

EXAMINING THE INITIAL IMPACTS OF THE SAMARINDA TERRACE PROGRAM ON QUALITY OF LIFE AND SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE THROUGH A PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

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Abstract

This study analyzes the Teras Samarinda Program's impact on residents' quality of life and sustainable urban governance. Implemented from 2024 to 2025, the program functions as infrastructure and an inclusive public space reflecting Samarinda residents' social, economic, and psychological interactions. Grounded in Juliantara's (2002) citizen participation framework, the study examines three participation elements: voice, access, and control. Using a qualitative descriptive case study with a participatory approach, data were gathered through field observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation of policies and community activities in the Teras Samarinda area. Findings show that the government has opened spaces for public input via Musrenbang, community forums, and consultations, but participation remains largely consultative rather than co-creative. The program enhances social justice and economic opportunities for local MSMEs, yet unequal data access and dominance by established businesses persist. Oversight exists through formal and digital channels, but effectiveness is limited by weak public monitoring and top-down orientations. Teras Samarinda has fostered greater social interaction, local economic growth, and civic pride through participatory public spaces. However, its sustainability relies on government and resident capacity to shift toward collaborative governance emphasizing co-creation and co-governance. With inclusive, transparent, and accountable governance, Teras Samarinda can become a model for sustainable public spaces that beautify the city while strengthening social justice and residents' quality of life.

Keywords: Teras Samarinda, Quality of Life, Citizen Participation, Urban Governance, Sustainable Development

1. Introduction

The rapid development of urban areas has generated various social, economic, and environmental consequences. Increasing urbanization often leads to the reduction of green open spaces, rising population density, traffic congestion, and declining environmental quality. These challenges require local governments to implement development strategies that not only emphasize economic growth but also prioritize environmental sustainability and the quality of life of urban residents. One of the initiatives undertaken by the Samarinda City Government is the development of the Teras Samarinda Program, which serves as an inclusive, educational, and sustainable public space.

As the capital city of East Kalimantan Province, Samarinda occupies a strategic position in supporting regional development, particularly following the establishment of the National Capital City (Ibu Kota Nusantara/IKN) in East Kalimantan. As a supporting city for the new capital, Samarinda is expected to enhance the quality of its urban infrastructure and provide public facilities capable of sustainably meeting community needs. Within this context, the Samarinda City Government under the leadership of Mayor Andi Harun launched the Teras Samarinda Program, located along the Mahakam River waterfront, directly in front of the East Kalimantan Governor's Office on Gajah Mada Street. The first segment of the project extends approximately 400 meters and represents the initial phase of a larger development plan projected to stretch six kilometers from Mahakam Bridge to Samarinda Port.

The Teras Samarinda Program was designed as a public open space that accommodates recreational facilities, social interactions, cultural activities, and economic opportunities for the community. The existence of such a public space is expected to improve residents' quality of life by providing a comfortable, safe, and accessible environment for people from diverse social backgrounds. Beyond serving as a gathering and recreational area, Teras Samarinda is also intended to function as an environmental education platform that promotes public awareness regarding cleanliness, urban greening, and environmental conservation.

Based on preliminary observations, the construction of the first segment of Teras Samarinda required an investment of approximately IDR 36 billion. This investment reflects the government's commitment to creating a representative public space that aligns with the principles of sustainable development. The Mayor of Samarinda has stated that Teras Samarinda is envisioned as a new city landmark and a "new heart" of the city that integrates social, economic, and environmental activities. Through this concept, Teras Samarinda is expected to strengthen the city's identity while supporting Samarinda's vision of becoming a modern, inclusive, and sustainable urban center.

From an environmental perspective, Teras Samarinda incorporates green infrastructure concepts through the utilization of local vegetation, the application of solar energy for public lighting, and the use of environmentally friendly materials in several public facilities. These features are expected to mitigate the negative impacts of urbanization, reduce air pollution, lower urban temperatures, and support environmental conservation efforts. Infrastructure components such as pedestrian pathways, recreational areas, and supporting facilities have also been designed in accordance with sustainability principles to ensure long-term benefits for the community.

In addition to its environmental functions, Teras Samarinda possesses a significant economic dimension. The area provides opportunities for local entrepreneurs to engage in economic activities through food and beverage kiosks, art galleries, and the sale of local handicraft products. These economic activities have the potential to increase community income, create new business opportunities, and attract visitors from other regions. Consequently, Teras Samarinda functions not only as a green public space but also as a hub for creative economic activities that contribute to community welfare.

Nevertheless, the effectiveness of the Teras Samarinda Program in improving residents' quality of life and promoting sustainable environmental governance

requires further investigation. The success of a public space is determined not only by the quality of its physical infrastructure but also by the extent of community participation in using, maintaining, and managing the area. Community participation is therefore a critical factor in ensuring the long-term sustainability of the program and providing valuable insights regarding its benefits, challenges, and future development needs.

Accordingly, this study seeks to identify and analyze the initial impacts of the Teras Samarinda Program on community quality of life and sustainable environmental governance through a participatory approach. Furthermore, the study aims to examine potential challenges associated with the management of the area, including long-term facility maintenance, budget allocation optimization, capacity building for management personnel, and the implementation of effective monitoring mechanisms. In addition, this research is expected to provide insights into the extent to which Teras Samarinda can maintain its principles of inclusivity, ensuring that its benefits are distributed equitably across all segments of society. Ultimately, the findings of this study are expected to serve as an evaluation tool and provide recommendations for policymakers in promoting sustainable public space management in Samarinda City.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Community Participation

Community participation is the involvement of individuals or groups in the development process, whether in the form of thought, energy, decision-making, or monitoring of program implementation. Syamsuddin Adam in Prasetya (2008) defines participation as the mental, emotional, and physical involvement of an individual in an activity aimed at achieving a common goal. From a democratic development perspective, Juliantara (2002) emphasizes that community participation includes elements of voice, access, and control over public policy. Participation is an important element because it can increase a sense of ownership, strengthen policy legitimacy, and ensure the sustainability of development programs. According to Soemarto (2003), communities involved in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of development tend to have a higher commitment to maintaining the success of the program. Therefore, community participation is not only seen as a means of involving citizens, but also as an instrument to improve development effectiveness and the quality of governance.

2.2. Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a development concept that seeks to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This concept was first popularized by the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) through the Brundtland report, which emphasized the importance of a balance between economic growth, social justice, and environmental sustainability (Baker, 2006). In line with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sustainable development integrates three main pillars: economic

development, social development, and environmental development. Heal in Fauzi (2004) explains that sustainability has a long-term dimension and considers the relationship between economic systems and environmental ecosystems. Therefore, sustainable development requires an integrative, equitable, and long-term-oriented approach so that the benefits of development can be felt equally by all levels of society without sacrificing environmental quality.

2.3. Quality of Life

Quality of life (QoL) is a multidimensional concept that describes an individual's perception of their living conditions based on physical, psychological, social, and environmental aspects. According to the WHOQOL Group, quality of life is defined as an individual's perception of their position in life, influenced by culture, value systems, goals, expectations, and standard of living. This concept is not only related to health conditions, but also includes levels of well-being, security, access to public facilities, social relationships, and overall life satisfaction (World Health Organization, 2018). Bowling (2005) explains that quality of life can be seen from objective dimensions such as income, education, and residential environment, as well as subjective dimensions such as individual perceptions of perceived well-being. Thus, improving the quality of life of the community is an important indicator of successful development, including in the development of public spaces such as Teras Samarinda, which aims to create a comfortable, healthy environment that supports community social activities.

2.4. Sustainable Environmental Governance

Sustainable environmental governance is an environmental management system that emphasizes collaboration between actors, transparency, accountability, and public participation in achieving sustainable development goals. Farahani and Bayati (2023) explain that modern environmental governance has shifted from simply managing natural resources to a governance for sustainability approach that integrates economic, social, and ecological aspects into every public policy. According to Partelow et al. (2019), effective environmental governance is formed through collaboration between the government, the private sector, and civil society within an interconnected socio-ecological system. Furthermore, Pickering et al. (2022) emphasize the importance of inclusivity and public participation in the decision-making process so that the benefits of development can be felt fairly by all community groups. In the context of urban development, sustainable environmental governance is an important foundation for ensuring that the development of public spaces not only provides economic and social benefits but also maintains environmental quality and increases the city's resilience to various future ecological challenges.

3. Research Methods

This study used a qualitative approach with a case study design to analyze the

initial impact of the Teras Samarinda Program on the quality of life of the community and sustainable environmental governance through a participatory approach. This study was conducted using a qualitative case study approach over a two-month observation period, specifically during August and September 2025. The research involved 15 informants to obtain primary data through field observations and semi-structured interviews. To strengthen the evidentiary basis of the findings, the primary data collection was further supported by documentation, including relevant written materials that confirm the implementation process and activities of the Teras Samarinda Program. The study was conducted in the Teras Samarinda area with a focus on three aspects of community participation: voice, access, and control. The data used consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained through field observations, in-depth interviews, and documentation, while secondary data were obtained from government documents, program reports, scientific literature, and various other supporting sources relevant to the study. Research informants were selected using purposive sampling followed by snowball sampling, based on their involvement, knowledge, and relevance to the Teras Samarinda Program. Informants consisted of Assistant II of the Samarinda City Regional Secretariat, Commitment Making Officer of the PUPR Office, Head of the Application and E-Government Services Division of the Samarinda City Communication and Information Office, MSMEs operating in the Teras Samarinda, The term MSMEs (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) is used throughout this study to refer to small-scale businesses operating in the Teras Samarinda area, area managers or security officers, and visitors to Teras Samarinda. Data collection techniques were conducted through observation to understand empirical conditions in the field, semi-structured interviews to explore the experiences and perceptions of informants, documentation studies, and literature reviews related to public spaces, community participation, quality of life, and sustainable environmental governance. Data analysis was conducted interactively using the Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña model which includes the process of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions and verifying them. To ensure data validity, the study applied source and method triangulation techniques by comparing the results of interviews, observations, and documentation to obtain more comprehensive and credible findings regarding the initial impact of the Samarinda Teras Program on the community and urban environment.

4. Results and Discussions

Based on the research findings, the authors provide a critical and comprehensive discussion of the results presented in the following sections:

Table 1. Total Planned Project Length Versus Inaugural Completed Segment

| Facts/Activities | Source/Description |
|--|---|
| Inauguration of Samarinda Terrace stage I | Samarinda Terrace part from the Gajah Mada Route (\pm 6.3 km) has inaugurated by the Mayor of Samarinda on September 10, 2024. (setda.samarindakota.go.id) |

| | |
|--|--|
| Phased development & budget | Samarinda Terrace Project shared become a number of segment: phase I of the project throughout approximately 7 km (BTN to in front of the Governor's Office) with budget around Rp. 36 billion For segment First. (East Kalimantan Audit Board) |
| Plan facility addition | In segment 3, A prayer room and parking area will be added. (setda.samarindakota.go.id) |
| Management moved to Perumda Varia Niaga | Since April 2025, the management of the Samarinda Terrace area was officially handed over to Perumda Varia Niaga. (Sapos+2Prokal - Kalimantan+2 Portal) |
| Tariff and access schemes | Commercial activities in amphitheater/facility certain, will charged costs; whereas activity community/non-profit can be free (depending on the time and type of event). (Sapos) |
| Benefits of space public & image city | Samarinda Terrace considered as a new icon city, providing public space for public for gather, interact social, relaxation, and improving the city's aesthetic quality. (Precision+3PPID Samarinda City+3setda.samarindakota.go.id+3) |

Source: Managed based on secondary data in the media (2025).

According to Juliantara (2002:89–90), community participation in development consists of three main elements: **voice** , **access** , and **control** . These three elements are important indicators in assessing the extent to which the community is involved in the development process and public governance. Voice relates to the community's right to express aspirations and needs, access refers to the opportunity to obtain information and influence public policy, while control indicates the community's ability to oversee development implementation so that it takes place transparently and accountably (Juliantara, 2002).

Based on the research results, **the voice aspect** of the Teras Samarinda Program demonstrates the government's efforts to open up space for public participation through formal mechanisms such as the Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang), public consultations, and digital complaint channels. The Samarinda City Government views Teras Samarinda not only as an infrastructure project, but also as a means of fulfilling the community's need for inclusive public spaces. Interviews indicate that the community, particularly MSMEs and local residents, feel they have the opportunity to provide input regarding the area's management. MSMEs believe the program has provided a space to voice their needs regarding facilities and economic activities in the area. Furthermore, the involvement of the younger generation is beginning to be seen in the participation process, although their representation is still not balanced compared to more senior business groups.

However, the effectiveness of public participation still faces limitations. Several informants assessed that the available participation space is still consultative and has not yet reached the stage of joint decision-making. The public can express

opinions, but they do not yet have significant influence on strategic decisions made by the government. This condition indicates that the participation patterns implemented still tend to be semi-participatory or tokenistic, where public involvement is more at the input stage than being part of the policy formulation process. Therefore, the quality of participation needs to be improved so that the public can play a more substantive role in public space governance (Juliantara, 2002).

The existence of Teras Samarinda also has a positive impact on **the quality of life of the community**. Research results show that this area has become a social interaction space for various age groups through recreational activities, light sports, and community activities. Facilities such as pedestrian paths, seating areas, and open spaces provide comfort for people to carry out activities in public spaces. In addition to social benefits, Teras Samarinda also creates new economic opportunities for MSMEs. The high number of visitors increases the potential for sales of food, beverages, and local craft products, thereby contributing to increased community income. These findings indicate that public spaces not only provide physical benefits but also contribute to the psychological, social, and economic well-being of the community as a whole.

However, several challenges remain in efforts to maintain the sustainability of these benefits. Some residents have expressed concerns about cleanliness, security, and future facility maintenance. If post-development management is not carried out consistently, the social and economic benefits experienced by the community could potentially be diminished. Therefore, the sustainability of public spaces depends heavily on the synergy between the government, managers, and the community in maintaining the quality of the available facilities.

On the other hand, the research also found issues related to **project governance and development accountability**. One issue that emerged was the case of unpaid wages for 84 workers on the Teras Samarinda project, amounting to approximately Rp500 million. Although the government stated that wage payments were the contractor's responsibility, this case demonstrated weaknesses in the labor oversight and protection system for public projects. At the time of the research, the case was still being resolved through relevant agencies, but had not yet resulted in any certainty for the workers. This situation shows that development success is not only measured by the physical and social benefits produced, but also by the government's ability to ensure the principles of accountability, fairness, and protection of workers' rights throughout the project implementation process. Therefore, strengthening the labor oversight, transparency, and protection system is an important aspect to support the sustainability of the Teras Samarinda Program in the future. Based on aspect *Voice* this is the interview data show that approach participatory in this program already start walking, but need improvement significant in aspects following:

Table 2. Aspects that need to be considered improved in indicator *Voice*

| Aspect | Findings Field | Implications |
|--------|----------------|--------------|
|--------|----------------|--------------|

| | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Representation | Participation Not yet equal (especially generation young) | The need for mechanism affirmative For group prone to |
| Transparency | MSME selection process is assessed Not yet open | Conflict risks and perceptions injustice |
| Influence to policy | Residents have not yet involved in stage taking decision | Participation tend symbolic, not substantive |
| Supervision public | Mechanism Not yet walk effective | Potential moral hazard and low sense of ownership |

Source: Managed Author (2025)

Based on interviews and field observations, the Samarinda Terrace Program has demonstrated positive initial impacts on community quality of life, public participation, and strengthening the local economy. The existence of this public space provides benefits in the form of recreational areas, social interaction, economic activities, and open spaces that are more representative of urban communities. However, several challenges remain, particularly related to the quality of community participation, management transparency, and the sustainability of environmental governance. Therefore, developing a more collaborative governance model through *co-creation* and *co-governance approaches* is crucial so that the community plays a role not only as users but also as partners in area management (Juliantara, 2002).

In terms of **access**, Teras Samarinda is designed as a public space that can be enjoyed by all levels of society free of charge. Informants from the Samarinda City Government stated that this facility was built to strengthen spatial justice and ensure the community's right to urban space. Interviews with visitors indicate that the location of Teras Samarinda is easy to reach and provides an alternative to previously limited open space. This ease of access has an impact on efficiency of time and transportation costs, especially for people who previously had to travel longer distances to enjoy public facilities. These findings indicate that Teras Samarinda has met the principle of universal access because it is accessible to various community groups regardless of age, economic status, or social background.

In terms of information access, the Samarinda City Government, through the Communication and Informatics Agency, has provided various digital information channels, including social media and the official local government website. This step aims to increase information transparency regarding area management and development. However, several MSMEs reported a lack of clarity in the selection and placement process for business stalls. This situation indicates that information transparency is not yet fully distributed, particularly regarding licensing mechanisms and business opportunities. From a participatory perspective, information transparency is a crucial requirement for building public trust and ensuring that all groups have equal opportunities to benefit from development programs (Juliantara, 2002).

In terms of **economic access**, Teras Samarinda opens new opportunities for local MSMEs. The provision of strategic business space allows micro-entrepreneurs to market their products to a wider audience. Interviews indicate that this area is capable of supporting the development of new businesses, expanding consumer networks, and promoting Samarinda's signature products to tourists and communities

outside the region. Thus, Teras Samarinda serves as an instrument for local economic empowerment, contributing to improving community welfare. However, the limited number of stalls and competition among business owners remain challenges. Several informants assessed that the selection process was not fully transparent, potentially creating access gaps for new business owners. Therefore, a more open, fair, and inclusive selection mechanism is needed so that economic benefits can be felt more evenly.

In addition to economic benefits, Teras Samarinda also strengthens community **social access**. This area serves as a shared space for interaction, exercise, cultural activities, and building social relationships between community groups. Most visitors report feeling a comfortable, safe, and supportive atmosphere for social activities. This demonstrates that quality public spaces can enhance a sense of *belonging* and community pride in their city. However, the unequal distribution of economic benefits has the potential to create social disparities if not managed wisely.

Meanwhile, in terms of **control**, the Samarinda City Government has provided various oversight mechanisms, both through digital complaint channels and community communication forums. In addition, formal oversight is carried out by institutions such as the Inspectorate, the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK) as part of efforts to maintain program accountability. However, research shows that public involvement in oversight remains relatively limited. Low public literacy regarding project information and limited access to more detailed data have led to a tendency for public oversight participation to be passive and reactive.

Despite this, there are indications of increasing public awareness regarding maintaining public spaces. Some residents have volunteered to remind other visitors to maintain cleanliness, while youth groups have begun initiating independent cleaning activities in the Teras Samarinda area. This phenomenon demonstrates a growing collective awareness that public spaces are shared assets that require sustainable preservation. However, the community still feels limited in influencing strategic decisions regarding area management. This situation indicates that management patterns are still dominated by a *top-down approach*.

The study also identified a number of operational issues, such as the presence of illegal buskers, visitor behavior inconsistent with the function of public spaces, and concerns among MSMEs about the potential domination of larger businesses. These findings suggest that oversight is needed not only for physical aspects and cleanliness, but also for social and economic aspects. Therefore, strengthening community participation, increasing transparency, and more responsive oversight are crucial factors in realizing inclusive, equitable, and sustainable governance of Teras Samarinda (Juliantara, 2002).

Table 3. Current problems appeared on the Samarinda Terrace

| Problem New in The field | Description |
|--------------------------|--|
| Illegal Buskers | Enter secretly, forcefully given money, avoid security guard |
| Inappropriate Actions | Partner young abuse public space or activity no worthy |

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Economic Inequality | MSMEs are worried shifted trader big without supervision strict |
| Participation Weak | Poor society given room for follow manage, only follow rule |
| Transparency Limited | Publication budget Not yet touch on technical data/project details |

Source: Managed Author , (2025).

Furthermore, this study also examines the relationship between the Teras Samarinda Program and the Samarinda City Spatial Plan (RTRW) from the perspective of sustainable governance. If you pay attention through runway Samarinda City Spatial Plan that Samarinda City RTRW (Regional Regulation) Number 2 of 2022 concerning Samarinda City Spatial Planning Plan 2022–2042) has set direction development a city with vision environmental, sustainable, and based mitigation disaster, with focus on strengthening room open green (RTH) minimum 30% of city area; and planning area edge Mahakam rivers and borders as public space ecological and social; and increasing quality environment life as well as room adaptive city to change climate. Whereas Samarinda Terrace program is form revitalization area the banks of the Mahakam River which are used as public space open for recreation, activities social and economic creative; Green areas and visual conservation of the city, maintaining balance ecosystem river; as well as center interaction community and forum participation public to development city.

This means that Teras Samarinda, as one of the public open spaces along the banks of the Mahakam River, has basically demonstrated the city government's efforts to realize sustainable development governance in line with the policy direction of the Samarinda City Spatial Plan (RTRW). Based on Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning the Samarinda City Spatial Plan In 2022–2042, the government city confirm importance development area edge river as public space ecologically capable balance function social, economic and environmental live. The RTRW put strengthening room open green, revitalization area border rivers, and arrangement environment adaptive city to change climate as focus main urban area development.

In context said, Samarinda Terrace play a role important as an integrated area function ecological, social, and economic in a way simultaneously. In ecological, Samarinda Terrace contribute to effort preservation area the banks of the Mahakam River with present room open green, vegetation shade, and system drainage and pedestrian- friendly paths environment. Arrangement space that stands out mark aesthetics and balance ecosystem this river is suitable with RTRW principles that prioritize balance between development and conservation nature. From the side social, Teras Samarinda become room interaction strengthening public cohesion social inhabitant city. The people of various background behind can be active, interact and participate in activity art, culture, and economy creative. This is in line with the spirit of RTRW which emphasizes inclusivity social in utilization room city as well as improvement quality life public urban.

In addition, in general economy, the existence of Samarinda Terrace participate push growth activity economy micro like business small, culinary local, and economic creatively managed public around. With thus, this area is not only become symbol beauty city, but also has function productive in empowering public

local and improve welfare economy citizens. This is in accordance with direction RTRW policies that encourage formation public space dual purpose, namely as area socio-ecological at a time as room economy based community.

However, from the perspective of sustainable governance, several challenges remain. Therefore, greater attention should be given to ensuring that the management of Teras Samarinda is fully aligned with the principles of sustainable development as mandated by the Samarinda City Spatial Plan (RTRW). Some problems that arise in the field among others still lack of control to cleanliness envihiis study conducted using a qualitative case study approachment, waste visitors, as well as maintenance vegetation edge river. In addition, coordination inter-agency such as the Department of Public Works, the Department of Environment, and the Department of Tourism Still need strengthened so that management area walk integrated and sustainable. Participation public around also need improved so that they No only become users, but also participate play a role active as managers and guards sustainability area the. Of course in fact for achieving governance complete and empowered sustainability term long, needed synergy between stakeholders interest as well as mechanism supervision sustainable so that the function ecological, social, and economic this area remains awake in a way harmonious.

Whereas if noticed in a way overall, both indicators are Voice, Access, and government control. Already make an effort do and give facility public in accordance with direction Teras Samarinda program policy. Both from facility room open green and two-way participation is carried out government with society. The government has established two communication channels: Samarinda Alert 112, a telephone-based service for emergency assistance and rapid public complaints, and Report Samarinda, a web-based application accessible through <https://pwa.samagov.id/home>. Through two channels said, residents can convey report in a way direct about various problems in the region public, including condition facility general in Teras Samarinda, cleanliness environment, up to arrangement then crossing and illegal parking.

However, the results observation and interviews field addition show that utilization application the Not yet running optimally. Most of the residents interviewed confess Not yet know in a way clear method use Samarinda Report application and service Samarinda Alert 112. They evaluate that government Not yet do sufficient socialization wide about functions and procedures digital reporting. As a result, citizens Still tend convey complaint in a way directly on location or through officer field, not through digital channels that have provided. This condition indicates existence gap between policy digital participation and implementation in the field that must be completed.

Based on discussion on so researchers will try analyze from research previously which has researchers collect. Try look for know similarities and intersections, in direct study about impact the beginning of Samarinda Terrace in approach This participatory approach shows that room open public own role important in increase quality life public urban through aspect Voice (*Voice*), Access, and Control (*Control*). Samarinda Community get relative access open for utilise public space, have chance interact social, at the same time can speak out needs and aspirations towards governance area. However Thus, the aspect control Still face challenges, especially related management cleanliness, parking, and maintenance facility.

This result has slices with various study previously. Setiowati et al. (2019) emphasized that room open green is very important for sustainability city, but often its area Not yet in accordance standard. Situation this is also reflected in the Samarinda Terrace, where the space public Already available, but the scale Still limited and not yet evenly throughout area city. On the other hand, the results this research is different with Nasution & Zahrah (2012) who found that privatization public space lower quality life society. In the case of Teras Samarinda, it is precisely access public guarded still open, even though activity informal commercial start grow. This finding is close to conclusion Kusumastuti & Soemardiono (2016) who stated room open public need accommodate function commercial without remove function ecological. Samarinda Terrace show dynamics similar: activity economy there is, but still need control so as not to dominate function social and environmental.

From the side indicator sustainability, this research strengthens findings Soeriaatmadja & Wulanningsih (2018) that room open public should assessed with social, ecological, and functional parameters. Although Teras Samarinda Not yet fulfil all over formal indicators, findings field show existence indicator social in the form of improvement interaction citizens and space for participation *Voice* (Voice). This finding is also in line with with Rigolon et al. (2018) which highlights limitations access room green in Global South countries, however different in context Samarinda. Access to the terrace is relatively easy. open for all layer society, but quality facility Still need improved for reach standard sustainability. This is close with Siregar's (2014) conclusion is that public space with good quality remains need improvement means supporters.

Furthermore, this study confirms the importance of governance sustainable as shown in studies Idie et al. (2023) in Sorong. Without management term length, function public space will easy decreased. This also appears in management of Samarinda Terrace, which is still very dependent on the government city and not yet involving mechanism collaboration such as CSR as noted Diinillah & Sulistyarso (2017) in Malang. From the perspective of social, this research supports Wafa results (2023) that policy public space can push interaction social Samarinda Terrace community show impact similar, where the community more active gather, do activities together, and build network social. However, as found Astaman et al. (2019) in Pekanbaru, distribution room open in Samarinda too not yet evenly so that the benefits Still felt limited to the area certain.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the Teras Samarinda Program has had a positive initial impact on improving the quality of life of the community and strengthening urban environmental governance through the provision of inclusive, comfortable public spaces that support social and economic activities. From a participation perspective, according to Juliantara (2002), this program has opened up voice space through various communication forums and public consultations, provided relatively broad access to public spaces and economic opportunities for the community, and introduced a control mechanism through a formal monitoring system and citizen involvement. However, the quality of community participation still tends to be at a consultative level, economic and

information access is not yet fully equitable, and public oversight still faces various limitations. Therefore, the sustainability of the Teras Samarinda Program requires strengthening more collaborative, transparent, and accountable governance by encouraging more substantive community involvement through a *co-creation* and *co-governance approach*, so that the resulting social, economic, and environmental benefits can be felt fairly and sustainably by all levels of society.

Recommendation for Academics and Research Continued. This research is still ongoing. focus on impact beginning, Therefore, the research advanced need evaluate impact term medium and long term from Samarinda Terrace to quality life, participation society, as well as sustainability environment. In addition, comparative studies with space program public in other cities in Indonesia can give perspective more wide for see practice best *practices* that can adapted in Samarinda. And for study next, it is felt need analysis quantitative more carry on about contribution MSME economy, distribution benefits, as well as change style life society is also important for strengthen findings existing qualitative research. Or research studies about role generation youth and digital communities in escort public space need done, considering they own potential big in strengthen control social and governance innovation.

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