

## Development Strategy of the Coastal Area of Makassar City: A Case Study of North Reclamation and Tallo River

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**Abstract:** Coastal Zone Development requires a focused and sustainable star strategy so that the success of a regional planning is largely determined by the regional development strategy. The purpose of this study is to determine the development strategy of the coastal area of the city of Makassar. This research method is located at the Makassar City Spatial and Building Office, with the consideration that it is necessary to carry out research to find out actually based on documents and interviews as well as direct observation to the Tallo River Strategic Area and North Reclamation Area. This study uses a qualitative approach. The results showed that the strategy for developing the northern coastal area was designed for the center of maritime activities and as a disaster mitigation effort but in addition to being a permanent reclamation area, conservation efforts were still considered. strategic areas that are directed and designated as areas that provide strong control over the stability and balance of the environment of coastal ecosystems. The Tallo River region has a strategic direction as an area that provides potential raw water sources, an area designated as a Strategic Energy Center with high sensitivity and complexity as a city energy center. the development strategy of the coastal region of Makassar City shows that the northern coastal region is designated as a center of maritime activities and also as a disaster mitigation effort in urban coastal areas.

**Keywords:** Strategy, Coastal Zone, Urban Area, Reclamation.

### INTRODUCTION

The administration of government in line with good governance is the main agenda in Indonesia today. The need for acceleration in development encourages broad backflows that demand improvements in the country's economy, the creation of good corporate governance in the private sector, and the improvement of state governance through strengthening public sector organizations.

The strength of the organization which was previously observed from the benchmarks of organizational stability has now shifted to the ability of organizations to deal with change. Political factors that influence changes in the role of organizations in this case where public organizations demand the implementation of good governance [1]. The main key to understanding good governance understands the principles within it. Departing from these principles will be found a measure of the performance of a government. Good or bad governance can be assessed if he has been confused with all the elements of the principles of good governance [2].

The comprehensive planning of city development is cross-departmental / departmental.

Furthermore, each city government department or department develops their respective strategic plans based on established strategic policies such as Regional Regulations. The importance of metropolitan urban areas in the development of the region and national economy is related to the role of urban areas as a center of growth in a vast area and the scale of economic activities that develop in it along with sociological aspects and the division of areas categorized specifically [3].

Therefore urban areas such as Makassar City are required to be able to function effectively as an efficient center of regional growth so that they can support efforts to accelerate national development. Inefficiencies in managing urban areas are feared to have an impact on reducing development performance on a broader scale [4]. In particular the development of coastal areas has a strategic meaning because it is a transitional area between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and has the potential of very rich natural resources and environmental services [5]. This resource wealth attracts various parties to utilize their resources and various agencies to regulate their use [6].

The city of Makassar is a city located in the western coastal region of the province of South Sulawesi and as the provincial capital and gateway to Eastern Indonesia. The highlighted is the Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2015 concerning the 2015-2034 Makassar City Spatial Plan that categorizes The strategic area from the point of view of the functions and carrying capacity of the environment includes: the strategic area of the Jene'berang River, the Tallo River strategic area, the protected strategic area of Lakkang, the strategic coastal corridor area includes: northern reclamation area, port reclamation area, western reclamation area, area southern reclamation.

The use of coastal / coastal areas in order to meet the needs of human life has changed the coast which was originally oriented to nature into an artificial environment that was developed in a quantitative deterministic perspective. This has the potential to damage the existence of nature and also humans, including its cultural [7].

The results of previous studies revealed that the coastal areas of Makassar and green open spaces were degraded [8], besides that the carrying capacity of the environment was quite significant due to the less controlled use of space from development activities and the geomorphological conditions of the coastal areas which were prone to risk disaster. Condition of the coastal area).

Strategies for developing the western and northern coastal areas of the city in a planned, measurable, controlled, and limited manner in the 2015-2034 Makassar City RTRW include developing reclamation areas with island systems that are integrated with the surrounding area and accessible to the public. , social, cultural, and tourism *Centerpoint of Indonesia* (global business) as a provincial strategic area, develops prospective areas in the coastal areas of the city that encourage the role of mota as a comfortable city for all, develops reclamation areas with the concept of green open spaces stipulated in regulations this area, and develop reclamation areas as part of disaster mitigation and adaptation activities. The purpose of this study is to determine the development strategy of the coastal area of the city of Makassar.

## RESEARCH METHODS

This research is located at *the Spatial Planning Office* and Makassar City Building , with the consideration that it is necessary to conduct research to find out actually based on documents and interviews regarding city government strategies in coastal area development and also direct observation to the Tallo River Strategic Area and North Reclamation Area. P enelitian uses a qualitative approach on the grounds that the findings of qualitative research. The informant collection technique used is *Purposive sampling of*

people who are able to provide information about the situation and background conditions of the study. Activities in data analysis, namely *data reduction*, *data display*, and *conclusion drawing / verification*.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Development Strategy for the Coastal Zone of Makassar City

The Makassar City Spatial Plan for 2015-2034 describes the purpose of urban spatial planning to realize the City space as a world-class waterfront city based on local excellence and uniqueness towards local independence in the context of global competition and core functions of the KSN Urban Mamminasata for resilience national and archipelago insights that are safe, comfortable, productive and sustainable. The Makassar City Spatial Plan serves as a tool to realize the balance of development between regions and the sustainability of spatial use in Makassar City.

In the Makassar City Spatial Plan, a number of Urban Space Structures Development Strategies are described, but in this study specialize in the Coastal Zone of Makassar City, while the strategies related to the Development of Coastal Areas in Makassar City are described as follows:

### Reclamation Area North of Makassar

The strategy for developing the northern part of the coastal area in a planned, measurable, controlled, and limited manner includes (1) developing a reclamation area with an island system integrated with the surrounding area and accessible to the public (2) supporting the establishment of integrated areas in business, social, cultural, and tourism Centerpoint of Indonesia (global business) as a provincial strategic area (3) developing prospective areas in coastal areas of the city that encourage the role of cities as a comfortable world city for all (4) developing reclamation areas with the concept of green open spaces stipulated in this regional regulation; and (5) developing reclamation areas as part of disaster mitigation and adaptation activities.

Based on the results of the interview, it can be seen that in the northern coastal area it is designed for the center of maritime activities and as a disaster mitigation effort but in addition to being a permanent reclamation area, conservation efforts are still considered. strategic areas that are directed and designated as areas that provide strong control over the stability and balance of the environment of coastal ecosystems.

Maximum utilization of space for mitigation activities (mitigation space) with consideration of the maximum benefit principle for the city based on the principles of ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone

Management) and strictly limiting the use of space to selective space functions.

It can be seen that the coastal area of the city of Makassar shows land along the seafront with a distance of at least 100 (one hundred) meters from the highest tide point to the land direction set on the coastline stretching from the northern coastal region of the city to the western coastal area of the city in Biringkanaya District, Tamalanrea District, Tallo District, Ujung Tanah District, Wajo District, Ujung Pandang District, Mariso District, Tamalate District, and Sangkarrang Islands District.

The coastal area is a strategic area of economic interest with centralization and development of various maritime activities equipped with supporting activities and synergizing with the surrounding area in a solid space system. The maritime strategic area is located on the northern coast of Makassar City precisely located in the Untia Village (Biringkanaya District) and partly in the coastal area of the Tamalanrea District.

Based on the results of the interview it can be seen that the development of the coastal area utilizes the sea space of the city area as a strategic area of the coastal corridor. The strategic area of the coastal corridor includes the Tamalanrea District, Biringkanaya District, Tallo District, Wajo District, Ujung Tanah District, Mariso District, Ujung Pandang District, and Tamalate District.

The development of a reclamation area with an island system that is integrated with the surrounding area and can be accessed by the public is a socially good strategy because it opens space for the public to utilize the area both for entertainment facilities and for facilities that can improve the economy of the community. The coastal development strategy also supports the establishment of integrated areas at the center of business and social and cultural areas and is expected to be able to promote tourism through Centerpoint of Indonesia (global business) as a strategic area of South Sulawesi province.

It is important to remember that Makassar City has a vision and mission related to the concept of world cities so that prospective areas in the coastal areas of the city are directed and maximize their use so that a comfortable city of the world for all can be realized. The direction of the development strategy of the coastal area of the City of Makassar also takes into account the concept of green open space established through regional regulations and which is no less important the strategy of developing this area also considers disaster mitigation and adaptation activities that have the potential to occur. Strategy is an important thing to express all possibilities and this is a way in which the organization / institution will achieve its objectives [9].

In addition, government needs to be implemented adaptively so that the strategy becomes more effective [10].

### **Tallo River Region**

The Tallo River Strategic Area is a strategic area with environmental interests directed and intended for the development and protection of the Tallo River Basin and its surroundings, crossing the central part of the city covering a portion of the Panakkukang District area, part of the Tamalanrea District, and part of Tallo District.

To obtain an explanation of the progress of the strategy for developing and protecting the Tallo River Basin.

Based on interviews, it can be seen that the Tallo River region has a strategic direction as an area that provides potential raw water sources. The development of the Tallo River corridor is prioritized on the utilization of river functions as a tourism area in Makassar City. In addition, this area is also directed towards alternative transportation facilities to support urban activities.

Based on interviews, it can be seen that the development of the Tallo river area is directed at increasing, stabilizing, and rehabilitating the Tallo Sepanjang River water transportation network along the riverbank. The area of the Tallo River strategic area is located in parts of the Tamalanrea District, Panakkukang District, and also in the Tallo Subdistrict area.

Furthermore, this area is planned to be an area designated as a Strategic Energy Center with high sensitivity and complexity as a city energy center. The energy center strategic area is in the north of the city which covers the Tallo Subdistrict area, precisely in front of the Tallo River which is adjacent to the integrated maritime strategic area. The strategic area of the coastal corridor is in Tamalanrea Subdistrict which serves as a media of connectivity for the maritime area and also the energy center strategic area of the Tallo River to become the connecting medium for water transportation modes in Makassar City.

Based on the results of the research on the development strategy of the coastal area of the city of Makassar, it is shown that the northern coastal area is designed for the center of maritime activities and as a disaster mitigation effort, but in addition to being a permanent reclamation area, conservation efforts are still considered. strategic areas that are directed and designated as areas that provide strong control over the stability and balance of the environment of coastal ecosystems.

Maximum use of space for mitigation activities (mitigation space) with consideration of the maximum benefit principle for the city based on the principles of ICZM (Integrated Coastal Zone Management) and tightly limiting the use of space to selective space functions things can be done with the application digital map processing to calculate the extent of a region, with the aim of obtaining proportions of the sea [11].

### Strategy Development Analysis

The development of the coastal area utilizes the sea space of the city area as a strategic area of the coastal corridor. The strategic area of the coastal corridor includes the Tamalanrea District, Biringkanaya District, Tallo District, Wajo District, Ujung Tanah District, Mariso District, Ujung Pandang District, and Tamalate District.

The development of a reclamation area with an island system that is integrated with the surrounding area and can be accessed by the public is a socially good strategy because it opens space for the public to utilize the area both for entertainment facilities and for facilities that can improve the economy of the community. The coastal development strategy also supports the establishment of integrated areas at the center of business and social and cultural areas and is expected to be able to promote tourism through Centerpoint of Indonesia (global business) as a strategic area of South Sulawesi province.

It is important to remember that Makassar City has a vision and mission related to the concept of world cities so that prospective areas in the coastal areas of the city are directed and maximize their use so that a comfortable city of the world for all can be realized. The direction of the development strategy of the coastal area of the City of Makassar also takes into account the concept of green open space established through regional regulations and which is no less important the strategy of developing this area also considers disaster mitigation and adaptation activities that have the potential to occur. The need to anticipate the development of the coastal area of Makassar City from the aspect of supporting coastal areas in the face of disasters in sea level rise. So that in the future the need for disaster mitigation-based development guidelines for sea level rise is able to anticipate disasters [12].

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### CONCLUSION

The development strategy northern coastal area designed for the center of maritime activities and as mitigation but on the other as a fixed reclamation area conservation efforts remain unnoticed. strategic areas that are directed and designated as areas that provide strong control over the stability and balance of the environment of coastal ecosystems. The Tallo River region has a strategic direction as an area that provides potential, supervised raw water resources that are designated as Strategic Energy Centers with high sensitivity and complexity as a city energy center. Kawasan strategis energi centre berada di sebelah Utara kota yang mencakup wilayah Kecamatan Tallo, tepatnya di depanmuara Sungai Tallo yang berdekatan dengan kawasan strategis maritim terpadu. The energy center strategic area is in the north of the city which covers the Tallo Subdistrict area, precisely in front of the Tallo River which is adjacent to the integrated maritime strategic area. the development strategy of the coastal area of Makassar City shows that the northern coastal zone is designed for the center of maritime activities and as a disaster mitigation effort.

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