

## Sabo AS INVESTMENT DEVELOPMENT



Expert Staff of Minister of Public Works Field Inter-Agency Relations Mochammad Hasan opened the "Seminar on Development of Science and Technology of SABO in Indonesia" organized by the Sabo Center R & D Center of Water Resources, Ministry of Public Works Research and Development Agency in Yogyakarta, (28 / 9). The seminar was attended by Director General of Water Resources, Mochammad Amron, Professor of ITB Lili Hendrajaya, representatives from the district, universities, and relevant stakeholders.

In his speech, Mochammad Hasan stated that Sabo is one of the technologies to handle the technical needs in the field of sediment disaster. Mainly due to volcanic activity in Indonesia. Given that, about 17% of volcano in the world are in Indonesia. Potential volcanic Sabo made the Sabo as one of the pulse of research in the field of water resources should be enhanced.

"Research and Development Agency should be more high profile. Should be reviewed in detail and analyze the problems to produce solutions that are important to science," he added.

Further, Mochammad Hasan stated that one of the challenges faced in the field of research is the aspect of inter-institutional coordination. Thus, cooperation should be carried out continuously between R & D institutions and its user.

Meanwhile, Director General of Water Resources Mochammad Amron Sabo stated that originally was built with the aim of tackling the sediment disasters due to debris flows from volcanic eruptions. Since 1970, Sabo was built on Mount Merapi, Kelud, Semeru, and Galunggung. In subsequent developments, Sabo not only limited to cope with debris flow but also to arrest soil erosion and maintain the basic stability of the threat of river sediment. As an example has been implemented in West Sumatra, Bengkulu, and South Sulawesi.

Sabo became one of the buildings is important to anticipate the occurrence of natural disasters. Implementation of disaster ansipatif infrastructure should be one of development investment. However, this is not yet integrated with development planning, including the readiness of resources required. Though conditions in the field show that Indonesia is a disaster prone country, coupled with the large number of people close to the source of disaster



Sabo technology originating from Japan and has been developed in Indonesia since 1982 with the cooperation of the Japanese side. In 1982 built Sabo Technical Center in Yogyakarta. This technology is then applied and further developed in Indonesia. Thus, in 2001 made Sediment Management Inegrated activities that aim to encourage the application of technology in Indonesia Sabo. Sabo Engineering became a supporting element in order to manage water resources through sediment control in upstream areas. The importance of this sabo should be a technology that continues to be disseminated among academics, practitioners, researchers and the general public.

In this seminar also signed a Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Sabo, Water Resources Research and Development Centre for Research and Development Agency for Local Government Public Works with eight, and five universities in the field of R & D. Sabo, technical, laboratory development and share info about technology Sabo. This is expected to be a starting point for the development of networking in the field of Sabo. Thus, sabo development goals as one of problem solving and development investment through the anticipation of disaster can happen.