

IMPLEMENTATION OF GREEN OPEN SPACE POLICY IN THE URBAN AREA OF MALINAU

Cainie^{1*}, Riswanda^{2**}, Lia Kian^{3***}

¹Universitas Terbuka, ²Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, ³Institut Perbanas Jakarta

*mageh.cainie@gmail.com, **riswanda@untirta.ac.id, ***lia.kian@perbanas.id

ABSTRACT

Malinau Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2021 Concerning Detailed Spatial Planning (RDTR) for Urban Areas of Malinau Regency Year 2021-2041 is a guideline for implementing development programs and policies in the Malinau urban area which covers several villages within the administrative area of Malinau Kota District, North Malinau District, and West Malinau District. To prove suitability and find out the factors that determine the implementation of green open space policies in the Malinau urban area based on the provisions in Article 25 regarding the city's green open space zone, it is necessary to conduct research on policy implementation using the variables proposed by George C. Edward III which includes communication, resources, commitment, and bureaucratic structure. Based on the research that has been conducted, it is evident that the implementation of the green open space policy in the Malinau urban area is not in accordance with the Regent's Regulation Number 6 of 2021 concerning Detailed Spatial Plans for the Malinau Urban Area 2021-2041. In addition, it is also known that communication is a determining factor in demonstrating the success of synergy between institutions to implement green open space policies in the Malinau urban area. So it needs to be optimized so that the policy can be implemented properly.

Keywords: *detailed spatial plan, policy implementation, green open space*

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INTRODUCTION

Malinau Regency is one of the fourteen autonomous regions in the administrative area of the East Kalimantan provincial government which has been split from the administrative area of Bulungan Regency with a stipulation based on Law (UU) of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of Malinau Regency. Administratively, currently, Malinau Regency is one of the 5 (five) regencies/cities that are part of the Province of North Kalimantan.

As one of the new autonomous regions, Malinau Regency continues to experience good development in terms of population, infrastructure, economy, education, health, and social impact on government services and the environment (Setyati & Utomo, 2015). In order for development to proceed in a sustainable manner, the government must compile regional development plans and regional development plans into a planning document which is the content of government policies contained in the regional spatial planning document based on Government Regulation (PP) Number 21 of 2021 concerning Implementation of Spatial Planning Room (Mahaguna, 2017).

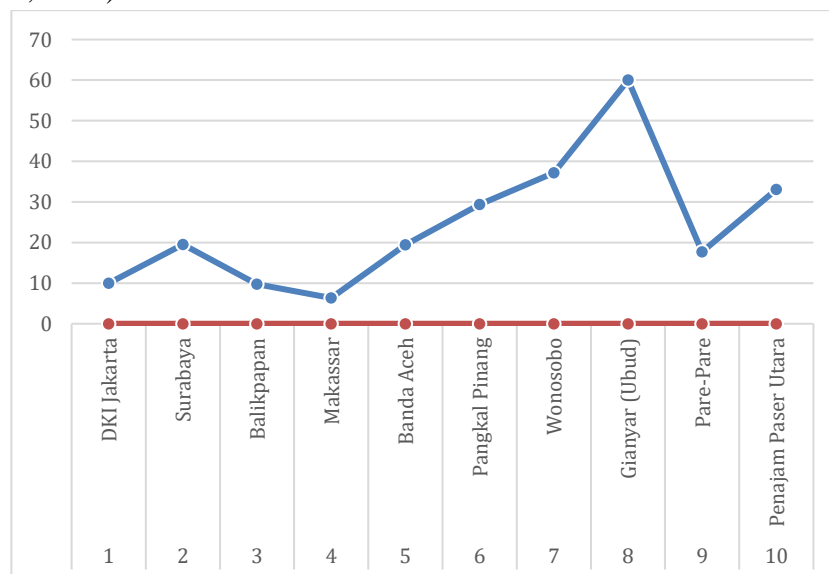
The policy regarding spatial planning for Malinau Regency has been established through regional regulation (Perda) number 11 of 2012 concerning the spatial planning plan (RTRW) for Malinau Regency for 2012-2032. The policy is an elaboration of Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning and Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Plans as an effort to direct regional development by utilizing space in an

efficient, effective, harmonious, balanced, and sustainable manner. to improve public welfare and defense and security (Dwita, 2017).

Determination of the Malinau urban area as a strategic area to encourage equitable development, economic growth, and environmental preservation based on the District Head's Decree (SK) Number: 650/K.242/2017 (Dania, 2023). The designation of urban areas is a strategy for developing activity centers and settlements that are environmentally sound by carrying out the construction of facilities and infrastructure to strengthen the function of regional activity centers as stipulated in Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2021 concerning Detailed Spatial Plans (RDTR) for urban areas of Malinau Regency in 2010. 2021-2041 (Marwiyah et al., 2022).

Green open space (RTH) is one of the zones included in the protected area in the RDTR spatial pattern plan for the urban area of Malinau Regency which consists of public green open space and private green open space (Aryaguna et al., 2022). Public green open space (RTH) with a proportion of 20% generally consists of city parks, public cemeteries, and green belts along roads, rivers, and beaches. While private green open space (RTH) with a proportion of 10% includes gardens or yards of houses/buildings owned by the community/private which are planted with plants (Hasddin et al., 2022).

Based on P2KH roadmap data (2015) quoted from technical material related to guidelines for the provision and use of green open space towards quality Indonesian green open spaces submitted in public consultation activities on the draft regulation of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the Land Agency regarding guidelines for the provision and use of green open spaces, It is known that out of ten Indonesian urban areas that were used as samples for the availability of green open space, only 3 (three) urban areas met the 30% (thirty percent) proportion of green open space provision as shown in the following graph (Endangsih et al., 2022).



Based on data obtained from <https://sipsn.menlhk.go.id/sipsn/public/rth> it is known that the availability of green open space in the administrative area of North Kalimantan Province is as follows:

Table 1. Green Open Space in the Administrative Area of North Kalimantan

Year	Administrative area	Green Open Space (km²)	Green Open Space (%)
2022	Kab. Bulungan	-	-
2022	Kab. Nunukan	3,327.84651	23,36
2022	Kab. Tana Tidung	0,0006	0,00
2021	Kab. Bulungan	-	-
2021	Kab. Nunukan	3,304.12675	23,19
2021	Kab. Tana Tidung	0,0006	0,00
2020	Kab. Bulungan	-	-
2020	Kab. Nunukan	4,880.59575	34,26
2020	Kab. Tana Tidung	-	-
2020	Kota Tarakan	98,60666	39,32
2019	Kab. Nunukan	4,880.12125	34,25
2019	Kota Tarakan	2,17747	0,33

Based on Regent Regulation Number 6 of 2021 Article 25, the green open space (RTH) for the city of Malinau includes the city park sub-zone (RTH-2) and the cemetery sub-zone (RTH-7). Provision of green open space in accordance with these provisions is a challenge and the problem is influenced by many factors, namely the area degradation or conversion of green open space areas into built-up areas, an increase in population and the number of motorized vehicles, and the absence of written legality regarding the existence of green open spaces (Zhang et al., 2021).

This research was conducted by analyzing the suitability of policy implementation and analyzing the factors that determine the implementation of the policy. So that through this research it can become a source of information for all related parties, especially the regional government of Malinau Regency in evaluating and formulating policies regarding green open spaces in urban areas.

METHOD

Research on the implementation of green open space policies in the urban area of Malinau was carried out to analyze how the linkages or connections (synchronization) of policy formulation are good from the legal aspect which is the reference or basis for establishing policies regarding green open spaces with the content of the policies arranged in Malinau Regent Regulation Number: 6 of 2021 concerning the Detailed Spatial Planning for the Urban Malinau Area (RDTR KP) for 2021-2041, especially regarding green open spaces contained in article 25. In addition, this research was also conducted to analyze what factors determine the success of implementing policies based on the views of George C. Edwards III with the main issues that must be considered, namely communication, resources, commitment (disposition or attitude), and bureaucratic structure (Liestyodono Bawono Irianto, 2017).

The research method used is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach that aims to describe the suitability of the implementation or application of policies regarding green open spaces (RTH) in urban areas of Malinau Regency (Hamdi & Ismaryati, 2014). While the

qualitative approach is carried out to reveal social reality as a whole, intact and complete as a unified reality through observation techniques, interviews, and documentation studies in order to obtain an academic and scientific explanation of the problems studied (Ali, 1997).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of the Research Object

Administrative Region of Malinau Regency

The formation of Malinau Regency as a new autonomous region based on Law 47/1999 which consists of the Mentarang District, Malinau District, Pujungan District, Kayan Hilir District, and Kayan Hulu District. After the expansion of the newly autonomous region of North Kalimantan Province based on Law Number 20 of 2012, the administrative area of Malinau Regency became one of the areas within the Province of North Kalimantan.

Based on the Regional Regulation (perda) of Malinau Regency Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Spatial Plan for Malinau Regency 2012-2032, Malinau Regency has an area of $\pm 39,766.33$ KM² or 3,976,632.67 Ha and is geographically located at position 114°03'22" - 116°05'55"E and 1°02'13" - 1°40'55" N with 12 (twelve) sub-districts that were divided in 2006 and 109 villages according to the Decree (SK) of the Regent Number 146.1/K.376/2010 dated 17 May 2010. At this time the Regency Area Malinau continues to experience development both in terms of population, regional development, and infrastructure development according to the needs of the people in the area. The total number of sub-districts in Malinau Regency in 2022 is 15 sub-districts and 109 villages with a population of $\pm 81,243$ people.

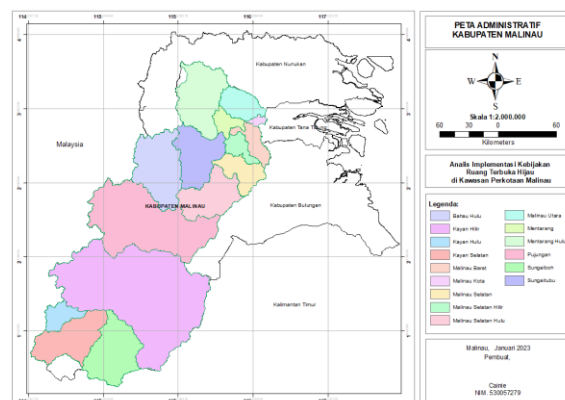


Figure 1. Administrative Map of Malinau District

Source: Geospatial Analysis, 2022

Urban Areas in Malinau District

Urban areas in Malinau Regency are district strategic areas for economic interests based on the 2012-2032 RTRW of Malinau Regency. Determination of the delineation of strategic areas in urban areas of Malinau Regency through Decree (SK) of the Regent of Malinau Number: 650/K.242/2017 dated 15 August 2017 with a total area of $\pm 6,990$ Ha which functions as the center of government, urban settlements, education, health, services, trade, transportation, and minapolitan (Widianingsih et al., 2019).

The urban area which covers three sub-districts and sixteen village areas is located in the Malinau Kota District area with an area of 2,361.74 Ha, North Malinau District with an area of 3,280.98 Ha, and West Malinau District with an area of 1,347.77 Ha which consists of parts of the Village area. Tanjung Lapang and Kuala Lapang Village.

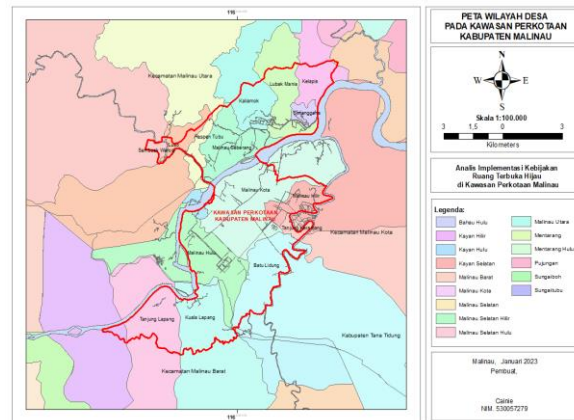


Figure 2. Map of Villages within Urban Areas
Source: Geospatial Analysis, 2022

Synchronization of Spatial Planning Policies in the Malinau Regency Area

Based on Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, it is known that spatial planning is a system of spatial planning processes, spatial utilization, and control of spatial use. Spatial planning is a process for determining the spatial structure and spatial pattern which includes the preparation and determination of spatial plans to produce a general spatial plan consisting of the National RTRW, Provincial RTRW, and Regency/City RTRW (Sugiyanto & Sitohang, 2017). Meanwhile, detailed spatial plans include RTR for islands/archipelago and national strategic areas, RTR for provincial strategic areas, and RDTR for districts/cities and RTR for district/city strategic areas which are prepared as tools for operationalizing the general spatial plan which serve as the basis for the preparation of zoning regulations (Fakhri Mashar, 2021).

National Spatial Plan

Government Regulation (PP) Number 26 of 2008 concerning National Spatial Plans is a stipulation stipulated to carry out the mandate of Law 26/2007 concerning Spatial Planning, especially in article 20. The contents of the policies contained in the national spatial plan (RTRWN) are policy directions and strategies for spatial utilization of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which includes land space, airspace and sea space, including the earth as a unified territory where living things can carry out activities and maintain survival through policies and strategies that have been determined to be translated into a spatial plan spatial planning (RTRW) for Provinces and Regencies/Cities while still referring to Law 26/2007 Regarding Spatial Planning paragraph 3 of article 22-24 and paragraph 4 of article 25-27 (Forasidah, 2021).

Spatial Plan for Malinau Regency

The preparation of the Malinau Regency spatial planning document (RTRW) was carried out based on Law 26/2007 concerning Spatial Planning, specifically in paragraph 4 of article 25, article 26 and article 27 as mentioned above. The spatial layout plan (RTRW) for Malinau Regency has been stipulated through Regional Regulation (Perda) for Malinau Regency Number: 11 of 2012 concerning the Malinau Regency Spatial Plan for 2012-2032 dated 05 November 2012. The RTRW for Malinau Regency was prepared as an instrument for operationalizing the plan general spatial planning, as stipulated in the Regional Regulation of Malinau Regency Number 11 of 2012 specifically refers to Article 35 paragraphs (1) and (2).

The aim of spatial planning for the Malinau Regency area is to realize a prosperous and independent Malinau community by building Malinau that is safe, comfortable, productive, advanced, synergistic and competitive and sustainable through the use of spatial functions and potential natural resources in an integrated, harmonious and sustainable manner based on agriculture and plantations through local government policies.

Detailed Spatial Planning for Urban Areas of Malinau Regency

Regent Regulation Number: 6 of 2021 dated 27 April 2021 concerning the detailed spatial planning (RDTR) for the urban area of Malinau Regency for 2021 - 2041 to be determined with reference to the National RTRW, Island/Archipelago RTRW, National Strategic Area Spatial Plan, Provincial RTRW, and Spatial Planning for Provincial Strategic Areas through the determination of spatial patterns and spatial structures, especially in parts of the planning area that are part of the regency and/or strategic areas that need to be prepared with detailed spatial plans in accordance with the directions set out in the RTRW of Malinau Regency through Perda NO. 11 of 2012.

The planning area for the Malinau urban area is based on functional aspects with an area of approximately 6,990.49 Ha. The spatial structure plan in the policy regarding detailed spatial planning for the Malinau urban area, namely the service center development plan. transportation network. energy/power network. telecommunication network. drinking water network. drainage network. waste water management, and other infrastructure network plans. While the spatial pattern plan consists of allotment of space for the protection function and the cultivation function. Based on this explanation, it is known that green open space is part of a protected zone in the spatial structure of the detailed spatial plan for the urban area of Malinau Regency. In accordance with article (25) it is known that the green open space zone consists of a city park subzone (RTH-2) and a cemetery subzone (RTH-7).

Green Open Space Policy in Malinau Urban Area

Green Open Space Planning

Green Open Space (RTH) is a spatial component that has measurable achievement indicators in the spatial plan. Fulfilling the need for green open space requires measurable and mature planning, so that the provision and utilization of green open space can be carried out optimally. Planning in the provision of green open space consists of six stages of the process, as shown in the chart below

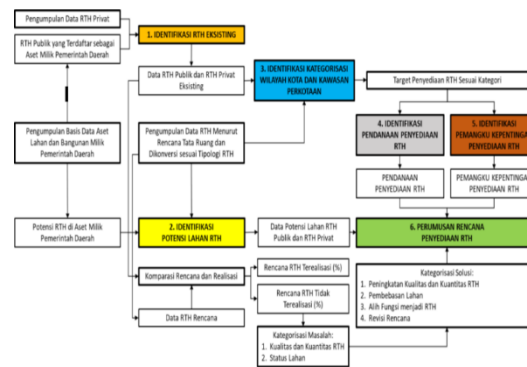


Figure 3. Green Open Space Planning Scheme

Source: Permen ATR/BPN No.14/ 2022

Directions for Provision of Urban Green Open Spaces

Based on the regulation of the Minister of Public Works (Permen PU) number: 05/PRT/M/2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas, explains the directions for providing green open spaces in urban areas, namely those that include city parks and cemeteries. Utilization of green open space in city parks as a support in carrying out various social activities related to public interests in a city or part of a city area. While green open space in the form or type of a cemetery is a green open space that is provided in the burial area with the main function of being a place for burial, ecological function as a water catchment area, a place for vegetation types to grow, forming a microclimate and as a place for the development of various ecosystems.

Implementation of Malinau Urban Green Open Space Policy

Provisions regarding green open spaces in urban spatial planning refer to Law 26/2007 Article 28 and Article 29. Meanwhile provisions regarding green open spaces in Regional Regulation 11/2012 are contained in Article 21 point (c) and Article 54 paragraph (4) point (c) which is further stipulated in the contents of Perbup 6/2021 with the following conditions: Article 22...

The spatial pattern plan consists of:

- a. protected zone; And
- b. cultivation zone.

Article 23...

The protected zone as referred to in Article 22 letter a, consists of:

- a. riparian zone (SS);
- b. city green open space (RTH) zone; And
- c. water catchment zone (RA).

Article 25...

(1) City green open space zone as referred to in article 23 letter b, includes:

- a. city park subzone (RTH-2); And
- b. burial subzone (RTH-7)

Regarding the verification regarding the implementation of the green open space policy from a legal aspect and its application in the field, it must be carried out by taking into account the provisions of the laws and regulations which are the reference or basis in the process of formulating, stipulating and implementing the policy. So that in terms of legitimacy, the policy

regarding green open spaces has fulfilled the conditions to be implemented through policies that will be enforced through Regional Regulations, Regent Regulations and other provisions. The percentage of protected area area to Malinau urban area is as follows:

Table 2. Percentage of Area of Protected Areas in Urban Areas

Zone	Area (Ha)	(%)
Local Protection	929,71	13,30%
Protection of Subordinate Areas	562,70	8,05%
Green Open Space	99,04	1,42%
Total	1591,45	22,77%

Source: Perbup 6/2021

The green open space zone as presented in the table above consists of a city park subzone (RTH-2) and a cemetery subzone (RTH-7) with the provisions contained in Perbup 6/2021 article (25) paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) who explained that:

Article 25...

- (1) The RTH-2 zone as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a has an area of 81.50 Ha, located in Block A.1, Block A.4, Block A.5, Block A.7, Block C.2, Block D.1, Block E.1, Block E.3, Block F.1, Block F.2, Block G.1, Block G.2 and Block G.3; And
- (2) The RTH-7 zone as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b has an area of 8.53 Ha, located in Block A.2, Block A.6, Block A.7, Block B.1, Block G.1 and Block G.2;

Based on this explanation, if the percentage of area in green open space is projected with the total area of Malinau urban area, it is known that the area of green open space in Malinau urban area is 90.03 Ha with a percentage of 1.29%. The difference in numbers in these areas is generally due to the process of spatial delineation and the transition or conversion of green open space zones to other zones. Given that the provisions of Law 26/2007 article 29 paragraph (2) which states that "the proportion of green open space in city areas is at least 30 (thirty) percent of the city area", it can be seen that the availability of green open space in the Malinau urban area have not complied with these conditions. So that it is necessary to pay attention to the government to fulfill the provisions mandated by the law through optimizing or developing green open space areas in urban areas.

An increase in the percentage of green open space provision can be carried out using the Indonesian Blue Green Index (IHBI) method based on applicable regulations, particularly in the Ministerial Regulation of ATR/BPN No. 14/2022 Concerning Provision and Utilization of Green Open Spaces which states that in an effort to fulfill 20% of public green open space, it is necessary to group green open space typologies based on articles 4 and 5 which classify green open space areas/zones which include urban jungles, city parks, parks districts, village parks, community pillar parks, neighborhood parks, cemeteries and green belts. Other areas/zones that function as green open space such as areas/zones that provide protection for subordinate areas, local protection, conservation, customary forest, geological protection, cultural heritage, mangroves, production forest, community plantations, and agricultural areas/zones.

Meanwhile, space objects that function as green open spaces consist of space objects in buildings, space objects on plots and blue open spaces (RTB) in the form of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, ponds, lakes, springs, swamps, biopores, infiltration wells, bioswale, green gardens or rainwater. gardens, retention and detention ponds, artificial swamps and other RTB that meet the criteria. In addition, the strategy for fulfilling the provisions on the percentage of green open space can also be carried out through breakthroughs such as through the utilization of Non-Green Open Spaces (RTNH) in the form of hardened land using environmentally friendly materials or certain surface conditions that can be planted with plants.

Determinants of the Implementation of Green Open Space Policy in the Malinau Urban Area

According to George C. Edward III, the main problem of public administration is the lack of attention to the issue of policy implementation (Nugroho 2009). A policy without effective implementation will not produce a decision that will work well. In order for policy implementation to be effective, George C. Edward III (in Nugroho 2009) suggests four main issues that must be considered in the process of implementing public policies, namely communication, resources, commitment (disposition or attitude), and bureaucratic structure. (bureaucratic structure).

In an effort to find out the factors that determine the implementation of policies regarding green open spaces in the urban area of Malinau based on the four main issues presented by George C. Edward III above, it is necessary to carry out scientific studies which include documentation studies, observations and interviews as techniques. collecting data in research on the implementation of green open space policies in the Malinau urban area. Based on the research process using data collection techniques that have been carried out, it is known that the factors that determine the policy implementation process carried out by the Malinau Regency government through regional apparatus organizations are as follows:

Communication

Communication or coordination between all parties involved in policy implementation is one of the determining factors for the success of policy implementation so that it can be carried out properly or not. To study this matter, a process of observation and interviews was carried out in the field with several sources from relevant stakeholders, such as the Office of Public Works, Spatial Planning, Housing and Residential Areas, the Regional Development Planning and Development Research Agency, the District Government, and landscaping officers. cemeteries as implementing policies in the field.

Based on the information or information submitted by various informants through the interview activities above, it can be concluded that communication or coordination between policy actors regarding the implementation of green open space policies based on article 25 of Perbup 6/2021 concerning detailed spatial planning plans has not been communicated optimally by policymakers to policy implementers, in this case from the head of the Spatial Planning Sector to all stakeholders including field officers. So that in its implementation in the field, policies regarding green open spaces have not received an optimal response from policy implementers to be implemented.

The lack of optimal communication or coordination between policy actors has caused the policy regarding green open spaces based on the provisions contained in Perbup 6/2021 cannot

be implemented properly in accordance with its objectives, namely to create an urban area of Malinau that is environmentally friendly, technologically friendly, socially friendly and sustainable towards a prosperous society.

Resources

Human resources are one of the factors that determine organizational performance because humans are the main factor that determines the success or failure of an organization in realizing organizational goals. The success of an organization needs to be supported by adequate personnel resources both in quantity and quality. George C. Edward III in Subarsono (2011:90-92) argues that one of the variables that influence policy implementation is resources, even though the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, but if the implementor lacks the resources to implement, then implementation will not work effective.

The human resources of an organization are very important where human resources are driving actors for other resources. So that the writer can find out human resources related to the implementation of green open space policies in urban areas of Malinau Regency, the writer conducted interviews, so that it is known that the number of gardening and food workers is 80 people which include slashing officers, sweeping officers, park maintenance officers, officers nurseries, pruning officers, watering officers, driver officers, cleaning officers, and canal maintenance officers.

Based on these data, it is known that each type of work carried out covers three to four sub-districts which are administratively far and quite broad. So that in carrying out tasks in the field, officers experience obstacles due to the limited number of officers and the long distance. In order to optimize the resource factor as a determinant of the successful implementation of a policy, it is necessary to make efforts that can make a significant contribution to increasing the quality and quantity of resources through increasing the number of workers and providing training to improve the work capabilities of field officers.

Commitment

The proportion of providing green open space in urban areas is at least 30% with a percentage of 20% public green open space and 10% private green open space. These provisions are determined to ensure the balance of ecosystems in urban areas, so as to minimize potential problems related to the environment.

Based on documentation studies and interviews conducted, it is known that in general the Landscaping and Cemeteries Sector as the executor of the green open space policy does not fully have an optimal commitment in managing green open spaces. This is due to the absence of legality for the existence of green open spaces and the absence of planning for the management of city parks and cemeteries through a well-planned landscaping and cemetery master plan, as an elaboration of the policy regarding green open spaces contained in article 25 of Perbup 6/2021 so that in its development it will experience obstacles to the implementation of the policy.

Bureaucratic Structure

George C. Edwards III stressed how organizational structure also needs to be taken into account if a policy implementation is to be successful. According to George C. Edward III in

Subarsono (2005:91), bureaucratic structure provides a very significant influence in implementing policies. The structure of the bureaucracy is related to the suitability of the bureaucratic organization that implements public policy. Likewise in implementing policies regarding green open spaces in the urban area of Malinau, a clear organizational structure is needed so that it can become one of the factors that support the implementation of a policy properly.

The Parks and Funerals Sector and the Regional Development Sector are one of the fields whose duties and functions are as a formulator and at the same time implementor of every policy regarding the management of landscaping and cemeteries, including the green open space policy. However, in the process of drafting, stipulating, and implementing policies regarding green open spaces in the Malinau urban area, as contained in the Perbup 6/2021.

Based on the interviews conducted, it is known that the Parks and Funerals Sector functions more as a technical implementer of policies that have been structured because this is directly related to the main tasks and functions of the field, so it should be directly involved in all stages of the process from planning to policy implementation. This needs to be done, so that the process of implementing the policies that have been set can be achieved properly. So based on this explanation it is known that in the process of formulating to determining policies, not all interested parties are directly involved in accordance with the duties and functions of their respective fields.

The results of the research in the form of the information presented above regarding the factors that determine the successful implementation of a public policy are information obtained through data collection techniques through interviews which aim to obtain information related to the implementation of green open space policies based on Perbup 6/2021 article 25 consisting of city parks (RTH-2) and Cemeteries (RTH-7) which are determined by four issues put forward by George C. Edward III which include communication, resources, commitment, and bureaucratic structure. The following is a mind map regarding the implementation of green open space policies in the Malinau urban area as shown in the image below.

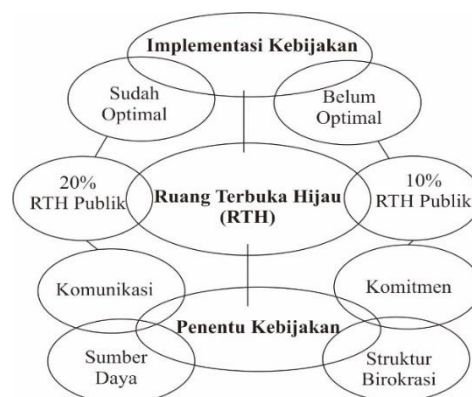


Figure 4. Mind Mapping Green Open Space Policy in Malinau Urban Area

Source: Author, 2023

Based on the research process that has been carried out, it is known that of the four issues that determine the implementation of the policy; The communication factor is the main factor that gives a very significant influence in determining the successful implementation of a policy in the field. As part of the provisions in Perbup No. 6/2021, policies regarding green open

spaces need to be communicated to all relevant parties through face-to-face socialization or using other information media so that information regarding these policies can be received clearly so that they can be implemented properly. However, based on collecting information through interviews that have been conducted, it is known that most of the informants interviewed did not know about the policy, especially the implementers in the field consisting of park and cemetery officers who work in urban parks and cemeteries. So that this becomes one of the obstacles in determining the optimization of the implementation of green open space policies in the Malinau urban area.

Other factors that determine the optimization of policy implementation are resources, commitment, and bureaucratic structure. However, it is known that the factors of resources, commitment, and bureaucratic structure do not have a very significant effect. Resource factors can be adjusted to the needs of the implementation of green open space policies through increasing the work skills of field officers and also increasing in terms of quantity to meet the needs in the technical implementation of activities in the field. Meanwhile, the commitment factor and bureaucratic structure are closely related to local government policies based on the vision and mission that will be described in the programs and activities that will be carried out.

CONCLUSION

From the research process regarding the implementation of green open space policies in the Malinau urban area. The implementation of the green open space policy in the Malinau urban area has proven to be not in accordance with the Regent's Regulation Number 6 of 2021 concerning the Detailed Spatial Planning for the Malinau Urban Area for 2021-2041. The more inconsistent the implementation of the green open space policy, the more it will show that the policy deviates from existing regulations. It is known that communication is a determining factor in demonstrating the success of synergy between agencies to implement green open space policies in the Malinau urban area. The better the communication that is done, then the policy will be implemented optimally in accordance with existing policies and regulations.

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