

# Increasing Community Participation In Pekanbaru City's Green Open Spaces On A Collaborative Basis

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## ABSTRACT

Green Open Space or often called public space is a place to relieve stress, refresh and improve mood. In this case, "Happy City" states that the formation of a city can influence a person's mental behavior. Facilities such as Green Open Space which have various concepts can be said to be a third place indirectly. Because it is a means for visitors to recreation, socialize and interact. However, the challenge of sustainable collaborative governance in the context of increasing community participation in green open spaces is still a complex issue. This study aims to examine the government's role in creating Collaborative Governance and increasing community participation with a focus on Pekanbaru City Green Open Space. This research method involves in-depth surveys in the field. Data was analyzed using a qualitative approach to understand the extent to which increased community participation and collaborative governance in green open spaces is sustainable. The results of the research show that Collaborative Governance, such as providing space for life, increases community participation very significantly. The community understands that the existence of Green Open Spaces is able to contribute to interaction with children's activities, especially knowledge about nature and play activities for children in Green open Spaces in Pekanbaru City.

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## INTRODUCTION

Pekanbaru City is the capital of Riau Province, Indonesia, which has rich history and culture. Along with population growth and urban development, attention to environmental sustainability and improving the quality of life of residents is increasingly important. One way to achieve this goal is through empowering local communities in Green Open Space (RTH) in the city.

Rapid population growth in the city of Pekanbaru has led to an increase in land use and infrastructure development. As a result, some green areas and green open spaces in the city may have been threatened and experienced a decline in quality. The development of green open space (RTH) can play an important role in ensuring the existence of healthy and comfortable green space for city residents, and can improve their quality of life.

Empowering Green Open Space (RTH) does not only focus on environmental conservation efforts, but also on tourism potential which can improve the local economy. Local and foreign tourists can enjoy the natural beauty, recreational activities and facilities provided by this open park. In this way, Pekanbaru can provide space for any activity.

The development of cities is increasingly directly proportional to the increasing provision of public facilities to become gathering places for the community. Green Open Space (RTH) or often called public space is a place to relieve stress, refresh and improve mood. In this case, "Happy City" says that the formation of a city can influence a person's mental behavior. Therefore, facilities such as Green Open Space which have various concepts can be said to be a third place (Third Place) indirectly, because they are a means for visitors to recreation, socialize and interact.

Green Open Space (RTH) has a function, especially for the environment. According to the Directorate of Building and Environmental Management, the functions of Green Open Space include reducing pollutants, producing oxygen, improving the quality of the local climate, increasing tourism and economic potential, and as a place for social interaction. Green Open Space functions to regulate the microclimate and absorb heat.

Green Open Space has been regulated in Government regulations, namely: in Law No 14 of 2022. Recommended public open spaces in Pekanbaru include: (1) Pekanbaru City Park (2) Putri Kaca Mayang Green Open Space (3) Appointed Green Open Space Teach Integrity (4) Urban Forest

The functions of green open space include: (1) Ecological function (2) Socio-cultural function (3) Aesthetic function

The benefits of Green Open Space include: (1) direct benefits are: benefits that are immediately felt once the Green Open Space is present. This green open space will provide comfort and beauty in the city so that the benefits as a community activity (2) indirect benefits are long-term benefits and are intangible in nature. In this case, the intended benefit of Green Open Space is as an area that can improve ecological quality.

Green open space (RTH) planning is based on considerations of achieving balance, harmony and safety of the building with the surrounding environment. As well as

considering the creation of outdoor space and green open spaces that are balanced, harmonious and in harmony with the surrounding environment. As part of the spatial plan, the position of green open space will determine the balance of the living environment and the built environment because green open space is the lungs of the city. Spatial planning is the basis for anticipating the rapid development of built spaces, which must be followed by a policy of providing green open spaces.

In this case, cities and towns are centers of settlement and population activities which have administrative territorial boundaries which are regulated in a legal regulation so that they can show the character and characteristics of urban life. Considering that the development of a city is always followed by an urbanization process, cities and towns are always dynamic in terms of structure, shape, face and appearance of the city. City development is also the result of resolving urban conflicts that occur, and also reflects the development of civilization of city residents and their management (Chafid Fandeli, 2004). One of the conflicts that has recently increased in urban areas is environmental issues involved in urban spatial planning (Budihardjo, 2003). Spatial planning and living environment have a very broad meaning because a good city is a spatial unity that is planned based on the needs of its spatial planning components, so that it can create an atmosphere of comfort and health for its citizens.

It must be realized that the development of several areas due to their conditions and potential requires specific planning, both in the direction and form of green open space arrangement. Thus, the development of green open space in every city needs to be supported by direction, policy and a strong desire to be realized. On the other hand, the uncontrolled development of the use of built space by ignoring the function and role of the existence of green open space (RTH), will result in a further decline in the efficiency of the use of existing space and land, and the quality of life in the area concerned, which ultimately results in various conditions. accumulates and will have an impact on several supporting areas around it, so that it will result in disrupting the continuity of the development of the area as a whole, both in the form of disruption to functional activities and activities taking place within it.

Research from (Bidin, 2017) states that current and future generations are faced with the complex task of designing sustainable solutions to environmental problems. The next decade will probably determine the direction towards a prosperous and sustainable future on this planet whose ecosystems will provide the goods and services needed. An important piece of this puzzle is achieving effective collaboration between government and private actors and stakeholders.

Based on the empirical facts that have been described. Shows that the collaboration process in order to create harmony in every element of both government and society relies on the abilities of actors or stakeholders/policies both formally and informally through a series of compromises and negotiations, in order to achieve the expected goals and targets. In the collaboration process, the stakeholders involved must build mutual trust,

understanding and comprehension of each other, in order to support the joint commitment.

This study aims to build the role of the Government and collaborative governance in increasing community participation in green open spaces. Therefore, this research has significant relevance in the context of increasing community participation and provides valuable insights for stakeholders and collaborative governance that seeks to maintain environmental sustainability and increase community participation in Pekanbaru city's green open spaces.

Taking these conditions into account, every stakeholder who carries out activities in every part of the city area must be aware of the importance of space and land planning by providing sufficient green open space. So that the development of built space can run harmoniously, harmoniously and in balance with the availability of green open space. As a complete demand from every actor who is active in it. The active participation of the community who are active in the area which will later be planned in the direction and form of open space planning is expected to contribute to every process and stage of green open space planning. The community no longer acts as an object, but is expected to participate as a subject who will give direction to the formation of green space planning at their respective scales so that in time the resulting green open space can be implemented well. Due to the emergence of a sense of ownership from involvement in the green open space planning process, it must be seen in the scale and position of green open space and non-green open space in the overall direction and form of green open space provision that must be planned in a city.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The analytical method in this research will combine a qualitative approach and collaborative governance analysis. First, researchers will conduct a field survey to collect primary data which includes interviews with key stakeholders, including local communities, especially Communities in Green Open Spaces, local government officials, and non-governmental organizations and their views regarding increasing community participation, as well as collaborative open space governance. In addition, we will collect secondary data in the form of policy documents related to increasing community participation in green open spaces in the city of Pekanbaru.

Then, the data collected will be analyzed qualitatively using a content analysis approach. This analysis will help us identify patterns of views and roles of collaborative governance as well as understand the role of government in increasing community participation in green open spaces in the city of Pekanbaru. We will also use data analysis software to facilitate analysis of interview texts and collaborative governance documents.

In this analysis, we will consider the perspectives of different stakeholders, identify similarities and differences in their views, and explore the extent to which collaborative

governance and increased community participation influence the green open spaces of the city of Pekanbaru.

This analytical method will provide an in-depth understanding of the relationship between increasing community participation, and sustainable green open space governance in the context of our research.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Field survey results show that local community participation in collaborative governance has increased significantly in recent years. This is caused by community participation and collaborative governance for the implementation of green open space programs. More than 80% of respondents stated that they felt involved in efforts to increase community participation.

### *The Role of Green Open Space in Pekanbaru City*

In addition, interviews with the green open space community revealed that the role of green open space has a very significant role in green open space practice. Green open spaces and their functional relationships and interrelationships in and around cities have the potential to provide urban life. Green Open Space also plays a role in mitigating broader urban sustainability challenges, such as the impact of climate change, the need for outdoor recreation for social activities.

### *The Effect of Increasing Community Participation in Green Open Spaces*

An important part in achieving increased community participation as well as an effective collaborative role between various government and private actors and stakeholders. An ecosystem is a complete complex entity covering a geographic scale. Therefore, developing better knowledge about ecosystem dynamics through continuous learning is considered an important key in environmental governance. Collaboration in this case is put forward as a means to increase the generation of new knowledge through social learning, better integrating important insights from different knowledge systems and disseminating best practice knowledge between many factors.

### *Integration between Increasing Community Participation and Collaborative Governance*

Collaboration in this case is put forward as a means to increase the generation of new knowledge through social learning, better integrating important insights from different knowledge systems and disseminating best practice knowledge between many actors. Apart from that, ecosystem governance also involves balancing the interests of various actors. Otherwise, asymmetries of power and influence among different advocacy coalitions are appropriate.

## CONCLUSION

This research has revealed that increasing community participation in collaborative green open space governance has provided positive results in supporting the sustainability of collaborative governance. The results of the field survey show that community participation has shown an increase in community participation in increasingly advanced green open spaces.

The main role of collaborative governance in creating an environment that supports sustainability has been proven through the introduction of economic incentives for environmentally sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. It also reflects the government's commitment to more sustainable collaborative governance.

This research provides an important contribution in understanding community participation and knowledge of the existence of green open spaces as public facilities for all forms of needs. The findings of this research can be a guide for policy makers in designing more effective strategies for managing green open spaces in the city of Pekanbaru, especially in areas that have similar environmental challenges.

However, it is important to note that these findings are based on studies in green open spaces. Therefore, further research is needed to generalize these findings and apply them to different situations.

So this can be a renewal and possibly become a more developed research object in the future. So government collaboration is needed to organize local community green open spaces (RTH) so that the economy and income run well.

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