Abstract guide for UN4DRR Symposium Proceeding

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**Abstract.** All articles *must* contain an abstract.The abstract text should be formatted using 10 point Times or Times New Roman and indented 25 mm from the left margin. Leave 10 mm space after the abstract before you begin the main text of your article, starting on the same page as the abstract. The abstract should give readers concise information about the content of the article and indicate the main results obtained and conclusions drawn. The abstract is not part of the text and should be complete in itself; no table numbers, figure numbers, references or displayed mathematical expressions should be included. It should be suitable for direct inclusion in abstracting services and should not normally exceed 250 words in a single paragraph. Since contemporary information-retrieval systems rely heavily on the content of titles and abstracts to identify relevant articles in literature searches, great care should be taken in constructing both. The abstract should not be followed by any keyword.

**Example:**

**The impact of land-use changes and economic losses of paddy field conversion: a case study of Ciampea Sub-district, Bogor Regency, West Java Province**

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**Abstract**. The study aims to analyze the land-use changes from paddy fields to non-paddy fields, examine the future sustainability of the paddy fields, and analyze the impact of the paddy fields' conversion on the socio-economic and environmental aspects. The study was carried out at Ciampea Sub-district, Bogor Regency, West Java Province. Paddy field land-use changes were analyzed through visual interpretation of imagery using GIS software of ArcGIS 10.5. With the assumption that the annual conversion rate was constant, the future sustainability paddy field could be predicted. The impact of the land conversion on economic losses was measured by using the economic valuation method (financial analysis and replacement cost approach). The results showed that during the year of 2016 to 2019, the paddy fields in Ciampea Sub-district were transformed into settlements (89%), upland agriculture (9%), and mixed upland agriculture (2%). The conversion rate was relatively high, by 51.45 hectares per annum. Meanwhile, the replacement cost for flood, erosion and sedimentation control reach IDR 257.68 billion.