RURAL AREA FACE TO METROPOLITAN CITY
(Case study: Barito Kuala, South Kalimantan, Indonesia)

Sri Karina BANGUN

FIG WORKING WEEK 2015
17-21 May 2015

From the Wisdom of the Ages to the Challenges of the Modern World

• Study Area
• Potensial of Barito Kuala
• Demography Batola Banjarmasin
• Barito Kuala 2007 - 2012
• The challenge of Barito Kuala
The origin of Barito Kuala community is Bakumpai ethnic. The others come from Java and Bali, as the result of transmigration since 1938.
TOPOGRAPHIE

- Wetland: most of its territory surrounded by the river and swamp which is a tidal marsh
- Height of 0.2 to 3 meters above sea level
- The level of soil acidity reached pH 3-5
- Barito Kuala area’s grows the Galam forest

POTENSIAL OF BARITO KUALA

1. The biggest rice producer of South Kalimantan Province

![Rice production in South Kalimantan Province in 2011](source: www.bps.go.id, Central Agency on Statistics, Indonesia)
2. Potensial in palm Oil Production

![Graph showing production of rubber and palm oil (ton) in Barito Kuala district, years 2007 - 2011.]

Source: Report «Barito Kuala in number»

3. Large potential of methane gas or Coal Bed Methane (CBM)

Coal bed methane (CBM) is a source of energy that is relatively new.

CBM is usually found in the underground of non-traditional coal mines, in between the cracks of coal.

Indonesia is the five largest CBM potential in the world, with resource reach 453.3 trillion cubic (tcf)

CBM potential in Barambai region, Barito Kuala, estimated at 181.6 billion m3
THE LAND USE CHANGE
From 2007 to 2012

% Land Use Change in Barito Kuala District

[Map showing land use changes from 2007 to 2012 with categories such as Reeds, Grove, Homogeny Forest, Individual Plantation, Big Plantation, Housing, Swamp Land, Paddy Field, Reeds, etc.]

[Bar chart showing percentage changes in land use for different categories from 2007 to 2012.]
FOREST

- Two types of forest: homogeny forest and grove.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Area (Ha)</th>
<th>Land use Changement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Year 2007</td>
<td>Year 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Grove</td>
<td>21,746.53</td>
<td>6,917.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Homogeny Forest</td>
<td>21,223.85</td>
<td>1,093.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HOUSING

New Development

Under-developed district in 2014
Face to
Issues of Metropolitan City
Background Issues

• The central of economic activity in Banjarmasin caused saturation in Banjarmasin.
• Economic sectors, has not been able to improve the quality of life.
• Uneven population distribution (high density of Banjarmasin).
• The number of poor people are still concentrated in Banjarmasin and Barito Kuala.
• Building density region has the potential emergence of slums and fire hazard prone.
• Pollution of rivers and sea water intrusion leads to reduced water quality.

METROPOLITAN CITY OF BANJARBAKULA

Banjarbakula
Highway
Artery Roads
Second Barito Bridge
Challenges toward Metropolitan City Urbani-zation Development projects of rural areas Sustainable Agriculture Natural Resources Management Public policies face to the organizational dynamics

TERIMA KASIH

TERIMA KASIH

MERCI

TERIMA KASIH

MERCI

THANK YOU

THANK YOU