INTISARI

Kota menghadapi berbagai peluang dan tantangan seiring bertambahnya penduduk sebagaimana diproyeksikan oleh bahwa 60 persen populasi global akan tinggal di perkotaan pada tahun 2030 (UNDP, 2016). Urbanisasi mendorong negara di dunia untuk memberikan perhatian terhadap keberlanjutan melalui *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) sebagai agenda tahun 2030. Seiring dengan perkembangan TIK, *smart city* menjadi pendekatan dalam perencanaan dan pembangunan kota di dunia untuk mengoptimalkan sumber daya secara efektif. *Smart environment* sebagai salah satu dimensi *smart city* memiliki keterkaitan paling banyak pada SDGs. Penelitian ini mengategorisasikan ragam strategi *smart environment* dalam mencapai SDGs delapan kota di dunia meliputi Barcelona, Birmingham, Chicago, Dublin, Glasgow, Los Angeles, Seattle, dan Tokyo.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan teknik analisis konten, *thematic analysis*, dan analisis kebijakan. Hasil temuan dan analisis dikategorisasikan ke dalam 2 komponen dan 8 sub-komponen *smart environment* serta 19 tema strategi pengembangan. Ragam strategi *smart environment* delapan kota di dunia berkontribusi dalam mencapai 5 SDGs yaitu meliputi tujuan 6 (*Clean Water and Sanitation*), tujuan 7 (*Affordable and Clean Energy*), tujuan 11 (*Sustainable Cities and Communities*), tujuan 12 (*Responsible Consumption and Production*), dan tujuan 13 (*Climate Change*). Berdasarkan capaian SDGs diberikan rekomendasi strategi *smart environment* bagi Kota Jakarta meliputi *smart land use*, *smart clean water*, *smart grid*, *smart meters*, *disaster warning system*, *smart waste management*, dan *resilient building*.

Kata kunci: strategi, *smart environment*, SDGs, Jakarta

ABSTRACT

Cities face various opportunities and challenges as their population increases as it is projected that 60 percent of the global population will live in cities by 2030 (UNDP, 2016). Urbanization encourages countries in the world to pay attention to sustainability through Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an agenda for 2030. Along with the development of ICT, smart cities have become an approach in planning and developing cities in the world to optimize resources effectively. Smart environment as one of the dimensions of a smart city is most closely related to SDGs. This research categorizes various smart environment strategies in achieving SDGs in eight cities in the world, including Barcelona, Birmingham, Chicago, Dublin, Glasgow, Los Angeles, Seattle and Tokyo.

This research uses a qualitative approach with content analysis, thematic analysis and policy analysis techniques. The findings and analysis are categorized into 2 components, 8 sub-components of smart environment, and 19 development strategy themes. The various smart environment strategies of eight cities in the world contribute to achieving the 5 SDGs, namely goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and goal 13 (Climate Change). Based on the SDGs achievements, recommendations for smart environment strategies for the City of Jakarta are provided, including smart land use, smart clean water, smart grid, smart meters, disaster warning system, smart waste management, and resilient buildings.

***Keywords**: strategy, smart environment, SDGs, Jakarta*