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Shincronization of SDGS in the concept of waterfront settlements in Makassar city

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Sustainable Development The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs is enforced with universal, integrated and inclusive principles to ensure that no one will be overlooked or “No-one Left Behind”. Makassar City in 2018 still left 650.74 hectares of slum area that had not been handled with the distribution of slum settlements on average concentrated on the water’s edge. The main problems in the water village in Makassar City are seawater intrusion and sedimentation in household rainwater drains, and Low-Income Communities (MBR) have not yet access to drinking water and sanitation and the condition of the house is not suitable for habitation. This phenomenon is a big challenge for Makassar City to achieve its sustainable development goals. The research objective is to formulate a residential arrangement concept for waterfront settlements in Makassar City in accordance with SDGs standards, namely the fulfillment of the feasibility of residential buildings from

the aspects of building resistance, building area, sanitation and drinking water. This study uses spatial analysis methods and SDGs analysis to identify the characteristics and distribution patterns of waterfront villages and slum delineation overlays, to identify households for proper housing, access to drinking water and wastewater. The output of the research is a water village concept based on the achievements of sustainable development.