

ICONEG 2019

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Preface

We are delighted to introduce the proceedings of the International Conference on Environmental Governance (ICONEG). This conference has brought Scholars, researchers, and practitioners around the world who are to share their insight, ideas and experiences about environmental governance. The theme of this conference was “Intersecting Law, Religion, and Politics for Sustainable Development”.

The proceeding consisted to publish of 68 full papers from 120 papers submitted of 19 themes. The conference themes were: ICT and Environmental Sustainability, Electronic Environmental Monitoring, E-Government for Environmental System, Environmental law and politics, Sustainable future for human security, Disaster risk reduction, Climate change and adaptive capacity, Islamic environmental thought, Socio-environmental conflicts, Global environmental change, Sustainable development goals (SDGs), Ocean policy and governance, Rural development and planning, Forest governance and conservation, Water and soil conservation, Biodiversity and transgenic organisms, Food and sovereignty, Business and CSR, and Urban vulnerability and resilience. Aside from the high quality technical paper presentations, the technical program also featured three keynote speeches, two workshops. The three keynote speeches were Prof. Dr. Eng. Dinil Pushpalal from Tohoku University, Japan, Prof. Dr. Achmad Nurmandi, M.Sc from Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia, and Aurathai Phongchiewboon, Ph.D from PSAKU, Thailand. The two workshops organized were the Political Science Association of Kasetsart University (PSAKU, Thailand) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia to discuss international cooperation and assistance in writing articles in international proceedings and journals.

We sincerely appreciate their constant support and guidance to All Keynote Speakers, PSAKU, all committee, Tohoku University Japan, Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin Malaysia, Political Sciences Association of Kasetsart University Thailand, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, and Asia Pacific Society for Public Affairs (APSPA). We are also grateful to Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia for support and all the authors who submitted their papers to the International Conference on Environmental Governance and workshops.

We strongly believe that International Conference on Environmental Governance (ICONEG) provides a good forum for all researcher, scholars and practitioners to discuss all knowledge, science and technology aspects that are relevant to environmental governance. We also expect that the future ICONEG conference will be as successful and stimulating, as indicated by the contributions presented in this volume.

Ahmad Harakan

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Management Policy of Green Open Space in Urban Area

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Abstract: Part of urban space that contains crops, plants and vegetation is known as the Green Open Space (GOS). Several urban areas, with extensive changes and undeveloped land, require the City Green Open Space (CGOS), which can be a 'counterweight' to the diminishing condition of urban ecosystems. Urban green space requirement, seen from the perspective of sustainability, it turns uneven spreading pattern in each area of the city. The effort to increase green space is conducted through the local regulatory policies on the management of urban green space. The policy governs planning, implementation of development, maintenance, supervision and control as well as evaluation with the scope of green open space activities, both public and private. The existence of the policy is expected to provide support on the Urban Spatial Plan (RTRW), optimizing the arrangement of green space according to the characteristics of each region as well as improving the quality of urban environments.

Keywords: Policy, Management, Green Open Space, Urban, Area

1 Introduction

Urban Green Open Space (GOS) is a part of urban area of open space in which there are various plants and plants, and vegetation (endemic, introduction) [1]. The presence of green open space in urban areas provides various benefits that can create the beauty of urban areas and is able to maintain the security and tranquility of the city. The environmental quality can also be well maintained.

The environmental control in urban areas is still minimal and can be balanced with green open space. Land mutations, which probably caused by high economic value in urban areas, was one factor of the lack of land use for green open space. In addition, many rules that arrange the layout of green space are ineffective.

Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning becomes a reference in urban green space arrangement. The law implies that urban green space should be available to 30% of the total area. The operational platform of Urban green open space is also stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 1 of 2007 on the Urban Area Green Open Space Arrangement Guide. An urban area has three main functions, namely ecology, social and aesthetic functions. All three functions must be available at least 20% of the area. Other references are Minister of Public Works Regulation No. 05/PRT/M/2008 on Guidelines for the Provision and Utilization of Green Open Space in Urban Areas.

The focus of this research is Bandung. Bandung City Government seeks to implement the quality and quantity improvements of green open space, conducted through Bandung Spatial Planning Policy stated in RTRW of Bandung elaborated through land use zoning policies

including land use green open space listed in the Detail Spatial Plan of the City (RDTRK) Government of Bandung. However, in its implementation, urban green space management in Bandung is still not optimal. This can be seen both in quality and in quantity, where the vast amount of green space that is managed by technical agencies not in accordance with the planned target.

Based on the description above, policies in urban areas are indispensable, including in Bandung, which regulates the management of green open space in optimizing the use of green open space. Strategic steps to increase the green space can be made local regulations on the management of green space in Bandung governing the planning, implementation of the development, maintenance, supervision, control and evaluation relating to the scope of green space activity, both public and private green open space.

2 Method

Descriptive analytic research method with qualitative approach is used in this research. Researchers used the method because the focus of this research is to see the green open space management policies in urban areas. This research was relevant by disclosing a process using a qualitative approach. Local government policy issues in the management of green open space in urban areas could not be seen partially and broken down into several variables, but it must be seen in a single unified object (holistic). This is because every aspect that was in it has a unity that could not be separated.

This research used purposive (taking informant by goal) as informant determination technique. The researcher determined each informant based on the researcher's own consideration, which was in accordance with the intent and purpose of the research.

Data was collected by library research and field study. Library study was conducted to find the initial data relevant to the research problem. The field study itself, conducted by researchers to observe and search data directly to the field. This field study consists of: (1) Observation, (2) In-depth interview, (3) Documentation. This research used qualitative descriptive analysis.

3 Result and Discussion

Policy is an act of individuals, groups and governments to achieve a goal. Implementation of the policy certainly has various obstacles. However, to achieve the desired objectives must be looking for different opportunities. The policies implemented are not contrary to social values in community or it could become an obstacle when implemented. In contrast, policies made primarily by governments should accommodate the values of life that flourish in community.

The policy itself is made by the government, especially to regulate life in the community. The policy is made to achieve mutually agreed objectives. The policy is made to achieve mutually agreed objectives. Friedrich [2] explained that policy is a set of actions proposed by a person, group, or government in a particular environment by showing constraints and opportunities against the implementation of the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals. Policies undertaken by the government to achieve certain goals by knowing its obstacles and manifested in the form of legislation, work program, as well as other government activities including policies in the management of green open space in urban areas.

According to Arikunto [3], management is organization or formulation so that something managed can run smoothly, effectively and efficiently. Management is implemented to complete an activity in order to run smoothly in accordance with the goals to be achieved.

Urban green open space is one part of open spaces in urban areas. The presence of green open space is used for added comfort, safety, prosperity, and beauty in urban areas. Urban green open space can be an area/area that extends/path. green open space development is more open without building. In addition, its utilization over the charging greenery in the form of plants that grows naturally or through the cultivation of plants. (PerMenDagri Number 1 Year 2007).

Several processes for implementing green open space management policies in urban areas are as follows:

3.1 Planning

Urban green open space is one of the eight elements of urban design. These elements are land use, building form and massing, circulation and parking, open space, pedestrian, activity support, linkage, and preservation [4].

With the presence of adequate green open space, city residents will feel the benefits of green space in the form of aesthetic, climatologic, ecologic and educative value. Associated with the tendency of change towards all-round concrete, it is said that this tendency must be balanced with the development of a natural environment or landscape. The symptoms seen now are the green fields that have always been victims and turned into concrete, many gardens are changing functions. Therefore, orientation of spatial planning should also be balanced with the planning of the presence of green open space. An environmentally sound city has become a necessity for the present and future.

Based on the Decree of Minister of Public Works Number 378/Kpts/1987 on Urban Housing Planning Guidelines that regulates the green open space planning standard in the urban settlement environment, the city needs against city parks, city forest, green line, and funerals are calculated based on the needs of each resident to the green space type. Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 14 Year 1988 on the Setup of Green Open Space in Urban Areas requires that urban green space at least 40% of the city area.

Develop environmentally sound cities (ecopolis) needed green open space that spread in urban environment, considering ecopolis compose the population settlement patterns into a pattern of environmental carrying capacity preservation. In addition, the city of environmental insight is a capable city that maintains cleanliness, neatness, beauty and security sustainably. In contrast, a city that does not have enough green space becomes an arid city and the chance to become a dead city or necropolis.

One of the goals of green open space management and development in the city is creating a visual quality demonstrated by vegetation [5]. The more open space (both type and extent) planted with trees that have many levels, tight cover, and high diversity, will improve the visual quality of the beauty of the green order of the vegetation. Therefore, in the selection of tree species should be considered, both species and tree structures and leaves, the beauty of green layout in urban areas. The green beauty value of a green open space is highly dependent on the selection of tree species, there are criteria for selection of tree species for greening the city.

Planning becomes one of the important things in a policy. Planning is made so that policy becomes directed in accordance with the goals to be achieved, similarly in urban green open

space management planning. Urban green open space management planning should consider four things, namely:

1. Minimum green space in urban areas. Consisting of three components: composite is determined by the following three components:
 - a. The region capacity or natural carrying capacity
 - b. Per capita needs (comfort, health, and other forms of service)
 - c. The direction and purpose of urban development
2. Locations of urban land available for green open space
3. green open space structure and pattern to be developed
4. Plants selection in accordance with the urban development purpose

Urban green open space management planning may involve City, Private and Community governments. Urban green open space management planning includes the location, extent and target area, type, cost required, targeting of implementation time and technical design of the green open space itself.

3.2 Implementation

The implementation of the green space management policy is related to several agencies such as Diskamtam, Distani and BPLH. Each agency prepares the program in order to realize optimal green open space management. Urban green space management is allocated as planned. green open space planning is the beginning of the green space management process that needs to be acted upon.

Green open space planning that has been prepared requires the procedure of strategy or space utilization guide into the form of implementation program. Implementation of green open space management is guided by planning procedures, legal rules and legislation that will affect the activities of management of green open space.

The implementation of green open space urban management policy requires professional agencies especially in reforestation. Urban greening involves the design of the park, studies on the green open space development, program implementation and project maintenance and management of landscaping. In addition, it also involves the provision of various kinds of plant seeds in accordance with local conditions, as well as the counseling and guidance to the community.

The implementation of this green space management policy requires effective cooperation with the relevant agencies as well as private parties and the public. The institution in charge of urban green space management is primarily government. In addition, there is also the role of private parties and communities and cooperation between third parties and the government.

The parties responsible for the management of green space in Bandung are all parties in accordance with the portion of their respective work. Bandung Local Government, public, private and all parties have their respective portions and should take part in the management of Bandung green space. Therefore, the management of green open space must involve the participation of urban communities. They also must determine the attitude; the government only facilitates it, after that, the people who have to take over. The policy exists with the executive and legislature, but once it is built, it is the property of the community. The people have to press the government for the better of the city green open space.

The government had made many efforts, in pursuing the number 30% area of green space, the Mayor of Bandung has conducted many things although the results is not maximum. These efforts include the release of several hectares of land to be used as green open space in Ujungberung. However, these policies certainly must be supported by the underlying devices, funds or facilities budgeted that should not be corrupted again.

Bandung city government's efforts in creating a city green open space clearly still lacking. This is also visible from the extent and not managing the maximum function of space. Until now, there is no concrete thing conducted by the city government related to Bandung green open space. The existing green space has not been properly managed. There is a restricted green space; its function is not optimal like Taman Maluku. As a result, the green space that should be intended for the public and accessible in accordance with its function does not work, as it should. It only becomes a decoration.

Community must actively strive because people also need and get the direct impact of this green space. When the community plays an active role, the green space can function properly. Although the community is very supportive, it can be seen from the high support in the form of communities that move in the sphere of the environment. Actually, the government can synergize with them through the undertaken activities.

Community participation is by using the green open space for activities such as morning sports, hanging out, picnics, and others. Additionally, there is a community of architectures in Bandung. They try to develop the parks in Bandung City and try to make the Green Open Space can be benefited by community, that is with interesting designs.

In addition, it is believed there are many parties who want to develop the conditions of green space in Bandung. Therefore, there needs to be a good collaboration between government and community. For there are still communities that most of whom are not responsible in the management of green open space because they are not involved further by the government. Most environmental communities are also rarely involved. It will be much better if the government can embrace them to be able to work together to manage the green space. Thus, we can change the participation, people of Bandung have become accustomed educated with money. Sometimes, when it comes to responsibility for the green open space, they will participate if money is involved, otherwise they do not want to participate.

3.3 Maintenance

Types of maintenance work that has been conducted regularly including cleaning the park area, watering the lawn pruning plants, pruning shrubs, ground and trees cover, pest and disease control, fertilization, weed control, replanting crops, and pavement cleaning. Maintenance activities undertaken in the field of landscaping as follows:

1. Area cleaning
2. Plants watering
3. Pruning
4. Weed cultivation and control
5. Pest and disease control
6. Fertilization
7. Planting
8. Paving cleaning

3.4 Supervision

There are many green open space lands in Bandung that switch function, whether it is on public green open space and private green open space. Therefore, integrated supervision is required. Public Order Officer performs supervision of public green space. Public green open space is conducted through supervision and control of Building Basic Coefficient. Green open space supervision and control performed by the competent agencies, namely Regional

Planning and Development Agency, Department of Spatial and Copyrighted works, BPLHD, Department of Cemetery and Parks, Department of Agriculture, Binamarga, Public Order Officer and territorial elements.

4 Conclusion

Green open space management policy in urban areas in space utilization and arrangement both public spaces and private spaces, among others through the use of land controlled by the regional government that is allocated for the construction of public green space especially green open space environmental gardens, which are multi-functional as ecological, social and aesthetic functions. In addition, in the framework of sustainable development, green open space park is a development from the point spotting concept which will then be linked through the green roadway corridors, the green line of the river border, green line of SUTET, and so forth evenly in six areas of Bandung.

Private Green space development can be conducted through a policy on land use and control through the determination and the arrangements of KDB (Building Base coefficient) and KLB (Building Floor Coefficient), KDH (Green Basic Coefficient) especially for Industrial area that has high levels of pollution in the form of urban forests. In addition, the contribution of additional green space can be obtained through fasos fasum provision policy in the form of green open space for the burial area, residential areas, trade area, education area and other areas that are privately owned.

In spurring awareness of the importance of green open space, it should always be socialized both regulation and management of green space about the arrangement and maintenance through counseling that is performed regularly and continuously. In addition, it is also necessary to improve partnership patterns in the management of green open space with various stakeholders, especially the private sectors that produce a relatively high pollution. As well as role enhancement and active participation of the community at large both in the control of land use, arrangement and maintenance of green open space in their respective neighborhoods, which can be performed together with the territorial apparatus as a chain extension of the relevant management office. This needs to be conducted in the framework of assessment and incentives and disincentives in the form of sanctions for community development actors.

Green open space management conducted by the City Government involving several departments/agencies concerned corresponding to their duties and functions, to improve the target green open space each departments/agencies concerned should coordinate periodically in synergizing programs of activities related to the development and management of green open space.

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