on pecuniary benefits and not environmental purposes. These disparities point to a fundamental need to have well-defined regulations and independent channels for resolving conflicts in such partnership arrangements.

Second Most Important Finding: Technological advancement: Why it is important

The second key discovery was the part played by technological advancement in developing governance structures. Key findings of analysis involving information provided indicated that factors such as real-time monitoring systems, and data analytics helped in enhancing decision-making. This result supports [Fischer & Newig, \(2016\)](#) who called for increased use of technology for sustainability transitions in literature.

Technological innovations were found to support the following concepts:

Resilient Governance: In facilitating scenario planning and risk assessment, technology increases the likelihood of governance systems' desired responsiveness to uncertainties ([Alexander, 2013](#)). Sustainability Transitions: Innovations can be scaled through digital platforms enhancing the ratification of green policies because technology transfers the best

practices across geophysical clusters. The results pointed out that smart governance technologies: Lessen waste and increase openness. Nonetheless, some issues such as the facilitation of the use of ICTs through equitable access to technology and availability of the Internet, came out as the negative side in this era and include digital divides in the developing world. Therefore, the current study supports the call for capacity-building programs to enhance the availability of technologies to the needy.

Third Most Important Finding: Challenges to Implementation of Admission Policies

The constantly mentioned limitation in the study was the lack of coordination in the integration of green policies across various levels of governance. On this premise, thematic analysis indicated that local governments were Generally constrained by resources and autonomy to conduct sustainable development programs. This finding agrees with the assertion by and [Kern Bulkeley & Kern, \(2006\)](#) that governance systems are rather fragmented.

The study found that:

Sub-national governments are constrained by capacity, thereby being unable to implement green policies. Lack of policy sensitization of national policies to subnational contexts results in misfit and low impact. To overcome these barriers, the study suggests the use of multi-level governance frameworks that call for decentralised governance yet central controls. This strategy does well to support the concept of inclusion to development to embrace policies that are correlated to the context and justice.

Some Possible Answers to the Given Research Question

These studies show that the main challenges in implementing green policies in public administration can be addressed through involving stakeholders, applying technologies, and using multiple-level governance solutions. Together, these elements promote sustainable development in governance by recycling participation, flexibility, and systemic maintenance. Therefore, the preliminary answer to the research question is that of sustainable governance, to

be attained through a mix of green policies implemented in conjunction with participatory methods, technologies, and commensurate structures of governance.

Key Findings

Most Important Finding: This paper highlights the following about the management of multi-stakeholder collaboration:

The most important contribution of the study was to reveal the essential function that multi-stakeholder cooperation might play in the integration of green policies into governance architectures. Stakeholder involvement and co-governance are some of the findings made from the study conducted using NVivo software anchored on thematic analysis. This study comes with significance because it supports the theoretical framework of inclusive development and resilient governance, as analysed in the theoretical uses literature.

From the analysis, the following concepts identified in the literature survey were validated:

Sustainability Transitions: Actors occupy a critical position in the formation of system innovations with the help of advocating and promoting innovations while creating pressure on existing models. *Resilient Governance:* Capacity increases improve adaptability because they involve the use of integrated resources, and shared information in responding to environmental and social perturbations Folke et al., (2010). *Inclusive Development:* Such methods include the engagement of stakeholders that facilitate fair representation, particularly for the most vulnerable groups of society according to Ross, (2019). Further policy reports evidence that the use and coordination management of multiple stakeholders results in high confidence and responsibility, which is essential for sustainable management. *For instance*, case two from the UN stressed how PB has worked well to approach local sustainability issues. However, evidence of the converse suggested that collaboration threatens to be undermined by self-interest within the stakeholders. This was observed in governance systems in which

private sector actors put selfish economic interests before environmental objectives. From such disparities, it is clear that clear regulatory guidelines and conflict-solving authorities are crucial to the success of cooperation.

Second Most Important Finding: Another important conclusion was made related to the role of technological innovation in improving governance systems. The analysis of necessary data exposed that the application of tools such as real-time monitoring systems or data analytics enhance decision-making. This finding supports the main argument of existing literature that technology should be used for the operationalization of sustainability transitions (Fischer & Newig, 2016).

Technological innovations were found to support the following concepts:

Resilient Governance: In this way, technology helps governance systems to improve the functioning of such options as scenario navigation and risk assessment, as an additional tool, strengthening adaptation to doubtful situations. *Sustainability Transitions:* Through digital platforms, innovation can be scaled up and thus quicken the process of taking policies to be green. Inefficiencies and opaqueness have been contained as smart governance technologies emerged, according to the study. However, problems, including variations in the adoption of technology and access to the internet emerged as issues specifically in developing nations. These results imply that there is a further need to promote capacity building for fair access to technological resources.

Third Most Important Finding: Challenges faced in the implementation of Policies

Regarding sustainability practices, one of the inefficiencies stated in the research was the disintegrated vertical policy integration. This study indicates that local governments are characteristically less endowed in terms of resources and powers to undertake sustainable development measures. This finding conforms to Bulkeley & Kern, (2006) assessment of the dispersed character of governance mechanisms.

The study found that: Municipal governments are constrained by resources when implementing and operationalizing green policies. National policies are sometimes made without regard to social realities thereby resulting in dissonance and inefficiency. To overcome these challenges, the study suggests the implementation of multi-level governance structures, with a decentralised approach while at the same time providing centralisation from the national system. This approach can be supported under 'inclusive development' as a concept since it seeks to make policies appropriate to a given context and also fair. Although the researched areas offer a promising avenue for developing the rudimentary concepts, it remains tentative to respond to the research question fully. The study indicates that green policies in public administration implementation need to be approached from different perspectives including stakeholder engagement, technology, and multi-level governance. Altogether these elements contribute to three principles of sustainable governance, namely when governance is inclusive, adaptive and systemic. Consequently, the preliminary response to the study question is that sustainable governance is doable through an optimum of green politics with people's engagement, technology, and institutional frameworks.

Conclusion

When the study combines the following findings – the critical role of multi-stakeholder collaboration, the importance of technological innovation, and the barriers to policy implementation – it arrives at the following conclusions, in order of importance: Such complexities require a sharing of responsibility since there are multiple stakeholders involved in the integrating process of green policies due to the creation of a trusting relationship, ownership, and resource exchange. As demonstrated by the best governance practices, advanced technologies help improve decision-making while also strengthening the principles of transparency and scenario planning. Introducing fragmented policies entails addressing the issue of implementation through structures that combine the decentralized approach and the central.

When these findings are also posited alongside the literature, it is seen that the research aligns with

Fischer & Newig, (2016) theory of participatory governance, Geels, (2011) theory of sustainability transitions, and (Ross, 2019) framework of doughnut economy or social-ecological development. However, it departs from Hajer, (1997) and Castells, (2009) who are more pessimistic about the possibilities of making sustainability supportive of equity and inclusion. In turn these calls for this study to offer a conceptual framework for green policy mainstream into the governance systems, where synergy between stakeholder engagement, technology advancement, and governance adaptability. The study also brings out the need to dismantle the Social Barriers that hinder provision of good governance systems that have to be resilient.

The study recommends that future policies and practices should:

Promote compliance with policies that standardize effective ways that several stakeholders would partake in a sector to avoid bias. Build technological capital and human capital to narrow the digital and intelligence gaps and render governance more efficient. Collaboration should be established on creating multi-level governance to support sustainability goals, at local, country, or global levels. Lastly, since the study has provided an answer to the research question, future studies should examine practical guidance on how successful sustainability practices can be diffused at scale through governance systems in various socio-political settings. As part of this, we will look at the moderating effect of culture and institutions on governance and consider studies of financing models for sustainability.

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