

ABSTRACT

The management of public green open space (GOS) in Jambi City has become an important issue along with the rapid growth of urbanization. Cooperation between various stakeholders, including the government, the community, and the private sector, through a collaborative governance approach, is expected to overcome these problems. This thesis aims to describe and analyze the collaboration process in the management of public green spaces in Jambi City, as well as identify the inhibiting factors that arise in the process. The research methodology used is qualitative research with a descriptive approach. Data were collected through interviews, observations, and document studies involving the Jambi City Environmental Agency, and private parties including Pertamina EP Field Jambi and Bank 9 Jambi. The data analysis process was carried out in stages to gain a deep understanding of the collaborative dynamics that occurred.

The results showed that there was a collaborative governance process in the management of Public Green Open Space (RTH) in Jambi City, it was found that the collaboration stage had involved direct face-to-face dialog between stakeholders in the city-level Development Planning Consultation (Musrenbang) forum as well as in the Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) forum. This direct interaction is a key element in realizing effective collaboration. The implementation of face-to-face dialog went well, resulting in mutual agreements that reflected trust and commitment between stakeholders. In addition, a shared understanding of the vision, mission, goals, and information related to collaboration has been well established, which also supports the effectiveness of the collaboration process in managing public green spaces. In addition, the success in managing public green spaces has also been recognized by the government, as shown by the city's success in obtaining the Adipura award from the Ministry of Environment. Despite collaborative efforts between the government, the community, and the private sector, there are still obstacles in managing public green spaces in Jambi City. Some of the identified constraining factors include low public awareness, limited resources in the form of budget and limited land. This research is expected to provide insights and recommendations for improving the effectiveness of collaboration in managing green open spaces in the region.

Keywords: Management, Green Open Space, Collaborative Governance, Jambi City.

INTISARI

Pengelolaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) publik di Kota Jambi menjadi isu penting seiring dengan pertumbuhan urbanisasi yang cepat. Kerjasama antara berbagai pemangku kepentingan, termasuk pemerintah, masyarakat, dan pihak swasta, melalui pendekatan *collaborative governance*, diharapkan dapat mengatasi permasalahan tersebut. Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisis proses kolaborasi dalam pengelolaan RTH publik di Kota Jambi, serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor penghambat yang muncul dalam proses tersebut. Metodologi penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan studi dokumen yang melibatkan Dinas Lingkungan Hidup Kota Jambi, dan pihak swasta yang meliputi Pertamina EP Field Jambi dan Bank 9 Jambi. Proses analisis data dilakukan secara bertahap untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang mendalam mengenai dinamika kolaboratif yang terjadi.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terjadi adanya proses *collaborative governance* dalam pengelolaan Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH) Publik di Kota Jambi, ditemukan bahwa tahap kolaborasi telah melibatkan dialog tatap muka secara langsung di antara para pemangku kepentingan dalam forum Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan (Musrenbang) tingkat kota serta dalam forum Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan (TJSL). Interaksi langsung ini menjadi elemen kunci dalam mewujudkan kolaborasi yang efektif. Pelaksanaan dialog tatap muka berjalan dengan baik, menghasilkan kesepakatan bersama yang mencerminkan kepercayaan dan komitmen antar pemangku kepentingan. Selain itu, pemahaman bersama mengenai visi, misi, tujuan, serta informasi terkait kolaborasi telah terjalin dengan baik, yang turut mendukung efektivitas proses kolaborasi dalam pengelolaan RTH Publik. Selain itu, keberhasilan dalam pengelolaan RTH Publik juga mendapat pengakuan dari pemerintah, yang ditunjukkan dengan keberhasilan kota ini dalam memperoleh penghargaan Adipura dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup. meskipun terjadi upaya kolaboratif antara pemerintah, masyarakat, dan pihak swasta, masih terdapat kendala dalam pengelolaan RTH di Kota Jambi. Beberapa faktor penghambat yang teridentifikasi mencakup rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat, keterbatasan sumber daya berupa anggaran dan keterbatasan lahan. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan dan rekomendasi bagi peningkatan efektivitas kolaborasi dalam pengelolaan ruang terbuka hijau di wilayah tersebut.

Kata kunci: Pengelolaan, Ruang Terbuka Hijau, Tata Kelola Kolaboratif, Kota Jambi.