

# **The Rural Economic Development Through Ecotourism: The Implementation of BUMDes Policy at Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism, Pasarawan Regency, Lampung Province**

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Received: 31 March 2026; Revised: 18 June 2026; Accepted: 19 June 2026

## **Abstract**

This study explores the implementation of BUMDes regulations in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism in Sidodadi Village, Pesawaran Regency. Using a qualitative approach with a case study design, data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted using the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, which includes data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings indicate that the implementation of Sidodadi Village Regulation Number 06 of 2021 has successfully increased the village's original revenue and created new employment opportunities. Key success factors include well-trained human resources, support from PT Bukit Asam and the University of Lampung (UNILA[AU2.1][AU2.2]), as well as effective communication among the village government, the community, and related organizations. Policy-related challenges among several BUMDes employees did not significantly hinder the program's success. Furthermore, supportive social, economic, and political environments contributed positively to the policy's implementation. In conclusion, the implementation of BUMDes regulations in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism can be considered successful, as it has improved the welfare and quality of life of the Sidodadi Village community through sustainable and participatory local economic development.

## **Keywords:**

BUMDes; devolepment, ecotourism; policy implementation; village.

## **Introduction**

Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism in Indonesia has attracted attention due to its significant potential to enhance rural economic development while preserving environmental sustainability. However, despite this considerable potential, the ecotourism site remains relatively underdeveloped compared to other tourism destinations. One of the factors highlighted is the limited implementation of village regulations governing Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes), which are expected to play an active role in ecotourism development (Putra et al., 2020). This phenomenon raises questions about the effectiveness of village-level regulations and their influence on the development of ecotourism.

The importance of this topic lies in the effort to integrate rural economic development with environmental conservation, which is a central focus in the era of sustainable development. Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism has the potential to serve as a model for other villages to sustainably manage natural resources while improving the welfare of local communities. Therefore, this study is essential for understanding the challenges faced in implementing village regulations related to BUMDes and how these regulations can be improved to support ecotourism development.

Despite these challenges, BUMDes have significant potential to contribute to rural economic development and community welfare (Poniasih et al., 2022). Various studies have demonstrated that BUMDes play a strategic role in managing village assets and stimulating local economic activities. Several villages that have successfully implemented the BUMDes model have shown improvements in community income and better environmental conservation. However, existing studies have predominantly focused on the agricultural and trade sectors, while the ecotourism aspect has received relatively limited scholarly attention. This situation creates a knowledge gap regarding how BUMDes can be optimized to support ecotourism development.

This gap highlights the need for further research to better understand and address the barriers to implementing village regulations governing BUMDes, particularly regarding ecotourism development. The lack of in-depth research in this area means that the considerable potential of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism has not yet been fully utilized. Therefore, this study aims to address this gap by providing a more comprehensive understanding of BUMDes' role in ecotourism development.

Addressing this knowledge gap is important because it can provide concrete recommendations for village policymakers in developing ecotourism through BUMDes. Several factors hinder the implementation of village regulations, including limited community participation, a lack of awareness of regulatory guidelines, and insufficient training and institutional support (Hadi et al., 2024). By understanding the factors that both constrain and facilitate the implementation of village regulations, this study is expected to offer practical and applicable solutions.

The benefits of this research are expected not only to be experienced by the Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism area but also to serve as a reference for other villages with similar ecotourism potential. Specifically, this study aims to analyze the implementation of village regulations on BUMDes in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism and to provide recommendations to improve the effectiveness of these regulations. Effective implementation of village regulations governing BUMDes is expected to significantly enhance the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism, generating greater economic, social, and environmental benefits for the village community.

## **Methods**

This study employs a qualitative approach with a case study focus on the implementation of BUMDes regulations in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism in Pesawaran Regency (Yin, 2018). Data were collected through interviews, observations, and documentation (Creswell & Creswell, 2018), and subsequently analyzed using an interactive model involving data collection, data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing (Patton, 2002).

Interviews were conducted with various stakeholders involved in implementing Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism in Sidodadi Village, Pesawaran Regency. A total of 10 informants were selected using purposive sampling based on predetermined criteria, ensuring that participants possessed the relevance and expertise required to address the research focus (Sugiyono, 2019). The interviews were conducted from November to December 2025. [AU4.1]The research subjects included individuals directly involved in the implementation of BUMDes policies for the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism, namely the Head of Sidodadi Village, the Head of BUMDes Sidodadi, BUMDes staff, local community members residing around the ecotourism area, and other relevant parties capable of providing accurate information regarding the implementation of Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) policies in Sidodadi.

This study utilizes both primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through field observations and interviews with stakeholders involved in implementing BUMDes regulations. Secondary data were gathered from books, academic journals, official websites, and archival documents related to the study of BUMDes and the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism in Sidodadi Village. Data collection techniques employed in this study include observation, interviews, and the collection of supporting documents related to relevant regulations and legal frameworks.

Data analysis follows the model proposed by Miles and Huberman (as cited in Sugiyono, 2012), which includes data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The interactive model used in data analysis allows the researcher to systematically manage and analyze data in stages, facilitating an in-depth understanding of the dynamics and challenges in program implementation (Miles and Huberman, as cited in Asipi, Rosalina, & Nopiyadi, 2022).

## **Results and Discussion**

Sidodadi Tourism Village is located in Teluk Pandan District, Pesawaran Regency, Lampung Province, covering an area of approximately 563.25 hectares, with coordinates of 105.236807 longitude and 531951 latitude. The village consists of 534 households. In the tourism sector, Sidodadi Village is well known for Sari Ringgung Beach and Drajas Beach, both of which are managed by private entities. In addition, the village also has other natural tourism potential in the form of a mangrove forest, which is managed by the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes), the Tourism Awareness Group (POKDARWIS), and the local community. Sidodadi Tourism Village also offers cultural tourism attractions, including the traditional Kuda Kepang dance, TTKKDH martial arts performances, and traditional Lampung dances. The distance from Bandar Lampung to the Cuku Nyi Nyi mangrove tourism area in Sidodadi Village is approximately 19 km, with an estimated travel time of about 40 minutes (Kemenparekraf, n.d.).

Cuku Nyi Nyi Mangrove Ecotourism in Sidodadi Village is a natural tourism and mangrove edutourism destination in Lampung, spanning approximately 12 hectares. The site also functions as a research object for mangrove ecosystem studies. The Sidodadi Village Government established BUMDes Sidodadi pursuant to Sidodadi Village Regulation Number 06 of 2021, which amends the Regulation on the Establishment of the Sidodadi Village-Owned Enterprise. To understand the implementation of the BUMDes policy by the Sidodadi Village Government in developing the tourism village through the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism, this study analyzes its effectiveness using the Public Policy Implementation Theory proposed by Van Meter and Van Horn (1975). This theory includes six indicators that may influence the performance of policy implementation in BUMDes Sidodadi in the development of the tourism village.

## **Policy Standards and Objectives**

According to Donald S. Van Meter and Carl E. Van Horn, the success of a policy in its implementation depends largely on the clarity and comprehensibility of its standards and objectives for all stakeholders. The presence of clearly defined and measurable policy goals not only helps prevent misunderstandings between policymakers and implementers but also minimizes potential conflicts over interpretation during implementation.

Sidodadi Village Regulation Number 06 of 2021 states that BUMDes is established and managed to operate business activities, utilize village assets, develop investments and productivity, provide service-based activities, and/or establish other types of enterprises

aimed at maximizing the welfare of the Sidodadi community. Based on observations and interviews conducted by the researcher, the Sidodadi Village Government's implementation of the BUMDes regulation can be considered successful in terms of policy standards and objectives. This finding is supported by the results of an interview with the Head of Sidodadi Village, who stated:of

“The indicators of success for the BUMDes policy that we established include the increase in village original revenue and the creation of employment opportunities. The tourism village has been able to absorb a significant amount of labor to assist in managing the ecotourism area and to provide education to the community on preserving the environmental ecosystem.”

This statement is further reinforced by the opinion of the BUMDes manager, who also stated:

“The Sidodadi Village Regulation concerning BUMDes for the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism has been implemented effectively. The community has benefited from ecotourism, becoming more active while the environment is better preserved. Those who were previously unemployed now have job opportunities. Members of the PKK women’s group have also become more active in producing handicrafts. In addition, the village generates revenue that can be used to further improve the management and sustainability of the tourism area.”

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that the success indicators for implementing the BUMDes policy in Sidodadi Village, particularly in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism, have been achieved. The implementation aligns with the predefined measures of success. The establishment and management of BUMDes Sidodadi in developing Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism aim to improve the economic conditions of the local community, stimulate the local economy, and reduce unemployment in Sidodadi Village. The results of the interviews with the two informants indicate that BUMDes Sidodadi's objectives for developing the tourism village have been successfully realized. These objectives are reflected in the active participation of local residents who utilize the land provided by BUMDes and the village government for trading activities during the operation of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism. Furthermore, local youth who were previously unemployed have now gained employment opportunities as parking attendants, attraction guides, and in other roles when the ecotourism site is open.

Thus, the development of the tourism village by BUMDes Sidodadi has had a significant impact on the local economy and contributed to improving community welfare. This is consistent with the objectives outlined in Sidodadi Village Regulation Number 06 of 2021 concerning Village-Owned Enterprises, Article 1, which states that the purpose of BUMDes Sidodadi is to manage business activities, optimize asset utilization, develop investment and productivity, provide services, and/or establish other business ventures aimed at maximizing the welfare of the Sidodadi community.

Regarding the Policy Standards and Objectives variable, it can be concluded that the implementation of the BUMDes policy in Sidodadi Village has been successful, as the policy's standards and objectives have been effectively realized in accordance with expectations. This condition is evidenced by the transformation of local livelihoods, where individuals who were previously itinerant traders or unemployed have gained stable income opportunities. The presence of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism has significantly boosted the village economy. Community members now benefit from designated trading spaces and stable employment opportunities, such as handicraft production, tour guiding, food and beverage vending, and

other related activities. The absorption of local labor in the ecotourism sector has consequently improved household incomes and contributed to increased Village Own-Source Revenue (PADes).

## **Resources**

Policy implementation requires adequate and high-quality resources to achieve its objectives (Ajulor, 2018). Therefore, resource quality constitutes a key determinant of successful policy implementation. Sufficient and well-managed resources contribute to effective and targeted performance (Hill & Hupe, 2021). In addition to financial resources, human resources play a central role in the implementation process (Hieu & Nwachukwu, 2020). Not only the quantity but also the quality of human resources is crucial. Competent and professional human resources significantly influence the success of policy implementation. As the primary driving force, policy implementation cannot function effectively without capable human resources (Rahman, Mordi, & Nwagbara, 2018).

In this regard, the human resources involved in implementing the BUMDes policy in Sidodadi Village should ideally encompass all community members, particularly local residents. Empirical findings indicate that the human resources of BUMDes Sidodadi, specifically BUMDes Karya Maju, are adequate, as reflected in the high level of community participation. This is supported by interview results with a BUMDes manager, who stated:

“The community members involved in the development of Cuku Nyinyi are those who are both willing and capable. They remain enthusiastic in contributing to the development of BUMDes Karya Maju.”

This statement suggests that the Sidodadi Village Government has not encountered significant challenges in recruiting BUMDes personnel. Since the early stages of BUMDes Karya Maju—initially focused on mangrove conservation before it was developed as a tourism destination—several community members had already demonstrated a willingness to participate in and contribute to village development initiatives. Consequently, recruitment has largely relied on voluntary participation by community members who meet the necessary criteria. Individuals willing to support the development of ecotourism are welcome to do so.

This finding is consistent with the perspective of the Head of Sidodadi Village, who emphasized that:

“Human resources in Cuku Nyinyi are primarily selected based on their interest in the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes). However, those involved demonstrate a strong commitment and enthusiasm to advance the village. This is evident in their dedication to developing a range of programs and business activities aimed at improving community welfare. Although recruitment prioritizes interest, the village head remains optimistic that such dedication will enable BUMDes to grow and generate positive impacts for the entire community.”

Based on interviews and observations conducted by the researcher, BUMDes Sidodadi's development of the tourism village is consistently supported by the village government. Human resources are recruited through voluntary participation, with income that fluctuates with the revenue generated when Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism is operational. In implementing BUMDes policies, it is essential to have human resources with strong dedication and a high level of commitment to their work.

Furthermore, the success of BUMDes is highly dependent on the commitment and competencies of its management. Managers are expected to possess a clear vision, strong managerial capabilities, and the willingness to continuously learn and adapt to changing

conditions (Sofyani, Atmaja, & Rezki, 2019). Continuous training and capacity-building initiatives are also essential to ensure that BUMDes managers can perform their roles effectively and efficiently, thereby maximizing benefits for the local community (Alhempri, Yadi, & Febrina, 2024). Based on interviews with BUMDes management, it was stated that:

“As a BUMDes manager, I greatly appreciate the various training programs provided by private sector actors to our village community. One of the most consistent contributors is PT Bukit Asam, which has provided guidance ranging from mangrove management skills to various handicraft training programs. In addition, we have also received support from several universities, including the University of Lampung (UNILA), as our village is one of its assisted villages. Furthermore, the Naval Base (LANAL) has also played a role by designating our village as a maritime development village. All these training and mentoring activities have been highly beneficial in enhancing the skills and knowledge of the community, which in turn supports economic improvement and village welfare.”

A similar perspective was expressed by the Head of Sidodadi Village:

“As the village head, we are very grateful for the support provided by private sector actors such as PT Bukit Asam in empowering the community through training in mangrove management and various handicrafts. This collaboration not only improves the community's economic capacity but also contributes to environmental conservation. In addition, cooperation with universities, particularly UNILA, and the Naval Base (LANAL) has made a valuable contribution to the development of our village as a maritime-assisted village. With these training and mentoring programs, we are optimistic that the potential of our community to become more advanced and self-reliant will continue to grow, and that their welfare will improve sustainably.”

Based on field observations, women's groups in the community have developed diverse skills through these training programs. For instance, some women can produce shell-based handicrafts locally known as kerang unyu.

Regarding financial resources, BUMDes Karya Maju's financial management is effective, as evidenced by its transparent and accountable practices. This is evidenced by the openness of financial reporting, which enabled the researcher to examine BUMDes financial management in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism. Revenues generated from various BUMDes business activities are utilized efficiently to fund development projects and community empowerment programs. Moreover, the presence of a robust monitoring and reporting system ensures that funds are allocated appropriately and sustainably, thereby generating significant positive impacts on local economic development and community welfare.

In conclusion, BUMDes Karya Maju has successfully implemented the BUMDes policy, despite initial limitations in human resource capacity. At present, BUMDes personnel have been equipped with the necessary knowledge and specialized training to perform their roles effectively. This improvement, combined with well-managed financial resources, has contributed to the overall success of policy implementation.

### **Inter-Organizational Communication**

Policy implementation involves multiple institutions or organizations, thereby requiring effective communication. Strong communication among individuals and organizations is essential to achieve efficient coordination in policy implementation (Marie, 2025). Clarity regarding future objectives is also crucial in the implementation process. The quality of

communication among policy implementers can significantly determine the success or failure of policy implementation (Carey et al., 2020).

Van Meter and Van Horn emphasize that the efficiency of policy implementation is influenced by the intensity and consistency of communication among implementers. High levels of coordination among stakeholders involved in policy execution can reduce potential obstacles during implementation.

At present, the Sidodadi Village Government has actively established communication and coordination with various stakeholders in developing the tourism village. This process involves the active participation of PKK groups, PT Bukit Asam, local universities, the Naval Base (LANAL), and interested investors. Such collaboration aims to ensure that the development of the tourism village proceeds smoothly, delivers maximum benefits to the local community, and strengthens the area's tourism potential.

Based on interviews with the Head of Sidodadi Village, the village government actively communicates with the community through socialization programs and deliberative forums (musyawarah) to support the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism. Through these socialization activities, the village government provides a comprehensive understanding of the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable tourism practices. In addition, regular community meetings are conducted to gather aspirations and ideas from local residents regarding ecotourism development, ensuring that policies reflect shared needs and expectations. This approach not only enhances community participation in ecotourism development but also fosters collective awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability for the future.

The communication variable plays a crucial role in implementing BUMDes Karya Maju policies for tourism village development. Effective communication is expected to generate positive outcomes in the achievement of policy implementation objectives. Interview findings indicate that the government and BUMDes management maintain strong communication with surrounding stakeholders.

Based on the inter-organizational communication variable, it can be concluded that the communication established by BUMDes Karya Maju with stakeholders involved in implementing its tourism village development policies can be considered successful. This is evidenced by regular coordination between BUMDes Karya Maju and the Sidodadi Village Government, including weekly meetings with community members such as PKK representatives, neighborhood leaders (RT/RW), community figures, and other relevant organizations. Furthermore, annual evaluations are conducted to assess implemented programs and identify areas for improvement in the tourism village's future development.

### **Characteristics of Implementing Agencies**

Maulidiah and Megawati (2022) argue that the success of policy implementation is closely tied to the roles of policy actors. The level of success is determined by the extent to which implementers demonstrate commitment and align their behavior with the established policy objectives (Natesan & Marathe, 2017). The quality of policy implementers can be assessed through aspects such as commitment, discipline, intelligence, integrity, and a democratic approach (Yaghi & Al-Jenaibi, 2018). Furthermore, policy implementation requires a careful selection process to ensure that implementers possess the appropriate capabilities and can contribute effectively to the policy being implemented (Hudson, Hunter, & Peckham, 2019).

Van Meter and Van Horn (1975) emphasize that achieving optimal success in policy implementation requires identifying and understanding the characteristics of implementing

agencies. This includes bureaucratic structures, norms, rules, and patterns of relationships within the bureaucracy. This variable helps explain the extent to which implementers understand and support the implementation of the Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism policy under BUMDes Karya Maju.

The findings of this study indicate variations in the characteristics of implementing agents in Sidodadi Village. Some actors, such as the Village Government and the Head of BUMDes, remain occupied with their primary duties but continue to maintain focus on the development of ecotourism activities. Interview and field observation results reveal that while some implementing agents actively support the policy, others may impose constraints on the implementation process.

Based on the interview findings, it can be concluded that the characteristics of both the community and the Village Government in implementing the BUMDes Karya Maju policy in Sidodadi Village are generally positive. Financial support from private-sector actors has helped improve and upgrade facilities at Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism.

Overall, the variable of implementing agency characteristics can be considered relatively strong. Despite variations in the level of involvement and focus among different actors, such as the Village Government and BUMDes leadership, there remains a clear commitment to ecotourism development. Although some implementers continue to manage their primary responsibilities, they can still prioritize and support policy initiatives. Financial support from external stakeholders further strengthens the implementation process by enhancing infrastructure and facilities. Therefore, despite challenges related to time allocation and focus, the characteristics of implementing agents in Sidodadi Village demonstrate a concerted effort to support policy implementation.

### **Disposition of Implementers**

Disposition refers to the attitudes that policy implementers display toward accepting or rejecting a given policy. This attitude plays a critical role in the implementation process, as success or failure often depends on the collective response of implementing agents (Wang et al., 2021). Therefore, achieving successful policy implementation requires a shared understanding and alignment of perceptions among implementers, ensuring that the adopted policy is broadly accepted. Disposition can be analyzed through three main aspects (Ansell, Sørensen, & Torfing, 2017):

#### **1. Response to Policy Implementation**

The implementation of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism by BUMDes Karya Maju demonstrates strong support from the Sidodadi Village Government. The village government provides financial assistance through village fund allocations to support the development of the ecotourism initiative. This support is intended to enhance the welfare of the local community.

#### **2. Cognitive Capacity**

In terms of cognitive capacity, not all implementers within BUMDes Karya Maju fully understand the mechanisms of the ecotourism policy. Some BUMDes staff still require additional training and knowledge development related to ecotourism management. However, key actors such as the Head of Sidodadi Village and the Head of BUMDes have demonstrated a clear understanding of and support for the program.

#### **3. Intensity of Disposition**

The intensity of disposition in policy implementation indicates that the Head of Sidodadi Village plays a significant role as a pioneer and key driver of the BUMDes Karya Maju policy.

The village head recognizes that the policy aims to improve the community's economic conditions and welfare.

Based on these indicators, it can be concluded that implementers' disposition significantly influences the implementation of the BUMDes policy in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism. However, this variable cannot yet be considered fully successful. Limitations in cognitive capacity—particularly the incomplete understanding of policy mechanisms among some implementers—have hindered optimal implementation. Consequently, while there is strong support and commitment, the policy's overall execution has not yet reached its full potential.

### **Social, Economic, and Political Environmental Conditions**

In the final stage of policy implementation, it is essential to consider how environmental conditions influence the success of policy execution. Van Meter and Van Horn emphasize that the success of public policy implementation depends heavily on the extent to which the external environment provides support. For instance, the successful implementation of the BUMDes policy can be achieved with broad support from the surrounding community.

Based on the research findings, there is strong alignment with the social context, in which the majority of Sidodadi Village residents work as traders. Therefore, the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism is expected to provide benefits that align with community needs and the objectives of establishing BUMDes Karya Maju, namely to improve the welfare of local residents. This is supported by interviews with local community members, who perceive ecotourism as a significant economic opportunity because it increases sales of their goods. The presence of tourists not only boosts individual incomes but also generates positive spillover effects on the broader local economy. As the number of visitors seeking sustainable and responsible tourism experiences grows, local traders benefit directly from heightened market activity and more transactions.

In terms of the economic environment, the implementation of the BUMDes Karya Maju policy indicates that the community's economic condition remains lower-middle, as many residents were previously unemployed. However, the establishment of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism has gradually improved the community's economic conditions. This improvement has been acknowledged positively by local residents who actively participate in developing the tourism village through BUMDes Karya Maju.

From a political perspective, the study finds that BUMDes Karya Maju has received support from the local government in developing Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism. This is evidenced by the assistance provided by regional authorities to support the ecotourism initiative.

In conclusion, the implementation process of the BUMDes policy in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism has generally proceeded smoothly. Although minor challenges remain, the implementation can be considered successful when viewed from the perspective of social, economic, and political environmental conditions.

### **Conclusion**

The study on the implementation of BUMDes regulations in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism in Sidodadi Tourism Village demonstrates considerable success across multiple dimensions. Clearly defined policy standards and objectives, as outlined in Sidodadi Village Regulation Number 06 of 2021, have proven effective in increasing village-generated revenue and creating employment opportunities for local residents. The implementation of this policy has successfully empowered the community through sustainable ecotourism management, as reflected in residents' active participation in economic activities, such as

trading and managing tourism facilities. Human resources have played a crucial role in the success of this policy implementation. Support and training provided by private sector actors and academic institutions, such as PT Bukit Asam and the University of Lampung (UNILA), have enhanced the skills and capacity of BUMDes managers. In addition, effective communication among the village government, local community, and relevant organizations has strengthened coordination and collaboration in ecotourism development. Although challenges remain in terms of some BUMDes staff's understanding of policy mechanisms, the overall dedication and enthusiasm of implementers reflect a strong commitment to village development. Furthermore, the social, economic, and political environment has contributed positively to the success of BUMDes policy implementation. The predominance of trading as a primary livelihood among residents, along with support from the local government, has created favorable conditions for ecotourism development. The increase in local economic activity and community participation in village development indicates that this policy has not only generated economic benefits but also improved the overall welfare and quality of life of the people in Sidodadi Village. In conclusion, the implementation of BUMDes regulations in the development of Cuku Nyinyi Ecotourism can be considered successful and has provided significant contributions to the economic and social development of Sidodadi Village.

### **Acknowledgment**

The authors would like to express their sincere gratitude to all parties who have supported this research. Our deepest appreciation is extended to the management team of the Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) Cuku Nyinyi for providing valuable data and information and for their cooperation throughout the research process. We would also like to thank all respondents who generously participated in this study, as well as all individuals and institutions who provided moral and material support throughout this research.

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