

ABSTRAK

Rumah Sakit Umum Daerah (RSUD) Koja sebagai salah satu rumah sakit rujukan di Jakarta Utara menghadapi tantangan dalam pengelolaan limbah cair non-medis yang berkelanjutan. Pengelolaan limbah cair non-medis seperti dari dapur, laundry, dan sanitasi belum sepenuhnya terintegrasi dengan prinsip *Green Hospital*, sehingga berpotensi mencemari lingkungan dan meningkatkan beban operasional. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk merumuskan strategi implementasi konsep *Green Hospital* melalui pengelolaan limbah cair non-medis guna mendukung manajemen lingkungan dan pemenuhan standar akreditasi rumah sakit.

Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah *mixed method* dengan kombinasi analisis kualitatif dan kuantitatif, serta analisis SWOT untuk memetakan kekuatan, kelemahan, peluang, dan ancaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tantangan utama meliputi keterbatasan teknologi IPAL, rendahnya efisiensi penggunaan air, dan belum optimalnya pemanfaatan kembali air limbah. Strategi implementasi yang disarankan mencakup penguatan regulasi internal, penerapan teknologi pengolahan limbah berkelanjutan, pelibatan seluruh pemangku kepentingan, serta integrasi kebijakan lingkungan dengan sistem manajemen rumah sakit. Penelitian ini memberikan kontribusi terhadap pengembangan rumah sakit ramah lingkungan dan dapat dijadikan acuan dalam penerapan konsep *Green Hospital* di rumah sakit lain di Indonesia.

Kata Kunci : *Green Hospital*, limbah cair non-medis, manajemen lingkungan, RSUD Koja, strategi implementasi.

ABSTRACT

Koja Regional Public Hospital (RSUD Koja), as a referral hospital in North Jakarta, faces significant challenges in the sustainable management of non-medical wastewater. The handling of wastewater from hospital operations such as kitchens, laundries, and sanitation is not yet fully aligned with the principles of a Green Hospital, posing environmental risks and increasing operational costs. This study aims to formulate an implementation strategy for the Green Hospital concept through non-medical wastewater management to support environmental management and compliance with hospital accreditation standards.

A mixed-methods approach was used, combining qualitative and quantitative analyses, along with a SWOT analysis to identify strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. The findings reveal that the main challenges include inadequate wastewater treatment technology (IPAL), inefficient water usage, and the underutilization of treated water for non-potable purposes. The recommended strategies include strengthening internal regulations, applying sustainable wastewater treatment technologies, involving key stakeholders, and integrating environmental policies into the hospital management system. This study contributes to the development of environmentally friendly hospitals and serves as a reference for implementing the Green Hospital concept in other hospitals across Indonesia.

Keywords : Green Hospital, non-medical wastewater, environmental management, RSUD Koja, implementation strategy.