



World Road Association
PIARC



Institute of Road Engineering
IRE



Indonesia Road Development
Association
IRDA

First Announcement

International Seminar on “Improved Mobility in Urban Areas”

November Wednesday 5th – 6th, 2014
Makassar, Indonesia

Organised in cooperation with:

World Road Association (PIARC)
Institute of Road Engineering (IRE)
Indonesia Road Development Association (IRDA)



Supporting Organization:



Introduction

According to the United Nation's predictions in “World Urbanization Prospects, The 2012 Revision,” the urban population will reach approximately 4.9 billion in the year 2030, which means that approximately 59% of the world's population will live in cities. In particular, urbanization is advancing in the emerging economies of Asia, and it is even being predicted that by the year 2025, more than half of the world's urban population will be concentrated in Asia.

It is important to clarify an urban mobility plan in advance for the cities of emerging economies where the population is concentrated in this way. Unplanned urban expansion results in a wide variety of urban mobility problems. In addition, if these urban mobility problems are neglected, they can have a number of negative effects on the city as a whole, including the global climate change problem due to the greenhouse gases in emissions, a greater impact on economic activities due to traffic congestion, and an increased number of traffic accidents leading to a reduced level of health and happiness in mobility. In addition to those, we need to create safety and smart city.

On the other hand, motor vehicle-centric has to be reformed from the perspective of environmental problems, and there is an increasing interest in modal shifts into non motorized transport. Furthermore, the greener and sustainable infrastructures is starting to become a major issue.

World Road Association - PIARC in cooperation with Institute of Road Engineering (IRE) Indonesia and Indonesia Road Development Association (IRDA) is planning to hold a join seminar in trying to share knowledge to improve mobility in urban area. The seminar theme of IMPROVED MOBILITY IN URBAN AREAS, will be held in Makassar - Indonesia. This seminar will be held in line with the TC 2.2 PIARC Meeting (3 – 4 November 2014)

Seminar Topics

The seminar provides an opportunity for speakers to address both technical and management issues broadly based around but not limited to the following topics related to the mobility of urban areas:

- a. Urban transport policy and infrastructure
- b. Pedestrian
- c. Intermodal connectivity
- d. Green infrastructure
- e. Motorcycle, policy in the city of tomorrow

The Seminar will feature:

- a. Plenary presentations by national and international speakers
- b. Lectures, and
- c. Site Visit

Venues and Date

The seminar would take place at Clarion Hotel - Makassar Indonesia on November 5th – 6th, 2014 .

The seminar will be followed on November 7th, 2014 by a site visit to be arranged around Makassar City.

Language

The official Language of the seminar is English.

Participants

Potential participants of the seminar, include:

1. Urban Transport Managers and Planners
2. Road Managers
3. City governments
4. Consultants
5. Academicians
6. Researchers
7. Students

Program

Day 1 (Nov 5th, 2014) : Opening Session, Keynote Speech and Technical Session

Day 2 (Nov 6th, 2014) : Technical Session

Day 3 (Nov 7th, 2014) : Site visit

Registration

Form and fees will be published in the second Announcement on Friday, September 5th, 2014.

PIARC Special Fund

The PIARC Special Fund can cover up to 100% of travel expenses or up to 100% of accommodation expenses of participants from developing countries (lower middle income and low income countries). It can cover the expenses of one participant per PIARC member country, subject to the agreement of the First Delegate. Requests for Special Fund should be made by the First Delegate to PIARC Secretary General, e-mail: info@piarc.org

The rules relating to the use of the Special Fund are available on the PIARC web site: www.piarc.org in section 12 of the Blue Guide.

Indonesia in Brief

The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelagic country of 17,508 islands, which stretches between Pacific and Indian Ocean, as well as bridges two continents, Asia and Australia. Indonesian seas and oceans comprise 81% of the total area of the Republic, which has a land area of 1.9 million square kilometers.

The five main islands are; Sumatera, Java/Madura, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua. The land area is generally covered by thick tropical rain forest, where fertile soils are replenished by volcanic activity, especially on the island of Java.

The highest mountain peak is Mandala Top (15,300 ft) in the Jaya Wijaya mountain range of Irian Jaya. There is extensive river system throughout the country and these often serve as useful transportation routes. A number of Islands are also dotes with scenic lakes.

Indonesia weather is characterized by two tropical seasons, dry season and the rainy season. Indonesia's average relative humidity lies between 70% and 90%. Indonesia contains one of the most world's remarkable geographical boundaries in its distribution of animals and species of plants.

Things To Know About Makassar

Area	: 175,77 Sq KM
Population	: 1,64 milion
People	: Makassarese, Buginese, Torajanese, Butonese, Javanese, and Tionghoa
Language	: Bahasa Indonesia, Makassar, and Bugis
Time Zone	: GMT/UTC + 8
Telephone Area Code	: +411
Temperature	: Typically varies from 21°C to 33°C

Makassar is the provincial capital of South Sulawesi, Indonesia, was the largest city in east Indonesia. Makassar bordered with Makassar Strait in the west, Pangkajene Islands District in the north, Maros Regency in the east and Gowa in the south.

Makassar also played a key role in Indonesian history. Gowa Empire was based here on the 16th century until the Dutch weighed in.

The Bugis people originate from this region, are famous boat builders and sailors. They have in ancient times probably gone as far as Madagascar and north Australia to trade their goods.

Today Makassar is a gateway to eastern part of Indonesia and entry point to an adventurous tour to Tana Toraja highlands, deep in the fertile plateaus, with the unique culture including their animistic burial rites called Rambu Solo, makes this region one of the most fascinating wonders in Indonesia. Makassar formerly called Ujung Pandang, enjoys a central location in the Indonesian archipelago and today Makassar is Indonesia's busy air hub, connecting Sumatra, Java, Bali and Kalimantan in the west with Sulawesi, the Moluccas and Papua in the east.

Makassar is also a university town, where youth from all over the islands, especially from the eastern archipelagos gather to gain higher education.

Place of Interest

➤ Fort Rotterdam



Fort Rotterdam stands prominently on the waterfront of Makassar along the Losari Beach, a must for visitors to see. Originally called the Fort of Ujung Pandang, it was built by the 9th King of Gowa, Imanurung Daeng Bonto Karaeng Lakiung in 1545. However, after the defeat of Gowa which was followed by the signing of the Treaty of Bungaya in 1667, Fort Ujung Pandang was surrendered to the Dutch, who under Admiral Speelman rebuilt and strengthened the fort, renaming it Fort Rotterdam, after his own birthplace.

The Fort takes the shape of a turtle ready to go out to sea, symbol of Gowa, which described the kingdom as being on land but powerful at sea. Prince Diponegoro of Yogyakarta who rebelled against the Dutch in the Java War of 1825-1830, was

imprisoned in the dungeons of Fort Rotterdam after he was treacherously captured and deported first to Manado and then to Makassar, where he died in 1855. Diponegoro's tomb is here in Makassar.

Today, Fort Rotterdam houses the La Galigo museum, dedicated to the history of South Sulawesi and Makassar.

➤ **Paotere Harbor**



Paotere is a boat harbor, located in Ujung Tanah District, Makassar ± 5 km (± 30 minutes) from the center of Makassar. Pelabuhan Paotere is one of the folk harbors that still survives and become evidence of the Kingdom of Gowa-Tallo heritage. Paotere harbor is currently used as a center of the boats like Phinisi Lambo and also became the center of commercial fishing, which can be seen along the road there are shops that sell various kinds of dried fish, fishing equipment, and several seafood restaurants.

➤ **Samalona Island**



The island is located in the Makassar Strait, or rather on the southwest coast of South Sulawesi and the western entrance Wajo districts with a distance of about 2 km. Samalona island can be seen clearly from the Citadel Fort Rotterdam in the Keling - Makassar with a distance of only about 500 meters from the edge of the cliff fortress Fort Rotterdam. It can be reached by boat in about 30 minutes from Makassar.

Samalona Island is a coral archipelago with circular area 2.34 acres, with a diameter of not more than 100 m with a height of land about 3 meters above sea level. The island has white sand with its cool air and the green line of trees and lush.

The main attraction on this island is diving and snorkeling. The clearly blue ocean water expanse with golden sand circled around this small island, the water was very clear to be able to compel every traveler who came to this remote island willing to swim or dive among the colorful fish. There were seven ships belonging to some countries directly involved in World War 2. Various types of cargo ship either, warships or submarines were sunk in the waters around the Samalona island. This makes some diving spot were so mysterious and beautiful. In addition, you can also enjoy sunset or sunrise time on the island.

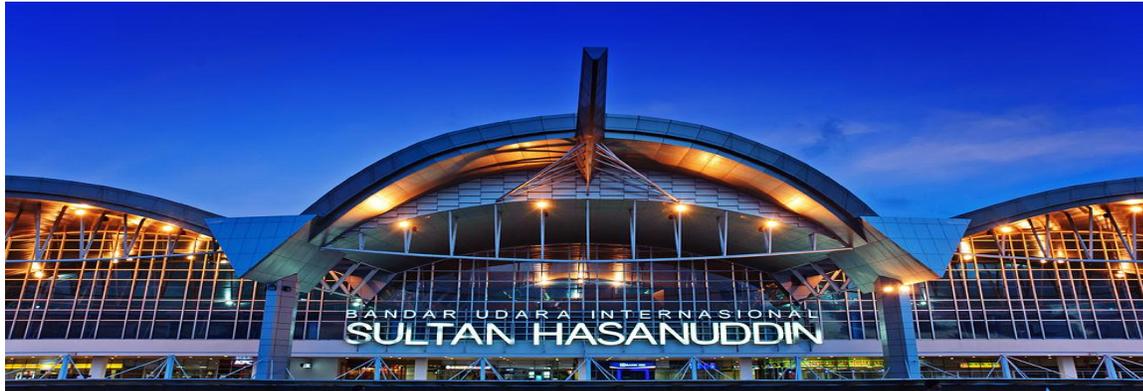
➤ **Bantimurung National Park: waterfalls and butterflies**



Bantimurung National Park is a 480 km² large nature reserve just 45 km north of Makassar. The name Bantimurung is a combination of the words 'membanting kemurungan' which means 'getting rid of sadness'. The park is famous for its many butterflies. When The British naturalist, Sir Alfred Wallace visited this area in 1856 he termed it the 'Kingdom of butterflies'. A name still used till today.

Besides the butterflies this National Park is famous for the 15 meter high waterfall. This is the place where most visitors go to. Behind the waterfall are a few caves which you can explore. The waterfall and caves are set in a lush tropical forest with limestone cliffs.

Useful Information



➤ **Transportation from Jakarta Airport (Soekarno Hatta Airport) to Makassar**

The Airport of Makassar (Sultan Hasanuddin) is served by most of Indonesia's domestic carriers. There are several flights a day to and from Jakarta, Surabaya and Denpasar-Bali, with less frequent service to other destinations in Indonesia.

➤ **Direct International flights to Makassar**

There are not too many international airlines still serving Makassar. From other countries, you may find it easier to fly through Jakarta or Bali to get to Makassar using domestic flights. It only can be directly accessed from Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, and Jeddah. For further information, go to the link below:

www.hasanuddin-airport.co.id



Makassar direct flights from several cities (Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Jakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar Bali, and other cities).

Committee

A. Steering Committee

1. Djoko Murjanto
2. Herry Vaza
3. Robert Freemantle
4. Agus Bari Sailendra
5. IGW Samsi Gunarta
6. Pantja Dharma Oetojo

B. Organizing Committee

1. Chairperson : Natalia Tanan
2. Co Chairperson : Nazib Faizal
3. Secretary : Rully Hasanah
4. Supporting committee : Gede Budi Suprayoga, Adrian, Tri Cahyo

➤ Contact Person

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