

# Water Scarcity in Some Areas in Indonesia

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Water resources have become the most prominent aspect for human beings to live. What if some areas experience water scarcity? How would they live? According to Professor of Faculty of Engineering UGM, Prof. Dr. Ir. KMT. Sunjoto Kusumosanyoto Dip, HE. DEA, lack of water resources, has happened to Indonesia, such as Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara. These areas have difficulties suffice their water needs, approximately around 1.500-2.000 liter per day per capita. The water needs in this context refer to human consumption, including agriculture and farming as food resources.

"Some areas in Indonesia such as Java, Bali, Nusa Tenggara have lacked water resources. Not all areas, indeed. but they have a huge level of insufficiency," he explained on Thursday (25/3)

In line with this problem, Papua is one of the areas with abundant water resources because of factors such as a few population numbers, huge areas, and a high rainfall zone. Java and Bali are areas with a high rainfall zone, however considering they have a considerable population number, it affects their water resources availability.

"There should be a big concern in this. But it does not mean that other areas are lacking concern,"



Sunjoto added.

The man who has achieved Kalpataru as an Environmental Builder throughout his findings of the formula for calculating the RainWater Suction dimensions mentioned that this problem had not been reached out or even heard to people for now who live in areas with sufficient water resources. Otherwise, this has been a big problem that has made some people who live in the water scarcity areas worried.

The water resources' availability beneath Earth's surface in soil pore space has been decreased from time to time. Even the water that we use today should have been the water for our next generation.

"We unconsciously have used water resources that should have been for our next generations," Sunjoto said.

Sunjoto revealed that it was necessary to revive the water resources into abundant capacity, although quite challenging. Constructive and vegetative methods should take government and community action.

In the vegetative method, reforestation is necessary for forest-based areas. Still, it has shifted functionally because there is no longer a vegetation process. Besides, we should be concerned about planting trees in vacant land spread in various areas to increase the soil's infiltration capacity.

"To me, the vegetation method is still the best. We can be greening everywhere, even in vacant lands near the roadside," Sunjoto explained.

On the other hand, based on constructive methods, we can start to build rainwater permeation systems, either in the form of infiltration wells, infiltration trenches, or infiltration parks.

"Some houses should have provided rainwater permeation systems so that it can absorb the rainwater falls to their yard. This effort prevents water from flooding up to the road, and there would be a large supply of water in the well," Sunjata said.

Author: Gloria

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