

# INFORMALITY IN URBAN WATER SUPPLY IN TAMBAKLOROK, SEMARANG

### **UNDERGRADUATE THESIS**

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### **DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY**

This undergraduate thesis entitled, "Informality in Urban Water Supply in Tambaklorok, Semarang" supervised by Dr. Ir. Jawoto Sih Setyono, MDP, is wholly my own original work except where indicated by referencing.

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**ABSTRACT** 

Developing countries are facing urbanization coupled with a rapid and unprecedented urban

growth, which is bringing about rising demand for urban services, especially those concerning water supply.

The government inability to provide water supply has led to the emergence of informality in urban water

supply. In the context of urban governance, informality in urban water supply as unofficial service provision

is seen as a 'mode of urban governance' for the underserved population, which is largely allowed and even

encouraged by governments because it is increasingly viewed as a necessary and acceptable mode of

urbanism.

The urban water supply in Semarang facing its challenges due to rapid urban growth, climate

change, topographical challenges with hilly terrain and drought. PDAM (the city-owned water company) has

not been able to cover all regions in Semarang. Tambaklorok located in the northern part of Semarang has

been relying on informal practices to fulfill its water need. Households in Tambaklorok rely on a range of

strategies, often combining multiple informal water sources, such as water vendors, tankers, and bottled

water. In 2016, Kampung Tambaklorok was installed with networked pipe from PDAM. Although the

networked pipe has been installed, the households still choose to use the informal water supply. From this

phenomenon, we can see that the practice of informality in the urban water supply is not is not a reflection of

lack of development. Instead, informality continues to be produced through the particular factors other than

physical availability of a network.

This research aims to analyze informality in urban water supply in Tambaklorok, Semarang To

carry out this aim, the method that will be used is a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods.

This research found that informality in urban water supply in Tambaklorok caused by lack of access to

networked pipe water supply, water utility role, and practices in non-networked pipe water supply. The

research recommended the alternative scheme of water supply for community in Tambaklorok.

Keywords: Informality, Urban Water Supply, Informal Water Supply

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### ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BAPPEDA Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah (Local Development Planning

Authority)

BPS Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics)

BAPPENAS Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional (National Development

Planning Authority)

BKM Badan Keswadayaan Masyarakat (Community Self-help Organization)

BP SPAMS Badan Pengelola Sarana Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi (Drinking

Water and Sanitation Facility Management Board)

BUMD Badan Usaha Milik Daerah (Local Government-Owned Enterprise)

Dinas PSDA Dinas Pengelola Sumber Daya Air (Local Government Technical Agency)

DPRD Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah (Local Parliament)

Kotaku Kota Tanpa (National Slum Upgrading Program)

PAMSIMAS Penyediaan Air Minum dan Sanitasi Berbasis Masyarakat (Community

Based Water Supply and Sanitation)

PDAM Perusahaan Daerah Air Minum (Local Water Company)

PNPM Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (National Community

**Empowerment Program**)

PERDA Peraturan Daerah (Local Regulation)

RPJMD Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah (Local Mid-Term

Development Plan)

RPJMN Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional (National Mid-Term

Development Plan)

SK Surat Keputusan (Decree)

SPAM Sistem Penyediaan Air Minum (System for provision of Drinking Water)

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