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Shared-power governance in managing common pool resources case study: collaborative planning to manage thematic parks in Bandung City, Indonesia

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Abstract

Collaborative planning leads to the design of shared-power governance process, where communicative approach is the key to ensure all stakeholders have a voice. This idea is trying to make the implementation of public policy more participative, transparent, and brings valuable impact. This paper learns about how local government implements collaborative planning through managing public goods by involving variety of actors to the process. Thematic Park was chosen as a success case study of concept smart-livable-sustainable city of Bandung. In-depth interview has been done to the local government officials, donors, expertise, hired-conceiver, and local community in order to collect diverse perspective. The result shows that the collaboration scheme needs to be made as a policy system not just as sporadic and pragmatic concept, so the government able to account the transparency of all process. Furthermore, the good process needs longer time and more variety actor's engagement.

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1. Introduction

The notion of collaborative planning has been a widely issue in the last two decades. This idea draw out inclusionary approach to the governance of collective concerns about co-existence in shared spaces, and forces

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pulling ideas and practices more rationalist and corporatist ways (Healey, 1997). It is overly-concerned with consensus building in policy-making and implementation by sharing power authorities of government to any other stakeholders. This process could build mutual dependencies of the actors, which leads to desirable outcomes and valuable impacts to the actors.

In the conventional theory of the commons, participants do not undertake efforts to design their own governance arrangements (Ostrom, 2002). The absence of citizen participation in the policies and planning implementations made the planning process ineffective, because the impacts and implementation of outcomes not reach sustainable effects. For those reasons, some of governments these days have been tried to implement collaborative planning approach into their policies and projects. One of the best case studies is collaborative approach in managing Thematic Park in Bandung City.

Thematic Park was one of the realization programs of elected Bandung City Mayor 2013-2018. It was a new innovation of providing public services by putting in physical attractive design approach to the parks. The emergence of Thematic Park aimed for raising happiness index and making people go outside their home to enjoy the public space, and generally it is successful. It is become the famous project which brings valuable impact to the citizen of Bandung City. The innovation that elected Bandung City Mayor brings to this program led him to two awards, The Adipatya Pratama Award from the field of City's and Citizen Housing's Arrangement and Government Award from Sindo Weekly for category of Environment and Public Space Innovation.

The Thematic Park was constructed and managed by public and private funds. This program involved diverse actors into account, from government officials, donors, expertise, local communities, initiators, and beneficiaries. The actors are engaging in collaborative works which made this program can be implemented. It is based on the statement of elected Bandung City Mayor, "Now is not a period to change era alone, we need together, we need to collaborate. Collaborate is like a key house called civil society" (Kamil, 2014).

The new idea of this public space concept is fascinating the researcher to identify and analyze what are the aspects that makes this process could be success. This paper tries to conceptualize those aspects both in theoretical and practice framework into the collaborative scheme. This scheme hopefully can be used as a guidance recommendation to run the later or other similar projects.

2. Methods

This research has been done by qualitative research method. The secondary data collected by content analysis technique, which the sources came from government official websites and publications, social medias of Bandung City Mayor, news portals, government documents, and annual report of Bandung City Mayor. Furthermore, over observation is also done to the already 14 finished-construction of Bandung City Thematic Parks, where the researcher was admitted honestly to the informant that they were doing research process (Faisal (1990) in Fuad and Nugroho (2013)). The observation aimed to get direct information of research locations and catch the phenomenon of real situation to support the information.

The primary data was collected by in-depth interview to the diverse actors. The actors are local government officials, donors, expertise from multi-discipline majors, hired-conceiver, and local community. The actors are the people who involved in planning, building, and managing the Thematic Parks of Bandung City. Those actors than conceptualize into stakeholder analysis matrix to map out the level of influence and important of each actors.

The information then analyzed and compared among the regulations and theoretical frameworks to get exact point of view. The result then elaborated into collaboration scheme, a recommended scheme to organize the actors and actions into the guidelines.

3. Result and Discussions

3.1. The Thematic Parks Concept

According to Development and Management Concept Study of City Parks as Being Thematic Parks of Bandung City, Thematic Park is the park created with certain theme/concept as a particular characteristic, by brings out certain characters, so that when people see it they can be able to capture the impression of a more specific function of the

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