

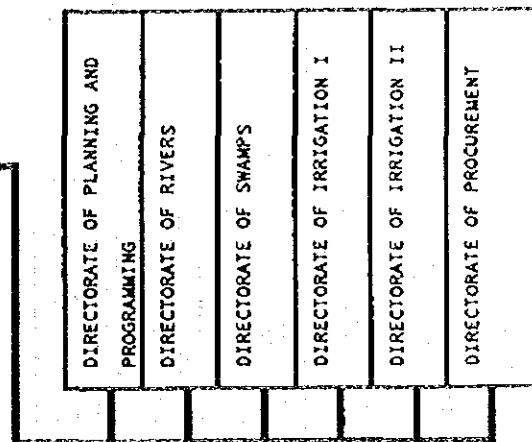
# CHART OF ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL DECREE OF MPW NO. 211/KPTS/1984

MINISTERIAL DECREE OF MPW NO. 211/KPTS/1994

DIRECTORATE GENERAL  
OF WATER RESOURCES

SECRETARIATE OF  
DGWR



DIRECTORATE GENERAL  
OF WATER RESOURCES

SECRETARIATE OF  
DGWR

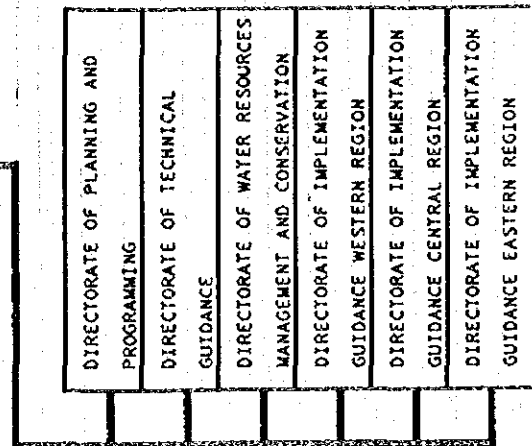
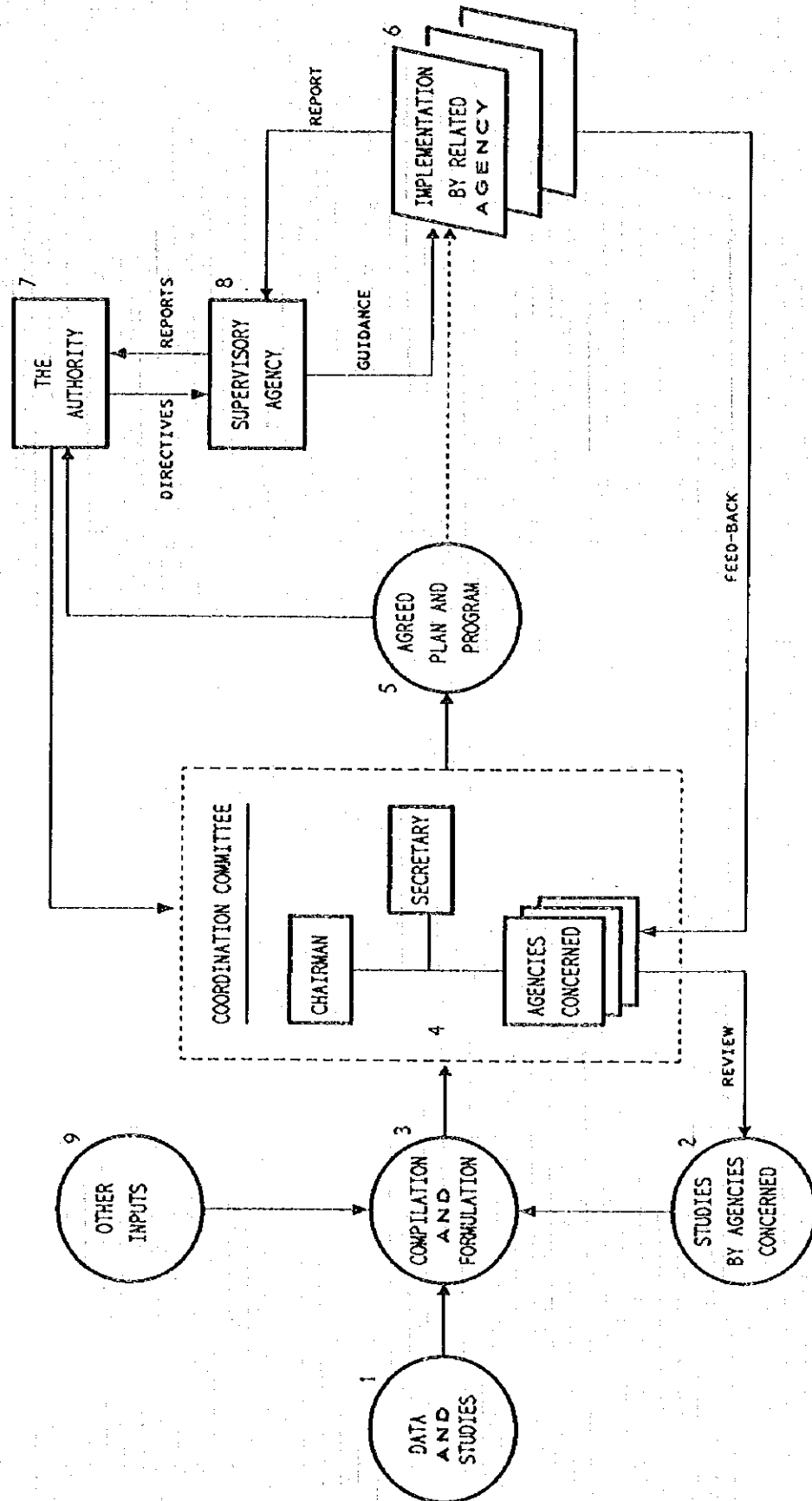


FIGURE NO. 2

# CHART OF COORDINATION PROCEDURE

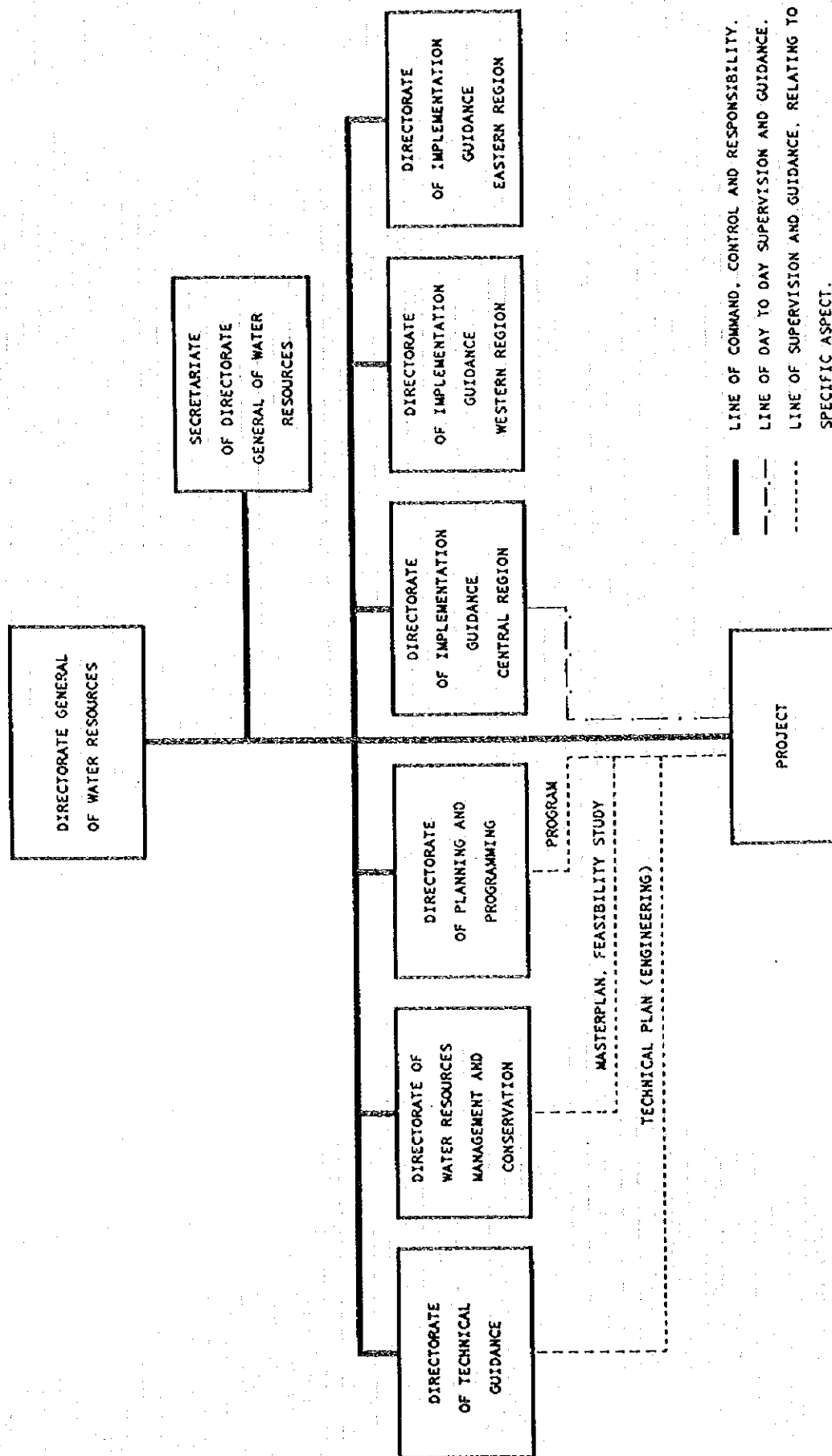
(GOV. REG. NO. 22/1982, ART-11)



# REMARKS :

1. Data and Studies : Government Regulation No. 22/1982, Art. 10.
2. Studies by Agencies Concerned : Government Regulation No. 22/1982, Art. 11. Para (1)
3. Compulation and Formulation : Government Regulation No. 22/1982, Art. 11. Para (2)
4. Coordination Committee : Ministerial Regulation of Min. of P.W. No. 67/PRT/1993
5. Agreed Plan and Program : Government Regulation No. 22/1982, Art. 11. Para (2)
6. Implementation by related agency : Government Regulation No. 22/1982, Art. 11. Para (2)
7. The Authority : Law No. 11/1974, Art. 5, Para (1), Government Regulation No. 22/1982 Chapter IV, Art. 8)  
 At Provincial Level : The Governor based on Co Management Pattern Gov. Reg. No. 22/1982, Art.12
8. Supervisory Agency : The Director General of Water Resources  
 : Ministerial Regulation of MPW No. 67/PRT/1993  
 : Ministerial Decree of MPW No. 196/KPTS/1987 and  
 : Ministerial Decree of MPW No. 211/KPTS/1994  
 At provincial level : The Provincial Water Resources Agency (Decree of the Governor)
9. Other Inputs : For Intance : from Foreign Technical Assistant/Aids
- Feed back, review : Dynamic Process of Planning and Programming

INTER-RELATION BETWEEN OGWR AND THE PIPWS CILIWUNG - CISADANE



**FIGURE NO. 3**

# OUTLINE AND THE TIME FRAMEWORK OF SETTING UP THE PROPOSED INSTITUTION

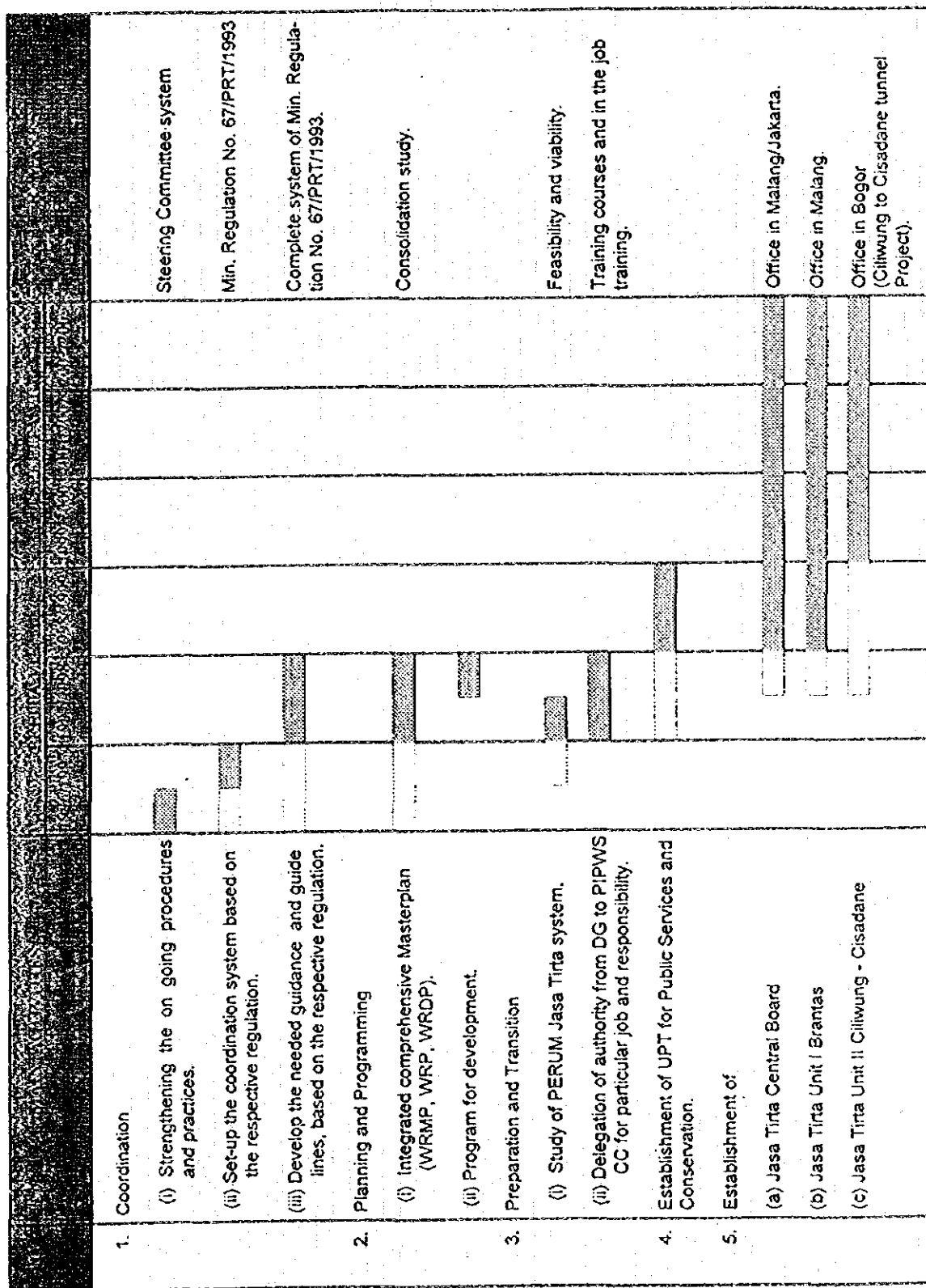


FIGURE NO. 4

FILE FIG-1

# APPENDICES

## **WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT (WRDM) POLICY AND STRATEGY**

Considering all experiences in PJPT-I and recognizing the anticipated shifting roles of WRDM in PJPT-II, the proposed policy and strategy that may be required for the direction of the water resources development and management in the second development era are :

1. WRDM is based on a policy which emphasizes spatial dimensions through the SWS approach. WRDM, in support of National Development, is implemented under a comprehensive and integrated approach with the development and management of related land resources through Spatial Planning at National (SNPPTR), provincial (RSTRP), and district (RUTR) levels.
2. Conservation, development and utilization of water resources within SWS are implemented under an integrated comprehensive approach covering the whole stretch of the river, from upstream to downstream, including the river's estuary areas.  
This calls for integrated planning and coordinated implementation in relation with conservation, development and utilization of water resources as well as its management.
3. Development and management of groundwater rests on conjunctive use with surface water. Implementation of this policy needs integrated planning and close coordination of the management concerned with conservation, development and utilization of surface and groundwater resources.
4. For those SWS that are already at an advanced stage of development, where the utilization of available water resources is already at or near its capacity, the development and management of water resources should emphasize conservation

measures, whereas for those less developed SWS, where the water resources are not fully utilized, attempts should be focussed on enhancing the development through a balanced approach with conservation measures. This would be achieved through enhancing measures for conservation of water resources and a course of action to safeguard the sustainability of SWS water resources that are in an already advanced stage of development, and enhance the development of the less developed ones.

5. Creating a balanced condition between the availability of water resources, both in terms of quantity and quality, with the rapid growing demand for water. To this end, WRDM is implemented through the optimum operating approach in a way that will realize fully and efficiently the advantages of multiple uses, yet giving consideration to the equality aspects on the basis of social justice for water allocation.
6. Water allocation is based on the SWS approach and on the resources economic principles and in compliance with the national development priority, yet taking into consideration justice, social needs, equitability and fairness. This would necessitate the establishment of well planned water allocation for the respective SWS, taking into consideration aspects which related to economics, equitability, social justice and fairness, and strengthening of the concerned institutions and procedures.
7. Accelerate the implementation of the decentralization policy with respect to WRDM. To support this policy requires the establishment and dissemination of manuals and standardization and a well prepared WRDM plan comprehensively integrating the national and regional/local interests.
8. Strengthening the coordination between the related agencies concerned with WRDM. This would be achieved through the establishment of a Coordination Body in accordance with Clause 8 of Government Regulation 22/1982 on Water



Resources Administration, which includes the strengthening of the Coordination Forum both at provincial and district level.

9. Investment opportunities in WRDM area, as far as possible, open to the private sector and also allow the participation of the beneficiaries. Participation of the beneficiaries should be continuously enhanced. Realization of this policy would be achieved through the provision of incentives to both the public and private sectors for their investment in certain field of WRDM that are commercially or economically attractive and by reducing the subsidy to the water users.

An alternative to the above policy would be to enhance, as far as possible, the contribution from the beneficiaries in the context of WRDM, and to enhance the public participation of both the community and private sector in WRDM investments.

10. Enhancement of water quality control, directed towards safeguarding the sustainability of water resource capacity and the bio-diversity of the ecosystems related to water resources, and protection of the water user interests.

This would need well prepared water quality control planning, improving the current law on water quality control, enhancement of the attitude and awareness of the community, improving the effectiveness and efficiency in monitoring and evaluation, establishing incentives and disincentives.

11. Development of a comprehensive Information System on Water Resources within the context of the hydrologic cycle for the respective SWS. Establishment of a nationwide data base and an integrated information system on water resources is imperative to support the above policy.

12. WRDM is directed towards supporting the achievement of transportation efficiency associated with reliable inland waterways. In support of this policy, the develop-

ment and management of navigable river and related navigation canals is necessary.

13. Establishment of institutions capable of fulfilling the requirements related to the needs and interests of the development, conservation and utilization of water resources on the basis of the SWS approach, and the implementation of decentralization principles directed towards establishing the responsible regional autonomy associated with WRDM.

This would be achieved through establishing an institution capable of conducting strong coordination in WRDM to meet the water demand of the various sectors and separation of the functions respectively related to conservation, development and utilization of water resources on the basis of the SWS approach and based on the principles concerning deconcentration, co-management and decentralization.

14. Improvement of the quality and quantity of human resources so as to be capable of carrying out their duties related to WRDM, effectively and efficiently. Education and training to be oriented towards improving professional and managerial skills, to meet the requirement which may arise in the course of the WRDM process.
15. Development and application of technologies which are capable of providing appropriate techniques and insight into various alternatives for enhancing the availability of water resources for sustainable use. To this end, it is necessary to further upgrade and promote the active involvement of, institutions dealing with water resources research, universities and other related research institutes, in support of the aims of achieving technology transfer within the field of WRDM.

1

## Quotation of the report on :

*Proposed Formulation of Institutional Development for JABOTABEK  
Water Resources Management,  
[Chapter 2, para 2.2, (iii) and (iv), page 17,18,19,20,21]*

- (iii) Expanding the Jatiluhur Public Corporation (hereinafter called the "POJ")
  - a) The POJ working area as stated before covers the Citarum River Basin.  
Besides performing the management and development program of water and water-source, the POJ scope of works also involves the management of Hydro Electric Power of Jatiluhur Dam.  
The function of managing the Jatiluhur irrigation networks is handed over to the West Java Provincial Government.
  - b) The POJ is now under a transition period its organizational structure that was formerly based on the Government Regulations No. 20/1970 and No. 35/1980 shall now be reorganized in accordance with the Government Regulation No. 42/1990.  
The project should also prepare the "RIPASA" and the "RP" adjusted to present conditions. These two plans (RIPASA and RP) will further be legalized by the Forum of Coordination at the Ministerial level.
  - c) Since reservoirs cannot be constructed at the Cisadane - Ciliwung River Basin yet, whereas the water need for the municipality, for the settlement area, and industry of Jakarta is desperately needed, it is then agreed and decided that raw water for the above mentioned need is supplied by the Jatiluhur Dam.  
Despite its functions of supplying raw-water for Jakarta city, the Citarum River Basin also has to supply the increasing water need for its surrounding area, because of the rapid growth of industrial zone, municipality and settlement area especially in Bekasi - Cikampek - Pegaden Baru areas (downstream of SWS). Meanwhile, the midstream area of this river basin (Subang - Purwakarta) and the up-stream area (Bandung and its surroundings) shall also be put into consideration to support their development.

- d) Since the responsibility of the "POJ" of supplying water to the above areas is still considerably big enough, it is likely unfair to add its functions by another task for performing the management and development of water and water-source of the Cisadane - Ciliwung River Basin.

The necessary step which should be carried out is to develop and organize joint cooperation between the two river basins.

In the future, if the Cisadane - Ciliwung River Basin have been developed appropriately, the responsibility of the Citarum River Basin of Supplying water need for JABOTABEK may be limited and Citarum River Basin will further be able to focus on the development of its own area.

- e) Because the implementation of the survey, investigations and studies is also carried out in stages, the efforts of perfecting the above "RIPASA" and "RP" for the time being, may be based on their accuracy and completeness.

While proceeding with the programs being handled, activities to prepare RIPASA and RP need to be rapidly and wholely done.

(iv) **Jasa Tirta Approach**

- a) The establishment of "Jasa Tirta" Public Corporation (hereinafter called the "PERUM JASA TIRTA") is based on the Government Regulation No. 5/1990 with the extent of a national scope.

At the first stage of implementing its functions Perum Jasa Tirta has to manage and develop the water and water-source of the Brantas River Basin and is located in Malang (East Java).

Despite its status as public cooperation, the authority and responsibility given to PERUM Jasa Tirta are the function of management and development.

For the time being in accordance with the policy of Ministry of Public Works its operational activities being emphasized is on the Operation and Maintenance of the river structures already in function.

The PERUM Jasa Tirta activities are funded from the collected Water Service Fee. The authority of issuing permit/license is handled by the Central Government and Regional Government, but the administrative arrangement of such licensing is done by the PERUM.

- b) The physical construction is carried out by the Brantas River Basin Development Project, located in Surabaya.
- c) Should the management and development of water and water source of the Cisadane - Ciliwung River Basin is implemented by using the Jasa Tirta approach, it is deemed necessary to consider the following measures :
- for the purpose to manage and develop the water and water source in the Brantas River Basin, PERUM Jasa Tirta Brantas River Basin Unit has to be established through a Presidential Decree.
  - Thus, there are 2 (two) institutions located in Malang, i.e. PERUM Jasa Tirta Brantas River Basin Unit and PERUM Jasa Tirta Central Office.
  - When the result of a study makes it feasible to establish the PERUM Jasa Tirta Cisadane - Ciliwung River Basin Unit, this unit will also be established by issuing a Presidential Decree, and the Cisadane - Ciliwung River Basin Development Project can be reorganized and upgraded. The above mentioned study may be performed.
  - The above study is focusing on evaluation of the possibility on establishing an autonomous (self-management) Public Corporation (PERUM) within this river basin.
- Data recently applied in the preparation of RIPASA and RP, and other secondary data, will be useful for the study.

- d) As it was mentioned in the previous explanation, the establishment of PERUM Jasa Tirta Units will be based on the Government Regulation with the extent of national scope.

It is presumable that further on, there will be about 15 (fifteen) PERUM Jasa Tirta Units to be established, located in its respective SWS and their management will be under the control of Ministry of Public Works (based on the Ministry Regulations No. 39/1989 and No. 48/1990). One of the proposed units will be PERUM Jasa Tirta Cisadane - Ciliwung River Basin Unit.

Based on the historical background, it is slightly different between the establishment of PERUM Jasa Tirta and the establishment of POJ.

The establishment of POJ was based on the Government Regulation No. 20/1970, when the Law on Water Resources was not yet issued.

After Law No. 11/1974 and the Government Regulation No. 22/1982 are being enacted, the Government Regulations No. 20/1970 and No. 35/1980 were

reviewed and adjusted to the development and renewed to be come the Government Regulation No. 42/1990.

One of the reasons on the adjustment of the POJ's scope of works is the application of the River Basin Approach. The establishment PERUM Jasa Tirta which is based on the Government Regulation No. 5/1990 is obviously in conformity with Law No. 11/1974 and Government Regulation No. 22/1982 as mentioned above. It is, therefore, logic that the management and development of water resources and development of water resources institution in JABOTABEK are directed to the PERUM Jasa Tirta pattern.

## LIST OF LAWS AND REGULATION

No.	Name of Law or Regulation	Date of Issuance	Subject
1.	Constitution	18 August 1945 and 5 July 1959 (Presidential Decree)	The Constitution of The Republic of Indonesia of the year 1945.
2.	Law No. 11/1974	26 December 1974	Water Resources.
3.	Governmental Regulation No. 22/1982	12 August 1982	Water Management.
4.	Government Regulation No. 5/1990	12 February 1982	State Corporation Jasa Tirta.
5.	Governmental Regulation No. 35/1991	14 June 1991	Rivers.
6.	Presidential Decree No. 43/1990	19 September 1990	National Coordination Board for Disaster Prevention.
7.	Ministerial Decree of Coordinator Minister of People Welfare No. 02/Kep/MENKO/KESRA/I/1992	22 April 1992	Organization, Task and Management of the National Coordination Board of Disaster Prevention.
8.	Ministerial Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 39/PRT/1989	1 April 1989	Division of River Basin.
9.	Ministerial Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 48/PRT/1990	5 December 1990	Water and Water Source Management in River Basin.
10.	Ministerial Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 57/PRT/1993	2 December 1993	Water Management Committee at Provincial Region Level I.
11.	Ministerial Regulation of Minister of Public Works No. 63/PRT/1993	27 February 1993	River - border line, River Area, River Authorized Area, and Former River Site.
12.	Ministerial Decree of Minister of Public Works No. 211/KPTS/1994	28 July 1994	Organization and Management of The Ministry of Public Works.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION UNIT		REORGANIZATION OF THE REGIONAL IMPLEMENTATION UNIT	
13.	Ministerial Decree of Minister of Public Works No. 275/1982	10 September 1982	Development Cooperate Guidelines among Region.
14.	Ministerial Decree of Minister of Home Affairs No. 80/1994	5 July 1994	Guidelines of Organization and Management for Region Public Works Agencies.
15.	Ministerial Decree of Minister of State Agencies Management No. 106/1994	13 October 1994	Guidelines of Organization for Technical Implementation Unit, Regional Implementation Unit and Technical Implementation Unit Regional office.
16.	Decree of DGWRD No. 26/KPTS/A/1992	23 March 1992	Reorganization of the Implementation Unit for Jakarta Flood Control Project.
17.	Decree of DGWRD No. 28/KPTS/A/1994	19 April 1994	Reorganization of the Implementation Unit of Ciliwung - Cisadane River Basin Development.
18.	Cooperate Regulation between Provincial Government of West Java and Government of DKI Jakarta No. 5 tahun 1990/No. 2 tahun Jakarta No. 5 tahun 1990/No. 2 tahun 1990	10 July 1990 Legalized by Minister of Home Affairs No. 18 tahun 1991, 13 Feb. 1991	First Rearrangement of the Cooperate Regulation of West Java Province and DKI Jakarta, No. 1/DP/040/PD/76 - 3/1976.
19.	Instruction of the Governor of DKI Jakarta, No. 376/1991	17 October 1991	The Preparatory activities to face the rainy season and flood fighting in DKI Jakarta.
20.	The Decree of Head of Public Works Agency of DKI Jakarta No. 90/1994	25 October 1994	Guidelines for implementation of Flood Control in 1994/1995 in DKI Jakarta.
21.	The Decree of Project Manager of PIPWS Ciliwung - Cisadane No. 568/KPTS/Aa.10.03/1995	25 September 1995	Field operation procedures for pasification of the rainy season 1995/1996.

FILE NIKKENZ/LAW



## **References :**

1. Integrated Development and Management of Water Resources for Sustainable Use in Indonesia.  
Proceedings of the International Seminar, Bogor - Cisarua,  
October 29 - November 1, 1992
2. The Study on Comprehensive River Water Management Plan in JABOTABEK, Progress Report (1), November 1995, by NIKKEN CONSULTANTS, INC. in association with NIPPON KOEI Co. Ltd.
3. Pengembangan Sumberdaya Air melalui Pendekatan Wilayah Sungai Terpadu, Januari 1995 (Water Resources Development through River Basin Integrated Approach),  
by Dr. A. Hafied A. Gany MSc.  
Director of Water Resources Management and Conservation
4. Proposed Formulation of Institutional Development for JABOTABEK Water Resources Management,  
by Ir. KUSDARYONO,  
Institutional Advisor of JIAS, October 1992
5. Laws and Regulation as listed in appendix no. 3.



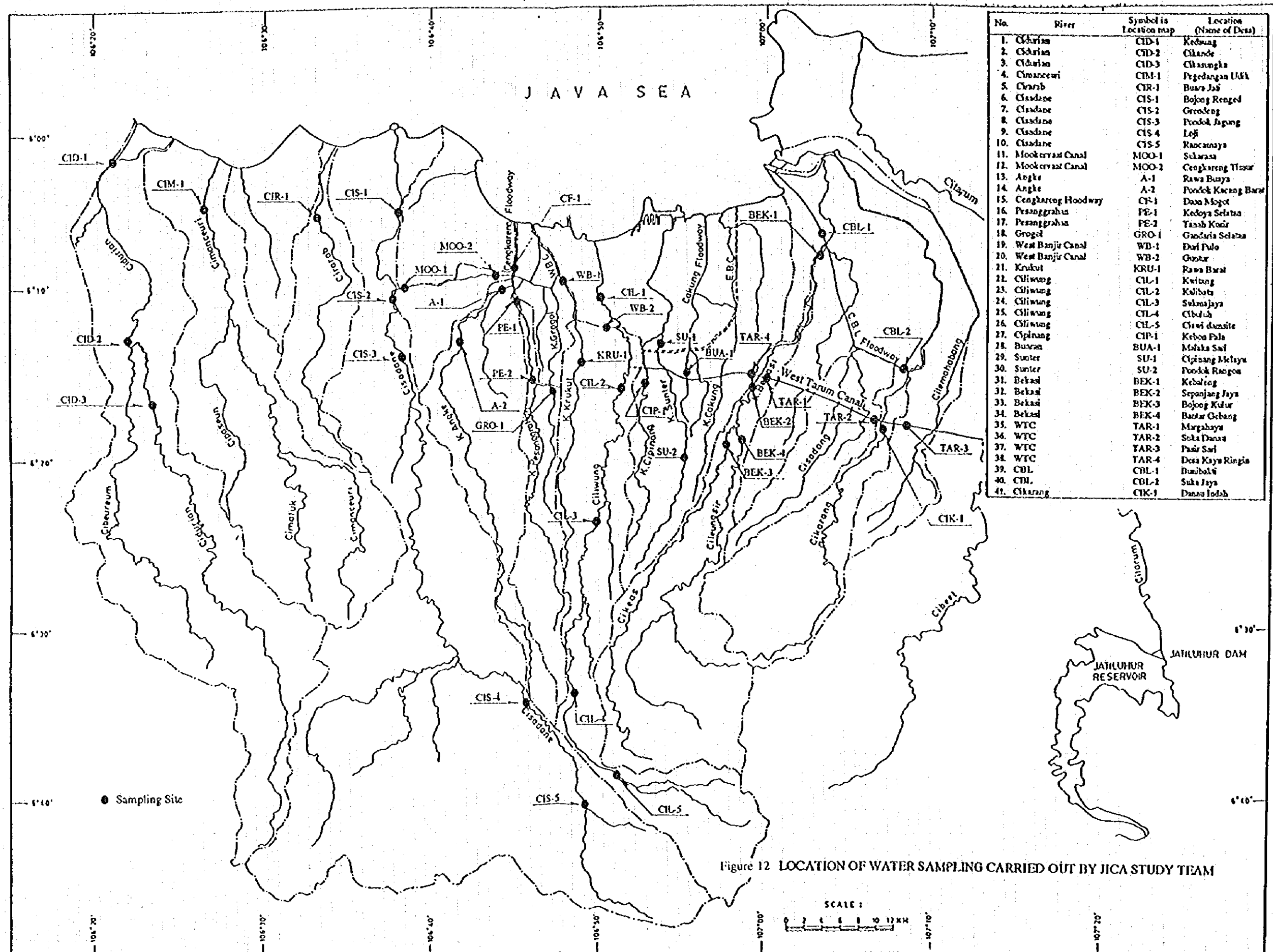


Figure 12 LOCATION OF WATER SAMPLING CARRIED OUT BY JICA STUDY TEAM









JICA