

Effect of Inadequate Availability of Facilities Infrastructure and Finance on the Implementation of Green Open Space Policy

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the results of the evaluation of green open space policies in Makassar City that have been implemented. Based on the criteria of personnel, adequate institutional and regulatory resources, only the criteria for facilities and infrastructure, as well as finances are still inadequate in its implementation. This research is a type of qualitative research that is descriptive and aims to determine the results of the evaluation of green open space policies in Makassar City. The evaluation of the Green Open Space Policy related to the South Sulawesi Provincial Regulation Number 9 of 2009 concerning the 2009-2029 Green Open Space Plan, has been carried out adequately on three of the five criteria. The implementation of the green open space plan is still in the process and continues to make efforts to increase the availability of green open space in South Sulawesi Province. In 2021 this will still be in the range of 7-11% if plus green open areas in all areas including existing alleys, and that is in accordance with existing regulations where green open spaces must have a 30% share by 2029.

Keywords: *Evaluation, Policy, Implementation, Green Open Space*

1. INTRODUCTION

The decline in the quality of public open spaces in urban areas, especially the increasingly limited green open spaces, has resulted in a decline in the quality of the urban environment such as frequent flooding in urban areas, high air pollution, and increasing social vulnerability (criminality and social crisis), decreasing community productivity due to stressed because of the limited public space that is open to green to unwind and carry out social interactions [1].

In other words, the existence of green open space is expected to control and maintain the integrity and quality of the environment, because green open space has great goals and benefits for balance, continuity, health, sustainability, and improving the quality of the environment itself [2][3].

Green open space in the development environment that takes place continuously, creates various effects and impacts on the balance of the universe. Green open space is basically an inseparable part of urban spatial planning which functions as a green area of city parks and as the lungs of the city. Green open space serves to maintain environmental balance in each city. Green open

space in every city should be available at least 30% of the city area [4][5][6]. This statement is in accordance with Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning as stated in Article 29 paragraphs 1 to 3, namely that urban planning provides open space of at least 30% of the city's area. Green open space in urban areas consists of green open space for the public and green open space for private. Where the proportion of public space is 20% and private space is 10%. The provisions in the legislation above are a minimum measure to maintain environmental balance, which is able to ensure the circulation of the city's lungs, absorbent pollutants, and the aesthetics of the city. The existence of green open space has also been regulated and stipulated in Makassar City Mayor Regulation No. 69 of 2016 concerning permits for the use, arrangement, and management of green open spaces in Makassar City.

Makassar City is one of the cities that is actively developing in all fields to support community activities. This includes urban planning. But unfortunately, infrastructure development is not in line with the amount of green open space provided. Infrastructure development is very influential on various environmental problems, especially green open space

which is increasingly limited. Makassar City, which is one of the cities with a fairly dense population, as well as the high rate of development that continues to increase and provide problems with increasingly narrow green open space. The existence of green open space in Makassar City has not been adequate because it has never reached 10% of the 30% target that has been set. For the percentage of green open space in Makassar City itself, the highest in the last 5 years was at 7.96% in 2018 and the percentage continues to fall until 2020.

Guarantees for clean air cannot be guaranteed 100% anymore because there is so much vehicle pollution and the rise of industrial areas in Makassar City which has an impact on the global climate which is starting to become unbalanced, the cleanliness of the city environment is not maintained with the fact that garbage is scattered on the roads. the city that affects the discomfort in the view and creates a slum environment, the occurrence of flooding, and the reduced availability of clean water for the community and air pollution, all of which have an impact on environmental imbalances.

The problem of green open space occurs because of the need for space to accommodate residents and their activities, so that the green space tends to experience land use conversion into a built area which is carried out without paying attention to the existence of the surrounding environment. Based on the results of interviews that have been carried out, the implementation of green open space regulations in Makassar City is aimed at ensuring that all activities carried out by related agencies or institutions such as the Spatial Planning Service and the Environment Agency can run smoothly, and be controlled, as well as to further encourage community participation in managing and increasing the availability of green open space in Makassar City.

In an ordinary policy there are supporting regulations so that they can be operationalized more applicable, such as implementation instructions or technical instructions, but in implementing the green open space policy in Makassar City, there are not yet complete implementation instructions or technical instructions that can be operationalized and are more applicable. In addition, obstacles in implementing policy regulations that are commonly encountered are related to budget issues. Constraints in terms of budget do not escape the implementation of a policy issued by the government, which has not yet been implemented.

2. METHOD

The research method used in this research is descriptive type with a qualitative approach. a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people from the results of interviews, and behaviors that can be observed in observation [7]. Qualitative descriptive research is

research that aims to describe and describe events and phenomena that occur in the field and present data in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding the facts or phenomena that occur in the field.

Also suggests that with interviews, researchers will know more in-depth things about participants in interpreting situations and phenomena that occur, this cannot be found through observation [8][9].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The development of Makassar City in the field of spatial planning is carried out by the Makassar City Spatial Planning Service, which was previously known as the Makassar City Spatial Planning and Building Service, which aims to organize Makassar City for the better. Located at the joint office of Makassar City, Jln. Urip Sumiharjo No.8, North Karuwisi, Makassar, Maccini, Kec. Makassar, Makassar City. With a vision, to make Makassar City a world city by realizing the integrity of the arrangement of castings and buildings that are environmentally sound and conducive to various global activities.

The picture above explains the percentage of Makassar City's green open space from 2016 to 2020, never exceeding the 10% percentage of 30% stipulated in the regulations. It can also be seen that the percentage of green open space in the last three years has decreased every year until 2020. Furthermore, the five criteria put forward by Agustinus which became the basis for the research are shown in the following table:

Table 1. Recapitulation of 5 Policy Evaluation Criteria

Criteria Policy Evaluation Criteria	Criteria	
	Adequate	Not Adequate
Apparatus Resources		✓
Institutions	✓	
Facilities and Infrastructure		✓
Financial		✓
Regulations	✓	

Based on the recapitulation table of the five policy evaluation criteria, it can be concluded that the implementation of the green open space policy in Makassar City has been implemented well. It can be seen from the five criteria that there are three criteria that are well implemented, namely: apparatus resources, institutions, and regulations. However, there are two criteria that are not implemented properly, namely: facilities and infrastructure, and finances are still being implemented. Based on the results of observations, it can be seen from several green open spaces in city parks whose facilities and infrastructure are still fairly inadequate according to needs, and are poorly maintained. In addition, for financial criteria, as stated by the informant, that there are still financial or budget

constraints, especially with land problems, in general, people are less supportive of releasing land for public spaces into green open spaces [10][11][12].

Evaluation of green open space policies is an activity to assess the success and failure of green open space policies, as well as see how far the policies related to green open spaces made by the government have been able to solve the problems of green open spaces in urban areas, especially in Makassar City. The results of research related to green open spaces in Makassar City were obtained from interviews and direct service of green open spaces in city parks in Makassar City in order to find out how the results of the evaluation of green open space policies in Makassar City were based on the policy evaluation criteria proposed by Leo Agustino who Among them are apparatus resources (SDA), institutions, facilities and infrastructure, finance, and regulations.

3.1 Apparatus Resources

Efforts or strategic steps given by apparatus resources both at the Spatial Planning Service and the Environment Service are quite good, it can be seen from the efforts given such as planning related to green open spaces, planting trees, and issuing various regulations and rules to support the implementation, management, and availability of green open space in Makassar City.

According to Leo Agustino, a policy evaluation must include five criteria, and the first criterion is apparatus resources. The success of a policy implementation which is then evaluated for its results is largely determined by the resources of the apparatus. The extent to which the apparatus understands and understands what they have to do, what they have to do, and so on. If the apparatus does not understand and understand their duties and functions in carrying out a task, it can be ascertained that the evaluation results will not produce positive results.

Apparatus resources in implementing the green open space policy in Makassar City are in accordance with the provisions of the policy evaluation criteria because the apparatus both at the Spatial Planning Service and the Environmental Service have understood and understood what they have to do, what they have to do in managing and implementing green open space policy in Makassar City.

3.2 Institutional

Institutions are very influential in the implementation and evaluation of a policy in this context, smooth coordination, flexible discretion, systems within the organization, and inter-institutional synergy are indications of a positive evaluation direction.

According to Acemoglu & Robinson (2012), the success of a country to develop and progress is not due to the ownership of rich natural resources, technological sophistication, a supportive climate, or others, but rather due to institutional management by political elites (or this by decision makers). Their argument shows that institutional synergy in the success of a policy is the key to the success of a policy [13][14].

Based on the results of the research, institutions in this case the synergy and coordination that exist between agencies or institutions in the implementation of green open space policies in Makassar City are very well established, it can be seen from the establishment of the TKPRD forum which functions as coordination of each agency related to handling green open space in Makassar City.

3.3 Facilities and infrastructure

The availability of facilities and infrastructure in the arrangement and management of green open spaces in Makassar City is very important. In the management and arrangement of green open spaces, facilities and infrastructure are needed to support the availability and arrangement of green open spaces so that they can achieve the specified targets. If the facilities and infrastructure are inadequate, the results will not be maximal.

According to Moenir, facilities are all types of equipment that function as the main tool or direct tool to achieve the goal. Meanwhile, infrastructure is a set of tools that function indirectly to achieve goals.

Based on the results of research and direct observations made by researchers on green open spaces in city parks in Makassar City, the Spatial Planning Service and the Environment Service have tried to complete all facilities and infrastructure to support the availability of green open spaces. However, in some city parks there are still parks whose facilities and infrastructure are still inadequate, such as the lack of sports equipment, toilets, some bare land, and the lack of good maintenance and management for some city parks.

3.4 Financial

Financial support is also an important criterion in assessing a policy. According to Nana Sudjana and Berlin, finance is an art as well as a science that is used to organize or budget and manage finances. Finance is closely related to a process, as well as an instrument that involves various elements. As for finance and budgeting for the implementation of green open space policies in Makassar City, it comes from the APBD in the form of activities and budgeting mechanisms based on existing plans. However, for finance and budgeting for green open space, it is still not good because the agency does not have sufficient budget to release a legally valid community-owned land. Whereas in a regulation it has

been stipulated that the land is an area of green open space.

3.5 Regulation

There have been many regulations issued by the government for the arrangement and management of green open spaces. The purpose of the issuance of green open space regulations is so that all activities carried out by related agencies or institutions and the community can run smoothly and under control.

According to Steerwart and Walshe (1992) the meaning of regulation is a process to ensure the existence of standards as a legal requirement that is met for certain services or public activities so that policies are met [15].

The impact of the implementation of green open space regulations in Makassar City is that all activities carried out by related agencies or institutions such as the Spatial Planning Service and the Environment Service can run smoothly, and be controlled and to further encourage community participation in managing and increasing the availability of open space green in Makassar City.

4. CONCLUSION

The evaluation of the Green Open Space Policy in Makassar City is based on five policy evaluation criteria, it is still limited and its implementation is not adequate in terms of indicators: facilities and infrastructure, and finance. Based on the research results with the criteria: personnel resources, facilities and infrastructure, finance, institutions, and regulations. There are two criteria, namely: facilities and infrastructure, and finances have been implemented but are not adequate. There is an influence due to the non-optimal implementation of the two indicators, namely the phenomenon of green open space in Makassar City which is still inadequate because it has only reached 11% (2021) of the 30% target (2029). Impact on public open spaces that are poorly maintained, and neglected green open spaces. Due to the lack of facilities and infrastructure for garden facilities, the garden land is starting to become barren, maintenance is not good, security is not maintained, and comfort is neglected. Then financially, the green open space policy budget sourced from the APBD, is still limited in the form of activities, and becomes an obstacle, especially in the budget for land acquisition which is legally valid for the community, even though the law has determined land. as land suitable for green open space.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

1. Andi Cudai Nur as the head of the research implementer is responsible for coordination and research ideas and Corresponding author.

2. Risma Niswaty as a member I, acted as the initial problem analysis at the research site and helping data analysis and finalizing article manuscripts and acts as a data collector in the field.

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