Mitigation: Lessons Learnt from Botanical Gardens in Indonesia

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Abstract. Construction of Botanical Garden (BG) in Indonesia is taking place rapidly. Construction of BG is listed in the second National Medium-Term Development Plan 2010-2014 which is stipulated through the Presidential Regulation No. 5 of 2010, as one of the 9th National Priority activities concerning Environment and Disaster Management. These provisions have positioned BG in an effort to rescue, study and use Indonesian plants as increasingly strategic. The target of Indonesian BG in 2020 is to be able to collect 75% of Indonesian plants. Botanical Garden not only have important roles in the fields of conservation, research, environmental education and tourism, but also made significant contributions to environmental services. The construction of BGs in various regions in Indonesia has an important role in assisting to realise the government’s commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 26%, conserving and utilising local potential flora, providing natural laboratories for research, education and tourism purposes, and supporting the implementation of green open space programmes. Based on the Presidential Regulation No. 93 of 2011 concerning BG, BG was stated as ex-situ plant conservation areas that played roles in reducing the rate of degradation of plant diversity, so that it was crucial to develop BG. Botanical garden must be built in a planned, coordinated manner and meet the standards of building of a BG. Management of BG involved the maintenance and utilisation of BG, plant collections and supporting infrastructures.[1] Botanical garden served to help reforest the city with various types of species as the lungs of cities that produced oxygen, prevented erosion, and drought, as well as educative recreational sites. Disaster mitigation associated with BG denotes that the construction of BG in various parts of Indonesia is an effort to reduce the risk of disasters such as floods, droughts, air pollution, and loss of diversity of germplasm, and public awareness in the face of disaster threats. Stakeholders involved in the construction of BG are Indonesia Institute of Sciences/LIPI, local government, schools, universities, and non-governmental organisations. Public awareness in facing the threat of disasters through BG could be done through developing and implementing an environmental education of BG.

1. Introduction

Botanical Garden (BG) as one of the supporting components in the urban and regional green open space system, must be plan and design in accordance with the city’s master plan. This is intended to enable the highlight of the characteristics of each region. The role of BGs, especially in big cities is very important in line with the increased development in various fields. These roles include the process of community education and environmental rewards for the benefit of the human lives.

Based on the Republic of Indonesia’s Presidential Regulation No. 93 of 2011 concerning BG, it stated that BG as an ex-situ conservation area plays a role in reducing the rate of degradation of plant diversity, so there needs to be an increase development of BG. Botanical Garden as a part of the
Indonesia's 21 agenda related to biodiversity conservation, must be built in a planned, coordinated manner and meet the standards of developing BG. Botanical gardens have a collection of plants documented and organised based on taxonomic classification, bioregion, thematic patterns or a combination of these patterns for the purposes of conservation, research, education, tourism and environmental services.

The construction of BG in various regions in Indonesia has important roles in: (a) helping to realise the government's commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 26%[2], (b) achieving the targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and derivatives, (c) conserving and utilising potential local flora (3); (d) assisting seed supply programmes for national rehabilitation programmes[4]; (e) providing natural laboratories for research, education and tourism purposes[5]; and (f) supporting the implementation of Green Open Space programmes.[6]

Besides being a conservation centre for plants, the existence of BG has a role in conserving resources that benefit the community. Lastly, BG also plays a major role in balancing ecosystems. Thus, the management of BG includes the maintenance and utilization of BG, plant collections and supporting infrastructure. Botanical Garden is a means to reforest the city with the various types of trees planted as the lungs of cities that produces oxygen, prevents erosion, and drought, as well as educative recreational places. Disaster mitigation associated with BG means that the construction of BG in various parts of Indonesia is an effort to reduce the risks of disasters such as floods, droughts, air pollution and loss of germplasm diversity through environmental education carried out by BG.[7]

The master plan of BG, is the authority of the central government determined by an institution. The institution in question is a non-ministerial government agency that handles matters in the field of scientific research, namely LIPI (Indonesian Institute of Sciences). Construction of supporting plantations for infrastructure is carried out with the principle of efficiency and effectiveness. In addition, it also considers social, cultural, local wisdom, security, order, comfort, aesthetics, regional carrying capacity, and environmental impacts. Supporting infrastructure of BG would include infrastructure of water resources, roads, buildings, drainage, clean water, and waste water. The construction of these supporting infrastructures is carried out by the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, in accordance with Article 12 in the Presidential Regulation No. 93 of 2011 concerning BG.

Stakeholders involved in the construction of BG include the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), local government, schools, universities, and non-governmental organisations. Public awareness in facing the threat of disasters through BG can be conducted by developing and implementing an education programme.

Environmental education is education that leads to the improvement of people's attitudes and behaviour from ignorance of environmental problems to being aware and concerned about environmental problems.[8] Environmental education must exist or be well-organised and well-programmed on various occasions and various institutions and institutions. One medium that has the greatest potential to provide environmental education for the community is BG.

Many environmental-themed activities are carried out in the BG. Botanical gardens’ stakeholders, both directly-related agencies and agencies that utilise BG as a place for their activities with environmental themes. Botanical gardens have the role in disaster mitigation-related efforts to reduce the risks of disasters that occurred. It is important to make and implement environmental education for stakeholders of the BG.

2. Methodology
This research is qualitative in nature. Data collection tools comprised of interview material drafts for several informants such as stakeholders involved in the construction of botanical gardens including the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, local government, universities, and industry, manager and visitors to BG and community leaders around the BG.

2.1. Location and Focus of Research
The research location is the Bogor Botanical Garden (BBG). The focus of this research is disaster mitigation efforts by stakeholders of the BG.
2.2. **Research Time**  
This research was conducted in February-November 2018.

2.3. **Data Collection Techniques**  
Data collection were carried out through literature study and document analysis of notes or documentation of BG in the form of annual reports on botanical garden, data obtained from botanical garden bulletins, etc. and in-depth interviews. In-depth interviews were conducted by preparing interview guides, determining informants who could provide information correctly and completely, and conducting interviews.

2.4. **Data Analysis**  
Data analysis through several stages namely organising data, coding and analysis, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

3. **Results and Discussion**  
The education process that occurred in Bogor Botanical Garden (BBG) must be seen through two perspectives, the indirect education through visitor interaction with the physical condition of the BBG, and the direct education carried out through exposure of knowledge. Unlike physical or social aspects, the symbolic environment does not have a concrete form in the real world; it is only present in the public mind which is expressed through feeling or language. The existence of BBG was seen as a green open space that provided a feeling of comfort, freshness and peace as a symbolic interaction. The feelings and forms of knowledge that were acquired were receive as an "inspiration" from nature, about the importance of protecting the environment and the preservation of nature. On the other hand, knowledge created from this form of interaction, for example through education, also plays a role in encouraging the sustainability of the environment itself.

"... The Botanical Gardens is also a place for learning communities, especially learning about the importance of plants for humans." (Yayah. 31 October 2018, personal communication).

As a learning tool outside the classroom (in formal education), BBG can provide knowledge to students so as to support the understanding of a particular subject, provides education services for the community, provides data or information needs for students to complete certain subject assignments and final assignments. BBG can also accept students who carry out street vendors (Field Work Practices), provides knowledge to students so as to support understanding of a particular subject, increase people's love to maintain a clean and beautiful environment, encourages people to respect the environment for a better life, and as a training forum for managers of BG in Indonesia.[9]  
As a source of learning, BBG has a learning media called interpretive media. Interpretive media is a material or tool for communicating with visitors in the context of conducting interpretations, including: guides and facilitators, guidebooks around BG, information boards, plant labels, signposts, etc. Trees that have lived for hundreds of years in BBG cannot tell stories directly to visitors. The trees need a medium that can tell about their existence and privileges. Interpretive media is an effective way to tell the public about the importance of conservation, knowledge, and awareness of the benefits of plants for life.

The Head of the Cooperation and Information Centre of Plant Conservation Sub-Section for the LIPI-Botanical Garden, in February 2018, said that the Waste Care Festival held in February 2018 was to campaign for the "Indonesia Waste-Free 2020" programme from around Bogor, inviting people to care about environmental cleanliness, optimising the role of Education Facilitators Environment and librarians in educating the public through storytelling and message dissemination through books, sharing knowledge and skills in managing waste was a blessing. Some other activities organised by the BBG manager were related to environmental education activities.
| Name of activity                                                                 | Forms of activity                                                                 | Activity time              | The place                  | Participants                        | Data source                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Invites students to be friendly with nature                                      | Extension about tree planting                                                     | Saturday, November 4, 2006 | Ecopark, Cibinong           | Senior High School student          | Botanical Gardens News Volume 5, No.11, November 2006                       |
| BBG Open House                                                                  | The 189th Anniversary of Bogor City, enjoying the beauty of the BBG free of charge for visitors | 18-22 May 2006             | BBG                        | Students and Society                | Botanical Gardens News Volume 5, No.5, May 2006                             |
| Prepare the Love Environment Generation                                          | Various photo competitions, teacher workshops throughout Indonesia, children's holiday programme 'I Love the Environment', and planting 40 rare fruit seeds | July-December 2005         | BBG                        | Students and teachers, environmentalists, government agencies, schools in Indonesia, NGOs, private agencies, and LIPI | Botanical Gardens News Volume 4, No.12, December 2005                       |
| Accor Green Day 2005                                                             | Distributing 25,000 free medicinal plant seeds to the community                  | Wednesday, September 28, 2005 | Bunderan Hotel, Indonesia, Jakarta | People who drive and walk through HI | Botanical Gardens News Volume 4, No.9, September 2005                        |
| The 4th Teacher Training Course                                                  | Teacher training with methods for delivering material in class combined with practice in the garden | 27-29 September 2005       | Cibodas Botanical Garden    | 42 junior and senior high school teachers | Botanical Gardens News Volume 4, No.9, September 2005                        |
| Fairy Tales Not                                                                  | Talk shows                                                                       | Saturday,                  | BBG                        | RatusanSiswa/i                      | Hundreds of                                                                |
| Name of activity                      | Forms of activity                                                                 | Activity time                  | The place                             | Participants                                                                 | Data source                                      |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| Just Bedtime                         | and fairy tales. The tickets sold were used to fund the education programme for   | September 24, 2005            | TK dan SD                             | Kindergarten and Elementary Students                                      |                                                |
|                                      | elementary school students in remote areas                                        |                                |                                       |                                                                             |                                                |
| Water Lecture at the Ecology Garden  | Lecture, film screenings, and plant trees                                         | Wednesday, April 6, 2005       | Cibinong Science Centre Area          | Students from SDN 1, SDN 2, SDN 3, SDN Sampora 1 and SDN Sampora 2.        | Botanical Gardens News Volume 4, No.3, March   |
|                                      | in collaboration with the Research Centre for Limnology                           |                                |                                       | Representatives of 10 students and 2 teachers                             | 2005                                           |
| Danone Children Day                  | Introduction of plants, practices of plant propagation, and nurseries             | Wednesday, December 22, 2004   | BBG                                   | 200 elementary school students receiving 2004 Danone Aqua scholarships  | Botanical Gardens News Volume 3, No.12, December |
| BBG and Bali                         |                                                                                    |                                |                                       |                                                                             | 2004                                           |
| 2nd Elementary School Science        | The Competition event to compete for MEDCO Energi's trophy                        | Sunday, September 19, 2004     | Conservatio n Building, BBG           | 200 elementary school students throughout Jabodetabek                     | Botanical Gardens News Volume 3, No.10, October |
| Competition in Jabodetabek            |                                                                                    |                                |                                       |                                                                             | 2004                                           |
| The LIPI Concern Programme            | Mass Circumcision Activities                                                      | Thursday, September 9, 2004    | Guest House of BBGs                   | 47 children aged 3-8 years                                                | Botanical Gardens News Volume 3, No.9, September |
| Mass Circumcision                    |                                                                                    |                                |                                       |                                                                             | 2004                                           |
| The 3rd Teachers Training Course     | Teacher training related to environmental studies                                 | 6-8 September 2004             | Conservatio n Building, BBG           | 47 Biology Teachers in Elementary and Middle School                        | Botanical Gardens News Volume 3, No.9, September |
|                                      |                                                                                    |                                |                                       |                                                                             | 2004                                           |
| Name of activity                                      | Forms of activity                                                                 | Activity time          | The place     | Participants                                                                 | Data source                                                                 |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Environmental Ethics                                 | Panel discussions, various competitions, and environmental film screenings         | Saturday, September 20, 2003 | BBG           | Elementary students from Jakarta, Bogor, and Bandung                         | Botanical Gardens News Volume 2, No.9, September 2003                      |
| Another Alternative Flora Tourism Trip              | Introducing children to the world of plants in the KRB and screening VCDs about KRB | December 2002          | Graha Sambhrama, BBGs | 59 Al-Ahzar Kindergarten students and 12 guidance teachers                 | News of the Botanical Gardens Volume 2, No.3, March 2003                    |
| Workshop on sustainable development and environmental preservation | Workshop on community understanding related to activity issues by panel discussion | December 2002 Collaborating with UNDP | Conservatio n Building, BBG | Government agencies, NGOs, community leaders and research staff            | News of the Botanical Gardens Volume 2, No.3, March 2003                    |
| Biotechnology Training                               | LIPI biotechnology training assisted by experts from Japan                        | 25 January 2003        | BBG           | 24 participants from Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam and Indonesia         | Botanical Gardens News Volume 2, No.2, February 2003                       |
| BBG sent seeds to Baturraden                         | KRB sent 4,013 tree seedlings to prospective Baturraden Botanical Gardens         | 7 January 2003         | Baturraden Botanical Garden | -                                                                            | Botanical Garden News Volume 2, No.2, February 2003                       |
| Eid tradition in the Bogor Botanical Garden          | Bersilaturrahim while sitting lesehan enjoying ‘kakarenlebar an’ and spiritual shower | 17 Desember 2002       | Guest House of BBGs | Hundreds of employees and people were present                              | Botanical Garden News Volume 2, No.1, January 2003                         |
| Live BBG anniversary                                 | scientific lectures, meticulous in high schools throughout                       | 19 – 26 May 2002       | BBGs          | Community and all BBG employees                                            | Botanical Gardens News Volume 1, No.1, May-
Wisata Flora Programme, as a BBG environmental education programme that has been running since 1992, has the aim to complete school curriculum in introducing plants and environmental issues through the BG to groups of students from kindergarten to high school. Participants in the Wisata Flora Programme continued to increase by year, see Table 2:

| Year | Number of Participants (people) |
|------|--------------------------------|
| 2011 | 4,594                          |
| 2012 | 5,421                          |
| 2013 | 7,492                          |
| 2014 | 8,219                          |
| 2015 | 7,808                          |
| **Total** | **33,534**                |

In 2012, a series of guidebooks and props were prepared by the Environmental Education Team - BBG Information and Services Unit assisted by Australian Volunteers International (AVI): Lyndle Hardstaff who compiled a special package for international schools. AVI worked in partnership with local organisations deploying volunteers recruited to meet the needs of partners in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. This programme was funded by the Australian Government through AusAID's Australian Volunteers for International Dev. Programme (Source: BBG-LIPI Annual Report 2015).[10]

In 2015, NGOs collaborating with BBG were members of the youth organisation, school students, Volunteers from RMI (Rimbawan Muda Indonesia). The volunteers from this community prior to conducting guidance to Wisata Flora participants were first given training by the BBGs manager, such as how to make compost, techniques for removing plants (seeding), seeding, treatment for removing seeds, and so on.

Providing information centre facilities and displaying the results of plant conservation research in an effort to improve the quality of interpretation in BBGs, in 2014 the development of facilities and infrastructure was in the form of arrangement on 2nd floor of the Conservation Building, addition of library materials and development of BBGs digital library, making environmental education modules, and held a workshop for teachers in the City of Bogor. The parties that have collaborated with BBGs in terms of public awareness about the importance of environmental sustainability are the Bogor City Education Agency, the Bogor City Parks Service, and the Biology Research Centre / LIPI in Cibinong.

Community involvement in various environmental activities through the existence of the BBGs allows them to interact with larger environmental issues. This process shows how the BBGs is positioned as a symbolic space where the community is able to build its involvement in various environmental issues, starting with the development of interest and awareness of the environment through their interaction with the physical space of BBGs, to one point of entry into larger discourse. This also indicates that basically the involvement of the community in various environmental activities and policies through the scope of the BBGs, will be able to have a positive impact on the BBGs itself, namely fulfilling the goals of the BBGs as a space for environmental education for the community.

The strong interaction owned by BBGs with various elements of society, namely the existence of INet-PC (Indonesia Network for Plant Conservation) and Mitra Kebun Raya Indonesia (MKRI)
Foundation. INetPC was established in 1994 as a follow-up result of the BBG Conference on flora conservation strategies in Indonesia in 1992. The BBG conference which was attended by various national and international groups in the field of conservation has resulted in a joint resolution regarding the establishment of a conservation network, Indonesian Network for Plant Conservation (INetPC). This network contains various institutions and individuals who have concerns about the conservation of Indonesian plants. They come from various backgrounds, both academics, environmental activists, NGOs, and government representatives; at the national and international level. In 2004 more than 100 parties were part of this network.

INetPC in carrying out its network tasks has several main activities and each of these activities is related to the support provided by BBG. The main programme implemented by INetPC is a newsletter and Bogor Informal Conservation Meeting (BICM). The newsletter issued by INetPC was entitled Exploration, which is quarterly published, which contained various conservation activities in Indonesia and globally, network member activities, and other environmental-themed information. Basically, Exploration was used as a means of communicating and exchanging information between the INetPC members.

Another activity from INetPC was the BICM. The BICM activity consisted of bi-weekly discussions attended by various experts, NGOs, academics, government representatives, relating to conservation activities in Indonesia. The discussion used a scientific style, a formal discussion held at the Guest House of BBG. This meeting often discussed the development of conservation issues, technology, conservation policies, exposure to programme from members, and various other things. This meeting played a role not only in bridging various inputs from NGOs to BBG, but at the same time also became the place of consolidation between NGOs so that it was able to facilitate the implementation of various activities and programmes by NGOs. On the other hand, BICM was often considered too scientific and does not accommodate many movement roles and ideas from NGOs.

In addition to INetPC, the interaction of the BBG with community elements was formed through the Mitra Kebun Raya Indonesia (MKRI) Foundation or Indonesian botanical gardens partner foundation. The foundation was formed in 1994, and was intended to involve as many people as possible in the activities of BGs and environmental conservation activities in general. This foundation was born in BBG, and therefore has a secretariat office within the BBG area. At the same time, the birth of the MKRI was also strongly influenced by the collaboration with Femina Magazine - a magazine on lifestyle, especially aimed at women - who at that time had concerns about the issues of BGs.

The MKRI Foundation finally positioned itself as part of the effort to achieve the BBG's vision, especially in terms of environmental education. As an independent foundation, the MKRI then played many roles in environmental education. All of this was initiated through a joint programme with Femina in producing plant information boards at BBG. At the same time, the MKRI then recruited membership from various groups using the Femina Magazine publication (in each Femina issue there was an MKRI registration form). This allowed many people to register and be involved in various MKRI programmes, and at the same time as the programme at BBG. MKRI also published a free bimonthly "Partner News" bulletins for MKRI members and Environmental Lovers.

| No | Area               | Total |
|----|--------------------|-------|
| 1  | Bogor              | 759   |
| 2  | Jakarta            | 189   |
| 3  | Depok              | 19    |
| 4  | Bandung            | 18    |
| 5  | Bekasi             | 13    |
| 6  | Tangerang & Ciputat| 11    |
| 7  | Etc (outside and domestic) | 48    |
|    | **Total**          | **1,057** |

Table 3. MKRI Members by Region of Origin.
Membership of MKRI is open to anyone and is individual. This means that the community does not need to be a part of a particular institution or NGO and does not need mastery of environmental issues; every community from various groups with different interests and backgrounds can be part of the MKRI. This in turn also has an impact on the environmental programmes implemented by the MKRI which tend to be general in nature, rather than entering into scientific conservation issues; such as garbage care activities with certain character icons, or environmental activity bulletins.

The Indonesian Institute of Sciences as the parent institution of the Plant Conservation Centre in Indonesia, where the BBG was appointed as the centre of conservation of plants, allowed the public to understand the main tasks and functions of the BBG. Bogor Botanical Garden's vision is to become one of the best BGs in the world in the fields of plant conservation, research, environmental education services, and tourism. The short-term vision of the BBG-LIPI is "To be a centre of excellence in the field of conservation and domestication of Indonesian plants". In order to realise the vision that has been set, BBG sets out its mission as follows [11]:

- Strengthen scientific weight in managing the collection.
- Develop ex-situ plant management models in the form of BG.
- Improve the quality of research in the fields of conservation, domestication and reintroduction of Indonesian plants.
- Improve the quality of public services, including the quality of environmental education and the provision of scientific information.
- Strengthen networks of cooperation with stakeholders, both from within and outside the country.
- Strengthen institutional management.
- Build and develop the infrastructure needed, especially infrastructure that supports public services and research.

In accordance with the Decree of the Head of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences No.1151/M/2001 BBG was established as the BBG-LIPI Plant Conservation Centre with the status of Echelon II, under the Deputy Deputy for Science in Hayati-LIPI.[12] Whereas the Cibodas BGs, Purwodadi BGs and Bali "EkaKarya" BGs are each as Echelon III level Technical Implementation Units under the coordination of the BBGs-LIPI. The tasks and functions of the BBGs-LIPI are listed in the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 103 of 2001 and the Decree of the Chair of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences Number 1151 / M / 2001 (Chapter IV Article 157-169).

Bogor Botanical Garden-LIPI has the duty "To prepare materials for policy formulation, preparation of guidelines, provision of technical guidance, preparation of plans and programmes, implementation of research in the field of ex-situ conservation of tropical plants and evaluation and preparation of reports". The BBG-LIPI strategic objective is the elaboration of its vision and mission at a more implementation level. Strategic objectives are determined by considering the resources owned by the institution, human resources, budget and facilities and infrastructure. The aim of BBG-LIPI is:

- Improving the quality and quantity of plant collections, as a collection of references of scientific value.
- Facilitating the development of ex-situ conservation areas in the form of regional BGs.
- Strengthening the core competencies in the fields of research on conservation, domestication and reintroduction, through conservation actions and preparation of research results to be used in the formulation of policies related to the field of conservation, development of plants that have the potential for sustainable use, and recovery of plant species threatened with extinction and / or degraded areas.
- Increasing public awareness through environmental education activities, as well as providing scientific information about plantations and plant conservation.
- Increasing customer satisfaction.
- Strengthening the role and existence of the KRB-LIPI PKT at national and international levels.
- Realising good organisational governance.
- Increasing the carrying capacity of facilities and infrastructure, especially in improving the quality of public services and research.

Environmental issues, including the problems faced by BBG, are also the responsibility of the community, especially the people of Bogor City. It is not just the task of the Bogor City Government or LIPI, especially when environmental "diseases" are increasingly acute, marked by widespread environmental disasters and erratic weather changes.

Botanical gardens in their position as inspiration for the formation of the public environmental sphere are basically sought as a way to maximise community participation in solving environmental problems. As explained earlier, society was positioned in active roles and elements that were both important for the botanical garden and the resolution of environmental problems themselves. The relationship between the four parties, namely the botanical garden itself, the government, environmental NGOs, and friends of the botanical garden must be harmoniously interwoven.

The City Government in its pattern of relations with the community in solving environmental problems, viewed that the community is not only an object of the process of solving environmental problems, but also the subject, an actor who is able to become the government partner in solving environmental problems, namely through providing inputs and supervision in making and implementing environmental policies. Good interactions between the three parties have actually begun well. One of them was through a joint activity involving the three parties, at the Waste Care Festival held in BBG. The activity which took place in February 2018 was actually intended to reduce the volume of inorganic waste and benefits of wastes to be more useful than before. In this activity, the processing of household wastes into fertilisers was also carried out and the provision of knowledge and explanation about the processing of botanical organic waste, as well as the actions of collecting organic waste around BBG.

The activity was organised by the Bogor City Government and the BBG, and was attended by 300 participants from various community groups in the City of Bogor, such as the DarmaWanita, management of the waste bank, housewives, housing complexes, teachers, school children, scouts, and mothers of recitation. Some came from Bogor City, Bogor Regency, Tangerang, Jakarta, Bekasi, and Depok City.

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