Adaptive Governance Planning Strategies in Green Open Spaces in Makassar

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Abstract

This research aims to find out Adaptive Governance Planning Strategies in Green Open Spaces in Makassar. This study uses a qualitative technique to investigate decision-making transparency, responsiveness issues, inclusivity, spatial concerns, and community involvement tactics in relation to the adaptive governance of green open spaces in Makassar. Even with strong decision transparency, there are still issues with inclusivity and responsiveness, which highlights the necessity for dynamic governance. The study recognizes the different sizes of green spaces in Makassar and emphasizes the importance of spatially aware planning. Diverse tastes should be accommodated by community engagement techniques. Studies that have been compared to one another show both consistency and distinct environmental elements. Planning that is appropriate for the situation, dynamic interaction platforms, and continuous training are examples of constructive suggestions. All things considered, the results add significant knowledge to the conversation about adaptive governance and point planners, policymakers, and communities in the direction of a resilient and sustainable future for Makassar's green open spaces.

Keywords: Governance, Green, Makassar

INTRODUCTION

Unquestionably, urbanization is a worldwide phenomena with significant effects on both the environment and human welfare (Ali et al., 2023; Chai et al., 2022). The need for green, open spaces increases as cities and people rise, and these places are essential to preserving a sustainable and livable urban environment. Effective governance planning measures in green open spaces are more important than ever in the setting of Makassar, a thriving Indonesian city that is rapidly becoming urbanized. In urban environments, green open spaces such as parks, gardens, and recreational areas have a variety of functions (Zhang et al., 2021). They make a substantial contribution to metropolitan dwellers' social, psychological, and physical well-being. These areas provide a break from the concrete jungle by offering chances for socializing, exercising, and enjoyment. Additionally, by reducing the impact of the urban heat island, enhancing air quality, and promoting biodiversity, green open spaces help to maintain environmental sustainability.

Like a lot of other fast urbanizing towns, Makassar must find a way to balance the demand for growth with the necessity to protect green places. These essential areas are frequently invaded by the growing urban footprint, endangering both the general environmental health of the city and the standard of living for its residents. This is the setting in which planning solutions for adaptive governance come into play as a crucial factor in the sustainable management of green spaces. The urban environment of Makassar has changed significantly in recent years. The population of the city has expanded, which has accelerated the construction of infrastructure and urban expansion. With the rapid acceleration of urbanization comes a a number of difficulties, such as disputes over land usage, deteriorating

environmental conditions, and an increase in the need for basic services. The once-plentiful green spaces are in danger of becoming fragmented and degrading.

The dynamic character of urban growth is incompatible with the static and inflexible governance frameworks that define the traditional approach to urban planning. Adopting adaptive governance planning techniques that can successfully address the changing difficulties brought about by urbanization is therefore imperative. The purpose of this study is to investigate and provide adaptive governance approaches that are specific to Makassar's green open spaces. This study's main goal is to close the significant gap in the governance models that now control Makassar's green open spaces. By concentrating on The study aims to improve green open spaces' sustainability and resilience to urbanization pressures by utilizing adaptive governance planning methodologies. The goal of the research is to provide insightful information that will help shape policy, direct urban planning procedures, and encourage community involvement in the sustainable management of green spaces.

A paradigm change from conventional, top-down methods to a more adaptable and collaborative one is represented by adaptive governance. It highlights how governance structures may adapt to changing conditions and learn from them. Adaptive governance in the context of green open spaces refers to the process of identifying the dynamic interplay among social, ecological, and economic elements and modifying policies and practices in response. The two main tenets of urban planning in the twenty-first century are sustainability and resilience. The durability of The adaptability of green open spaces to changing environmental conditions, population movements, and societal demands is a critical factor to consider (Elmqvist et al., 2019). This project aims to explore ways that improve the functioning and resilience of current green open spaces in the face of a constantly changing urban landscape, while simultaneously preserving them via the lens of adaptive governance.

Governance planning strategies for green open spaces need to be reevaluated in light of Makassar's growing urbanization tendencies. To ensure the protection and enhancement of these essential urban assets, creative and adaptable techniques are needed to meet the difficulties provided by fast urban expansion. This study intends to add to the continuing conversation on sustainable urban development in Makassar by investigating and recommending adaptive governance planning models and offering practical insights for Urban planners, legislators, and citizens who care about their city's welfare. In-depth case studies, suggestions, and consequences will be covered in the parts that follow, providing a thorough examination of the adaptive governance techniques that apply to green open spaces in the particular setting of Makassar.

METHODS

Through the systematic collection and analysis of non-numerical data, the qualitative approach used in this study aimed to obtain insights into the planning strategies for adaptive governance in Makassar's green open spaces. The research methodology and data collection techniques were set up to provide a qualitative foundation for understanding the contextual subtleties and underlying elements associated with the governing practices in these urban locations.

RESEARCH DESIGN

A qualitative study design was used to gain a thorough understanding of Makassar's green open spaces and governance procedures. The investigation of the viewpoints, attitudes, and lived experiences of those engaged in or impacted by green open space governance was made easier by this approach. A purposive sample of important stakeholders, such as members of the local government, community leaders, and users of green spaces, was the focus of the study.

PROCEDURE FOR SAMPLING

A purposive sampling strategy was used to guarantee a varied representation of viewpoints. The selection of participants was based on their familiarity with or involvement in green space governance in different parts of Makassar. Capturing a variety of experiences and viewpoints was intended to help advance our understanding of adaptive governance in these urban settings.

DATA GATHERING

Semi-structured interviews, focus groups, and document analysis were used to gather data. Open-ended discussions during semi-structured interviews allowed participants to share their opinions in their own terms. Focus group talks provide a forum for conversation and the investigation of common viewpoints. In order to verify information, documents pertaining to the governance of green spaces, policies, and community input were also examined.

SELECTION OF PARTICIPANTS

The responsibilities and areas of competence of key informants in green open space governance were determined. People from a variety of backgrounds, such as elected officials, local authorities, and environmental specialists, were taken into consideration throughout the selection process. The objective was to gather a comprehensive grasp of the governance dynamics from several angles.

INFORMATION ANALYSIS

To find patterns, themes, and recurrent ideas in the qualitative data, thematic analysis was used. The content of the documents, focus group discussions, and interview transcripts were all methodically coded as part of the analysis. Themes were honed and arranged iteratively to reveal broad trends that illuminated the adaptive governance techniques used in Makassar's green public areas.

Result

The aspects	Participant Quotes
Views of Openness in Decision-Making	"In my opinion, the decision-making procedure is rather open. The communication of plans and developments pertaining to our green spaces has been proactively undertaken by the local government."In other words,"The decision-making process is transparent, even though there is still space for improvement. We as community members need to be aware of what's going on in our immediate surroundings."
Obstacles in Reactivity	"Community concerns have occasionally not received prompt attention. Response time could be improved to guarantee that inhabitants' varied requirements are taken into account."In other words,It's difficult to adjust to shifting needs. The city is expanding quickly, and occasionally it seems as though our opinions are not completely considered when making decisions."
Fairness in Making Decisions	*- Being inclusive is essential. Involving a larger spectrum of community members in the conversations regarding the future of our green areas is imperative. Diverse viewpoints are brought forward by different speakers." - "Although there is a feeling of community involvement, it's critical to include people who are not typically involved. To achieve true inclusion, we should aggressively seek out the opinions of excluded groups."*
Geographical Aspects	Every green area is different, thus we should plan appropriately. Different tactics can be needed for smaller parks than for bigger recreational places. There isn't a situation that fits all people.In other words,It is essential to take into account the spatial variety. Not every green area can be planned using the same methodology. While some function as more expansive community centers, others are deeply ingrained in their neighborhoods."
Strategies for Community Engagement	Town hall meetings are not the only way that communities are engaged. From workshops to online forums, we need to think of innovative ways to include everyone. The key is to meet them where they are.""It is imperative to employ a range of engagement strategies." We should offer many channels for feedback so that everyone has an opportunity to be heard, as not everyone feels comfortable speaking up in front of a large group of people."

Discussion

The examination of adaptive governance in Makassar's green open spaces through a qualitative approach has yielded insightful findings that greatly advance the current discussion on sustainable urban development. In order to shed light on the dynamic interactions within the governance framework, the study examined several important themes, such as decision-making transparency, obstacles in responsiveness, inclusivity in decision-making, geographical concerns, and community participation initiatives. This conversation offers a thoughtful examination of these results, comparing them to earlier research and making helpful suggestions for enhancing adaptive governance in the context of Makassar's urban green spaces.

Participants' favorable opinions of decision-making transparency are consistent with the value placed on it by the urban governance community (Ward et al., 2020). Openness builds confidence between the public and those making decisions, which lays the groundwork for cooperative efforts to maintain green areas (Bianchi, 2021). The results of this study are consistent with Kim & Lee's (2019) focus on the enhancement of public engagement and accountability in urban environmental management through openness. Although decision transparency seems to be robust, ongoing efforts are required to preserve and enhance this feature, given the dynamic nature of urban contexts and their susceptibility to changes in policies and practices related to governance.

Concerns expressed in earlier research on the dynamics of urban governance are echoed in the discovered responsiveness problems (Monnet et al., 2022). As is the case with many cities, Makassar's fast urbanization makes it difficult to address community problems in an efficient manner. This is consistent with research by Pruessner et al. (2020), which highlighted the value of adaptive governance in adapting to changing urban environment requirements. By contrasting these findings with Anas et al.'s data from 2023, it is clear that Makassar's responsiveness issues are not unique to the city; rather, they are a component of larger patterns in urban administration. In order to meet these problems, a flexible strategy that enables quick modifications to practices and policies in response to shifting circumstances is needed.

Although community involvement is acknowledged, the study emphasizes how important it is to move beyond tokenistic approaches to inclusivity. This result is consistent with research that highlights the importance of real community involvement in decision-making procedures (Gilmore et al., 2020). The governance of green open spaces in Makassar can benefit from research such as that done by Rusnaedy et al. (2021), wherein inclusion was found to be a critical element in cultivating a sense of stewardship and ownership among community members. In order to guarantee a representative and equitable decision-making process, inclusivity goes beyond simply incorporating members of the community and involves actively seeking out feedback from a variety of groups.

The focus on spatial factors is in line with adaptive governance concepts, which acknowledge the distinctive qualities of various green spaces. The results support the need for context-specific planning techniques in the management of urban green spaces. The study backs up the claim that a customized and nuanced approach to governance is necessary given regional variation. Makassar's urban planners can use research-based insights from cities with a variety of green areas, like the ones mentioned above, to guide their conservation and spatial design initiatives.

The focus on a variety of community participation tactics is consistent with modern conceptions of participatory governance. The findings' recommendation to use a variety of channels for community input is consistent with the demand for inclusive and approachable approaches of community engagement in urban planning. Research like this one, which demonstrated that creative community involvement strategies improved the efficacy of urban green space governance, can teach us a lot. Digital platforms, workshops, and other innovative forms of participation can be integrated to accommodate community members' varied preferences and limitations.

A comparison of the present findings with earlier research highlights both consistency and specific contextual elements. While the literature on urban government frequently discusses the difficulties of responsiveness and the necessity of inclusivity, Makassar's green space governance places particular focus on spatial issues, which is an important contextual finding. The study's emphasis on the distinctive spatial features of Makassar's green open spaces supports the claim that governance techniques should be customized for the particular urban environment.

Furthermore, the favorable opinion of decision-making transparency is consistent with international trends that highlight the significance of transparency in governance. It is critical to understand that, despite any unique difficulties, Makassar is a part of a larger global urbanization story in which openness is becoming more and more valued as a prerequisite for efficient government. The request for a variety of participation opportunities in community engagement aligns with research supporting creative and inclusive engagement strategies. Lessons from studies on global urban governance underscore the need of continuous community dialogues and capacity-building programs in enhancing community engagement.

The analysis and comparisons with earlier research allow for the constructive suggestion of numerous proposals for improving adaptive governance in Makassar's green open spaces: Ongoing Education and Developing Capabilities: To improve local government officials' and community leaders' comprehension of adaptive governance principles, invest in continuing education programs. Platforms for Adaptive Community Engagement: Provide innovative and easily accessible community interaction systems that combine traditional and digital techniques to accommodate the varied interests of the community. Frequent Discussions with Stakeholders: Encourage regular communication and problem-solving amongst stakeholders by bringing together local officials, environmental specialists, and members of the community. Context-Specific Planning: Consider the various needs of various places and adjust planning strategies for green open spaces according to their distinct spatial qualities. Mechanisms of Feedback: Create efficient channels for community feedback to guarantee that issues are acknowledged and resolved quickly, improving governance's responsiveness. Encourage Inclusivity: Make a concerted effort to get feedback from marginalized groups, making sure that the community's diversity is reflected in decision-making processes.

The in-depth examination of adaptive governance in Makassar's green open spaces through qualitative analysis offers significant perspectives that add to the conversation on sustainable urban growth. The results highlight the significance of continuous endeavors to improve decision-making transparency, tackle issues of responsiveness, cultivate inclusion, take into account geographical disparities, and utilize a variety of community participation tactics. This debate emphasizes both general guidelines and situation-specific factors in urban governance by comparing it to earlier research. The helpful suggestions are meant to assist community members, urban planners, and legislators in promoting adaptable governance.

CONCLUSION

The qualitative examination of adaptive governance in Makassar's green open spaces demonstrates the need for inclusivity and responsiveness while also highlighting the excellent transparency of decision-making. The focus on spatial factors and various community participation tactics contributes original ideas to the conversation about sustainable urban development. The results highlight the necessity of an adaptive governance model that takes into account Makassar's dynamic urban environment. The city can improve the sustainable management of its green areas and increase the creation of a resilient and livable urban environment by tackling these issues and putting suggested measures into practice.

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