

# Model Spasial Resiko Banjir Rob karena Pemanasan Global sebagai Masukan Perencanaan Pesisir (Studi Kasus: Pesisir Kota Semarang)

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## ABSTRACT

*This research will examine how local zoning predictions of flood risk in 2050 rob of 1-3 m (Oceane World Conference 2007). This can not be separated from the prediction that global warming is happening now has melted the polar ice caps that increase the volume of sea water, besides that warming temperatures would increase the number rising tide to the mainland that caused flooding rob (Diposaptono, 2008 and Kodatie, 2003 ). The purpose of this research is to develop models rob floods in 2050 with a Geographic Information System to obtain predictions of disaster risk zoning in these predictions are used spatial model approach. The data acquired and processed by spatially derived variables vulnerability and vulnerability, the vulnerability variables caused by the higher average sea level rise and the decline in the face of the land, and variables such as vulnerability vulnerability of settlements, infrastructure vulnerability, institutional vulnerability and social vulnerability . Of this application can be concluded that the model is dynamic enough to be developed following the development of customized variable conditions in the study area was kepercayaan level, but in essence the model of disaster risk zoning susceptibility and vulnerability factors must exist to determine the level of risk while the variables can be adjusted.*

**Keywords:** Spatial Model, Risk Reduction, Rob, Flood, GIS