

Recent Flood Disaster in Jabodetabek Region: A question toward resilience Megapolitan

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Various environmental deterioration in Indonesia has increased the potential for anthropogenic disaster hazards in different regions. Floods in urbanized area such Jakarta City has impact a huge economic loss. Jakarta City and its surroundings (Megapolitan Jabodetabek) is the nation's largest urban agglomeration where more than 11 percent of the population and more than 26% of the national GDP is located. Flood in the city of Jakarta is an annual phenomenon with repeated each year and mainly occurred at the peak rainy season (between the months of December to January). Current flood disaster in Jakarta (January and February 2013) is considered a 5-year flood cycle. Various indications show that an increase in flood potential flood hazard in the region. This Increasing on the frequency flooding hazard raises the question whether the increased frequency of flooding is a result of climate change or by the deterioration of the local environmental conditions that cause the decrease in regional resiliency. This study examines the facts of climate change locally (especially changes in precipitation) as well as a variety of local environmental changes especially due to land use/cover changes that impact of the environmental carrying capacity for over the last 20 years.

Keywords: Flood disaster, Jabodetabek, resilience megapolitan, climate change, land use/cover change