

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **A. BACKGROUND**

Cities are centers of growth, development, and change, and centers of economic, social, cultural, political, and other activities (Adisasmita, 2006). The city has limited land area in addition, there are much demand for land use in a city that continues to develop to construct various urban facilities, residential, industrial, transportation routes, and other built-up lands, which will slowly seize green open spaces in urban areas. A common symptom in urban areas is usually due to increased population and growth in urban community activities.

The rapid rate of development of major cities in Indonesia raises various polemic problems. One of them is the city of Yogyakarta, which has a high population and mobility that has an impact on environmental quality. One alternative solution to developing cities in Indonesia is to apply the concept of Green City as part of the process of urban development and rejuvenation. According to Ernawi (2012), the idea of a green city has a strategic meaning because it is motivated by several factors, including the rapid growth of the city and its implications for the emergence of various urban problems such as congestion, flooding, slums, social inequality, and reduced area of Green Open Space. A green city in Indonesia was formulated in the Green Cities Development Program (P2KH). According to the Ministry of Public Works (2011), the Green City Development Program (P2KH) is one of the steps of the central government together with the provincial and city/district governments in fulfilling the provisions of the Spatial Planning Law, primarily related to the fulfilment of urban Green Open Space. Based on Home Affairs Minister No. 14 of 1988, the understanding of urban Green Open Spaces is open spaces into a broader city or region, both in the form of regional areas and elongated areas or pathways and their use is more relaxed, basically without buildings. According to Law No. 26 of 2007, the minimum size of Green Open Space in urban areas to carry out these ecological processes at least 30% of the total area of the city, consisting of 20% public Green Open Space and 10% private Green Open Space (Directorate General of Spatial Planning, Dept. PU, 2007). The city's

minimum green open space area guarantees the balance of the city ecosystem, both the hydrological system, the microclimate system, and other ecological systems.

Green Open Space is needed to increase water availability and clean air for the community and create city aesthetics (Ismaun, 2011). The quality of the environment determined by temperature and humidity, pollution content, and natural geographical shape will affect the comfort conditions of the city and the function of the town. Development and development of cities are often out of place due to the high population growth rate, mainly due to urbanization. The increased urban population from time to time give high pressure on the comfort and utilization of urban space. The need for public green open space in urban areas is needed as part of the urban spatial system to balance the urban ecosystem. The arrangement of public open space in urban settlements is a basic need that must be available and provided for the community.

Currently, the downtown area is experiencing rapid development and can no longer accommodate the increasingly complex city development. In the end, the Green Open Space will change its function to an awakened space. According to Sitorus et al. (2011), several factors influence changes in Green Open Space, namely the allocation of Green Open Space in the spatial plans, health facilities, number of migrants, population density, and educational facilities. The application of the concept of a green city is expected to add to the Public Green Open Space and Private Green Open Space and relocate commercial activities and other public activities as part of efforts to maintain the growth rate and demand for urban space. Public Green Open Space consists of the construction of green lanes, burial areas, safety lanes or median roads, zoos, sports fields, city parks, and recreation areas, as well as open parking lots meanwhile, private Green Open spaces consist of rice fields, office parks, and commercial buildings, residential and residential gardens. Based on the Statistic Agency of Yogyakarta City in 2019, the population of Yogyakarta City reached 414,055 people. The total population is not very proportional to the existing area. It can be seen in the following table.

**Table 1. Area, Population, Population Growth and Population Density by District in Yogyakarta City in 2019**

<b>No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>Total Area (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	<b>Population Density per km<sup>2</sup></b>
1	Mantrijeron	35.433	2.61	13.576
2	Kraton	21.831	1.40	15.594
3	Mergangsan	32.043	2.31	13.871
4	Umbulharjo	69.887	8.12	8.607
5	Kotagede	34.311	3.07	11.176
6	Gondokusuman	42.818	0.95	10.731
7	Danurejan	21.335	1.10	19.395
8	Pakualaman	10.810	0.63	17.159
9	Gondomanan	14.982	3.97	13.377
10	Ngampilan	18.550	0.82	22.622
11	Wirobrajan	27.868	1.76	15.834
12	Gedongtengen	19.891	0.95	20.720
13	Jetis	27.132	1.72	15.960
14	Tegalrejo	37.164	2.93	12.771
	<b>Total</b>	<b>414.055</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>12.740</b>

*Source: Badan Pusat Statistik, 2020*

The population that is not directly proportional to the area of Yogyakarta City will cause various problems. The importance of urban open spaces, especially Public Green Open Spaces, dramatically helps improve the comfort needed by the people in urban areas. As the regulation regarding the Provision and utilization of Green Open Space is regulated in Minister of Public Works Regulation Number 05 of 2008 concerning Guidelines for Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas, states that in Article 1 paragraph 1 Green Open Space is an area of lengthening/lane and or clustering, the use of which more open, a place to grow plants, both those that grow naturally and intentionally planted. Then the total area of Green Open Space in the City of Yogyakarta with details of the Public Green Open Space managed in residential areas in the City of Yogyakarta can be seen from the table as follows:

**Table 2. Data on the Extent of Public Green Open Spaces in Yogyakarta City in 2019**

No	Types of Land Use Identified	Type of Green Open Space	Extents (m <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of the area of Yogyakarta city (%)
1	Green Open Space Public Settlement environment	Public	25.837	0.079
2	Small shade tree	Public	20.626	0.063
3	Pergola	Public	12.021	0.037
4	North square	Public	53.784	0.165
5	South square	Public	16.709	0.051
6	Field (21 locations)	Public	245.238	0.755
7	Field ceremony	Public	1.133	0.003
8	Tomb	Public	300.605	0.925
9	Embung Langensari	Public	14.031	0.043
10	Large canopy walkways and parks	Public	734.153	2.259
11	Railroad border	Public	108.811	0.335
12	River border	Public	373.911	1.150
	<b>Total Public Green Open Space</b>		<b>1.906.859</b>	<b>5.867</b>

*Source: LAKIP Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Yogyakarta, 2019*

The function of open space, especially the Green Open Space, is vital, namely as a potential dynamic space for interaction, communication, social activities, and recreational needs. Another function is an ecological function as a provider of oxygen, carbon filtering, and water absorption. Availability of public open space must exist at the city level and on a smaller scale, such as the village level. However, currently, Public Green Open Spaces are hard to find in urban areas because of the rampant construction of buildings, hotels, and land clearing for settlements. The Yogyakarta City realm of land to make open space is challenging because settlement development is increasing. Through the Department of the Environment, Yogyakarta City Government has the concept of starting the construction of a Public Green Open Space from the village level. Yogyakarta City is different from other big cities that begin constructing Public Green Open Spaces from the village level because at the village

level building Public Green Open Spaces can impact the people of Yogyakarta City by increasing the level of public health.

The process of implementing the construction of the Public Green Open Space in the City of Yogyakarta requires the role of all parties, not least in the construction of the Public Green Open Space Taman Robin. Taman Robin is one of the Public Green Open Spaces established based on the cooperation of various parties, namely the government, private sector, and the community. Yogyakarta City Environment Agency as the person responsible for constructing the Public Green Open Space, cooperates with other agencies, starting from the preparation, implementation, and evaluation stages. According to Vada (2015), the local government and related agencies need to build a loyal relationship so that every planned activity to be carried out by each agency can be realized with good cooperation. However, the government is not alone in building a Public Green Open Space because there are other stakeholders such as the private sector, where the private sector creating Taman Robin is namely BRI Peduli. It has become an obligation of the private sector to participate in development in the surrounding area by establishing CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility). In-Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies article 74, company participation in developing social society is an obligation. The company expects these regulations to conduct businesses that can have a positive impact on the company and the environment, social and community. In other words, CSR is expected to be a program that promotes the principle of sustainability so that the implementation of CSR programs by the private sector is not limited only to abort social responsibility for companies but rather, to assist the government in the provision of public services. Moreover for the community itself comes from people who live around the banks of the Code River.

Besides involving the private role of the local government, it also consists of the part of the community in the construction of the Green Open Space, which has been regulated in Law no. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, states that the government carries out spatial planning with community participation. In the process of developing Taman Robin, the role of the community around the riverbank, namely

Komunitas Pemerti Kali Code , which is an NGO engaged in protecting the code river environment, is one of the crucial things in spatial planning because in the end the results of spatial planning can benefit all levels of society. As a partner of the government in spatial planning, the community carries out its role and actively utilizes its capabilities to achieve spatial planning goals, primarily related to the development of the Public Green Open Space (Andriani, 2015).

The involvement of the private sector and the community in constructing the Public Green Open Space can be said as collaborative governance, where collaborative governance is a new form of governance that emerges as a new strategy in governing by involving many parties in the process. The involvement of stakeholders such as local governments, the private sector, and the community is essential to reach consensus in decision making (Ulfa, 2017). Based on Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, government, private, and community involvement in management and public policy in the environment sector is essential. Thus, the collaboration between the government, the private sector, and the community in terms of procurement and fulfilment of public facilities can benefit the government in implementing the policy of building a Public Green Open Space.

In the process, the background for the development of Taman Robin and the surrounding area is where there is an enormous contribution from the Komunitas Pemerti Kali Code, which for several years has been carrying out activities to protect the Code river and its surrounding areas from building a good ecosystem in the city. Based on this, in 2015, the Governor of the Special Region of Yogyakarta, who also served as the Sultan of the Kraton Yogyakarta, invited all river observer communities, one of which, Komunitas Pemerti Kali Code, which in the meeting resulted in a collaboration between the private sector from Bank BRI, which will later provide support for developing green areas in Code River, one of which is the construction of Taman Robin. In its development efforts, in 2018, the Taman Robin was completed as a form of public green open space for the people around the Code River.

Based on the description above, it is fascinating to know how the collaborative process occurs between the three parties in building Taman Robin. Therefore this

research will discuss collaborative governance in the development of Green Open Space starting from its implementation related to collaborative governance, with title "Collaborative governance for Green City: An Analysis of Public Green Open Space in Yogyakarta (Study Case): Taman Robin). "

## **B. RESEARCH QUESTION**

Based on the background problem above, the research question of this research is as follows:

1. How is Collaborative governance in Public Green Open Space in Taman Robin?

## **C. OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH**

Based on the problems stated above, the objectives to be achieved from this research are:

1. To find out Collaborative governance in the Development of a Public Green Open Space, Taman Robin.
2. To determine the problems faced in implementing Collaborative governance in the Development of the Public Green Open Space, Taman Robin.

## **D. BENEFIT OF RESEARCH**

### **4.1 Theoretical Benefits**

The results of this study can be used to increase insight and knowledge about collaborative governance in the construction of the Public Green Open Space Taman Robin. This research is expected to be a reference and information for the Yogyakarta city government in developing the Public Green Open Space and strengthening collaborative governance.

### **4.2 Practical Benefits**

1. For the community, this research can actively participate in environmental development activities related to Green Open Space.

2. For academics, this research can improve academic quality in conducting urban ecology field studies and efforts to solve synergy problems in the concept of collaborative governance.
3. For the government, this research can be used as a reference in developing a Public Green Open Space through the Collaborative governance process to build a green city.

## **E. LITERATURE REVIEW**

The literature review section will explain about previous studies, which contain the results of prior research, the focus of similar research, and differentiation with research conducted by researcher. Aside from that, the results of this previous research also became reference material for researcher in carrying out this research. The author includes several journals used to reference where the journal is related to a study conducted by the author.

According to Ulfa (2017), the concept process of collaboration in collaborative governance carried out by the government in Surabaya City has fulfilled the collaboration component, namely the initial conditions, leadership, collaboration process, and collaboration results. Thus, it can be noted that the local government is the primary initiator. Furthermore, in the study of Novita (2018), emphasizing stakeholders' overall involvement in mining activities has offered new views and models in environmental assurance. The parties involved include the state, extractive industries, and the public, who have their respective roles.

Besides, Sumitro & Syawal (2017) explained the dynamics of collaboration wherein the dynamics of collaboration patterns include involvement, shared motivation, and capacity. The purpose of the association itself is to produce something desired together that cannot be achieved independently. Efforts to strengthen institutions towards social interaction through collaborative governance collaboration among all stakeholders are essential to implement community-based programs more effective according to community expectations. Thus the benefits of the program will be felt by all communities (Kurniasih, 2017). On the other hand, in the study of Febrian



(2016), the potential for development by collaborating with resources owned by various parties can be started by collaborating on development plans from the level of the Central Government, Provincial Governments, Regency/Municipal Governments, and Village Governments through a consensus, by involving various stakeholders related to the interests and potential of each agency in achieving a common goal.

In the formulation of goals, vision-mission, norms, and shared values in cooperation, each party's position is equal. It has the authority to make decisions independently even though it is bound by mutual agreement (Purwanti, 2016). Lee & Yoo (2012) found that to understand collaborative governance between the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) and the state government through the IAD (Institutional Analysis and Development) framework, which shows that various institutional arrangements, community interests, and physical variables, and social influence the adoption of the PPA (Performance Partnership Agreement) in terms of collaborative governance.

According to Westerlink (2017), in the concept of collaborative governance in collaborative governance arrangements AES (Agri-environment schemes), these existing actors can be responsible for various tasks involved in the scheme's governance in multiple networks. Furthermore, Scot (2015) explains that collaborative governance requires time and effort by public actors and that these resources can be applied elsewhere. In other words, collaboration is not only a concept but a possible way to solve problems. The elements of power in a collaborative governance process are often intertwined, as when a participant uses discursive power to challenge the authority of the convener to establish the process design. Such a move might result in a negotiation that changes the structure of meetings, participation, or the availability of resources to participants (Purdy, 2012).

According to Ghose (2005), collaborative governance models, with public-private partnership structures, have provided opportunities for minority citizens to have a say in reshaping urban space on a local scale. As illustrated by the recurring collaboration dynamics in Seattle, the framework's ability to discern change within a single entity Collaborative governance initiatives are invaluable. Indeed, the case

shows that leaders and analysts should expect collaborative conditions and shareholder interpretations to change over time (Page, 2010). One potential danger is in collaborating advocating for the two governance, and interdisciplinary activities become distant from each other when in fact, what is needed are settings in which policy and research are linked re-enforce (Fish et al., 2010 ).

Another essential thing in Collaborative governance is the role of the stakeholders as according to Clarkson (1995), namely the key/primary (primary) and secondary stakeholders. Iqbal (2007) believes in stakeholder collaborative participation activities, which are media in achieving the objectives of implementing joint activities. In line with Clarkson, Crosby (1991) also identifies parties based on the characteristics of the parties, namely: 1) primary stakeholders, namely parties who are directly affected by either positive or negative by a program or project and have an interest directly with the activity; 2) supporting parties, namely parties who have no interest in the activity have a concern; 3) key parties, namely parties with legal authority in terms of decision making.

Research on collaborative approaches explains that collaboration systems will introduce various types of concepts that bridge a process, especially between the public and private sectors, where multiple interests and needs are resolved through dialogue and collaboration (Innes & Booher, 2003). DeLeon & Gallagher (2011) also stated that in the last decade, academics have been busy discussing the importance of the non-profit sector's role and the concept of governance in its involvement in the public policy process. Johansson et al. (2010) argued that negotiations between parties involved in public policy would greatly determine the direction of a policy change. Based on some of the literature that has been collected on collaborative governance and public green open spaces, the authors see that there is a space or void that deserves to be investigated more deeply regarding collaborative governance and public green open space, namely in the use of qualitative data, using interview, observation, and documentation that makes data sources that will be processed more valid. The research conducted further explains the problems in the development process of public green open space through collaborative governance synergy in Taman Robin. Furthermore, the research objective

is to see how the issues present in collaborative governance in the development of public green open spaces in the Taman Robin and solutions that can later be done in overcoming and reducing problems in the collaborative governance process.

## **F. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **6.1 Definition of Collaborative governance**

Collaborative governance more briefly explains the collaboration between various parties or stakeholders in achieving a goal. Collaboration here refers to collaboration, interaction, compromise by several elements of the parties involved, both individuals and group institutions who also receive benefits from the strategies carried out by local governments, both direct and indirect acceptance of benefits, in this case, they all have goals that are identical related to what they want to achieve in collaboration.

According to Agranoff et al. (2003), collaborative governance puts the client in a position to experience many demands. It often exceeds the capacity and role of a single organization, requiring voluntary collaboration and horizontal relations in interaction and participation in public activities that demand success. Collaboration undertaken requires flat involvement and volunteerism so that there is an equal degree in conducting discussions in decision making. On the other hand, according to Curpepper (2002), collaborative governance is the availability of institutions that promote interaction between government and non-government actors, without state actors monopolizing problem definition, goal setting, or implementation methods. In practice, it cannot be denied if the government becomes a leader and policymaker, so there is a possibility of more dominance and still requires participation from other stakeholders. Besides, Wanna (2008) further explained about collaboration that collaboration involves several dimensions as follows: First, collaboration can involve the role of supervision, inspection, pulling together and coordinating centers, second collaboration can involve cooperation to build common ground, increase consistency and harmonize activities between actors, the three collaborations can be a negotiation process, which requires readiness to compromise and make trade-offs, all four

collaborations can involve power and coercion, the ability to force results or impose their preferences, the fifth collaboration can involve future commitments and intentions, the possibility of behaving, planning or preparation to harmonize activities. Finally, collaboration can foster a personal commitment to activities, organizational goals or goals that are more strategic, the development of internal motivation, decisions, and involvement. The six dimensions do not necessarily run consistently but can be exclusive.

Ansell and Gash (2007) define collaborative governance as a governance process that is prepared by involving other parties in the form of bodies or individuals that are public or private in the process of making decisions formally, deliberately oriented towards consensus, and there is a division of roles to carry out public policies or manage public programs and public assets. Collaborative governance also has its criteria for defining it, which consists of several points, namely a forum initiated by the government, involving non-governmental actors, each actor directly involved in decision making, and the deliberation forum is formal and is a joint meeting, decision making is fair based consensus and collaboration focus in the context of public policy and management. From this, it shows that indeed the government as the formulator of a policy remains a leading sector of the establishment of collaboration between several parties, but remains consensus and carried out both in formulating and implementing policies context of public management. Therefore it can be concluded that collaborative governance is an effort carried out jointly in solving a problem by involving government agencies and private parties, and the community as a policy object while maintaining participation and deliberation in an organized and transparent manner.

## **6.2 The Concept of Collaborative governance**

Collaborative governance is one of the concepts that has become one of the essential studies in governance studies. The complexity of the development, conditions, and challenges experienced by the government requires implementing a concept that facilitates the integration of several parties to collaborate or collaborate in government administration jointly. Ansell and Gash (2007) revealed that the idea of collaborative

governance is the result of failures experienced by the government, such as failure in terms of program implementation and the emergence of the politicization of a policy due to the dominance of a single actor in its formulation. According to Agranoff et al. (2003), it added the need for relationships between stakeholders, both individuals and groups, to solve a problem by finding solutions in conditions of limited resources.

On the other hand, two main factors become demands and needs for the government to implement collaborative governance, namely the wicked problem or a big problem experienced by the government and the paradigm shift from government to power (Emerson, 2015). Seeing that there are wicked problems in government, it should collaborate with all parties or stakeholders. According to Donahue et al. (2011), a complex and dynamic problem must be solved by a collaboration between organizations or individuals.

The emergence of collaborative governance is because there is a paradigm shift from government to governance, as according to Rhodes (1996) that governance refers to self-organizing, inter-organizational networks' and arguing about these networks complementing markets and hierarchies as governance structures to allocate resources, power and carry out control and coordination authoritatively. However, in the broad sense, collaborative governance is not only meant to explain the participation of multisector or various parties in the realm of government or policy, but more to the meaning of collaboration and governance itself in the realm of the domain.

It can be noted that the initial meaning of governance is the act of governing in which all actors make decision-making activities as control and authority in a hierarchy by following the rules in the form of norms and procedures that apply (Frederickson et al., 2007). Therefore there are various theories or opinions about it. However, to be more precise, the author refers to the view of Ansell and Gash (2007), which has a definition of collaborative governance as an agreement in which one or more public organizations directly interact with non-government stakeholders in a formal policymaking process-oriented consensus, deliberative, and aims to make and implement public policies and manage programs and certain assets. Thus, the

collaboration process that occurs not only at the time of formulation but also at the implementation and evaluation.

Quoting again from Ansell and Gash (2007) that the collaboration carried out in collaborative governance is carried out by three sectors at once, namely the public agency through the government as well as the initiator, the private industry that refers to the private sector, and the community both individually and in groups. Here the task of the government as an initiator is broader than that of other stakeholders, where the government as the leading sector or which holds the central role in collaboration or collaboration is carried out. However, other stakeholders also have their respective identities, especially in joint decision-making (Dwiyanto, 2011).

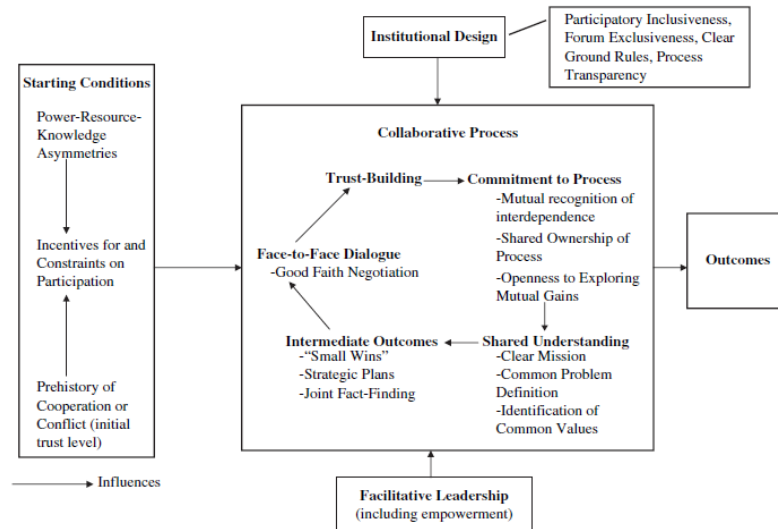
Contrary to previous opinions, Emerson et al. (2012) do not consider that the government as the primary initiator, the process, structure and implementation of public policies that involve various parties in various government agencies, the private sector, and the community manage interests together to achieve the objectives there. In short, the government is not the only party that can be the primary initiator, but the community can also become the initiator or leading sector.

### **6.3 Model Collaborative Governance**

The presence of collaborative governance starts from local conditions, which then demands collaboration to address issues or problems that develop in society. Thus, cooperation is needed to be able to overcome it, with the cooperation process, good communication is required between the actors involved and can prevent the occurrence of distrust and loss of respect, the imbalance between interest groups, and the absence of conflict between the actors involved. In addition to the existence of local issue conditions in the collaborative policy process, it also analyzes institutional and leadership design variables that often influence the collaboration process. For more details, there is a collaborative governance model as shown below.

**Figure 6.1**

**Model Collaborative governance**



*Source: Ansell and Gash, 2007*

a. Start Condition

This initial condition is the initial condition in which the Collaborative governance process is carried out. In this case, the initial conditions are usually motivated by the same vision of the objectives to be achieved, and the benefits gained in the collaboration process.

b. Facilitative Leadership

Leadership is a facilitator to be later able to bring elements involved in the collaboration process. Leadership is crucial to embrace, empower and apply all aspects involved so that the collaborative process can proceed as desired. The facilitative leadership role is essential to designate the weak elements involved to adjust later.

c. Institutional Design

Institutional design refers to how the Collaborative governance forum is designed, participated, all members also attend the meeting, has an apparent primary reference, and the process is open. In the Public Green Open Space

development program, the direct connection held is Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning.

d. Collaborative Process

This collaboration process describes a stage that will be passed by all members involved. A collaboration process into three steps, namely problem regulation, direction setting, and implementation. Where in the process, there are interrelated variables. Face-to-face dialogue is a face-to-face meeting or is often referred to as direct communication between the parties concerned. It occurs interactively between parties to discuss a common interest; with direct contact, it is expected that no party feels disadvantaged. Trust building builds trust between the parties involved that all parties involved do have the same goal in taking the best policy for all parties. Trust is usually created from communication between related parties. Commitment to process is a commitment to carrying out a method to achieve the desired joint goal. Then share understanding, i.e. sharing understanding and understanding in collaboration, that missions and forums created are a shared responsibility. The last is outcomes, which are the results obtained from the ongoing process that can provide benefits and strategic value to all parties.

e. Intermediate Outcomes

Further results from the collaboration process are manifested in the form of outputs or tangible outputs. This results from a critical and essential function in developing momentum that can guide the success of a collaboration. These intermediate outcomes arise when goals are possible and benefit from a relatively concrete partnership and when the "small wins" of collaboration can be potential. Thus, based on the explanation above, Collaborative governance in its implementation has a series of stages consisting of several components. These components are factors that can influence or determine the success of the performance of collaborative governance. Therefore, each actor or stakeholder involved in collaborative management must pay attention to these components. The collaborative governance stage not only shows that the implementation of



collaboration does not necessarily require the involvement of government, private and community actors, but is also supported by essential components that include initial conditions, facilitative leadership, institutional design, and collaboration processes, and interim results from collaboration that can be a reference and feedback for future collaborators.

## **6.4 Public Green Open Space**

### **6.4.1 Definition of Open Space**

According to Law No.26, 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, space is defined as a container that includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space in the earth as a single region, where humans and other living creatures carry out activities and maintain its survival. Space is a container covering land, sea space, and air space, including space in the earth as an area where humans and other living creatures live, carry out activities and maintain their survival (Permendagri No.1, 2007 About Green Open Space Arrangement Urban areas).

Public spaces that are part of the environment also have a pattern. Public space is a place or space formed because of the need to meet or communicate with each other. With joint human activities, various activities will likely occur in the public space. Thus, this public space is a container that can accommodate certain activities/activities of humans, both individually or in groups (Hakim and Utomo, 2004).

Open space is a planned space because of meeting places and joint activities in the open air. There will likely be various activities in the open public space with a joint meeting and relations between people. Available space is just one type of public space (Budiharjo and Sujarto, 2005).

### **6.4.2 Definition of Green Open Space**

Green Open Space is a place or area that is open, a place for the growth of plants that grow both because of nature and plants intentionally planted. The need for green open space with a proportion of thirty per cent is a minimum standard to ensure the balance of the city's ecosystem while also increasing the availability of clean air needed by the community and expanding the city's aesthetic value. To increase the proportion

of Green Open Space in urban areas, the government recommends that every community plant plants in their home area because the ideal balance of Green Open Space is thirty per cent of the total area, which is divided into twenty per cent for public Green Open Space and ten per cent for private Green Open Space.

The proportion of 30 (thirty) per cent is a minimum measure to guarantee the balance of the city ecosystem, both the balance of the hydrological system and the microclimate system, as well as other ecological systems, which will further enhance the function and proportion of Green Open Space in cities, governments, communities, and the private sector being pushed to grow plants on his building. The ratio of public Green Open Spaces covering a minimum of 20 (twenty) per cent provided by the regional government of the city is intended so that the proportion of Green Open Spaces can be guaranteed at least guaranteed to enable their widespread use by the public (Law No.26, 2007 concerning Spatial Planning). Green Open Space as an open space whose utilization is more natural in filling green plants or plants or cultivation of plants such as agricultural land, landscaping, plantations and so on (Pemendagri No.1, 2007 concerning the Arrangement of Green Open Spaces in Urban Areas).

Green Open Space is generally intended for green as one of the elements of a city determined by the comfort and beauty factor for an urban space. Comfort can be in the form of noise absorbers, sun protection (shade) and neutralize the air. Meanwhile the beauty of the arrangement of plants is assisted by constructions aimed at resisting erosion, both in the form of concrete, natural stone construction, and others, Green Open Space also applies good design composition, beauty and comfort (Shirvani, 1985).

#### **6.4.3 Form of Green Open Space**

The forms of Green Open Space in urban areas vary depending on the source of applicable regulations. According to documents issued by the Director-General of Spatial Planning which states that Green Open Spaces consist of private Green Open Spaces (home pages, public places such as schoolyards, office yards, hotel pages, etc.) and public Green Open Spaces such as city parks, squares, urban forests and others. Moreover, according to the Spatial Planning Law No. 26 of 2007 in article 29 states

that Green Open Space is divided into two, namely public Green Open Space and private Green Open Space, which is meant by public Green Open Space is Green Open Space managed by local governments which are used to fulfil public services and can be used as community interests, such as city parks, green belt along the road, TPU and others. In contrast, private green open spaces are green open spaces whose responsibilities are managed by each individual, such as gardens, home yards and others.

According to Minister of Home Affairs Regulation number 1 of 2007 article 6 concerning the arrangement of Green Open Spaces in urban areas that included in Green Open Spaces such as recreational parks, urban parks, urban forests, protected forests, nature reserves, botanical gardens, zoos, public cemeteries, sports fields, agricultural land and others. A city park is a plot of land that is managed to provide comfort, beauty, and security for its users. In developed countries, cities prioritize the provision of urban parks because they are considered able to provide comfort for the community and city parks are regarded as facilities that have a positive impact on the environment, such as reducing air pollution, improving water quality, etc. (Nurhayati and Hadi, 2002).

#### **6.4.4 Public Green Open Space Function**

Green Open Space aims to improve the environmental quality of an urban area. However, in detail, it aims to protect people and other living creatures from natural disasters, protect and manage natural resources for economic reasons, uniqueness and social values contained therein, as recreational facilities, education and culture, as a reserve for future urban development and as one of the elements that make up the city (Gray, 1986). Adding according to Permendagri No. 1 of 2007, specifically stated the purpose of establishing Green Open Space in urban areas is to improve the quality of a comfortable, fresh, beautiful, clean environment and as a means of protecting the urban environment, creating a harmony of the natural environment and the built environment that is useful for community interests.

The actors involved in the management of Green Open Spaces consist of the government, where the City Government Obligations, in this case, the

agencies/institutions involved in carrying out development somewhat to improve the lives of urban society, including in the fields of security, comfort and harmony. Specifically, through specific management systems, the Green Open Space environment can be transferred to the private sector, but in principle, the government is responsible as a manager. Because the arrangement of Green Open Space is the duty of the government, the legal nature of its security and supervision can be determined by Government Regulations both from the Central Government and the Regional Government.

In addition to the role of the government and the part of the private sector where the role of the private sector as a city economic actor engaged in the formal or informal sector is indirectly obliged to carry out the procurement of Green Open Space. Green Open Space can be provided through specific considerations and assessments from a private perspective, which allows it to be managed by the private sector. Green Open Space for beauty / aesthetics, Green Open Space for recreation and other Green Open Space be commercialized. Finally, the actors involved in the development of Green Open Space are Urban Communities. The role of the community, both individually and institutionally, towards Green Open Space is more limited to the utilization and maintenance. In terms of planning and procurement, community participation is minimal. This is because the city's Green Open Space is usually formed by unused land. The rapid physical development of urban areas exposes Green Open Space to conflicting locations with socio-economic activities. Because this conflict of interest is brutal to avoid, efforts must be made to safeguard and oversee the Green Open Space.

In addition to the purpose of the construction of Green Open Space, it turns out that the existence of Green Open Space also provides many functions, such as a) As a shade, temperature control, dirty air filter, flood control, wind and sound as well as animal dwellings; b) As a place for recreation and playing with children; c) Show the appearance/identity of the city (Shirvani, 1985). In general, the function of Green Open Space according to Permendagri No. 1 of 2007 states that the role of Green Open Space is: a) As an area of protection for the functioning of ecosystems and life support; b) As a means to create cleanliness, health, harmony and beauty of the environment; c) As a

recreational facility; d) As a safeguard for the urban environment against various kinds of pollution both on land, water and air; e) As a means of research and education and counselling for the community to shape environmental awareness; f) As a refuge for germplasm; g) As a means to influence and improve the microclimate; h) As a water regulation.

## **G. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS**

Conceptual definitions are defined as definitions that describe concepts using other concepts or define a construct with other constructs (Silalahi, 2012). A definition must be able to tell the characteristics of ideas that are defined essentially and objectively. Conceptual definitions provide a brief and clear explanation of the concepts used as perspectives in a study. Therefore, researcher needs to explain several images related to the theme in this study, including:

### **a. Collaborative governance**

Collaborative governance is a government process that is prepared by involving other parties in the form of bodies or individuals that are public or private in the decision-making process formally, consensus-oriented deliberation and there is a division of roles to carry out public policies or manage public programs and public assets (Ansell and Gash, 2007). Collaborative governance aims to create effective program implementation, where non-governmental organizations can cover government needs. One of the implementations of collaborative governance is in developing the Green Open Space Taman Robin program that involves Bank BRI as a private-sector party in fulfilling facilities, and the community of the code observers community also contributed to the fulfilment of Green Open Space facilities.

### **b. Public Green Open Space**

Open space is a planned space because of the need for meeting places and joint activities, where the open space is divided into several types, and one of them is Green Open Space. In general, Green Open Space is a space dominated by the natural environment outside and inside the city, in the form of plants, urban

recreation areas, or green lanes. Article 9 of Law No. 26 of 2007 states that Green Open Space must cover 30% of the site divided into 20% public and 10% private. Adding according to the Spatial Planning Law No. 26 of 2007 in article 29 states that the Public Green Open Space is a Green Open Space that is managed by local governments whose purpose is to fulfil public services and can be used as community interests, such as city parks, green lanes along the road TPU and others. Where one of the Public Green Open Spaces is Taman Robin.

## **H. THE OPERATIONAL CONCEPTS**

Operational definitions are the conditions, materials, and procedures needed to identify or reproduce one or more defined conceptual references (Silalahi, 2012). A concept is still abstract and general. Therefore, it is necessary to identify the variables of the concept to facilitate analysis in a study. Besides, the operational definition of a concept as a definition of research variables will reduce the observation errors in research. The variables that will be defined operationally in this study are as follows:

1. There are several collaborative governance activities or activities in constructing the Public Green Open Space Taman Robin.
  - a) There are several activities or collaborative governance activities in the construction of the Taman Robin as a Public Green Open Space where three parties carry out the collaborative process, namely from the government side, the regional government of the city of Yogyakarta and from the private side, namely CSR of Bank BRI and the Non-Governmental Organization Pemerti Kali Code
  - b) A collaboration process are divided into three stages, namely problem regulation, direction setting, and implementation (Ansell and Gash, 2007). In addition to the purpose of the construction of Green Open Space, it turns out that the existence of Green Open Space also provides many functions, such as a) As a shade, temperature control, dirty air filter, flood control, wind and sound as well as animal dwellings; b) As

- a place for recreation and playing with children; c) Show the appearance/identity of the city (Shirvani, 1985).
- c) The leadership of Stakeholders Involved in Collaboration on the Development of a Public Green Open Space Taman Robin.
- d) The Process of Collaborative Development Activities of the Public Green Open Space Taman Robin.
- e) Monitoring Development of Green Open Space Taman Robin.
- f) Results from the Collaboration Process of Building Green Open Space Taman Robin.
  - 1) Increase in Amount of Green Open Space
  - 2) Social change after Green Open Space Development
  - 3) Affect the Economy of the Surrounding Communities
- 2. Problems that are present in the construction of the Green Open Space Taman Robin
  - a) Form of coordination between parties/stakeholders
  - b) The commitment of the stakeholders in the coordination process

## **I. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research method is a scientific way to get data with a specific purpose. This research method is a scientific procedure that must be carried out systematically to obtain data to answer the problem under study. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. The qualitative method itself aims to naturally understand an event or phenomenon in the social context by prioritizing the process of interaction between researcher and objects or phenomena examined.

### **a. Types of research**

This type of research used in this research is descriptive research. In descriptive qualitative, the data will be taken in the truth, where the author will describe collaborative governance in the construction of the Public Green Open Space Taman Robin.

b. Data source

There are two data sources used in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data that is obtained directly from speakers. Primary data sources come from the Yogyakarta City Environment Agency, Bank BRI, and Komunitas Pemerti Kali Code in the form of observations, interviews, and documentation. Meanwhile, secondary data is additional data that can be obtained from literature studies or other sources such as journals, books, internet, regulations laws and further reading sources related to this research.

c. Data collection technique

Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. Observation is defined as collecting data or information made by conducting observation efforts directly to the place to be investigated (Arikunto, 2006). The author descends the field of observing the collaborative governance carried out in the construction of the Public Green Open Space Taman Robin. The interview is a meeting of two people to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers so that it can be constructed of meaning in a particular topic (Sugiyono, 2013). Interviews in this study were conducted in the Yogyakarta City Environment Agency, Bank BRI and Komunitas Pemerti Kali Code. After conducting observations and interviews, the researcher conducted documentation, wherein the documentation techniques in the form of information derived from vital records both from institutions or organizations and from individuals. Documentation can be in the form of writing, pictures from someone (Sugiyono, 2013).

d. Data analysis technique

Data analysis techniques according to Salim (2006) used in this study refer to qualitative data as a flow model consisting of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verification described as follows:



- Data collection

Data collection is part of the integration of a data analysis activity, in this research, data collection using interviews and documentation studies.

- Data reduction

Data reduction is a process of centralization, selection, transformation, and simplification of rough data from written records obtained in the field. Reduction is carried out in the analysis of this data, starting with making summaries, writing memos, exploring themes, and analyzing relevant information and not for the data on research.

- Presentation of data

Data is a collection of data or information that is systematically arranged for taking action and drawing conclusions. The presentation of qualitative data is presented in narrative text while it can also take the form of diagrams, tables, charts and matrices.

- Conclusions and verification

The results of research that have been collected or arranged are adjusted back to the reduction of data and display data so that the conclusions obtained can be agreed upon as a written report that has the correct level of trust.

e. Research Subjects

Meanwhile, in determining informants, using purposive technique sampling, namely that the determination of informants is based on specific objectives and consideration that are still related to the research problem (Sugiyono, 2013). The subjects of this study are people who can be asked for information to meet the research needs, which are as follows:

- Yogyakarta City Environmental Agency for Public Green Open Space
- Bank BRI CSR
- Komunitas Pemerti Kali Code
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f. Research Sites

This research was conducted in the city government of Yogyakarta, Special Region of Yogyakarta, in the Yogyakarta City Environment Agency precisely in the Field of Public Green Open Space located at Jl. Bima Sakti, Demangan, Gondokusuman, City of Yogyakarta, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Kanwil BRI Yogyakarta which is located at Jl. Cik Di Tiro No.3, Terban, Kec. Gondokusuman, Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta Special Region and in the office of Komunitas PemertiKali Code.

g. Data Analysis Unit

<b>Type of Data</b>	<b>Source of the Data</b>	<b>Data Required</b>	<b>Data Collection Technique</b>
Primary Data	Taman Robin Location	Picture of the condition of the Taman Robin	Observation and Documentation
	Head of the Public Green Open Space Division of the Yogyakarta City Environment Service Ms Indiyani Widyaningsih	Her opinion as a collaborative governance actor about: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is the collaborative process that occurs in the implementation of the Taman Robin</li> <li>2. Problems in the collaboration process carried out when building Taman Robin</li> <li>3. How is the maintenance process for public green open spaces in Yogyakarta</li> </ol>	Interview

	Head of Komunitas Pemerti Kali Code Mr. Totok Pratopo	His opinion regarding the collaboration in the process of building the Taman Robin	Interview
	CSR Bank BRI	Opinions regarding the collaboration carried out and the problems that were present in the process of building the Taman Robin	Interview
	The community around Taman Robin	Their opinion regarding the existence of Taman Robin and its benefits	Interview
Secondary Data	Government Archives.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Profile of the institution concerned</li> <li>2. Government Regulation in the construction of Public Green Open Space in Yogyakarta City</li> <li>3. Budget data for the construction and maintenance of Taman Robin</li> <li>4. Contract data or agreements between various parties regarding roles and functions in the construction of Taman Robin</li> </ol>	
	Book, Regulation, Journal, Article.	Read all books, regulations, journals, and articles related to collaborative governance, green open spaces and so on	