

POLICY BRIEF

Years of drought, Government Does Nothing: Makassar People's Demands on Water Scarcity in Tallo District



Authors

Slamet Riadi
Hikmawaty Sabar
Altriara Pramana Putra Basri

Layouter

Fitrah Yusri

Published By

Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Sulawesi Selatan
Aroepala Street, Permata Hijau Lestari complex, Block Q1 No.8,
Makassar Indonesia
+628229 393 9591
+62411 467 1368
walhisulsel@gmail.com
www.walhisulsel.or.id

Both ENDS
Nobelstraat 4
3512 EN Utrecht
The Netherlands
info@bothends.org

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Note:

This Policy Brief is the result of research by WALHI South Sulawesi which has been published and entitled 'Makassar: Kota Dunia yang Krisis Air'

**KRISIS IKLIM
=
KRISIS AIR**





KAMI
BUTUH
AIR
BUKAN
JANJI

WASH

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The image shows a woman in a red top holding a baby in a yellow shirt. She is holding a red sign with white text. To her left, a young girl in a white shirt and a boy in a white and black striped shirt are looking towards the camera. To her right, another woman in a white patterned shirt is crouching and filling yellow plastic jugs. The background features a metal gate and a concrete wall.

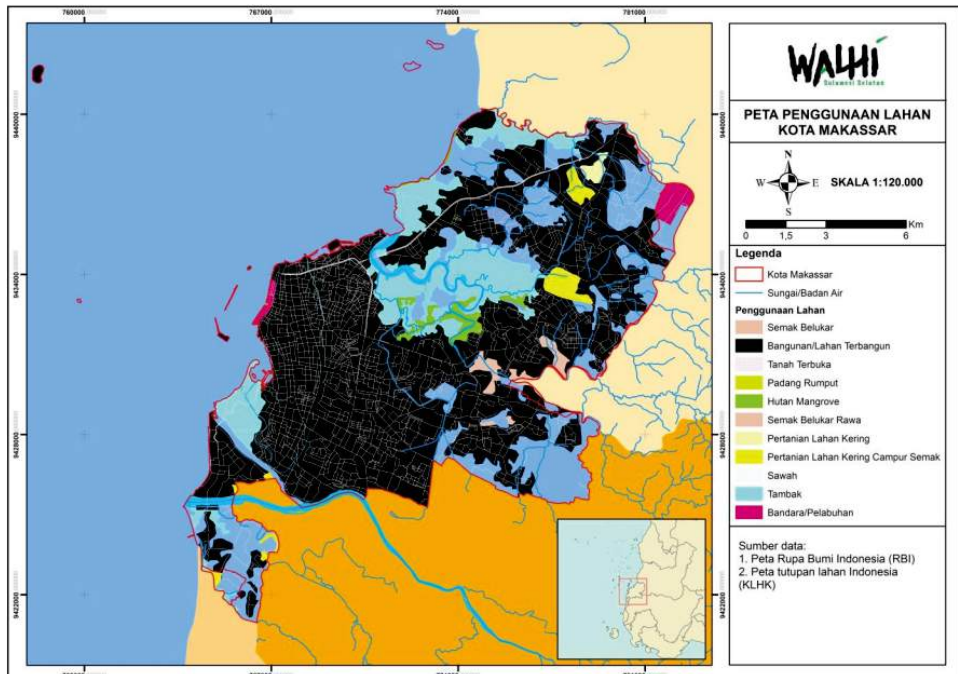
FRAGILE WORLD CITY

Last year, thousands of Makassar residents were affected by extreme drought. This was triggered by the El Nino phenomenon and the worsening environmental carrying capacity and capacity of Makassar City from year to year. The city that is often narrated by the government as a 'World City' is in fact very fragile in facing climate crisis threats. Based on WALHI South Sulawesi's records (2024), there are two dominant factors that make this city have low resilience, especially when faced with climate change problems, namely (1) the surge in industrialization and the lack of green open space and (2) the City Hydrology System and the influence of critical watersheds.

Spatially, WALHI South Sulawesi noted that currently the built-up land in Makassar City is around 11,432 Ha or 65.04% of the city area. The high number of built-up land in Makassar City is not balanced by the provision or addition of adequate green open space and water catchment areas. Where currently the figure has only

reached 11.47%. On the other hand, the lack of water catchment areas (RTH) in Makassar City is inversely proportional to the high industrialization that is growing rapidly, the number of which currently reaches 14.904 industries.

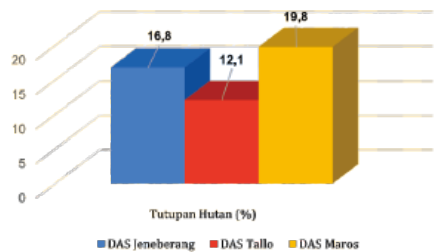
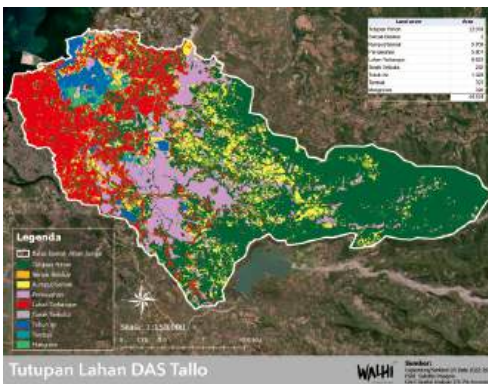
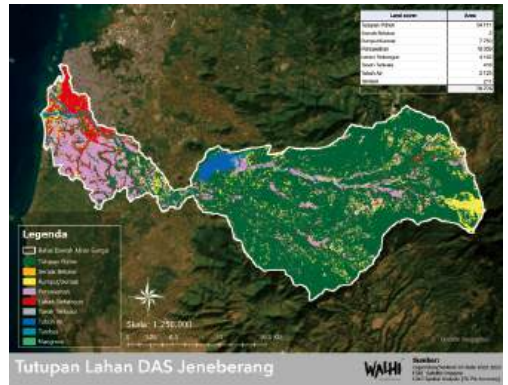
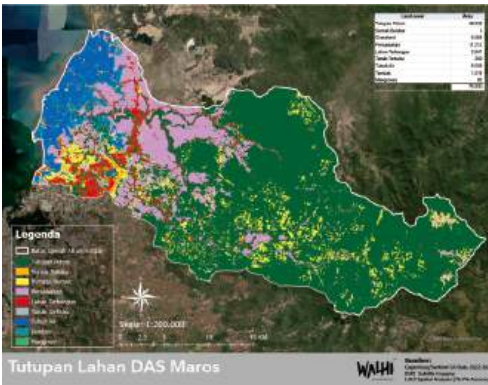
In addition to the surge in industrialization and the lack of green open spaces, Makassar City is also currently experiencing a development trend along the coast of Makassar City in the form of 'reclamation' with two types, namely the Integrated Business Provincial Strategic Area (KSP) and the Development of the Untia Platform. Based on the 2019 South Sulawesi Coastal Area and Small Islands Zoning Plan (RZWP3K) document which has been replaced by the 2022 South Sulawesi Integrated Spatial Plan (RTRW), it was recorded that there were approximately 2.706,86 Ha. Where this new style of development or reclamation encourages changes in the pattern of city structure and infrastructure along the coast of Makassar.



Historically, the surge in development and industry that grew rapidly in Makassar City began with the New Order regime which was marked by many new buildings, physical arrangements, and the creation of new, rapidly growing city satellites (Makkelo, 2018). The mayor at that time, H.M. Dg Patompo, established the plan for the 'Basic Pattern of Makassar City Regional Development 1965-1970' which was known as the 3K eradication program (poverty, destitution, and ignorance). The long-term goal of this project is to realize Makassar City as a five-dimensional city (trade city, cultural city, industrial city, academic city, and tourism city) whose impacts are still felt today.

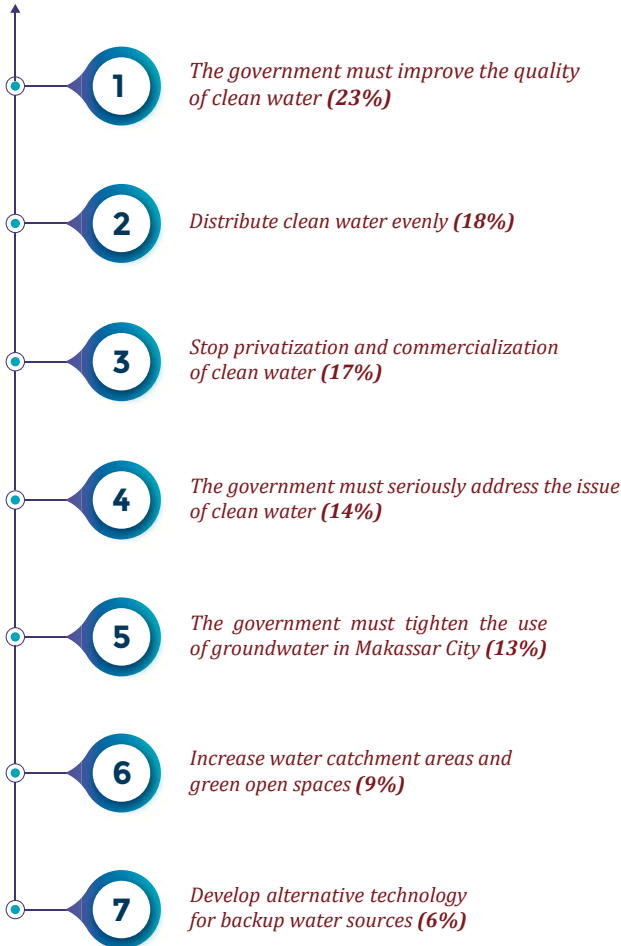
Makassar flood in 2023 was recorded as the worst flood disaster in Makassar City and its surroundings in the last 40 years. As for the drought disaster, Makassar City was hit by a prolonged clean water crisis. Where, PDAM water no longer flows in 10 sub-districts due to the Lekopancing Dam in Maros Regency experiencing drought. The flood and drought disasters experienced by Makassar City residents last year are a reflection of the critical carrying capacity and capacity of the three watersheds (Jeneberang, Tallo, and Maros) which also affect the hydrological system of Makassar City.

The reason is, these three watersheds only have forest cover below 30%. This also affects the function of the forest in the process of water infiltration into the soil, reducing the rate of sedimentation which can reduce river capacity, and maintaining the stability of the microclimate of an area. If forests in the highlands or upstream areas of river basins are damaged, it is certain that areas in the lowlands will experience flooding in the rainy season and drought in the dry



Percentage of Forest Cover in the Three Watersheds Affecting the Ecological and Hydrological Systems of Makassar City. Where based on WALHI South Sulawesi spatial analysis shows that Forest Cover in the three watersheds is all below 30%. The Jeneberang watershed only has a forest cover of around 16.8%, the Tallo watershed has a forest cover of 12.1%, and the Maros watershed has a forest cover of around 19.8%

CITIZENS' TESTIMONY ON CLEAN WATER PROBLEMS IN MAKASSAR



WATER SCARCITY AND ITS IMPACT ON WOMEN IN TALLO

Every dry season, people living in the north of Makassar City will experience extreme drought. This condition is triggered by the distribution of pipes and clean water from PDAM not being directly felt by the community. In fact, currently, Makassar City has five Water Treatment Plants (IPA) to support clean water services for Makassar City residents. The five IPAs that currently exist in Makassar City are IPA I Ratulangi, IPA II Panaikang, IPA III Antang, IPA IV Maccini Sombala and IPA V Somba Opu.

Although there are currently five IPAs available, until now there are still many people in Tallo District who have not received clean water. Moreover, in several points, it turns out that most residents can no longer use drilled water (groundwater) because most of the groundwater on the north coast of Makassar City has experienced seawater intrusion, requiring residents to buy water for their daily needs. The price ranges from IDR 2.000 to IDR 17.000 depending on the use of transportation services and the distance from the source of clean water purchased:

During the dry season, the water (drilled wells) is very dry, especially during the long dry season, it is quite salty. In the rainy season the water is no longer salty, there is also a difference. But PDAM water has always been very difficult. Said Mrs. Hajra, a drilled well water user in Buloa village.

The water crisis that occurred in Tallo District has been going on for quite a long time. Based on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) held, WALHI South Sulawesi found several impacts felt by women in Tallo District (Kaluku Bodoa, Tallo, and Buloa) as a result of the water crisis they experienced. The six impacts felt were as follows: (1) additional expenses to buy clean water; (2) many women stated that they experienced physical and mental fatigue; (3) skin disorders; (4) triggering conflict or tension; and (5) giving rise to jealousy and suspicion among fellow residents; and (6) reduced free time.

Here I live with my sister. Every day she buys water for IDR 10.000 once (one cart). Usually she buys it twice a day. She is a worker, so she doesn't have time to go get water. On average, her monthly water bill is around IDR 300.000. Said Mrs. Misra.

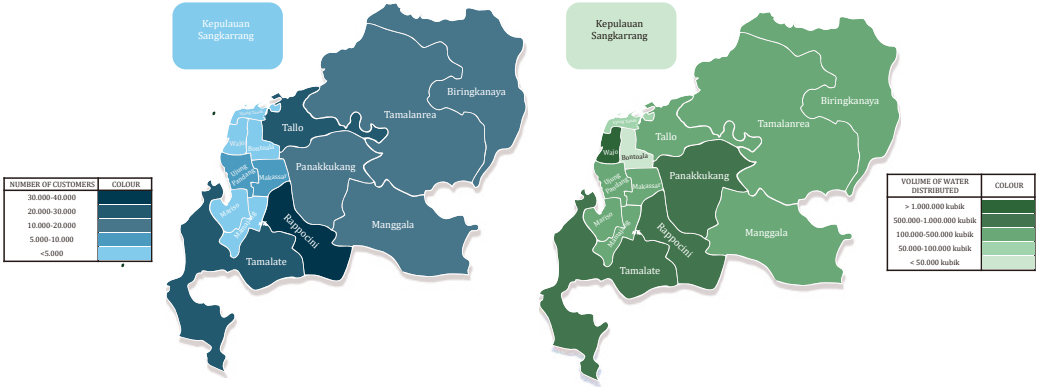




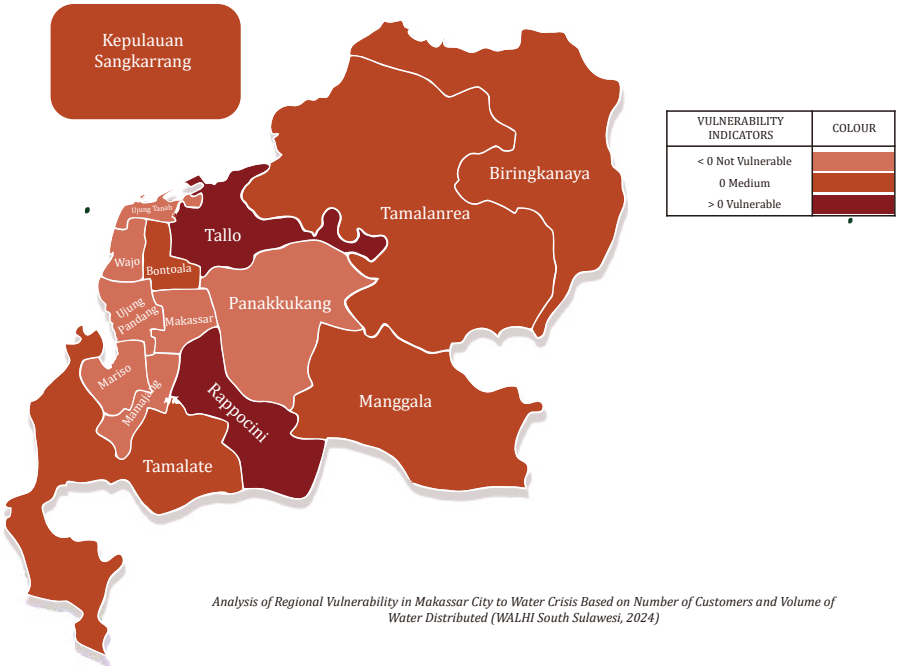
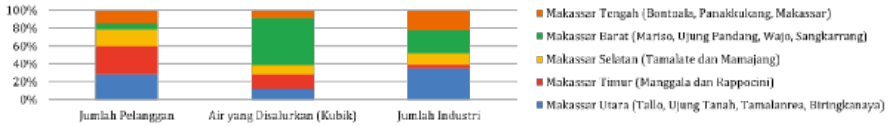
WATER INEQUALITY AND PRIVATIZATION IN MAKASSAR CITY

Based on data released by the Central Statistics Agency of Makassar City (2024), it shows that currently the number of clean water customers in Makassar City at the end of 2023 is around 181.691 customers with a total water distribution of 7.950.442 cubic meters. From the PDAM customer data, it turns out that only around 40.6% of the total number of families in Makassar City are registered and receive clean water from PDAM Makassar.

To see the inequality in the distribution of clean water in Makassar City, we divide Makassar area into five regions consisting of north, east, south, west, and central. As a result, western Makassar has the largest volume of water distributed even though it has few customers. Meanwhile, North Makassar has many PDAM customers but the volume of water distributed is very small.



Percentage of Water Use and Distribution of Industry in Makassar City



Analysis of Regional Vulnerability in Makassar City to Water Crisis Based on Number of Customers and Volume of Water Distributed (WALHI South Sulawesi, 2024)



The data above shows that there has been an imbalance in access to clean water that is distributed, where the data shows that North Makassar with a large number of customers and industries actually receives water from PDAM Makassar City in small amounts. This condition is very different from several sub-districts that are included in the West Makassar area where the number of customers is small with a large number of industries but the volume of water distributed is very fantastic. Apart from that, we also analyzed the vulnerability of each sub-district to access to clean water by considering two variables, namely the number of customers and the volume of water distributed. As a result, there are two sub-districts that are in the vulnerable category, namely Rappocini and Tallo. Meanwhile, five others, namely Tamalate, Bontoala, Sangkarrang Islands, Manggala, Biringkanaya, and Tamalanrea, are in the moderate category, and seven other sub-districts, namely Mariso, Mamajang, Makassar, Ujung Pandang, Ujung Tanah, Panakkukang, and Wajo, are in the non-vulnerable category.

The problem of clean water is not only about the inequality of distribution, but also concerns the issue of privatization. Where the root of this problem is the emergence of a view of water as a 'Right To Water' which contains use value and the other views water as a "Water Right" which prioritizes exchange value that is oriented towards market interests or economic interests alone. Simply put, the change in the value of water from use value to exchange value is actually a form of a symptom called privatization.

In Tallo District, the form of water privatization is depicted in two forms, namely the first is the issue of access to assistance programs such as PAMSIMAS which is monopolized by community leaders or officials at the RT and RW levels and the second is the existence of elite groups who make water a commodity in order to gain profit. These two problems are of course rooted in the problem of clean water services from the Makassar City government and PDAM which are not optimal in distributing water to all residents. Even worse, one of the residents we met said that

Here, PDAM water does not reach homes, but rather goes to factories. Factory workers can get water from PDAM because they have acquaintances. We are small people, we don't have any acquaintances. So we always have to buy PDAM water sold by people here. Not to mention that the big port (Makassar New Port) always has water, it never runs out like we do here (Tallo District). Said one of the women in the Tallo District who was waiting in line for clean water.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Currently, around 90% of climate disasters are related to water. Low- and middle-income countries are the ones who suffer the most in facing this climate disaster. Given the vulnerabilities that exist in various fields such as food, water, health, and infrastructure, these countries are increasingly depressed, including Indonesia. In a deeper injustice, these communities are also the groups that contribute the least to climate change but are the most vulnerable groups affected by the climate crisis. Therefore, based on the research findings obtained, WALHI South Sulawesi then recommends several things for stakeholders or stakeholders related to the water crisis problems experienced by the community in Tallo District as follows:

- 1. Expanding Green Open Space (RTH).** The Makassar City Government must provide land or allocate RTH in order to increase water catchment areas, the current condition of which is increasingly narrowing due to increasing development and industrialization in Makassar City.
- 2. Maintaining and Protecting River Basins (DAS).** Hydrologically, Makassar City as a downstream area is greatly influenced by the critical upstream DAS areas, namely the Jeneberang DAS, Tallo DAS, and Maros DAS. As a result, during the rainy season the city will receive water from upstream which is one of the causes of flooding and during the dry season it will disrupt the source of drinking water for city residents managed by PDAM. Therefore, the Makassar City Government must invite other regional governments (Gowa, Maros, and Takalar) to jointly resolve this problem.
- 3. Implementing a 'Progressive' Tax on the Use of Groundwater and Surface Water for Large-Scale Industries.** Currently, the use of groundwater and surface water in Makassar City is widely used by large industries. Even its use is not controlled. Therefore, the government needs to fix this problem so that groundwater reserves in Makassar City do not experience scarcity due to uncontrolled use.
- 4. Improve Clean Water Services, Governance, and Distribution.** Field findings show that the clean water problem in Tallo District is not a technical 'piping' problem, but rather a problem of access and distribution. This is because a small number of residents have access to clean water from PDAM while the rest have to buy water to meet their daily needs.
- 5. Create Adaptation and Mitigation Planning Documents in Facing the Water Crisis and Climate Change.** In addition to making technical improvements, the Makassar City Government must also prepare adaptation and mitigation planning documents for city residents who still have difficulty accessing clean water in the midst of the climate crisis that is currently being felt by everyone.

POLICY BRIEF

Tallo Kering, PDAM Hening: Desakan Warga Kota Makassar Atas Kelangkaan Air di Kecamatan Tallo



Penulis

Slamet Riadi
Hikmawaty Sabar
Altriara Pramana Putra Basri

Layouter

Fitrah Yusri

Diterbitkan oleh

Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Sulawesi Selatan
Aroepala Street, Permata Hijau Lestari complex, Block Q1 No.8,
Makassar Indonesia
+628229 393 9591
+62411 467 1368
walhisulsel@gmail.com
www.walhisulsel.or.id

Both ENDS
Nobelstraat 4
3512 EN Utrecht
The Netherlands
info@bothends.org

September, 2024

Catatan:

Policy Brief ini merupakan hasil dari penelitian WALHI Sulawesi Selatan yang telah diterbitkan dan diberi judul 'Makassar: Kota Dunia yang Krisis Air'

ANDA MEMASUKI KAWASAN
OBJEK VITAL NASIONAL

PEMERINTAH REPUBLIK INDONESIA (PEMERINTAH)
KABUPATEN MAKASSAR NEW PORT
KEPUTUSAN PRESIDEN RI NO. 63 TAHUN 2018
KEPUTUSAN MENTERI PERHUBUNGAN NO. KM. 72



**DILARANG
MENEROK**



**DILARANG
DEMONSTRASI**



**DILARANG
MURU-HARA**

DILARANG MASUK dan/atau MEMANFAATKAN



PELINDO

AL

(RSERO)

RT

2004

2 TAHUN 2004



DILARANG BERGALAN

N TANPA IJIN

PELINDO

HATI-HATI

KENDARAAN BERAT

KELUAR-MASUK

KRISIS IKLIM

=

KRISIS AIR



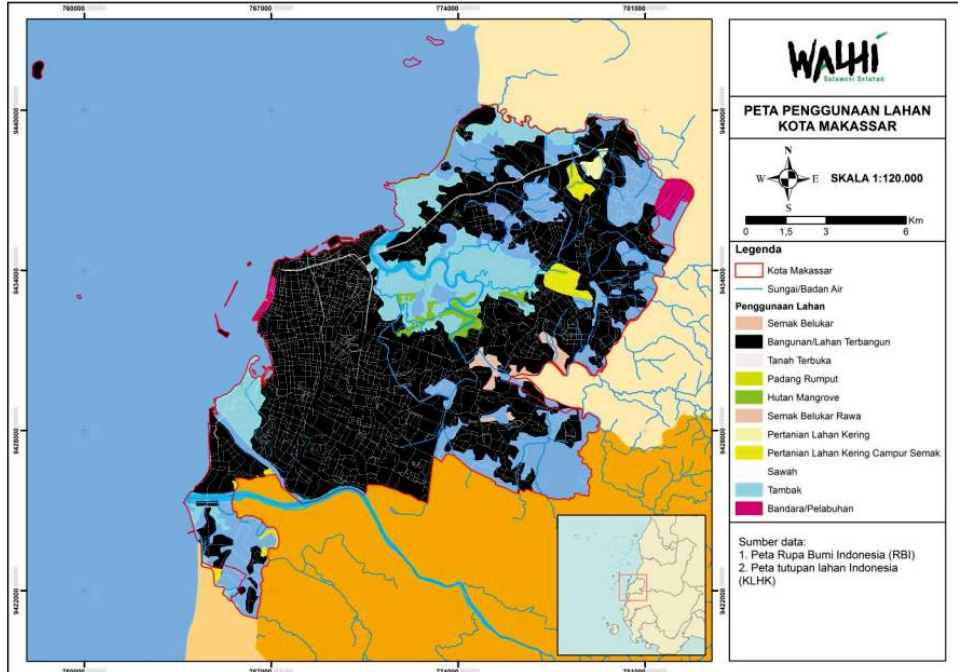
KOTA DUNIA YANG RAPUH

Tahun lalu, ribuan warga Kota Makassar terdampak kekeringan ekstrim. Hal ini dipicu oleh fenomena El Nino dan memburuknya daya dukung serta daya tampung lingkungan Kota Makassar dari tahun ke tahun. Kota yang seringkali dinarasikan oleh pemerintah sebagai 'Kota Dunia' nyatanya begitu rapuh menghadapi ancaman krisis iklim. Berdasarkan catatan WALHI Sulawesi Selatan (2024), Ada dua faktor dominan yang membuat kota ini memiliki kemampuan resiliensi yang rendah utamanya ketika dihadapkan dengan masalah perubahan iklim yakni (1) lonjakan industrialisasi dan minimnya ruang terbuka hijau dan (2) Sistem Hidrologi Kota dan Pengaruh Daerah Aliran Sungai yang kritis.

Secara keruangan, WALHI Sulawesi Selatan mencatat bahwa saat ini lahan terbangun di Kota Makassar berkisar 11.432 Ha atau 65,04 % dari luas kota. Tingginya angka lahan terbangun di Kota Makassar sejatinya tidak diimbangi dengan penyediaan atau penambahan RTH dan daerah resapan air yang memadai. Dimana saat ini

angkanya baru mencapai 11,47%. Disisi lain, minimnya daerah resapan air (RTH) di Kota Makassar berbanding terbalik dengan tingginya industrialisasi yang tumbuh pesat yang jumlahnya saat ini mencapai 14.904 industri.

Selain lonjakan industrialisasi dan minimnya ruang terbuka hijau, Kota Makassar juga saat ini tengah mengalami tren pembangunan di sepanjang pesisir Kota Makassar dalam bentuk 'reklamasi' dengan dua coraknya yakni Kawasan Strategis Provinsi (KSP) Bisnis Terpadu dan Pengembangan Anjungan Untia. Berdasarkan dokumen Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir dan Pulau-Pulau Kecil (RZWP3K) Sulawesi Selatan tahun 2019 yang telah berganti menjadi Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (RTRW) Terintegrasi Sulawesi Selatan tahun 2022 mencatat ada kurang lebih 2.706,86 Ha. Dimana corak pembangunan gaya baru atau reklamasi ini mendorong terjadinya perubahan pola struktur dan infrastruktur kota di sepanjang pesisir Makassar



Historically, the surge in development and industry that grew rapidly in Makassar City began with the New Order regime which was marked by many new buildings, physical arrangements, and the creation of new, rapidly growing city satellites (Makkello, 2018). The mayor at that time, H.M. Dg Patompo, established the plan for the 'Basic Pattern of Makassar City Regional Development 1965-1970' which was known as the 3K eradication program (poverty, destitution, and ignorance). The long-term goal of this project is to realize Makassar City as a five-dimensional city (trade city, cultural city, industrial city, academic city, and tourism city) whose impacts are still felt today.

KESAKSIAN WARGA KOTA ATAS PERMASALAHAN AIR BERSIH DI MAKASSAR



AIR BERSIH YANG SULIT DAN DAMPAKNYA TERHADAP PEREMPUAN DI TALLO

Tiap musim kemarau, masyarakat yang tinggal di utara Kota Makassar akan mengalami kekeringan ekstrim. Kondisi ini dipicu akibat distribusi pipa dan air bersih dari PDAM tidak langsung dirasakan oleh masyarakat. Padahal saat ini, Kota Makassar telah memiliki lima Instalasi Pengolahan Air (IPA) untuk mendukung pelayanan air bersih warga Kota Makassar. Adapun kelima IPA yang saat ini eksisting di Kota Makassar yakni IPA I Ratulangi, IPA II Panaikang, IPA III Antang, IPA IV Maccini Sombala dan IPA V Somba Opu.

Meskipun saat ini telah tersedia lima IPA, namun sampai sekarang masih banyak masyarakat di Kecamatan Tallo yang belum mendapatkan air bersih. Terlebih lagi di beberapa titik, ternyata kebanyakan warga tidak dapat lagi menggunakan air bor (air tanah) karena sebagian besar air tanah di pesisir utara Kota Makassar telah mengalami intrusi air laut sehingga mengharuskan warga untuk membeli air untuk kebutuhan sehari-hari mereka. Harganya pun berkisar antara Rp. 2.000 sampai Rp. 17.000 tergantung penggunaan jasa pengangkutan dan jarak dari sumber air bersih yang dibeli.

Kalau musim kemarau, airnya (sumur bor) kering sekali, apalagi kalau kemarau panjang, agak asin-asin. Kalau musim hujan airnya tidak asin lagi, ada juga perbedaannya. Tapi memang dari dulu air PDAM Susah sekali. Ujar Ibu Hajra, pengguna air sumur bor di kampung Buloa.

Krisis air yang terjadi di Kecamatan Tallo telah berlangsung dalam rentang waktu yang cukup lama. Berdasarkan Focus Group Discussion (FGD) yang diadakan, WALHI Sulawesi Selatan menemukan beberapa dampak yang dirasakan perempuan di Kecamatan Tallo (Kaluku Bodoa, Tallo, dan Buloa) sebagai akibat dari krisis air yang mereka alami. Adapun ke enam dampak yang dirasakan yakni sebagai berikut (1) adanya pengeluaran tambahan untuk membeli air bersih; (2) banyak perempuan yang menyatakan bahwa mereka mengalami kelelahan fisik dan pikiran; (3) gangguan penyakit kulit; (4) memicu konflik atau ketegangan; dan (5) memunculkan kecemburuan dan kecurigaan antar sesama warga; dan (6) waktu luang yang berkurang.

Disini saya tinggal sama adik saya. Setiap hari dia beli air Rp 10.000 satu kali (satu gerobak). Biasa dua kali beli dalam sehari. Dia kan orang kerja, jadi tidak sempat pergi ambil-ambil air. Rata-rata per bulan uang airnya sekitar Rp 300.000. Ucap Ibu Misra.

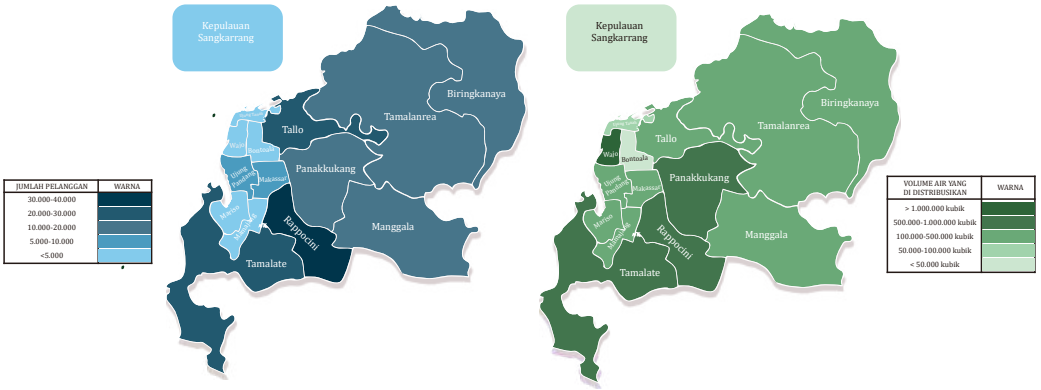




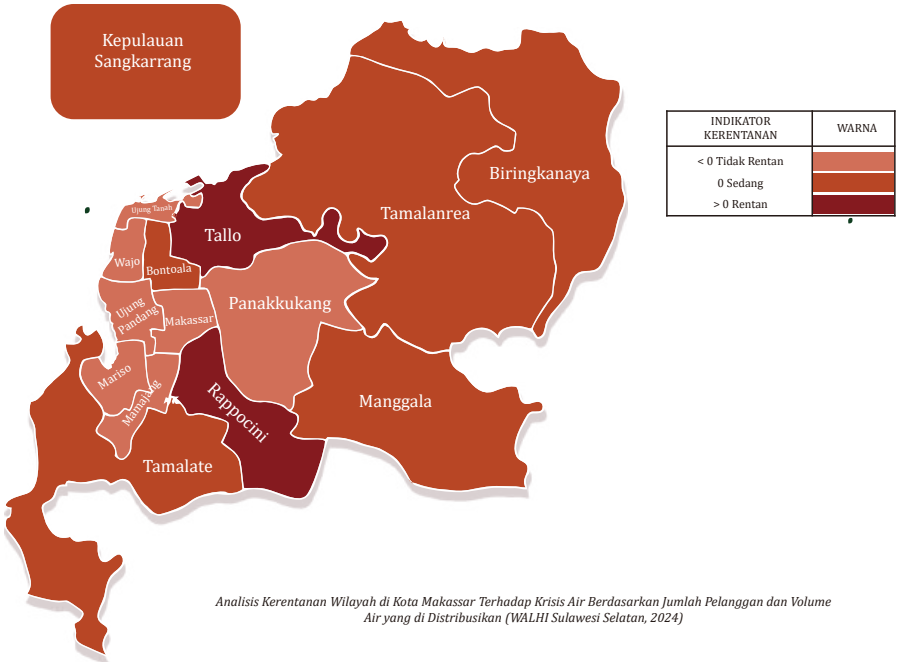
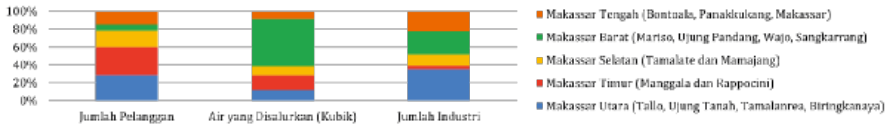
KETIMPANGAN DAN PRIVATISASI AIR DI KOTA MAKASSAR

Berdasarkan data yang dikeluarkan Badan Pusat Statistik Kota Makassar (2024) menunjukkan bahwa saat ini jumlah pelanggan air bersih di Kota Makassar pada akhir tahun 2023 adalah sekitar 181.691 pelanggan dengan total air yang disalurkan yakni sebesar 7.950.442 kubik. Dari data pelanggan PDAM tersebut, ternyata hanya sekitar 40,6 % dari total jumlah kepala keluarga yang ada di Kota Makassar yang terdaftar dan mendapatkan air bersih dari PDAM Makassar.

Untuk melihat ketimpangan pembagian air bersih di Kota Makassar, kami membagi wilayah Makassar menjadi lima wilayah yang terdiri dari utara, timur, selatan, barat, dan tengah. Hasilnya, Makassar bagian barat memiliki volume air yang disalurkan paling banyak meskipun memiliki pelanggan yang sedikit. Sedangkan Makassar Utara, memiliki banyak pelanggan PDAM namun volume air yang disalurkan sangat sedikit.



Persentase Penggunaan Air dan Sebaran Industri di Kota Makassar



Analisis Kerentanan Wilayah di Kota Makassar Terhadap Krisis Air Berdasarkan Jumlah Pelanggan dan Volume Air yang di Distribusikan (WALHI Sulawesi Selatan, 2024)



Dari data di atas menunjukkan bahwa telah terjadi ketimpangan atas akses air bersih yang tersalurkan, dimana data menunjukkan bahwa Makassar Utara dengan jumlah pelanggan dan industri yang cukup banyak ternyata justru menerima air dari PDAM Kota Makassar dengan jumlah yang sedikit. Kondisi tersebut sangat berbeda dengan beberapa kecamatan yang masuk dalam wilayah Makassar Barat dimana jumlah pelanggan sedikit dengan jumlah industri yang besar tapi volume air yang disalurkan sangatlah fantastis. Selain itu, kami juga menganalisis kerentanan tiap kecamatan terhadap akses air bersih dengan mempertimbangkan dua variabel yakni jumlah pelanggan dan volume air yang disalurkan. Hasilnya, ada dua kecamatan yang masuk kategori rentan yakni Rappocini dan Tallo. Sedangkan lima lainnya yakni Tamalate, Bontoala, Kepulauan Sangkarrang, Manggala, Biringkanaya, dan Tamalanrea masuk dalam kategori sedang, dan tujuh kecamatan lainnya yakni Mariso, Mamajang, Makassar, Ujung Pandang, Ujung Tanah, Panakkukang, dan Wajo masuk dalam kategori tidak rentan.

Permasalahan air bersih sejatinya tidak hanya berbicara soal ketimpangan distribusi saja, tetapi juga menyangkut soal privatisasi. Dimana akar dari permasalahan ini adalah munculnya pandangan mengenai air sebagai 'Right To Water' yang di dalamnya terdapat nilai guna dan satunya lagi memandang air sebagai "Water Right" yang mengedepankan nilai tukar yang berorientasi terhadap kepentingan pasar atau kepentingan ekonomi semata. Sederhananya, perubahan nilai air dari nilai guna menjadi nilai tukar, sejatinya merupakan bentuk dari gejala yang disebut privatisasi.

Di Kecamatan Tallo, bentuk privatisasi air tergambar dalam dua bentuk yakni pertama soal akses terhadap program bantuan seperti PAMSIMAS yang dimonopoli oleh tokoh masyarakat atau para pejabat level RT maupun RW dan kedua yakni adanya kelompok elit yang menjadikan air sebagai barang dagangan demi meraup keuntungan. Kedua persoalan ini tentu saja berakar dari permasalahan pelayanan air bersih pemerintah Kota Makassar dan PDAM yang tidak maksimal dalam mendistribusikan air bagi semua warga. Bahkan, lebih parahnya lagi, salah seorang warga yang pernah kami jumpai berucap bahwa

Disini air PDAM tidak sampai di rumah, tapi lebih banyak ke pabrik. Orang pabrik itu bisa dapat air dari PDAM karena ada kenalan. Kita orang kecil, tidak punya kenalan. Jadi harus selalu beli air PDAM yang dijual sama orang-orang disini. Belum lagi itu sana pelabuhan besar (Makassar New Port) ada terusji airnya, tidak pernah kekurangan seperti kita disini (Kecamatan Tallo). Ucup salah seorang Perempuan di Kecamatan Tallo yang tengah menunggu antrian air bersih.

REKOMENDASI KEBIJAKAN

Mengingat kerentanan yang ada di berbagai bidang seperti pangan, air, kesehatan, dan infrastruktur, membuat negara-negara tersebut semakin terpuruk, termasuk Indonesia. Dalam ketidakadilan yang lebih mendalam, komunitas-komunitas ini juga merupakan kelompok yang memberikan kontribusi paling kecil terhadap perubahan iklim tapi justru menjadi kelompok paling rentan terdampak akibat krisis iklim. Olehnya itu, berdasarkan dari temuan penelitian yang didapatkan maka WALHI Sulawesi Selatan kemudian merekomendasikan beberapa hal untuk para stakeholder atau pemangku kepentingan terkait dengan permasalahan krisis air yang dialami oleh masyarakat yang ada di Kecamatan Tallo sebagai berikut:

1. **Memperluas Ruang Terbuka Hijau (RTH).** Pemerintah Kota Makassar harus menyediakan lahan atau alokasi RTH dalam rangka menambah wilayah resapan air yang dimana kondisinya saat ini semakin menyempit akibat meningkatnya pembangunan dan industrialisasi di Kota Makassar.
2. **Merawat dan Menjaga Daerah Aliran Sungai (DAS).** Secara hidrologi, Kota Makassar sebagai wilayah hilir mendapatkan pengaruh yang besar dari wilayah hulu DAS yang kritis yakni DAS Jeneberang, DAS Tallo, dan DAS Maros. Akibatnya, saat musim penghujan kota ini akan mendapatkan kiriman air dari hulu yang menjadi salah satu penyebab banjir dan saat musim kemarau akan mengganggu sumber air minum warga kota yang dikelola oleh PDAM. Maka dari itu, Pemerintah Kota Makassar harus mengajak pemerintah daerah lain (Gowa, Maros, dan Takalar) untuk bersama-sama menyelesaikan permasalahan ini.
3. **Menerapkan Pajak 'Progresif' Penggunaan Air Tanah dan Air Permukaan bagi Industri skala Besar.** Saat ini, penggunaan air tanah dan air permukaan di Kota Makassar banyak digunakan oleh industri-industri besar. Bahkan penggunaannya pun tidak terkontrol. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah perlu membenahi permasalahan ini agar cadangan air tanah di Kota Makassar tidak mengalami kelangkaan akibat penggunaannya yang tidak terkontrol.
4. **Memperbaiki Pelayanan, Tata Kelola, dan Distribusi Air Bersih.** Dari hasil temuan lapangan menunjukkan bahwa sebenarnya permasalahan air bersih di Kecamatan Tallo bukan persoalan teknis 'perpipaan', melainkan masalah akses dan distribusi. Hal ini dikarenakan sebagian kecil warga ada yang mendapatkan akses atas air bersih dari PDAM sementara sisanya harus membeli air untuk memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari mereka.
5. **Membuat Dokumen Perencanaan Adaptasi dan Mitigasi dalam Menghadapi Krisis Air dan Perubahan Iklim.** Selain melakukan perbaikan teknis, Pemerintah Kota Makassar juga harus menyiapkan dokumen perencanaan adaptasi dan mitigasi bagi warga kota yang masih sulit mengakses air bersih di tengah krisis iklim yang saat ini telah dirasakan oleh semua orang.



Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI) Sulawesi Selatan
Jalan Aroepala, Kompleks Permata Hijau Lestari, Blok Q1 No.8, Makassar Indonesia
+628229 393 9591
+62411 467 1368
walhisulsel@gmail.com
www.walhisulsel.or.id

Both ENDS
Nobelstraat 4
3512 EN Utrecht
The Netherlands
info@bothends.org