Semarang, the capital city of the province, is the only city in the province of Central Java that can be categorized as a metropolitan city. From a regional development perspective, the position of Semarang Municipality is strategic. Besides being a focal point between the two main growth centers in Indonesia, Jakarta and Surabaya, it also connects these three major development corridors in Central Java. Moreover, supported by an international seaport and national scale airport.

Semarang, the capital city of the province, is the only city in the province of Central Java with 1,454,594 inhabitants. The biggest district is Mijen, in the eastern part of the city (62.15 km²). Moreover, supported by an international seaport and national scale airport.

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The built up areas are dominant in the region, including the city’s administrative boundary and the Upland area of Semarang Municipality in the most southern part of the city. The public water company can only produce 196,346,592 liter/day and still requires another 126,346,592 liter/day for economic development. The trade, restaurant and hotel sectors contributed 30.38% to the overall economy in 2007. There are 77,800 poor inhabitants and the total population is 1,454,594 inhabitants.

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Over the next 3 years, sea level rise is the fishery sector (fish pond) and residential areas. The most serious physical impacts of Sea Level Rise are:

1. Coastal erosion
2. Inundation and displacement of wetlands and lowlands
3. Increased coastal storm flooding and damage
4. Increased salinity of estuaries and aquifers (Barth and Titus 1994)

Sea level rise. With an estimated sea water level rise of 0.8 m over the next 100 years, sea levels will reach approximately 1.7 to 2.0 m inland, with the flood covering 5,832 hectares. The sector that will be hit worst by the impact of sea water level rise is the fishery sector (fish pond) and residential areas. The most serious physical impacts of Sea Level Rise are:

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