

# Why the rich in Jakarta have better access to water than the poor – it's not the piped network

19 March 2018, by Michelle Kooy

In Jakarta, the rich have much better access to clean water than the poor. Residents in the city's business districts or in rich neighbourhoods have much more reliable access to water than those living in poor neighbourhoods.

Inequalities in access to [water](#) between the rich and the poor deepens [social inequalities](#). Access to water can have effects on people's health, education and incomes. Reducing inequalities in different social groups' access to water is now part of [the global Sustainable Development Goals](#).

What are the causes of inequalities in access to water in Jakarta?

## Piped network the culprit?

In trying to answer this, scholars, journalists and activists often pinpoint the city's centralised piped water [network](#) as the culprit behind water inequalities.

Scholars describe the piped network as the physical manifestation of the social relations of power structuring access. They argue that [piped infrastructure "fragments" the city](#), hardwiring its spatial [inequality](#).

But, while it is true that the poorest residents of the city are not connected, neither are the richest. Middle-income and lower-middle-income residents represent the largest consumer groups for both Palyja and Aetra, the two water operators in Jakarta, according to 2014 and 2015 data from Jakarta's water regulator.

[More than 60% of Jakarta's residents rely on groundwater](#). This provides nearly two-thirds of the city's water consumption, around 630 million cubic metres out of 1 billion m<sup>3</sup>/year.

Piped water has never provided the majority of water for the majority of Jakarta's residents. It is almost always used in combination with other sources, either groundwater or bottled water.

## Beyond piped network

Examining the role of centralised piped networks in producing inequalities in access to urban water supply has been a dominant question within academic analysis concerned with social inequalities in the city. But the theoretical frameworks used to answer questions of water, urbanization, and inequalities are often derived from experiences in Europe – where centralised piped networks are generally the dominant, if not only, water supply in cities.

To explain inequalities in access to water in Jakarta, examining the flows of groundwater, wastewater and piped water can provide a better answer than looking at the fragmentation of the piped water network.

In [our paper](#) we examined the connections between the various water flows and usage and their impacts on different social groups. We found that there is a connection between over-abstraction of deep groundwater in rich neighbourhoods and salinisation of shallow groundwater in [poor neighbourhoods](#).

Powerful pumps in rich neighbourhoods draw huge amounts of deep groundwater. This leads to land subsidence. When the ground sinks, the risk of flooding increases. Whenever flooding occurs, floodwater and wastewater contaminate piped and [groundwater](#) supplies in low-lying coastal areas.

The result is that the city's poorest residents, living on the most marginal land, experience higher

exposure to flooding and poorer quality water. At the same time, they often don't have enough money to invest in household water treatment technologies or to buy packaged drinking water. Provided by The Conversation

Meanwhile, wealthy households and businesses often choose to disconnect themselves from the piped network system when they set up powerful pumps to extract [deep groundwater](#) for their own water supply.

The ability of wealthy households and businesses to opt out of centralised water supply limits the possibility to cross-subsidise either water consumption or water connections for low-income areas and households.

Jakarta's experience shows that inequalities in access to water go far beyond the presence or absence of a piped network.

### **Europe is not the world**

In order to develop explanations that better reflect the experiences of a broader range of cities, the experiences of European cities must not be placed in the [centre of theorisation](#).

In looking beyond piped water networks to understand how water inequalities happen, we joined a movement in the scientific world "to world". Across science, "to world" theory means to challenge the assumed universality of theories derived from experiences in Europe.

Our theoretical intervention is academic, but the consequences and concerns driving our analysis are not. We found the poor are more exposed to risks of environmental hazards in cities in the developing world in which neither water nor nature are wholly contained by infrastructure.

This means that to reduce inequalities in access to water we need to look beyond the network to develop more meaningful policy responses.

This article was originally published on [The](#)

APA citation: Why the rich in Jakarta have better access to water than the poor – it's not the piped network (2018, March 19) retrieved 23 June 2021 from <https://phys.org/news/2018-03-rich-jakarta-access-poor-piped.html>

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