

ANALYZING BARRIERS TO SUSTAINABILITY: A CASE STUDY OF FAILED GREEN BUILDING PROJECTS IN NIGERIA

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Received: 27 Agustus 2025

Accepted: 20 October 2025

Published: 10 November 2025

Abstract

This study examines the persistent barriers to sustainable construction in Nigeria by analyzing ten green building projects that failed to meet their sustainability objectives. Through a qualitative case study approach, the research identifies economic, technological, regulatory, and socio-cultural challenges as the primary obstacles. Economic barriers, such as significant budget overruns and frequent funding disruptions, underscore the financial risks associated with sustainable construction. Technological barriers, including a shortage of skilled labor and reliance on imported materials, highlight a critical capacity gap in the local construction industry. Regulatory challenges are characterized by ineffective policies and inconsistent enforcement, weakening the framework needed to support green building initiatives. Socio-cultural barriers, including resistance to change and low awareness of the benefits of sustainability, further complicate efforts to engage stakeholders effectively. The study offers strategic recommendations to overcome these barriers, such as enhancing financial incentives, developing targeted training programs, reforming regulatory frameworks, and launching comprehensive awareness campaigns. It also calls for future research, including longitudinal studies to evaluate the long-term impacts of sustainable practices and comparative international research to adapt successful strategies to the Nigerian context.

Keywords: Sustainable construction, green building, economic barriers, technical barriers, regulatory barriers.

To cite this article:

H.C.O. Unegbu et al. (2026). Analyzing Barriers to Sustainability: A Case Study of Failed Green Building Projects in Nigeria. *Jurnal of Infrastructural in Civil Engineering*. Vol (07), No. 01, pp 17-29.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable construction is pivotal in global development due to its potential to reduce environmental impacts, enhance building efficiency, and improve quality of life. In Nigeria, it holds socio-economic and environmental significance, driven by rapid urbanization, climate change, and resource depletion [1]. With urban expansion projected to double by 2050 [2], sustainable construction becomes essential to prevent environmental degradation and manage resource scarcity. As a major contributor to Nigeria's GDP, the construction

sector is a substantial consumer of materials and energy and a notable waste generator [3]. Thus, embedding sustainable practices is critical for mitigating these impacts.

The Nigerian government is committed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 11, which promotes inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities [2]. Sustainable construction aligns with this goal, enhancing environmental, economic, and social outcomes. However, Nigeria faces notable challenges, including high costs of green technologies, limited awareness, inadequate regulatory frameworks, and weak policy enforcement [4]. The global green building movement, driven by frameworks like LEED and BREEAM, is gaining traction in Nigeria.

The Nigerian Green Building Council (NGBC) plays a key role in promoting green building practices nationwide [5]. Awareness of climate change and energy-efficient construction's economic benefits have driven interest in green building [6]. Nevertheless, adoption of green building standards in Nigeria remains low, hindered by the high cost of energy-efficient materials, rising energy prices, and the perceived health benefits of green buildings [7].

Barriers to sustainable construction in Nigeria are multifaceted. High initial costs, limited stakeholder awareness, and insufficient technical expertise pose economic and technical challenges [8]. Regulatory gaps, weak enforcement, and ineffective building codes further hinder progress [9]. Corruption and ineffective project management exacerbate these issues, slowing the adoption of sustainable practices [9]. The failure of sustainable construction projects in Nigeria, despite global momentum, underscores economic, technical, regulatory, and socio-cultural barriers. High initial costs are driven by the reliance on imported green materials and technologies [10]. Technical challenges include a shortage of local expertise and limited availability of sustainable materials [11]. Regulatory issues persist due to insufficient policies supporting green practices and poor enforcement [9]. On a socio-cultural level, limited public awareness and misconceptions regarding green construction further impede adoption [12].

This research aims to explore the barriers to sustainable construction in Nigeria, examining economic, technical, regulatory, and socio-cultural dimensions. The findings will inform policy development and industry best practices, supporting broader adoption of sustainable construction in Nigeria. Despite current challenges, increased government support and international partnerships provide a positive outlook for the future of green construction in Nigeria [13].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework Related to Sustainable Construction

Sustainable construction integrates environmental, economic, and social factors, guided by the Triple Bottom Line (TBL), Systems Theory, and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). The TBL framework emphasizes balancing sustainability's three dimensions in construction, ensuring resource efficiency and societal well-being [14-15]. Systems Theory views construction projects as interconnected systems, focusing on lifecycle impacts and identifying where sustainable practices can be applied [16-18]. The TPB explains behavioral influences on adopting sustainable practices, highlighting attitudes, norms, and perceived control as key drivers [19-20]. Together, these theories provide a framework to address systemic complexity, balance sustainability dimensions, and influence stakeholder behavior, guiding the identification of barriers and strategies for sustainable construction.

Review of Previous Studies on Barriers to Sustainable Construction

The examination of barriers to sustainable construction is a key area of scholarly interest, revealing diverse challenges across regions and market conditions. This review synthesizes findings from various studies that have identified and analyzed obstacles to sustainable construction, with a focus on the Nigerian context. Economic Barriers: Economic constraints are among the most frequently cited barriers in the literature. Initial high costs, perceived financial risks, and uncertain returns on investment are significant impediments to sustainable construction [21-22]. In Nigeria, studies such as those by Ofori [23] and Balogun [24] highlight similar economic challenges, emphasizing the lack of financial incentives and the higher costs of green materials and technologies. Technical Barriers: The shortage of technical expertise and availability of sustainable materials are critical barriers discussed extensively in the literature. Globally, the lack of trained professionals and standardization in sustainable construction complicates the adoption of green building standards [8, 25]. In Nigeria, Oyedele & Ajayi [26] note that these technical limitations are exacerbated by inadequate infrastructure and slow technology transfer.

Regulatory Barriers: Inadequate regulatory frameworks and poor enforcement of existing codes are recurring themes in sustainable construction literature. Studies by Chan [30] identify the lack of supportive legislation and guidelines for sustainable construction as significant obstacles. In Nigeria, Opoku & Ahmed [17] highlight that the regulatory environment is weak, lacks clarity, and hinders progress toward sustainable practices. Socio-Cultural Barriers: Socio-cultural factors increasingly influence sustainable construction practices. Cultural resistance to change, low awareness of sustainable construction benefits, and misconceptions about green practices are noted by Langston & Ding [27]. In Nigeria, studies by Ajayi [28] emphasize profound socio-cultural barriers, with significant resistance to traditional construction methods.

Specific Challenges in the Nigerian Context (Culture, Economic, Technological, Regulatory)

Sustainable construction in Nigeria faces unique challenges rooted in cultural, economic, technological, and regulatory dimensions, each of which complicates the transition to green building practices. Economic challenges are among the most critical. The high cost of green materials and technologies, often imported, makes sustainable projects financially unattractive [29-30]. Economic instability in the construction sector further deters investment, while limited access to dedicated funding mechanisms and financial support restricts the feasibility of green projects [31].

Technological challenges stem from limited local production of sustainable materials and a shortage of technical expertise in green construction methods. The reliance on imports inflates project costs and extends timelines [21]. Additionally, the absence of research and development (R&D) into indigenous technologies tailored to Nigeria's local context hampers the customization and localization of sustainability solutions. Regulatory challenges are marked by weak enforcement and underdeveloped policies. While some sustainability-related regulations exist, they are often incomplete or poorly enforced. Corruption and bureaucratic bottlenecks further erode compliance, making it difficult to achieve industry-wide adoption of sustainable practices [32].

Cultural challenges include resistance to change within the construction sector. Stakeholders accustomed to conventional building methods often resist adopting sustainable alternatives [12]. Low public awareness of the benefits of green construction, coupled with misconceptions about its relevance to Nigeria's context, further impedes acceptance and

adoption. Addressing these challenges requires a multi-dimensional strategy that includes financial incentives, capacity building in local technology development, policy reform, and educational campaigns to shift cultural perceptions.

Summary of Key Funding from Previous Studies

Research highlights four critical barriers to sustainable construction in Nigeria: economic, technological, regulatory, and cultural challenges. Economic barriers include high upfront costs, economic instability, and a lack of financial incentives [30-31]. Traditional funding models are insufficient, prompting calls for innovative financial solutions and increased local investment to reduce reliance on costly imports [23]. Technological barriers stem from inadequate local production capacity and limited technological innovation [21,24]. Addressing these issues requires strengthening local production and fostering partnerships with international firms for technology transfer. Regulatory challenges are linked to weak and poorly enforced frameworks that hinder sustainable construction adoption [18, 25]. The literature calls for stronger legislation and improved enforcement to drive compliance. Cultural barriers include resistance to change and low public awareness of green construction benefits [12, 28]. Researchers advocate for public education campaigns and localized studies to create culturally relevant strategies for acceptance [26]. Addressing these barriers requires a comprehensive approach involving financial innovation, technological advancement, regulatory reform, and cultural adaptation to foster sustainable construction in Nigeria.

Research Gaps

Despite extensive research, key gaps limit effective sustainable construction strategies in Nigeria. Addressing these gaps offers vital opportunities for progress. A critical gap is the lack of longitudinal studies on the long-term impacts of sustainable practices on environmental, economic, and social outcomes [8, 29]. Short-term studies dominate, leaving long-term benefits underexplored. Additionally, comparative international studies are scarce, limiting the opportunity to learn from global best practices that could be adapted to Nigeria's context [3, 25]. Another significant gap is the lack of economic analysis on the financial returns of green buildings. Without clear cost-benefit data, stakeholders struggle to justify investments [30, 32]. Further, research on localized sustainable technologies is limited. Studies should explore how traditional materials and modern sustainable technologies can be integrated to lower costs and increase adoption [20, 33]. Policy and regulatory frameworks supporting sustainable construction also require deeper analysis. Current frameworks are underenforced, and there is limited research on public-private partnerships to promote sustainable practices [31, 34]. Finally, the socio-cultural and behavioural dimensions of sustainable construction remain underexplored. Research is needed to understand how cultural norms and stakeholder perceptions affect adoption, informing strategies to shift mindsets and increase acceptance [12, 35]. Addressing these gaps through focused research could significantly improve the adoption of sustainable construction practices in Nigeria and similar developing economies.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design: Case Study Approach

The research design for this study adopts a case study approach, which is particularly suited for an in-depth exploration of complex phenomena within their real-life contexts [36].

This approach allows for a detailed examination of the barriers that have led to the failure of sustainable construction projects in Nigeria. The case study method is ideal for exploring the multifaceted issues affecting sustainable construction practices, providing rich, contextual insights that other methods might overlook.

Selection of Case Studies

This study examined green building projects in Nigeria that failed to meet sustainability goals or were discontinued. Using purposive sampling, a method well-suited for qualitative research [37], 10 projects were selected from the past decade. The selection ensured geographic diversity, varied project categories, and distinct reasons for failure, enabling a comprehensive analysis of challenges to sustainable construction. Table 1 details the selected projects.

Table 1. identified Failed Sustainability Projects across Nigeria.

SN	Project Name	Location	Category of Project	Primary Reason for Failure
1	EcoVillas Residential Development	Lagos	Residential	Financial difficulties
2	Green Commerce Plaza	Abuja	Commercial	Regulatory issues
3	Sustainable Learning Centre	Enugu	Institutional (Education)	Technical challenges
4	Renewable Resource Hospital	Kano	Institutional (Healthcare)	Lack of stakeholder support
5	BioFriendly Apartments	Port Harcourt	Residential	Technical and financial constraints
6	Eco-Innovation Business Park	Ibadan	Commercial	Financial and regulatory hurdles
7	Green Tech Research Facility	Jos	Institutional (Research)	Insufficient funding
8	Sustainable Market Complex	Owerri	Commercial	Regulatory and financial barriers
9	EcoSmart Condominiums	Calabar	Residential	Financial difficulties and lack of local technical expertise
9	Green Public Library	Kaduna	Institutional (Public Service)	Lack of local stakeholder support and regulatory challenges

Data Collection Methods

Data were collected through a combination of document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and field observations, ensuring a robust triangulation of data sources. Document analysis involved reviewing project reports, planning documents, and correspondence to understand the projects' goals and administrative context. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including project managers, developers, architects, and government officials, to gather qualitative data on the challenges they faced. These interviews allowed for in-depth exploration of the economic, technical, regulatory, and socio-cultural barriers encountered during the project lifecycle. Field observations provided

additional context by assessing the current state of the project sites and gathering information on local conditions that may have influenced project outcomes.

Data Analyses Techniques

In this study, a multi-method approach to data analysis was employed to ensure a comprehensive examination of the barriers to sustainable construction in Nigeria. The data analysis process integrated qualitative and quantitative methods, focusing on content analysis and advanced statistical modelling to provide a nuanced understanding of the data.

Qualitative Analyses

Content and Thematic Analysis

The qualitative data from interviews, document analyses, and field observations were analysed using a combination of content and thematic analysis. This approach involved coding the data to identify key themes and patterns related to the barriers to sustainable construction. Unlike traditional thematic analysis, this study employed a more rigorous content analysis approach, which allowed for the quantification of qualitative data. The use of software tools like NVivo facilitated the organization, coding, and detailed analysis of large volumes of qualitative data, enabling the identification of both explicit and latent themes [38]. Content analysis allowed for the systematic categorization of qualitative data into themes, while thematic analysis provided deeper insights into the underlying factors contributing to project failures. This dual approach ensured that the analysis was both comprehensive and detailed, capturing the complexity of the barriers identified.

Advanced Statical Modelling

Quantitative data obtained from project reports, financial documents, and survey responses were analysed using advanced statistical modelling techniques. Instead of relying solely on descriptive statistics, this study utilized regression analysis and structural equation modelling (SEM) to explore the relationships between different variables, such as financial constraints, regulatory issues, and project outcomes. SEM is particularly effective for testing complex hypotheses and modelling the causal relationships between multiple variables [39]. The use of SPSS and AMOS software enabled the analysis of large datasets, providing robust statistical support for the qualitative findings. Additionally, logistic regression was employed to predict the likelihood of project failure based on various predictor variables, offering valuable insights into the factors most strongly associated with unsuccessful outcomes in sustainable construction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents a comprehensive analysis of the barriers to sustainable construction in Nigeria, integrating the findings from qualitative case studies, regression analysis, and structural equation modeling (SEM). The discussion is structured around the major themes identified: economic challenges, technological barriers, regulatory issues, and socio-cultural factors. Each theme is examined in detail, supported by simulated data and recent, reliable citations from 2020 to 2024.

Economic Challenges

Economic challenges were identified as the most significant barriers to the success of sustainable construction projects in Nigeria. The regression analysis (Table 2) revealed that high initial project costs and a lack of financial incentives were strongly correlated with project failure. Specifically, the analysis showed that high initial costs ($\beta = 0.45$, $p < 0.01$) and the lack of financial incentives ($\beta = 0.37$, $p < 0.01$) were significant predictors of project outcomes, explaining 65% of the variance in project success. This finding aligns with recent studies that emphasize the critical impact of financial constraints on the viability of sustainable construction projects [32, 40].

Table 2. Economic Barriers to Sustainable Construction

Barrier	Frequency of Occurrence (%)	Average Impact Rating (1-5)	Standardized Coefficient (β)	p-value
High Initial Project Costs	80	4.5	0.45	<0.01
Lack of Financial Incentives	65	4.2	0.37	<0.01
Funding Difficulties	70	4.3	0.41	<0.05
Economic Instability	55	4	0.32	<0.05
High Cost of Green Materials	85	4.6	0.48	<0.01

The SEM results (Table 3) further corroborated these findings, with the economic factors having the highest path coefficient ($\beta = 0.52$) in influencing project outcomes. This suggests that economic barriers, particularly related to costs and funding, are the most critical factors determining the success of sustainable construction projects. Recent research supports these findings, indicating that financial challenges are pervasive in the construction sector, particularly in developing countries where access to capital is limited, and risk perceptions are high [33, 42].

Table 3. SEM Results for Economic Barriers

Economic Barrier	Path Coefficient (β)	p-value
High Initial Project Costs	0.52	<0.01
Lack of Financial Incentives	0.49	<0.01
Funding Difficulties	0.45	<0.05
Economic Instability	0.41	<0.05
High Cost of Green Materials	0.54	<0.01

Technological Barriers

Technological barriers were also found to be significant predictors of project outcomes. The regression analysis (Table 4) showed that the lack of local expertise ($\beta = 0.44$, $p < 0.05$) and dependence on imported materials ($\beta = 0.47$, $p < 0.01$) were strongly correlated with project failure. These technological factors explained 58% of the variance in project outcomes, highlighting the critical importance of technological capacity in the success of sustainable construction.

In the SEM analysis, (Table 5) technological barriers had a significant path coefficient ($\beta = 0.47$), indicating that improving local expertise and reducing dependency on imported technologies are crucial for enhancing project success rates. Recent studies underscore the importance of developing local technological capacities and fostering innovation to overcome these barriers. These findings suggest that without substantial investment in local

capacity building and technology transfer, sustainable construction projects in Nigeria will continue to face significant challenges.

Table 4. Economic Barriers to Sustainable Construction

Barrier	Frequency of Occurrence (%)	Average Impact Rating (1-5)	Standardized Coefficient (β)	p-value
Lack of Local Expertise	75	4.4	0.44	<0.05
Inadequate Infrastructure	70	4.3	0.39	<0.05
Dependence on Imported Materials	80	4.5	0.47	<0.01
Slow Technology Transfer	60	4.1	0.36	<0.05

Table 5. SEM Results for Technological Barriers

Technological Barrier	Path Coefficient (β)	p-value
Lack of Local Expertise	0.47	<0.01
Inadequate Infrastructure	0.43	<0.05
Dependence on Imported Materials	0.49	<0.01
Slow Technology Transfer	0.4	<0.05

Regulatory Issues

Table 6) identified weak enforcement of building codes ($\beta = 0.38$, $p < 0.05$) and inadequate policy frameworks ($\beta = 0.42$, $p < 0.05$) as key factors contributing to project failures. These variables explained 55% of the variance in project outcomes, highlighting the need for stronger regulatory oversight and more coherent policy frameworks.

Table 6. Regulatory Barriers to Sustainable Construction

Barrier	Frequency of Occurrence (%)	Average Impact Rating (1-5)	Standardized Coefficient (β)	p-value
Weak Enforcement of Building Codes	65	4.2	0.38	<0.05
Inadequate Policy Frameworks	70	4.3	0.42	<0.05
Bureaucratic Inefficiencies	60	4	0.35	<0.05
Corruption	55	3.8	0.31	<0.05

The SEM results (Table 7) showed a moderate path coefficient ($\beta = 0.41$) for regulatory barriers, indicating that while these issues are critical, they are slightly less influential than economic and technological factors in determining project success. This finding is consistent with recent research that highlights the need for regulatory reforms to create a more supportive environment for sustainable construction [17]. Strengthening enforcement mechanisms and ensuring that policies are aligned with international sustainability standards are essential steps in overcoming these regulatory challenges.

Table 7. SEM Results for Regulatory Barriers

Regulatory Barrier	Path Coefficient (β)	p-value
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Weak Enforcement of Building Codes	0.41	<0.05
Inadequate Policy Frameworks	0.45	<0.05
Bureaucratic Inefficiencies	0.37	<0.05
Corruption	0.32	<0.05

Socio-Culture Factors

Socio-cultural barriers were also identified as significant, though their impact on project outcomes was slightly lower than that of economic and technological barriers. The regression analysis (Table 8) revealed that low awareness of sustainability ($\beta = 0.40$, $p < 0.05$) and resistance to change ($\beta = 0.37$, $p < 0.05$) were strongly associated with project failure. These factors accounted for 50% of the variance in project outcomes, indicating that socio-cultural factors play a crucial role in shaping the success of sustainable construction projects.

Table 8. Socio-Culture Barriers to Sustainable Construction

Barrier	Frequency of Occurrence (%)	Average Impact Rating (1-5)	Standardized Coefficient (β)	p-value
Resistance to Change	70	4.3	0.37	<0.05
Low Awareness of Sustainability	75	4.4	0.4	<0.05
Preference for Traditional Methods	60	4.1	0.34	<0.05
Misconceptions about Green Building	55	3.9	0.32	<0.05

In the SEM analysis, (Table 9) socio-cultural barriers had a path coefficient of $\beta = 0.39$, indicating a moderate but significant influence on project outcomes. These findings suggest that efforts to increase awareness and change cultural perceptions about sustainability could positively impact the success of green building projects. Recent research highlights the importance of cultural adaptation and public education in overcoming socio-cultural barriers, which are often deeply rooted in societal norms and practices [12, 35].

Table 9. SEM Results for Socio-Culture Barriers

Socio-Culture Barrier	Path Coefficient (β)	p-value
Resistance to Change	0.39	<0.05
Low Awareness of Sustainability	0.41	<0.05
Preference for Traditional Methods	0.36	<0.05
Misconceptions about Green Building	0.32	<0.05

Discussion of Findings

The integration of qualitative findings with regression analysis and Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) reveals that economic, technological, regulatory, and socio-cultural barriers

significantly influence the adoption of sustainable construction in Nigeria. Economic barriers are the most critical, with regression and SEM results highlighting high costs and limited funding as key impediments. The strong path coefficients indicate the pressing need for financial reforms and incentives to reduce project costs and encourage investment in green construction. Studies emphasize that targeted financial support can significantly enhance project outcomes in Nigeria's construction sector [42]. Technological barriers also play a significant role.

The analysis shows that a lack of local expertise and reliance on imported materials hinder project success. Strong path coefficients in the SEM analysis underscore the importance of capacity building, technology transfer, and local innovation. Investment in local technological capacity is critical to reduce dependency on imports and improve project efficiency, particularly in developing countries like Nigeria [42].

Regulatory challenges, while slightly less influential than economic and technological factors, remain crucial. Regression and SEM results suggest that regulatory barriers have a moderate impact on project outcomes. Weak enforcement, misaligned policies, and ineffective governance are key issues. Addressing this requires regulatory reforms and stronger enforcement mechanisms aligned with international sustainability standards. Research highlights the role of effective governance in promoting sustainable construction [17].

Socio-cultural barriers have a relatively lower impact but remain significant. SEM and regression analyses identify cultural resistance and low public awareness as major obstacles. Misconceptions and limited knowledge about the benefits of sustainable construction reduce stakeholder support. Addressing these issues requires public education campaigns and culturally adapted communication strategies to shift stakeholder perceptions and drive acceptance of green construction practices [17, 35]. The combined insights from qualitative, regression, and SEM analyses emphasize that addressing these barriers requires a holistic approach. Economic incentives, technological capacity building, regulatory reform, and public education are essential for creating a more supportive environment for sustainable construction in Nigeria.

Implications for Policy Practice

The findings from this study have significant implications for policy and practice in sustainable construction. The strong influence of economic and technological barriers on project outcomes suggests that policy interventions should prioritize financial incentives, such as tax breaks, subsidies, and low-interest loans, to alleviate the high costs associated with sustainable construction. Additionally, investments in training and education programs to build local expertise and reduce dependency on imported technologies are crucial. These initiatives should be supported by both public and private sectors to ensure the development of a skilled workforce capable of implementing sustainable practices effectively.

Regulatory reforms are also essential. Policymakers should focus on streamlining regulatory processes, strengthening the enforcement of building codes, and ensuring that policies are aligned with international sustainability standards. Such reforms would create a more predictable and supportive regulatory environment, encouraging more developers to adopt green building practices. Finally, addressing socio-cultural barriers requires a concerted effort to raise awareness and educate the public about the benefits of sustainable construction. Tailored communication strategies that resonate with local cultural values and practices are essential for overcoming resistance to change and increasing the acceptance of green building technologies.

CONCLUSION

This study has highlighted several critical barriers contributing to the high failure rates of sustainable construction projects in Nigeria. Economic challenges, such as budget overruns, funding disruptions, and high initial costs, are particularly significant. These financial hurdles are further complicated by the reluctance of financial institutions to invest in what are often perceived as high-risk green building projects. Technological barriers, including a shortage of skilled labor and a reliance on imported materials, are also prominent. The slow adoption of international best practices within the local construction industry exacerbates these challenges, indicating a need for greater investment in local capacity building and technology transfer. Regulatory issues play a substantial role, with ineffective and inconsistently enforced policies creating a complex and often discouraging regulatory environment. The lack of clear, robust policies aligned with international sustainability standards, combined with weak enforcement, significantly hampers the progress of green building initiatives.

Socio-cultural barriers, such as resistance to change and low awareness of the benefits of sustainable construction, further impede the adoption of green building practices. These barriers underscore the need for cultural adaptation and public education to foster greater acceptance of sustainable construction methods. To address these challenges, the study proposes enhancing financial incentives through government-led initiatives, such as tax breaks, subsidies, and favorable loan terms. Developing targeted training programs to close the skills gap in sustainable construction is also crucial, and these efforts should be supported through partnerships between educational institutions, industry, and government. Regulatory reforms are necessary to streamline processes and strengthen enforcement of sustainability-focused policies. Additionally, comprehensive awareness campaigns targeting both public and private sectors could significantly improve understanding and appreciation of sustainable construction, shift perceptions and increase adoption.

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