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Chapter 1 : Â» Books Published by Faculty

Policy Implications and Conclusion Amrita Daniere and Mike Douglass About the Editors Amrita Daniere is Professor and Chair of the Department of Geography at the University of Toronto at Mississauga and graduate chair of the Department of Geography and Planning at the University of Toronto.

What is Civic Space? Civic Spaces in Phnom Penh 4. Wats or Buddhist Temples 4. Freedom Park Insurgent Space 4. Provide the local councils with decision making power and access to resources 6. Safeguard the civic space from being acquired 6. Clear provision on the use of insurgent space VII. Lessons from the Other Asian Countries 7. Machizukuri, when grass root movements matter, the case of Yanaka, Japan 7. Decentralization, lessons from Muang Klang, Thailand 7. Diversification and engagement, the case of Kampung Ratmakan 7. Lessons from Solo, safeguarding the civic spaces 7. Barriers to Implementation IX. Public and civic spaces have been privatized for neo-liberal purposes which has led to reduction in the availability of civic space within the city. For this reason, the paper aims to look into the issues and how to deal with arising challenges. Next, the paper will apply the concept of civic space to the case of Phnom Penh City. Then, it will review civic spaces within the city, and address challenges that such spaces are currently facing. Following this, the paper will look at the negative trends that Phnom Penh city and the other cities in the region are facing. Taking into account of the challenges, the paper will suggest solutions or policy options to deal with the problems which have been affecting civic spaces in Phnom Penh. Then, the suggested policies will be supported by successful cases from the cities which have implemented similar policies. In addition, it has been projected that the proportion will witness a sharp increase by 12 percent by the year of Thus, we are living in the first urban century where the majority of people around the globe settle in the urban areas. Then, the paper will draw major examples from Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, to address the issues and trends surrounding civic space within the region. The paper will suggest policy options and solutions to the problems that Phnom Penh is currently facing, and finally provide examples of successful cases where the suggested policies have been implemented. Civic space refers to the space in which people from different origins and walks of life can come together without overt control by the government or by commercial or other private interest or de facto dominance by one group over the other, Douglass, Yet, civic space coexists with the three powers. As mentioned by Goffman, civic space is the open space where everyone is entitled to the rights to access and the rights to initiate various civic activities. Furthermore, civic space will allow citizens to gain an understanding of self- respect, group identity, public skills and value of cooperation. The three components include personal well-being, environmental well-being, and lifeworlds. Personal well-being refers to the investment in livelihood, health, education and safety. The five components of environmental well-being include air, land, water, solid waste and slums while public and civic space falls into the third sphere of livability along with active community and civil society, participatory governance, cultural practices and amenities. There are four main reasons why civic space is important in making cities livable. First and foremost, civic space is the centrality of civil society. Civil society consists of voluntary associations which are considered to be the third sector in the democratic society. Civil society coexists with the government and the markets. For this reason, civil society serves as the bridge to link the citizens with the government. The fulfillment of the potentials of civil society through the availability of the civic space will also encourage participatory governance within the country. Civic space is not only the place for participatory governance of the civil society, yet it is also a place where people can get fresh air as well as exercise within the compound. Public parks or greenery areas allow people to interact with their families and friends during their leisure time. Thus, it maintains both physical and psychological balances which contributes to health and well-being of the citizens. As mentioned above, civic space is the place where people from different ethnic groups, genders, and backgrounds come together and interact. In other words, civic space provides people with rare opportunities to meet with other people from different backgrounds, norms, behaviors and cultures. The interaction and experience of encountering

differences among people will enhance them with an understanding of cooperation. For instance, people can cooperatively initiate public events which leads to the sense of social solidarity. Apart from being a space where people converse, interact and gain understanding of various issues, convivial civic spaces are homes to small businesses. On these spaces, vendors sell refreshments as well as the other types of products. Traditional establishments with traditions like coffee shops and pubs are places where people can stay for long hours conversing with strangers as well as those whom they have already known. Creating Effective Public Places. Earthscan, , Currently, Cambodia has an estimate of around 70 hectares of green spaces. Unlike Botanical garden in Singapore, most of the hectare spaces are situated along the streets where only a few trees have been planted. However, the spaces are usually utilized for interactions, sporting activities during the morning and the evening. One of the most renowned spaces can be found along the riverside of Phnom Penh. On the opposite site of the park, you can find a number of small restaurants and shops which are very popular among both the foreign tourists and the local people. Even so, green spaces are only found in the west side of the city. Olympic Stadium Another worth mentioning area is the Olympic Stadium. This iconic stadium was constructed in , by the well-known Cambodian architect, Vann Molyvann. During its prime, the stadium was the largest in Southeast Asia. Sahmakum Teang Tnaut, Similar to the public and green spaces, the Olympic stadium provides the people with convivial encounters. People from different walks of life come to the stadium for collective outdoor dancing, conversing and sporting. Inside the stadium itself, you can find street vendors selling drinks and junk foods. The space has also been used by the civil society as well as the political parties for gathering and hosting various events due to the approval from the authority. Unfortunately, the stadium is being threatened by the privatization of its surrounding area. The construction is situated right in the southeast of the stadium. Furthermore, the million- dollar condo is expected to be finish by the end of Buddhist temples in Phnom Penh have been used by people from different age groups for both gathering, religious ceremonies as well as celebrations of the young people during the Khmer New Year. According to Douglass, the spatial and cognitive centrality of wats or Buddhist temples can lead to the alignment of community function which are integral to civic life. Sport, Culture and Society: Routledge, , Mega-Urban Regions in Pacific Asia: Urban Dynamics in a Global Era. NUS Press, , Freedom Park Insurgent Space Insurgent space is the place where political insurgence occurs. It is also the area where the civil society rises up against the state or the non-democratic form of government. Countries like China and Vietnam restrict the use of this kind of venue by punishing those who use such area for political messages. The freedom park has hosted a number of protests notably those led by anti-eviction activists and the opposition party. The park has been temporarily closed by the government due to the bloody violence occurred during the protest staged by the opposition in July last year. Public Markets Traditional public or open market is type of civic space which falls under the category of the private civic space. Cambodia has carried the similar tradition of public open markets for centuries already. The evidence can be traced back to the account written by the Chinese convoy to Angkor, Zhou Dagan between and A. The Spatial Enrichment of Civil Society. Unlike the supermarket, both the buyers and the sellers stories on issues relating to family, neighbors and communities. This kind of interaction cannot be found in the modern shopping malls where the buyers and the sellers rarely converse with one another. Sidewalks As noted by Douglass, public sidewalks provide people with civic space in which people can mingle as they walk to work, shop or just go for a stroll. As provided by Nicholas Blomley, sidewalk is a space where people can see the others and being seen by the others. In addition, it is a space for hearing as well as conversing. Moreover, though sidewalk is a space for walking, as provided by Ingold and Vergunst, the act of walking is more than just an act of transportation, the act of walking shall be charged with productive of social, cultural and political meaning. Sidewalks are being used by businesses and households as their parking lots and for other business 26 Chandler, David P. A History of Cambodia. Westview Press, , Sidewalks and the Regulation of Public Flow. Cambodia and the Current Trends in East and Southeast Asia Likewise, Cambodia and some other Southeast Asia nations are undergoing similar trends in terms of the provision of civic spaces. We can see that civic and public spaces in Cambodia and its Southeast Asian

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neighbors are under-supplied. Similar to the case of Hanoi, there has been rampant increase in privatization of urban spaces. Thus, the privatization has led to the decrease in spaces which are essential for exchanges within civil society. Both Cambodia and its neighbors are following similar trends where traditional urban centers and civic spaces are being surrounded by privately owned construction. These mega projects come with their neo-liberal trait as the privatized urban spaces. While civic space is meant to be inclusive, spaces in these mega projects are only inclusive to those who can afford them.

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Chapter 2 : Routledge Contemporary Asia Series - Routledge

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Chapter 6 : Å» Andre Sorensen

This book explores how and why civic spaces are used by different communities in Asia and what role urban governance and public participation play in the.

Chapter 7 : ViÃt-Nam Laos Cambodge - Principales publications en anglais (liste)

Amrita Daniere This paper deals with urban and regional planning and the effect of industrial growth on the distribution of income and poverty levels in developing countries.

Chapter 8 : The Politics of Civic Space in Asia: Building Urban Communities, 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

The Politics of Civic Space in Asia by Mike Douglass, , available at Book Depository with free delivery worldwide.

Chapter 9 : Volume I by Princeton Journal of East Asian Studies - Issuu

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