



## ABSTRACT

*Unprecedented development in urban areas are in line with the current trends of urbanization, where the trajectory of people moving closer to the cities from rural areas has become a common phenomenon. These dynamic transitions have further highlighted that a mere ambitious goal was not enough, and that necessary action needs to be taken seriously. Even though the title of capital city is no longer attributed with Jakarta, being the centre of government, trade, and international hubs have made it more necessary than ever for this city to transition to a more sustainable outlook. Located farther away from rural areas leaves very little room for dense cities to have nature within urban areas, this is where Green Open Space (GOS) comes along. Green open space refers to the areas of vegetation within urban environments, possessing a variety of functions beneficial for the environment, social, and economic aspects, necessary to coexist within urban realms. However, current proportions and conditions of GOS do not reflect the targeted goals and projections for the future, posing challenges towards the implementations of policies surrounding sustainability. This study utilised a qualitative approach by using three methods of data collection; in-depth interview with stakeholders, user-based survey questionnaire, and desk study of secondary data and interpretation of geographic information system to further to identify the policies reflecting the provision of green open spaces in Indonesia, especially Daerah Khusus Jakarta; analyze the challenges faced by various stakeholders in the implementation of green open space policies; and assess the current conditions of public parks in South Jakarta to draw a general interpretation of urban sustainability principles. From the findings, it can be indicated that the current policies surrounding green open space in Jakarta and the provisions of parks in South Jakarta have yet to fulfil the ideals set by the mandated laws; this inability also highlights the challenges of the system management and devaluation of its existence due to the decreasing prioritization of government directives. Regardless of that, this study underscores the progressions and attempts of improving the provisions of green open spaces, despite being incremental.*

*Keywords: Green Open Space, Policy, Public Parks, Jakarta, South Jakarta*