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Co-creation of Urban Hazard, Vulnerability and Risk Information System in Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract

Indonesia endowed with various natural hazards, especially flooding, which has been on top of frequency list — 155 occurrences at 2018 — and potentially impacted in many ways especially in urban area — 145.338 displaced lives. This research envisages the importance use of urban hazard information system towards pursuing sustainable regional development in Sulawesi, Indonesia. There are four urban area subjected as observation area, namely Makasar, Kendari, Gorontalo and Palu. These urbanized area located at the downstream area of a specified watershed system, therefore it likely exposed to flooding from 4 — 14 occurrence per 2018. The preliminary finding indicated 1) Flood hazard information system has been established in Sulawesi, Indonesia; 2) the aforementioned information system has incorporated macro observation 1:250.000 however yet incorporated micro level observation i.e. 1:5.000; 3) Makasar, Kendari, Gorontalo dan Palu already embellished Flood hazard risk information into its spatial planning product; 4) There are several fundamental planning documents for each urban areas, such as long term development plan, medium term development plan, spatial plan and disaster management plan. These planning documents make use the input information only from macro scale flood hazard information system, and not yet make use the input from micro scale flood hazard information system. The national board of disaster management has established very rigid hazard and risk information at macro scale, however, local board of disaster management should put some additional information at micro scale. Given to such finding, the sustainable development programme in Sulawesi had not yet gained potential flood risk in each of the urbanized area.

Keywords: Development, disaster, Indonesia, Sulawesi, urban

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