

Analysis of Walhi's Advocacy Strategy in Green Open Space Policy in Bandar Lampung City

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Abstract

The development process in Indonesia has currently experienced a very rapid development, especially in the industrial and property sectors. However, this is obviously inversely proportional to environmental management in Indonesia, which basically the development carried out must pay attention to various aspects, one of which is the environmental aspect. Massive development often overrides the ecological or environmental balance in urban areas, including forgetting the importance of abandoning green areas or Green Open Space (RTH). According to the Bandar Lampung City RTRW Evaluation Document, the current RTH area of Bandar Lampung City is 1,895.89 hectares or only 9.61% of the area of Bandar Lampung City. In order to meet the minimum standards for the provision of urban public RTH, Bandar Lampung City must at least strive for the provision of 10.39% or around 2,049 hectares of public RTH. There are seven sub-districts in Bandar Lampung City that are the locations for public RTH distribution, namely Sukarame, Kemiling, Way Halim, Enggal, Tanjung Karang Barat, Bumi Waras and Panjang districts. This study examines the role and contribution made by WALHI Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to the condition of Green Open Space (RTH) in Bandar Lampung City, and aims to provide an analysis of the role and contribution of civil society in its efforts to advocate for RTH policies in Bandar Lampung City and Map the obstacles faced by civil society in advocating for RTH policies in Bandar Lampung City.

Keywords:

green open space; advocacy; civil society

Introduction

The development process in Indonesia has currently experienced a very rapid development, especially in the industrial and property sectors. However, this is clearly inversely proportional to environmental management in Indonesia, which basically the development carried out must pay attention to various aspects, one of which is the environmental aspect. It is undeniable that the development problems in Indonesia still leave

problems in an effort to realize a comfortable, productive and sustainable living space, especially in urban areas. (Fani Destia, 2020)

Various kinds of developments, from settlements, offices to shopping centers and other infrastructure developments, definitely require a lot of land. The establishment of these economic-based buildings is often prioritized for reasons to turn the wheels of a city's economy to move quickly because it will increase the amount of regional income. Ideally, development should not only include economic, social and political, but also environmental issues, which are full of political interests. Massive development often overrides the ecological or environmental balance in urban areas, including forgetting the importance of leaving green areas or Green Open Space (RTH).

Green open space, both public and private, is part of the formation of urban space patterns, where the largest proportion of RTH that must be provided in urban areas is public RTH, which is 20% of the area. In Permen PU No. 05 of 2008, it is emphasized that the minimum provision of urban RTH is 30% of the area consisting of 20% public RTH and 10% private RTH. The minimum measure is to achieve the balance of the city ecosystem, namely the balance of the hydrological system, the balance of the microclimate, as well as other ecological systems that can increase the availability of clean air needed by urban people, open space for the activities of the general public or the public while increasing the aesthetic value of the city (Tontou, 2015).

Green Open Space (RTH) is an elongated area / path and / or grouping, whose use is more open, where plants grow, both naturally growing and deliberately planted.¹² In the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 1 of 2007 stated in Article 6, RTH includes, City Parks, Natural Tourism Parks, Residential Parks, Botanical Gardens, Nature Reserves, Urban Forests, Sports Fields, Green Lines, and so on.¹³ RTH is a close part of the two sides of the city's coin, the city's built-up space is 70 percent and the green open space is at least 30 percent. ¹⁴ In Law No.26 on Spatial Planning it has been mandated that each city must leave 20 per cent public RTH and 10 per cent private RTH. (Thesis UIN WALHI RTH Jakarta).

The existence of Green Open Space (RTH) is needed to improve the quality of the environment in urban areas ecologically, aesthetically, and socially. Ecologically, green open spaces serve as regulators of the city's soothing microclimate. Forest-forming vegetation is a natural component that is able to control the climate through controlling fluctuations or

changes in the surrounding climate elements such as temperature, humidity, wind and rainfall. Ecologically green open space is able to create habitats for various animals, for example birds. Aesthetically, green open spaces create comfort, harmonization, health and cleanliness of the environment. Socially, green open space is able to create a recreational environment and natural educational facilities. Green open space that is managed as a place for tourism, can have an economic impact such as increasing people's income (Putra, 2012). (Itera 2)

The problem of green open space in urban areas is usually an imbalance between the availability and standard needs of the region itself. An imbalance between availability and need can reduce the benefits or functions of RTH in maintaining environmental balance. Not only does it have an impact on the environment, but the imbalance can also have a negative impact on humans as part of the city's ecosystem. Because physically, people in urban areas have their lives characterized by the presence of towering buildings, the hustle and bustle of vehicles, factories, congestion, the busyness of their citizens, high competition, pollution, and so on. As for socially, the life of urban residents tends to be heterogeneous, individual, high competition that often gives rise to conflicts or conflicts (Jamaludin, 2017). So that city residents need a place that can release all these problems so that they are not channeled into negative actions such as brawls, criminality and so on. (itera 1)

Bandar Lampung City is the capital of Lampung Province which is an area with the status of a National Activity Center (PKN) in the National Regional Spatial Plan (RTRWN). Has a function as a center of government, social, political, educational and cultural activities. In addition, Bandar Lampung City is also the center of economic activities of Lampung Province. This city has a strategic location because it is a transit area for economic activities between Sumatra Island and Java Island. This situation triggered the growth and development of Bandar Lampung City as a center of trade, industry, and tourism. (itera 1)

According to the Bandar Lampung City RTRW Evaluation Document, the current public RTH area of Bandar Lampung City is 1,895.89 hectares or only 9.61% of the area of Bandar Lampung City. So that to meet the minimum standards for the provision of urban public RTH, Bandar Lampung City must at least strive for the provision of 10.39% or around 2,049 hectares of public RTH. There are seven sub-districts in Bandar Lampung City which are the locations of the distribution of public RTH, namely Sukarame, Kemiling, Way Halim,

Enggal, Tanjung Karang Barat, Bumi Waras and Panjang Districts. However, only public RTH in Enggal and Kemiling Districts is in the form of a park, the rest are urban forests and hills. So that public RTH in Bandar Lampung City is still minimal which has aesthetic, socio-cultural and economic functions.

In the Bandar Lampung City RTH Master Plan, it is stated that the availability of public RTH that is still minimal is one of the important issues in Bandar Lampung City. Then, the public RTH of Bandar Lampung city cannot be said to be of high quality because in addition to the limited facilities and infrastructure in the public RTH, the absence of maintenance is also an obstacle for the city of Bandar Lampung and the commitment of the local government in providing quality public RTH for its community (Yanti, 2016).

Even quoted from duajurai.co, mentioning that the Bandar Lampung city forest which is part of the RTHn has changed its function, even almost disappeared:

"The urban forest on Jalan Sultan Agung, Way Halim, has now changed its function. On its grounds stands a five-story building. In fact, the urban forest becomes a Green Open Space (RTH) which functions as the lungs of the city and the social activities of the local community. Monitoring duajurai.co on Friday, June 14, 2019, part of the urban forest park land in the Way Halim area was transformed into a shopping center. The other half is still vacant land on Jalan Letjen Alamsyah Ratu Prawira Negara"

"Six years ago, a petition appeared on behalf of the Forest Rescue Movement in Bandar Lampung City on the change.org website. the petition asks the mayor to restore the forest function of Bandar Lampung City. This is because Bandar Lampung only has 11 percent of RTH. Meanwhile, the mandate of Law 26/2007 and Bandar Lampung Regional Regulation 10/2011 concerning Regional Spatial Plans, the existence of RTH is at least 30 percent." (<http://duajurai.co/2019/06/14/beralih-fungsi-hutan-kota-bandar-lampung-nyarislenyap>)

In addition, Lampost.co also provided the following information: "Based on the Housing and Settlement Area Office (Disperkim) of Bandar Lampung City, currently the number of Green Open Space (RTH) is only around 11.08 percent of the 30 percent of RTH needs. For its own division, RTH is divided into public RTH and private RTH" "Head of Disperkim Yustam Effendi through the Head of Spatial Planning and Housing Erwansyah said for the ideal number of public RTH of 20 percent referring to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 05/PRT/M/2008 on Green Guidelines for Urban Areas.

Errwansyah also said that the number of RTH percentages has not increased since 2014." "Referring to Permen-PU Number 05/PRT/M/2008, the manager of the public RTH should ideally be the local government. Local governments can obtain their land sources from the assets of the local government itself, the private sector, or the community. For now, according to Erwansyah, which is a public RTH owned by the city government, namely Kalpataru Kemiling Field, Baruna Ria Panjang Field, Batu Putu Register Area, and the median section of the road overgrown with trees." RTH Needs in Bandar Lampung Have Only Been Met by 11.08 Percent (lampost.co)

According to the NGO Wahana Lingkungan Indonesia (WALHI) Lampung "The NGO WALHI began to actively discuss issues related to RTH in Bandar Lampung City since 2005 and in 2010 WALHI once requested the cancellation of the HGB in Way Halim (former city forest park land). In addition, we also encourage the City Government to protect and manage the hill so that the RTH is maintained. Of the 33 hills in Bandar Lampung City, only 3 (three) hills are still unspoiled, namely Mount Sulah, Banten Hill, and Cat Hill. However, Cat Hill has been partially repurposed." (telephone interview on February 19, 2020 at 8:34 p.m.)

Based on the data above, green open space in Bandar Lampung City is currently in a category of insufficiency which in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning mandates that urban spatial planning must contain a plan for the provision and utilization of RTH whose area is at least 30% of the city area and also in the Bandar Lampung City Regional Regulation on Regional Spatial Plans, the presence of RTH is at least 30%. It is necessary to have the role of the government and also all elements of society, both nature-loving organizations and non-governmental organizations in realizing a good Bandar Lampung City RTH.

Problems related to the environment are not only a government problem but have become the responsibility of all elements of the nation. The minimal RTH coupled with the transfer of land functions is a concern for environmental activists, in this case, non-governmental organizations or NGOs engaged in the environment. Therefore, various efforts are made by people to prevent the destruction of the environment. The role of the government itself includes services, empowerment, and development. If in these three things it is not in harmony with the goals of society, it will cause conflicts in it. For this reason, there is a need for supervision in terms of services, empowerment, and development. The supervision does

not have to be from the government sector, it could be that the supervision is from the community itself, in this case Non-Governmental Organizations have a role in controlling government policies related to the environment and also collaborating with the government to build a comfortable and sustainable living environment, especially related to RTH which is increasingly paying attention.

The concept of Good Governance or good governance where there are important actors in its implementation, namely the Government, the Private Sector and civil society (civil society). Civil society is an important actor in order to create a good governance system. His involvement in government activities is to help provide input on solving public problems in the community to the government (Nandani, 2017: 1). And the civil society function is carried out by NGOs.

Civil society is a non-state group (NGOs) whose interest is to form historical blocks (historical strongholds) in order to face state hegemony colored by state control over almost all aspects of life. This means that civil society is a supporting actor in achieving good governance that is free without being bound by the government to make historical strongholds by having goals made by a free and independent society so that it becomes a counterweight and companion for the state and government. Alam in Sulistiowati, et al (2017: 299) summed up some thoughts about civil society by social science experts of this century, namely: (1) that civil society has independence over the state, but between the two there is a reciprocal relationship, and (2) that civil society is a social arena that contains different interests, but allows for continuous negotiations.

Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) is an independent, non-profit and largest environmental movement organization in Indonesia, with 498 members from non-governmental organizations and nature-loving organizations; and 203 individual members spread across 28 provinces in Indonesia. WALHI is a form of NGO that deals with environmental issues. WALHI, which is engaged in the environment and as the oldest and largest NGO in Indonesia, certainly has an important role in any changes related to the environment, especially in Bandar Lampung City. This research examines how WALHI's role as part of the civil society in advocating for the Green Open Space policy in Bandar Lampung City to be maintained and increased in number. Because so far the number of RTH in Bandar Lampung City has not reached the ideal number.

Based on this background, researchers are interested in seeing the role and contribution made by WALHI Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to the condition of Green Open Space (RTH) in Bandar Lampung City, first see how the role and contribution of WALHI as part of civil society and environmental NGOs in advocating Bandar Lampung City Government RTH policy. and secondly What are the obstacles faced by WALHI in advocating for RTH policies in Bandar Lampung City.

Public Policy and Green Open Space Advocacy

Public policy is an activity carried out by the government to meet the needs of the community. Public policy is generally set by the government. The policy level can be at the general level, the implementation level, and the technical level. A policy is made deliberately, because it wants to realize a certain goal. Policies have elements by which it is understandable why they need to exist. Important elements of policy, namely (1) policy objectives, (2) problems, (3) demands (demand), and (4) impacts or outcomes. In addition to discussing what public policy is and its elements, this chapter also lays out philosophical views on public policy as well as the objectives of public policy. (Eko Handoyo).

Policy is generally understood as a decision taken to deal with certain matters. However, policy is not just a decision made. Rose (1969: x) defines policy more as a long series of related activities and their consequences for those concerned, rather than merely a decision. Another opinion was expressed by Friedrich (1963: 79) who viewed policy as a suggested action regarding individuals, groups or governments in a certain environment that contained obstacles and opportunities that would be overcome or utilized through suggested policies in an effort to achieve a goal or realize an intention. Anderson (1994: 5) defines policy as a series of purposeful actions followed by a person or group of actors with regard to a problem or a thing that attracts attention. The word 'policy' is generally used to denote the most important choices made, both in organizational life and in personal life; 'policy' is free from most of the unwanted connotations adjacent to the word politics, which is often interpreted as 'taking sides' or 'corruption' Harold Laswell, in Parsons, 1995: 16).

In the case of the Green Open Space policy in Bandar Lampung City, the City Government lacks concern for its existence, this can be seen in the case of the City Forest in Way Halim which turned into a building where the defense is located, into a car dealership and others. If indeed it does belong to the government, it must certainly be maintained as a

government asset instead of recognizing it as privately owned and allowing it to change as discussed earlier.

Advocacy is an effort to remind and urge the state and government to always be consistent and responsible for protecting and prospering all its citizens. This means it is the responsibility of advocacy implementers to play a role in carrying out government and state functions. Advocacy is also defined as an effort to approach others that are considered to have an influence on the success of a program or activity implemented (Notoadmodjo, 2003)

Environmental advocacy stems from anxiety about poor environmental conditions and environmental damage that occurs in Indonesia as well as the government's failure to protect natural resources. So, Environmental advocacy is an effort of defense and empowerment carried out by a person or group of people to make changes towards a better environment.

As done by the Non-Governmental Organization WALHI Lampung in advocating for policies on the environment in Lampung province, especially in Bandar Lampung City in the issue of green open space policy. They are already pressuring the city government to be more concerned about environmental issues.

Methods

The type of research used in this study is a descriptive type of research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the researcher for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and others, holistically and by means of description in the form of words and language in a special natural context and by utilizing various natural methods. Nawawi (2015:208) qualitative research the object is a human being or everything that is influenced by humans and is researched under conditions as or in reasonable circumstances or naturalistically.

The reason for using qualitative research is because of the phenomenon studied to determine the role of the WALHI Non-Governmental Organization. This research requires field data from reasonable conditions in the life of the research object. Researchers used descriptive analysis to answer and describe the role of the WALHI Non-Governmental Organization. Researchers also really need information or input obtained from the interview method and in this study requires field data that is not statistical or does not use numbers.

The research location is a place where researchers conduct research, especially in capturing phenomena or events that actually occur from the object under study in order to obtain accurate research data (Moleong, 2017: 128). The location taken in this study was determined deliberately (purposively) namely in the Bandar Lampung City area by focusing on the WALHI NGO Secretariat, the Bandar Lampung City Environment Office, and the Bandar Lampung City Housing and Settlement Office.

The focus of this study is in accordance with the problem and the purpose of the study is to determine the role of WALHI Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) on the condition of Green Open Space (RTH) which is currently only 11.08 percent which must increase to 30 percent of the total area of Bandar Lampung City, using indicators of the role of NGOs concluded by researchers from the theory of the role of NGOs according to Rahardjo, namely: 1. As a government counterparty force 2. As an institution that carries out the mission of empowerment 3. As an intermediary institution between society and the government.

The selection of informants in this study used purposive sampling techniques (aimed samples). Purposive sampling is the informants that the researcher determines are people who according to the researcher have the information needed in this study, because the informant in his daily life always deals with problems that the researcher is researching (Sugiyono, 2017: 219).

Result and Discussion

Condition of Green Open Space in Bandar Lampung City

Bandar Lampung is the capital of Lampung Province and is the largest city in Lampung Province as the center of government, economic center, education center and as the urban face of Lampung Province. The location of Lampung Province, which is located at the main gate of the island of Sumatra, indirectly brings its own pace of development and growth, especially in urban areas. Such development and growth is characterized by the rampant development and other economic activities. The use of land for development and economic activities certainly has an impact on reducing the existing RTH in the Bandar Lampung City area.

Bandar Lampung City has an area of 19,722 ha with hilly and coastal contours. When viewed from the total area mentioned above, then Bandar Lampung City should have an RTH with a total area of at least 5,916 ha consisting of Public RTH or government-owned land of at

least 3,944 ha (20% of the area of Bandar Lampung City). Currently, 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% should be. In this case, there is a decrease in RTH from the previous one in 2009 Bandar Lampung has a public RTH area of 12.62% or 2,489.80 ha.

The results of the interview from the Environmental Agency, Mr. Andri Verdiansyah, said:

"The number of RTH which is only 11.08% should be added but until now there is no clarity on who this is the authority, because in LH there is no budget list for the addition of RTH so it is not our focus. This year we were tasked with preparing a master plan to develop the RTH because there is still no clarity on who this is. What are the ways that must be done to increase the number of RTH, increase land, or change the land of Surabaya gas stations that will run out of land use rights into RTH. This is only planned this year to achieve the RTH targets set for the city area. Because the existing land is getting less and less."

(Source: interview results, July 17, 2020)

There are still many inhibiting factors to carry out the mandate of Law Number 26 of 2007, the government realizes that the availability of land is minimal and then financial problems become the main problem. Because it will take a lot of financial support if you have to reorganize the RTH problem in Bandar Lampung City. Then the role of the community is also considered important in the availability of RTH, but for them this has not become an interesting issue.

Another factor that hampers the lack of RTH in Bandar Lampung City itself was stated by the Director of WALHI, Irfan Tri Musri, he delivered the following statement:

"RTH in Bandar Lampung city either through maps or physical presence. After further research, it turns out that the locations designated as RTH we suspect that the land belongs to individuals, not the assets of the City Government or lands that are mutually agreed upon with third parties, so it is a personal asset. This is also seen from the change in land conversion, because this is quite massive, the change in land conversion in the RTH of Bandar Lampung city over the past 10 years has reached 100 Ha, so an average of 10 Ha per year is conversion. And this function prioritizes the construction of housing and settlements. The field in the Governor's office is set to be an RTH but in fact it is concreted, it should not be allowed." *(Source: interview results, July 23, 2020)*

Then Irfan Tri Musri also gave the following statement:

In various forums we are still invited by the City Government in several meetings to take policies, we always voice regarding the specifications of the RTH so that how the City

Government meets at least 20% of the public RTH because currently the condition of the city RTH is very bad, but because we only have voting rights and the execution is in the City Government so far too often our input is ignored by the city government. WALHI and Mitra Bentala were invited by bappeda of Lampung province for public consultation on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) of the provincial strategic spatial plan from the economic point of view of the city of Bandar Lampung. We propose that the city of Bandar Lampung is no longer worth developing, it should be reorganized, because there are several factors that become the PR of the city of Bandar Lampung" (Source: interview results, July 23, 2020)

WALHI as one of the NGOs engaged in the environment always follows the existing developments related to the RTH in Bandar Lampung City. WALHI considers that there is no seriousness of the government and lack of firmness in developing or simply maintaining the existing RTH in Bandar Lampung City. Only a few of the RTH that the government claims are really made by the government, the rest are privately owned RTH. WALHI also considers that the city government prioritizes development over environmental issues, even though in discussions related to RTH policy making in Bandar Lampung City NGOs and environmental activists are always involved so that WALHI considers that it is only a form of government formality.

Indicators of the Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Advocating for RTH

Based on the findings of the data and facts that the author managed to get in the field collected in the form of primary and secondary data. The data obtained by the author was sourced from several informants, namely the Director of the NGO WALHI, the Monitoring Kasi of the Bandar Lampung City Environmental Service, and the Head of Space Utilization of the Housing and Settlement Office (Disperkim) of Bandar Lampung City. The author will explain about the role of the NGO WALHI in developing RTH in Bandar Lampung City.

Soekanto (2017: 212), role is a dynamic aspect of position (status), if a person carries out his rights and obligations in accordance with his position then he carries out a role. If a person exercises his rights and obligations, then he will play a role in accordance with these functions and positions. So it can be concluded that when a person has exercised his rights and obligations to a position, then that person can be said to have played a role. Based on the meaning of role according to Soekanto, it means that the WALHI NGO has played a role in

carrying out its duties in accordance with its function and position as a Non-Governmental Organization despite experiencing several obstacles. To analyze the role of the WALHI NGO, the author uses indicators of the role of NGOs concluded by the author from the theory of the role of NGOs according to Rahardjo, namely: as a balancing force of the government, as an institution that carries out the mission of empowerment, and as an intermediary institution between the community and the government.

Government Counterparty

Rahardjo (1999:165) argues that the role of a counterbalance force includes the role of NGOs as complementary to complement the role of the government or as a counter-force to perform roles that are also carried out by the government. This role is reflected in the efforts of NGOs to control, prevent, and stem the government's dominance and manipulation of society. This role is generally carried out by policy advocacy through lobbying, political statements, petitions, and demonstrations. The role as a government balancing force includes the role of influencing public policy, as a means of government *checks and balances*, filling the role of social development that the government does not carry out, and complementing the role of the state as a public servant. The counterparty role function can be seen in the following table:

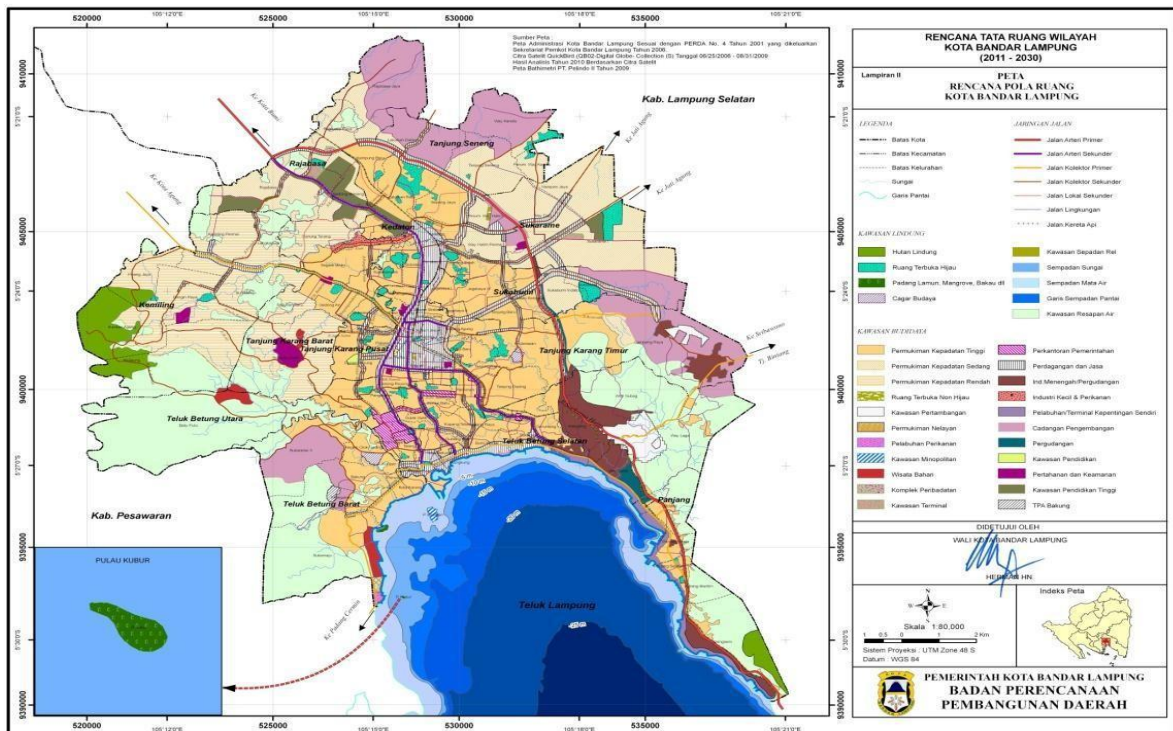
No.	Role Indicators	Activities	Report
1.	The Role of the Counterweight (done by advocacy and petition because it is an effort to defend the people of Bandar Lampung City related to the conversion into a business district)	Advocacy related to the transfer of the functioning of the Way Halim Urban Forest Park (THK) by making an application for cancellation of the Certificate of Right to Build (HGB) No. 1872/prm. WH Kelurahan Perumnas Way Halim on behalf of PT. Our Work Together on April 20, 2010	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
2.	The Role of the Counterweight (done by way of demonstration)	Peaceful action with a movement named "Urban Forest Rescue Movement" was carried out with environmental NGOs and environmental activists in Bandar City Buoys	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020

No.	Role Indicators	Activities	Report
3.	The Role of the Counterweight (advocacy with relevant parties and reporting to DLHD City Buoys and Commission C of the Dprd Bandar City Buoy))	Discussion on the issue of violations of the River Border Line (GSS) due to the construction of the Horison Hotel in 2015	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
4.	The Role of the Counterweight (done by way of a political statement as it urges the government to start paying attention to the environment in Bandar City Buoys)	WALHI gave a statement to the ANTARA Lampung daily on November 18, 2016 about the land conversion that occurred a lot in Bandar Lampung and urged the government to be aware and limit permits so that disasters such as the Rusuna hill landslide did not occur.	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
5.	The Role of the Counterweight (advocacy with relevant parties)	WALHI advocated with Ciputra Group regarding licensing and spatial planning issues of Citra Land Housing in 2016	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
6.	The Role of the Counterweight (done by way of giving political statements because they have the value of right or wrong in this case the hills that are in the City Bandar Lampung should not be converted by anyone and this is also an advocacy action)	WALHI gave a political statement at the Lampungpro daily on December 3, 2019, which advised the government to make regulations in the form of issuing permits for activities at the location of the hill in Bandar Lampung to save the hill in Bandar Lampung City. Because of the polemics so far, the City Government and the Provincial Government have thrown at each other responsibility, WALHI demands the City Government to improve and commit to saving the hill.	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
7.	The Role of the Counterweight (done by means of public discussion and exposure RTH conditions in Bandar City Buoys)	Webinar with the theme "Aspects Ecological, People's Safety and Neglected Human Rights From City Development Buoy"	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020

Source: processed by Researchers (WALHI NGO Interview Results)

In point number one and two of table 12, the advocacy activities are members of the Alliance of Communities Caring for Urban Forest Parks consisting of WALHI, LBH, and the

Figure 1.
Bandar Lampung City Space Pattern



Source: Bandar Lampung City Housing and Settlement Office

The map shows that the area that was originally declared as Way Halim City Forest Park (THK) has been transformed into a reserve area for the development of the Bandar Lampung City area which is marked in light purple. This shows that the Bandar Lampung city government is looking for loopholes in carrying out RTH land conversion by changing the RTH land use to a development area.

2. As an Institution That Carries out the Mission of Empowerment

Rahardjo (1999: 165) said that this role is carried out by seeking actions that mediate the relationship between the community and the government or state, between the community and NGOs and between NGOs themselves and the community. This role is generally realized through cooperation between actors, means of communicating between community members, and keeping the rights of the community protected together. This role can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.
The Role of WALHI NGO Empowerment

No.	Role Indicators	Activities	Report
1.	<p>Role Empowerment</p> <p>(carried out by means of socialization and at the same time a campaign with regard to the life environment, and in it always inserted about RTH City Bandar Lampung)</p>	<p>Socialization of environmental awareness and disaster preparedness in the higher education environment PKKMB STIKES ADILA Bandar Lampung on September 6, 2019</p>	<p>WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020</p>
2	<p>Role Empowerment</p> <p>(carried out by means of socialization and at the same time campaigns related to the environment of life, and in it is always inserted about the Bandar Lampung City RTH)</p>	<p>Environmental seminar "<i>Become A Leader Who Cares About Environment, Why Not?</i>" which addresses student sensitivity to the surrounding environment carried out by MAHAPEL FEB Unila on September 8, 2020</p>	<p>WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020</p>
3.	<p>Role Empowerment</p> <p>(carried out by means of socialization and at the same time a campaign related to the environment of life, and in it is always inserted about the RTH of Bandar Lampung City)</p>	<p>Environmental Advocacy, Diklatsus LEPPAMI HMI Bandar Lampung Branch held by LEPPAMI HMI Bandar Lampung Branch on October 6, 2019</p>	<p>WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020</p>
4.	<p>Role Empowerment</p> <p>(carried out by means of socialization and at the same time a campaign related to the environment of life, and in it is always inserted about the RTH of Bandar Lampung City)</p>	<p>The role of the parties in supporting the agreement on forest destruction mitigation and recovery as well as a public discussion discussing the theme "Building Synergy in Forest and Environmental Resources Conservation Efforts" carried out by the collaborating parties, namely UBL, Provincial Government, and PWI Lampung on January 22, 2020</p>	<p>WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020</p>

No.	Role Indicators	Activities	Report
5.	Role Empowerment (carried out by means of socialization and at the same time a campaign with regard to the life environment, and in it always inserted about RTH Bandar Lampung City)	National Seminar with the theme "Green Literacy: Planting Scripts, Caring for the Earth" discusses the development of environmental damage due to plastic waste and other natural damage carried out by the Pen Circle Forum at the Provincial Government Keratun Hall. Lampung on February 23, 2020	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
6.	Role Empowerment (carried out by means of socialization and at the same time campaigns related to the environment of life, and in it is always inserted about the Bandar Lampung City RTH)	An online seminar with the theme "Researching Covid-19 Waste with an Environmental Perspective in Commemoration of World Environment Day" conducted by KM Malahayati University on June 7, 2020	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
7.	Role Empowerment (carried out by means of socialization and at the same time a campaign related to the environment of life, and in it is always inserted about the RTH of Bandar Lampung City)	Webinar with the theme "Commemorating the Day Worldwide Degradation and Drought Mitigation" implemented by the Ministry of Environment, Balad Cabinet Cita, ITS Student Family	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020

Source: processed by Researchers (WALHI NGO Interview Results)

Based on the table above, it can be seen the role of empowerment that has been carried out by the WALHI Environmental NGO which includes socialization activities to the community. The socialization and campaign carried out by WALHI always emphasizes the importance of the environmental situation. On every occasion, WALHI always inserts about RTH problems in Bandar Lampung City. Environmental socialization and education are aimed at the younger generation with the aim that they also spread knowledge and knowledge to the people around them about the importance of environmental issues. Some activities are carried out during the commemoration of certain holidays such as World Environment Day and Countermeasures Day.

Land Degradation and Drought. Discussions specifically on RTH issues aimed at the community have not been carried out by WALHI, but at every opportunity and socialization themes related to the RTH environment are always included in environmental

discussions and campaigns. This year WALHI is focusing on observing the state of the Bandar Lampung City RTH and analyzing related to the condition of the hills in Bandar Lampung City which basically includes the Bandar Lampung City RTH which must be maintained and preserved by all parties, both NGOs, the City Government, and the people of Bandar Lampung City, but there has been no significant change and Walhi's pressure has not been strong enough to the Bandar Lampung City Government because the land conversion continues.

3. As an Intermediary Institution Between Society and Government

Rahardjo (1999: 165) suggests marginalized societies or those that experience marginalization in the development process, through social engineering and *people's technocracy*, namely by developing human resources together. The role is carried out by seeking action that mediates the relationship between the community and the government or state, between the community and NGOs through lobbying, coalitions, correspondence, assistance, and cooperation between actors. This can be seen from the role of the WALHI NGO intermediary role as follows:

Table 3.
The Role of WALHI NGO Intermediaries

No.	Role Indicators	Activities	Report
1.	The Role of intermediaries (cooperation between actors)	Planting of 105,000 seedlings starting from 2010 to 2015, located in the Way Halim City Forest, former Sukadanaham landfill, along Jalan Wan Abdurahman, and the streets protocol in Bandar Lampung City	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
2.	The Role of intermediaries (cooperation between actors, namely the government involving NGOs in decision-making related to the environment in Bandar Lampung City)	Public Consultation on the Bandar Lampung City RPPLH Regional Regulation conducted by Commission III Dprd of Lampung Province on 13 January 2020	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
3.	The Role of intermediaries (cooperation between actors, namely the government involving NGOs in decision-making related to the environment in Bandar Lampung City)	Lampung Provincial government public consultation forum in 2021 held by bappeda of Lampung province on February 14, 2020	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020

No.	Role Indicators	Activities	Report
4.	The Role of intermediaries (cooperation between actors, namely the government involving NGOs in decision-making related to the environment in Bandar Lampung City)	Musrenbang RKPD Bandar Lampung City in 2021 which was held by the Bandar Lampung City Regional Office on March 12, 2020	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
5.	The Role of intermediaries (cooperation between actors, namely the government involving NGOs in decision-making related to the environment in Bandar Lampung City)	Public consultation on the revision of the Bandar Lampung City RTRW Regional Regulation in 2019 which was held by the Bandar Lampung City BAPPEDA on July 11, 2020	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
6.	The Role of intermediaries (cooperation between actors, namely the government involving NGOs in decision-making related to the environment in Bandar Lampung City)	Public consultation on the Lampung Provincial RTRW Bylaws held by the Lampung Provincial BAPPEDA on July 17, 2020	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020
7.	The Role of intermediaries (cooperation between actors, namely the government involving NGOs in decision-making related to the environment in Bandar Lampung City)	Public Consultation Studies Strategic Environment (KLHS) Strategic Area Provincial (KSP) for the Economic Sector of Bandar Lampung City which was implemented by the BAPPEDA of Lampung Province on July 22	WALHI Irfan Tri Musri (Director) Source: Interview results 23 July 2020

Source: processed by Researchers (WALHI NGO Interview Results)

Based on table 14 WALHI NGOs are very concerned about the condition of RTH, this is evidenced by its role as an intermediary to always convey aspirations related to the lack of RTH in Bandar Lampung City which will certainly have a bad impact on the sustainability of living things in it. Every activity takes precedence with correspondence activities, there is cooperation between actors, especially the government and other parties involved in each activity.

Point one of table 14 WALHI conducted tree planting starting from 2010 to 2015 located in the urban forest of Way Halim, a former landfill Sukadanaham, along Wan Abdurahman road, and protocol streets in Bandar Lampung City. Parties who

participated in the activity were Mitra Bentala, UNILA, UIN, Dinas LH and private parties. The types of seeds planted include sengon, flamboyant, merbau, ketapang, tanjung, mahogany, akasa, cempaka, medang, mindi, teak, breadfruit, guava, jackfruit, mango, longan, durian, and mangosteen. The seeds come from PT. Bukit Asam, PT. Pelindo, PT. Semen Batu Raja, PT. Sampoerna, PT. Nestle, PT. Aqua, PT. Pertamina, PT. Garuda Food, PT. Gandapahala, PT. Golden Sari, and CV. Ray of the Sea. However, currently we can get seeds easily at the Watershed Management Center (BPDAS) for free. As an intermediary, WALHI has carried out its duties, namely cooperation between actors to maintain the state of RTH in Bandar Lampung City.

Environmental issues that are still not of interest to the community are one of the important points, so NGOs must perform another role, namely as intermediaries between the community and the government. The following is according to Irfan Tri Musri as Director of WALHI Lampung:

"WALHI is indeed a bridge between the government and the community, but when discussing the specific issue of RTH to the community, it does not exist yet. People today are very poorly informed, lack of education, and there is no awareness related to the environment they do not know the importance of RTH. We usually go through seminars or trainings conducted in schools or colleague, we insert campaigns related to the environment conveyed even though not to the community but to the younger generation of students/ students. Because it is a bit difficult to socialize to the community because this is the role of the government." (Source: interview results, July 23, 2020)

He also added the following statement:

"People are ignorant of the RTH issue because they are poorly educated about the importance of RTH." (Source: interview results, July 23, 2020)

This shows the importance of the role of NGOs as intermediaries between the community and the government. NGOs should fight for the rights of the community by requiring the government to fulfill its obligations in fulfilling the RTH in the city area so that the community can feel the benefits of the RTH itself. Because the community is still not interested in the RTH problem, the WALHI NGO is an intermediary between the community and the government to meet the needs of the

community related to the environmental situation of Bandar Lampung City by participating in various decision-making forums carried out by the government.

WALHI, apart from being a balancing force, must be able to carry out its role to be able to fill the role of social development complementing the state as a public servant. WALHI must also understand the situation in the field related to the condition of the Bandar Lampung City RTH which is not in accordance with existing regulations. The results of the interview with WALHI Lampung Director Irfan Tri Musri are as follows:

"RTH is regulated in Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, Minister of Pupr Regulation Number 5 of 2018, and Permendagri Number 1 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning, the conclusion of the rule is that they all mandate the existence of a minimum of 30% RTH in urban areas, namely 20% public RTH and 10% private RTH. The private 10% can be claimed from the pages of community settlements and the remaining 20% must be facilitated by the government either using government land or the government making policies to third parties, such as if there is a business development plan or activity can be emphasized there.

According to the local government in Bandar Lampung city there is 11.08% but when viewed or compared with the RTRW Bylaws and RTRW maps we do not find the amount mentioned by the government precisely in the RTRW we assume rather well with the number of RTH 9.86%. But the nasty assumption of our RTH number is about 8.05%. The city government must also be able to show where the RTH is located, but when we identify in the Bandar Lampung RTH city layout map which is set with the title Green Open Space there are around 344 Ha plus the presence of river boundary lines, coastal borders, protected forests, rail boundary areas, natural tourism, etc. a total of 1506 Ha. So the City Government should have concrete evidence that shows the existence of RTH in the city of Bandar Lampung either through a map or physical existence.

After further research, it turns out that the locations designated as RTH we suspect that the land belongs to individuals, not the assets of the City Government or lands that are mutually agreed upon with third parties, so it is a personal asset. This is also seen from the change in land conversion, because this

is quite massive, the change in land conversion in the RTH of Bandar Lampung city over the past 10 years has reached 100 Ha, so an average of 10 Ha per year is conversion. And this function prioritizes the construction of housing and settlements. The field in the Governor's office is set to be an RTH but in fact it is concreted, it should not be allowed." (Source: interview results, July 23, 2020)

Then Irfan Tri Musri continued with the following statement:

"In various forums, we are still invited by the City Government in several meetings to take policies, we always voice regarding the specifications of the RTH so that how the City Government meets at least 20% of the public RTH because currently the condition of the city RTH is very bad, but because we only have voting rights and the execution is in the City Government so far too often our input is ignored by the city government.

WALHI and Mitra Bentala were invited by bappeda of Lampung province for public consultation on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) of the provincial strategic spatial plan from the economic point of view of the city of Bandar Lampung. We propose that the city of Bandar Lampung is no longer worth developing, it should be reorganized, because there are several factors that are the PR of the city of Bandar Lampung, first the city of Bandar Lampung has a massive disaster, secondly the availability of RTH, then the transportation system, groundwater availability, air quality, and various other factors. Therefore, we recommend that if you want to develop in the buffer area, if you want to create a provincial strategic area in the buffer area because the city area must be reorganized.

In addition, the city government and provincial governments have so far lacked information. They also cannot respond to the problem of groundwater availability, this is due to the massive development. Then many hills switched functions so that the threat of groundwater difficulties was very potential. In the KLHS RPJMD of Lampung province, the city of Bandar Lampung is no longer habitable in 2022 due to the ratio of residential land availability to a population of more than 1 (one)." (Source: interview results, July 23, 2020)

Irfan Tri Musri also explained as follows:

"Meetings once a year during the preparation of the RKPD, RPJMD once every 5 years, rtrw public consultations are also not all the time. We also always encourage the city government because incidentally, WALHI, the AMDAL assessment commission in Bandar Lampung city, we recommend the Bandar Lampung city government to make a policy so that business plans or activities in the city at least provide 30% of their land to be used as RTH, because so far the city government has only pressured third parties to provide 10% while the availability of the city government's own RTH is minimal."

This was also reinforced by Mr. Andri Verdiansyah as the Head of Monitoring from the Bandar Lampung City Environment Agency who said that:

"We have collaborated with WALHI around 2018 to clean up coastal waste. Tree planting around the 2010s" (*Source: interview results, July 17, 2020*)

Furthermore, Mr. Harry Gumanti as the Head of Evaluation of the Utilization of the Housing and Settlement Service Room said that:

"When the city government holds a coordination meeting related to the RTRW, it always invites friends from the NGO side to discuss together" (*Source: interview results, July 22, 2020*)

In addition, WALHI as a government balancing force, WALHI performs its role, namely as an intermediary to influence public policy and complements the role of the state as a public servant in this case, helping the government in discussions related to RTH in various forums. WALHI NGOs which include non-governmental agencies that are involved in the preparation of the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD), WALHI is involved because the WALHI NGO is one of the non-governmental agencies or A fairly experienced NGO in environmental issues.

Supervision of the implementation of the government system must also be carried out as well as possible and as often as possible. The lack of RTH in Bandar Lampung City, which is claimed by the city government to be around 11.08%, should be a special concern for environmental NGOs because there must have been negligence in handling it and this includes our common problem. This can be overcome if the community and NGOs can carry out their roles as supervisors of the

implementation of the government system as well as possible to minimize negligence in government performance.

The NGO WALHI as the supervisor of the implementation of the government system, did not set a specific schedule for supervision but WALHI participated in meetings with the government, as stated by Irfan Tri Musri below:

"Meetings once a year during the preparation of the Local Government Work Plan (RKPD), regional medium-term development plan (RPJMD) every 5 years, rtrw public consultation is also not all the time. We also always encourage the city government because incidentally, WALHI is an AMDAL assessment commission in Bandar Lampung city, we recommend the Bandar Lampung city government to make a policy so that business plans or activities in the city at least provide 30% of their land to be used as RTH, because so far the city government has only pressured third parties to provide 10% while the availability of the city government's own RTH is minimal" (Source: *interview results, July 23, 2020*)

Regarding the issue of supervision, the Director of WALHI also said:

"One of the latest forms of supervision is the results of our analysis related to RTH in bandar Lampung city. And currently we are also monitoring hills in the city of Bandar Lampung" (Source: *interview results, July 23, 2020*)

This means that NGOs also supervise the implementation of the government system, because parties from the Environment Agency and the Housing and Settlement Service also revealed that there is frequent communication between local governments and NGOs, especially WALHI NGOs, namely in discussion meetings on the Regional Government Work Plan (RKPD) and the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) which are held every 5 years, although the public consultation of the Regional Spatial Plan (RTRW) is also not all the time. In fact, WALHI was also invited by the BAPPEDA of Lampung Province in July for a public consultation on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) of the provincial strategic spatial plan from the economic point of view of the city of Bandar Lampung.

The role that has been carried out by WALHI so far is expected to be able to meet the percentage of RTH requirements in the city area, which is 30%. The importance of the existence of RTH in the midst of growing development makes

The NGO WALHI offered solutions and suggestions as stated by Irfan Tri Musri, the Director of WALHI:

"WALHI and Mitra Bentala were invited by bappeda of Lampung province for public consultation on the Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) of the provincial strategic spatial plan from the economic point of view of the city of Bandar Lampung. We propose that the city of Bandar Lampung is no longer worth developing, it should be reorganized, because there are several factors that are the PR of the city of Bandar Lampung, first the city of Bandar Lampung has a massive disaster, secondly the availability of RTH, then the transportation system, groundwater availability, air quality, and various other factors. Therefore, we recommend that if you want to develop in the buffer area, if you want to create a provincial strategic area in the buffer area because the city area must be reorganized. In addition, the city government and provincial governments have so far lacked information. They also cannot respond to the problem of groundwater availability, this is due to the massive development. Then many hills switched functions so that the threat of groundwater difficulties was very potential. In the KLHS RPJMD of Lampung province, the city of Bandar Lampung is no longer habitable in 2022 due to the ratio of residential land availability to a population of more than 1 (one)." (Source: *interview results, July 23, 2020*)

Socialization needs to be held continuously because it sees a lack of awareness of the importance of RTH and the environment. RTH, which is now mostly privately elected, should both the government and environmental NGOs be more socializing ha-matters related to RTH both benefits and regulations governing the RTH. Planting, caring for, and supervising so that trees or plants that have been planted remain well maintained.

Of the three roles of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), namely as a role of government balance, as an institution that carries out the mission of empowerment, and as an intermediary between the community and the government, WALHI has implemented several actions aimed at maintaining, preserving, and encouraging the government to continue to pay attention to the state of Green Open Space (RTH) in Bandar Lampung City. These efforts aim to protect the environment and of course to make the government aware of the importance of carrying out planned development activities so that environmental, social, and economic aspects are balanced to ensure the integrity of the environment

as well as the safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life of current and future generations.

In addition, NGOs as one of the interest groups that exist in Indonesia certainly has certain goals in carrying out its role. WALHI NGOs are not included in red plate NGOs that can be intervened by the government because WALHI is an independent NGO and in terms of funding it is never sourced from the government but from the dues of members and parties partnering with WALHI. The government only facilitates if there is a cooperation in certain activities. The purpose of NGOs, especially WALHI, is of course to assist the community in fulfilling their rights, namely to be in a safe, good, and healthy environment. As stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 5 Year 2008 on Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Open Space Green in Urban Areas, WALHI certainly aims to encourage the government to maintain the availability of land as a water catchment area, create urban planological aspects through a balance between the natural environment and the built environment that is useful for the benefit of the community, and improve the harmony of the urban environment as a means of security. The urban environment is safe, comfortable, fresh, beautiful, and clean.

However, in carrying out its role as an NGO engaged in the environment and as one of the interest groups that have the aim of prospering the community, WALHI is considered not optimal because it has several obstacles that ultimately hinder them from carrying out their role. These obstacles also come from the government which does not attach much importance to the environmental situation in the Bandar Lampung City area. The Bandar Lampung City Government realizes that land availability and financial problems are the main problems because there is less and less land and land acquisition problems that may be too expensive are the main factors hindering the expansion of the existing area in Bandar Lampung City.

The government's lack of seriousness and firmness in developing or simply maintaining the existing RTH in Bandar Lampung City, because it is more likely to advance in the development sector and prioritize Regional Native Income (PAD) as the main focus compared to environmental issues, even though in discussions

related to RTH policy making in Bandar Lampung City NGOs and environmental activists are always involved so that this is considered only a form of formality.

Another obstacle faced is the lack of public awareness of the importance of Green Open Space (RTH). The lack of socialization of the RTH itself eventually makes environmental issues related to RTH an issue that is not attractive to the community, unlike the issue of waste or flooding which has received more attention from the community.

Conclusion

The role of WALHI Non-Governmental Organizations in the condition of Green Open Space (RTH) in Bandar Lampung City with a focus on being a balancing force for the government, as an institution that carries out an empowerment mission, and as an intermediary institution between the community and the government, it can be concluded that this role has played a role, but has not been maximized because there are several obstacles in implementation. The role of WALHI Non-Governmental Organizations in developing Green Open Space (RTH) in Bandar Lampung City includes:

1. As a government balancing force

The WALHI Nongovernmental Organization has performed its duties as a government counterweight. As explained, WALHI has carried out activities in the form of advocacy, political statements, petitions, and demonstrations that are in line with WALHI's own vision and mission which focuses on environmental issues.

2. As an institution that carries out the mission of empowerment

The empowerment efforts that have been carried out by WALHI are socialization activities and campaigns related to the environment, including about Green Open Space with the main target of the younger generation with the aim of educating the community by providing information related to environmental conditions including Green Open Space

(RTH) and for the information to be widely disseminated.

3. As an intermediary institution between the community and the government

The importance of the role of NGOs as intermediaries between the community and the government. NGOs should fight for the rights of the people by

requiring the government to fulfill its obligations in fulfillment RTH in the city area so that people can feel the benefits of the RTH itself. Because the community is still not interested in the RTH problem, the WALHI NGO is an intermediary between the community and the government to meet the needs of the community related to the environmental situation of Bandar Lampung City by participating in various decision-making forums carried out by the government.

Recommendation

The Bandar Lampung City Government must pay special attention to the condition of Green Open Space (RTH) in Bandar Lampung City, especially hilly land which is one of the contributors to oxygen in the city area. The hills that are still beautiful that need to be maintained and preserved their existence do not easily give permission to third parties to cultivate the hills. In addition to developing the development sector, the government requires good spatial planning and paying attention to environmental conditions. The Bandar Lampung City Government should implement sustainable and environmentally sound development so that Bandar Lampung City is not only advanced in the field of economy and development but also advanced in the field of ecology.

NGOs should continue to encourage the government to meet the proportion of RTH area of 30% by maximizing existing land to be used as RTH, as well as seeking that land conversion can be replaced by tree planting. In addition, NGOs must also be active in empowering the community so that the community understands and is aware of environmental issues so that they are able and willing to jointly overcome the RTH problem that occurs in Bandar Lampung City.

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