The Effect of Urban planning consensus building process through collaborative planning on the promoting social capital -Focused on the Case of Si Hwa New Town Development, Korea

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This study intends to find out a theoretical base for a planning process in collaborative planning theory. The effects of collaborative planning process on the promoting social capital in the case of si-hwa new town were investigated.

Analysis shows that collaborative planning rules such as sufficient learning, equal information sharing, adequate principles and procedures and equal decision rights contribute to enhancing social capital among stakeholders.

In fact, 'equal decision rights' and 'representation of participants' are important factors to recover the trust and cooperation among stakeholders. Also, the number of participation promotes mutual understanding among participants and studying curriculum prepared by an expert affects the formation of intellectual capital. It provides invaluable information on ways to improve social capital through collaborative planning.

Typology Building of Local Governance Modes through Place Identity

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With respect to the specific context of the historical and political transition in Taiwan, the mode of local governance is gradually changed from ‘for the people’ to ‘by the people’. This trend forces the role of place identity to become relatively important. Many scholars discourse that the term place identity could be inevitably illustrated with both social and spatial perspectives. Reviewing the debate between structuralist and pluralist from early 1960s to 90s, this paper claims that both the social perspective of which derived from the urban political power, and the spatial perspective of which derived from the globalization phenomena can be characterized to strengthen the formation of place identity. Therefore, this paper highlights that the social perspective can characterize the local political power as a public involvement spectrum. And the spatial perspective of place identity can characterize the globalization debate as a compatibility spectrum. Four types are classified according to these two independent spectrums and refer to different intensions of place identity. These four types are respectively implicated to the network, caretaker, hierarchy, and pro-growth modes of local governance. Consequently, the baseline scenario analysis concerning examples of tourism development of rural communities has been illustrated. This paper strengthens the formation of place identity which is potentially useful to the policy improvement for the new trend of local governance in Taiwan.

Development of Environmental Information System for Citizen Participation Based on a Ubiquitous Monitoring System

Yukiko KATAGIRI, Masaki ITO, Hideaki TOKUDA & Mikiko ISHIKAWA/ CPIJ

This paper proposes a new environmental information system which supports for citizens to observe their neighbor environment together. For the purpose, we developed a monitoring system for heat environment of urban area based on ubiquitous computing technology, and performed a field experiment using the system. Citizens have an important role in recent urban and landscape planning. However, environmental information is offered by local governments and organizations, and designed mainly for experts. We expected that an environmental monitoring system based on the
ubiquitous computing technology could change the way to acquire and share environmental information. We showed the requirement to the environmental monitoring system for ecological urban planning, and developed the Airy notes system. In the Airy Note system, simple installation of sensors was accomplished. The system also contains support tools for citizen to analyze and share their neighbor environment in real time. We conducted field experiments of the Airy Notes System in Shinjuku Gyoen National Garden, the university campus, and Marunouchi district. These experiments demonstrated functions of the system, and showed the easiness to install the system. As the result, we found the functions of the Airy Notes system were effective to promote citizen participation, in spite of the difficulty in sharing monitoring data which was caused by the difference of conditions of sensors.

Residents-Participation Effect on Establishment of Wonheung-ee Eco-Park in Cheongju

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With the revelation of the fact that a group egg-laying area for the toads was located on the designated area for the projected housing development, which was located on the Wonheung-ee dike area of the third Sannam Zone in Cheongju, great efforts have been made by social communities in Cheongju to preserve this area since 2003.

As one way of preserving the Wonheung-ee dike area of the toad habitat, Korea Land Corporation set up a plan for an eco-park, but "the 2003 Eco-Park Plan" drafted by Korea Land Corporation failed to be equipped with the habitat environment not only for the toads but also for the varieties of organisms surviving at the dike areas. Consequently, the efforts of civil social communities for last three years gave birth to the residents-participated "the 2006 Wonheung-ee Eco-Park Plan in Cheongju"

This study sampled the core elements of eco-park and provided the comparison index for the 2003 plan and the 2006 plan, also gave weight on each core elements as well as selected evaluation items by using AHP methodology. By comparative analysis on the core elements toward "2003 Eco-Park Plan by Korea Land Corporation" and " 2006 Residents- Participant Eco-Park Plan", this study drew effects of residents participant on the 2006 plan

Promoting Community Development through Management of Space for Volunteer Activities - The Analysis on “Kashi-Shitsu” at Community Care Plaza in Yokohama City -

Izumi SHIKUTANI, Daiichiro ISHII & Moriyuki OE/ CPIJ

Promoting community welfare, such as support of the elderly and disabled, and child support, is emerging as an increasingly important issue in Japan. To address the issue, local governments have become interested in promoting civil activities in local community. One of the critical supports towards groups taking action to promote community welfare is development of space for their activities.

From these points, we examined the case of Community Care Plaza in Yokohama City, which is a community facility with pioneering approaches in terms of promoting community development through Kashi-Shitsu (room to let) system and Community Coordinator who is responsible for it. The purpose of this study is to clarify the actual condition of using Kashi-Shitsu at Community Care Plaza, and to grasp the implication of effect and meaning of room to let for volunteer and community activities with coordination by a person in charge based on questionnaire and hearing surveys.

Actually almost Coordinators let applicants use the Community Space for wide-ranging activities thought as potentials to promote community development in year to come. Consequently various activities including hobby-oriented ones are held by residents, ranging from community associations to voluntary groups.

35 Coordinators of the total 87 answered that presence of Community Space had much effect on activities or groups themselves. There are many cases that hobby-oriented activities were developed into community development
oriented ones through Coordinator’s strategic management. Thus Community Space that Coordinator is responsible for the ways of using has a function receiving various activities of residents and promoting them to community development oriented activities.

**The case of Cheongju city on citizen participation in urban planning**

Jin-Hee Jo, Dong-Ho Kim, Chang-Ho Sin, Jeong-Ju Kwon & Hee-Yoen Hwang/ KPA

Regarding the system of urban planning, residents did not have authority for making independent decisions until now.

Making it to a mature authority means having, and needing active participation within the residents. And this research on urban planning by participation of local residents, begins with the presumption of fact that such work of residents is needed to keep the city ongoing, having it improve in both the quality of life and its' welfare at the same time.

This research has made a theoretical point in local resident participating type city basic planning, through the study in local residents participation and basic planning in chapter 2. In chapter 3, the amount of study done on resident participation in establishing of urban planning will be looked into by examining preceding researches. In chapter 4, we have come to an implication through examining examples of participation of local residents in establishing Comprehensive Plan of Cheongju City, which is acclaimed to be a good example in resident participating type urban planning.

Through the conclusion in chapter 5, active residential participation in establishing basic urban planning is suggested, as well as preparation for subjective and reasonable criteria through incessant residential discussion and decision making.

**Issues and Impacts of Training Offered by Micro-credit Programs: A Case Study of Three Micro-Credit Programs of Bangladesh**

Gulsan Ara Parvin, Takashi ONISHI & Tetsuo KIDOKORO/ CPIJ

In the broader qualitative view poverty is not only having inadequate income but also the inability to sustain a specific level of well-being. This view embraces the capacity building approach of poverty alleviation and advocates providing the means to achieve one’s capability (Sharif, 2001). Further, it recognizes the necessity of ensuring the quality of human resources to achieve sustainable economic performance (Hossain, 2001). Therefore, the micro-credit programs aiming for poverty alleviation are incorporating approaches of human resource development and capacity building by offering various training programs for the poor. But the training components of microcredit programs often fail not only to satisfy the beneficiaries but also to induce expected outcomes.

Through empirical study of three micro-credit programs of Bangladesh this study attempts to examine the types of trainings offered by micro-credit programs for the poor. It critically highlights different issues such as sectors of trainings, duration of training and location of training places. More importantly, it assesses the impacts of trainings on the socio-economic life of the poor women (beneficiaries of micro-credit programs). Here, it has been noticed that micro-credit programs most often offer ‘social preparation training’ and occasionally offer awareness building training. But offering training for the skill development of the poor is rare. It is found that in spite of having interests and potentials, many women could not participate in training due to their household duties and the long distance of training places. In addition with the numerous shortcomings, due to the absence of follow up training, monitoring and supervision many of the trained women failed to acquire full and effective benefits from the trained knowledge.

This study aims to investigate the pros and cons of training offered by micro-credit programs in order to ensure effective training for the poor and thus to enhance their capacity building and finally effective poverty alleviation.
Possibilities and Its Tasks of Machi-Zukuri Based on Diverse Machi-Zukuri Arena: A Case Study of the Cultural Path Area in Nagoya City, Japan

Teruhiko YOSHIMURA/ CPIJ

In next-generation-machi-zukuri geared towards fostering a new public sphere, it is important to develop a social system that allows residents/communities to make their own decisions and put them into practice. This can be characterized as a shift from the “government” concept, which centers on the government, to the “governance” concept, which can be defined as the multilayered collaboration and networking of various development actors. The key to realize this rests with the area management perspective that revolves around the utilization of local resources and social capital. In pursuing machi-zukuri activities from this perspective, Machi-Zukuri Arena, oriented towards the participation and collaboration of a diverse array of actors, including residents/communities, governments, non-profit organizations (NPOs)/non-governmental organizations (NGOs), experts, will play an important role.

The purpose of this paper is to examine the present state and future tasks of machi-zukuri based on the participation and collaboration of various actors and formation of Machi-Zukuri Arena, through the case study conducted on the Cultural Path area in Nagoya City.

The conclusions would include that Machi-Zukuri Arena has been founded through existence of diverse actors and their networking. Various Machi-Zukuri activities are underway. Collaborative efforts play an important role in site-by-site management, e.g., the utilization of historic buildings and management/operation of facilities. The social capital in the area is being strengthened. In this sense, Machi-Zukuri Arena can be identified as an embryonic stage of citizen-led area management and an embodiment of the trend towards the establishment of a new public sphere. The area is actually losing its value associated with historic buildings and landscapes. And there are many tasks to be done to put spatial and area management in place. However, Machi-Zukuri Arena plays a significant role in promoting Machi-Zukuri based on the participation and collaboration of diverse actors.

Research on the Effective Use of Film Festivals by Local Governments in Japan for Community Development

Ann Tomoko YAMAMOTO/ CPIJ

Local governments in Japan increasingly use film as a tool for community development, as seen in the growth of film festivals, mini theaters, and film commissions that receive local government support. This research focuses on film festivals that receive local government support, and examines the tactics that local government can use to maximize community development.

There are currently around 50 cases of local government in Japan that use film festivals toward community development. Film festivals primarily exist to connect filmmakers with audiences, and community development can be viewed as “positive externalities” captured by local community. These positive externalities are realized through the following mechanisms: 1) original film programs (through competitions or invitational programs), 2) filmmaker services (inviting filmmakers to the festival, distribution of films, markets for film sales), 3) information dissemination (catalogs, websites, other publications), 4) educational activities (question-and-answer sessions with filmmakers, symposia, workshops, etc.) and 5) social events. The potential community development impact consists of 1) increasing economic development (tourism, development of film-related industries), 2) enhancing local identity (sense of unity, local pride), 3) and building social cohesion.

Local governments lack cultural expertise and must rely on cultural producers to achieve the above community development goals. However, local governments and cultural producers have different goals, and these results in conflicts over specific objectives, use of resources, and criteria for success. Thus, local governments are faced with the problem of motivating cultural producers to achieve public policy goals.
How can local governments structure their relationship with cultural producers to maximize performance? This research proposes analyzing the relationship between local government and film festival producers as a "principle-agent" problem, and aims to use rational choice political theory to contribute to understanding community development.