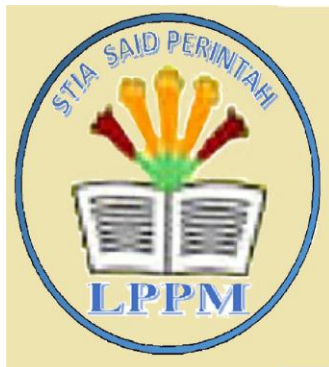


**Public Policy:  
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**Analysis of Green Open Space  
Policy in Urban**

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**Abstract**

*This research aims to analyze the implementation of Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2020 concerning Regional Spatial Planning in the development of Green Open Space in Probolinggo City. This investigation utilizes qualitative research methodology, employing a case study approach. Data gathering involves observation, interviews, and documentation techniques. The results of the study show that the implementation of regional spatial plan policies in the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City has not been implemented optimally which does not achieve the target in the 2019-2024 RPJMD. This is because, in the aspect of resources, namely human resources and budget, there still needs to be an addition in optimizing the RTH development and preservation program. In addition, economic and social conditions also need government attention because the people of Probolinggo City still do not care about the environment.*

**Keywords :** *Policy Implementation, RTH, Probolinggo City.*



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## **Introduction**

Indonesia is one of the countries that is environmentally conscious of the advantages of a fairly large forest area. Indonesia also has regulations that discuss green open space (RTH), in particular, Law Number 26 of 2007 of the Republic of Indonesia about Spatial Planning (Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum dan Perumahan Rakyat, 2007). Article 29 stipulates that the ratio of RTH in urban areas is at least 30% of the urban area, with details of the ratio of RTH public in urban areas of 20%. As for the area of RTH private, it covers at least 10% of the city area. However, the significant increase in the population in Indonesia has become a major problem for human life because it is not balanced with the availability of land and natural resources which results in several problems currently faced by almost all cities in Indonesia, and the major problem is the limited land. Meanwhile, the amount of land demand is increasing, which affects the imbalance between rapid development and the provision of RTH (Tiawon et al., 2020). As stated by the Director General of Human Settlements of the PUPR Ministry, Danis Hidayat Sumadilaga, of the 174 cities, only 4 cities have green open space provisions that meet the minimum limit of 30% of the area, namely Langsa City, Balikpapan, Semarang, and Blitar (Lalu Rahadian, 2019).

Major Indonesian cities, generally cannot avoid the adverse effects of rapid development and the rapid increase in population on the availability of open land. The Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) released a report that in 2010, the population growth rate of urban areas ranged from 49.8%, and soared to 66.6% in 2035 (Imas Sholihah & Muslim Sabarisman, 2018). One of them is the population growth of Probolinggo City in the last five years which reached 9,861 people, causing the increasing need for land in development. This of course will also affect the need for oxygen. This circumstance aligns with the outcomes of the study in 2021 that the direction to meet the needs of Public RTH based on oxygen needs covering an area of 535.79 ha consists of asset land covering an area of 223.80 ha and community land covering an area of 311.99 ha (Royani & Rohmadiani, 2021). That way the Probolinggo City government has established a regulation which is in the form of Probolinggo City Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2020 concerning Regional Spatial Plan. In this policy, the provision of green open space in Probolinggo City must be held with a minimum amount of 30% of the land area

of Probinggo City, which is approximately 1,650 hectares. The developed Private RTH covers 10% of the city area with an area of about 550 hectares and the developed Public RTH covers 20% of the area with an area of about 1,100 hectares.

However, the fact shows that the existence of RTH is still far from reaching the ideal ratio, which based on data from the Ministry of Environment provides RTH for Probinggo City in 2023 only reaches 10%, which is ideally 30% (Dwiantoro et al., 2023). The limited land owned by Probinggo City is a major factor in the problem of providing RTH that is not comparable to the increasing demand for land. In addition, the location of Probinggo City as the operational center of the west, south, and east crossings has resulted in worse air pollution. This complex problem will certainly hinder the target of providing green open space in Probinggo City. As a form of the government's commitment to strive for public open spaces with vegetation, green areas must be present in the spatial planning subsystem to create comfort that is felt together.

The population growth of Probinggo City in the last five years, which reached 9,861 people, has caused the need for land for development to increase (Portal Probinggo Kota, 2023). This of course will also affect oxygen requirements. This condition is in line with the results of research in 2021 that the direction for meeting public green open space needs is based on oxygen needs covering an area of 535.79 ha consisting of asset land covering an area of 223.80 ha and community land covering an area of 311.99 ha (Royani & Rohmadiani, 2021). The high increase in human population in Probinggo City will be a big problem for the local government because it has a domino effect, namely the emergence of social problems, the economy, and the environment.

This study provides a novel analysis of the implementation of Probinggo City Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2020 regarding Regional Spatial Plans, specifically focusing on the provision of green open spaces (RTH). Despite existing regulations and the recognized need for RTH to meet environmental and public health standards, Probinggo City's actual provision of RTH remains significantly below the mandated levels. By applying the policy implementation model developed by Van Meter & Van Horn (1975), this research uniquely identifies specific variables influencing the policy's success and challenges, offering new insights into the barriers and opportunities

in urban green space provision in rapidly developing urban areas in Indonesia.

Based on the novelty of this study, the objective is to analyze the implementation of Regional Regulation Policy Number 1 of 2020 in Probolinggo City, particularly in the provision of green open spaces (Peraturan Daerah Kota Probolinggo Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 Tentang Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kota Probolinggo Tahun 2020-2040, 2020). The study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of this policy using six variables from Van Meter & Van Horn (1975) policy implementation model, identifying key factors that influence the successful implementation and challenges faced. This analysis seeks to provide actionable recommendations for policymakers and urban planners to improve green space provision in Probolinggo and other similar urban areas in Indonesia.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **Policy Implementation**

In this research, policy implementation uses a top-down approach where the policy is initiated by the Probolinggo City Government which is then implemented by the Environmental Service. The regulations regarding the development of green open spaces are outlined in Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 in an effort to regulate the development of green open spaces in the City of Probolinggo. In this research, policy implementation uses a top-down approach where the policy is initiated by the Probolinggo City Government which is then implemented by the Environmental Service. In this study, the researcher chose the Van Metter and Van Horn implementation model because this model formulates an abstraction that shows the relationship between various factors that influence the results or performance of a policy (Kasmad, 2018).

### **Green Open Space (RTH)**

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number; 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of RTH in Urban Areas, open space is open space in the city or a wider area in the form of an elongated area/lane which is designed for more open use and generally non-building (Permen PU Nomor 05/PRT/M/2012 Tentang Pedoman Penanaman Pohon Pada Sistem Jaringan Jalan, 2012). Open space can be divided into two main types, green open space and non-green open space. RTH itself is an area whose use is more open, where plants grow

both naturally cultivated and intentionally planted. Non-green open space is open space in urban areas that are not included in the category of green open space because it is in the form of hardened land and water bodies.

### **Research Method**

This investigation utilizes a qualitative research method, employing a case study approach which is intended to get a comprehensive, intense, detailed, and in-depth picture and is more directed as an effort to examine problems related to policy implementation in providing Green Open Space in Probolinggo City. The primary data sources in this study are through an interview process, namely the head of the Conservation and Landscaping (KP) Division and members of the Environmental Service and the Field of Spatial Planning and Defense, as well as members of the Subcoordinator of Spatial Utilization, Building Planning and Environment of the Public Works Office. Secondary data in this study are in the form of laws and regulations, scientific journals, books, search results on official online sites, and news related to research studies on the lack of provision of Green Open Space in urban areas, especially in Probolinggo City. The analysis of data follows the model described by Miles, (2014), which involves four sequential stages: data collection, condensing the data, displaying the data, and drawing conclusions.

### **Discussion of Research Results**

In this study, the main focus is on the implementation of regional spatial plan policies in the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City. Researchers will describe the findings in the field based on observations, interviews, and supporting documentation on policy implementation in providing green open space in Probolinggo City by referring to the theory of Van Meter and Van Horn implementation models in the book *Public Policy Implementation Study* by Kasmad, (2018). This implementation model as a benchmark in seeing the extent to which the policy is running shows 6 variables that form a relationship between policy and performance, namely, policy standards and objectives, policy resources, then added 4 factors related to policy performance, namely, communication between policy implementors; characteristics of implementing

agencies/agencies; economic, social and political environment; and the attitude of the executors.

### **Policy Standards and Objectives**

#### 1. RTH Policy Standard in Probolinggo City

From the results of the study, it is explained that the Green Open Space Provision policy whose implementation is based on Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning then came down to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05/ PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space (RTH) in Urban Areas. RTH development planning in Probolinggo City is listed in the 2019-2024 RPJMD which is based on Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning the 2020-2040 Probolinggo City Spatial Plan. In the RPJMD, it is written with the target of providing RTH in Probolinggo City in 2020-2024, which is 20% of the area of Probolinggo City. However, the facts on the ground show that the target set by the Probolinggo City government has not been achieved. The Environment Agency also emphasized that the implementation of the green open space policy in Probolinggo City has not gone well enough, seeing that until now the area of green open space in Probolinggo City has only reached around 10% of the city area. This is based on an interview with Mrs. Suciati Ningsih, S, STP, M.M as Head of the Conversion and Landscaping Division of the Environmental Agency, as follows:

*"If it is by the government's target that has been set in the 2019-2024 RPJMD, Probolinggo City can reach 20%, if according to its field conditions, Probolinggo City is still 10%. This is because urban conditions have a lot of development, such as factories, companies, and housing so that it is very narrow for the process of providing this green open space. In addition, the current RTH development for the Probolinggo City government itself is not a priority program, so it is quite difficult to achieve the 20% target. The increase in population also affects the development of RTH." (Interview results January 19, 2024)*

The statement is also in line with what was conveyed by Mrs. Trayu Wijarnindya, S.P as DLH Division Correction and Landscaping staff regarding the provision of RTH which is still not with the Probolinggo City government's target, as follows:

*"Indeed, if we look at our target of 20% for the provision of RTH this year, it can be said that we failed to achieve this target. From the data we have,*

*Probolinggo City still reaches around 10% of its RTH, meaning we are still 10% less than 10% to reach 20% by the RPJMD that I conveyed earlier." (Interview results January 19, 2024).*

## 2. RTH Policy Objectives in Probolinggo City

The results of this finding show that the government has designed the main program in the development of RTH in Probolinggo City in 4 (four) stages of implementation time. In phase I (2020-2025) the main program in private RTH is to focus on providing yard/yard land in houses/buildings owned by the public/private, and certain institutions, as well as increasing the area and use of RTH in the form of parks located on the roof of the building (roof garden). The public RTH main program in phase I focuses on utilizing part of the asset land for RTH needs and providing land for the development of Public RTH by applying patterns of cooperation with the private sector. These programs will be carried out as much as possible by DLH as the leading sector and the PUPR Office in implementing policies regarding the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City. This statement originates from Mr. Hari Setiyono Pujiarto, S.T., M.M., who holds the position of Head of Spatial Planning and Defense at the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office in Probolinggo City, as follows:

*"The provision of RTH in Probolinggo is included in the long-term planning of the MBA. The programs of the RTH development are clearly in the local regulations, so if we want to build a park, there is already a plan for what year. So indeed from the government every year in the case of RTH some priorities must be done." (Interview results on 16 January 2024)*

The same thing is also supported by the statement of Mrs. Elza Dewi Kusumaning Ayu, S.T. as the First Expert Spatial Planner of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Probolinggo City through interviews regarding the program of RTH development in Probolinggo City, as follows:

*"The Probolinggo City Government itself has prepared the main program in the development of public and private RTH. However, in these 5 years, we focus on the program of utilizing land assets for public RTH needs. As for the private RTH program, we can only maximize socialization with residents and private parties to provide land to make parks. Because if you make a park on the rooftop by looking at the condition of buildings that are not too high, it will be difficult to run." (Interview results January 16, 2024)*

The results of the elaboration of standard variables and policy objectives,

show that the availability of RTH in Probolinggo City still has not reached the target written in the 2019-2024 RPJMD of Probolinggo City. Based on data in the field, Probolinggo City still reaches 10% in the provision of RTH. In the process of developing RTH, various programs will be carried out, but for now, the priority program or priority is the use of land assets in RTH development.

## Resources

### 1. Human Resources

Human resources (HR) play a very important role as implementers in the implementation of policies. The results of this finding show that the Environmental Office (DLH) of Probolinggo City is the agency that has the authority to carry out the implementation of RTH development. The field responsible for managing work regarding RTH is the Conservation and Landscaping (KP) Sector with a total of 88 members. The implementation of the RTH policy is not only limited to the construction of RTH, but RTH maintenance activities are important activities so that the RTH that has been built is maintained. However, with the tasks carried out by the KP field, it is not uncommon to find it difficult to carry them out because of the limited number of members who have to maintain the number of RTH in Probolinggo City. This is in accordance with the statement of Mrs. Suciati Ningsih, S, STP, M.M as Head of the Conversion and Landscaping Division of the Environmental Agency, regarding the number of workers in the KP field today, as follows:

*"The human resources in our field today are approximately 88 MBA, while the number of RTH such as city parks requires intense supervision so that it can be taken care of well`. We often experience delays in the maintenance process, because it can be used that our human resources are lacking." (Interview results January 19, 2024)*

From the explanation by Mrs. Suciati as Head of KP, it is proven by employee data at the Probolinggo City Environmental Office, as follows:



### Resources of the Environmental Agency Apparatus

UPT	PNS	Honoror	PTT	Total
Secretariat	17	1	19	37
Tapen	5	1	3	9
P2S	38	14	142	194
KP	30	3	55	88
P2KLH	8	1	5	14
UPT. IPLH	10	0	30	40
UPT. PSL	4	2	24	30
UPT. LAB	6	0	12	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>430</b>

Source; Dinas Lingkungan Hidup, 2024

This is also supported by a statement given by Mrs. Trayu Wijarnindya, S.P as DLH Correspondence and Landscaping staff, who explained that:

*"The number of employees currently in the KP field is arguably less. The maintenance of city parks that are currently with the number of employees we have sometimes struggled. So to optimize maintenance in the field is still not optimal" (Interview results January 19, 2024).*

## 2. Budget

In addition to the aspect (HR), which is no less important in influencing the success of a policy according to Van Meter & Van Horn, (1975) is financial resources which are related to the budget. The issue of budget costs is a sensitive matter in the implementation of a policy. The results of this finding show that the budget for implementing the Probolinggo City RTH policy comes from the State Budget, Provincial Budget, and City Budget (Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget) with Rp.24,489,001,330 which is allocated in the main program, namely the development of private and public RTH for 2020 – 2024 with an annual budget of Rp. 4,011,236,725. The amount is listed in the RPJMD 2019 – 2024 Probolinggo City. This is as stated by Mr. Hari Setiyono Pujiarto, S.T., M.M. as Head of Spatial Planning and Defense of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Probolinggo City, as

follows:

*"For the budget that has been given by the local government every year in the development of RTH itself, it can be said to be very mediocre or even lacking, just how we have to be good at placing the budget by the activities that will be carried out later." (Interview results January 16, 2024)*

This is also supported by a statement given by Mrs. Elza Dewi Kusumaning Ayu, S.T. as the First Expert Spatial Planner of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Probolinggo City, as follows:

*"The budget for the development of RTH in Probolinggo City comes from the APBD, the division itself is allocated for the construction and maintenance of RTH. If the two activities are within the budget set by the government, it is quite difficult to manage the budget which is arguably insufficient." (Interview results on January 16, 2024).*

The results of the elaboration on resource variables show that from the aspect of human resources and budget, it is still not enough to support the RTH development process in Probolinggo City at this time. The human resources owned by Bidag KP at DLH are only 88 workers, which number still does not fulfill the tasks of providing RTH, especially in maintenance. Likewise, the budget is still not enough for the RTH development program.

### **Communication Between Policy Implementors**

The results of this finding show that in the implementation of the RTH provision in Probolinggo City, the Probolinggo City Environmental Office is the main agency that organizes the RTH provision. The arrangement in DLH has fields that have special tasks and functions related to green open space, namely the field of conversion and landscaping (KP). RTH management is one of the tasks and functions of the KP field that must be held. But besides that, the development of RTH is not all carried out by DLH, but there are other agencies such as the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office which are specifically related to the provision of RTH.

As a leading sector in the provision of RTH, DLH Probolinggo City has the responsibility to always coordinate with other relevant agencies, from preparing planning to supervision and evaluation in the provision of RTH. This form of consistency in coordination related to the public RTH provision policy consists of a working group with the PUPR Office. The field officers also intensively provide information about RTH in

maintaining the environment of the park area. Coordination is needed in the distribution of tasks so that there is no overlap in work. As explained in the interview with Mrs. Trayu Wijarnindya, S.P as DLH Correspondence and Landscaping staff, as follows:

*"The provision of RTH in Probolinggo City itself has two agencies that have responsibilities. In addition to DLH, there is PUPR. We often coordinate, especially for public affairs such as city parks that do require more attention. In addition, we also often hold meetings to do park construction or repair parks that have not been maintained." (Interview results dated January 19, 2024).*

The statement is also in line with what was conveyed by Mrs. Elza Dewi Kusumaning Ayu, S.T. as the First Expert Spatial Planner of the Probolinggo City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office regarding coordination between policy implementers, as follows:

*"The way we communicate and coordinate with DLH itself is done by lettering. We usually send a letter to the Head of DLH Office then if we need coordination we will usually hold a meeting." (Interview results on January 16, 2024).*

So based on the exposure of the results of field research excavated through primary and secondary data collection, it shows that DLH and the PUPR Office have coordinated quite well, in which in this case all forms of information related to the Probolinggo City RTH are distributed through correspondence and a meeting will also be held in discussing the needs of RTH. Communication can run well because each agency has its duties and responsibilities in providing RTH. Cooperation between agencies continues to be carried out until the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City has reached the targets set in the policy.

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

### **1. Economic Conditions**

In this regard, the availability of economic resources is needed for the successful implementation of policies. The results of this finding show that the condition of the regional budget in Probolinggo City is projected to experience a deficit. The draft budget for the 2023 fiscal year of Probolinggo City has decreased by around Rp. 136 billion. This figure is a fairly large number compared to 2021 which was only around Rp. 65 billion. To cover this, the Probolinggo City government used

the remaining APBD financing in the previous year commonly called SILPA. It is estimated that SILPA in 2022 will reach IDR 140 billion. Likewise, regional original revenue (PAD) is projected to decrease by around IRD 20 billion. Of course, the existence of a deficit APBD will affect the course of programs from RTH development, one of which is sourced from the APBD. As conveyed by Mr. Hari Setiyono Pujiarto, S.T., M.M. as Head of Spatial Planning and Defense of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Probolinggo City, as follows:

*"Our budget last year experienced problems with a considerable decline. This will affect the process of development and preservation of RTH in Probolinggo City." (Interview results on January 16, 2024).*

This is also in line with what was conveyed by Mrs. Suciati Ningsih, S, STP, M.M as Head of the Conversion and Landscaping Division of the Environmental Office regarding the condition of the Probolinggo City Regional Budget, as follows:

*"The preservation of the existing city parks in this city is actually the most budget-intensive. For now, our budget is experiencing a deficit, which will have an impact on our budget. Moreover, one of the funds for this RTH is sourced from our regional budget." (Interview results dated January 19, 2024).*

## 2. Social Conditions

Social conditions need to be considered in policy implementation because this is the target group of a public policy. One of the instruments of the social environment is the community, especially in this study are residents of Probolinggo City. The results of this finding show the condition of people who still do not understand the importance of the existence of RTH such as city parks. On the other hand, the government needs support from the community in fulfilling RTH to create sustainable environmental conditions. However, not all communities are able to compromise in participating in preserving the existing RTH. As happens, people often damage the plants in the park and cut down trees carelessly. This is by the statement of Mrs. Suciati Ningsih, S, STP, M.M as Head of the Conversion and Landscaping Division of the Environmental Agency, as follows:

*"Regarding the barriers of the external environment, especially our society, because of the condition of this increasing population, it is not balanced with the knowledge of our community about the importance of the existence of*

*RTH. Often, if I take a look at the condition of the garden here, there are only damaged plants, whether it is stepped on, or uprooted. Indeed, we realize that people care less about our environment." (Interview results dated January 19, 2024).*

This is also in line with what was conveyed by Mrs. Elza Dewi Kusumaning Ayu, S.T. as the First Expert Spatial Planner of the Probolinggo City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office regarding the condition of public awareness of Probolinggo City about RTH, as follows:

*"The condition of our community is arguably not mature enough to protect the environment. Usually when we do construction or revamping a garden that has begun to deteriorate, yes we can see the condition of plants that have died because they used to be stepped on." (Interview results dated January 16, 2019).*

### 3. Political Conditions

One of the elements of the political environment in this study is government agencies which in this case directly determine the existence of a regulation or policy. The results of this finding show that the Probolinggo City Government, both the Mayor and his staff, and the Probolinggo City DPRD fully support the provision of RTH within the ideal limit, which reaches 30% of the area. This form of support is evidenced by the ratification of the Policy in the form of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning the Probolinggo City Spatial Plan 2020-2040 which in Article 40 discusses the Green Open Space of Probolinggo City. This is in accordance with the statement of Mr. Hari Setiyono Pujiarto, S.T., M.M. as Head of Spatial Planning and Defense of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Probolinggo City, as follows:

*"Alhamdulillah, the city government and parliament fully support the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City to reach the ideal limit of 30%. Our government pays enough attention to environmental sustainability in this city. Even the DPRD itself has been directly involved in seeing parks in Probolinggo City." (Interview results on January 16, 2024).*

This is also supported by a statement given by Mrs. Elza Dewi Kusumaning Ayu, S.T. as the First Expert Spatial Planner of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Probolinggo City regarding the support of government agencies in the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City, as follows:

*"The Probolinggo government is serious about developing this RTH. We already have Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2020 concerning RTRW in which there is an article discussing the amount of RTH that must be available in this city." (Interview results on January 16, 2024).*

The results of the elaboration on the variables of economic, social, and political conditions, show that the current economic and social aspects are not enough to support the development of RTH, but on the opposite political aspect which shows support from government agencies.

### **Characteristics of Implementing Agencies/Agencies**

The characteristics of the implementing agent in question are bureaucratic structures that have Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the division of duties and responsibilities in implementing policies. The results of this finding show that in the process of implementing policies related to RTH Probolinggo City, there are two agencies as policy implementers. In carrying out its duties and roles in each service, there are SOPs that regulate this. This is quite helpful for DLH and the PUPR Office as policy implementers in coordinating. Meanwhile, the division of duties and responsibilities between policy implementers plays an important role in the policy implementation process. Each executor must have a clear division of duties and responsibilities. The division of tasks in the Environmental Office as the leading sector and the Probolinggo City Public Works and Spatial Planning Office as preparation of RTH development plans must be carried out clearly. This is by the statement of Mrs. Suciati Ningsih, S, STP, M.M as Head of the Conversion and Landscaping Division of the Environmental Agency, as follows:

*"The implementation of the RTH provision policy in Probolinggo City is carried out by DLH. Our responsibility as executors. We have the responsibility to carry out maintenance and supervision of RTH in Probolinggo City. In addition, we also have a responsibility in revitalizing parks that have begun to be unmaintained," (Interview results on January 19, 2024).*

Meanwhile, the PUPR office has the authority to make policy plans and programs from RTH development. As conveyed by Mr. Hari Setiyono Pujiarto, S.T., M.M. as Head of Spatial Planning and Defense regarding the authority of the PUPR service, as follows:

*"If the PUPR office is the policy provider, it becomes the policy provider through spatial plan regulations and detailed spatial planning plans. For DLH*

*later as the one who runs it. So for the field, such as maintenance and others, it is the task of DLH." (Interview results on January 16, 2024).*

So based on the exposure and research results excavated through the collection of primary data and secondary data as presented above, it is concluded that the authority and pattern of relationships established between agencies as implementers of RTH provision policies in Probolinggo City are clear. This can be seen from the development of duties and responsibilities carried out by the Environment Office and the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office so far there is no overlap in the roles of the two services.

### **Attitude of the Executors**

The attitude of implementers in the policy implementation process is often related to commitment, which refers to the willingness of implementers to implement policy provisions. The results of this finding show that the attitude of the implementors is no rejection regarding the standards and objectives of providing RTH in Probolinggo City. This can be seen from the running of the development and preservation program of Public RTH. DLH and the PUPR Office continue to strive to increase the availability of RTH in Probolinggo City as shown by the construction of public RTH, such as city parks. With the attitude of the implementors who continue to be committed to achieving the target of providing RTH in Probolinggo City, the standards and objectives that have been written in the policy will be realized. This is by the statement of Mrs. Trayu Wijarnindya, S.P as staff of the Conversion and Landscaping Sector, as follows:

*"By the policies set by the government, we are aware of the responsibility given in providing RTH. Our duty as executors of the policy, as much as possible we continue to carry out these duties. Ibu (Head of KP) also continues to monitor us in carrying out our duties such as the preservation of parks." (Interview results dated January 19, 2024).*

This is supported by a statement given by Mr. Hari Setiyono Pujiarto, S.T., M.M. as Head of Spatial Planning and Defense regarding the authority of the PUPR service regarding the attitude of the implementers, as follows:

*"The policy from the center that discusses the provision of RTH is indeed our reference in designing the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City to meet the minimum limit of 30% of the total area. The task of PUPR which is a policy provider must think about the long term in RTH development by utilizing our diminishing land." (Interview results on January 16, 2024).*

The statement is also in line with what was conveyed by Mrs. Elza Dewi Kusumaning Ayu, S.T. as the First Expert Spatial Planner of the Public Works and Spatial Planning Office of Probolinggo City regarding the attitude of the implementers, as follows:

*"Yes, we understand very well that for the provision of RTH at least 30% of the area, the Probolinggo City government has also provided a policy regarding this. DLH, which is the main implementer of this policy, also seeks to understand very well what has been designed for the development of RTH." (Interview results dated January 19, 2024).*

So based on the exposure and research results excavated through the collection of primary data and secondary data as presented above, it was concluded that the attitude of the implementers of the two agencies, namely DLH and PUPR showed a good response in the absence of rejection. Although in carrying out some of its duties such as supervision that is not carried out at all RTH points due to lack of human resources. The City Government and the Implementing Office also continue to be consistent in the development of RTH which has been designed in Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020. This shows a good way to realize the fulfillment of RTH, which is 30% of the area of Probolinggo City.

## **Conclusion**

Thus, the implementation of regional spatial plan policies in the provision of RTH in Probolinggo City has not been optimally implemented as a whole. This is because the focus of standards and goals still has not reached the targets that have been designed in the 2019-2024 RPJMD of Probolinggo City. In addition, the focus on resources, both human resources and budget, still needs additions. Then on the focus of economic and social conditions, there also needs to be government attention because the people of Probolinggo City still do not care about the environment.

## **Suggestion**

Based on the results of the discussion and conclusions above, the researcher provides several suggestions, namely conducting a review regarding the addition of Human Resources (HR) in the Conservation and Parks (KP) Sector of the Environmental Agency; Conducting a review regarding the special budget for maintenance of public



green open spaces, especially city parks; and Socializing the community to participate in the environmental maintenance process in Probolinggo City. In this research, the author has limitations regarding detailed budget allocation so that further research can focus on evaluating funding for the development of green open spaces in Probolinggo City.

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