

Urban Green Space Policy Reform in Indonesia: Breathing in the Middle of Development

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Abstract

Rapid population growth and limited land availability have resulted in a decline in environmental space utilization, including green open spaces, which are crucial for oxygen production and supporting biodiversity. Land conversion driven by increased land demand exacerbates this issue. This research focuses on two main problems: the adherence of the Salatiga City Local Government in Indonesia to the minimum area requirement for green open spaces mandated by Law No. 26 of 2007, and the forms and utilization of green open spaces within the city. This research reveals deficiencies and obstacles in implementing the policy, leading to a failure in meeting the minimum area target. Factors such as idealistic policy pursuit, delegation of authority issues, and excessive emphasis on perfection rather than practical relevance contribute to these challenges. The Salatiga City Regional Spatial Plan, outlined in Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011, designates green open spaces as protected areas, encompassing city parks, cemeteries, urban

forests, border rivers, and green belts. However, obstacles arise from small area sizes, incorrect initial land use practices, and inadequate resolution of land ownership issues. Despite these challenges, the City of Salatiga has partially maintained the functionality of these spaces, prioritizing their overarching purpose over specific land use. In conclusion, this research highlights the shortcomings in implementing Green Open Space policies in Salatiga. It emphasizes the importance of addressing land-related issues and ensuring proper management of green spaces. Resolving these challenges is crucial for enhancing environmental sustainability and benefiting both the community and the environment.

Keywords

Green Open Space, Green Space, Land Use Policy, Environmental Sustainability

Introduction

Ecological problems and the importance of Green Open Space are closely linked to environmental laws in Indonesia. Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning mandates the allocation of green open spaces within urban areas. This law sets the minimum area requirement for green spaces, aiming to address environmental challenges and ensure sustainable development. The law serves as a legal foundation for local governments, including those in Indonesia, to develop policies and regulations regarding green open spaces. It emphasizes the significance of maintaining and preserving ecological balance within urban areas, promoting the provision of green spaces as essential components of urban planning.¹

¹ Fatma Nugrahaning Nastiti, and Sri Rum Giyarsih. "Green Open Space in Urban Areas: A Case in the Government Office of Boyolali, Indonesia." *Regional Science Inquiry* 11, No. 1 (2019): 19-28; R. Setiowati, H. S. Hasibuan, and R. H. Koestoer. "Green open space masterplan at Jakarta Capital City, Indonesia for climate change mitigation." *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*. Vol. 200. IOP Publishing, 2018; Wiwik Yulianti, and Sudharto P. Hadi. "The Effectiveness of Building Permit Regulation for Green Open Space at Housing Estates: Case Study of Kendal Regency, Central Java, Indonesia." *E3S Web of Conferences*. Vol. 31. EDP Sciences, 2018; Andy Alfatih, Diana D. Sartika, and Dyah H. Enh. "Public Policy on Green Open Space Development in Palembang City, Indonesia." *International Journal of Social Science and Humanity* 8, No. 2 (2018): 55-58.

Furthermore, the law encourages public participation and community involvement in the planning and management of green spaces. This includes consultation with local communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders to ensure that the needs and preferences of residents are taken into account. The regulation also provides guidance on the types of green spaces that can be included, such as city parks, urban forests, and green belts.² It outlines the importance of protecting these areas from land conversion and improper land use, emphasizing the need for proper management and maintenance.

In the similar context, according to Regulation No. 4 of 1996 Law Number 4 of 1996 Concerning Mortgage Rights on Land and Objects Related to Land, changes in land use can refer to two different things, namely to previous land use or existing spatial plans. The arrangement of green open space (*Ruang Terbuka Hijau*, hereinafter as RTH) can also be referred to as metropolitan area green open space (*Ruang Terbuka Hijau Kawasan Perkotaan*, hereinafter as RTHKP). According to Article 29 Paragraph (2) of Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, each city/district must leave 30% of the area to be used as Green Open Space, 30 (thirty) percent is the minimum standard in efforts to achieve ecosystem balance.

Definition of Green Open Space according to Salatiga City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2011 concerning Salatiga City Regional Spatial Plans 2010 - 2030, 2011, Elongated areas or paths and/or clusters, which use is more open in nature, places for deepening to grow, both those that grow vertically naturally or intentionally planted. Space which includes land, sea and air space, including space inside the earth, as a place for humans and other creatures to live, carry out activities and maintain their survival, basically its availability is not unlimited, meaning that there is a quantity that may run out at any time. Regency or city spatial planning rules based on Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning must be applicable in every regional spatial planning procedure, including the participation and contribution of the community in the preparation of regional spatial planning and the frequency of participation and participation of the community itself in regional spatial planning procedures in terms of quality and service.

² Whisnu Febry Afrianto, Susanti Indriya Wati, and Taufiq Hidayatullah. "The Suitability Assessment of the Tree Species in the Urban Parks and Urban Forest in Kediri City, East Java, Indonesia." *Nusantara Bioscience* 13, No. 2 (2021); Rustam Hakim Manan, "Policy analysis of urban green open space management in Jakarta City, Indonesia." *International Journal of Engineering Research and Technology (IJERT)* 5, No. 4 (2016); G. P. Manikasari, L. Muta'ali, and L. R. Faida. "Green open spaces in the perspective of ecosystem services (a case study of green open spaces in the urban area of Yogyakarta)." *Life Sciences* 1, No. 1 (2018): 31-38.

According to Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, space as a resource basically knows no regional boundaries. However, in order to manifest a national regional space that is safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable based on the Archipelagic Outlook and National Resilience, and in line with regional autonomy policies that are real, broad and responsible, spatial planning demands a clear approach in its planning procedures in order to maintain harmony, harmony, balance and integration between regions, between the center and regions, between sectors and between stakeholders. In this Law, spatial planning is based on a systems approach, the main functions of the area, administrative areas, area activities, and area strategic values. Spatial planning with the approach to the main activities of the area includes spatial planning for metropolitan areas and spatial planning for rural areas. Metropolitan areas, according to their size, can take the form of small metropolitan areas, medium metropolitan areas, large metropolitan areas, metropolitan areas, and megapolitan areas. Spatial planning is the most important instrument for the government, which legally spatial planning has the power to bind to be obeyed by both policy implementers and policy makers.³

Big cities in the world basically almost always experience spatial problems, not because cities have been built and grow naturally from the start, but cities experience faster growth, which is usually always faster than the spatial planning concept enacted because of the fast pace of development in metropolitan areas. The number of populations that increases every year will result in a dense population in an area which will have an impact on increasing the need for housing.⁴ Regarding spatial planning itself, it has a certain classification related to the Spatial Planning Law regarding the system, functions, areas, activities, and strategy of an area itself.

The sustainability of some areas or areas is related to the condition and potential of the area, it is necessary to carry out specific planning either in the direction or form of arrangement, which automatically requires support so that a guideline, policy and desire in developing green open space can be realized. Although, at the same time the development of spatial use often ignores the function and role of the green open space itself, thus reducing the efficiency of

³ Eko Budi Santoso, et al. "Concept of Carrying Capacity: Challenges in Spatial Planning (Case Study of East Java Province, Indonesia)." *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences* 135 (2014): 130-135; M. Zuhri, "Aspek Hukum Perencanaan Tata Ruang Kawasan Perkotaan di Indonesia." *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 14, No. 3 (2012): 485-495; Andi Setyo Pambudi, and Santun RP Sitorus. "Omnibus Law dan Penyusunan Rencana Tata Ruang: Konsep, Pelaksanaan dan Permasalahannya di Indonesia." *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Bhakti Praja* 11, No. 2 (2021): 198-216.

⁴ John Logan, and Todd Swanstrom, eds. *Beyond the City Limits: Urban Policy and Economics Restructuring in Comparative Perspective*. (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1991).

space use based on existing land and decreasing the quality of suitability for living in the area, cumulatively impacting the supporting areas around it, as a whole.⁵ Stakeholders or people who have an interest in relation to development land, consciously or not, must be forced to understand the importance of spatial planning so that everything that is built on it, can run well, then in the hope that in the future there will be no complex problems due to disruption of an area that caused by the arbitrariness that was made the other day.

Based on Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces in Metropolitan Areas states that, Green Open Spaces (RTH) are elongated areas/paths and or clustered, whose use is more open, a place for pendulum to grow, both those that grow naturally and those that are intentionally planted. In the spatial planning law, specifically there is a mandate for the need to provide also the utilization of Green Open Spaces, the ratio with the delegated area is at least 30 (thirty) percent of the area of the metropolitan area. In this regard, it was reported based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 concerning Green Open Spaces in Metropolitan Areas Green Open Spaces in Metropolitan Areas (RTHKP) which states that part of the open space of a metropolitan area is inhabited by plants and embankments to support ecological, social benefits, culture, economy, and aesthetics.⁶

In the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 05/PRT/M/2008 Concerning Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces in Metropolitan Areas, the existing green open spaces are classified according to typology. utilization itself so that there is no misappropriation related to the application of City Spatial Planning, especially from the point of view which types of green open space are in accordance with

⁵ Samsudi Samsudi, Ruang Terbuka Hijau Kebutuhan Tata Ruang Perkotaan Kota Surakarta, *Journal of Rural and Development* 1, No. 1 (2010): 11–19.

⁶ Moga Kharisma Ramadhan, "Implementasi Kebijakan Ruang Terbuka Hijau Kawasan Perkotaan (RTHKP) (Studi pada Dinas Pertamanan Kota Mataram)". *Dissertation*. (Malang: Universitas Brawijaya, 2017). *See also* Dina Octaviana Putri, Dadan Kurniansyah, and Rachmat Ramdani. "Implementasi Kebijakan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Karawang Nomor 2 Tahun 2015 Tentang Pengelolaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau." *Moderat: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan* 6, No. 4 (2020): 755-770; Gemiarty Puteri Yuanita Betha Anugerah, and Ute Chairuz M. Nasution. "Pengaruh Implementasi Kebijakan Penataan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) dan Pengelolaan Taman Kota Terhadap Kepuasan Publik Pengguna Taman Kota di Kota Sukabumi." *Praja Observer: Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Publik* 1, No. 4 (2021): 71-83.

the Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces in Metropolitan Areas.⁷

In connection with the following discussion regarding RTH, it is closely related to the notion of spatial use in Article 1 point 35 of the Regional Regulation concerning the Spatial Planning of the City of Salatiga, the endeavor to manifest spatial structure and spatial pattern in line with the Spatial Plan through its financing. Utilization of a space must adjust the area to be utilized with the applicable regulations. While controlling the use of space in Article 1 number 36 controlling the use of space is an effort to manifest spatial order in accordance with the established spatial plan. Public policy, decisions made by someone who has authority in government, both formal and informal, whereas Thomas R. Dye, argues "*policy is whatever government chooses to do or not to do*", meaning that what is done or not in making a decision is public policy itself.⁸

The city of Salatiga is a small city in the province of Central Java, has an area dimension of ± 54.98 km², which includes 4 sub-districts, 23 sub-districts, with a population of 196,082 people (Sectoral Statistics of the City of Salatiga 2020). Located on the Central Java territorial route which connects the cities of Semarang and Surakarta, has an altitude of 450-800 meters above sea level with cold weather, surrounded by natural beauty in the form of mountains (Merbabu, Telomoyo, Gajah Mungkur).

The City of Salatiga, in this case, Green Open Space is related to public policies on various problems faced by the government in policy-making procedures related to government problems. Moreover, in the making of a public policy related to politics, in the practice of state administration and governance basically it is divided into three principles, namely how to formulate public policy, how public policy is implemented, how public policy is evaluated.

The purpose of this research is to provide an overview and also knowledge of the achievement of a statutory regulation, its relation to how an autonomous region or region applies a policy, as well as the problems faced related to the region and its population which functionally hinder time in relation to efforts to achieve the mandate conveyed by law, in this case related to the achievement of green open spaces.

⁷ See Surya Maironi, "Pelaksanaan Peraturan Menteri Pekerjaan Umum Nomor 05/PRT/M/2008 Tentang Pedoman Penyediaan dan Pemanfaatan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kawasan Perkotaan di Kota Pekanbaru". *Dissertation*. (Riau: Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, 2019); Rizky Yuliansyah, "Evaluasi Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) di Kota Pasuruan Berdasarkan Peraturan Menteri No. 05/PRT/M/2008." *Swara Bhumi* 4, No. 5 (2017): 44-50.

⁸ Thomas R. Dye, *Understanding Public Policy*. (Florida: Florida State University, 2017).

Forms and Utilization of Green Open Space in the City of Salatiga, Indonesia

Basically the basic rules governing the Agrarian sector are contained in Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations (hereinafter as UUPA) in which there are principles of national land law which are mentioned in the general explanation, namely as principles at the level of land, space water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and the principle of land use/planned land use, these two principles form the basis that the government can regulate and organize the allotment, use, supply and maintenance of the earth, water and space and to plan the use, allotment and availability of land for various kinds of interests in order to achieve the aspirations of the nation and state in the agrarian sector, with regard to the authority over the allotment of a land that stands above the state, the government in this case has a role as executor the principle of national land law based on UUPA.

Based on the 1945 Constitution, it mandates that regional governments, in this case, have the right to regulate and manage their own government based on the principle of joint departments and management. It can be interpreted that the government, in this case, has the full right to regulate and manage its own government affairs based on regional autonomy. Regional governments are responsible for developing the areas they run on their own, in accordance with the implementation of local government as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution. Decentralization can be achieved by granting the widest possible autonomy to local governments, especially in districts/cities, to manage and organize their own government.⁹

The principle of governance, one of which is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the implementation of the government, especially in terms of regional autonomy in this case related to the implementation and development and community service to improve development related to political stability and national unity. This is also closely related to the principles of good governance, making the concept refer to procedures for making decisions that can be accounted for in administering government in a country. Article 2, paragraph 2 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations also explains the state's authority over land, namely:

1. Regulate and administer the allotment, use, supply and maintenance of earth, water and space

⁹ Devi Deswimar, "Peran Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa dalam Pembangunan Pedesaan." *Jurnal El-Riyasah* 5, No. 1 (2014): 41-52.

2. Determine and regulate the legal relations between people and the earth, water and space.
3. Determine and regulate legal relations between people and legal actions concerning earth, water and space

The state's right to control over land gives birth to new rights, namely land rights, in article 4 paragraph (1) of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning the Basic Regulations on Agrarian Principles, namely the basis of the state's right to control over land as stipulated in the Article 2, which concerns the right to the surface of the earth, namely land, which in this case is given to and owned by people, whether it is private ownership or joint ownership with other people and legal entities, this article also explains the meaning of land legally. which can be interpreted as the surface of the earth. The right for someone to do something over whatever is on the land is the meaning of the right to the land itself. In obtaining a right, there are obligations that must be fulfilled, so that they are not only limited to the acquisition of said land rights, there are obligations that must be carried out and fulfilled by the holders of said land rights.¹⁰

Which in this case is in line with Article 4 paragraph 1 above, there are various types of land rights, namely:

- a. Right of ownership
- b. Cultivation Rights
- c. Building rights
- d. usufructuary rights
- e. Lease Rights
- f. Right to Open Land
- g. Right to Collect Forest Products
- h. Other rights that are not included in the rights mentioned above will be determined by law and temporary rights.

The state in this case can give the power to control, utilize and use a plot of land that has become the right of a person. In addition to the existing powers, including legal entities that do own land that must be maintained and prevented from all forms damage, this is stated clearly in article 15 of Law Number 5 of 1960 concerning Basic Agrarian Regulations. So that someone can and has the right to control the land or own it so that they get legal certainty in registering the land, and if they want to use the land, they must be based on a permit that has already been determined by the government. Article 8 of the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2004 concerning land use management states that land rights holders have an obligation to use and be able to utilize land in accordance with regional spatial

¹⁰ Rofi Wahanisa, *Reforma Agraria untuk Kesejahteraan Rakyat*. (Jakarta: Fastindo), 2019.

planning, and protect land and prevent land degradation. This is meant that the utilization of existing space is used based on the allotment of the land and must have clear boundaries in it. However, the question is whether this is realized or not, basically the available space or land remains the same as before.¹¹

The results found when submitting an interview with Yan Margono, S.T as Section Head of the Spatial Planning Section of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of the City of Salatiga, that the use of the space is based on Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2011 concerning RTRW, divides regional spatial planning areas into two types namely: protected areas and cultivation areas, within protected areas there are subordinate protected areas, local protected areas, and also green open spaces. Then the cultivation areas are industrial, fishery, offices, plantations, agriculture.

In spatial use, green open space is also a form of urban space utilization contained in law number 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning article 1 paragraph 31, green open space is an elongated area, lanes and or grouped, whose use is more green open space, a place for natural green open space to grow, green open space itself is divided into two namely public green open space and private green open space, based on article 29 paragraph 1 public green open space is green open space owned and managed by the local government, which contains green open space inside or natural or cultivated plants.¹²

RTHKP is explained in articles 19 and 20 of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 1 of 2007 concerning Green Open Spaces, that Public RTHKP is RTHKP whose provision and maintenance is the responsibility of the District/City Government. Private RTHKP is RTHKP whose supply and maintenance are the responsibility of private parties/institutions, individuals and communities which are controlled through space utilization permits by the Regency/City Government, except DKI Jakarta Province by the Provincial Government.

RTHKP according to article 6 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 concerning Green Open Spaces includes: city park, nature tourism parks, recreational parks, housing and settlement environmental parks, environmental parks for offices and commercial buildings, grand forest park, urban forest, protected forest, natural landscapes

¹¹ Suhadi Suhadi, and Rofi Wahanisa. "Tinjauan Yuridis Normatif Berbagai Peraturan Tentang Alih Fungsi Tanah Pertanian di Indonesia." *Pandecta Research Law Journal* 6, No. 1 (2011): 69-78.

¹² Achmad Rendi Pradipta, and Apik Budi Santoso. "Daya Dukung Lingkungan Terhadap Perkembangan Objek Wisata Air Terjun Curug Silawe di Desa Sutopati Kecamatan Kajoran Kabupaten Magelang." *Geo-Image* 6, No. 2 (2017): 76-81.

such as mountains, hills, slopes and valleys, nature reserve, botanical gardens, zoo, public cemetery, sports field, ceremonial field, open parking, metropolitan agricultural land, lines under high voltage, river borders, beaches, buildings, lakes and swamps, road safety lines, road medians, railroads, gas pipes and pedestrians, green areas and lanes, airfield buffer zone and roof garden. City RTH as referred to in article 37 of Salatiga City Regional Regulation No.4 of 2011 concerning Salatiga City Spatial Planning for 2010-2030 article 40 paragraph 1, includes Public Open Space; and Private RTH.

Spatial use is contained in the third part of the Minister of Home Affairs regulation number 1 of 2007 concerning green open spaces. In the spatial utilization of the city of Salatiga, based on a joint interview with Yan Margono, S.T on May 10, 2021, it is known that the arrangement in relation to the pattern of utilization is in line with the RTRW, although it is there is a slight difference with what is stated and regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007, in article 40 paragraph 2 and paragraph 3 it alludes to the existing Green Open Space in the City of Salatiga, along with plans for the development and fulfillment of regulated public green space in paragraphs 4 and 5 of article 40 of Salatiga City Regional Regulation No. 4 of 2011 concerning Salatiga City Spatial Planning 2010-2030. Existing Public RTH as included in paragraph 1 letter a is approximately 260 (two hundred and sixty) hectares wide or approximately 4.6 (four point six) percent of the area which includes:

1. Urban Forest with an area of approximately 29 (twenty nine) hectares located in Salatiga Sub-District, Sidorejo Lor Sub-District, Tegalrejo Sub-District, Mangunsari Sub-District, Kumpulrejo Sub-District, and Dukuh Sub-District;
2. RT parks, RW parks and city parks covering an area of approximately 26 (twenty six) hectares spread across the City of Salatiga;
3. Cemeteries covering an area of approximately 52 (fifty two) hectares spread over the City of Salatiga;
4. The protected area of his subordinates is approximately 50 (fifty) hectares in the Bugel Sub-District, Blotongan Sub-District, Sidorejo Kidul Sub-District, Kutowinangun Sub-District;
5. Green Lanes covering an area of approximately 24 (twenty four) hectares spread over the City of Salatiga; and
6. Tourism Park covering an area of approximately 79 (seventy nine) hectares in the Kumpulrejo Village.

Then, the Existing Private RTH as *ijtihad* in paragraph 1 letter b covers an area of 365 hectares or approximately 6.4 percent of the area includes:

1. RTH in the yard of the house covering an area of approximately 340 (three hundred and forty) hectares spread across the City of Salatiga; And

2. Offices, shops and business premises covering an area of approximately 25 (twenty five) hectares spread across the City of Salatiga.

Regarding this matter, if we return to the regional autonomy regulations contained in the 1945 Constitution, local governments, especially in regency/city areas, are to manage and organize their own government, it will become commonplace. Ministerial Regulation, this means that each region has a different relation to the implementation of the policy, following that there are striking differences in the uniqueness of each region itself. The Open Space itself is indeed related to the ideals or hopes to be realized, based on Law Number 26 of 2007. The agenda regarding a minimum size of 30 percent of the area for Green Open Space is included as a development plan, the plan for developing the area of RTH includes:

1. RTH of at least 30 (thirty) percent of the total area or approximately 1,721 (one thousand seven hundred and twenty one) hectares;
2. Public green open space of at least 20 (twenty) percent of the area or approximately 1,136 (one thousand one hundred thirty six) hectares; And
3. Private green open space at least 10 (ten) percent of the total area or approximately 585 (five hundred eighty five) hectares.

Its relation to the development of the Public Open Space area in paragraph 4 letter b includes:

- a. Construction of an urban forest covering an area of approximately 402 (four hundred two) hectares spread over the City of Salatiga;
- b. Construction of RT parks, RW parks and city parks covering an area of approximately 112 (one hundred and twelve) hectares spread across the City of Salatiga;
- c. Construction of an integrated cemetery covering an area of approximately 21 (twenty one) hectares in each district;
- d. Procurement of land for protected areas covering an area of approximately 46 (forty six) hectares in Sidorejo Kidul Village, Kutowinangun Village and on the Salatiga Ring Road section in Kumpulrejo Village and Dukuh Village;
- e. Procurement of land on the riparian area of approximately 220 (two hundred and twenty) hectares in Tingkir Tengah Sub-District, Tingkir Lor Sub-District, Sidorejo Kidul Sub-District, Kutowinangun Sub-District, Kauman Kidul Sub-District, Cebongan Sub-District, Ledok Sub-District, Kumpulrejo Sub-District, Randuacir Sub-District, Tegalrejo Sub-District, Gendongan Sub-District, Mangunsari Sub-District, Dukuh Sub-District, and Kecandran Sub-District;
- f. acquisition of land in the SUTET border area of approximately 55 (fifty five) hectares located in Tingkir Tengah Sub-District, Tingkir Lor Sub-District, Sidorejo Kidul Sub-District, and Kauman Kidul Sub-District;

- g. construction of a green belt covering an area of approximately 4 (four) hectares in the Salatiga Ring Road section; And
- h. Construction of a tourist park covering an area of approximately 16 (sixteen) hectares in the Bugel Village.

In this development, basically based on a interview with Yan Margono, S.T as section head of the Spatial Planning section of the public works and spatial planning department of the City of Salatiga, where the focus point is still only on maintenance and maintenance, and even then whether there is a budget or not. Similar to the interview with John Patric, S.T as the Head of the Management Section for Green Open Spaces and Urban Beauty (Parking Section) of the Salatiga City Environment Service, the focus point of the Green Open Space itself is on its maintenance, apart from that the city of Salatiga has not been able to speculate. furthermore, due to constraints and also the existence of housing developments in the Salatiga City area. What's more, there are still many slum neighborhoods in the city of Salatiga on land designated for RTH, unfortunately the land is owned by local residents with valid land ownership documents, so that it becomes one of the triggers and obstacles to green open space in the city of Salatiga.

Basically, problems related to land ownership whose origins are unknown according to an interview with Nofi Eko Wahyudi, S.Tp., MM as Head of the Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities Section in the Residential Area, Housing and City Settlement Area Office, but certified HM spread across the city of Salatiga is a problem that is still a problem for the city of Salatiga, because it is outside the authority when the area is under private ownership, even though it is not in accordance with its designation. This makes the City Government unable to do anything before meeting points with residents. Moreover, the city of Salatiga also has not been able or has not dared to follow up on what should be done in relation to these lands.

Matters related to permits often become a problem which often becomes a problem for the government in following up on a policy agenda itself, because it was often individuals in government in the past who could give permits to those who are interested, so that it is not an easy thing to do. executing the current policy. Although in fact, in an interview with Yan Margono S.T as Section Head of the Spatial Planning Section of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of the City of Salatiga, in fact there is already a green area coefficient of at least 10% of the land area for green open space for stakeholders, in this case developers in relation to residential areas. The minimum criteria related to policy realization are a form of the effectiveness of a policy.

In addition to existing problems, problems related to location or field do not always come from external factors, sometimes these problems come from

regulations made by local government internal regulations or changing national regulations, so that sometimes they directly affect the existing targets, such as This is the city of Salatiga based on an interview with John Patric, S.T as the Head of the City Green and Beauty Open Space Management Section (Parking Section) of the Salatiga City Environment Service, actually if agricultural land is an RTH unit, the City of Salatiga has reached 27.6% based on existing data, but because agricultural land is classified as production land that is actively used.

Basically, law enforcement related to the implementation of legal policies, actually lies in the factors that determine the possibility of influencing, whether in a neutral sense, so that the positive and negative impacts are in the following factors:¹³

1. The legal factor itself, regarding this matter is limited to the law;
2. Law enforcement factors, in this case stakeholders who form or apply the law itself;
3. Facility and facility factors that support law enforcement;
4. The community factor, in this case the area where the law is applied and enforced;
5. Cultural factors, defined as works, creations, and feelings that are based on human initiative, in this case in association.

These factors are interrelated with each other, therefore the meaning of law enforcement itself is a measure of the effectiveness of law enforcement. So that in this way, these existing factors will be discussed further by presenting examples taken from the lives of Indonesian people.

¹³ Hafidz Laksana Nugraha, "Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Nomor 14 Tahun 2011 Tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Semarang Tahun 2011 – 2031 Mengenai Kawasan Resapan Air Studi Kasus di Kecamatan Gunungpati", *Thesis* (Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang, 2017). *See also* Khansa Adila Putri, and Sundarso Sundarso. "Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kota Semarang Nomor 14 Tahun 2011 Tentang RTRW 2011-2031 Mengenai Penataan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kecamatan Mijen." *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review* 5, No. 2 (2016): 841-856; Nurma Kumala Dewi, and Iwan Rudiarto. "Pengaruh Konversi Lahan Terhadap Kondisi Lingkungan di Wilayah Peri-Urban Kota Semarang (Studi Kasus: Area Berkembang Kecamatan Gunungpati)." *Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah dan Kota* 10, No. 2 (2014): 115-126.

The Policy of the Salatiga City Government in Fulfilling the Minimum Area of Green Open Space based on Law No 26 of 2007

Policy in this case, does not only talk about technical-administrative matters but of course relates to policy makers or political issues, policy is basically just a setting of certain powers, it's easy if someone is controlled then someone is in control. The policy discusses the procedures in it, the policy procedure takes place in the dynamics of the role holders who will have various interests in it.¹⁴ Policy implementation is the implementation or implementation of certain programs, activities or mechanisms based on public policies contained in a mechanism of an existing system.¹⁵ Basically the activity called development is an activity carried out by the government, community and private sector on an ongoing basis with the intention of improving people's welfare, both materially and spiritually.¹⁶

Implementation of development needs to be controlled with policies that contain guidelines for the manifestation of an action and also prohibitions to ensure development can be neatly based on predetermined goals. A policy exists because of the basic needs related to solving problems that occur in society. Stakeholders (the parties), in this case the government, establish public policies with an orientation to meet the needs and needs of the community. The implementation of public policy has the intention that it is interpreted into a relationship that allows the achievement of goals which are the end result of the activities carried out by the government. Deficiencies, mistakes, or even defects in public policy will be recognized immediately after the policy is implemented, the effectiveness of policy implementation can be seen based on the effects that arise as a result of consideration of the implementation of a policy.

Policy implementation can simply be interpreted as the implementation or application of a policy. This, ends in activities, actions, actions or mechanisms that are wrapped in a particular system. Implementation of a policy is also an

¹⁴ Abdal Abdal, *Kebijakan Publik (Memahami Konsep Kebijakan Publik)*, (Bandung: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, 2015), pp. 37-57.

¹⁵ Ramdhani, Abdullah, and Muhammad Ali Ramdhani. "Konsep Umum Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Publik." *Jurnal Publik: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Ilmu Administrasi Negara* 11, No. 1 (2017): 1-12.

¹⁶ Mohammad Ibnu Afandi and Warjio, Implementasi Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Asahan Nomor 11 Tahun 2011 Tentang Pajak Daerah Ealam Pencapaian Target Pajak Bumi Ean Bangunan Perdesaan Ean Perkotaan (Studi Deskriptif Ei Kelurahan Bunut Barat Kecamatan Kota Kisaran Barat), *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 6, No. 2 (2015): 92-113.

activity that is planned and carried out seriously based on specific norms that lead to a certain goal.

Implementation also concerns the integrity of administrative institutions that have obligations related to program implementation, but also involves community participation in it, political, economic and social strength with various parties. Implementation that is considered right on target and has useful data will basically be able to solve and solve problems properly, the more complicated the policy problems and the more intimate the intended analysis, the more theory and capital are needed which are able to describe whether or not a policy is appropriate. A review of a policy needs to be carried out, with regard to the impact that is manifested, it is intended, so that the policy does not conflict so that it marginalizes the interests of the people here.¹⁷

As stated by Yan Margono, S.T as Section Head of the Spatial Planning Section of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of the City of Salatiga, the policy achievements that have been achieved by Salatiga are Public Open Space of 260 Ha or the equivalent of 4.6% of the area and Private Area of 365 Ha or the equivalent of 6.4% of the area, which was previously investigated and confirmed again by researchers at the Environmental Service, who in this case are implementing policies related to green open space starting from the development, arrangement and management of green open space for the City of Salatiga, the most recent data is obtained that currently the existing RTH for the City of Salatiga for public green open space is approximately 324,629 (three hundred twenty four point four hundred twenty nine) hectares or approximately 5,714 (five point seven hundred and fourteen) percent of the area, then for green open space Private with an existing area of approximately 568.25 (five hundred sixty eight point twenty five) or approximately 568.25 percent of the area.

In addition to the existing data, the researchers also found that there were other data found by the researchers, namely, the size of the area that had not been managed by the government was 353,139m² of green open space that had not been managed from the total area of Salatiga City. Regarding this matter, the researcher can get an initial conclusion that the Spatial Planning Service or Cipta Karya Service here are not up to date regarding existing existing data, although in this case they are supervisors of whether or not the

¹⁷ See Hannes Jochen König, et al. "Assessing the Impact of Land Use Policy on Urban-Rural Sustainability Using the FoPIA approach in Yogyakarta, Indonesia." *Sustainability* 2, No. 7 (2010): 1991-2009; Fumi Harahap, Semida Silveira, and Dilip Khatiwada. "Land Allocation to Meet Sectoral Goals in Indonesia—An Analysis of Policy Coherence." *Land Use Policy* 61 (2017): 451-465; Eric F. Lambin, et al. "Effectiveness and Synergies of Policy Instruments for Land Use Governance in Tropical Regions." *Global Environmental Change* 28 (2014): 129-140.

implementation of Spatial Planning in the city of Salatiga, which in this is the Green Open Space that is there. But even so, it should be commended that related to development procedures and also supervision of the ongoing implementation of spatial planning is still ongoing, it can be seen from where to where the development of open space areas is currently underway, so that ignorance of the real number of percentages of figures that are not up to date can understandable because the direct executor is the Department of the Environment. The researcher also found that there were interesting things that were obtained when conducting interviews with informants, namely knowing about the details of the facilities that were being built, honesty about the conditions being experienced by the city of Salatiga, to what extent the focus was on fulfilling the green open space in the city of Salatiga.

The main function or intrinsic function of green open space is an ecological function, in the sense of providing guarantees for the procurement of green open space. Procurement of green open space is part of the metropolitan air circulation system, controlling the microclimate so that the air and water circulation systems naturally, acting as weather shading, producing oxygen, absorbing rainwater, habitat for animals, absorbent of air, water and soil pollutants, as well as windbreaks.¹⁸

In addition, the extrinsic function is in social culture, economic function and aesthetic function. First, social and cultural functions in this case include describing local cultural expressions, communication media for city residents or in other words a place to mingle with each other, recreation, a place to convey aspirations and education, training and also learn about nature itself. Second, the economic function is the source of products that can be sold, such as flowers, vegetables, fruit, which are found in the environment itself. Third, the aesthetic function, increasing comfort, beautifying the city environment both from micro to macro scale, as well as stimulating creativity and productivity, as well as other elements of beauty that concern harmony, balance and beauty itself.

Policy Sciences & Policy Studies itself only developed in America in the early 70's, with the orientation of policy studies among political science whose reality had already been developed in the early 1950's by Lasswell and Lerner Lasswell also reminded social and political scholars of the vital importance of a policy approach in understanding societal problems, with the hope that policy science can prevent bureaucrats' personal interests from entering into

¹⁸ Elvita Safitri, Sunarko Sunarko, and Heri Tjahjono. "Pengaruh Tingkat Pengetahuan RTH (Ruang Terbuka Hijau) Ibu Rumah Tangga Terhadap Tingkat Penyediaan RTH Pekarangan di Kelurahan Palebon Kecamatan Pedurungan Kota Semarang Tahun 2017." *Edu Geography* 6, No. 2 (2018): 136-143.

decisions related to government.¹⁹ This means that policy is very close to state administration and cannot be separated in studying each of the country's sub-sciences, the relationship is divided into:²⁰

1. Public policy is defined as the response of the government in relation to solving public problems, public policy is defined as the "output" of government bureaucrats, its implementation through programs, projects, government regulations and so on;
2. Administrative science determines "government bureaucracy" as a "focus" and "locus" substantially;
3. Based on the concept of government bureaucracy that relates to policy studies and administration, it is permissible to develop;
4. State administration studies emphasize the study of the structure and procedures of administration, while policy studies emphasize more on outputs and actions;
5. Bureaucracy is the center of attention in both studies, this shows the strong bond shown by the large role of bureaucrats in relation to policy-making procedures.

Based on an interview with John Patric, S.T on May 7 2021 it was concluded that if this year's data had not been completed and it would be confirmed whether the existing data was in accordance with the existing database, then the regulations were returned by the Spatial Planning Service, based on history political agents have used various tools to exert their influence over the group. These tools include the use of physical coercion, alliance, knowledge, and language legally, administratively, according to custom or custom, as well as moral regulations.²¹ Public Policy is a controlling tool materialized in a different form. The formal aspect refers to the appearance or material structure assumed by public policy and expresses both symbolically and the conceptual basis defined in its scope and formal law, administration, ideology and bureaucratic structure. At a time when the interventionist model is booming, the state has assumed not only responsibility for meeting the needs of the population, but also being recognized as the legitimate administrator of public resources; In this context, public policy is assumed to be a form of government-led administration, privileged legal regulations, normative planning, public management techniques, and strengthening of state institutions.

¹⁹ See Harold D. Lasswell, and Daniel Lerner. "The Policy Orientation." In Sandra Braman (ed), *Communication Researchers and Policy-Making* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1951), pp. 85-102.

²⁰ Abdal, *Kebijakan Publik (Memahami Konsep Kebijakan Publik)*.

²¹ Rubén Darío Gómez Arias, Public Policies Between Theory and Practice, *Ánfora* 26, No. 46 (2018): 111–120, <https://doi.org/10.30854/anf.v26.n46.2019.561>.

This means that the flow of the implementation of policy making is based on the goals of the city of Salatiga, its relation to the implementation of policy regulations namely to re-check the existing data with the intention that everything is going well, so here you can see that the Salatiga City government, in this case the Environmental Service try as much as possible to close the occurrence of violations or non-conformances, therefore regulations, human resources and the program itself must be ready, because if the elements are not ready, failure in implementation will be a certainty. Although, indeed in this implementation there are still obstacles, the place, human resources and the program are not even ready to go there, so that it is possible for failures to occur whether it is in the planning, implementation, or at the evaluation stage. Basically, public policy must mature in a clear policy formulation cycle, talking about the nature of the problem, what policy is being made and how to solve the problem, how meaningful is the result for solving the problem, what alternatives are there for solving the problem, then what results are expected from there like what. From there found questions related to information related to policy, including:

1. Policy Problems; Unfulfilled value & can be identified to be improved or achieved through public action.
2. Future Policy (Policy Future); The consequences of a series of actions for the attainment of values and therefore a solution to a policy problem.
3. Policy Action (Policy Action); A series of movements guided by alternative policies designed to achieve the intended future.
4. Policy Outcome; Consequences of policy actions.
5. Policy Performance (Policy Performance); The degree to which existing policy outcomes contribute to the attainment of values.

Experts in this case have different opinions in their opinions regarding the policy analysis cycle itself, even so there are similarities where these experts are in the policy formulation stage which includes the stages of agenda setting, policy formulation, policy implementation, then policy evaluation. It has been agreed that these stages are not the end of policy formulation, there is a procedure called the termination and termination stage, or even returning to policy reformulation.²² In the existing cycle there is interconnection, the stage must have quality, because if not it will affect the quality of existing policies, or even be able to influence the quality of problem solving in society, bureaucrats hold quite an important key in it.

This is in accordance with what is meant in an interview with Hendriana Ywangtini, S.T., M.Si as Deputy Head of the Development Economics

²² Amir Muhiddin, "Evaluasi Kebijakan Publik (Studi Kesiapan Desa Menerima Dana Desa di Kabupaten Gowa)," *Thesis* (Makassar: Universitas Negeri Makassar, 2017).

Section of the Regional Planning, Research and Development Agency for the City of Salatiga on May 27 2021 which stated the obligation of the city, in this case Salatiga to fill Space Green Open regarding the availability of city spatial planning, with Bappeda as the supervisor. The supervisory function of Bappeda is related to the use and allocation of the budget, so that in practice there are no problems with the policy analysis procedure. It is then explained that the actor or implementer of the policy is the most important role in it, which in this case is the agency/organization or bureaucracy that holds this role.

Article 8 paragraph (1) The environmental management sector has the task of manifesting government affairs which fall under the authority of the regions in the environmental sector, sub-affairs of environmental planning, strategic environmental studies, control of environmental pollution and/or damage, hazardous and toxic materials, guidance and supervision environmental permits and environmental protection and management permits, education, training and counseling for the community, and environmental complaints. (2) the field of environmental management in carrying out its duties in relation to the implementation of functions:

- a) Program planning and field activities;
- b) Compilation of policies in the field of living environment is aligned with the scope of field assignments;
- c) Arrangement of programs and field activities;
- d) Actualization of environmental policies in line with scope of field assignments;
- e) Actualization of monitoring, evaluation or reporting considerations programs and field activities; as well as
- f) Implementation of different functions given by superiors in relation to their duties and functions.

Article 11 paragraph (1) the cleanliness sector has the task of manifesting governmental duties which are the role and regional authority in the environmental sector, sub-waste matters. (2) the field of cleanliness in relation to the implementation of the tasks referred to in paragraph (1) has to do with carrying out functions:

- a) Designing field programs and activities;
- b) Codification of environmental policies based on scope of field assignments;
- c) Control of field programs and activities;
- d) Implementation of environmental policies based on scope of field assignments;
- e) Implementation of program monitoring, evaluation and reporting as well field activities; and

f) Specifically, the fields that are related to RTH are Fields

Landscaping and Public Street Lighting. Article 14 paragraph (1) the field of landscaping and public street lighting has the task of actualizing government affairs which are regional authorities in the field of environment, sub-affairs of biodiversity and the field of forestry, sub-affairs of conservation of living natural resources and ecosystems within the scope of landscaping and public street lighting. (2) The function of this field includes:

- a) Preparation of field agendas and events;
- b) Codification of environmental and environmental policies forestry in sync with the scope of field assignments
- c) Arrangement of field programs and activities
- d) Implementation of environmental and environmental policies forestry in accordance with the scope of the field;
- e) Actualization of monitoring, evaluation and reporting of sector programs and activities; and
- f) Actualization of other functions given by superiors related to duties and functions.

The section related to green space, namely the gardening and conservation section, article 5 paragraph (1) is tasked with carrying out government affairs that become regional authorities in the environmental sector, sub-affairs about biodiversity and the forestry sector, sub-affairs with the conservation of living natural resources and their ecosystems within the scope of landscaping and conservation. Paragraph (2) the head of the gardening and conservation section has a job description:

- a) Line up section planning documents or manuscripts in accordance with applicable provisions as materials for field planning document formulation
- b) draw up policy drafts in the environmental and forestry sectors in accordance with the scope of the sector's tasks
- c) prepare a draft of field technical policies in accordance with applicable provisions as formulation material;
- d) compile key performance indicators, minimum service standards, service standards and standard operational procedures of sections in accordance with applicable regulations as guidelines for carrying out tasks;
- e) draw up and sign section performance agreements in stages in accordance with applicable regulations as guidelines for carrying out tasks;
- f) prepare a plan for the operational activities of the section in accordance with the implementation instructions and technical instructions in the field as guidelines for the implementation of activities;
- g) carrying out section activities guided by the operational activity plan according to the set targets;

- h) carry out verification and review of applications for permits in the environmental and forestry sectors in accordance with the scope of the section's duties guided by the applicable provisions as materials for permit recommendations;
- i) carry out urban biodiversity management in accordance with applicable provisions in the framework of environmental protection and management;
- j) carry out the management of urban forest parks in accordance with applicable regulations in the context of conserving living natural resources and their ecosystems;
- k) control of the public service section guided by the applicable provisions in accordance with the minimum service standards that have been set;
- l) prepare a regional cooperation plan in accordance with the duties of the sections guided by the applicable provisions to improve access and quality of public services carry out valid evaluations of the activities of the sections for future performance improvements;
- m) prepare government agency performance accountability reports, mayor accountability statements, regional government administration reports, regional government financial reports and operational control of activities in accordance with applicable regulations so that orderly reporting is realized;
- n) report on the implementation of section activities in accordance with the planning documents that have been determined as a form of accountability for the implementation of tasks;
- o) Dividing and supervising the tasks of subordinates in accordance with applicable regulations for the smooth implementation of tasks;
- p) Carry out evaluation of work performance of subordinates on employee work goals and work behavior in accordance with applicable regulations reflecting the performance of subordinates; And
- q) Carry out other tasks given by superiors related to their duties.

Service is a managing factor in government affairs which in this case becomes regional authority in the environmental and forestry sectors (article 32). In this case the Environmental Service carries out governance in the field of environmental management, therefore, it can be said that the task of the Environmental Service is to seek or realize the availability of sufficient natural resources for this aspect. The environmental service is tasked with improving the quality of life of the community with development that does not give up the role of the environment, its socio-economic aspects are the main motives for sustainable development. In integrating the three pillars of sustainable

development, agencies should be able to carry out integration which is a separate development approach.²³

In relation to the land acquisition plan for green open space, the land sector plays a crucial role. Article 14 designates the land sector with various responsibilities in government affairs pertaining to regional authorities in land-related matters. These include sub-location permit issues, arable land disputes, compensation and reimbursement for land development, land redistribution concerning the subjects and objects of land, as well as compensation for excessive land, absentee land, vacant land, land opening permits, and land use. The land sector comprises two main sections: 1) the Use, Compensation, and Reimbursement Section, and 2) the Supervision and Land Control Section. Under Article 15, the Use, Compensation, and Reimbursement Section is tasked with carrying out government affairs within the regional authority's jurisdiction regarding land sub-issues. This includes matters such as land use, arable land disputes, compensation and reimbursement for land development, subjects and objects of land redistribution, as well as compensation for excessive land and absentee land. Article 16 focuses on the section responsible for land supervision and control. This section is entrusted with government affairs falling within the regional authority's jurisdiction concerning land sub-related matters, including location permits, vacant land, land clearing permits, and land use.

In terms of procedures, it is not possible and impossible if everything is carried out only by Bappeda, especially the function of Bappeda, especially in the city of Salatiga as a planner rather than a policy based on a mandate given by the mayor, as well as contained in the Perda agenda itself. In this case there are several agencies that are directly involved with the implementation of green open space in the city of Salatiga. Regarding the implementation of spatial planning related to RTH, then it will be a proxy for the Spatial Cipta Karya Office. Basically, the services above are included in one category, namely, the City Government. The management of green open space in the city of Salatiga has 5 management groups in it, namely the community, government, city government, Central Java provincial government and the private sector. There are 353,139m² of green open space that have not been managed.

City green space is divided into public and private, the existing area is approximately 260 hectares or approximately 4.6% of the total area spread over 4 sub-districts in Salatiga City, covering (a) urban forest covering approximately 29 hectares in Kelurahan: Salatiga, Sidorejo Lor, Tegalrejo, Mangunsari, Kumpulrejo and Dukuh; (b) RT parks, RW parks and city parks

²³ Virnanda Angelika Aguelline, "Peran Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Salatiga dalam Mewujudkan Penataan Ruang Terbuka Hijau di Kota Salatiga". *Thesis* (Salatiga: Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana, 2018).

covering an area of approximately 26 ha; (c) a cemetery with an area of approximately 52 ha; (d) subordinate protected area of approximately 50 ha; (e) a green belt of approximately 24 ha; (f) A tourist park with an area of approximately 79 ha. While the existing private green open space covers an area of 365 ha or approximately 6.4% of the total area, includes green open space for yards covering approximately 340 ha spread across the Salatiga City area and courtyards of offices, shops and business premises covering approximately 25 ha, as is the case with has been formulated in the previous problem formulation, so that information can be obtained that there is still a lack, in the implementation of the implementation of the fulfillment of green open space as a whole.

The City Government of Salatiga, in this case, certainly has a plan in relation to this, formulated in the RPJMD of Salatiga City for 2017-2022 with plans to develop green open space covering a minimum green open space of 20% of the total area or approximately 1,136 ha, public green open space of at least 20% of the area or approximately 1,136 ha and private green open space of at least 10% of the area or approximately 585 ha. Plans to fulfill public green open space, namely (a) Development of urban forests covering an area of approximately 402 ha spread across the City of Salatiga; (b) construction of RT parks, RW parks and city parks covering an area of approximately 112 ha spread across the City of Salatiga; (c) construction of an integrated cemetery covering an area of approximately 21 ha in each district; (d) acquisition of protected area land covering approximately 46 ha in Kelurahan: Sidorejo Kidul, Kutowinangun Lor and Kutowinangun Kidul and on the Salatiga Ring Road section in Kelurahan: Kumpulrejo and Dukuh; (e) acquisition of land on the riverbanks of approximately 220 ha in Kelurahan: Tingkir Tengah, Tingkir Lor, Sidorejo Kidul, Kutowinangun Lor, Kutowinangun Kidul, Kauman Kidul, Cebongan, Ledok, Kumpulrejo, Randuacir, Tegalrejo, Gendongan, Mangunsari, Dukuh and addicted; (f) acquisition of land on the SUTET border with an area of approximately 55 ha in the Sub-districts: Tingkir Tengah, Tingkir Lor, Sidorejo Kidul and Kauman Kidul; (g) construction of a green belt covering an area of approximately 4 ha on the Salatiga Ring Road section; (h) construction of a tourist park covering an area of approximately 16 ha in the Bugel Village.

Conclusion

This study highlighted that the achievement of Green Open Space targets is closely tied to the utilization and form of such spaces, as well as the land takeover process in a given area. In the city of Salatiga, spatial utilization is categorized into protected and cultivation areas according to Regional

Regulation No. 4 of 2011 on Spatial Plans. Green open spaces, including city parks, cemeteries, urban forests, river borders, and green belts, fall under the protected area classification. However, the realization of this policy is influenced by residential development, which significantly impacts the availability of green open spaces. This is in line with the requirements of Law No. 26 of 2007 on spatial planning, which stipulates that 30% of the city area should be allocated for green open spaces, calculated based on population. As the population continues to grow while the land area remains fixed, the available land becomes limited, making the implementation of Green Open Space challenging or even neglected. Achieving Green Open Space targets is not a simple task and cannot be accomplished overnight. Policy formulation and implementation face various challenges, including conflicting interests, whether material or immaterial. However, the Salatiga City Government, the focus of this research, has made genuine efforts to achieve the goal of allocating 30% of the minimum city area for green open space in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for Salatiga City in 2017-2022. Yet, the complexity of this process naturally comes with consequences, potentially leading to problems and distortions in the execution of a policy or regional design. Regional plans may also face imperfections or even failure during implementation, requiring continuous policy analysis procedures encompassing problem formulation, prediction, recommendation, monitoring, and evaluation. Despite these efforts, challenges persist, indicating that more time is needed to meet the target of 30% green open space. The realization of this minimum percentage figure is a complex endeavor that requires ongoing dedication and strategic planning. By recognizing these challenges and conducting thorough policy analyses, it becomes possible to address the issues and work towards achieving the desired targets for Green Open Space in Salatiga and similar regions.

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Acknowledgment

None

Funding Information

None

Conflicting Interest Statement

There is no conflict of interest in the publication of this article.

Publishing Ethical and Originality Statement

All authors declared that this work is original and has never been published in any form and in any media, nor is it under consideration for publication in any journal, and all sources cited in this work refer to the basic standards of scientific citation.