



Description of Citarum River Basin

• Basin Area : 12,000 km²

• Population (1999) : 8,595 million

Average Rainfall : 4000 mm/year

• Water Potentials : 12.95 billion m³/year

• River Length : 300 km

Western part of the world



· Land Use:

- Irrigated 33 %

- Agricultural 258 %

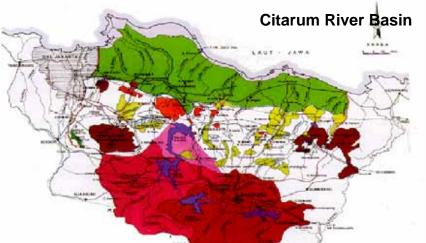
- forest 19 %

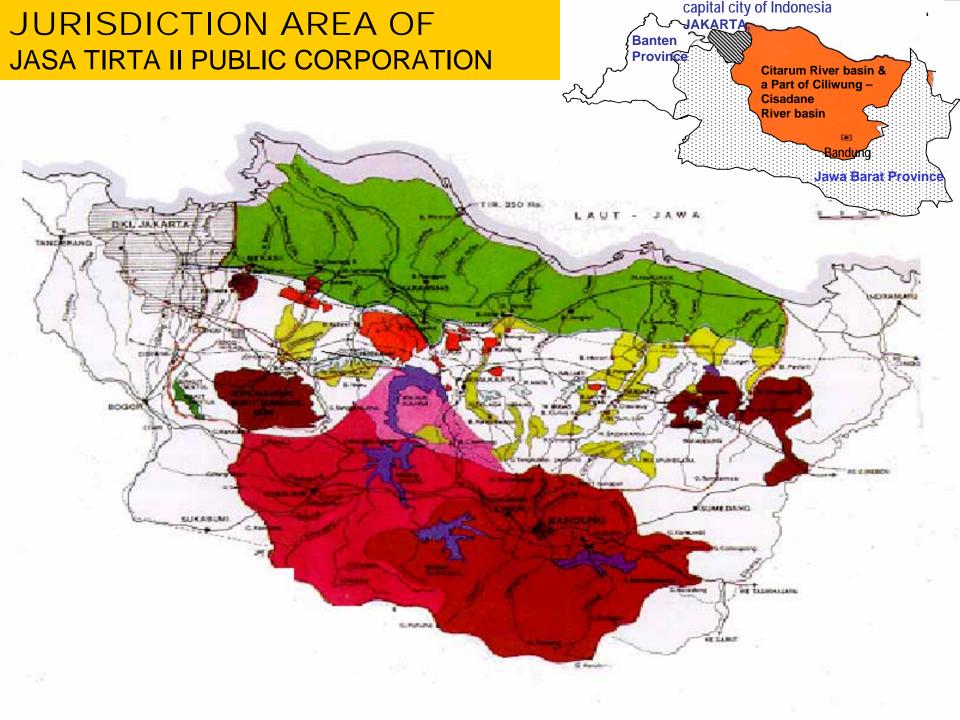
- settlements 7 %

- Swamp & fish ponds 4 %

others 9 %







HISTORY OF CITARUM WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

CONTRUCTION PERIOD

Jatiluhur Multipurpose Project (1956 - 1967)

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PERIOD

Jatiluhur State Owned Company (1967 -1970) Government Regulation (GR) No. 8/1967, 24 Juli 1967

Jatiluhur Authority Public Corporation

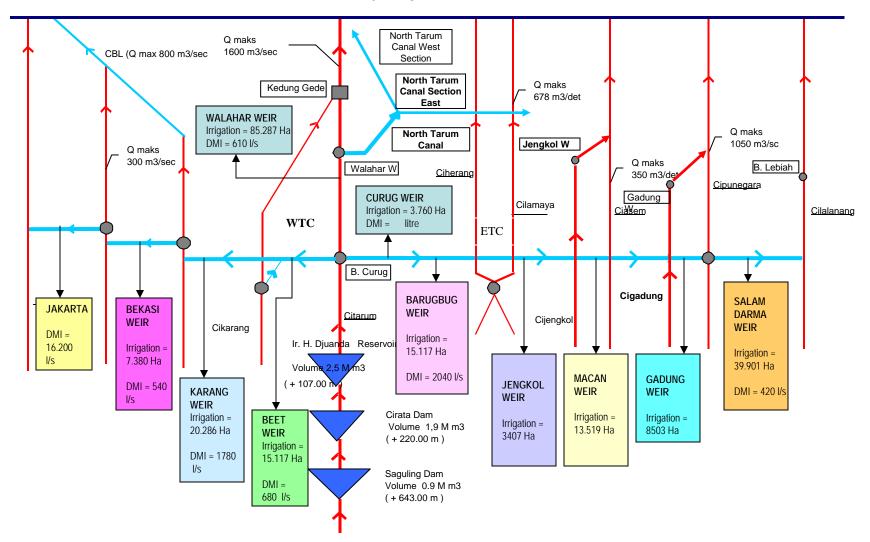
- GR 20/1970, 23 Mei 1970
- GR 35/1980, 13 Oktober 1980
- GR 42/1990, 23 Agustus 1990

JASA TIRTA II PUBLIC CORPORATION

GR 94/1999, 13 October 1999

SCHEME OF CITARUM WATER SYSTEM

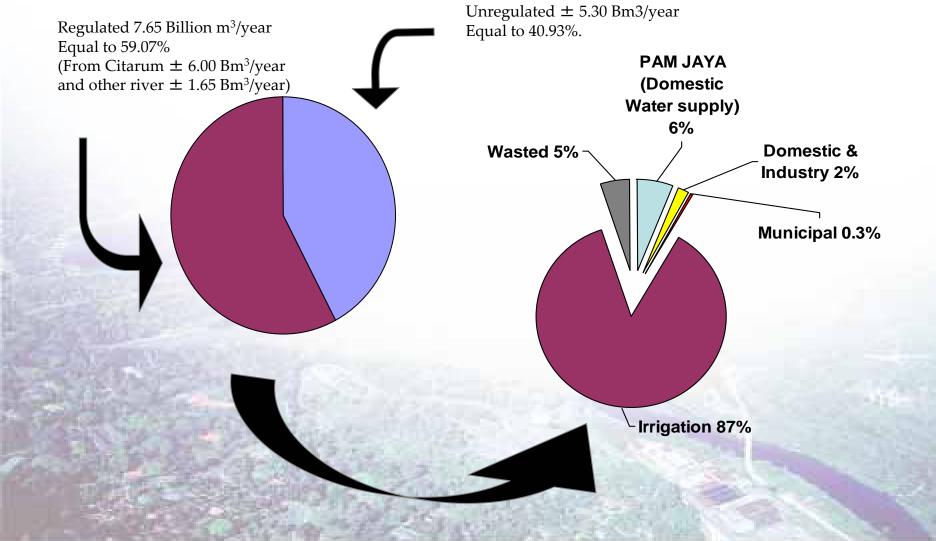
JAVA SEA



WATER RESOURCES POTENTIAL IN CITARUM RIVER BASIN

Total ± 12.95 Billion m³/year

Citarum : 6.00 Bm³/year Other river : 6.95 Bm³/year



AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW OF WATER IN THE BASIN

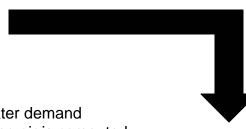
NO	RIVERS	AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW IN 10 ⁶ m ³	MONITORING STATION
1.	CIPAMINGKIS	280	PAMINGKIS WEIR
2.	CIBEET	1.180	BEET WEIR
3.	CITARUM	5.770	JUANDA Dam/Reservoir
4.	CIKAO	480	CURUG WEIR
5 .	CILAMAYA / CIHERANG	660	BARUGBUG WEIR
6.	CIJENGKOL	250	JENGKOL WEIR
7.	CIASEM	570	MACAN WEIR
8.	CIGADUNG	180	GADUNG WEIR
9.	CIPUNEGARA	1.900	SALAMDARMA WEIR
10.	CIPANCUH	150	PANCUH Dam/Reservoir
11.	BEKASI	1.030	BEKASI WEIR
12.	CIKARANG	500	KARANG WEIR
	JUMLAH	12.950	

WATER BALANCE IN CITARUM RIVER BASIN (From 1990 – 2005)

Year	INFLOW (million m3)			UTILIZATION (million m3)			Dalama	
	Citarum	Other river	Total	Irrigation	Domestic	Industry	Total	Balance
1990	4,677.99	3,857.50	8,535.49	5,416.80	204.60	81.30	5,702.70	2,832.79
1991	4,692.99	3,901.50	8,594.49	5,220.08	235.30	108.20	5,563.58	3,030.91
1992	8,169.00	6,407.00	14,576.00	5,273.89	198.50	117.50	5,589.89	8,986.11
1993	7,248.99	6,660.40	13,909.39	4,654.02	249.70	110.60	5,014.32	8,895.07
1994	5,498.67	5,167.40	10,666.07	4,961.13	331.30	126.80	5,419.23	5,246.84
1995	6,351.01	5,841.20	12,192.21	5,671.69	294.30	147.40	6,113.39	6,078.82
1996	6,963.00	6,062.80	13,025.80	6,334.98	331.30	137.90	6,804.18	6,221.62
1997	3,684.94	3,236.20	6,921.14	5,232.58	395.30	155.90	5,783.78	1,137.36
1998	7,671.01	6,442.60	14,113.61	6,551.46	448.10	149.40	7,148.96	6,964.65
1999	5,766.98	4,692.40	10,459.38	5,470.46	422.90	153.80	6,047.16	4,412.22
2000	4,964.68	5,505.90	10,470.58	6,010.75	428.20	164.70	6,603.65	3,866.93
2001	7,125.32	6,461.90	13,587.22	6,317.21	471.20	196.40	6,984.81	6,602.41
2002	5,540.19	5,882.00	11,422.19	5,781.61	522.20	203.60	6,507.41	4,914.78
2003	4,294.46	3,617.87	7,912.33	5,062.11	550.70	193.70	5,806.51	2,105.82
2004	4,743.05	5,462.30	10,205.35	5,412.40	523.30	207.50	6,143.20	4,062.15
2005	5,749.16	7,008.88	12,758.04	5,670.23	586.32	202.69	6,459.24	6,298.80

Citarum Water Resources Management Operation of Large-scale Irrigation System

SUPPLY	Dry S.	Wet S.		
Local sources	30%	70%		
Reservoirs	70%	30%		



Note:

Using schematic water resources infrastructures with water demand in specific location, water requirement from Jatiluhur reservoir is computed



DEMAND

- DMI
- Irrigation



CITARUM CASCADE RESERVOIRS OPERATION

(Saguling, Cirata, and Jatiluhur Reservoirs)



Bi-weekly (Internal)
Monthly (Coordination)

Monitoring



Irrigation Water Demand

- Cropping Program
- Water Supply Program
- Cropping Pattern

Basin Water Resources Committee



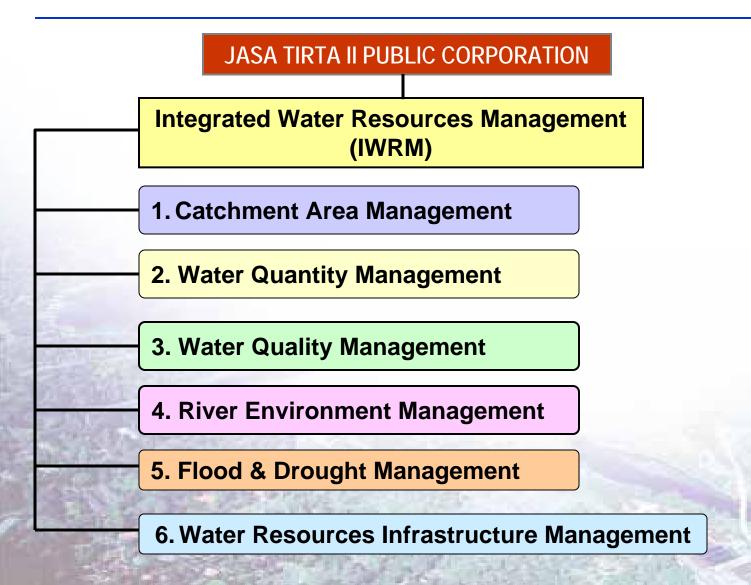
District Committee



Sub District Committee

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Operation by Jasa Tirta II II Public Corporation



WATER ARRANGEMENT EVALUATION

WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND PLANNING



MONITORING 2 X / MONTH (TEPASA MEETING)



CITARUM CASCADE

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MONTHLY MONITORING (SPK-TPA MEETING)

RPPA: Regulation of Director PJT II

POLA OPERASI KASKADE CITARUM:

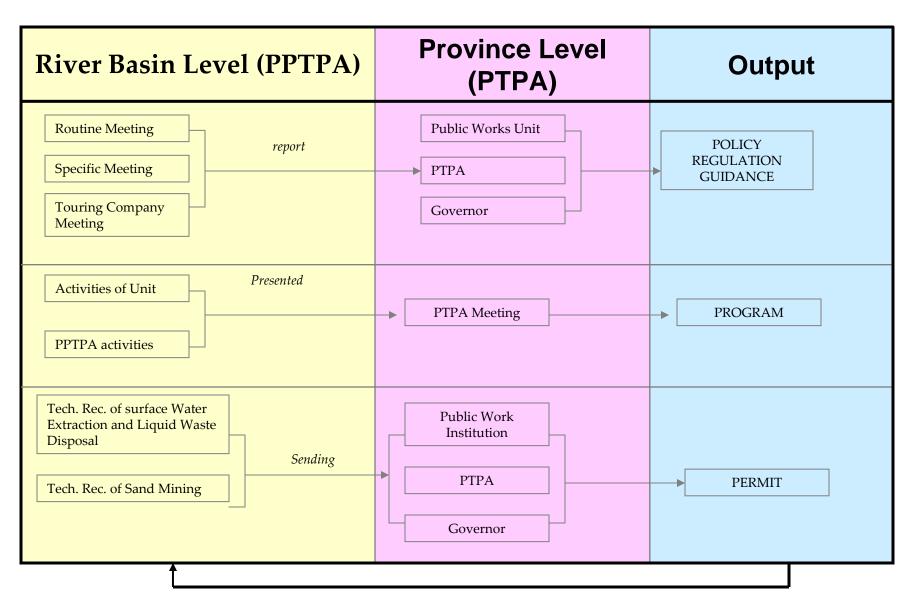
MOU between PJT II & PT PLN (Persero)

Meeting of Coordination water management secretariat of Citarum (SPKTPAC)

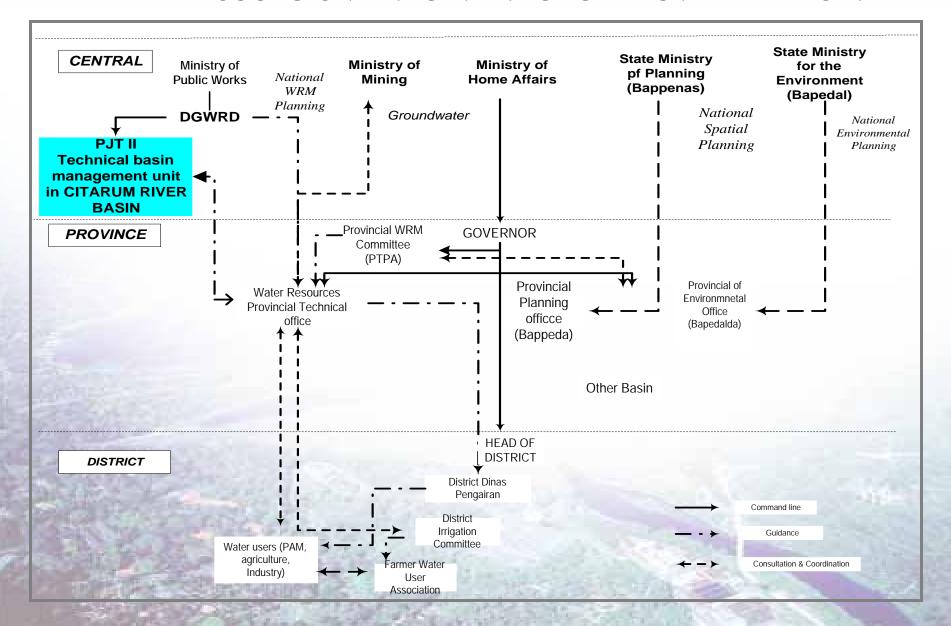
Members:

- 1. Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation
- 2. PT PLN (Persero)
- 3. PT Indonesia Power
- 4. PT PJB (pengelola bendungan Cirata)
- 5. Water Resources Management Service (Dinas PSDA)
- 6. Public Work Department
- 7. Planning Unit of District West Java Province
- 8. BPPT
- 9. Meteorological and Geophysical (BMG)
- 10. Other stakeholders

COORDINATION AMONG STAKEHOLDERS IN THE CITARUM RIVER BASIN



INVOLVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION LEVELS IN WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT OF CITARUM RIVER BASIN



Issues & Challenges

in Citarum River Basin

Overall issues to be faced in water quantity management include:

- Water should be treated as an economic good, including pricing of services provided by water management.
- The capacity for water management needs further development
- The institutional setting for water resources planning and management should be further harmonized
- No longer should be water management be oriented at simply satisfying all demands, but demand management should be incorporated in the management process.

The expected socio-economic development of the region forms a considerable challenge for water management.

CONCLUSION

- Water potency in the Citarum river basin approximately 12.95 billion m3 annually. Using the existing hydraulic infrastructures it's only 7.65 billion m3 could be regulated and the rest is still wasted to the sea.
- Citarum River in the biggest one connected with 4 rivers to the west and 4 rivers to the east by manmade canals namely West Tarum canal (WTC) and East Tarum Canal (ETC) formed a unit of hydrological boundary of Citarum intergrated basin of 12,000 km2.
- Three big reservoirs, in the upstream, Saguling, Cirata and Djuanda Reservoir regulates river run off and releases stable water flows to the curug barrage and diverted to the west Tarum Canal and east tarum canal by gravitation to the north.
 - The annual allocation of water in the main river and canals is subject to the results of coordination by River Basin Water management executive committee (PPTPA).
 - The expected socio-economic development of the region forms a considerable challenge for water management.
 - From as assessment of the present situation in the basin and surrounding region and from projections of future water requirements, a more concrete set of issues can be identified that are critical if the water resources potential of the basin is to be fully utilized and in a sustainable way.

