



PetaBencana . id

ABOUT

Powered by CogniCity Open Source Software, PetaBencana.id is a free web-based platform that produces megacity-scale visualizations of disasters using both crowd-sourced reporting and government agency validations in real time. The platform harnesses the heightened use of social media and instant messaging during emergency events to gather confirmed situational updates from street level, in a manner that removes the need for expensive and time consuming data processing. These verified user reports are displayed alongside relevant emergency data collected by local and government agencies. By integrating localized knowledge from a variety of sources into a single, robust platform, PetaBencana.id is able to provide a comprehensive overview of disaster events, enabling residents, humanitarian agencies, and government agencies to make more informed decisions during emergencies.

Since its debut in 2013 (as PetaJakarta.org), the PetaBencana.id platform has been used by millions of resident users to make time-critical decisions about safety and navigation during emergency flood events; it has also been adopted by the National Emergency Management Agency (BNPB) to monitor flood events, improve response times, and share time-critical emergency information with residents. The platform has enabled greater information sharing and data coordination among residents and government agencies, fostering equitable and collaborative resilience to climate change.

Currently supporting a coverage area with over 50 million residents in Jabodetabek, Surabaya, and Bandung, PetaBencana.id has proven that community-led data collection, sharing, and visualization reduces flood risk and assists in relief efforts. In the 2015 World Disaster Report of the International Federation of the Red Cross, the project was recommended as a model for community engagement in relation to disaster response. In 2016, the Federal Communication Commission of the United States also recommended the project as a best practice regarding disaster information crowdsourcing. PetaBencana.id is now being further developed to address additional hazards and other geographies in Indonesia.



2017

Media Feature

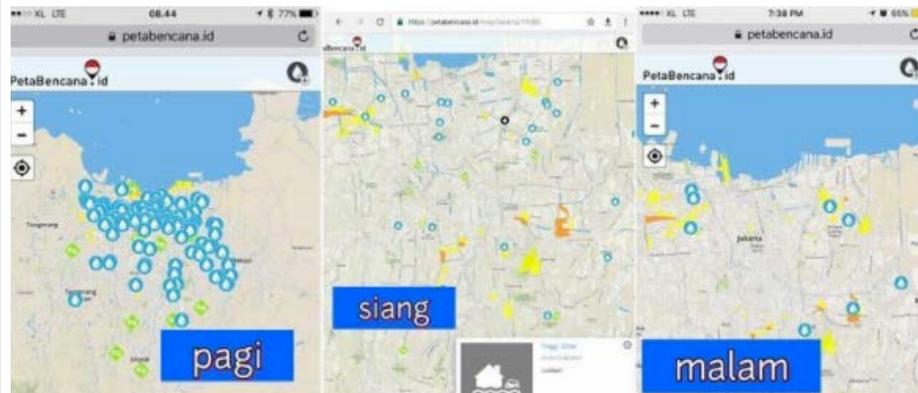
JAKARTA GOVERNOR, via INSTAGRAM and METROTV

The governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, posted annotated screen captures of Petabencana.id to his Instagram account during the 2017 monsoon season, calling for residents to check the map in order to stay informed. In a story about the Governor's social media usage, MetroTV News described how emergency management agencies were able to respond to the flooding situation immediately because of the platform.

[Read the full article here](#)

“
Jakarta citizens, be cautious of flooded areas. Check the locations of flooded areas on PetaBencana.id. Here are some screenshots of yesterday's flood, in the morning, afternoon, and evening.

”



basukibtp

65,106 likes

tw

basukibtp Warga Jakarta harap waspada titik2 banjir. Petugas sudah tangani dengan baik. Mohon maaf kalau kemarin wkt saya koordinasi jd terbelah karena masih harus sambil jalan sidang. Titik lokasi banjir bisa cek di petabencana.id

Berikut gambar titik banjir kemarin dari pagi siang dan malam. Kejri Keras Pasukan Biru, PPSU dan warga.

view all 4,543 comments

kharisahmed221 Banjir stefania_elsa_sally Pak ahok terbaik

zuuber96 Huu pa ahok huuu, semoga sukses ya pa ahok. Huu pa ahok huu kelvinsaputra09 Pa cepetin stadion BMW dong @basukibtp

ardi.puji123 Pak saya buat EKTIP sudah 7 bulan maeh him it lina. Zenna ini

Log in to like or comment.

THE METRO NEWS
NEWS STREAMING FOTO VIDEO INDEX BRAND CONNECT
HOME POLITIK PERISTWAA HUKUM METRO DAERAH FOTO VIDEO INDEX

Ahok Pamer Bukti Banjir Cepat Surut

Tri Kurniawan • Kamis, 23 Feb 2017 14:20 WIB #banjir jakarta

News Metro TWITTER FACEBOOK GOOGLE+

Instagram basukibtp

MetroTVnews.com, Jakarta: Gubernur DKI Jakarta Basuki Tjahaja Purnama memamerkan bukti, sekarang banjir di Jakarta cepat surut. Ia memposting tiga peta Jakarta di Instagram.

Peta ia ambil dari PetaBencana.id. Peta pertama pada pukul 08.44, menunjukkan banjir hampir di seluruh wilayah Jakarta, Selasa 21 Februari. Simbol tetes air kombinasi warna biru dan putih di mana-mana. Sult mengitung jumlah titik banjir.

Peta kedua, siang hari, kondisi Jakarta lebih aman dari banjir. Simbol banjir berwarna biru putih semakin sedikit, mungkin sekira 20 titik. Pelan-pelan daratan Jakarta kering.

Basuki atau Ahok meninjau banjir di Kelurahan Cipinang Melayu, Kecamatan Makassar, Jakarta, Senin (20/2/2017). Antara Foto/Rosa Panggabean/ama/17.

Pukul 19.30, sesuai peta yang diposting Ahok di Instagram, simbol banjir di peta Jakarta habis. Simbol banjir tersisa di daerah penyangga.

Basuki atau biasa disapa Ahok menilai, pasukan biru, pasukan oranye, dibantu warga, bekerja maksimal sehingga banjir segera surut.

Hingga pukul 14.00 siang ini, halaman postingan ini dikomentari lebih dari 3.900. Tidak semua komentar berkaitan dengan gambar yang diposting Ahok. Banyak komentar bernada dukungan kepada Ahok pada putaran kedua Pilkada DKI.

Ada juga yang 'mencuri-curig' tempat untuk promosi produk perawatan wajah. 59.659 pengguna Instagram menyukai postingan ini.

2017

Featured Case Study

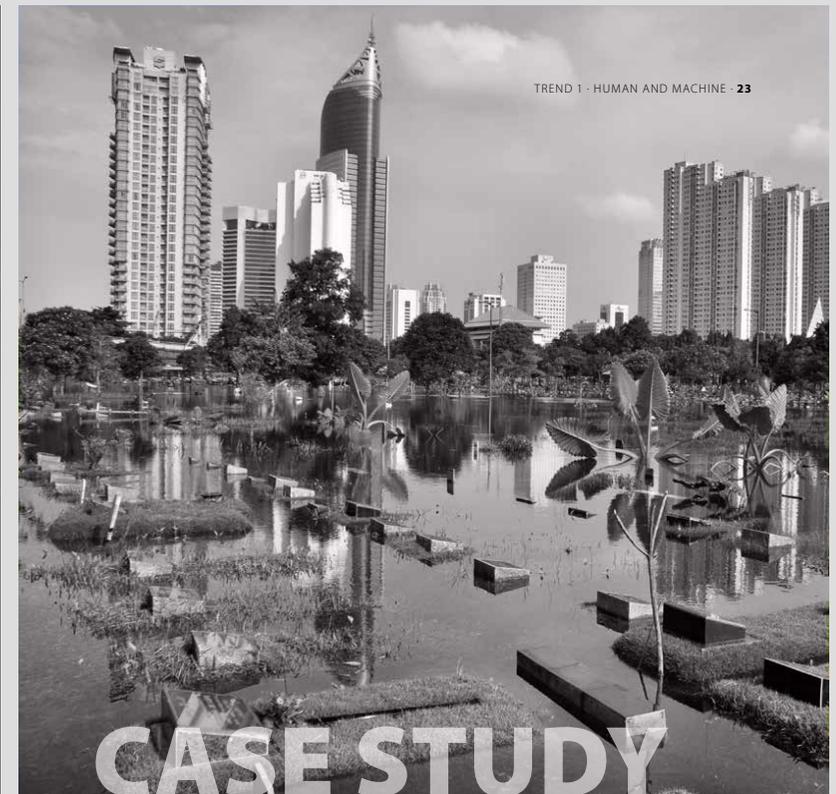
OECD

PetaBencana.id is featured as a case study in OECD's report on innovative governance practices. The report commends the unintrusive integration of the platform into the National Disaster Management Agency's existing disaster risk management information ecosystem, representing a major advance on the agency's previous information dissemination systems.

[Read the full report here](#)

“ ... since 2015 BNPB has used the platform as part of its daily emergency management operations, representing a breakthrough in information exchange with citizens.

”



PetaBencana.id – Indonesia

SUMMARY

“Selfies save lives” This is the motto of *PetaBencana.id*,¹¹ a tool that combines data from hydraulic sensors with citizen reports over social media and civic applications, including via Twitter, to produce real-time flood maps in Jakarta – and soon, other cities in Indonesia. These web-based, publicly accessible maps now provide the best available flood information for the government and residents. *PetaBencana.id* started as *PetaJakarta*, which focused on only the city of Jakarta, but is now scaling to cover more cities in the country.

11. See www.petabencana.id.

2016

Media Feature

THE GUARDIAN

In a *Guardian* op-ed for the Public Leaders Network, the project co-directors highlighted the success of PetaJakarta.org in enabling the Jakarta Emergency Management Agency to increase response times and share critical information with residents during flood events.

[Read the full article here](#)

“ Perhaps the most significant success of the system was its use by the Jakarta emergency management agency (BPBD DKI Jakarta).

In 2015 the agency used PetaJakarta.org as an early warning system, allowing it to identify and cross-verify locations of flooding, speed up its response, and communicate with residents in flood-affected areas in real-time.

”

The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of The Guardian website with the logo and various menu items like 'sign in', 'become a supporter', 'subscribe', 'search', 'jobs', 'dating', 'more', and 'International edition'. Below the navigation bar is a secondary menu with categories like 'UK', 'world', 'sport', 'football', 'opinion', 'culture', 'business', 'lifestyle', 'fashion', 'environment', 'tech', and 'travel'. The main article is titled 'How tweeting about floods became a civic duty in Jakarta' and is part of the 'Public Leaders Network'. The article text discusses monsoon floods in Jakarta in 2015 and the role of PetaJakarta.org in gathering emergency data from Twitter. A photograph shows people in a flooded area. To the right of the article is a 'Most popular' section with several news snippets.

This section contains two screenshots. The top one is a map of Jakarta with a grid overlay, showing flood-related activity. Below the map is a tweet from PetaBencana.id (@petabencana) dated 7:10 AM on Feb 10, 2015, with the text '07:08 Laporan banjir pagi ini petajakarta.org/banjir/in/map/ Harap tetap hati-hati, tweeps.' The bottom screenshot is a tweet from Ahok Basuki TPurnama (@basuki_btp) dated 10:07 AM on Jan 23, 2015, with the text 'Bantu kami memetakan banjir. Jika daerahnya kena banjir bisa lapor via twitter ke @petajkt dgn tanda #banjir cc: @BPBDJakarta'.

A map of flood-related Twitter activity across Jakarta in February 2015.

Perhaps the most significant success of the system was its use by the Jakarta emergency management agency (BPBD DKI Jakarta). In 2015 the agency used PetaJakarta.org as an early warning system, allowing it to identify and cross-verify locations of flooding, speed up its response, and communicate with residents in flood-affected areas in real-time.

Reports from PetaJakarta.org were also fed directly to the Jakarta Smart City dashboard and to the office of the governor to provide a city-wide overview. At the launch of the platform in December 2014, the governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, called on government employees and residents to report flooding as part of their civic duty.

Governor of Jakarta, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, encourages reporting of flooding using PetaJakarta.org and Twitter.

Jakarta's citizens are keen users of smartphones and social media - a 2012 study found Jakarta the most active city in the world on Twitter.

This month PetaJakarta.org has begun to train 1,001 government employees how to use the platform during flood events and a second version of the platform has been launched, which integrates reports from the government-sponsored citizen-reporting app Qlue and Pasangmata, a citizen journalism app created by the Detik news agency.

The new version of the map will integrate flood reports with official government data, including river gauge readings and flood heights. This will provide a single point of reference for the emergency management agency to identify and alert residents to locations of flooding in real-time.

While previous funding initiatives have focused on networks of digital sensors to measure changes in the environment as part of the drive for smart cities, on their own these sensors do not create resilience. Digital sensors cannot provide context, convey urgency, or describe where aid is required.

2016

Example of Best Practice

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

In 2016, the Federal Communication Commission of the United States recommended the pilot project, PetaJakarta.org, as the best model for a new disaster information crowdsourcing platform.

[Read the full document here](#)

“ To what extent would it be possible to leverage this model as a best practice for automated crowdsourcing of reliable emergency response data, using regulated alerting platforms in the United States? ”

the Squawk Channel and other tellite-based communications sources approved by FEMA be dified in the Commission’s EAS les?

80. The Commission also seeks mment on whether and how alert iginators use alternative alert stribution platforms, such as social edia and highway signs, to pplement their traditional alerting annels. What is the extent to which 1ergency managers at the federal, ite, and local levels currently leverage egeted feedback during emergency uations to disseminate and gather formation? The Commission seeks mment on the extent to which social edia has served as a reliable and ictive source of crowdsourced data out developing situations. To what tent have alert originators begun cing advantage of social media’s 1owsourced communications nctionality in order to establish a real- ne conversation with individuals and mmunities in crisis? Is the formation generated by social media atforms reliable enough to be trusted 1emergency managers, and if not, 1at challenges are involved? The ommission seeks comment on the ps that emergency managers rrently take to confirm the accuracy of 1owsourced reports of emergency uations in order to act on, correct or rify, or otherwise respond to such ports. Are the platforms secure ough to be used in emergency uations? To what extent has the use social media platforms supplemented ert accessibility, either by providing nslations of alerts in languages other an English or by providing alerts in

81. Are there examples of best practices from the Commission’s federal, state and local government partners for using crowdsourced information in an emergency situation? The Commission observes that the Peta Jakarta initiative in Indonesia may provide an example of how a government alert initiator can leverage crowdsourced data to increase the overall effectiveness of alerts. The Peta Jakarta project piloted a program that monitored Twitter for posts mentioning the word for “flood” during flooding season. The system would automatically respond to such messages, asking whether the user saw flooding, at which point the user could confirm their report either by turning geo-location on in their device settings, or by responding, in turn, with the word for “flood.” Peta Jakarta then incorporated the results of this information-gathering process into a live, public crisis map that depicted in real time areas in the city that were affected by flooding. To what extent would it be possible to leverage this model as a best practice for automated crowdsourcing of reliable emergency response data, using regulated alerting platforms in the United States? To what extent is a similar model to the one utilized by Peta Jakarta feasible using EAS and/or WEA, in order to provide an authoritative source of information? The Commission observes that emergency managers used Twitter in a 2013 flood in Boulder, Colorado to prioritize deployment of satellite- and drone-based imaging platforms to the most severely impacted areas. To what extent could community feedback via EAS or WEA be similarly used to prioritize emergency managers’ information gathering efforts?

2016

Award

OPEN DATA INSTITUTE Showcase Award

The pilot project, PetaJakarta.org, was the recipient of the 2016 ODI Showcase Award. The award supports projects that demonstrate how open data can be used to benefit individuals, organisations, and society.

[Read the full story here](#)

“ *The map – and the software and data behind it – are shared openly, so can be integrated into systems from government agencies and NGOs tasked with responding to the flooding. This offers a practical solution for developing platforms of civic co-management in cities facing extreme weather events.* ”



ODI Showcase 2016: Peta Jakarta
2016-04-05 by Anna Scott

*Tomas Holderness explains his winning ODI Showcase project **Peta Jakarta** – an open source flood map, updated by citizens with real-time flood information using social media – and how megacities can learn to respond to weather challenges*



In responding to a disaster, many different resources are crucial.

Up-to-date information is critical for relief and response efforts to be targeted and effective. Combining information about the extent and locations of disasters, such as floods, is key to reducing harmful impacts and maximising resilience.

This is the mission of [PetaJakarta.org](#), an open source flood map for the city of Jakarta, Indonesia, which experiences **severe flooding** on an annual basis.



'CogniCity: Software as Infrastructure for Climate Adaptation' takes viewers behind the PetaJakarta.org interface.

Finding out where flooding has happened in the city has been extremely time-consuming in the past. Information had to be collected manually from responders on the ground, and sent to the Jakarta Emergency Management Agency (BPBD DKI) for processing. [PetaJakarta.org](#) enables BPBD DKI to see locations of flooding across the entire city at a glance, meaning less time for data collection and more for response.

PetaJakarta.org combines different data – from social media reports to river gauge measurements – to provide the best possible source of information for decision-making during flooding. The map combines citizen reporting, social media, government flood alerts and sensor data to provide flood information for residents and the government.

During disasters, it is often the local residents who have the most valuable information. PetaJakarta.org has proven the utility of this information to improve disaster response at the city-scale, by transforming social media networks into platforms for critical information collection, sharing and coordination.

PetaJakarta.org uses this combination of data to map the location of flooding in real time, helping the public and emergency services to improve responses to flooding and answer questions such as: 'There's flooding nearby, should I collect my kids from school early?' and 'Which neighbourhoods are currently worst affected by flood waters?'

2015

Example of Best Practice

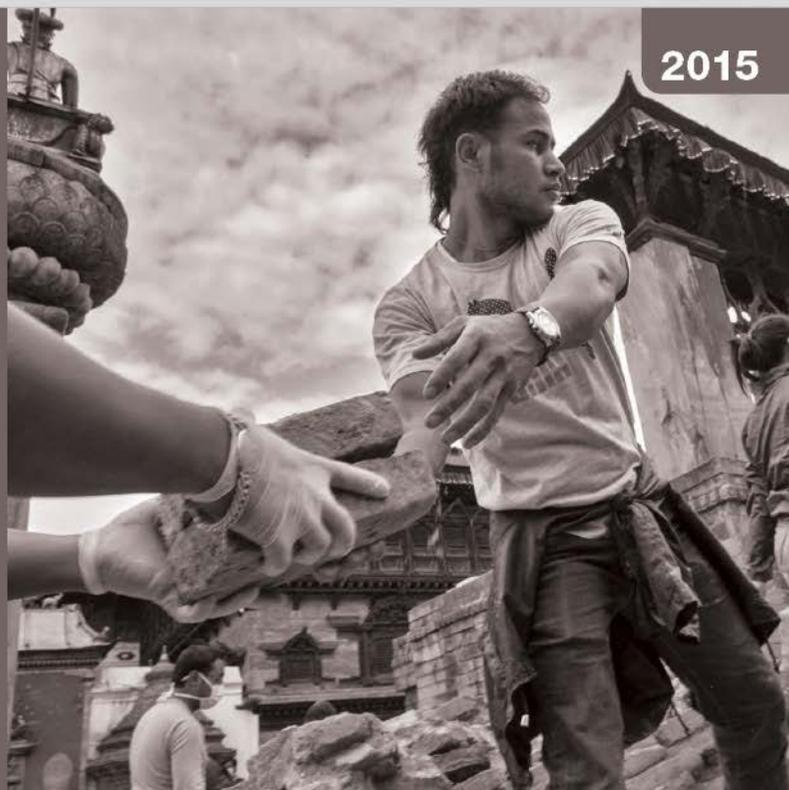
INTERNATIONAL
FEDERATION
of
RED CROSS
and
RED CRESCENT
SOCIETIES

The 2015 *World Disasters Report* recognizes the role that local actors play in emergency situations. The pilot project, PetaJakarta.org, was recommended as a model for empowering local actors and changing the nature of community-level disaster response.

[Read the full report here](#)

“
...a tool that responds
to the way disasters actually
unfold and the way people
really react, rather than
predicted or idealized
projections of behaviour.”

World Disasters Report



2015

World Disasters Report

Focus on local actors, the key
to humanitarian effectiveness

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

2015

BOX 7.2 PetaJakarta and real-time flood management in Jakarta, Indonesia

Jakarta is one of the fastest-growing urban environments in the world and also one of the most prone to regular flooding. In 2013 alone, more than 1 million people were affected by flooding and 80,000 were displaced. Floods often happen very fast, trapping and killing people and often catching communities unawares. The Jakarta Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in turn struggles to keep up with both flooding patterns that can change by the hour and a consequently constantly fluctuating response.

PetaJakarta is a first-of-its-kind initiative launched in 2014, which maps real-time information about floods generated by communities and organizes this information online to help both communities and the municipal disaster response authorities plan and respond to urban flooding.

In part, the idea of PetaJakarta came from the fact that Jakarta is the 'Twitter capital' of the world, with residents tweeting frequently and in detail about flooding. The objective of the project, which is a model partnership between an academic institution (University of Wollongong in Australia), a private company (Twitter Inc.) and a government department (BPBD), is to collect and organize these data in a way that helps the municipal authorities to track and respond to floods and citizens to plan for and avoid flooding.

"What we are trying to understand and achieve is how to blend data sources to enable those various communities – responders and the urban poor – to have transparency and access to the information that they are both using," says project co-director Etienne Turpin.

The project seeks both to source data from Twitter in the form of tweets about floods and to actively solicit reports about flooding in real time from Jakarta's residents. The project scrapes tweets being sent about flooding, and also invites people who get caught up in a flood to report the experience to @petajkt. The data are then mapped in real time, creating a visualization, which can – in the first instance – be used by responders to plan provision of assistance and guide a citywide response. The resulting online map can also be downloaded easily to a phone so as to be readily accessible to ordinary people, who can use it to avoid areas that are flooded.

The project focuses not just on data collection, but on developing information management tools that work with and for the institutional cultures of the disaster response authorities and that are also accessible for affected communities.

In its first flood season, which ended in February 2015, the project saw some startling results. The platform received a total of 5,209 reports on floods throughout January and numbers continued to grow in February, with 771 reports received on 1 February alone. The highest record of web-site views on a single day was more than 100,000. People started sending pictures of floods as well as text reports. Turpin says the project publicly responds to every good-quality report. For the urban poor, used to having their views ignored, this recognition has been extremely important, as demonstrated in the pride tweets show in retweets and the increasing number of reports.

On the government side, the project took off fast. "Our plan for this year was to map the social media data alongside the official data streams, in parallel, so we could compare them," says Turpin. "What happened was that it worked so well that BPBD started integrating the two streams, using our data to confirm things they thought were happening or seeing something on our data and calling up the community leadership in that neighbourhood to check it. They ended up using the platform to create a hybrid data organization system – we didn't expect that to happen. We are now planning a dashboard that integrates all the data streams." The PetaJakarta project is also working with OCHA and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

2015

Example of Best Practice

PARLIAMENT
of AUSTRALIA
Standing Committee
on Infrastructure &
Communications

In a deposition to the Standing Committee on Infrastructure and Communications of the Government of Australia, project co-director Dr. Tomas Holderness recommended PetaJakarta.org as model for transforming social media into actionable information for residents and decision makers. The project was commended for its ability to work and integrate data openly across multiple fields.

[Read the full deposition here](#)

“
*when we talk about
...disaster management,
knowing when and where
the flood is going to reach
and aligning that with the
information that you could
provide through Twitter and
layer the two together, then
the capability of managing
disasters of a great variation
would be very useful.*
”



COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Official Committee Hansard

HOUSE OF
REPRESENTATIVES

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INFRASTRUCTURE AND
COMMUNICATIONS

Smart information and communications technology in the design and planning
of infrastructure

FRIDAY, 21 AUGUST 2015

EVELEIGH

BY AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, 21 August 2015

House of Representatives

Page 21

BROWN, Ms Tania, Chief Operating Officer, SMART Infrastructure Facility, University of Wollongong
DU CHEMIN HOLDERNESS, Dr Tomas, Research Fellow, SMART Infrastructure Facility, University of Wollongong

[12:22]

CHAIR: Welcome. Although the committee does not require you to give evidence under oath, I advise you that this hearing is a legal proceeding of the parliament and therefore has the same standing as proceedings of the House. As you would be aware, this is being broadcast. I invite you to make a brief opening statement before we proceed to discussion.

Ms Brown: Thank you for the opportunity to present here today. SMART Infrastructure Facility was funded by the federal government through the Education Investment Fund back in 2009. We are delighted to be here and to highlight some of our research, particularly in the disaster planning and remediation area, which we thought was relevant to the terms of reference of the committee. It has certainly been some research that Dr Holderness has been heavily involved in as co-principal investigator of the PetaJakarta Project.

Our submission highlighted some of our recommendations around open-source software and the importance of embracing social media and gathering crowd-sourcing data and how that can be turned into actionable information for decision makers, and then establishing some protocols in the disaster management space. To do this, we provided the case study on PetaJakarta. PetaJakarta means map Jakarta in Indonesian. We started that in 2013. We have received funding from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade via the Australia-Indonesia facility for Disaster Reduction for disaster reduction in Indonesia. So we have been working on the ground with the Jakarta disaster management agency, their equivalent of an SES, on how to implement this system and how to assist them in real time—map flooding by using our collaborative partner, Twitter. In Jakarta—not to steal all of Tomas's thunder—the equivalent of 25 million people are sending tweets like we send a text message. They tweet about where they are, where the flood is, what is happening to them in real time. Through the technology and the research we have created, we can now harness those tweets and map that in real time for that disaster agency so that they can start to be proactive, not just reactive.

I think it highlights the role social media can play in civic co-management, particularly during an emergency event. We get to use people as sensors, and they play an important role in leading to those decisions that can improve their lives. All of this is improved by an open-source platform whereby data is shared not just with the agency but with the citizens on the ground. I might leave it at that as an opening statement.

CHAIR: Tomas, did you want to comment now, or respond to questions?

Dr Du Chemin Holderness: No, I am fine.

Mr THISTLETHWAITE: How long has the Jakarta project been running?

Ms Brown: We started in 2013 and we have just concluded a year-long joint pilot study with the Jakarta disaster management agency and Twitter. We have now released a white paper, which we can forward to the committee, which Tomas and Dr Etienne Turpin wrote.

Mr THISTLETHWAITE: Did you say Twitter?

Ms Brown: Twitter is our collaborative partner, yes. They open the pipe to give us access to the tweets. I think us and the FIFA World Cup are the only people they have ever done it for. We are pretty proud of that.

Mr THISTLETHWAITE: I am thinking that this could have benefits for Australia in terms of our overseas development aid budget and cutting down on wastage, cutting down on infrastructure projects that perhaps may not be appropriate for certain climates or conditions. What is your view on that?

Dr Du Chemin Holderness: I think one of the biggest findings we have seen from the PetaJakarta Project has been the creation of an ecosystem for disaster risk management in Jakarta—stepping away from the tweets themselves but working towards a system of interoperability whereby different agencies can talk to each other but also that ecosystem can foster development, both in the public and the private sector as well as in academia. It is about opening that data under standards-compliant metadata systems and then sharing it with people on the ground. It is as much about building trust in your smart ICT, as it were, among the citizens so that they understand what is going on and they understand the results of their contributing information in real time and how that is going to help them, as much as anything.

In terms of thinking about Australia's position in the region, as a leader in ICT and in disaster risk management, which we have here in Australia, we are in a very strong position to contribute to our partner nations in South-East Asia and the Pacific region. In terms of seeding some of that development, the recently opened Department

INFRASTRUCTURE AND COMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

2014

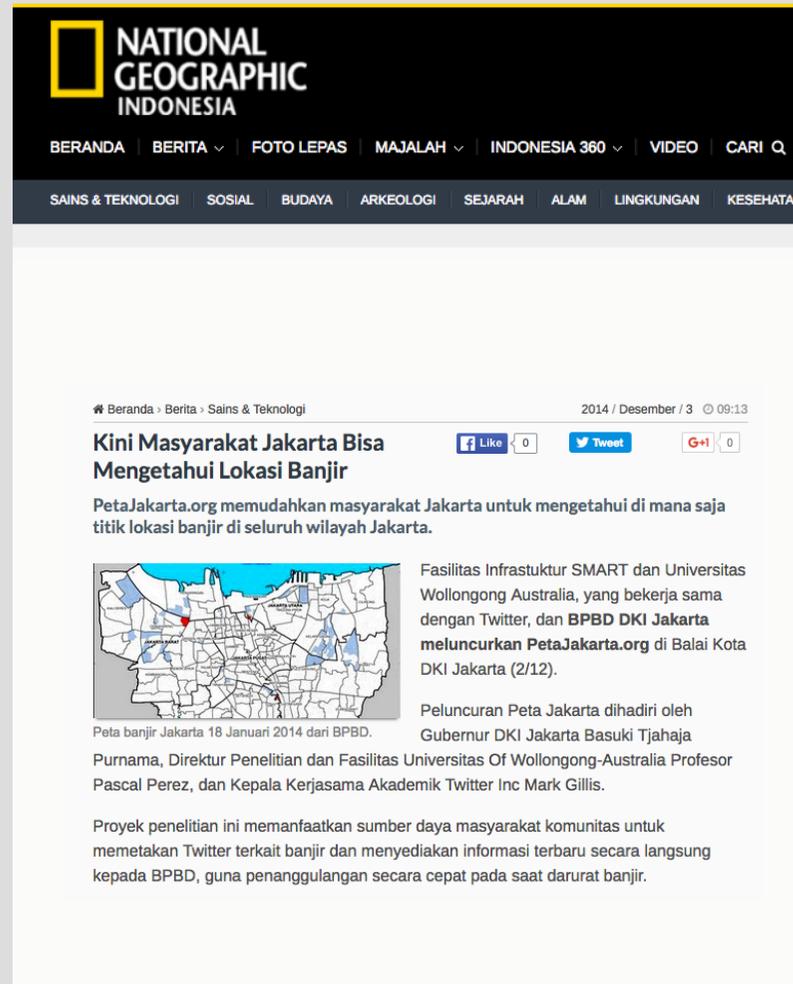
Media Feature

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC

In an article titled "Now Jakarta Residents Can Know the Locations of Flooded Areas," *National Geographic Indonesia* described how the platform has increased situational knowledge among residents and has become a tool for critical information sharing and dissemination in Jakarta.

[Read the full article here](#)

“
PetaJakarta.org enables the residents of Jakarta to easily understand the locations of flooded areas.
”



The screenshot shows the National Geographic Indonesia website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with categories like BERANDA, BERITA, FOTO LEPAS, MAJALAH, INDONESIA 360, VIDEO, and CARI. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with topics like SAINS & TEKNOLOGI, SOSIAL, BUDAYA, ARKEOLOGI, SEJARAH, ALAM, LINGKUNGAN, and KESEHATAN. The main article content includes a breadcrumb trail (Beranda > Berita > Sains & Teknologi), a date (2014 / Desember / 3), and a time (09:13). The article title is "Kini Masyarakat Jakarta Bisa Mengetahui Lokasi Banjir". Below the title are social media sharing buttons for Like, Tweet, and G+1. The article text discusses the launch of PetaJakarta.org by BPBD DKI Jakarta, mentioning the involvement of the SMART infrastructure facility and the University of Wollongong in Australia. It also notes the presence of the launch event, attended by Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, a professor from the University of Wollongong, and a Twitter representative. The article concludes by stating that the project utilizes community resources and provides real-time information to BPBD during emergencies.

Kerja sama ini merupakan yang pertama di dunia antara Twitter, Universitas, dan Badan Penanggulangan Bencana yang menggunakan media sosial yang membangun sebuah model kerja dan menyediakan tanggapan secara *real time* terhadap bencana.

Menurut Pascal Perez, adanya proyek ini karena Jakarta memiliki tingkat pengguna Twitter terbanyak di dunia terutama terkait masalah banjir. Proyek ini bukan hanya tentang menciptakan peta tetapi menggunakan Twitter untuk tindakan yang benar.

Selain itu proyek ini menawarkan teknologi dan metode yang dapat mengetahui hal seperti kebakaran, dan insiden lalu lintas.

Twitter mempunyai nilai lebih, bukan hanya sebagai sarana komunikasi masyarakat tapi juga bisa dimanfaatkan dalam bentuk lain yang berguna seperti penanganan banjir.

"Twitter sangat bangga bagaimana masyarakat Indonesia memanfaatkan Twitter untuk saling berkomunikasi. Di antaranya data yang terlihat 95 juta *tweet* saat pemilu, dan 43 juta *tweet* terkait dengan bulan Ramadhan," ujar Mark Gillis saat peluncuran Peta Jakarta.

Dengan mengubah *tweet* dengan *geo-tag* akan menjadi data yang berharga yang bisa digunakan oleh penduduk Indonesia dan badan pemerintah guna mengenali, mengarahkan, dan merespon lebih cepat terhadap banjir di Jakarta.



Banjir merendam Jalan Jatinegara Barat, Kampung Pulo, Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur, Kamis (20/11/2014). (Robertus Belarminus/Kompas.com)

Cukup mengaktifkan *location service* atau tambah *geo-tag* dengan men-klik simbol pin dan *tweet* tentang banjir dengan #banjir serta tambahkan foto situasi banjir lalu kirim *tweet* ke @petajkt dengan demikian pihak peta jakarta dan BPBD akan memverifikasi terlebih dahulu.

Saat ditanya bagaimana PetaJakarta.org memverifikasi data yang masuk, DR. Etienne

Turpin direktur proyek menjelaskan bahwa, ia mengumpulkan semua *tweet* yang masuk dan BPBD mencari informasi dan kemudian kita verifikasi untuk BPBD mereka langsung menghubungi camat, lurah, ketua RW, dan ketua RT untuk memastikan tentang situasi.

"Mereka dapat melakukan hal yang lebih jauh dan lebih cepat dengan sistem ini dan tentu akan dilakukan pemeriksaan kembali," ungkap DR. Etienne Turpin.

2014

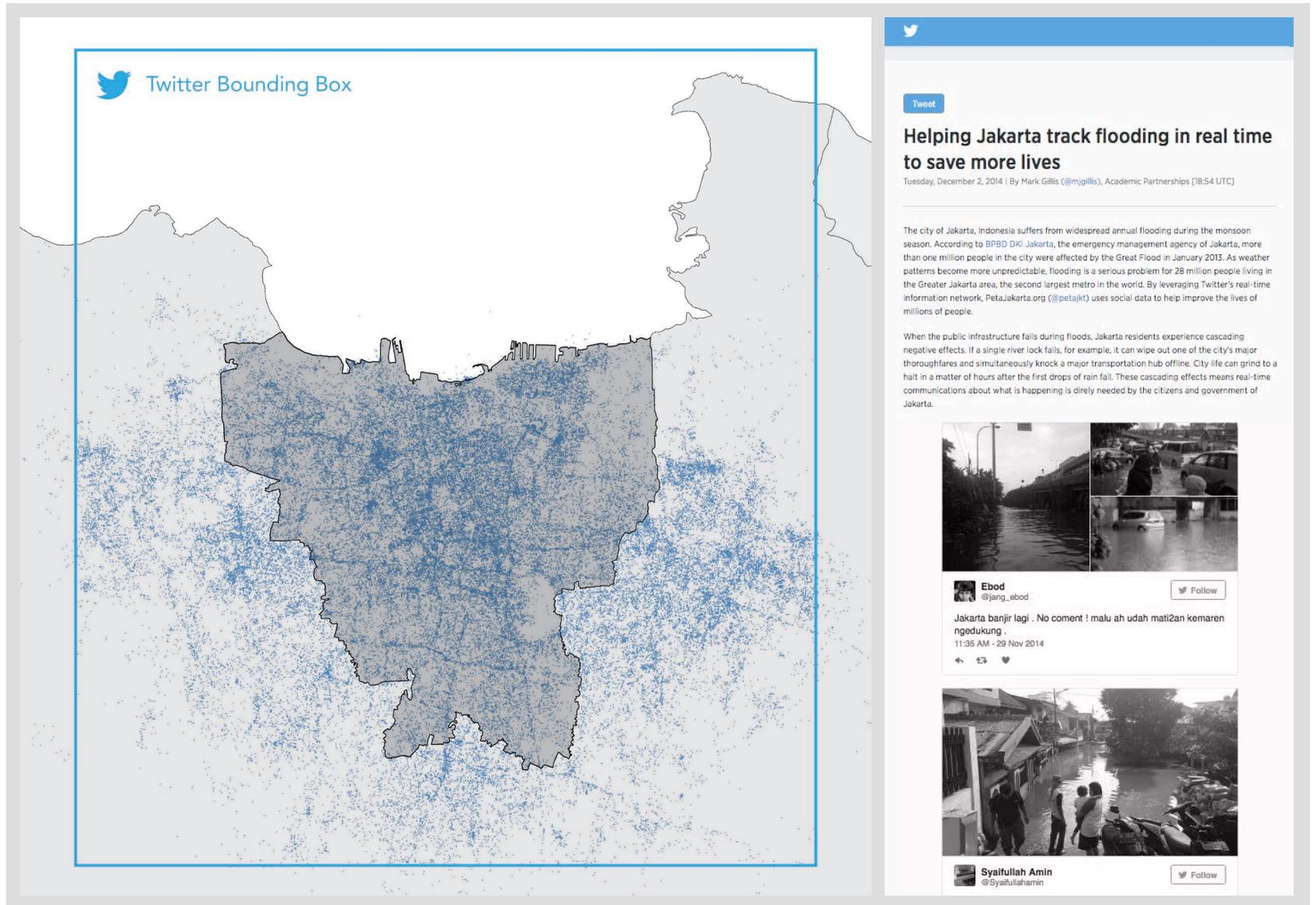
Grant

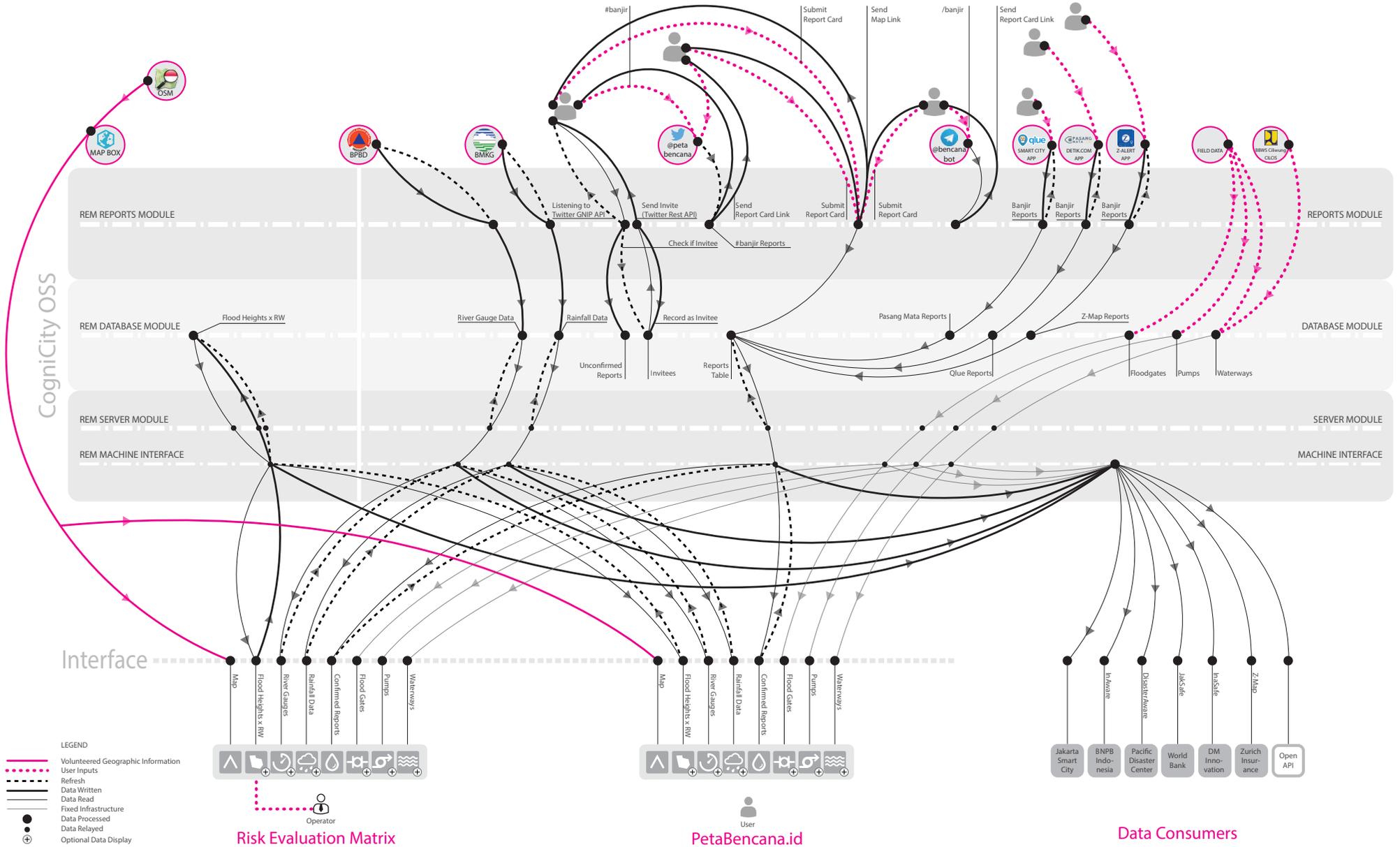
TWITTER Data Grant

In 2013, PetaJakarta.org was selected as one of six recipients of the first Twitter Data Grant. The competitive program was launched by Twitter to connect researchers with Twitter data for real-world applications. The Twitter Data Grant map visualizes flood-related Tweets across Jakarta between November 2013 and February 2014.

[Read the full story here](#)

“ By leveraging Twitter’s real time information network, PetaJakarta.org uses social data to help improve the lives of millions of people. ”





RESEARCH PARTNERS



DATA PARTNERS



GRANTS & AWARDS



MEDIA FEATURES

