

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GREEN OPEN SPACE (*RTH*)
MANAGEMENT BY THE SUKABUMI CITY PUBLIC WORKS AND
SPATIAL PLANNING OFFICE 2020-2023**

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ABSTRACT

The existence of clean air areas and healthy cities is something that society needs. As regulated in the *Undang-undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007* concerning the arrangement of urban green open spaces. This research was motivated by the lack of management of green open spaces in the city of Sukabumi. This research aims to determine the effectiveness of green open space (*Ruang Terbuka Hijau / RTH*) management by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Department. This research uses Nugroho's theory of effectiveness with three dimensions, namely right policy, right implementation, right target, right environment and right process. This research method uses descriptive qualitative with interview, observation and documentation techniques. The results of the research show that the management of Green Open Space in Sukabumi City is not optimal. Because in the management process, there is still a lack of human resources as cleaning staff, apart from that there is a lack of public awareness to maintain cleanliness and maintain the green open space facilities that have been provided.

Keywords: *Effectiveness, Public Works and Spatial Planning Department, Green Open Space.*

A. INTRODUCTION

A green city environment is needed throughout the city, clean and cool air quality is the result of the availability of a green city which has benefits for health, both bodily health and environmental health. The existence of clean air areas and healthy cities is something that society needs. Environmental cleanliness in city areas requires the existence of Green Open Space (*RTH*) in the city, not just an additional element, but also an important element in creating a balance between urban development and environmental sustainability.

Sukabumi City is one of the smallest cities in West Java which only has an area of 48.33 square KM. Not to mention that Sukabumi City is faced with a fairly rapid population growth rate with a population of 348,945 people, with the number of green open spaces in Sukabumi City covering an area of 1,673,193.20 m². These include a long environmental park covering an area of 297,152.05 m², a river border covering an area of 497,624.2 m², a cemetery covering an area of 421,195.63 m², a yard covering an area of 40,796.24 m².

The *Ruang Terbuka Hijau/RTH* is one of the programs owned by the Environmental Service (*Dinas Lingkungan Hidup/DLH*) and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (*Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang/DPUTR*), this management division has been implemented in 2021 until now. However, in its implementation, *DLH* only manages forestry green open space, while *DPUTR* manages a wider range of green open space, namely city parks, cemeteries, road green lines, railway borders, lake borders, river borders, gas pipeline borders, high voltage electricity network green lines, land. Sustainable food agriculture, sports field green open space, office yard green open space, and local government land (public green open space). Meanwhile, private green open space includes residential yards, green open space for trade and service areas, green open space for office areas, green open space for industrial areas. Green open space is an elongated area in the form of a path and/or clustered area, whose use is more open, where plants grow, both naturally grown and deliberately planted.

In the *Undang-undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007* concerning the Arrangement of Urban *RTH*, it is determined at 30%, with a division of 20% for the availability of public green open space and 10% for the availability of private green open space. The concept of providing green open space in urban areas is intended to create a sustainable urban environment. This is necessary to prevent global warming, environmental disasters such as floods, and degradation of environmental quality. For this reason, green open space has a very important role for a region. Because without a balanced greening process, there will be no cool and clean air. There is only pollution caused by the air which is caused by the dense activity that occurs in an area.

Regarding current problems, there are still many people who do not participate in maintaining Green Open Space facilities. So far, public awareness is still minimal as evidenced by the large number of people who throw rubbish carelessly, vandalize and damage Green Open Space facilities. The Public Works and Spatial Planning Department is also still having difficulty managing existing Green Open Spaces due to a lack of field officers. So, there are still many green

open spaces that are not managed by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Department.

Therefore, the efforts made by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Department to manage Green Open Space for comfort are in accordance with the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 2 Tahun 2015* concerning the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space for the people of Sukabumi City. The Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning carries out management in one of the Green Open Spaces, namely in the *Alun-Alun Lapang Merdeka* by cutting grass and replanting it.

Tabel.1. Percentage of Availability of Green Open Space in Sukabumi City

Type Rth	Ownership	Wide
Neighborhood Park	Public	297.152.05
City Forest	Public	412.729.55
Green Lane Road	Public	3.694.73
River Border	Public	497.624.2
Burial	Public	421.195.63
Yard	Private	40.796.24
Amount		1.673.193.20
Percentage of green open space to total area		5,20%
Land Use		5,20%
Percentage of public green open space to total area		5,07%
Percentage of private green open space to total area		0,13%

Sumber: (Shani, Fauzan. 2023: 5)

The table above shows that the availability of green space in Sukabumi City does not meet the standards based on the *Undang-undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007*. *RTH* around the urban area of Sukabumi City amounted to 5.20%, which from the criteria of green land area in the urban area of Sukabumi City is not in accordance with the regulations of the *Undang-undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007*, which is 30% of the use of *RTH* from the whole 20% is used for public *RTH* and 10% private *RTH*. This requires attention from the Sukabumi City government to improve the green space in Sukabumi City area in accordance with the criteria of green space area.

Based on the results of the data above, which shows the gap in the number of green open spaces in Sukabumi City which has not met the standards set by the *Undang-undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007*, Based on the above phenomenon, the researcher is interested in conducting research on the management of Green Open Space by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office. So, the researcher took the title “Effectiveness of Green Open Space Management (*RTH*) by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office”.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Organization

Etymologically derived from Latin *organum* which means tool, while in English it is called organization which means organization, preparation, collection, and gathering. So, the meaning of organization is an arrangement of small units that form a large unit. According to Ambarwati (2018: 1), an organization is categorized as a container for a group or group of people who work together in a rational and systematic manner that is guided or controlled to achieve a certain goal by utilizing resources, infrastructure and data. Furthermore, Ramdhani (2019: 2) explains that the organization is an arrangement where the administrator works as well as the raw material. The organization can also be described as an instrument that can be used to achieve certain goals. An organization has an identity that in a certain measure can be described, analyzed and consciously controlled and arranged in a form that is in accordance with certain objectives. Meanwhile, Husin (2022: 56-57) defines that the organization is a place for organizing work, where the organization is a structural system that accommodates people who have their respective functions and duties, also coordinated to achieve the goals of the organization.

From the description above, it can be understood that an organization is a social unit that is organized with certain objectives, with clear boundaries and operates relatively continuously to achieve common goals which involve division of tasks, responsibilities, and coordination between other members.

Governance

As listed on wikipedia, governance means the process of making and enforcing decisions in an organization or society. It includes decision-making, rule-setting, and enforcement mechanisms to guide the functioning of the organization or society. Effective governance is essential for maintaining order, achieving goals, and meeting the needs of the people or members in the organization. In addition, effective governance promotes transparency, fosters trust among stakeholders, and adapts to changing circumstances, ensuring the organization or society remains responsive and resilient in achieving its goals. Another definition is also taken from the World Bank (1987), which explains that good governance is the implementation of solid and responsible government management in line with the principles of democracy, efficient markets, prevention of corruption running budget discipline and the creation of a legal and political framework for the growth of private activity.

To clarify the definition of governance, researchers cite another definition from Howlett & Ramesh (2014: 317-327) Governance is about establishing, promoting and supporting a specific type of relationship between governmental and non-governmental actors in the governing process. They also argued that in modern capitalist societies, governance is a three-way relationship and involves managing relationships with businesses and civil society organizations involved in creating public value and providing goods and services to citizens.

So from the existing understanding, it can be concluded that governance refers to the act or process of regulating or overseeing the control and direction of something, such as a country, organization, or company. It covers all aspects of

how a country or entity is governed, including economic policies, regulatory frameworks, and compliance with the rule of law. Good governance involves transparency, accountability and efficiency in the decision-making process.

Effectiveness

Effectiveness comes from the word effective which means the occurrence of an effect or desired result in an action. The popular scientific dictionary defines effectiveness as accuracy of use, results in use or supporting goals. In line with that, the large Indonesian dictionary explains that effectiveness means being able to bring results successfully use. Effectiveness is always related to the relationship between the expected results and the results that are actually achieved. Effectiveness can be seen from various viewpoints and can be assessed in various ways and has a close relationship with efficiency.

There is an explanation of effectiveness, namely according to Mardiasmo (2017: 134), stating that effectiveness is a measure of the success or failure of an organization in achieving its goals. When an organization achieves its goals, it operates effectively. In contrast to Mardiasmo, Yulianti (2017: 8) defines that effectiveness is the relationship between results and goals or objectives to be achieved.

From several existing definitions, effectiveness is the main element as an effort to achieve goals, in short, effectiveness can be called a process to achieve goals. An activity or program can be said to be effective if it is able to achieve what is the goal or target.

According to Nugroho (2021: 51-54) explains that indicators or benchmarks of effectiveness basically have five principles that need to be met in measuring effectiveness, namely:

1. **Appropriate Policy**

The right policy means that the policy set is very suitable for the problem to be solved both in terms of the character of the problem and in accordance with the institutional mission.

2. **Appropriate Implementation**

Policy actors are not only the government; there are three institutions that can become implementers, namely: government, public/private partnerships or privatized policy implementation (privatization or contracting out).

3. **Right on Target**

The accuracy of the target in question consists of three parts, namely the first, the target achieved in accordance with the plan set before any other intervention. Second, the target in question can be intervened or not. And the third intervention from the implementation of the policy is to update the implementation of the previous policy.

4. **Appropriate Environment**

Existing policies must be appropriate and appropriate, at least representing the perceptions of parties in the policy environment such as the policy environment (formulators, implementers, and other institutions) related to a policy. As well as the external environment of the policy which consists of public perception (public opinion), interpretation of societal institutions (interpretive institutions) such as interest groups, emphasis, mass media, and

others. And the last is the important role of certain individuals both in terms of interpretation and implementation of a policy (individuals).

5. Right Process

Public policy implementation consists of three processes, namely: a) policy acceptance (public understanding that policy is a regulation that must be obeyed for the common good, while on the government side it is a task that must be carried out), b) policy adoption (adoption of policies to be applied to the community either from other countries that are deemed suitable to be applied in the area of government power which basically has authorization or power to implement these policies), c) strategic readiness (the public is ready to implement the policies implemented, while on the bureaucratic side it is ready to become a policy implementer).

Program

According to Arikunto (2016: 4) defines that a program is a system, in which a series of activities are carried out not only once but continuously. So it can be concluded that the program is an activity that is carried out not only once but continuously in order to achieve predetermined goals. Continued by Widoyoko (2009: 8) explains that the program is a series that is carefully and continuously implemented. The definition of a program according to Tayibnapis (2008: 9) is a program as everything that is done by someone with the aim of producing results and influence.

Based on the description of the above understanding, it can be concluded that the program is an activity that has been planned by a person or group and can run continuously with the hope that it can bring results and influence in order to achieve the predetermined goals. In the process of implementing a program, it cannot be said that it was successful or less successful or even failed at all, by looking at the results that have been achieved because success is seen from various aspects including the process of preparing a program from the beginning to the formation and implementation of the program.

Green Open Space

Green open space refers to large areas in urban and suburban areas, which are intended for recreational and leisure use and exercise as well as for environmental conservation and social aspects. *RTH* includes parks, playgrounds, fields, urban forests and other open areas planted with green plants including trees and shrubs, while the functions of *RTH* include physical, mental health, recreational activities, social activities, nature conservation and environmental protection. *RTH* has a very important role in improving the quality of life of residents in the city of Sukabumi and also provides tremendous benefits such as absorption of air pollution and flood control.

Green open space is a necessity that must be met by every city. *RTH* according to the *Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Nomor 05/PRT/M/2008* concerning Guidelines for the Provision of Green Open Space in Urban Areas is an elongated/lane and grouped area, its use is more open, where plants grow, both naturally growing plants and those that are deliberately planted. Urban green spaces are part of the open spaces of an urban area filled with plants, crops, and vegetation (endemic, introduced) to support the direct and indirect benefits

generated by green spaces in the city, namely security, comfort, welfare, and beauty of the urban area.

C. METHODS

In the research method to obtain information and get the data needed on how the effectiveness of Green Open Space management by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, the researcher used Qualitative research methods as the main way used by researchers to achieve goals and determine answers to the problems posed. As well as using research indicators to measure how the Effectiveness of Green Open Space Management (*RTH*) by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office, researchers used indicators according to Nugroho, namely: 1) Appropriate Policy. 2) Proper Implementation. 3) Right Target. 4) Right Environment 5) Right Process. And involving the analysis unit along with the informant setting, namely the community and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office to get more accurate research results.

This research uses data collection techniques by means of observation, interviews, and data analysis. In order for the resulting data to be valid, researchers validated the data by triangulating sources, and triangulating data. In this study, data analysis techniques were carried out by using analysis steps that refer to Miles and Huberman (2014: 16-19), namely Data Reduction, Data Presentation, the last is Drawing Conclusions/verification.

D. EXPLANATION

Exact Policy

Implementation of the Green Open Space policy in general has been stated in the *Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Nomor 05/PRT/M/2008* concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas. The *Undang-undang Nomor 26/2007* on Spatial Planning explicitly stipulates that the proportion of urban green space should be at least 30% of the total area. Before the law was enacted, there were already quite a number of laws and regulations related to the regulation of green spaces, including regional regulations (*Perda*).

In Sukabumi City, the area of green open space is in accordance with the policy that requires each city to have 30% green open space of its area. The 30% is divided into 20% public green open space, and 10% private green open space. The publicly owned green spaces include park green spaces, urban forest green spaces, road green lines, and sustainable food agricultural land and other green open spaces. While privately owned green spaces are such as green spaces for trade and service areas, green spaces for office areas, green spaces for industrial areas and high-rise housing estates.

The following is Sukabumi City green open space data for 2021 which will still be used in 2023:

DATA RTH KOTA SUKABUMI						
No	JENIS FASILITAS RTH	DATA RTRW 2021 (Ha)	PROSENTASE	PENAMBAHAN LUAS LAHAN SAMPAI TAHUN 2022 (Ha)	PROSENTASE	luas kota (Ha)
	LUAS KOTA SUKABUMI	4832	100			
	RTH PUBLIK					
1	RTH Taman	9,19	0,190%			4832
2	RTH Hutan Kota	5,2	0,108%			4832
3	Kawasan Lindung Lainnya		0,00%			4832
4	Jalur Hijau Jalan	2,61	0,054%			4832
5	Sempadan Rel Kereta		0,00%			4832
6	Sempadan Situ		0,00%			4832
7	Sempadan Sungai		0,00%			4832
8	Sempadan Jalur Pipa Gas		0,00%			4832
9	Jalur Hijau Jaringan Listrik Tegangan Tinggi		0,00%			4832
10	Lahan Pertanian Pangan Berkelanjutan		0,00%			4832
11	RTH Taman Pemakaman	35,88	0,742%			4832
12	RTH Lapangan Olah Raga Milik Pemerintah	7,50	0,155%			4832
13	RTH Halaman Perkantoran Milik Pemerintah	0,076	0,002%			4832
14	Land Banking (Tanah Pemda)	12,87	0,266%			4832
	LUAS RTH PUBLIK	73,33	1,518%			
	RTH PRIVAT					
15	Pekarangan Rumah Tinggal		0,00%			4832
16	RTH Kawasan Perdagangan dan Jasa		0,00%			4832
17	RTH Kawasan Perkantoran		0,00%			4832
18	RTH Kawasan Industri		0,00%			4832
	LUAS RTH PRIVAT	0				
	LUAS TOTAL RTH	73,33	1,518%		0,000%	

Figure 4.1 Sukabumi city green open space data (Source: Researcher 2024)

Correct Implementation

Implementation is a process or action to carry out an activity, plan, program, or policy. In the process, implementation always begins with careful planning, such as every program implementation, there is always careful planning that is poured into a policy.

In its implementation, *DPUTR* of Sukabumi City implemented the *RTH* program based on the *Peraturan Daerah Kota Sukabumi Nomor 2 Tahun 2015* concerning Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space as the main basis for implementing *RTH* arrangements, where *RTH* in Sukabumi City has fulfilled 20% public space and 10% private space. In its implementation, *DPUTR* conducts regular monitoring of *RTH* together with cleaning and security officers to maintain public comfort towards *RTH* access.

Right on target

The right target or the right target of supervision is needed in the supervision process, this is as a guide to what must be achieved during the implementation process. As a party that has the authority as a supervisor, *DPUTR Kota Sukabumi* must understand the details and technicalities of the regional regulation and must be informed to the public so that development carried out can be in accordance with applicable regulations. The importance of law is to regulate human behavior, maintain order, justice, and prevent chaos. To improve the quality of the environment, one of the ways that can be taken is to provide shared green spaces for the community that can create interactions with each other.

Supervision that is quite difficult to be carried out by *DPUTR Kota Sukabumi* itself is the participation of the community to invite people to maintain cleanliness and maintain facilities in each park. However, there are also many people who can still protect their environment. Most of the people in Sukabumi City are urbanites or many who come from outside the city and still do not care about their environment. A small example is like throwing garbage in its place. And the trash bins in urang park have now been replaced with trash bins that use materials from used tires, not because the previous trash bins were damaged, but because they were stolen by others.

Every supervision activity carried out must have a basis as a benchmark for further action, then the standard is compared by analyzing the conditions in the field. So in this action there needs to be cooperation with other parties because this supervision is an initial action that needs further action which may have problems that must involve other agencies.

Right Environment

The development of green spaces in Sukabumi City is part of a regional development policy that seeks to build a harmonious, comfortable, beautiful and clean urban environment. This policy includes the development of green spaces to create a bright and comfortable Sukabumi City by developing all aspects of the residential environment into urban green spaces. The development of green spaces also has other positive effects, such as land use change to prevent floods, as a source of fresh air and provide natural entertainment for the community.

The *RTH* development policy in Sukabumi City also includes a spatial pattern divided into protected areas and cultivated areas, with cultivated areas directed to cover around 92.52% of the total area of Sukabumi City.

Exact Process

The government establishes policies and plans for managing *RTH* through a planning process that involves various stakeholders, including local communities and environmental experts. This process aims to establish management goals and directions that are in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the community, as well as considering environmental, social, and economic aspects. The government identifies and determines the green open spaces to be managed, including the determination of geographical boundaries and specific characteristics. This can be done through a legislative process or the establishment of regulations governing land use and protection of green open spaces.

Based on the results of research and identification regarding data on the number of *RTH* in Sukabumi City which is still far from the provisions stipulated by *Undang-undang Nomor 26 Tahun 2007* the government develops a management plan that includes strategies, programs, and activities to be implemented in the management of these green spaces. This plan includes land use regulation, ecosystem preservation, recreational facilities, and disaster risk management. Green open space management essentially includes monitoring environmental conditions, analyzing community needs, and evaluating existing policies.

E. CONCLUSIONS

From the results of the research, the researcher draws conclusions related to the "Effectiveness of Green Open Space (*RTH*) Program Management by the Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office. This can be seen with the analysis and theory of measuring effectiveness according to Nugroho (2020: 650-652), the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Appropriate Policy

The Green Open Space Program is basically in accordance with Sukabumi City Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space, where public green spaces are managed by the local government and used for the community, while private green spaces are managed and utilized only for the benefit of individuals or certain groups. It also stipulates the percentage of green space that must be fulfilled by each urban area, which is at least 30% of the area, with details of 20% public green space and 10% private green space.

2. Implementation

The implementation of the green open space program in Sukabumi city has been running well and has maximally fulfilled 20% public green open space and 10% private open space. The Sukabumi City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office and the community play an important role in managing the green open space program in Sukabumi city.

3. Right on Target

Based on the targets and objectives set, all of them have been maximized in the management of green open spaces in the city of Sukabumi, but there are still people who do not comply with the regulations that have been made in each green open space in the city of Sukabumi, such as not maintaining green open spaces and taking facilities available in green open spaces in the city of Sukabumi.

4. Environmentally Appropriate

Communication and coordination between the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of the city of Sukabumi, the community and environmental experts is good because they are always involved in the formulation of the planning process and the management of green open spaces in the city of Sukabumi, as well as with the Environmental Service of the city of Sukabumi is also well established so that the management of green open spaces in the city of Sukabumi will continue to be carried out.

5. Process.

Monitoring that has been carried out by the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of the city of Sukabumi is quite difficult in the green open space area in the city of Sukabumi, because of the need for cooperation and the role of the community in maintaining cleanliness and maintaining facilities in each green open space.

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