

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Conclusion

Informality occurs in water supply in Tambaklorok because of governance failure. The formal governance failure particularly. The government enabled to provide water infrastructure in Tambaklorok area. It caused by Tambaklorok prior status as an illegal area which made the PDAM as water utility enabled and unwill to provide water supply in Tambaklorok area. This emerge the informality in Tambaklorok. The main actor of this informal practice in Tambaklorok is local water vendors. They extract groundwater in Tambaklorok area and distribute water to every household with pipeline infrastructure. The main reason of this inadequacy of informal water supply are the sustainability of water source and it does not required as safe water because there is no water treatment which makes it unable to fulfill the requirements as drinking water.

Once the main reason of the informality in water supply in Tambaklorok is the unavailability of water infrastucture. However, in 2016, the PDAM installed pipe infrastructure in Tambaklorok, even the residents got incentive from the local government in the form of relief in installement. Yet the community of Tambaklorok remains to choose informal water provider as its water source. From this occurrence, the factors that cause informality in water supply in Tambaklorok are beyond the physical availability of network.

Informality can be seen as mode of governance. The daily practice of informality in water supply in Tambaklorok is another mode of water supply outside the formal water supply. The formal water supply is networked pipe water supply provided by the government through PDAM Tirta Moedal. Whereas the informality in water supply in Tambaklorok emerge in the form of private water vendors drawing from deep well sold directly by pipe connection. There are three main factors found in Tambaklorok which cause informality remains to occur in their water supply. Those are lack of access to networked pipe water supply, lack of water utility role and the better level of service of non-networked water supply.

Informality is proven to fill the gap between demand and supply in water provision. It remains to occur on a daily basis of water supply in Tambaklorok build upon several factors. However, for Tambaklorok case, this informal practice is not sustainable regarding to the private vendors as main actor who somehow monopolize the ground water source. The use of ground water as the source of non-networked pipe water supply also becomes environmental issue because it exacerbating the land subsidence in Tambaklorok which located in coastal area. At some point, the current informal water

practice might be the most convenient water supply in Tambaklorok, but the better option of water supply can be done for community of Tambaklorok.

5.2. Recommendation

The development of urban water supply system sometimes ignores the practices of everyday access to water in urban area, notably in urban poor area. Based on the finding of this research, it produces corrective follow-up alternatives for the urban water supply, mainly in Tambaklorok area. The recommendations in order to meet adequate drinking water in Tambaklorok as follows:

1. Community-based water supply can be a suitable option for water provision in Tambaklorok. Formal sector supply has failed to fulfill water needs in many urban areas including Tambaklorok area. Informal water supply in the form of private local water vendors is proven to fill the gap between demand and supply in water provision and providing daily water. However, it still has challenges remain such as ensuring the water quality and environmental issues. Regarding environmental conditions in Tambaklorok which getting worse due to land subsidence, it is inevitable to have an alternative way for their water provisioning. Extracting deep well in Tambaklorok no longer becomes an option because the practice considered an illegal act because Tambaklorok area is a red zone or an illegal area for groundwater extraction. As the result of the dependency of Tambaklorok community on water supply from local water vendors, the private local water vendors set a high water tariff which actually weighting the economic condition of households in Tambaklorok. Community-based water supply with adopting the scheme of Pamsimas program can be a solution since Pamsimas program in Semarang runs very well in water provisioning with 91 community-based water supply scheme across the city. BP SPAMS as the association that manages the Pamsimas program also available to facilitate and give supervision for community-based water supply. There are several aspects to run a community-based water supply system which are institutional (this aspect related to the legal aspect of the institution), work plan, technique, financial management, social (this aspect related to the relationship within the Pamsimas administrator and the consumers), and environment. These aspects can be a point of reference for community-based water supply system in Tambaklorok to achieve safe and affordable water supply in Tambaklorok area.
2. The government policy must address the practice of informal water supply. The government rationality in infrastructure ideal based upon the expansion of piping network needs to be reconsidered. Instead of trying to eliminate informal water supply to achieve the SDGs goal in water provision, the government needs to address the practice of informal water supply. As in Tambaklorok, the practice of informal water supply has been proven for decades in fulfilling water needs for the community of Tambaklorok. Thus far, the regulation about the urban water

supply system does not cover this issue. Recognize and regularize the activities of informal or alternative service providers by a process of regulation and deregulation. The regulation about tariff adjustments for informal water vendors is also required so that the water cost is not too high.

3. The water utility (PDAM) needs to support the practice of informal water supply. Since the main reason for this type of water supply to be called informal because there is no supervision in water quality, hence, the government can give intervention for this. The water utility can allocate resources and staff, possibly to a special unit for supporting informal water supply, for example, through well protection education and provision of resources, to help in achieving the provision of safe water.