



Abstract

The study of urban water security index mainly covers the methods for analysing the quality of urban water security within cities or countries, with limited or not equal studies implementing the methods. This study aims to implement the Integrated Urban Water Security Index to analyse the condition of Jakarta's urban water security since its lack of study that assesses the projected city. This study also generates policy recommendations for future Jakarta's water security. The method used in this study is descriptive quantitative analysis, with weighting and aggregating tools to create the average or mean of Jakarta's Urban Water Security Index. There are five dimensions within this framework. However, in this study, the author only integrates four dimensions. The dimensions included are Waterworks for Welfare, Water Potency for Demography, Natural Environment, and Water Calamity. Water Governance since there is a limit to the former study, which does not compose the data analysis for the data of Water Governance. Based on the result, Waterworks for Welfare, as well as Water Potency for Demography, are the dimensions that shape the current water security in Jakarta. Hence, this study suggests that future Jakarta's government rethink again about their spatial planning, especially in terms of regulation and water bodies management.