

**BANDAR LAMPUNG CITY GOVERNMENT POLICY IN  
PROVISION OF GREEN OPEN SPACE BASED ON REGIONAL  
SPATIAL PLAN**

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**Abstract**

*For now, Bandar Lampung City already has Green Open Space (RTH) but it is still insufficient as explained in the RTRW Regional Regulation where public RTH must have an area of at least 20% of the Bandar Lampung City area. Although there is already an RTH in Bandar Lampung City, until now the RTH in Bandar Lampung City has not changed much, even there are many RTH that have been converted into housing or buildings. The purpose of this study is to analyze the policy of providing Green Open Space (RTH) by the Bandar Lampung City Government and evaluate the factors that cause RTH in Bandar Lampung City to be unfulfilled. This study used normative and empirical research. The data used are primary data and secondary data with data collection techniques, namely literature studies and field studies through interviews. The result of this study is that the policy of providing RTH in Bandar Lampung City has been regulated in the Spatial Planning Law and Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Bandar Lampung City which in the regulation requires the number of RTH to be 30%, namely 20% public and 10% private. The unfulfilled RTH in Bandar Lampung City is due to the absence of good collaboration between the Bandar Lampung City Government, related parties, and the community, changing regulations and regulations, land use change and massive concrete infrastructure development in Bandar Lampung City. The efforts made by the Bandar Lampung City Government in fulfilling the provision of RTH are to maintain and maintain the availability of RTH that is still owned, establish mangrove forests as RTH, make RTH along coastal boundaries, river borders, and along roads, and the Government also requires related parties when there is a housing / building construction must provide 10% RTH of the development land area.*

Keywords: *Green Open Space, Regional Regulations, Bandar Lampung*

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Green Open Space (RTH) is an elongated and / or grouped area, the use of which is more open, where plants grow, both naturally and intentionally planted. The availability of RTH in urban areas is very important, especially in Bandar Lampung City considering the large benefits obtained from the existence of RTH. This RTH area is also a place of social interaction for urban communities. Based on Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning in and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05 / PRT / M / 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas

and Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Bandar Lampung City states that the RTH in urban areas is at least 30% consisting of 20% public RTH and 10% private RTH, for that good spatial planning is needed in order to fulfill its provision of RTH in Bandar Lampung City (Arba,2019).

Based on Article 3 of Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Regional Spatial Planning for 2021-2041, it is stated that the Bandar Lampung City planning area has a total area of 18,377 hectares which is divided into five planning areas, namely trade, services, and regional government centers, covering the South Betung Bay, North Betung Bay, Enggal, East Tanjung Karang, West Tanjung Karang, Peace, Kedaton, and Way Halim. The center of higher education, industry, and settlements in the city, covering the areas of Sukarame, Tanjung Senang, Rajabasa, and Labuhan Ratu. Ports, urban settlements, industry, trade and services, covering the areas of Panjang, Sukabumi, and Bumi Waras. Conservation areas, marine tourism, and integrated waste final treatment. Green Open Space of the city with additional functions as a special education center, urban settlements, agrotourism, and ecotourism, covering the areas of Langkapura, Kemiling, and Tanjung Karang Barat. Based on the planning area that has been determined in Bandar Lampung City, the government has also made regulations for the construction of buildings as an effort by the government to implement the Regional Spatial Plan properly, especially the Regional Spatial Plan in Bandar Lampung City. Based on the RTRW Regional Regulation of Bandar Lampung City RTH is determined to be approximately 440 hectares which include: city parks 296.05 hectares, district parks 20.58 hectares, cemeteries 55.60 hectares and green lanes 67.48 hectares (Arifin,2014).

RTH in Bandar Lampung City has stagnated for the past five years and tends to decline. Various efforts need to be made to improve the decreasing Green Open Space in Bandar Lampung. The total area of RTH in Bandar Lampung is only 1,845.48 hectares or 9.86 percent based on the RTRW Regional Regulation in 2011 and currently the total RTH area is only around 4.5% based on the RTRW Regional Regulation in 2021, this figure is very concerning and has the potential to have a negative impact on the environment and people's lives. RTH grounds include city parks, district parks, cemeteries, and green lanes. The Bandar Lampung City Government has strictly regulated RTH, including the definition of RTH, the area designated as RTH, the division of RTH areas, and limits on permitted and unpermitted activities within the RTH area regulated in the Bandar Lampung City RTRW Regional Regulation (Barkatullah,2013).

Government Regulation (PP) Number 16 of 2021 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings. In this PP, the government removes the status of the Building Permit (IMB) and replaces it with a Building Approval (PBG). PBG is a licensing term used to be able to build new buildings or change

the function and technicality of the building. The Bandar Lampung City Government has also issued Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation Number 37 of 2018 concerning Procedures for Regulating Buildings and Non-Building Buildings in Bandar Lampung City which explains that buildings and non-buildings that are not in accordance with regional RTRW can be put in order. Based on Government Regulation No. 16 of 2021 concerning the Implementation Regulations of Law No. 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings, to be able to obtain PBG, building owners must meet two main requirements, namely having a technical plan document and an estimated construction cost document. It needs incentives or intensified if there is or violation of law by individuals or entities in the implementation of RTH development and it is advisable for the government to form an RTH audit team to maintain the existence and implementation of RTH development (Mertokusumo, 2006).

Actually, in Bandar Lampung City there is already an RTH but it is still insufficient as explained in the RTRW Regional Regulation where the public RTH must have an area of at least 20% of the Bandar Lampung City area. Although there is already an RTH in Bandar Lampung City, until now the RTH in Bandar Lampung City has not changed much and there are even many RTH that have been converted into housing and buildings. As a result of the lack of RTH in Bandar Lampung City, it causes a lack of water catchment, flooding when there is high-intensity rain, the city looks arid due to the lack of trees, and the lack of comfortable and cool recreation places for the community. Currently, RTH in Bandar Lampung City is still insufficient and less than 20% of public RTH needs to be optimized for its provision and utilization for that Researchers will examine more deeply and examine more specifically related to the RTH provision policy in Bandar Lampung City, why RTH in Bandar Lampung City is not fulfilled and how the efforts of the Bandar Lampung City Government in providing RTH in Bandar Lampung City (Sofwani,2015).

## **2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD**

This research uses normative and empirical approaches. The data used include primary data and secondary data, with data collection techniques through literature studies and field studies conducted through interviews. The data obtained is then analyzed in an analytical descriptive manner. Normative research focuses on understanding the principles of relevant laws and regulations, while empirical research examines phenomena that occur in the field through observation and interviews to get a real picture of the subject under study. Analytical descriptive analysis is carried out to describe and explain the data obtained systematically, to provide a deep understanding of the topic under study(Sugiyono,2019).

## **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In general, the term "policy" is used to designate the behavior of an actor (e.g. an official, a group, or a government agency) or a number of actors in a particular field of

activity. This policy definition is usable and relatively adequate for ordinary talks, but less adequate for more scientific and systematic discussions concerning public policy analysis. Therefore, we need more precise boundaries or concepts of public policy. Another limitation on public policy was given by Thomas R. Dye who said that "public policy is whatever the government chooses to do and not do." Although the limits given by Dye are considered rather appropriate, they are not enough to provide a clear distinction between what the government decides to do and what the government actually does. In addition, this concept can include actions, such as the appointment of new employees or the granting of licenses. An actual action is outside the domain of public policy (Rahardjo,2012).

Policies (identify alternative policies), evaluate alternative *policies*, select *preferred policies*, implement *the preferred policy*. According to Thomas R. Dye, the stages in policy making are *Identification of Policy Problems*, Agenda Setting, Policy Formulation, Policy *Legitimation*, Policy Implementation, and *Policy Evaluation*). In the process of public policy to be implemented, through a fairly long process / stage. Thomas R. Dye outlines the public policy process in several stages, including: a) Identification of policy problems, b) Agenda preparation, c) Policy formulation, d) Policy ratification, e) Policy implementation, and f) Policy evaluation.

According to Uddin B, Sore in his book public policy quotes Said Zainal Abidin's statement public policy can be divided into three levels:

- a. General policy is a policy that becomes a guideline or guideline for implementation both positive and negative covering the entire region or agency concerned.
- b. Implementation policy is a policy that describes general policy.
- c. Technical policy is an operational policy that is under the implementation policy.

Empirically policies in the form of laws, guidelines, and programs, in a country policy is considered as a series of actions developed by a body or government that has a specific goal, followed and implemented by a person or group of actors to solve a particular problem. For this reason, laws and regulations at the regional level in the form of provincial regional regulations and city/regency regional regulations are interpreted as laws and regulations formed by the regional government or one of the elements of the regional government that has the authority to make regional legislation, in this case the Regional Head and DPRD.

The RTH structuring policy in Indonesia is regulated in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning which requires the provision of Green Open Space (RTH) of at least 30% of the area of an area, of which 20% is public space and 10% is private space. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 05 / PRT / M / 2008 concerning Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of RTH in Urban Areas and the Regulation of the Minister of Agrarian and Spatial Planning / Head of the National Land Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2022 concerning the Provision and Utilization of RTH as the basis for determining RTH, RTH in urban areas consists of Public RTH and Private RTH. the proportion of RTH in urban areas is at least 30% consisting of 20% public RTH and 10% consisting of private RTH; If the area of RTH both public and private in the city concerned has a total area greater than the applicable laws or regulations, then this proportion must be maintained.

The Bandar Lampung City Government has made several policies to be able to encourage the fulfillment of RTH provision in Bandar Lampung City, namely:

1. Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2014 concerning Building which is explained in the Regional Regulation on Building that the requirements for balance, harmony and harmony of the Building with its environment must consider the creation of outdoor space and green open space that is balanced, harmonious and in harmony with its environment which is manifested in meeting the requirements of catchment areas, rescue access, vehicle and human circulation and meeting needs infrastructure and facilities outside the Building.
2. Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2015 concerning the Handover of Housing and Settlement Infrastructure, Facilities and Utilities explained that the Handover of housing and settlement infrastructure, facilities and utilities from Developers to Regional Governments aims to ensure the sustainability of maintenance and management of infrastructure, facilities and utilities in residential environments.
3. Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2017 concerning Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements explained that the criteria for slum housing and slums can be reviewed from RTH.
4. Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning Environmental Protection and Management in which this Regional Regulation aims to protect the area from pollution and / or damage to the environment and the creation of natural resources and environmental management and maintain its sustainability to ensure safety and human life, in realizing healthy, clean, and beautiful areas.
5. Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Regional Spatial Plan 2021-2041 where it is explained in this RTRW Regional Regulation that the development of RTH is the embodiment of protected areas and RTH areas include: development of city parks and sub-district parks, development of cemeteries and development of green lanes.
6. Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation Number 37 of 2018 concerning Procedures for Regulating Buildings and Non-Building Buildings in Bandar Lampung City in which this Regulation explains that non-building buildings and buildings that cannot show IMB data or documents and business places that cannot show their business operational permits/permit documents, buildings and non-building buildings that are not in accordance with the regional Spatial Plan (RTRW), and non-building buildings that do not meet the technical requirements in accordance with the building function of the building can be put in order.

Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Regional Spatial Plan 2021-2041 where it is explained in this RTRW Regional Regulation that the development of RTH is the embodiment of protected areas and RTH areas include: development of city parks and sub-district parks, development of cemeteries and development of green lanes. The provision of public RTH is at least 20% of the urban area, while for private RTH such as buildings and housing to be built by developers, they must provide RTH of at least 10% of the area.

Based on the total area should be above, until now Bandar Lampung City is far from enough to meet the needs of RTH in Bandar Lampung City. currently Bandar Lampung City only has 11.08% or 2,185.59 hectares of total public RTH area from the minimum 20%. In

this case, there was a decrease in RTH from previously in 2009 Bandar Lampung had a public RTH of 12.62% or 2,489.80 hectares. With the current RTH details as follows:

Table 2 Number of RTH based on RTH objects in Bandar Lampung City

NO	OBJECT NAME	AREA (HA)
1	Green Line	67,47816562
2	Funeral	55,59914656
3	District Park	20,58074233
4	City Park	296,0489821

Source: Bandar Lampung City Housing and Settlement Office in 2024

Table 3 Number of RTH by District in Bandar Lampung City

NO	DISTRICT NAME	AREA (HA)
1	Kedaton District	29,51497936
2	Kemiling District	83,32889573
3	West Tanjungkarang District	25,0333404
4	Panjang District	35,94559327
5	West Telukbetung District	67,44979138
6	Enggal District	10,79157638
7	Labuhan Ratu District	8,926191995
8	East Tanjungkarang District	8,208184398
9	South Telukbetung District	9,36056588
10	Rajabasa District	9,927436249
11	Sukabumi District	34,56639995
12	Sukarame District	47,38464309
13	Peace District	6,674123274
14	Way Halim District	16,75478048
15	East Telukbetung District	16,85720928
16	North Telukbetung District	15,36153025
17	Central Tanjungkarang District	4,572663632
18	Bumi Waras District	7,629827847
19	Tanjung Senang District	1,005744666
20	Langkapura District	0,413559112

Source: Bandar Lampung City Housing and Settlement Office in 2024

Bandar Lampung which is currently losing the forest area of Way Halim City due to the construction of the superblock mega project. In his opinion, it seems that the Bandar Lampung City Government is unable to take advantage of the momentum to organize environmental and natural resource management in the resilience of the existence of RTH in accordance with the perspective of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government and Law Number 25 of 2000 concerning the Authority of Regional Government as an Autonomous Region.

The Housing and Settlement Office (Disperkim) of Bandar Lampung City recorded the remaining RTH at 4.5 percent. The area of RTH was reduced from the previous 11.08

percent. The reduction in RTH is due to a new regulation, namely Bandar Lampung Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2021 concerning Regional Spatial Plan 2021-2041, the classification and requirements for RTH are different from before because the agricultural area and protected forest area of Wan Abdurahman in Batu Putuk covering an area of 296 hectares are no longer categorized as RTH (Rato,2022).

The need for environmental supervision, including supervision of RTH, is needed. Environmental supervision is part of environmental protection and management efforts, carried out by authorities both at the Central Government level through relevant Ministries in the field of environment and at the Provincial and Regency / City Government levels through related agencies in the field of environment. Supervision aims to ensure that government functions run well and to ensure good governance, supervision is essential in the process of recovering or overcoming environmental damage. An effective surveillance system is the best way to ensure that everything in the administration of the country is running well, especially preventive supervision.

From the findings of this study that there are several factors that cause the non-fulfillment of RTH in Bandar Lampung City, namely:

1. The changing regulations and regulations of the Bandar Lampung City Government make it not well coordinated between the government, developers, and the community towards the implementation of policies that cause the ineffectiveness of the Bandar Lampung City Government's policy on the provision of RTH, where in the Bandar Lampung City RTRW Regional Regulation Number 10 of 2011 the number of RTH in Bandar Lampung City is 11.08% and then revised with the latest Bandar Lampung City RTRW Regional Regulation Number 4 In 2021 concerning the Regional Spatial Plan 2021-2041 where the new regulation has changed the old regulation so that it does not fulfill the amount of 30% RTH required by the Law and RTRW Regional Regulations. Changes in leadership or political priorities in Bandar Lampung City have also disrupted consistency in the implementation of RTH policies in Bandar Lampung City with changes in leadership in the central government and local governments making changes in RTH policies in Bandar Lampung City where these regulations actually cause a decline in RTH in Bandar Lampung City.

Changes in regulations related to the RTRW of Bandar Lampung City where it is not in accordance with the theory of legal certainty as stated by Gustav Radbruch, justice and legal certainty are fixed parts of the law. He argued that justice and legal certainty must be considered, legal certainty must be maintained for the security and order of a country which ultimately positive laws must always be obeyed. Based on the theory of legal certainty and the value to be achieved, namely the value of justice and happiness. Gustav Radbruch also said that in the theory of legal certainty there are four fundamental things that have a close relationship with the meaning of legal certainty itself, which are as follows.

- a. Law is a positive thing which means that positive law is legislation.
- b. Law is based on a fact, meaning that it is made based on reality.
- c. Facts contained or contained in the law must be formulated in a clear way, so that it will avoid confusion in terms of meaning or interpretation and can be easily implemented.

- d. Positive laws must not be easily changed. Gustav Radbruch's opinion on legal certainty is based on his view of legal certainty which means legal certainty itself.

Based on this description, judging from four basic things that have a close relationship with the meaning of legal certainty explained by Gustav Radbruch, it can be concluded that the law made by the Bandar Lampung City Government should be based on reality, not on the interests of individuals or business actors in Bandar Lampung City. The regulations made by the Bandar Lampung City Government should be formulated in a clear way, so that they will avoid confusion in terms of meaning or interpretation so that they can be easily implemented and the regulations should not be changed just because of momentary interests. Meanwhile, based on the theory of legal certainty according to Lon Fuller, there are several principles that must be assessed in order to determine the inhibiting factors of non-fulfillment of RTH in Bandar Lampung City, namely:

- a. The system established by the authorities and authoritative must consist of regulations that are not based on the momentary judgment of the balaka for certain matters.
- b. Regulations established by authorities and authoritative must be announced to the public.
- c. The established rules are not retroactive, because they can damage the integrity of a system.
- d. The regulation is made in a formulation that can be understood by the general public.
- e. One rule and another should not contradict each other.
- f. An established rule must not demand an action that may exceed what can be done.
- g. The rules that have been set should not be changed too often.
- h. The regulations that have been set, must have conformity between the regulations and in terms of implementation in daily life.

Based on Lon Fuller's theory of legal certainty, the explanation above can be concluded that existing regulations should not cause multiple interpretations in law, should not be contradictory between regulations with each other and these regulations can be implemented properly and seriously. The applicable law has also been determined by the Bandar Lampung City Government must be firm in the community, and the regulations that have been determined must not be changed too often and contain openness so that the public can understand the meaning of the rules or legal provisions that have been set by these authorities.

2. The Bandar Lampung City Government still prioritizes building buildings over the provision of RTH in Bandar Lampung City which results in land use change and massive infrastructure development in Bandar Lampung City as happened in the city forest area in Way Halim due to the construction of superblock mega projects. Land conversion and massive infrastructure development can be caused by the absence of good collaboration between the Bandar Lampung City Government and related parties, namely the Bandar Lampung City Housing and Settlement Office, Bandar Lampung City ATR / BPN, and other related parties in developing and maintaining RTH as well



as negligent community behavior in implementing the Building Permit (IMB) / Building Approval (PBG) rules. The lack of serious commitment or goodwill of the Bandar Lampung City Government in fulfilling the availability of RTH to maintain environmental balance and the fulfillment of the right to the environment of the community can be seen by the massive infrastructure development in Bandar Lampung City which causes the continued reduction in the number of RTH in Bandar Lampung City so that the problem of floods, air pollution, and other disasters will continue to haunt the people of Bandar Lampung City (Uddin,2017).

Based on Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, a legal structure is a legal institution that supports the establishment of the legal system. This section deals with the legal order, legal institutions, law enforcement officials and their authorities, legal instruments, and their processes and performance in implementing and enforcing the law. The absence of good collaboration between the Bandar Lampung City Government and related parties, namely the Bandar Lampung City Housing and Settlement Office, Bandar Lampung City ATR / BPN, and other related parties in developing and maintaining RTH and negligent community behavior in implementing the Building Permit (IMB) / Building Approval (PBG) rules has made the Bandar Lampung City Government and related parties It is difficult to fulfill the availability of RTH in Bandar Lampung City where this behavior results in land use change and massive infrastructure development in Bandar Lampung City caused by the imbalance of interests between the Bandar Lampung City Government and related parties in economic development and environmental sustainability. Thus, as Lawrence M. Frieman explains, legal structures that cannot move the legal system will cause non-compliance with the law and affect the legal culture of society, legal order, legal institutions, law enforcement officials and their authorities, legal instruments, and their processes and performance in implementing and enforcing the law (Shalihah,2017).

3. The lack of awareness of the people of Bandar Lampung City on the importance of RTH in maintaining the balance of urban ecosystems by neglecting the implementation of Building Permits (IMB) / Building Approvals (PBG) and the massive construction of buildings and conversion of green open land into buildings which causes a reduction in RTH land in Bandar Lampung City. Based on Bandar Lampung Mayor Regulation Number 37 of 2018 concerning Procedures for Regulating Buildings and Non-Building Buildings in Bandar Lampung City which explains that buildings and non-building buildings that are not in accordance with RTRW which requires the community / business actors in constructing buildings to provide 10% RTH of the land area to be built and if it is not sufficient, the Bandar Lampung City Government can regulate it. The importance of involving the community in the planning process of Bandar Lampung City where currently the community and business actors in Bandar Lampung City are still indifferent to the fulfillment of RTH in Bandar Lampung City and negligent in the implementation of Building Permits (IMB) / Building Approvals (PBG) (Yusdiyanto,2012).

As Lawrence M. Friedman said, disturbances in the structure and substance of laws occur because they are static. The factor that provides input is the social world from outside. The legal system is not insulated and isolated, but is highly dependent on outside input. Continuous social forces, overhauling the legal order, renewing, sorting

out which parts of the law should be applied and which will not, and which parts should change. This is called legal culture. Freidman defined it,

*It is the element of social attitude and value. The phrase "social forces" is itself an abstraction; in any event have needs and make demands; these sometimes do and sometimes do not invoke legal process, depending on the culture.*

Legal culture is the ideas, values, thoughts, opinions, and behaviors of community members in the application of law. It is related to people's awareness, understanding, and acceptance of the laws imposed on them. In terms of the lack of awareness of the people of Bandar Lampung City on the importance of RTH in maintaining the balance of urban ecosystems, the legal culture in Indonesia has caused a gap between the development of law and the development of society in Indonesia. Because, there is a mismatch between the values held by the government based on the modern legal system, with the values lived by people who are still traditional. As a result, people are not ready to accept the modern legal system which triggers low awareness of the law. In addition, as also said by Soerjono Soekanto, he views that there are at least several aspects that must be assessed in order to find out the extent to which a legal product runs well, one of these aspects is the community factor that law enforcers come from the community with the aim of achieving peace in society. Every citizen of a community or group has more or less legal awareness (Soekanto,2007).

Fithriatus Salihah stated that the implementation of law depends on the culture of law, which is in the form of values, views, and attitudes of the community concerned. If the legal culture is ignored, the potential for failure of the legal system run by the Bandar Lampung City Government is so great that it can be characterized by several symptoms, including:

- a. There is misinformation about the content of legal regulations that want to be conveyed to the public as legal users.
- b. There is a gap between the ideals of law and the practice of society
- c. Society prefers to behave according to the values that are used as a view of life.

For this reason, it is important for the Bandar Lampung City Government to conduct a comprehensive and continuous evaluation to identify inhibiting factors and take concrete steps to overcome these obstacles by maintaining environmental balance, improving the quality of life of residents, or meeting recreational needs in order to meet the provision of RTH in Bandar Lampung City.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

The policy of providing RTH in Bandar Lampung City has been regulated in the spatial planning law and ministerial regulations as well as the Bandar Lampung City RTRW Regional Regulation which in the regulation requires the number of RTH to be 30%, namely 20% public and 10% private. The policy also explains the procedures for the provision and utilization of RTH and who is responsible for the supply and utilization of RTH in Bandar Lampung City. The problem of changing RTRW policy where the new regulation has changed the old regulation so that it does not meet the amount of 30% RTH required by the Law and RTRW Regional Regulations.

The RTH has not been fulfilled in Bandar Lampung City because:

- 1) Changing regulations and regulations from the Bandar Lampung City Government make it not well coordinated between the government, developers, and the community towards policy implementation which causes ineffective policies of the Bandar Lampung City Government towards the provision of RTH.
- 2) The Bandar Lampung City Government still prioritizes building buildings over the provision of RTH in Bandar Lampung City which results in land use change and massive infrastructure development in Bandar Lampung City.

Lack of public awareness: the lack of public awareness of Bandar Lampung City on the importance of RTH in maintaining the balance of urban ecosystems by neglecting the implementation of Building Permits (IMB) / Building Approvals (PBG) and the massive construction of buildings and conversion of green open land into buildings which causes a reduction in RTH land in Bandar Lampung City.

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- Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Nomor 8 Tahun 2015 tentang Penyerahan Prasarana, Sarana dan Utilitas Perumahan dan Permukiman (Lembaran Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2015 Nomor 8).
- Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Nomor 4 Tahun 2017 tentang Pencegahan dan Peningkatan Kualitas Terhadap Perumahan Kumuh dan Permukiman Kumuh (Lembaran Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2017 Nomor 4).
- Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Nomor 1 Tahun 2020 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup ( Lembaran Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2020 Nomor 1).
- Peraturan Walikota Bandar Lampung Nomor 37 Tahun 2018 tentang Tata Cara Penertiban Bangunan Gedung dan Bangunan Bukan Gedung di Kota Bandar Lampung (Berita Daerah Kota Bandar Lampung Tahun 2018 Nomor 37).