

CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

10.1 Conclusion

The Musi River Basin covers a large area of approximately 60,000 km². It is the fourth largest river basin in the country. The population in the basin is over 6.3 million and it is quite large compared to the other three largest river basins. The basin is mainly in the South Sumatra Province, but Bengkulu, Jambi and Lampung provinces cover some parts. The development and conservation of the basin is thus the national concern.

The Musi River Basin has a large potential of land and various resources development. The Basin is in the strategic zone for the national self-reliance of rice and food security. The water in the Basin is used for various purposes, and it is indispensable resources not only for the people live in the Basin but for the whole of the nation. In the Basin, however, development has progressed without paying much attention to conservation, and as a result, there exist various problems.

Introduction of Comprehensive Water Management is thus deemed important and urgent in order to realize sustainable development keeping balance with the environmental conservation in the Musi River Basin. The formulated Management Plan consists of six components: Water Use Management; Floodplain Management; Watershed Rehabilitation and Conservation; Urban Water Environment improvement; Monitoring Network Establishment; and, Institutional Strengthening.

Each component consists of concrete programs. Programs that should be given higher priority have been selected as priority programs. Program summary has been prepared to easily understand the outline of each priority program. For the implementation of the priority programs, implementation plan has been prepared; implementation organization and tasks have been identified; costs and annual disbursement schedule have been prepared; and, an action plan has been prepared.

BAPPEDA of South Sumatra Province is expected to conduct overall coordination for the implementation of the management plan. Results of the evaluation of the program are as follows: There is no technical difficulty for the implementation of priority programs if technical assistance from the advanced countries with experiences of water management in Asian monsoon regions is provided. Though the implementation of the program does not directly create much economic benefit, it is the basis for the proper management of the basin that finally give great economic benefit to the Basin. Financially, increased input of APBN is needed for the implementation of the priority programs. There expect much social and environmental benefit through the implementation of the priority programs.

Necessary preconditions for the proposed management plan are: (i) maintenance of decentralization policy by the Government of Indonesia; and, (ii) execution of New Water Resources Law and relevant New Government Regulation.

10.2 Recommendation

Implementation of the priority programs according to the proposed schedule is highly recommended for the introduction of the Comprehensive Water Management Plan to the Musi River Basin. Implementation of the key actions for the start of the management implementation is recommended as follows:

It is recommended that **BAPPEDA** of South Sumatra Province would coordinate for the following actions: (i) The proposed Comprehensive Water Management Plan should be legalized in the coming Strategic Plan 2004-2008, South Sumatra Province; and, (ii) Provincial Government Decree for the implementation of the proposed master plan should be prepared and adopted.

Program 1-6: Modeling of Water Use Management is one of the most urgently needed programs since the Model is the basic tool for the proper water management. The implementation of the program needs a technical assistance from the advanced countries with much experience in basin water management modeling in the Asian monsoon regions. **DGWR** is recommended to start preparation of TOR for the technical assistance.

Hydrological and water quality data are needed for the use in the Water Use Management Model as discussed above. Without these data, the model cannot be properly used; hence, close coordination with the water use management modeling is needed. It is recommended that **Musi Balai PSDA** with the coordination of Dinas PU Pengairan start discussion with BMG, BAPEDALDA, PDAMs for the future monitoring network in the Basin, and to prepare TOR to obtain APBN.

Floodplain management should be considered as a program in a long span of 50-100 years, but it should be started urgently before uncontrolled developments proceed in the floodplains. It can be said that the action of **Dinas PU Pengairan** greatly influences the future of the Musi River Basin. It is recommended to formulate a responsible group under Dinas PU Pengairan and to start necessary action.

Forest Service of South Sumatra Province can start leading action for the programs for watershed rehabilitation and conservation. Establishment of a task force and its activation is deemed urgent. It is also recommended to start discussion with Kimpraswil for the inclusion of the Musi River Basin into "List of Priority River Basins for Reforestation" prepared jointly by Ministry of Forest and Kimpraswil.

Dinas Kimpraswil of Palembang Municipality is recommended to start for the program implementation. Selection of NGOs who will be involved in the Community Drainage Management Program is deemed urgent. Proper schemes for the assistance of activities by NGOs should also be considered.

Dinas PU Pengairan is recommended to identify the program covered by WISMP. It should be conducted continuously for the progress of the program in the Musi River Basin under the WISMP.