

**THE POSSIBILITY TO TRANSFER POLICY :
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN
GREEN SPACE MANAGEMENT
Lessons from Birmingham (UK) for Bandung (Indonesia)**

THESIS

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Master Degree from University of Groningen and
the Master Degree from Institut Teknologi Bandung

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DOUBLE MASTER DEGREE PROGRAMME

**ENVIRONMENTAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING
FACULTY OF SPATIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF GRONINGEN**

AND

**DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND
INFRASTRUCTURE MANAGEMENT
SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND
POLICY DEVELOPMENT
INSTITUT TEKNOLOGI BANDUNG**



2007

Abstract

The existence of citizen participation in planning process has been viewed as important in order to enhance the quality of the plans and the results of planning implementation. It is also important in green space management. Recently, the condition of green space in Indonesia, including Bandung, experiences declining. One of the main factors that causes the declining of green space qualitatively and quantitatively is the lack of citizen participation in green space management of Bandung. Learning success story from other countries can be one of ways to get lesson learned.

This research uses citizen participation of green space management in Birmingham (UK) as lesson learned. Birmingham's experience in green space management is regarded as have a good green space management that involves citizen participation on it. The objectives of this research are to get the lesson learned and know the possibility transfer policy of citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham (UK) into green space management of Bandung (Indonesia), so that the condition of green space in Bandung (Indonesia) will be more controlled and maintained.

As the results of this research, there is the possibility to transfer citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham (UK) into green space management of Bandung (Indonesia). Some aspects that will be transferred in Bandung (Indonesia) are the use of one institution that has the responsibility towards the green space management, the existence of green space planning framework that involves Community Strategy, the existence of citizen participation in green space management, the increasing some partnerships in green space management, the strong commitment of local government to involve citizen participation in green space management and the existence of citizen support towards the green space management programs. Those aspects also become the strategic recommendations to improve the condition of green space management of Bandung (Indonesia).

Keywords: citizen participation, green space, green space management, Birmingham (UK), Bandung (Indonesia).

Preface

The declining condition of urban area has attracted my attention to investigate the causes influencing the condition. That is green space as the important element in urban areas that has experienced decline qualitatively and quantitatively due to the development ignoring the condition of natural environment. Green spaces have the big roles to increase the life quality in urban areas. The existence of green space itself is influenced by green space management and the role of involved actors on it. In this regard, I concern on citizen participation in green space management. Through increasing citizen participation in green space management, the condition of green space management will improve and as further consequences, the condition of green space in urban areas will also be managed well.

This master thesis is a part of requirement of my study in Double Master Degree Programme of Environmental and Infrastructure Planning (Faculty of Spatial Science, RuG) and Development Planning and Infrastructure Management (School of Architecture, Planning and Policy Development, ITB).

By this chance, I would like to address special thanks to my supervisors, Prof. Dr. Peter Ho and Ir. Teti Armiati Argo, MES, PhD, for guiding in writing my thesis. I also would like to express my grateful to the National Planning Board (Bappenas), the Netherland Education Support Office (NESO) and the StuNed for institutional and financial support. Respectively, I also would like to show my gratitude to all my lecturers in ITB and RuG, staff members in ITB and RuG and staff members of my institution in Semarang Regency. Finally and importantly, I would like to thank to Allah Almighty for giving me an opportunity to study in the Netherland and blessing me to finish this thesis.

Special thanks for my family, especially my beloved husband Bambang S. Widodo, SP, my sweat daughter Shofie and my son Faiz for their support and patience during my study in Groningen.

Groningen, August 2007
Siti Amelia

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDO	Community Development Officer (employed by the City Council)
KBU	Kawasan Bandung Utara (Northern Bandung Area)
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
LPM	Lembaga Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (Community Empowerment Agency)
LSM	Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (Community self supporting agency)
Posyandu	Pos Pelayanan Terpadu (Health Care Clinics)
RRU	Race Relation Unit – replaced by Equalities Division in 1997
RT	Rukun Tetangga (Neighborhood associations)
SCF	Standing Consultative Forum – representatives from each UG come together on the SCF
UG	Umbrella Groups – there are nine minority ethnics and faith based Ugs in Birmingham

Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter represents the background, problem description, research objectives and research questions, the scope of the research, research methodology, research structure and research framework. The background provides a general description of citizen participation, including the role of citizen participation in the planning process and the relationship between citizen participation and green space. Then, the background will be followed by problem description that will explain the problem in the case study, the research objective and question will define the objective that will be achieved by answering the research questions on this research. Finally, the research methodology will explain several methodological steps of this research.

1.1. Background

The importance of citizen participation in the planning process has been written by many authors. Haus et al. (2005:30) defined citizen participation or community involvement as “*actors belonging to local society taking part in political decision making and implementation*”. It means that in the planning process, the decision making towards such policies will involve many interests including political interests of groups in the community. While, OECD (2001) defined active participation as the involvement of citizens in policy making and citizen has a role in the exchanging policies. This participation constitutes the advance of the relationship between government and its citizens. Those two authors have similar views that citizen has the rights to involve in decision making and there is also opportunity to give contributions in policy making.

According to Healey (1997), the appropriate involvement of citizen participation in the planning process can give some benefits. Creighton (1992 in Soh and Yuen, 2005) explained some benefits of citizen participation involvement that the process of identifying and creating appropriate goals in the planning process and its implementation by the complementary between citizen and government will enhance the quality of the plans and the results of planning implementation. Coenen et al. (1998) emphasized the benefits of participation on the existence of required information delivered by citizens in the decision making process. Eventually, participation can improve the quality of the decision. Another author, Innes (1996 in Soh and Yuen, 2005) noted that the “trust, credibility and commitment “as the result of citizens involvement in planning can strengthen the social capital. Coenen et al. (1998) explained more that participation can increase the skill of citizens in problem solving that they face in their neighbourhood and social interaction among other member of citizens.

However, there is also the argument of the disadvantages of citizens’ involvement stated by Lowndes (1995 in Haus et al., 2005) that called it as ‘Paradoxes of increased citizen participation’. Lowndess (1995 in Haus et al.,

2005:32) argued that “ *...direct democratic can lead to tyranny of the majority, deliberative forums are vulnerable to a tyranny of the minority by the few who are active*”. Furthermore, Lowndess argued that it can be avoided if there is a good urban leader with the capability to be a mediator between deliberative forums and public by using communicative approach.

The author argues that the existence of citizen participation will lead to the creation of balancing interest between the government, politician and citizens in the development process instead of the strong power of citizen. The complementary between government, politician and citizens will achieve the desired goals of developments that demands transparency and accountability of development process. The existence of citizen participation also will give significant contribution not only for the citizens (Innes, 1996 in Soh and Yuen, 2005), the result of developments (Creighton, 1992 in Soh and Yuen, 2005) but also for the government that get the support and legitimacy from citizens (Haus et al., 2005). As the results, it will create the sustainability in the development, because the result of development will meet the need of all. But, we should be aware with that phenomenon. A good leadership of an urban leader and communicative approach is crucial, because there are many involved actors that have to be accommodated in the development process.

In Indonesia, the shift of planning system from centralisation into decentralisation has influenced the greater involvement of citizens in development process. This constitutes one of the goals of decentralisation regulated on law no.22/1999¹ (shifted by Act no.32/2004²) and 25/1999³. There is an opportunity for citizens and local government to involve directly in the development process. Local governments have the authority to regulate the development in their regions. It also means that the development process conducted by local government will meet the need of citizen. Therefore, the citizen participation is crucial. As consequences, this planning system demands the transparency and accountability of local government to get the trust of citizen as the goals of decentralization to achieve good governance (Indonesia’s Ministry of Environment, 2002).

According to Beard (2005), decentralization constitutes the devolution of power from the state to the lower tier of government. The author argues that through decentralisation, the process and result of developments are hoped will address directly the need of the region and citizen. The local government takes into account the voice and participation of citizens in the development. Beard

¹ Act of 22/1999 regulates about Regional Government. This act gave the authority (kewenangan) to lower levels of government to regulate their own regions (Beard, 2005). In this act, the provincial governments represent the national government and responsible for cooperation among local governments in their territories.

² Act of 32/2004 regulates about Regional Government shifted Act of 22/1999. In this regulation, local government are fully autonomous that perform all affairs , except central government authorities, such as public work, health, education and culture, agriculture, industry and trade, land policy, spatial planning cooperation, labor work and others.

³ Act of 25/1999 regulates Fiscal Balance between the central government and the regions.

(2005) also argued that there is an assumption that the undertaking of government's responsibility in executing and delivering development by citizens can be appreciated as the success implementation of decentralisation.

In this research, the author will focus on the implementation of citizen participation in urban area, particularly green space area. ALD Team (2005) reported that citizen participation is important in the management of urban areas, including the management of built environment and natural environment (green spaces). The author argues that citizen participation can function as a tool to monitor and maintain the environment of urban areas. The abuse of development can be avoided. Furthermore, the result of development will fulfil the need of citizen. The problem faced in the development also can be solved. Mostly, the factor causing problems in the management of urban areas is the unbalancing decision making made by government, because the voice of citizens can not be heard. As Coenen et al (1998:1) stated that

“Environmental problems are not merely technical; they also raise inherently political questions and thus bear directly on long standing challenges of democratic theory and practice. The theme of democratic governance is at the heart of environmental decision making because the latter often requires a shift resources and opportunities from some groups to others and because finding solutions may necessarily require continuing and broadened participation”

As the example of the explanation above is the management of natural environment (green space) in urban areas that has close relationship with the use of land and many interests on it. The decreasing of green space in urban areas is mainly caused by the changes of land use within urban areas. It means that there is a conversion towards the function of land from natural environment into built areas, such as: trading area, residential area, industrial area, parking area, road expansion, etc. Furthermore, those changes create the scarcity of green space in urban areas that creates the unbalancing condition in urban area. The condition of urban areas becomes worse, because it suffers many declining of environmental conditions, such as: air pollution, water pollution, landslide, noise nuisance, etc. In order to solve the condition, the developments should also take into account the efforts to maintain and preserve the natural environment of urban areas, in order to enhance the life quality of citizens in urban areas.

The development of green space in urban area constitutes an effort to enhance the life quality of urban areas. ALD Team (2005) reported that green space has four functions, those are ecological function, architectural or aesthetical function, social function, and economical function. According to Sanesi and Chiarello (2006) the main function of green space is it can reduce the air pollution in urban areas, thus enhance the life quality of urban area. Those all functions support the efforts to achieve sustainability of urban areas.

The declining condition of green space also happens in Bandung (Indonesia). The efforts to improve the condition is very crucial, in order to increase the life quality of Bandung city. One of the main factors required in green space management strategy is the involvement of citizen (ALD Team, 2005). But

there are still few studies about citizen participation in green space management. Learning success story from other countries can be one of ways to get lesson learned about the implementation of citizen participation in green space management. In this research, the author will use Birmingham's green space management as lesson learned.

According to Levent and Nijkamp (2004), Birmingham (United Kingdom) constitutes a city that has a good green space management and citizen engagement in urban green spaces. The success of green space strategy of Birmingham is not merely because of a good management but also influenced by the involvement of citizen in green space management. Birmingham's government involves their citizen through Community Strategy. This Community Strategy is supported by various themed action plans; one of the action plans is entitled "Greening the city". The green space management is included in this action plan. The citizen is engaged actively in the planning process, action plan, implementation of the plan and also in the assessment and monitoring of the green space strategy. The degrees of citizen involvement vary from information, consultation and active participation done through partnership, citizen group or individually (Birmingham City Council, 2006).

Green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) is different compared to green space management in Birmingham (UK). There are still lack of maintenance and coordination towards the green space. This condition is caused by the lack of citizen participation and also the transparency of green space information for citizen. As consequences, the condition of green space in Bandung undergoes declining, both quality and quantity. The citizen participation exists on the limited space, only on the giving information, implementation of such programs and also on their neighborhood.

However, there are some similar conditions in both cities, Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia). Birmingham have ever experienced decline the environment condition of urban area qualitatively that have encouraged Birmingham City Council to be more concern in managing the natural environment or green space. Similarly, Bandung, recently experiences decline the condition of natural environment qualitatively and quantitatively and attempts to improve the condition by implementing such programs. Those two cities have attempts to encouraged citizen participation in green space management in order to increase the awareness of citizens towards the green spaces. Although the involvement of citizen participation in Bandung's green space management still in the limited space of green space management.

1.2. Problem Description

In this research, the author will analyze the possibility to adopt citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham (UK) into green space management in Bandung City. Because in the author's opinion, factors that make the decreasing condition of natural environment (green space) in Bandung city are not only about the management of green space, but also the lack of participation

from citizen in green space management. The active participation of citizen in the environment will lead to the better condition of environment (Coenen et al, 1998). It can give contribution in improving the skill of citizen in problem solving and in decision making process.

Since there is still lack of the citizen participation guidance and experience in Indonesia's green space management, it needs lesson learned from other countries to gain the possibility of transferring either the comprehensive or partial concept of citizen participation to be implemented in Indonesia's green space management. This research will take lesson from Birmingham (UK)'s experience in managing the green space and involving the citizen in the green space management.

1.3. Research Objective and Questions

The objective of this research are to get the lesson learned and know the possibility transfer policy of citizen participation of green space management in Birmingham (UK) into green space management in Bandung City (Indonesia), so that the condition of green space will be more controlled and maintained. To apply the policy transfer in appropriate manner, this research will also review the legal framework, planning system, institutional framework and vision and mission of both cities.

To fulfil the objective of this research, the author will analyze some questions related to this topic. *First*, What lesson can be drawn from the experience of Birmingham (UK) in green space management for green space management in Bandung city (Indonesia)? To answer this question, the author will explore the condition of green space, green space management, and green space policy in Birmingham (UK).

Second, What kind of citizen participation that make Birmingham (UK) success in managing the green space? What can be learnt from that? To get deep understanding, the author will describe the citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham (UK)'s experience.

Third, What aspects have to be considered in implementing the citizen participation of green space management of Birmingham (UK) experience in Bandung City (Indonesia)? The author will answer it by exploring some information related to citizen participation model in Birmingham (UK).

Finally, the author will come up to the main question: What is the possibility to transfer citizen participation of green space management in Birmingham (UK) into green space management in Bandung City (Indonesia)? To answer this possibility, the author will analyze the legal framework, planning system, institutional framework and vision and mission of both cities.

1.4. Scope of Research

This research will focus on the citizen participation in green space management, including in the area of planning process and implementation. This research will analyze the possibility transfer policy of citizen participation in green space management in Birmingham (UK) into green space management in Bandung City (Indonesia). This research will not intend to make a modelling toward the form of citizen participation for green space management in Bandung city (Indonesia).

Birmingham's green space management and citizen participation on it will be used as lesson learned in this research. The reasons are

1. Green space management of Birmingham constitutes the success implementation of green space management (Levent and Nijkamp, 2004).
2. Citizen participation of green space management in Birmingham is the one factor influencing the success green space management (Birmingham City Council, 2006).
3. Although United Kingdom implements centralization in the governance system, they can involve their citizen in the development process, particularly in the green space management. On the other hand, Indonesia applies decentralization in the governance system, but there is still lack of citizen participation.

1.5. Research Methodology

This research will be developed into several methodological steps as follows:

1. Review of theory and case study
This research, first, reviews the understanding of theory and case study focusing on citizen participation and environment, citizen participation in green space and considered aspects in implementing citizen participation in green space management. Those theories and case studies will use data or information from journal articles and selected books. Besides, this research finds and collects more information and data from other sources such as internet and other relevant publications.
2. Description of Green space management and citizen participation in Birmingham (UK).
This research will review current green space management and citizen participation through gathering and reviewing some information about green space management. Besides, the explanation about UK's planning system and citizen participation in green space management, including legal framework, institutional framework and vision and mission will also be reviewed. This analysis will just focus on study literatures rather than conducting survey (interview).

3. Description of Green space management and citizen participation in Bandung city (Indonesia).

This research will review current green space management and citizen participation through gathering and reviewing some information about green space management. Besides, the explanation about Indonesia's planning system and citizen participation in green space management policies, including legal framework, institutional framework and vision and mission will also be reviewed. This analysis will use study literatures and interviews with official governments of Parks and Cemeteries Agency of Bandung concerning on green space management and citizen participation on it.

4. Comparative Analysis for the possibility of policy transfer

In this step, the author will analyze, first, the degree of responsibility in citizen participation in Birmingham's case and Bandung's case as it is introduced by Johnston (2005). In this analyzes, the author will build a comparison towards the degree of responsibility of citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham and Bandung. Then, the author will analyze the possibility of policy transfer from Birmingham (UK)'s experience in citizen participation in green space management to green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) will be analyzed. In this analysis, it is important to determine the characteristics of planning systems in both countries, the legal framework, institutional framework and vision and mission of development.

1.6. Research Structure

Research report is divided into six chapters. Content of each chapter can be described as follows:

Chapter 1 : Introduction

This chapter consists of background, research problems, research objective and, research questions, and research methodology of this research.

Chapter 2 : Theoretical framework

This chapter provides theoretical framework of research that explains about citizen and environment, citizen participation, the factors influencing in citizen participation, assessment towards the level of responsibility in citizen participation and lesson learned.

Chapter 3 : Green Space Management and Citizen Participation in Birmingham (UK)

This chapter describes the green space management and citizen participation in green space management in Birmingham (UK).

Chapter 4 : Green Space Management and Citizen Participation in Bandung City (Indonesia) as case study.

This chapter describes the green space management and citizen participation in green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) as case study.

Chapter 5 : Analysis the Possibility of Policy Transfer from the UK's citizen participation in green space into Indonesia.

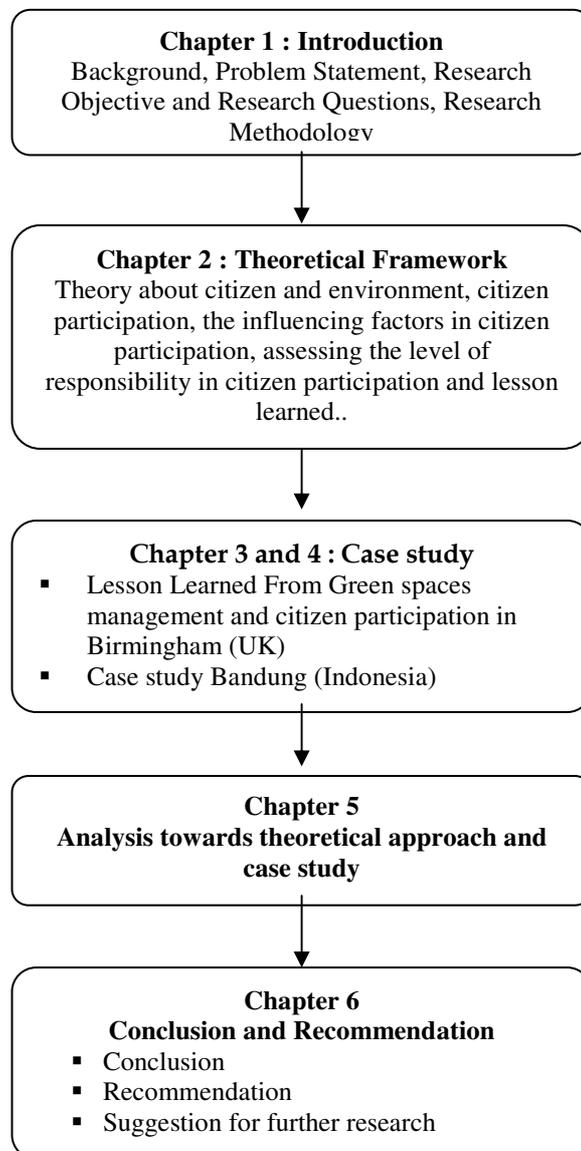
This chapter consists of comparative analyzes of green space management in the UK and Indonesia, and the possibility of policy transfer from the UK's citizen participation in green space, thereby considering contextual factors such as legal framework, institutional framework and vision and mission of development are important.

Chapter 6 : Conclusion and Recommendation

The last chapter consists of research findings and recommendation.

1.7. Research Framework

Related to the research structure, the framework of the research and the stages of the research will follow the flowchart below.



Chapter 2

Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents theoretical framework that will be used to answer and analyze the main questions of this thesis. There are five main parts in this chapter. First, describes the relationship between citizen and environment. Second part, describes the general theory of citizen participation. Third, elaborates the factors influencing citizen participation. Fourth, describes sixth levels of responsibility in participation that will be used for assessing the level of citizen participation in case study of Bandung and Birmingham. Finally, the author will describe lesson learned by using transfer policy.

2. 1. Citizen and Environment

This part will explain the relationship between citizen and environment. It is important to understand what is the role of citizen towards the environment? Why environment should be maintained? And what are the benefits of environment for citizen? Then, the answers of those questions will come up to the importance of citizen participation to control and maintain environment.

Jim (2004) mentioned that government together with citizen, city councilors, and developers have the responsibility to control and maintain green space in urban area. Additionally, Jim (2004) said that the increasing public awareness towards the environment will influence the increasing citizen role in the environmental urban areas.

Camagni et al (1998 in Chiesura, 2004) stated that participation of citizen in urban areas is a crucial to create the sustainable cities. To increase the involvement of citizen participation in urban management, it needs the satisfaction of citizen towards their urban life (Chiesura, 2004). It is important to meet the need of citizen in urban management, so that it can increase the involvement of citizen in development process. The need of citizen only can be achieved through engaging citizen in the planning process.

The urban park or green spaces should give benefits to the citizen and urban environment. To make urban park or green space have more value to the citizen and environment, the development and planning regarding green space provision and maintenance should involve citizen actively. The voice of citizen should be taken into account in the development. Thus, the existence of green space will be much useful for citizen and citizen will be more responsible towards the urban park or green space (Pratikto and Restiani, no year)

The decreasing quantity of green space in urban area is mainly because of the premise that urban park as environmental good has a lower or even no economic value compared to other buildings. Urban parks or green spaces are often viewed as will not give benefits to the local government. This regard makes local government give more attention to the built environment than natural environment in the development.

Recently, the quality and quantity of green spaces experiences declining. This happens because of many factors (ALD Team, 2005) that are *first* the negative impact of sub-optimum of green spaces, such as the conversion of green spaces and fragmentation of green spaces. *Second*, the weaknesses of green spaces management organization, such as : the unclear form of green spaces management organization, the unavailable clear mechanism of green spaces management, the enforcement of green space regulation is still not yet optimum. *Third*, the weaknesses role of stakeholders, such as: the lack of citizen understandings towards green spaces, the lack of relationship between government and citizen towards the green spaces. *Finally*, the limitation space of urban areas for green spaces and the lack of optimization toward green space functions in urban areas.

According to Levent and Nijkamp (2004), the other factors that generate the declining of the quality and quantity of green spaces are the lack of information data base about the quality and quantity of green spaces and the lack of active involvement from citizen as well as the collaboration or partnership among stakeholders in green spaces management and development.

Indonesia's Environmental Ministry (KLH) (2001) viewed the recent condition of green spaces in Indonesia mostly because of "the inconsistency of urban space strategy and policy". This matter has a close relationship between political will of local government and urban space arrangement. There are many interests in the spatial arrangement. It can be seen in the changes of green space's function becoming built environment that have high economic value. The development of green space areas still not comply fully the spatial planning. There is also a notion that green space is included in the area that has less value, so that the green space areas often experience the changes of function. The less awareness of local government towards the provision of green spaces in their areas causes the declining condition of urban area.

All of those conditions will give the adverse impacts to the quality environment of urban areas. It can affect the sustainability of urban areas. The environmental problems faced by urban area, such as: land subsidence, landslide, land dereliction, lost of open space, flooding, pollution (water, air, noise, etc), mass waste etc (Haughton, 1994). Besides, the limitation of green space in urban area also means the decreasing of biodiversity in urban area (Indonesia's Environmental Ministry (KLH), 2001).

To overcome those problems, green spaces as the elements of urban area have to get more attention. Urban green spaces give contributions to enhance the life quality of urban space. They have many benefits that can be viewed from four perspectives that are social perspectives, ecological perspectives, economic perspectives and planning perspectives (Levent and Nijkamp, 2004)

From social perspectives, green spaces provide places for social interaction among citizen by using them as various activities, mainly for recreation and sport. From *ecological perspectives*, green space gives significant impact towards the health that are reduce the pollutant in the air and release the fresh oxygen needed for human life. It means that the provision of green space in

urban area can contribute to the balancing condition of urban area. Widely known, that urban area in developed and developing countries mostly suffered with air pollution sourcing from vehicles, industries etc. Other ecological functions are green spaces preserve the diversity of vegetations in urban areas, providing clean air, water and soil as well as enhance the micro climate of urban areas.

From *economic perspectives*, green space can increase the economic value of areas, such as: residential areas; attract people to visit in urban areas and provide job for people who maintain green space. From *planning perspectives*, connectivity green spaces along road create the pleasant area for traveling by foot or by bicycle. Other benefits, well designed green space will connect the residential areas with business, retail and leisure development; moreover it can attract people to invest in urban areas. (Levent and Nijkamp, 2004).

Figure below depicts the relationship between citizen and natural environment (green space). Human activities give impacts to the natural environment, both negative and positive impacts. The awareness of citizen towards natural environment by maintaining through participation will improve the condition of natural environment. As the feedback, citizen will get significant contributions from natural environment.

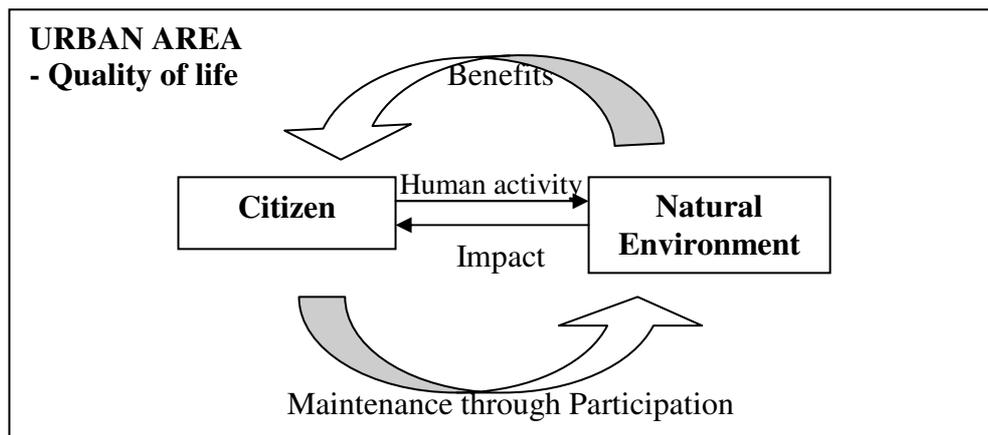


Figure 1. The Relationship between Citizen and Natural Environment in Urban Area

Those theories above underlie the importance of citizen participation in green space management and the author will use those theories to strengthen the analysis of this research (chapter 5).

2. 2. Citizen Participation

The relationship between citizen and environment proves the importance of citizen participation to maintain environment. To get deep understanding about what is citizen participation; below the author elaborates general theory of citizen participation.

Based on OECD (2001:15), in democracy exists a relation between government and citizen. To strengthen this relationship, there are three kind of citizen engagement in policy making that are *Information, Consultation and Participation*. *Information* will involve citizen by using one way communication. Citizen gives the contribution to the government through giving some information. This information will give benefits towards development and add needed information. *Consultation* constitutes two way communications between government and citizen. In this consultation, government will get the feedback from citizen as they need. The term of *participation* is defined as two way communication between government and citizen, this term is rather similar with consultation, but in the participation, government should provides first the information before getting the feedback from citizen. Government also should define what kind of issue that will engage citizen in policy making.

In addition, OECD (2001) defined active participation as the involvement of citizen in policy making and citizen has a role in the exchanging policies. This participation constitutes the advance of the relationship between government and citizen. Coenen et al (1998) mentioned that there are many advantages in the involvement of citizen in the decision making process. Some of these are it increase the skill of citizen in problem solving that they face in their neighbourhood and social interaction among other member of citizen. Participation also will give some needed information toward the decision making process. The decision made will reflect the need of citizen. Besides, citizen will have the sense of belonging and responsibility towards the plan and the development. Participation can improve the quality of the decision (Coenen et al., 1998) and also the result of the development. The author argues that it is because participation will create the balancing interest in the decision making process among official government, politician, citizen and other stakeholders.

Nevertheless, Lowndes (1995 in Haus et al., 2005) argued that there are the disadvantages of citizen involvement that called as 'Paradoxes of increased citizen participation'. Lowndes (1995 in Haus, 2005:32) highlighted that "...*direct democratic decision making (through local referenda) will lead to 'tyranny of the majority', deliberative forums are vulnerable to a 'tyranny of the minority' by few who are active*". Lowndes viewed that direct democracy will create the unbalancing interests in the policy making process. In direct democracy will raise majority groups and minority groups. This condition will vulnerable for minority, because their voice can not be accommodated. Then Lowndes pointed that in deliberative forums need a good leader that can bridge some interests and become a mediator among involved actors in order to achieve the desired goals.

Participation should be strengthened in order to achieve the goals of development. OECD (2001:18) mentioned the reasons to strengthen participation in the development those are to get "better public policy", to get "greater trust in government" and to create "stronger democracy". Those three reasons have a close relationship. The involvement of citizen in policy making will make a better public policy, because citizen will give necessary information about their need and their neighborhood and get information about the policies from government.

Consequently, the policies will be easy to be implemented. The better public policy will also create the greater trust of citizen to government. The involvement of citizen in the policy making will create the more openness of government in the development process and to the citizen. The greater trust of citizen to the government will encourage the more active of citizen in the development process. It will leads to the stronger democracy.

To realize those three goals, government should be more accountable and transparent in the development process (OECD, 2001). They are crucial for citizen, in order to get trust and support from citizen in the implementation of policy and development. They constitute reflections of government's responsibility to achieve democracy in the development. Besides, government also has to realize the expectations or the need of citizen in the development by engaging citizen in the development process.

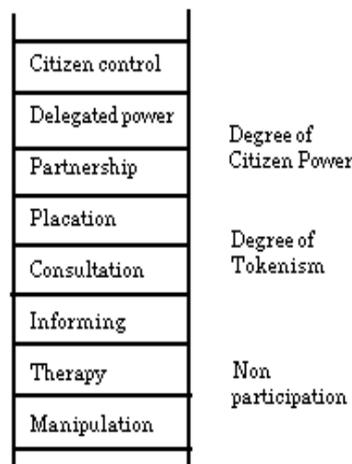


Figure 2. A Ladder Participation (Arnstein, 1969 quoted in Batson, 2006)

Another author that is Arnstein (1969 quoted in Batson, 2006) defined citizen engagement in the development process in a ladder participation that have eight steps, those are

1. *Manipulation and Therapy*

These two levels are not active participation. The offered program needs support from citizen or legitimacy from citizen, but there still exists an effort to educate citizen in the program or plan.

2. *Informing.*

There is one way communication between citizen and government. The citizen does not get the feedback from the government. It also constitutes the efforts of government to get the legitimacy or support from citizen.

3. *Consultation*

In this step, citizen involve in the meeting forum. It constitutes two way communications. Citizen gets the benefits from this step of participation. The government gathers some information from citizen through surveys, meetings and public enquiries.

4. *Placation*

Citizen is allowed to give advices to the government in each time. In this participation, citizen has the right to judge the legitimacy or feasibility of the advice. Here, citizen's voice is heard by government.

5. *Partnership*

This participation constitutes join cooperation with other stakeholders. There is a share responsibility in plan-making and decision making. In this participation exists the negotiation process with other stakeholders. It means that citizen can active involve in the programs.

6. *Delegated Power*

Citizen holds a clear majority of seats on committees with delegated powers to make decisions. Public has the power to assure accountability of the program to them. In this participation, citizen gets the trust to deliver the programs and have the capability to do it. This kind of participation will create the strong sense of ownerships of citizen towards the programs.

7. *Citizen Control*

Citizen has not handled the entire job of planning, policy making and managing programs.

Each level of participation in the ladder participation will appropriate for certain activities or programs, thus it does not reflect that one step is better than the others (Batson, 2006). The author argues that those steps of participation reflect the position of citizen in such programs or the kind of contributions of citizen in the programs. Further results, the position of citizen or contribution given by citizen to the programs will determine the degree of responsibility and the sense of belonging of citizen towards the programs. It is important for government to achieve the desired goals in the programs.

In the implementation of participation, Klausen and David (in Haus, 2005: 230) distinguished the typology of participation into three phases, those are participation in the initiation phase, participation in the decision making process and participation in implementation. All stages of development process are important as the place to involve citizen participation. *In the initiation process* of plan-making calls for required information from the citizen related to their value towards certain problems in their environment, *in the decision making process* as the critical phase that need the importance of balancing interest among involved actors to meet the need of citizen; *in the implementation process*, participation will involve the private sector, citizen and NGO. Sorensen et. al (2004) argued that citizen participation should involve from the early planning process. It means that planning process is the main starting point of citizen participation.

Based on The Guidance of Community and Private Sector Involvement in The Use of Urban Space (2003), the involvement of citizen in urban space underlying on transparency and democracy means give the opportunity to citizen to involve in the decision making process. It is believed that the involvement of citizen will enhance the role and capability of citizen in controlling and monitoring the use of urban space in their neighborhood. The involvement of

citizen in the use of urban space including green space can be seen on figure below.

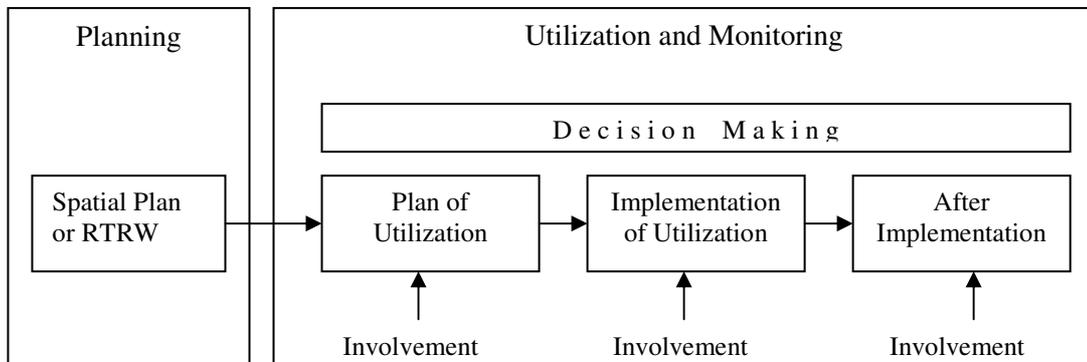


Figure 3. The Involvement of Citizen in the Use of Urban Space in Decision Making Process (Citizen Participation Subdivision, 2003)

There are three methods to involve the citizen in space arrangement in urban space, namely public meeting, public hearing and workshop (Citizen Participation Subdivision, 2003). Through those three methods, communication between government and citizen will be held. Public meeting constitutes one-way communication, governments give information to citizen. Public hearing is almost similar with public hearing. This method is more suggested to be implemented, because in public hearing, besides, the government gives information, the voice of citizen will get attention from government. Meanwhile, workshop is defined as a forum aiming to give information and increase the awareness of citizen through training (Citizen Participation Subdivision, 2003).

2. 3. Factors influencing in Citizen Participation

Before policy makers develop strategies to encourage citizen participation in the development process, policy makers should know first the push factor of citizen participation, the constraint factor of citizen participation and the determinant factors of citizen participation. By understanding those three factors, we will understand how to encourage the citizen participation.

2.3.1. The push factors of citizen participation

The push factors of citizen participation means factors required to encourage the greater citizen participation. The absence of those factors can lessen the opportunities and willingness of citizen to participate in such programs. Johnston (1982:204-206) defined four basic elements that increased the responsibility of citizen in participation, those are: the existence of mutual trust, the opportunity to participate, the offered program should give benefits to citizen and the strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards a program. These paragraphs below are the explanation of four basic elements.

The existence of mutual trust. There is a close relationship between mutual trust and greater participation of citizen. The existence of trust between member of citizen, the leader and citizen and other agencies with citizen will encourage citizen to participate in the programs or activities.

The opportunity to participate. Citizen has to get the opportunity to participate in the programs or activities. It also means that citizen gets the trust from the leader or other agencies to do the tasks and take the responsibility. In that program, citizen will learn much about how to do the tasks and how to be more responsible toward their tasks. There will be transfer knowledge and experience between the member of citizen, leader and citizen and other agencies with citizen. Further results, the ability of citizen to contribute in programs together with others will improve and this condition will increase the self-confidence of citizen. They will be more participating actively in the programs

The program should provide something of value to them. Citizen will always be more attracted to the programs if the program offers something value to them or will give benefits for them. The offered programs should meet the need of citizen. To realize it, the leader of the programs should be able to convince the citizen that the programs will give benefits through giving some information regarding the programs.

The strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards a program. It is important to build the strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards a program. It can be achieved if the three elements above are met. Besides, the role of a leader in the program should not too dominant. Citizen also has to get the opportunity to take the responsibility of the program. It will build citizen to have strong sense of ownership towards the programs.

Another factor that constitutes as main push factor is governance system, namely decentralization. According to Beard (2005), decentralization constitutes the devolution of power from the state to the lower tier of government. Through decentralisation, the process and result of developments are hoped will address directly the need of the region and citizen. De Roo and Porter (2007) argued that in decentralization, government can get the information and give respond directly to the need of citizen. The relationship between government and citizen will be closer and the chances of citizen to involve in the development process are higher.

Since 1999, through the implementation of law no.22/1999 and 25/1999, the planning system in Indonesia has shifted from centralisation into decentralisation. Based on law no 22/1999, people have rights and authority to elect their own head of region without intervention from central government or provincial government. Furthermore, the local government has the authority to regulate and manage their own region and resource as well as make regulation for their region. It brings the local government closer to their citizen. Although, law no. 22 / 1999 does not clearly mentioned about the relationship between government and citizen, it implied that participation and transparency are important characteristics to achieve good governance (Indonesia's Ministry of Environment, 2002).

2.3.2. The constraint factors of citizen participation

The implementation of citizen participation in the development process and planning process also face difficulties or constraints. This happens if there is an unwillingness of the official government to share the responsibility of the program to citizens. It means that citizens do not have opportunities to involve in the program. There is no stimulation towards the existence of citizen participation. Other factors are the lack of skill of the official government to stimulate participation of citizens and the selected programs for citizens that do not have relationships with the achievement of citizen's welfare (Johnston, 2002: 206-207).

2.3.3. The History of Citizen Participation

Before 1999, Indonesia was a strong centralized state. The role of military was very strong in social and economic development (*dwifungsi*). Particularly it occurred during 1966-1998 that gave the adverse impact to the social and political life of citizens. Central government has the strong power to control their citizens (Anderson 2001 in Beard, 2005:23). The actions of such organizations and citizen who has the activity on it became a treat for central government and political stability at that time. Through political and administrative structure, central government can control the neighborhood and household. Further consequences, citizen have limited spaces for broader social mobilization and collective action. Citizens have limited spaces, experiences and skills in the development and political sector. They participate through community based organizations in order to get access to the resources (Beard, 2003 in Beard, 2005).

In 1998, the political reform occurred as the efforts to shift the dictator period during Suharto's presidency (1966-1998) into democracy. Then, the shift of centralization to decentralization is signed by the implementation of Act no.22/1999 that shifted by Act no 32/2004, and Act no. 25/1999 meaning the local government have the authority to regulate their regions as the characteristics of their regions and the demand of their citizens. It also means that local government and their citizens have close relationship. This regulation encourages the citizen participation in development process.

The political history above becomes the basis of the increasing citizen participation in Indonesia. Through understanding the political history of emerging citizen participation, we will understand the behaviour of citizens in the development process. As the results of centralization in Indonesia, the skill, knowledge and experiences of Indonesia's citizens in the development and political process is limited. Nevertheless, since the decentralization era, there are many community based organizations and political parties emerge becoming places for citizens to enhance the skill and knowledge in development process and political sector. However, the government still obvious to involve citizen in the development process more deeply, only in the implementation of development and the provision of information.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham, there are many evidences influencing the emergence of citizen participation. Those evidences are first, during 1980 – 1990, as consequences of the ignorance environment in the periods of Thatcher's administration have caused the threat of developments and the loosening of local authority's obligations towards the provision and maintenance of open space or green space (Curry, 2000:18). This evident became the driving force of the emergence citizen participation in open space or green space supported by Department of Environment. Furthermore, this citizen participation is conducted in partnership as the efforts to create cost effective (Curry, 2000:19).

Second, during 1990, the partnership in the development of open space has been involved more active. There was also changes in the provision of parks and allotments to the form of community garden and city farms. The involvement of citizen also contituted the programs of Local Agenda 21 (Curry, 2000:19). It means that the developments are not seen as the efforts to create cost effective by engaging citizen participation in partnership, but the developments of open space or green space got support from government (Curry, 2000:19).

Third, there are many ethnic minorities formed associations based on their ethnic as the efforts to get attention in the development. As it is found by Newton (1976 in Stoker, 2000) that in 1960 and the early 1970, those ethnic minorities seemed to be ignored by government. As the consequences, in 1985, in Birmingham occurred urban unrest regarding the race equality issues.

After the period of urban unrest, the City Council was under pressure to develop mechanism to engage the ethnic minority communities and their association actively in political activities. Then, gradually started from 1988, City Council proposed to develop an innovative democratic framework for engagement the ethnic minority. City Council established UGs, SCF, RRU and CDO. Those all efforts showed the relationship between City Council, SCF and UGs. This relationship has reduced the tension in and between ethnic minorities in Birmingham. This relationship emerged Trust among ethnic minority and communities as well as City Council that constitute the social capital to achieve collaborative outcomes (Stoker, 2000).

To get the deep understanding towards the whole theoretical framework in this research, the author develops The Framework of Relationship between Citizen Participation, Government and Development (see figure 4).

Figure below depicts the relationship between citizen participation, government and development. The existence of citizen participation is influenced by three factors; those are push factors, constraint factors and history of citizen participation. The citizen participation will only can grow if push factors exist and support it and the constraint factor can be minimized. While, to encourage the citizen participation, the social capital in citizen participation should be recognized first, in order to be able to implement programs that appropriate with certain characteristics of citizen. The complementary between government and citizen is important here. There is a two-way communication, citizen give the required information and get the feedback from government. Besides, this

relationship demands the accountability and transparency of government in the development process. As the feedback, citizen will trust and support the development process. Arrow 3 and 4 constitutes the task of government to regulate the development process. And citizen participates in the development process, including built environment (infrastructure) and natural environment (green space).

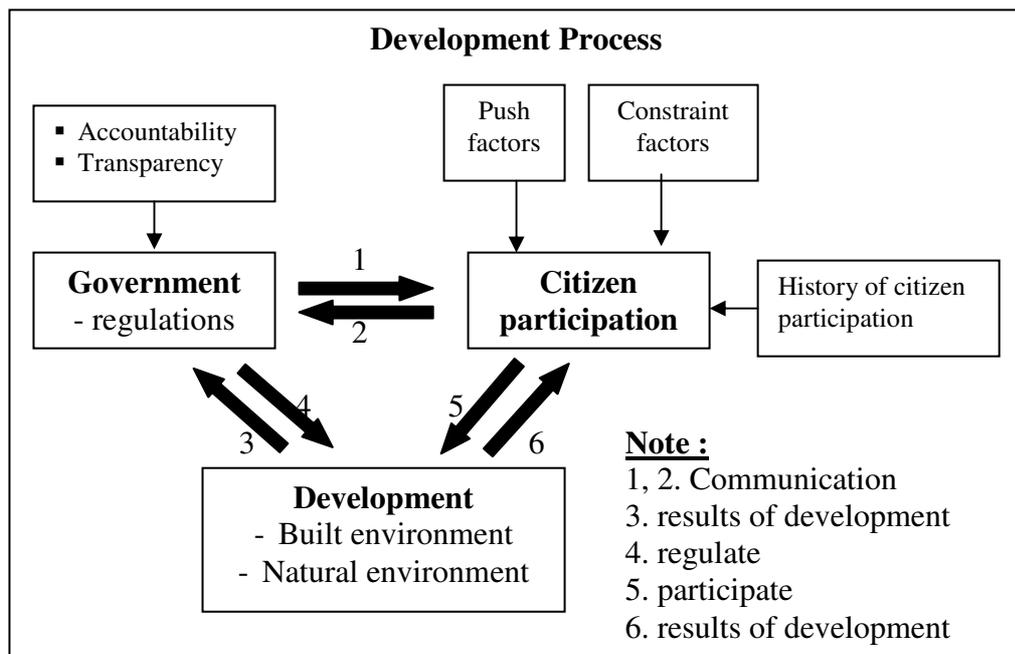


Figure 4. The Relationship between Citizen Participation, Government and Development

2. 4. The Assessment towards the Level of Responsibility in Participation

Johnston (1982:202) distinguished the level of responsibility in participation to get greater clarity and appropriate direction in determining goals of community based programs. Those are:

1. *Participation in response to an order or to force.*
 People are not allowed to involve in decision making. They only do the predetermined plans or programs. This kind of participation constitutes the lowest level of participation. People do the activities as a response of coercion by government.
2. *Voluntary participation stimulated by a reward.*
 People can choose whether they will involve or not in an activity (program) set by the government. There is no coercion to participate. This level of participation is higher than the former.
3. *Voluntary participation prompted by awareness.*
 People may also choose to take part in an activity because they aware towards the importance of the activity (program). Participants in this level are more responsible and may lead to the next level.

4. *Participation by giving suggestion and making criticism aimed at improvement of an activity.*
People are prepared to make suggestions for improvements and changes. Participants in this level are prepared to be more critical and responsible.
5. *Participation by taking initiative.*
People have taken initiatives to promote the program and assumed responsibility for carrying it through successfully.
6. *Participating through creativity.*
People participate in defining their situation, determining the priorities, planning, implementation and evaluation. Participants are creative and their participation provides a way in which a citizen can eventually assume full responsibility for its own programs.

The author will use the definition above to assess the level of responsibility in participation of the programs implemented by Bandung City and Birmingham in green space management that will be analyzed in Chapter 5.

2. 5. Lesson Learned

The problems of citizen participation are common phenomena in the world. Taking lesson from success experience of other countries is one way to overcome the problems. As Rose (1991 in Dolowitz, 1996: 343) argued that every country has problems, however the problems are unique, the policy makers still can take some lessons of similar problems from other countries how they overcome the problems.

Dolowitz (1996:344) defines policy transfer or lesson drawing as “a process in which knowledge about the policies, administrative arrangements and institution etc, in one time or place is used in the development of policies, administrative arrangements and institutions in another time and or place.” The term of lesson drawing itself can be meant as take lesson from other countries about the policy to another country done by decision makers or policy makers and apply it. In ‘lesson drawing’, the decision makers do not have to change the political systems, they just take a lesson that can be applied in their countries. The decision makers should use the lesson drawing in a selective way to gain the benefit from the lesson drawing.

Additionally, Dolowitz (1996:349-350) identified that “*there are seven objects of transfer are policy goals, structure and contents; policy instruments or administrative techniques; institutions; ideology; ideas, attitude and concept; and negative lessons*”. Those objects can be transferred into different ways. Rose (1991 in Dolowitz, 1996:351) mentioned five degrees of policy transfer that are copying; emulation, hybridization; synthesis and inspiration.

Copying constitutes the adoption of a program that will be used elsewhere without any changes. Emulation is defined as the rejection to copy in every detail of policy, but accept the policy that is suited with the condition. Hybridization is combining elements of program found in two or more countries to develop a

policy best-suited to the emulator. Synthesis is combining elements of program found in two or more countries into a distinctive new whole. While, inspiration is adopting a program or policy inspired by other country's experience Rose (1991 in Dolowitz, 1996:351).

Policy transfer or lesson drawing is common phenomena. Through policy transfer, the decision maker can take some lesson and knowledge and apply it in appropriate ways. The policies from other countries can not just apply in certain country, because the decision makers have to consider many things, such as: the political system, the legal framework, the culture, the geographical condition, etc of the country. Analysis toward the objects and subjects of transfer is crucial, in order to get the benefits and appropriate way to transfer the policy.

Those theoretical frameworks above will be used to analyze the citizen participation in green space management of both case studies, Bandung and Birmingham in chapter 5. Hopefully, some lesson can take for the improvement of citizen participation in green space management of Bandung. The following chapter will explore Birmingham case studies as source of lesson learned.

Chapter 3

Citizen Participation in Green Spaces Management of Birmingham (UK)

This chapter describes green space management in Birmingham (UK) as lesson learned and citizen participation on it. This chapter divides into four parts. First, the planning system in United Kingdom will be described to get a deeper understanding about United Kingdom. It will be followed by the explanation about green space management in Birmingham (UK). Then, The citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham also will be described. Finally, the author will explain the citizen participation in green space management policies, including the legal framework, institutional framework and vision and mission of Birmingham.

3.1. United Kingdom's Planning System

United Kingdom constitutes the highly centralized country. In the centralized system, the role of central government is very strong. The central government control and monitor the implementation of such developments by local government and other agencies. Plans are subjected to detailed central government scrutiny to ensure their compliance with national and regional policy (European Commission, 2000:22).

Spatial Plan in UK is regulated by Town and Country Planning Act 1990. This Act is guided more in the Policy Planning Guidance (PPGs), Regional Planning Guidance (RPGs) and circulars. In the local authorities, there is Supplementary Planning Guidance and Development Plans. The lower tiers of policy must comply with the higher tier of policies.

Although, UK implements the centralization system in planning system, the local authority still can prepare the development plans and its instruments, for example such strategies and action plans supporting the development plans, by themselves. But, the development plans must be comply with national and regional guidance (European Commission, 2000). Regarding the preparation of development plans, in the implementation of some local authority's strategies and their action plans, England engage citizens. It can be seen in the development of community strategies at the districts and county levels by the local authorities as the aims to involve citizens in the planning process. These community strategies have close relationship with regional strategies. Regional Government Officers (RGO) is the advisor of these community strategies. Community strategies have the important role as considerations in the arrangement of Council Plan together with Local Area Agreement (LAA) (Birmingham City Council 2007).

United Kingdom applies the discretionary system in the planning system that focus on capacities of politician's administrators as well as professional in decision making (Healey, 1997). In the discretionary system, the ultimate decision is highly depend on the personal judgments, but government policies and local

authority plans are the primary considerations in decision making towards developments. In addition, Cullingworth and Nadin (1997) stated that although UK implements discretionary in planning system, the discretion is limited. All material in the planning system have to be taken into account as the considerations in plan making or policy making, including government policies, local authority plans, public consultations, etc. European Commission (2000) added that the existence of public hearings and public consultation in the adoption of policy instruments, land use regulation and other activities of local planning authorities constitute the central component of plan-making and regulation that allow the citizens to deliver some considerations and objection before the plans is adopted. This constitutes the opportunity of citizens to involve in the planning process. Council and local authority committee will hold the meeting in public. The involvement of citizens in the planning process is regulated by the Access to Information Act 1985 (European Commission, 2000).

3.2. Green Spaces in Birmingham

This part will elaborate the green space management in Birmingham (UK) as lesson learned. To get deep understanding, *first*, the author will describe the green space condition of Birmingham. Second, the author will explain the green space management in Birmingham.

Related to the condition of green space, it needs to know the types of green spaces in Birmingham. According to Urban Green space Taskforce (1) and Public Policy Guidance note 17 (5) (in Birmingham City Council 2006), *“the types of green spaces in Birmingham are parks and gardens; natural and semi natural green spaces, including urban woodland; green corridors; outdoor sport facilities; amenity green spaces; provision for children and young people; allotments; community gardens and urban farms, cemeteries; disused churchyards and other burial grounds”*.

3.2.1. Green space condition

Birmingham is a city and metropolitan borough in the West Midlands, England. Birmingham is the largest of England's core cities, and is often considered to be the United Kingdom's second city. Based on the 2001 Population Census, Birmingham has a population of 977.087 people. Birmingham City Council's administrative area covers almost 267,8 square kilometers (26780 ha) (Birmingham City Council, 2007). As metropolitan borough, many regional administratives, commercial, educational, sports and other developments are located in the City. Birmingham constitutes the city with densely population. There are many built up areas, others are used for agricultural, allotment and recreational open space uses that are around one fifth of Birmingham City.

According to Brand (2004), before 1980, the economy of Birmingham highly depends on its metal manufacturing and engineering that have to fulfill the demand of both regional industry and British engineering and automobile sectors.

As the consequences of industrialization in Birmingham that tends to seek the economic growth, the urban environment underwent decline. Birmingham got the serious problems in the quality of urban environment. The declining environmental condition constitutes a consequence that happens in the metropolitan cities, not only in the developed countries but also in the developing countries, such as Bandung (Indonesia). This happens because of the ignorance of environment as the important element of urban development.

Based on that condition, Birmingham' City Council then did the restructuring economic as the efforts to rebuild city and economy that not depend on the manufacturing. Then, the environment sector has been included as part of development process in Birmingham. Birmingham implements the notion of environmental quality as the efforts to create Birmingham as attractive city and competitive city (Brand, 2004). It constitutes the efforts of Birmingham's government to create sustainability in Birmingham. Another strategic action is done through engaging all elements of citizen in the development process. This strategy intends to make all members of citizen feel as part of city development of Birmingham and create the responsibility of citizen towards the development. It is also intended to avoid the social unrest that has been ever happened in Birmingham as the city with high heterogenic community. This argument is strengthened by Holland (2004) investigating the diversity and connections of Community gardens that give the contribution towards Local Sustainability. Birmingham constitutes one of city that recognized has a strong management committee driven by local community.

Based on the report of The Birmingham Parks Strategies (Birmingham City Council, 2006:14), recently, Birmingham possesses some 470 parks, recreation grounds and open space covering some 3200 ha which are formally owned and maintained by The Dept. of Leisure and Culture. In addition to parks and open spaces, there are also a significant number of allotments, green corridors and incidental green spaces. Birmingham constitutes the greenest city in the Europe. According to Levent and Nijkamp (2004), urban green space management in Birmingham constitutes the successful management that involves citizen participation in the management.

Furthermore, Forbes (1997) explained that the engaging citizen participation in the landscape design and management is important, especially in housing area. By engaging citizens in the landscape design and management, the awareness of citizen will be greater and it will give the greater benefits to the citizens. Besides, the landscape design of green spaces will fulfill the demands of citizens and the citizens will be more understand how to solve the problems in green space management, as it is happened in UK. The following paragraphs, I describe the green space management in Birmingham (UK).

3.2.2. Green space management

According to Birmingham City Council (2006), The Birmingham Plan 2005 constitutes the basis of the implementation Parks and Open Space Strategies

in Birmingham. The provision of public open space, recreational and other community facilities are regulated by planning obligations under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. Government Circular 05/05 is used to guide Section 106 agreements. The emerging Public Open Space and New Residential Development Draft Supplementary Planning document will provide more detailed guidance on the use of S106 Agreements.

The Parks Strategy is adopted to produce detailed Open Space Action Plans identifying agreed target sites based on public consultation and management objectives. The Local Open Space Action Plans will outline the intended program of works within the local target sites. These plans then will be reviewed against other strategies to determine the best means of implementation. Decision making at the Ward/Constituency Committee level is to be the basis for agreeing these Action Plans (Birmingham City Council, 2006).

Roijen (2000) argued that green spaces in British are well integrated in the spatial plan. These green spaces are planned integrative with other element of developments, such as infrastructure, housing, traffic, etc. The green spaces constitute the important elements of spatial plan. They get much attention also through provision, maintenance and conservation. This regard can be seen in the figure 3.2. below.

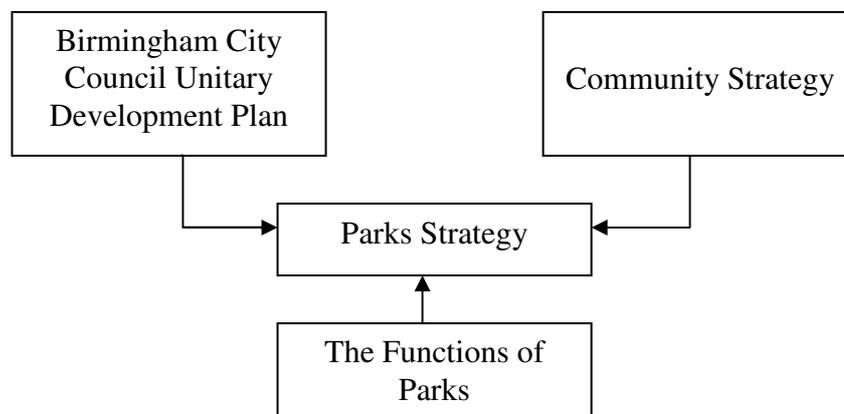


Figure 5. Parks Strategy Framework (Birmingham City Council, 2006:28)

In Parks Strategy Framework, Park Strategy produced by Leisure, Sport and Culture Division of Birmingham City Council have to be well integrated with Birmingham City Council Unitary Development Plan and also have to take into account the Community Strategy. This Community strategy constitutes the annual community strategy to realize the vision of Birmingham city by engaging community. The Birmingham Community Strategy has been produced by the City Strategy Partnership emphasizes the work in partnership. “Greening the City” is the one theme action in Community Strategy aiming to take some strategies for the success implementation of green space strategies by engaging citizen actively in partnership with other stakeholders (Birmingham City Council, 2006:29).

According to Howard et al. (2006:134), Community Strategies constitutes the task of Local Strategic Partnerships (LSPs) in this regard is Birmingham Strategic Partnership. It aims to foster community well being under the Local Government Act 2000 through arranging vision for the region. This Community Strategy incorporates the views of many stakeholders in Birmingham. The Community Strategy is supported by themed action plans, one of which is entitled 'Greening the City', which contains all parks and biodiversity targets and action plans. (Birmingham City Council, 2006).

Based on Birmingham City Council (2006), Parks and Open Space Action Plans constitute the translation of people's vision in Birmingham. The identification and mapping of all public open spaces and their facilities have to be conducted as well as the private open spaces based on the information held by Birmingham City Council Planning Service. There exists the consultation towards the results of identification that embracing the importance of all types of parks as they provide the range of different role and functions of parks.

Marketing, profile and publicity are parts of the Parks Strategies in Birmingham. The program of marketing towards the parks is viewed as important things for Birmingham to promote the interest of parks into politicians and local community and to get the greater interaction and international image towards the parks as well. The publicity of parks is important in order to give the accessible information for all people in Birmingham. This can be achieved through the spreading of leaflet, brochures and using the internet. The greater use of the profile of parks through designations, national standards and awards is also explored (Birmingham City Council, 2006:69).

To promote high quality standards of parks, City Council applied The Green Flag Award that also applied at the national level. Related to Green Flag Award, Hare and Nielsen (2003) explained that Green Flag Award aims to assess the greening of cities that involves citizen effectively in their green space and parks strategies as well as their value to users and commends management practices. In maintenance the green space, local government, citizen and private sectors are involved in the partnership in order to get a good maintenance.

Staff training is an essential component. The training is conducted to achieve a higher quality of park's maintenance and customer service. Through training, the necessary skills required for the job will be identified. Training towards the staffs also aims to enhance the skill of staffs in managing the parks (Kendle et.al, 1997). Cole (1983 in Selman , 1984) explained that this source of labour is potentially appropriate to specific management. Here, we can conclude that Birmingham have a good green space management. Besides, Health and Safety are fundamental issues that must be addressed for the successful management of parks and open spaces.

Funding sources for developing, maintaining and managing the parks and green spaces are available from Central government and the European Union or Lottery Distributors. There are also some partnerships between Birmingham City Council citizen and other agencies, such as nationally registered environmental

charities and local Friend's Group. This constitutes the strategy of Birmingham City Council to involve citizen actively (Birmingham City Council, 2006). Funding towards the green space management in Birmingham constitutes the responsibility of all stakeholders.

3.3. Citizen participation in Birmingham

This part will describe the citizen participation in Birmingham, particularly in green space management. It is important to know first the structure of civil society in Birmingham and the social capital of Birmingham citizens.

3.3.1. Civil society

Birmingham is an ethnically and culturally diverse city. At the time of the 2001 census, 70.4% of the population was White (including 3.2% Irish & 1.5% Other White), 19.5% British Asian, 6.1% Black or Black British, 0.5% Chinese, 2.9% of mixed race and 0.6% of other ethnic heritage. This condition emerged many ethnic minority associations and ethnic minority voluntary in Birmingham (Stoker et al., 2000). Besides, there are many community associations exist in Birmingham, that concern on certain agenda, such as environment, sports, social welfare etc, and the others constitute groups of certain ethnics. Thus, the civil society in Birmingham can be distinguished into two tiers that are community voluntary and community associations.

As the results of Stoker et al's investigation (1998:807) in 1998, the relationship between voluntary associations relatively healthy. Voluntary associations involved in extensive networks of organizations, both from inside and outside groups of Birmingham. Those groups viewed that these contacts are necessary for networking and information exchange. Further results of those interactions exist trust between voluntary associations and Birmingham City Council. Towards this regard, 86 % of voluntary associations agreed that the existence of trust is important between Birmingham City Council, voluntary and community associations. Thus, in Birmingham trust is viewed as the important things for strengthen the networking and information exchange between the member of citizen, community associations and Birmingham City Council. The existence of trust will be the social capital for civil society in Birmingham.

3.3.2. Citizen participation

According to Bourn (2006), the involvement of citizen as the efforts to enhance the effectively and sustainability of green space is important. The need to engage citizen constitutes as the responds of the changes needs and expectations of citizen towards the green spaces. Citizen involvement, as it is explained in Birmingham Parks and Open Spaces Strategies, is essential to the successful creation and long term sustainability of parks and green spaces management. Holland (2004:301) emphasized that the long term sustainability of development only can be achieved if in the development exist growing citizen participation and management reflecting the changes in citizen. Related to this, Byfield (1981 in

Selman, 1984) noted that Birmingham was recognized as have good citizen support to save the natural environment of urban area or green space that constitutes the important element of planning for greening cities.

The local government engages citizen through partnership. A collaborative process through partnership with other stakeholders has been adopted in order to achieve the future development (Howard, et al., 2006). In this partnership involve some departments, external organizations, local residents, Park 'Friends' Group and community associations. Citizen visions for the development, maintenance and management of Birmingham's parks and open spaces is identified to build the strategy that done through consultation. Citizen that fully involved in the design and management process will have greatest sense of ownership in their local green spaces (Birmingham City Council, 2006). Besides, there are also many benefits that citizen will get, such as: the increasing skill of citizen in the planning process. This constitutes the community developments aiming to enhance the skill and knowledge of citizen in the developments, particularly in environmental management. Through this strategy, the sustainability of developments can be achieved (Holland, 2004).

Based on Birmingham City Council (2006), there are several arenas for citizens to involve in the green space management through various forms of participation. The arenas of citizen participation are planning process, maintenance, funding and monitoring. The author will elaborate citizen participation at all arenas. *First*, citizens involve in the planning process. City Council will produce and maintain Local Parks and Open Space Action Plans that take into account the aspirations of citizens. It means that the improvements toward parks and open spaces constitute the reflection of citizens' need. In the development of Comprehensive Site Assessment Tool as a step in the creation of Local Parks and Open Space Action Plans, there is also consultation with local community groups together with other local stakeholders, such as : Birmingham Open Spaces Forum, Local Friends groups, all key partners and external agencies.

Second, citizens involve in managing the green space. According to Birmingham City Council (2006), in the management of parks and open spaces, there are many issues that have to be solved regarding the safety and healthy of parks and open space. Through consultation between City Council and local citizen, those issues will be handled. Besides, citizen also involves in marketing, profile and publicity of parks and open space. Citizen is the important means to promote the interest of parks. The engagement of citizen in the whole Parks and Open Space Strategies constitute one of prerequisite in the Green Flag Award that appraise the quality of green spaces and parks, the value of parks for the user and the management practices.

Third, citizens involve in seeking bids for funding the green space. Due to the less capacity of Birmingham City Council to fund the maintenance and provision of green space, Birmingham City Council involve citizen in seeking the bids to seek funds for green space. Mostly the funding gets from Central government, the European Union or Lottery Distributors which cater for a range

of park types or issues relating parks, recreation grounds and open spaces. In this regard, citizen is a key part of successful funding bids. There are some partnerships involves citizen in it. (Birmingham City Council, 2006). Regarding this partnership, Holland (2004) argued that partnership is not only can solve the problems in funding, but also overcome the difficulties faced in developments. Through partnership, the involved actors will get some benefits. Besides, the involvement of private sectors in funding the projects through sponsorship towards the parks, open spaces and their facilities is also important.

Finally, citizen involve in monitoring the green space. The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy will be reviewed and updated regularly (Birmingham City Council, 2006). Monitoring towards the condition of green space by citizen is important. It aims to get the views of citizen regarding the environment and also to keep the transparency in the green space management. Citizen together with other stakeholders will work together and support each other.

3.4. Citizen Participation in Green Space Management Policies

This part will describe about citizen participation in green space management policies. It also will elaborate the Birmingham's planning system, legal framework regarding the involvement of citizen in green space management and vision and mission of Birmingham. All of information will be used to analyze citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham in chapter 5.

3.4.1. Legal framework

Legal framework has important implications for examining and understanding the operation of spatial planning, notably in the number and complexity of laws, and the administrative levels at which laws can be made (European Commission, 1997).

Country and Planning Act 1990 constitutes the basis of the implementation Birmingham Plan 2005. This plan is the statutory instrument for implementing the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy. Planning obligations under sections 106 secure the provision of public open space, recreational and other citizen facilities as parts of new developments. As the guidance, government issues Government circular 05/05 (Leisure and Culture Dept, 2003).

Related to citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham, this matter is not regulated by central government and there is also no guidance from central government. But, the involvement of citizens in the planning process is regulated by the Access to Information Act 1985 (European Commission, 2000). This Act highlighted the transparency of all information in all meeting of local authorities, including their committee and subcommittee to public. This Act support the creation of accountability and transparency in development process (Cullingworth and Nadin, 1997: 288). For guiding the implementation of citizen participation in green space strategies, Birmingham City Council use Planning

Policy Guidance 17 (PPG 17) that regulates Planning for Open Spaces, Sport and Recreation and the involvement of citizens in green space management.

3.4.2. Institutional Framework

Green space management in Birmingham is under the responsibility of one department that is Leisure, Sport and Culture Division of Birmingham City Council. This division have responsibility to establish the green space strategy for Birmingham that has to take into account the Community Strategy produced by Community Strategy Partnership. Thus, there will be clear the tasks of Leisure, Sport and Culture Division of Birmingham City Council, because there is only one department. The mechanism and the strategies built for green space management also will be focussed.

3.4.3. Vision and Mission of Birmingham

Vision and mission is important constituting the desired goals that want to be achieved in the future developments. According to Birmingham City Council (2007), *“the vision of Birmingham is to be a city with an even stronger and more sustainable economy offering benefits to all its citizens. A city for people that are safe, well housed and healthy; and they enjoy a high quality of life within a thriving, diverse and cohesive community. A city where everyone feels they can play their part to the full. A city for people wants to live, work and visit, and where businesses and government choose to invest.”*

Through this vision and mission, Birmingham tries to achieve Sustainable city that strong in economy, cohesion of citizen and green in environment. In this vision and mission, Birmingham City Council places citizen as parts of the city meaning that citizen can be involved in the development process. To achieve the vision and mission, Birmingham City Council works together with all stakeholders in Birmingham, including citizen by creating some partnerships. In this vision and mission, the role of citizen as a goal and as a process. As a goal, Birmingham city council wants to realize that the developments are achieved for citizen and citizen constitute parts of the city. As a process, to achieve the vision and mission, Birmingham city Council will cooperate with citizen in the development process.

The next chapter (Chapter 4), the author will describe the green space management and citizen participation in green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) as case study.

Chapter 4

Citizen Participation in Green Space Management of Bandung (Indonesia)

This chapter presents green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) as case study and citizen participation on it. The explanation will be started with the explanation about Indonesia's Planning system followed by green space condition in Bandung (Indonesia). The citizen participation in green space management will also be described. Besides, the author will elaborate citizen participation in green space management policies that explain about legal framework, institutional framework and vision and mission of Bandung.

4.1. Indonesia's Planning System

Indonesia has implemented decentralization system in its planning system since 1999 through the implementation of law no.22/1999 and 25/1999. In decentralization system, local government has the authority to regulate their region (autonomy right) (Beard, 2005). Local government together with citizens can select their representative in their parliament and also their head of region by themselves. This constitutes governance from citizens, by citizens and for citizens or democracy systems. Thus, local government can manage their region through the creation of spatial plan appropriate with characteristics of their region and the need of all stakeholders in their region.

However, the spatial plan regulation in Indonesia still applies centralisation in which the lower tier of spatial plan (Local spatial plan or RTRW Kabupaten/Kota) has to comply the higher tier of spatial plan (such as Regional spatial plan or Provincial spatial plan and National Spatial Plan). It is intended to create the integrated spatial plan in Indonesia that need coordination between each tier of regions. Yet, the coordination among regions on their boundaries often get less attention. There are many evidents that spatial plan on certain regions against with other regions in terms of the function of areas. For example, Northern Bandung Area (KBU) (Puncut area is part of KBU) constitutes an area of three regions that are Bandung Regency, Bandung Municipality and Cimahi Municipality. Those three regions determine Northern Bandung Area (KBU) has different functions. West Java Province determine Northern Bandung Area (KBU) as a protected area. Based on Local Regulation no. 12/2001 (Bandung Regency's Spatial Plan), Northern Bandung Area (KBU) constitutes a certain area. Meanwhile, according to Local Regulation no. 2/2004 (Bandung's Spatial Plan), Northern Bandung Area (KBU) is a conservation areas or green spaces that only can be built in limited density building (low). And, based on Local Regulation no. 23/2003 (Cimahi's Spatial Plan), Northern Bandung Area (KBU) constitutes a residential area. As consequences, the condition of Northern Bandung Area (KBU) undergo decline that caused the condition of Bandung Municipality suffers flood in the rainy season and scarcity of water in dry season (Bujet, 2005).

As the realization of decentralization system, spatial plan regulation regulates that government should involve their citizens in the development process. The development should reflect the aspiration of citizens and other stakeholders. Citizens can involve in each step of planning process, such as spatial plan making, spatial development process, and development control (Spatial Plan Regulation no. 2/2004, article 106) that at least can be done through public consultation. Besides, Spatial Planning Regulation no 2/2004 article 107 regulates the right of citizens to involve in the development process. It is clear that citizen has the right to know the spatial plan of their region. Therefore, government should conduct the socialization of spatial plans in order to give the information towards citizens. It will increase citizen participation in the planning process. But in fact, the realization of that regulation still in limited spaces, that are citizen participates in giving the information and implementation of such government's programs.

Another characteristic of planning system in Indonesia is binding system. Development activities in Indonesia guided by legalised plans. It means that all development proposals have to comply the spatial plans. Besides, the spatial plans also binds government, citizens and private sectors that involve in the development process. However, in practice, there are some evidences that the developments of urban area in Indonesia does not comply the spatial plan.

Green Spaces in Bandung

This part will elaborate the green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) as case study. *First*, the author will explain the types of green space in Indonesia and the function of green spaces in Bandung. It is important, in order to understand the green space in Indonesia, particularly in Bandung. *Second*, the author will describe the condition of Bandung including the area and population of Bandung followed by the green space condition of Bandung, the air and noise condition will be elaborated as well. *Finally*, the author will explain the green space management in Bandung.

According to Home Affairs Ministry Regulation No.1/2007, the types of green space in Indonesia consist of city gardens; natural recreation garden; recreation gardens; residential neighborhood parks; official and commercial building neighborhood parks; great forest gardens; forest cities; protected forests; natural landscapes (mountains, hills, slopes, valleys); natural conservations; great gardens; zoos; cemeteries; sport fields; ceremonial fields; open parks; urban farms; corridors under high voltage electric (Sutet); borders of rivers, beach, buildings, lakes and swamps; save corridor street, railway, pipes and pedestrians; buffer zone of airport; green corridors and roof gardens. All of those types have varying functions in certain areas.

4.2.1. Green space condition

Bandung city is the fourth biggest city in Indonesia. As a developing metropolitan city, Bandung has a serious problem in spatial arrangement. It can be seen from the comparison between the total area of Bandung city and population. The total area of Bandung city is 16.729 ha with population 2.668.133 people. Meanwhile, the density population of Bandung is 154 people/ha. This condition is mainly caused by the flow of urbanization to Bandung that creates Bandung crowded and full of population. Then, it creates a serious problem in land use management. Due to the increasing of infrastructure development as the consequences of the increasing population and the increasing efforts of government to seek the economic growth of Bandung, the existence of green space areas undergoes decreasing both quality and quantity.

According to Wikarta (2004), the main causes of the acceleration changes towards the utilization of green space in Bandung are *first*, the spatial plan of Bandung in the past was not integrated. It means that the spatial plan of Bandung is not arranged in line with other development plan and tended to ignore the natural environment of urban area. *Second*, the law status of green space in Bandung is still weak. As the consequences, the existence of green space in Bandung often undergoes some changes. It can occur, because the green space in Bandung, until now, still does not have the legal base underlying the existence of green space and its utilization.

The Ministry of Indonesia's Environment (2003) reported that the condition of green spaces in Bandung underwent decline quantitatively and qualitatively. The decreasing of green spaces area in Bandung occurred because there were some changes towards the amount of green spaces area to be residential, trading, industrial, office and other functions.

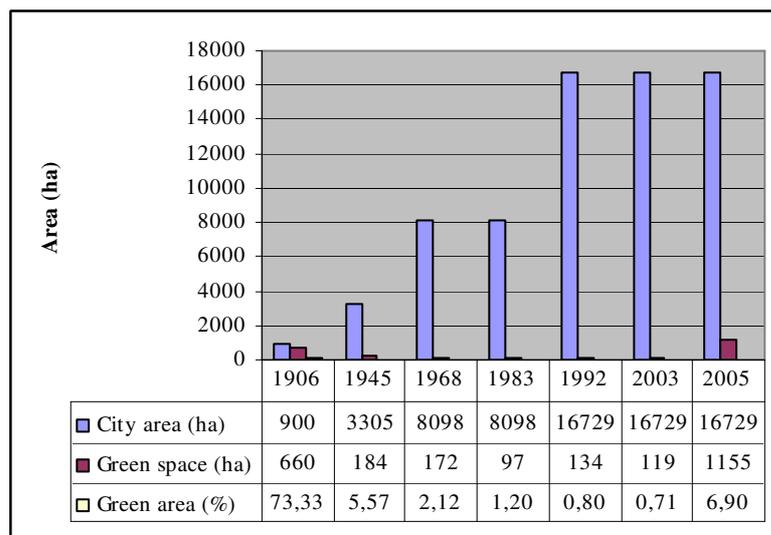


Table 1. Ratio of Green space area to City area of Bandung (1906-2006)

Source : Pratikto and Restiani, (no year) and www.bandung.go.id.

This condition gives negative impacts to the quality of environment in Bandung city. The air quality is one factor affecting from the decreasing quality and quantity of green space. As reported by Lestari (2004 in Soemarwoto, no year), a researcher from ITB, that the condition of air in Bandung city has contaminated by pollutants, such as: Pb (timbale) sourcing from vehicles. This pollutant exists beyond the WHO standard of allowed substance in the air creating the worse life quality of citizen.

To overcome those problems, The Ministry of Indonesia's Environment (2003) suggested that increasing the quality of Bandung's living environment is crucial. Bandung has to increase the amount of green space areas and need a good green space management that can be done through: re-greening the critical areas and vacant lands, regulation towards land use changes and illegal logging, the improvement of utility and infrastructure system, legalization of green space areas and its management, and the development of partnership and active participation from all citizens in green space management. The good quality and quantity of green space will contribute to the improvement Bandung's life quality that can be achieved through a good green space management and citizen participation on it.

4.2.2. Green space management

Furthermore, Bandung's government arranges Spatial Plan (RTRW) of Bandung city 2003-2008 year that also regulates green space of Bandung in limited information. Besides, Bandung's government issued The Plan of Green space in Bandung (RRTHK). But, there is no Local regulation that regulates green space for Bandung. The policy for becoming Bandung as green city has been started since colonialism in 1917 with the establishment of *Bandoengshe Committee Tot Natuurbescherming* or Committee for Bandung's Environmental Conservation. The Plan of Bandung as *tuin stad* or Garden City has been included in the policy that released by *Gameente van Bandung*. In 1936, Bandung city was recognized as a Garden City. It is not only because there were many gardens in Bandung, but also the city is arranged by using the concept of Garden City.

After Indonesia's independent (1945), green spaces or gardens still get attention. It can be seen from Master Plan 1971-1991, Master Plan of Bandung 1985-2005 (Rencana Induk Kota Bandung), General Plan of Urban Spatial 2005 (RUTRK), and Detail Plan of Urban Spatial 1996-2003 (Megantara, 2006). However the development of infrastructures in Bandung ignored the existence of natural environment as it is explained by Wikarta (2004). Furthermore, Wikarta (2004) explained that the condition of green space in Bandung underwent decreasing started from 1930 until 2004.

Maintenance towards green spaces area constitutes the responsibility of Parks and Cemetery Agency, as a leading sector, and Agriculture Productive Plant Agency. The maintenance embraces the maintaining parks and plants, monitoring and campaign (penyuluhan) to citizen. The maintenance of green space in residential areas becomes the responsibility of citizen living there. Meanwhile, the campaign (penyuluhan) about greening the city constitutes the responsibility of

Park and Cemetery Agency (*Dinas Pertamanan dan Pemakaman*) as the efforts to enhance the understanding of citizen towards green space and encourage the citizen participation in maintaining the green space. The campaign is conducted through direct meeting with target citizen, the spreading of leaflets and brochures and electronic media (radio and television) (Annas, 2007).

Regarding campaign for green space management, Austin and Kaplan (2003) argued that the delivery of information about how to maintain the natural environment toward the residents is important in order to manage the environment in properly manner. It is also intended to encourage the residents to be more aware towards their environment. It is also believed that campaign will increase the understanding and the sense of belonging of residents towards their environment.

Nevertheless, in Bandung, there is no campaign to community based organizations, only through giving plants to be cultivated by them. In my opinion, the community based organizations should also get the campaign, because these organizations, in fact, have the big capability to encourage citizen participation to be more active in their environment. Besides, they have enough knowledge to be involved in managing their environment.

The funding of green space management in Bandung sources from Bandung's government funding (APBD Bandung), West Java's government funding (APBD of West Java Province), and partnership with private sectors. From all funds, 70% is used for the provision of green spaces and 30% is used for maintaining green spaces.

Fiqrina (2007) stated “ *The failures of green space management mainly because of the less awareness of Bandung's community towards their environment. There are many trees and gardens damaged by community. Besides, many involved actors (institutions) in the green space management caused miscoordination among institutions* “. As the author explain above that Park and Cemetery Agency is not the only institution that have responsibility to manage the green space. There are many institutions involved, such as Agriculture Agency, Living Environmental Management Agency and Urban Management Agency (*Dinas Tata Kota*). There is also still not yet exist the legal regulating green space in Bandung. This legal is important as the base of law enforcement toward the existence of green spaces, as the regulation of green space management and also as the base of the implementation of citizen participation in green space management.

According to Soekarnaen (1998), the condition of green space in 1998 underwent decline qualitatively. Based on Soekarnaen's investigation, the main reason becoming decline qualitatively was that there was still lack of participation and partnership toward the green space management. Besides, there was also still lack of coordination from Parks and Cemetery Agency as the leading sector of green space management. The regulation underlying participation in green space and the mechanism of citizen engages in green space management also did not exist. This condition still occurred until now. It causes the participation in green space management in Bandung is still not optimum. However, Parks and

Cemetery Agency attempts to improve the citizen participation through vary programs.

4.3. Citizen Participation in Green Space Management of Bandung

This part will describe the citizen participation in Bandung, particularly in green space management. It is important to know first the structure of civil society in Indonesia.

4.3.1. Civil society

The system of civil society in Indonesia is influenced by the political history in Indonesia. Before 2001, Indonesia was a strong centralized state. The role of military was very strong in social and economic development (dwifungsi). Particularly it occurred during 1966-1998 that gave the adverse impact to the social and political life of citizens. Central government has the strong power to control their citizens. Further consequences, citizen have limited spaces to participate in the development process. Citizens participate through community based organizations (Beard, 2005).

From this political history, there is a two-tiered system of civil society in Indonesia. *“First, community-based organizations that are established by state, such as: health care clinics (posyandu), and community governance groups (RT, RW). Others are indigenous and exist outside the purview of the state, such as: rotating credit schemes or arisan. And indigenous community governance organizations, such as: Jumat Kliwon on Java, Subak on Bali and Nagari on West Java. The second tier consists of non governmental organizations (NGOs) constituting a new tier in Indonesia. Include in these NGOs are Yayasan and Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat (LSM) that concern on a specific agenda such as environment, agricultural assistance etc. These NGOs and other community based organizations have a much broader presence nationally”* (Beard, 2005:23). This type of civil society exists in the whole regions of Indonesia including Bandung as a capital city of West Java Province.

The existence of many community based organizations built by state (for example PKK, Karang Taruna, LPM, RT, RW and other organizations) that exists in all sub districts in Bandung are hoped to be a place to build a communication between government and citizen and between the members of citizen itself and also the aspiration of citizen. Through this community based organizations, the spirit of *“gotong royong”* or *“mutual and reciprocal assistance”* (Bowen, 1986:545) in the development can be built. This way is proven to be an effective tool to create the participation of citizen and to empower the citizen (Hajiji, 2006). *Gotong royong* means there is a *“mutual and reciprocal assistance among members of citizen living in the same area to work together to achieve the desired goals for public good* (Bowen, 1986:545). The members of citizen have the same feeling that they live in the same area and feel close each other or togetherness. They believe that through *gotong royong*, the works will finish quickly and done

properly. Besides, all elements of community will participate to achieve the goals. Through this spirit of *gotong royong* the member of community will be easily mobilized to participate in the development, because they feel that the goals are to be achieved for them and will give some benefits to them.

According to Wardani (2006), Indonesia's community constitutes the collective community. It means that this community is formed through close relationship among members of community that live together in the same area. The little form area in Indonesia is called as "Kampung". In kampung, they have a block leader (tokoh masyarakat). The role of this block leader has high influence in the citizen. Jellinek (2000) argued that this block leader is believed that has a big role in initiating citizen to participate in the development in Indonesia's urban areas. Furthermore, Jellinek (2000) pointed that in Indonesia, the existence of a block leader in a certain area will determine the success of implementation citizen participation in the development. The role of block leaders here is important. They have the capability to initiate the citizen, because they have charismatic attitudes in the eyes of citizen to be believed.

There are many community based organizations built by community that concern on greening the city, such as: Forum RW Peduli Lingkungan seKota Bandung, Gema Peduli Hutanku, Ormas Peduli Cikapundung, GP Sunda Padjadjaran, Masyarakat Peduli Lingkungan (MPL) etc. There is also citizen participation in development process done through voluntary.

4.3.2. Citizen participation

The views of citizen as the residents and users towards the green space can be seen in the results of investigation by Restiani and Pratikto. Based on the investigation of Restiani and Pratikto (no year) towards the value of Taman Cilaki Bandung for citizen, 70,6 % of respondents agree towards the implementation of urban parks conservation program. It means that urban parks and their conservation programs give some benefits and have value for Bandung's citizen.

Citizen participation in green space management in Bandung can be distinguished into three arenas. *First*, citizens participate in managing and maintaining the parks surrounding their house by self-supporting and get the support from government through plant assistances to citizen in order to cultivate in their environment. Besides, citizens should also cultivate their remained land surrounding their houses with plant, at least one tree in one house as instructed by Bandung's Major. As the result of this program, Bandung won the first champion of Environmental Performance Contest for residential areas in West Java Province level. Then, Bandung will be the representative of West Java Province to follow the next contest in National Level (Fiqrina, oral communication, 2007).

Second, citizens participate in the government's strategies for green space management. These strategies constitute a part of Seventh Priority Programs of Bandung Municipality in Environmental sector. These strategies embrace One Million Flowers for Bandung Movement (Gerakan Sejuta Bunga untuk Bandung),

One Million Trees Movement (Gerakan Sejuta Pohon), The Planting, Cultivating, Maintaining and Monitoring Environment Movement (Gerakan Pembibitan, Penanaman, Pemeliharaan dan Pengawasan Lingkungan Hidup or GP4LH) and Cikapundung Clean Water movement. Through these strategies, citizen and community based organizations can involve in the implementation of the programs (Fiqrina, oral communication, 2007).

Another strategy that also supports the greening efforts is the education program about environment. This education program is held on all level of education in Bandung as local contain in education curriculum (Pikiran Rakyat, 2007). The aim of this program is to introduce and enhance the understanding of environment to students as well as to encourage the greening spirit in young age. In this program, students will not only study the theory of living environment, but also get the practice to cultivate the plants. Through this program, the provision of parks in the schools will be realized.

Third, citizens participate in the planning process of green space management. On the early stage of planning process, government gains the required information from citizen through JASMARA program that conducted in the district areas (Hajiji, 2006). Meeting between citizen and official government is held on some districts to gain some information and catch some aspirations from citizen through dialogue interactively. All information from 30 districts will be compiled and used as the materials of internal meeting to determine priority scale of problems.

Besides, government also has close relationship with private sectors in form of partnerships involving citizen as well. The private sectors involve in the green space management through giving aids, such as seeds and plants in greening movements. Meanwhile, Private sectors that profession as developers have the responsibility to provide green space in residential areas. The developers have to provide 20 % of their property land for green spaces that realized as neighborhood parks and parks in residential areas. This constitutes a form of private sector responsibilities as citizen towards the green spaces.

Nevertheless, there are still some demonstrations from community based organization to government regarding green space management in Bandung. Recently, the issue of Punclut area is one of the subjects of demonstration. Punclut area is a conservation area constituting green space area in Northern Bandung. The function of Punclut area as conservation area is regulated by Local Regulation (Perda) no. 2/2004 about Spatial Plan of Bandung (RTRW Kota Bandung). The issued of development permit in Punclut area to PT. Dam Utama Sakti Prima by Bandung's Major, has total area 140 ha, for residential area and hotels will damage the condition of Bandung city, such as flood in the rainy season and the scarcity of ground water provision in the dry season (Armansyah, 2005). Another case occurring demonstration from citizens, when the plan of Bandung's Major to sign the changes of Local Regulation (Perda) no. 2/2004 about Spatial Plan of Bandung (RTRW Kota Bandung) emerged the restless of Bandung's citizen. Because with the changes of Local Regulation (Perda) no.

2/2004, the function of Punclut area as conservation area will change into cultivation area, such as : residential areas, hotels and villas. This plan got opponents from environmentalists and community based organizations (Kompas, 2006).

Those phenomena show that Bandung's government still does not involve citizen and community based organizations in the planning process and decision making process. There is also lack of information from government to citizen. As the results, there are many strong reactions from community and community based organizations against the government policies. Regarding to those phenomena, Jaya (no year) stated that the involvement of citizen in the decision making process is very important, because the citizen participation will increase the sense of belonging of citizens towards their environment. By increasing the sense of belonging of citizens, it is believed that the awareness of citizens towards their environment also will increase. The form of citizen's awareness can be providing, maintaining, funding and controlling by citizens. The realization of that awareness will contribute to the improvement condition of green space in urban area. .

4.4. Citizen Participation in Green Space Management Policies

This part will describe about citizen participation in green space management policies. It also will elaborate the Indonesia's planning system, legal framework regarding the involvement of citizen in green space management and vision and mission of Bandung. All of information will be used to analyze citizen participation in green space management of Bandung in chapter 5.

4.4.1. Legal framework

Legal framework has important implications for examining and understanding the operation of spatial planning, notably in the number and complexity of laws, and the administrative levels at which laws can be made (European Commission, 1997). Through elaborating the legal framework of spatial plan, we will understand the laws underlying the operation of spatial plan. It means that the spatial plan has the legal power to be conducted. In this part, the author will elaborate the legal framework of citizen participation in green space management in Bandung.

There are many regulations underlying the implementation of citizen participation in green space management of Bandung which are issued by Bandung's government, Provincial Government and National Government.

No.	Regulations	Subject	Regulate
1.	National		
a.	Home Affairs Ministry Regulation no.1/2007 (chapter 5 article 15)	The Arrangement of Green Space in Urban Area	the involvement of citizen, private sector, agencies, etc in green space management and the form of participation.
b.	National Law No. 26/2007 (article 55)	National Spatial Plan	the involvement of citizen in the monitoring towards spatial arrangement.
c.	Government Regulation No. 69/1996	The Implementation of Right and Obligation of Citizens; Form and Mechanism of Citizen Participation in Spatial arrangement	The right and obligation of Citizens Forms and mechanism Of citizens participation in spatial arrangement
2.	West Java Province		
a.	Regional Act of West Java Province no. 2/2003 (article 82)	Spatial Plan of West Java Prov.	The involvement of citizen participation in controlling the use of space
3.	Bandung City		
a.	Local regulation No.2/2004 (article 106-107)	Spatial Plan of Bandung	green space areas and citizen participation in green space management
b.	Local regulation no.2/2005 (article 11, 13 and 35)	Clean, Beauty and Orderly (K3)	the involvement of citizen in greening, cleaning and ordering of living environment in Bandung; the type of green space areas.
c.	Local regulation no. 6/2005 (article 2 and 3)	Community Empowerment Agency (LPM)	the task and function of LPM

Table 2. The Legal Framework of Citizen Participation in Green Space Management.

The legal framework above shows that there are some regulations about green space management and citizen participation on it in Indonesia. It means that there exist the awareness of government towards the green space management and citizen participation. Although, those two sectors still explain not in detail, except Home Affairs Ministry Regulation no. 1/2007 regulating the arrangement of green space in urban area. But, the important thing for green space management in Bandung is the availability of local regulation regulating green space management in detail, including, the appropriate provision of green space in Bandung, the enforcement law towards the changes of green space provision that not proper

with proposed spatial plan, the citizen participation on green space management etc. The existence of local regulation is crucial as the legal basis of the execution of green space management and citizen participation on it. Besides, by the changing of governance system in decentralization means that local government has to be able to manage their own region, including their environment.

4.4.2. Institutional Framework

Planning towards green space management is conducted through the cooperation of three agencies that are Parks and Cemetery Agency (*Dinas Pertamanan dan Pemakaman*), Agriculture of Productive Plant Agency (*Dinas Tanaman Pangan*) and Living Environmental Management Agency (*Badan Pengelola Lingkungan Hidup*). Park and Cemetery Agency constitutes the leading sector in the planning of green space management. Meanwhile, the coordination of institutions in green space management is done through 11 Team Coordination Implementation of Regional Plan (TPKRD). The members of TPKRD are Local Development Planning Agency (*Bappeda*), Local Spatial Planning Agency (*Dinas Tata Kota*), Public Work Agency (*Dinas Bina Marga*), Building Agency (*Dinas Bangunan*), Housing Agency (*Dinas Perumahan*), Parks and Cemetery Agency (*Dinas Pertamanan dan Pemakaman*), Water Agency (*Dinas Pengairan*), Living Environmental Management Agency (*Badan Pengelola Lingkungan Hidup*) and other related agencies. Park and Cemetery Agency (*Dinas Pertamanan dan Pemakaman*) constitutes the leading sector of green space management.

There are many institutions involve in green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) that creates the overlap in tasks and the miss coordination in managing the green space. This regard is stated by Fiqrina (oral communication, 2007) that there is still exist miscoordination among institutions in green space management. This happens, because there is no clear structure of coordination among institutions. The green space planning framework also does not available. This condition cause the implementation of green space management in Bandung as well as citizen participation on it not in optimum condition.

4.4.3. Vision and Mission of Bandung

The vision and mission constitute the desired goals that want to be achieved by government in the developments. This vision and mission reflects the recent condition of development and the future condition that want to be achieved.

Based on Spatial Plan Act no. 2/ 2004 article 4 for guiding all government policies, the vision and mission are formed. The vision of Bandung city is a Service City which is BERMARTABAT (Clean (Bersih), Prosperous (Makmur), Faithful (Taat) and Friendly (Bersahabat)). BERMARTABAT can be meant as DIGNITY. Some missions will be conducted to perform the wishes, hopes and goals stated in vision. They are:

1. *“Realize an orderly, comfortable and properly city for residential areas through the provision of various services and utilities as the efforts to support economic, social and environmental developments.*

2. *Increase the attractiveness of city with managed economic centers evenly in the whole city through enough supporting of transportation.*
3. *Give the easy investments and encourage citizen participation in the development process. “*

The vision and mission above shows that the environmental sectors of Bandung still get attention in the future development, although there exist the emphasize of development to build Service City as the efforts to seek economic growth. While, citizen participation in the vision and mission still be viewed as part of the process, not as the goals of developments. It can be understood, because democracy in Indonesia still in the growing process. The implementation of citizen participation is still encouraged.

In the next chapter, the author will use all of those conditions above for analyzing and answering the questions of this research by using comparison between Birmingham and Bandung case to draw the lesson and theoretical framework

Chapter 5

Evaluation and Possibility to Transfer Policy

This chapter will analyze green space management and citizen participation in green space management in both cities, Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia). The analysis will be started with the comparison of green space management in both cities, in order to get lesson learned. Then it will be followed by the analysis of citizen participation in green space management with Birmingham case as a success story. The lesson learned will be taken from the results of analysis. Finally, the analysis will be ended by the analysis towards the possibility to transfer citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham into green space management of Bandung.

5.1. Comparison between Green Space Management in Birmingham and Bandung

In this part, the author will analyze the comparison between green space management in Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia). This analysis is conducted to get the lesson from Birmingham experience in green space management.

The relationship between green space condition, green space planning and vision and mission of developments

The main reason that causes Birmingham consider environmental as the important element of development is that the condition of post industrialization in Birmingham before 1980, the environmental condition in Birmingham (UK) experienced decline. Due to the decline environmental conditions, Birmingham tried to improve the condition through implementing development that take into account the environment. Moreover, Birmingham has been becoming natural environment as the attractive factors in developing the city. Besides, the city council attempts to overcome the declining natural environmental condition by engaging citizen participation in the planning process (Brand, 2004).

The involvement of citizen in green space management was conducted as the efforts to take into account the voices and views of citizens. Birmingham's city council believed that through engaging citizen in the planning process means that it can increase the more cohesion the relationship among citizens and increase the trust of citizens towards city council. It also constitutes the efforts to share the responsibility to citizen. The citizen will be more responsible towards the environment and the sense of belonging towards their environment. This constitutes the realization of Birmingham's commitment towards the development that it is described in the vision and mission of Birmingham.

In the vision and mission of Birmingham mentions that the goals of development are to achieve a city that has a high quality for life and create economic benefits for citizen. Besides, it also pointed that in their city, citizen can

involve in the development of their city. It will be achieved through working together between government and citizen. The citizen has to feel as a part of their city (Birmingham City Council, 2007). Here, the vision and mission of Birmingham clearly mentions that citizen not only involve in the process of development but also as the goals of development itself. The involvement of citizen in the process of development and as the goals of development constitutes the efforts of government in order to create Sustainable development. The vision and mission also intends to create a good environment in Birmingham.

The involvement of citizen in the development in Birmingham, particularly in the green space management can be seen in the figure 3.2. This figure shows that the involvement of citizen in the development process is realized in the Community Strategies that elaborates the role of citizen and the mechanism to encourage citizen to involve in the planning process and decision making process. All of development programs in Birmingham have to involve the Community Strategies.

Those three factors, the past condition of natural environment in Birmingham, the vision and mission that will be achieved and the planning framework of green space management, have a close relationship. The past condition constitutes as the starting point of Birmingham to improve the condition of natural environment. While the vision and mission of Birmingham also has the role to achieve the desired goals that realized in the planning framework of development.

Meanwhile, the condition of Bandung (Indonesia) also experienced declining both the quality and quantity of natural environment. The urbanization and physical developments that tend to ignore environment are the main factors as the causes of declining environment in Bandung. The efforts to improve the conditions are conducted by Bandung's government. These efforts can be seen in the vision and mission of Bandung towards the desired goals that want to be achieved. The vision and mission mention that Bandung's government will create a service city that supports the social, economic and environmental developments (Spatial Plan 2/2004). There exists the attention of government towards the environmental development that mention in the same portion with other developments. Participation of citizen in development also gets the attention but only as the process to achieve the goals, not as the goals itself. This because the citizen participation in Bandung (Indonesia) still have to be encouraged in the development process.

The planning of green space in Bandung does not mention about the involvement of citizen in the green space management. It only mentions citizen as human resources (Green Space Plan of Bandung 1998/19999). As the result, in practice, Bandung's government engages citizen in the limited space, only in the information and implementation of programs. It constitutes the reflection of the lack attention of government towards the existence of citizen participation in the planning process.

Green space management

The realization of Green space planning in Birmingham can be seen in the green space management. Some events, such as planning, maintaining, funding, informing, assessment and monitoring are conducted in Birmingham's green space management. The main characteristic of such programs in green space management is the involvement citizen in various actions. This regard is realized in the green space planning framework of Birmingham (figure 3.2). Community voluntarily and in form of partnership involve in green space management. Some events, such as public hearing, public consultation, workshop, public participation are done in green space management. It constitutes the efforts of Birmingham city council to share the responsibility of green space management to citizen. By sharing the responsibility, citizen will be more responsible towards green space, have the skill and knowledge in planning process and green space management. Furthermore, it will encourage the strong of belonging of citizen towards the environment. This notion is supported by Coenen et al. (1998) that there are many advantages by involving citizens in the planning process and decision making process. Moreover, Jim (2004) stated that green space management is the responsibility of all stakeholders in urban area.

While, Bandung's government also involve citizen in green space management but still in the limited space that are in giving the information to government about their environment and in the implementation of the programs. Besides, citizens participate in green space management through planting trees and maintaining the environment in their neighborhood. From this discussion, the author concludes that citizen participation in Bandung's green space management still lack. This condition is reflected in Green Space Plan of Bandung 1998/1999 that still does not involve the citizen in green space management. There is also no clear mechanism of green space management that involve citizen participation as well as the unclear role of citizens in the green space. Without clear regulation and mechanism, the implementation of citizen participation in green space management will not in optimum condition. Besides, the results of green space management also will not optimum, because natural environment in urban area constitutes the responsibility of all stakeholders in the urban area.

The citizen should involve in the planning process. Citizen has the right to involve in the spatial planning process. The Guidance of Community and Private Sector Involvement in The Use of Urban Space (2003) regulates about the involvement of citizen in green space management (see figure 2.3 in Chapter 2). In this regulation, citizens can involve in the decision making process that are plan of utilization, implementation of utilization and after implementation. It means that citizens can involve in planning process, implementation and monitoring.

On the aspect of information, Birmingham city council and Bandung's government use similar media to spread the information of green space and its management. Those media are believed as give significant contribution to increase the knowledge of citizen toward green space and its management. But, in Birmingham, citizen gets detail information through their involvement in planning

process, because they involve in the design and management of green space, maintenance, funding and monitoring, as well as assessment toward the condition of green space. By getting detail information about green space, the participation of citizen will increase. This condition is also reflected in green space management in Birmingham Regarding to those phenomena, Kendle and Forbes (1997:106) supported that by involving citizen in the planning process will lead to the increasing the understanding of citizen towards such activities or programs. Consequently, the pride of citizen will increase and give impacts to the ability to be more participate in development process.

On the aspect of education, both cities have similar actions. Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia) concern on the environmental education as the efforts to build the awareness of citizens since young age. This way is viewed as a strategic action, because through education, citizens as students will have the knowledge and skill about the environment. Besides, this effort constitutes the effective way to encourage the citizen participation. In UK, the practice of environment education has been applied nationally in the curriculum of schools, while, in Indonesia, there are still rare local governments that implement the environment education in their curriculum.

On the aspect of maintenance, Birmingham city council and Bandung's government use workers to maintain the green space. Both cities also conduct some training for their workers. In Birmingham, citizens participate in the monitoring towards the condition of green space. The monitoring aspect will elaborate in the following paragraphs.

The other aspects in green space management are monitoring and assessment on green space. These two factors are very important, because through monitoring and assessment, the condition of green space and the implementation of green space will always can be checked regularly. In this aspect, Birmingham city council involves citizen, so that citizen will know clearly the condition of their green space. While, in Indonesia, the activity in monitoring and assessment toward the green space condition is conducted by Bandung's government. There is no citizen involvement. Without involving the citizen in monitoring and assessment of green space management, the transparency or accountability of Bandung's government in managing the green space arises many questions.

On the aspect of involved actors, there is similarity between Birmingham and Bandung. Both countries involve citizen, private sectors and official government. The differences exist on the form of participation. In Birmingham's green space management, partnership dominates the form of participation than voluntarily. Community, community based organization, private sectors and government forms partnerships. While, in Bandung's green space management, there is also exist partnership, but the partnership only involve private sectors and government. Community voluntarily and community based organizations involve in green space management. The lack of citizen participation and partnership in Bandung's green space management contribute to the unsuccessful implementation of green space management in Bandung.

Birmingham city council conducts some partnerships in their planning process, such as funding of green space management. There are some benefits can be achieved through partnerships. Community, as voluntary or community based organizations, can learn from private sectors or other agencies about how to manage the green space management, how to participate in the partnership and particular field. Through partnerships, the skill and knowledge of citizen will increase. Some problems also can be solved. Here, Birmingham city council use partnership to solve the problems in funding in which Birmingham city council have limited fund for green space management. This partnership constitutes an important tool for Birmingham city council.

The governance system will also influence the implementation of citizen participation. The shift of governance system in Indonesia from centralization into decentralization has encouraged the implementation of citizen participation in development process (Beard, 2005). But, the conditions of the implementation of citizen participation in some regions of Indonesia, including Bandung in green space management, still lack. This happens because it needs a process to implement it properly. Contrary, United Kingdom that implements centralization system, can implement the citizen participation, particularly Birmingham in green space management. This condition is influenced by some factors as the author explains in chapter 2 that are the ignorance environment in the periods of Thatcher's administration became the driving force of the emergence citizen participation in open space or green space supported by Department of Environment, the involvement of citizen also contituted the programs of Local Agenda 21 (Curry, 2000), and the efforts of ethnic minorities of Birmingham to get involve in political actively (Stoker, 2000).

Another factor that influences the implementation of citizen participation in green space management is the legal framework. In Bandung's green space management, there is no local regulation as the legal base of green space management and citizen participation on it. Although, there are many regulations from the central government and provincial government, in local government also need the regulation that regulates detail information about green space management and citizen participation on it. Remembering the system of governance in Indonesia that the local governments have the authority to regulate their own regions, the existence of local regulations regarding certain policies are important.

In Birmingham's green space management, there is PPG 17 constituting the guidance to implement green space management and citizen participation on it. Other regulations are Country and Planning Act 1990 and Government circular 05/05 regulate green space management and Access to Information Act 1985 regulates citizen participation in the development process. As a city of UK that applies centralization system, some actions of local government are based on central government. Besides, some guidance notes and circulars issued by government constitute important sources for planning and development control (Cullingworth and Nadin, 2007). Related to the aspect of legal framework,

Birmingham has enough guidances to implement green space management and citizen participation on it.

The institutional framework also influences the succes work of green space management. In Bandung's green space management, there are many institutions that manage the green space. This condition causes misscoordination among institutions in managing the green space and there will be occured the overlap of tasks in green space management and also other conflicting interests. According to Housing and Infrastructures Regional Dept (2001) green space management should only be managed by one institution in order to avoid misscoordination and other conflicts. This condition have been implemented by Birmingham's green space management that Leisure, Sport and Culture Division of Birmingham is the only institution that have the responsibility to manage green space.

Table 3 below constitutes the conclusion of all explanation above. In this table shows clear comparison between Birmingham's green space management and Bandung's green space management.

Aspects	Birmingham (UK)	Bandung (Indonesia)
Vision and Mission	Citizen participation is viewed as the goal of development	Citizen participation is still viewed as part of the process.
Condition of green space	Ever experienced decline qualitatively (before 1980)	Decline quantitatively and qualitatively
Green space planning	Involve Community Strategy	Does not involve citizen participation
Funding	Involve citizen participation actively through partnership	Does not involve citizen participation
Information	Information through campaign and direct information through involving in decision making process.	Information through campaign
Monitoring and assessment	Done by city council together with citizen	Done by government
Form of participation	Community voluntarily, community based organizations and partnerships (involve citizens)	Community voluntarily, community based organizations and partnership (but not involve citizens)
Governance System	Centralized	Decentralized
Legal framework	There are some guidances regulates green space management and citizen participation on it.	There is no local regulation about green space management and its citizen participation
Institutional Framework	Regulated by Leisure, Sport and Culture Division of Birmingham City Council.	Regulated by many sectors and Parks and Cemetery agency as leading sector

Table 3. Comparison between green space management of Birmingham and Bandung

From all the explanation above the condition of green space management will be influenced by many aspects that are green space planning, governance system, legal framework institutional framework and lack of citizens' involvement in green space management. The vision and mission that will be achieved reflects the recent condition and future condition that will be achieved.

5.2. The Assessment towards the Factors Influencing Citizen Participation in Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia)

In this part, the author will explain the push factors; constrain factors and history of citizen participation in Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia). The author conducts this analysis to get the picture of current implementation of citizen participation in both cities by using description, then conclusion in table.

5.2.1 The Push Factors

According to Johnston (1982), the factors influencing the success implementation of citizen participation are push factors and constraint factors. The push factors consist of *the existence of mutual trust, the opportunity to participate and the program should provide something of value to them*. The author also will consider the governance system (decentralization vs. centralization) as one of the push factors of the implementation in citizen participation.

The existence of mutual trust

According to Stoker (2000), in Birmingham, trust exists in and between citizen, citizen with city council and citizen with other agencies. Birmingham City Council established community based associations that can be the place of ethnic minorities to participate in development process and political process. Besides, City Council established "innovative democratic framework" that involve all elements of community, including ethnic minorities. Through these associations and Community Strategies established by Birmingham City Council, the trust of citizen, particularly ethnic minorities from various nations, in and between citizen increases. The trust of citizen towards government and other agencies also increase. Furthermore, based on Stoker's investigation (2000:808) 86 percent of the respondents in Birmingham recognized that the existence of trust between Birmingham City Council and community voluntary and community groups is essential. The other evidences that prove the existence of trust in Birmingham is the statement of Byfield (1981 in Selman, 1984) about the existence of citizen support towards the greening city of Birmingham.

In Bandung (Indonesia), trust between member of citizen, citizen with other stakeholders and between citizen and government still exist. It can be analyzed through chapter 4 that mentions about the existence of public campaign by government. It constitutes the form of two ways communication between citizen and government. Through this communication, both parties have the same opportunity to get the needed information. The trust also can be built through this communication. Besides, citizen also still follows the offered programs from

government, although, there are some evidences showing that citizen does not satisfy with the policy of government (see Chapter 4).

Besides, trust among members of community in Bandung is kept through many activities, such as “Arisan” and “gotong royong” (Beard, 2005). Those two activities constitute the traditions of Indonesia’s community, particularly in “kampoeng”, the little region in urban area. By analyzing the explanation above, the author conclude that in Bandung, trust between members of community can be categorized as strong, but trust between community and government is not very strong or weak.

The increasing of trust contributes to the increasing participation of citizen in such programs. Because the existence of trust will give impacts on the willingness of community to work together with other community groups, city council and other agencies in conducting the programs. Regarding this matter, OECD (2001) stated that the greater trust of citizen to the government will encourage the more active of citizen in the development process.

The opportunity to participate

The author assumes the opportunity to participate in green space management as the opportunity that given by government to citizen and regulations regulating about that opportunity. In Birmingham, City Council gives some opportunities for citizen to participate. It can be analyzed in chapter 3 of this research. There are many opportunities offer to citizen to involve in decision making process and green space management. It also can be seen in figure 3.1. showing the engagement citizen in the planning process of green space management through Community Strategies by City Council.

Meanwhile, in Bandung, the opportunity to participate in green space managements is still in limited spaces, only in giving the information and the implementation of such offered programs by government. However, by shifting of governance from centralization system into decentralization system, central government gives many opportunities to citizen to participate in the development process. It is also supported by the regulation of green space management from central government into provincial government (see Legal Framework in Chapter 4), but in Bandung itself the regulation toward green space management as the legal basis to implement still does not exist. Here, the opportunity to participate in development process in Bandung is big, but in practice, the opportunity to participate still exists in limited spaces.

The program should provide something value to citizen

The environmental programs give some benefits to citizen. Citizen will get some knowledge and skills about the environment. Further consequences, citizen will take the responsibility to environment as a part of their live to be maintained and saved. But it also depend on the perception of citizen towards the environmental programs, whether it gives benefits to them or not. By

understanding that such environmental programs have some benefits to citizen, government will know how to conduct some environmental programs by engaging citizen. Restiani and Pratikto (no year) stated that the value of urban parks will be higher for citizens if the urban parks give more benefits to citizens.

Citizen support in Birmingham towards the program of greening the cities (Byfield,1981 in Selman, 1984) proves that the environmental programs have and give some benefits to citizen. It also happens in Bandung. Based on the investigation of Restiani and Pratikto (no year) towards the value of Taman Cilaki Bandung for citizen, 70,6 % of respondents agree towards the implementation of urban parks conservation program. The urban parks and the conservation programs give some benefits and have value for Bandung's community.

The strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards a program

According to Johnston (1982), the strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards a program can be created if the three factors of push factors above can be achieved. This sense of ownership only can be built through engaging citizen directly to the development process. Furthermore, this will lead to the increasing self-confidence of citizen to participate in development process. In Birmingham, as the results of the author's analysis, three factors above can be achieved. It means that there will exist the responsibility of citizen towards such programs.

In Bandung (Indonesia), those three factors also can be achieved, although not enough strong. It means that the responsibility of citizen of Bandung towards such programs is still weak. This happens because the existence of mutual trust, the opportunity to participate exist in weak condition (not strong), while, the offered programs given by government have value for citizen.

5.2.2. The Constraint Factors

The constraint factors constituting factors that can be the barrier in the implementation of citizen participation are the *unwillingness of government to share the responsibility of the programs to citizen* and *the unskilled of official government to stimulate participation of citizen*. In the following paragraphs, the push factors and constraint factors will be elaborated.

The unwillingness of government to share the responsibility of the programs to citizen

The existence of unwillingness of government to share the responsibility of the programs to citizen constitutes the reflection of unbelief attitude of government to share the responsibility of such programs to citizen to conduct such programs. This attitude will be the barrier for the success implementation of citizen participation, because this also means that the opportunity of citizen to participate will not exist. This condition still happens in Indonesia. There are still many local governments doubt to give the responsibility to citizen, particularly to

participate in decision making process. This matter is influenced by the condition in centralization system periods. In centralization system, all of the tasks of development process were conducted by central government. There was no opportunity for citizen to participate in development process as the author explained in Chapter 2 of this research. The shift from centralization to decentralization changed governance system in Indonesia. In decentralization system, the opportunity to participate in development process is higher, but, to share the responsibility of decision making process to citizen need a process. Thus, in Indonesia, there still exists the unwillingness of government to share the responsibility of the programs to citizen, although not strong. The author says not strong, because there are still space for citizen to participate through the implementation of programs and giving the information.

Contrary to Birmingham (UK), although the governance system is centralized, Birmingham City Council shares the responsibility of tasks to citizen. This does not only as the impacts of the history of emerging citizen participation, but also the existence of notions in UK that all of developments have to engage citizen participation. It also constitutes the efforts of UK government to fulfill the requirement of EU regulation to achieve Sustainable Development as it is mentioned in Local Agenda 21 (Curry, 2000). Thus, there is a strong willingness of government to share the responsibility of such programs to citizen.

The unskilled of official government to stimulate participation of citizen.

The skill of official government of Bandung to stimulate participation of citizen can be said as good. It can be seen from the success of one kampoeng in Bandung in achieving as the winner in Green Competition of Neighborhood Parks in the level of West Java Province. In the implementation of the programs, citizen is also actively involved.

Based on Stoker et.al (2000), Birmingham City Council gives the opportunity to ethnic minorities and community associations to involve in politically arena. This constitutes the efforts of Birmingham City Council to stimulate citizens to involve in many activities of development process.

5.2.3. The History of Citizen Participation and Governance System

The history of citizen participation constitutes one of the driving factors of the emergence of citizen participation. In Birmingham, there were three evidences that influenced the emergence of citizen participation as the author explains in chapter 2. The emergence of citizen participation in Birmingham reflects that citizen participation arises as the growing awareness of citizen towards their environment. Besides, there is also the force of the implementation of citizen participation by Local Agenda 21 that required citizen participation to achieve Sustainable Development. Birmingham's citizen also contributes towards the existence of the opportunity to participate given by city council in the planning

process. Those three forces have strengthened the existence of citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham.

Meanwhile, in Bandung (Indonesia), the driving factor of the emergence of citizen participation is the shift of governance system in Indonesia, from centralization into decentralization. The shifting of centralization into decentralization has the aims to give the local government the authority to regulate their own developments and their own budget. It also means that the development conducted by local governments can fulfill the need of citizen towards the developments. This will increase the opportunity of citizen to participate in the developments.

Conversely, in centralization system, the central government controls all the activities in public interest. The participation of citizens and the information are limited and restricted (Cullingworth and Nadin, 1997: 288). This also happened in Indonesia, before 1998, Indonesia experienced the centralization system (Beard, 2005). But, the UK's government has different views towards information. UK's government creates the transparency and accountability through the openness of information to the citizen. The issue of Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 has signed the freedom to access information through this information; the participation of citizens will be greater (Cullingworth and Nadin, 1997).

Table 4 below summarizes the factors influencing citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham and Bandung.

Influence Factors	Birmingham (UK)	Bandung (Indonesia)
Push factors		
1. The existence of mutual trust	++	+
2. The opportunity to participate	++	+
3. The value of environment for citizen	++	++
4. The strong sense of ownership and responsibility towards a program	++	+
5. Governance system	+	++
Constraint factors		
1. The unwillingness of government to share responsibility	0	+
2. The unskilled official government to stimulate participation	0	+
The history of Citizen participation	++	++
Note : ++ : strong + : weak/exist but not strong 0 : not exist		

Table 4. The Conditions of Factors Influencing the Implementation of Citizen Participation in Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia)

By understanding the influence factors above, the condition of citizen participation in green space management of both cities, Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia), can be understood. In Birmingham, there are many support conditions towards the implementation of citizen participation in green space management, both from city council attitude, citizen supporting the programs and the programs itself. Consequently, the sense of belonging and responsibility of citizen toward such programs is strong. But there also exists the weaknesses condition comes from the form of governance system in UK. Widely known, UK applies discretionary system that in this system, the ultimate decision making is depend on personal judgment. But the discretionary system in UK is limited by some considerations towards relevant policies and other materials (Cullingworth and Nadin, 1997). The government policies and local authority plans are the main consideration in the decision making. Besides, the existence of public consultation and public hearing in UK before implementing the government policies constitutes the main consideration in decision making. Because, citizen in public consultation can deliver their views towards such policies to determine whether the policies will be accepted or objected (European Commission, 2000). Here, the role of citizen participation in UK is crucial. As the balancing of discretionary system, UK needs the involvement of citizen in decision making process, so that the government policies can be accepted by all stakeholders in UK.

Meanwhile, the condition of citizen participation in green space management of Bandung (Indonesia) is different. There are still lack of the opportunities to participate in decision making process and the willingness of local government to share the responsibility to citizen. This condition followed by the sense of ownership and responsibility towards such programs that still weak. But this condition still can be encouraged, because it is still supported by the existence of mutual trust in citizen and between citizen and government and the skill of government to stimulate participation, yet, the condition of those two factors are not strong enough. Besides, the existence of citizen participation is highly supported by governance system and the history of emerging citizen participation in development process.

5.3. The Assessment towards the Degree of Citizen Participation and Responsibility in Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia)

To get a deeper understanding towards the condition of citizen participation in green space management of both cities, it is necessary to understand the degree of responsibility of citizen participation in green space programs. In this part, the author will use Arnstein's Ladder participation (see Chapter 2) to understand the form of participation and Johnston's methods to asses the degree of responsibility of citizen participation for analyzing the conditions of citizen participation in green space management of both cities.

Based on the analysis toward the case of Birmingham (Chapter 3) and the condition of citizen participation in Birmingham, the forms of citizen participation in Birmingham are information, consultation and participation conducted through

community voluntarily and partnerships. By using the Arnstein's Ladder participation the forms of participation in Birmingham are categorized as good enough in involving the citizen in decision making process through partnerships and consultations.

Based on Arnstein (1969 in Batson, 2006), consultation is included in Degree of tokenism. It means that consultation constitute the step of government to get the legitimacy from citizens. Besides, Arnstein viewed that this kind of participation only will meet the minimum requirement in involving citizen in development process. But, the author argues in consultation, the view and the value of citizens can be delivered and there also exist the feedback from government to such problems. There exists two-way communication that will contribute to the problem solving and plan making.

As the results of the author's analysis, form of participation in green space management of Birmingham is included in participation that arises because of the awareness of citizen towards their environment and their programs. It can be seen in the argument of Byfield (1981 in Selman, 1984) that the natural environment of Birmingham gets support from citizens. Besides, participation in Birmingham, particularly in green space management have the opportunity to give some suggestions and criticisms to improve plan making. This matter will increase the responsibility of citizens towards the programs and their environment. As it is explain by European Commission (2000) that the public consultation constitutes the main consideration in plan making and decision making of UK's government.

Meanwhile, based on Arnstein's Ladder participation in chapter 2, the forms of citizen participation in green space management of Bandung can be categorized as manipulation or therapy, information and consultation. The author categorizes the involvement of citizens in the implementation of the programs is manipulation or therapy, because this activity seems the effort of government to get the legitimacy. In this activity, citizens only conduct the tasks from government to do the programs. There is no initiative, creativity, suggestions or criticism come from citizen as it is required in other ladder of participation. Nevertheless, this activity gives contribution to the success implementation of programs. The awareness of citizen is hoped can increase through these programs. Bandung's government believed through these programs, the awareness of citizen towards their environment is higher than before the implemented the programs.

Besides, there are also other activities, such as information and consultation. Consultations done through meeting forums that contribute only in problem solving, because the meeting forums are not done regularly for certain plan making as the author explains in chapter 4. But, the author argues consultation is useful for citizen to enhance their knowledge to participate in development process and to solve the problems regarding natural environment as well as increase the trust of citizens to government. Thus, the citizen participation in consultation still does not give significant contribution toward the decision making process and plan making.

As the results of the author's analysis, the degree of responsibility of citizen participation in green space management of Bandung constitutes the participation as the response of an order from government, because citizens participate only in the limited space that is implementation of programs without the opportunity to involve in decision making process. Besides, the citizen participation in green space management in Bandung is encouraged by a reward in order to achieve the desired goals of government in maintaining the green space.

Aspects	Birmingham (UK)	Bandung (Indonesia)
Forms of participation	Information, consultation and partnership	Manipulation or therapy, information and consultation.
Degree of responsibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation prompted by awareness ▪ Participation by giving suggestions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Participation in response to an order. ▪ Participation stimulated by a reward.

Table 5. Comparison towards the form of participation and degree of responsibility of Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia)

Based on the analysis above, forms of citizen involvement will determine the degree of responsibility of their citizen in such programs. This condition can be seen in table 5 above. In this research, citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham is higher than Bandung. It means that the responsibility of citizen in Birmingham towards their environment is higher than Bandung's citizen. This condition gives significant contribution towards the success implementation of green space management, because the green space will not only constitute the responsibility of government but also citizen and other stakeholders.

5.4. Lesson Learned

As the results of the analysis above about green space management and citizen participation in green space management, the author takes some lesson for Bandung green space management as follows:

1. The involvement of citizen in various steps of decision making process of green space management in Birmingham (UK) has contributed to the success implementation of green space management. This happens because the involved actors will have the responsibility towards the green space management. Besides, the direct involvement of citizens in the decision making process will increase the knowledge and the skill of citizens towards green space management. Further consequences, the awareness of citizens towards green space will increase. The efforts of government to involve citizen in the decision making process will also increase the trust of citizen towards government in the development process.
2. The involvement of citizen in green space management is realized by the involving Community Strategy. By involving Community Strategy in the

planning framework, the mechanism of green space management in practice will be clear, both the role of citizen and government.

3. The commitment of Birmingham City Council to engage citizen in the decision making process of green space management is important to give the opportunity to participate to citizens. This means that there exists the trust of government to citizen to share the responsibility to citizens. Besides, this also means that Birmingham City Council has the attitude to be transparent and accountable in managing the green space in order to get the trust from citizens.
4. The support of citizen towards the efforts to realize the green city and the realization of democracy in Birmingham is a good example. The existence of differences in the citizen in Birmingham does not the barrier for citizen to involve in development process. Moreover, the differences have created the trust in and between communities by involving in community based associations. Through these associations and voluntarily, citizen participates in the development process. In this regard, Birmingham City Council has contributed to give the opportunity for citizens to participate in decision making process and plan making.
5. The implementation of various partnerships in Birmingham (UK) creates some benefits for citizen, government, private sectors and development. In Birmingham's green space management partnership constitutes a key role in getting the funds for green space management. The partnership can solve the problems of funds in green space management of Birmingham. Birmingham city council conducts partnerships with community based association and private sectors.
6. Green space management in Birmingham is conducted by Leisure, Sport and Culture Division of Birmingham City Council. Through the use of one department as the institution regulating green space management makes the tasks easier to do, because there will not need some coordination with other institutions and avoid the overlap of tasks in green space management.

Hopefully this lesson learned is useful for other cities, particularly Bandung (Indonesia), in the managing the green space. By involving citizen participation in green space management and the involving of Community strategy in the green space planning, the implementation of green space management will success, because all stakeholders in that urban area have the same responsibility towards the environment and have the sense of ownership towards their environment.

5.5. Possibility to Transfer Policy

As discussed in the previous part, the condition of green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) is different compared to green space management in Birmingham (UK). This happens because there are some aspects in green space management in Bandung that still lack of citizen participation (see table 5.1.). Participation is implemented in limited spaces that are in giving information and in the implementation of such programs. Besides, the forms of participation in Bandung (Indonesia) only involve community voluntarily and community based organizations. There is no partnership that involves citizen in it;

the existing partnership constitutes cooperation between private sectors and local government.

Related to the condition above, the author conducts some evaluations towards the condition of influence factors and constraint factors of citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia) in order to get the causes of the lack of citizen participation in green space management of Bandung. The results of evaluation show that there are still lack of the opportunity to participate in decision making process and the willingness of local government to share the responsibility to citizen. This condition still can be encouraged, because the trust between the members of citizen and citizen and government still exists. There also exists the capability of government to stimulate participation, although, the condition of those two factors are not strong enough. Consequently, the degree of responsibility of citizen participation in Bandung (Indonesia) still exists in the lowest levels. Based on the author's evaluation, citizen participation in Bandung (Indonesia) constitutes as the response towards orders of government and rewards from government.

The governance system influences the implementation of citizen participation. The decentralization system applied by Indonesia has encouraged the implementation of citizen participation in development process (Beard, 2005). While, legal basis of green space management in Bandung regulating green space management and citizen participation on it still does not exist. The institutional framework also influences the succes work of green space management. In Bandung's green space management, there are many institutions that manage the green space. This condition leads to the miscoordination among institutions in managing the green space. Consequently, there will be occurred the overlap of tasks in green space management and also other conflicting interests.

To get clear picture towards the condition of green space management of Bandung (Indonesia) and citizen participation on it, the author complement the explanation above with table 6 below to explain the positive and negative aspects of green space management in Bandung (Indonesia).

Positive aspects	Negative Aspects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Decentralization system supports the implementation of citizen participation in local government. ▪ The binding system that applied in Indonesia. ▪ There are some regulations from central government and provincial government that support the implementation of citizen participation in green space management. ▪ There exists the capability of Bandung's government to stimulate the citizen to participate in development process. ▪ There exists trust between members of citizen and between citizen and government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is still lack of citizen participation in green space management ▪ There is still not available local regulation regulating green space management and citizen participation on it. ▪ There are many institutions that have the responsibility to the implementation of green space management and citizen participation on it that causes the unclear coordination among institutions. ▪ The willingness of Bandung's government to involve citizen in the decision making process is weak. ▪ Related to the point above, there is still lack of opportunity to participate. ▪ There is also still lack of partnerships in green space management that involve citizen on it. ▪ The degree of responsibility of citizen participation in Bandung's green space management is in the lowest level.

Table 6. Positive and Negative Aspects of Green Space Management in Bandung (Indonesia)

Lesson from Birmingham's experience, there are some aspects that can be taken to be implemented in Bandung (Indonesia), such as the involving of citizen participation in green space management, not only in the implementation programs, but also in the decision making process, the green space planning framework that involves community strategy, the commitment of local government to involve citizen in the decision making process, the support of citizen towards the realization of green city, the implementation of various partnership and the use of one institution that responsible in green space management (see part 5.4) .

United Kingdom involves citizen participation in the development process, although UK applies centralization system. Besides, there are some guidances notes and circulars issued by government constituting the important sources for planning and development control (Cullingworth and Nadin, 1997). Related to the aspect of legal framework, Birmingham has enough guidances to implement green space management and citizen participation on it. Regarding the institution that manage green space, there is Leisure, Sport and Culture Division of Birmingham as the only institution that have the responsibility to manage green space.

Related to some aspects in green space management of Birmingham (UK), table 7 below explains the positive and negative aspects of green space management of Birmingham (UK) to be implemented in green space management of Bandung (Indonesia).

Positive Aspects	Negative Aspects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ There is one institution that has the responsibility towards the green space management and citizen participation on it. ▪ There exists the green space planning framework that involves Community Strategy. ▪ There exists the implementation of citizen participation in green space management. ▪ There are some partnerships between citizen, city council and private sectors involve in green space management. ▪ The willingness of Birmingham City Council to involve citizen participation in green space management is strong. ▪ The existence of citizen support towards the realization of green city in Birmingham. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The centralization system that applied in UK ▪ The discretionary system that applied in UK. ▪ The legal framework of citizen participation in green space management in Birmingham (UK) that based on some guidance not regulations.

Table 7. Positive and Negative Aspects of green space management of Birmingham (UK) to be implemented in green space management of Bandung (Indonesia)

By considering all of the aspects above, both in green space management of Birmingham (UK) and green space management in Bandung (Indonesia), the author analyzes that there is the possibility to transfer the practice of citizen participation in green management of Birmingham (UK) into Bandung (Indonesia). The reasons underlying the possibility to transfer are *first*, the decentralization system in Indonesia supports the involvement of citizens in the development process. *Second*, the binding system that applied in Indonesia will strengthen the implementation of green space management. But this effort has to be accompanied by the creation of local regulation as the legal basis for the implementation of citizen participation in green space management.

Third, there are some regulations in central and provincial government that support the implementation of citizen participation in green space management. It means that the existence of regulation about it on the higher tiers of government will also be the legal base to the implementation of citizen participation. Besides, the existing regulations in central and provincial government also will be the former regulation that the detail regulations will be regulated in local regulations.

Fourth, the existence of the capability of Bandung's government to stimulate the citizen participation will be the capital to further implementation of citizen participation. This condition should be followed by the opportunity to Bandung's citizens to participate in green space management. *Fifth*, the existence of trust between the members of citizen and between citizen and government constitute the important factor for the implementation of citizen participation in green space management. *Finally*, there is similar system of civil society in both cities that is two-tiered that are voluntary citizen and community based organizations (see table 6 in positive aspects).

Some aspects in green space management of Birmingham (UK) that will be transferred to green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) are the existence of only one institution that has the responsibility towards the green space management and citizen participation on it, the existence of green space planning framework that involves Community Strategy, the implementation of citizen participation in green space management, the implementation of some partnerships in green space management, the willingness of local government to involve citizen participation in green space management and the existence of citizen support towards green space management (see table 7 in positive aspects).

All of those aspects are suitable with the condition of Bandung's green space management (see table 6 in negative aspects) that are the lack of citizen participation in green space management, the unavailable local regulation regulating green space management and citizen participation on it, many institutions that have the responsibility in green space management, the weaknesses commitment of Bandung's government to involve citizen in the decision making process, the lack of opportunity for citizens to participate, the lack of partnerships in green space management, the degree of responsibility of citizen participation in Bandung's green space management that is still in the lowest level.

Based on Dolowitz and Marsh (1996), there are many degrees of policy transfers. Related to some aspects that can be implemented and some aspects that can not be implemented in green space management of Bandung (Indonesia), in this research, the author decides to use emulation. In emulation, not all of policies or aspects in the experienced country will be implemented. The reasons to use this degree of policy transfer are some conditions in Birmingham (UK) that are quite different to implement in Bandung (Indonesia). Those conditions are the governance system in UK that is centralization. This planning system does not fit with condition in Indonesia. Another factor is the discretionary systems that have high flexibility in the implementation of policies and highly depend on personal judgment.

Finally, the legal framework of citizen participation in green space management in Birmingham (UK) that based on some guidance not regulations does not fit with the binding system in Indonesia (see table 7 in negative aspects). In binding system, all of the policies are implemented based on some regulations. It is important, because by using the regulations, the implementation of some

policies in Indonesia will have the law basis functioning as law enforcement to avoid the abuse of implementation in the practice. Besides, the implementation of some policies in Indonesia will be clear in the mechanism, coordination, etc.

Regarding the possibility to transfer the citizen participation in green space management of Bandung (Indonesia), there are many aspects of green space management and citizen participation on green space management of Bandung (Indonesia) that still have to be improved. To improve the condition in green space management of Bandung (Indonesia), in chapter 6, the author will suggest some recommendations.

Chapter 6

Conclusion and Recommendation

The last chapter will conclude all the analysis of this research. In this chapter, the author will make some conclusions and suggest some recommendations towards green space management in Bandung (Indonesia).

6.1. Conclusion

This part will conclude all analysis in this research; particularly creates some concluding remarks to answer the research questions in chapter 1. The author will start with general conclusion got from this research, then, it will be followed by some lesson learned from Birmingham (UK) and possibility to transfer that also will answer the research questions of this research.

There are many benefits by involving citizen in the decision making process. *For citizen*, the process will enhance the skill and knowledge of citizen towards green space management and democratization process. It also will increase the trust of citizen towards their government, because there will exist transparency and accountability of government in decision making process as the author explains in chapter 2 (see figure 2.2). Further consequences, the involvement of citizen in green space management will give significant contribution towards the success of implementation of green space management. The condition of green space can be managed well and give some benefits for citizen as the author explains in chapter 2 (see figure 2.1).

For government, the involvement of citizen will solve some problems in the citizen environment. Government will get some needed information regarding to green space from citizen. The tasks of government towards the green space management will be easier. The responsibility towards green space management also will share to the citizen. It means that the responsibility of citizens towards the green space will also increase. The trust of citizens towards government will increase.

For green space management, the involvement citizens in the green space management will improve the condition of green space. This happens, because by involving the citizens in the green space management, some information regarding the conditions of green space will be easier to get. Citizens as the residents surrounding the green space and as the user of green space will give some appropriate information. Besides, by involving citizens in the planning process and decision making process regarding the green space management, the programs towards the provision, maintenance and monitoring of green space will be suitable with the demand of citizens.

For green space, the increasing of citizen participation in green space management will result the increasing condition of green space qualitatively and quantitatively, because the awareness of citizens towards the green space will increase. Further consequences of the increasing condition of green space, the life quality of urban area will also increase.

As the results of this research the author get some lesson learned about green space management and citizen participation on it from Birmingham (UK) for green space management of Bandung (Indonesia). The main factors that contribute to the success implementation of green space management in Birmingham (UK) embraces the green space planning framework that take into account Community Strategy, the attitude of government to involve citizen participation in green space management, the support of citizen towards the success implementation of green space management, the factors influencing citizen participation in Birmingham (UK) and the implementation of partnerships in green space management.

There are some examples of the involvement citizen participation in green space management in Birmingham (UK) that can be implemented in Bandung (Indonesia). The citizen involves in various steps of green space management process, such as planning process, decision making process and implementation of the programs. While, the forms of citizen participation that gives some benefits to the green space management are partnerships.

By considering some aspects in Birmingham (UK) and Bandung (Indonesia), both positive and negative aspects, the author analyzes that there is the possibility to transfer some positive aspects in green space management of Birmingham (UK) into green space management of Bandung (Indonesia). Some aspects that will be transferred in Bandung (Indonesia) are the using of one institution that has the responsibility towards the green space management and citizen participation on it, the existence of green space planning framework that involves Citizen Strategy, the existence of citizen participation in green space management, the increasing some partnerships between citizen, city council and private sectors involve in green space management, the commitment of local government to involve citizen participation in green space management is strong and the existence of citizen support towards the realization of green city in Birmingham.

There are many reasons causing the possibility to transfer that are the decentralization system in Indonesia supports the involvement of citizens in the development process, the binding system that applied in Indonesia will strengthen the implementation of green space management, some regulations in central and provincial government that support the implementation of citizen participation in green space management, the existence of the capability of Bandung's government to stimulate the citizen participation will be the capital to further implementation of citizen participation, the existence of trust between the members of citizen and between citizen and government constitute the important factor for the implementation of citizen participation in green space management and similar system of civil society in both cities that is two-tiered that are voluntary citizen and community based organizations. These reasons constitute some aspects that have to be considered in implementing the citizen participation in green space management of Birmingham (UK) into green space management of Bandung (Indonesia).

6.2. Recommendations

In this part, the author suggests some strategic recommendations to improve the condition of green space management in Bandung (Indonesia). Those recommendations embrace citizen participation, legal framework, green space planning, institutional framework, the opportunity to participate and stimulation towards citizens.

The condition of green space in Bandung (Indonesia) that experiences decline qualitatively and quantitatively needs some efforts to improve the condition. According to Kendle and Forbes (1997), the involvement of citizens in green space management constitutes one of the efforts to improve the condition of green space through increasing the awareness and sense of belonging of citizens towards the green space. Lesson from Birmingham (UK), the declining condition of green space in Birmingham before 1980 have been improved through the increasing attention of Birmingham City Council towards the condition of green space and engaging citizens in green space management. As one of the efforts that should be implemented in Bandung's green space management to improve the condition of green space is the increasing citizen participation in the planning process, decision making process and implementation of such programs of green space management.

Related to the involvement of citizen participation in green space management in Bandung (Indonesia) should also be followed by the clear mechanism of green space planning of Bandung. In green space planning should also clear mention the involvement of citizen in green space management, including its role and mechanism in green space management. This regard takes lesson from Birmingham's experience that Birmingham's green space planning involves Community Strategy. It makes clear the mechanism and the role of community in green space management. This also have to be realized through the arrangement of local regulation about green space management and citizen participation on it. The regulation will be the law base for regulating green space management in Bandung, so that green space management in Bandung will be managed well.

Another weaknesses of green space management in Bandung that should be improved is the institution that responsible to the green space management. There are many institutions involve as having the responsibility towards the green space management in Bandung (Indonesia), although there is one institution as the leading sector that is Parks and Cemetery Agency. This condition creates miscoordination among institutions in green space management. Take lesson from Birmingham, there is only one institution that responsible towards green space management. And according to Housing and Infrastructures Regional Dept (2001), the green space management should only be managed by one institution in order to make easier in its management.

The effort to involve citizen participation in green space management of Bandung should also be followed by the opportunity of citizens to participate in planning process and decision making process of green space management. Bandung's government should give the opportunity to participate for citizens. Citizens should also be more stimulated to involve in green space management, including planning process and decision making process. Stimulation to encourage citizen participation can be done through campaign, public consultation, workshop, training, etc as it is also done by Birmingham City Council.

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