

Member's Annual Report 2005

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Ramayansyah**

1. About the organization

(1) Name of the organization

JASA TIRTA II PUBLIC CORPORATION / CITARUM RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATION

(2) Purpose and roles of your organization

a) Historical background of the organization

2.1 History

After the Proclamation of Independence (1945) the Government of the Republic of Indonesia extended the program of self-supporting national staple food of rice and poverty alleviation. Indonesian archipelago is located in tropical zone with two seasons every year that are rainy or wet season (October to March) and dry season (April to September).

In that moment the population of the Country is about 60 million and more than half of them are living in Java Island. Java is very fertile island with many active volcanoes. Average annual precipitation depth is 3,000 mm normally 70% falls during wet season and 30% falls during dry season. Relative humidity is about 80% and the daily temperature is 25°C in the low land and 18°C in the mountainous area.

Large-scale water resources development had been done in the North plain of West Java Province during the Dutch Colonial. One of them is Walahar Irrigation System (built in 1925) for 80,000 ha of paddy field by constructing gated weir across Citarum River in Karawang District about 60 km from its estuary. The other one is Salamdarma Irrigation System (1930) for 37,000 ha of paddy field by constructing weir across Cipunegara River in Subang District about 40 km from its estuary. The systems separate each other and rely on run-off water in the rivers that is why the cropping intensity is only achieved up to 130%. It is mean that not all area in the systems could be irrigated during dry season and often happen the farmers fighting each other for water.

In 1956 Ir. H. Djuanda, the Late Prime Minister of Indonesia declared the commencement of Jatiluhur Multipurpose Project. The main aim of the project is to enhance the rice production in order to achieved self-supporting national staple food. The project comprised with two major activities. The first one is to construct rock-fill type dam across Citarum River and reservoir behind the dam with impounding capacity of 3.0 billion m³, besides hydroelectric power plant with the install capacity of 150 MW as well. The second is to

develop technically irrigation system over the area of 240,000 ha of paddy field in the north plain of West Java Province connected to Walahar and Salamdarma irrigation systems for two crops per year as an integrated technically irrigation area. The project has been finished in 1967, since then the dam, the reservoir and the power plant were named Ir. H. Djuanda dedicated to the Prime Minister who declared the commencement of the project while the irrigation system were named Jatiluhur Irrigation System.

There are 9 (nine) rivers traversing the area from mountainous range in the South to the North and terminated in Java Sea. Citarum River is the biggest one connected with 4 (four) rivers to the West and 4 (four) other rivers to the East by man-made canals namely West Tarum Canal (WTC) and East Tarum Canal (ETC) respectively, and formed a hydrological boundary unit of Citarum integrated river basin.

The benefits reveal upon the completion of the project, among other: (1) flood that occurs during rainy season inundated 20,000 ha of fertile land in the plain could be minimized, (2) people have the opportunity to cultivate paddy in technically irrigated area of 240,000 ha for two crops per year, (3) raw water availability for domestics, municipalities and industries especially for Jakarta the Capital City of Indonesia, (4) hydropower plant with the installed capacity of 150 MW, (5) fresh water as well as brackish water fisheries development in coastal area, and (6) beautiful scenery surrounding the reservoir for tourism and water sport.

In 1970 the Government established Jatiluhur Authority Public Corporation with task and responsibility to maintain sustainability of water resources in the basin and extends operation and maintenance of water resources infrastructures and the hydroelectric power plant. Besides, the entity has to collect contribution from the beneficiaries of water services for running the operation and maintenance of the system. The Jatiluhur "Authority" in fact just a call name, but since the entity's working area is mostly within West Java Province some local people feel there is another "Government" in the Province. There for in 1999 the name of the entity was changed to Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation.

Two other dams were built in Citarum River located upstream of Ir. H. Djuanda dam namely Saguling (1984) and Cirata (1988). The main aim of the dams is for power generation with the install capacity of Saguling and Cirata are 700 MW and 1,000 MW respectively. The impounding capacity of Saguling and Cirata reservoirs are 900 million m³ and 1,200 million m³ successively. The dams were constructed by The State Electric Company and recently operation and maintenance extended to Indonesia Power Company and PJB Company respectively, they are under subsidiaries of the State Electricity Company.

The Integrated development of water resources in northern West Java has become the hydrology unit with Citarum river as the main resource. The management form of dam/reservoir. Hydro Electric Power Plant and Jatiluhur irrigation since the establishment

in 1957 until now is as follow:

- **Jatiluhur Multipurpose Project (1957 – 1967)**

The development of Jatiluhur Multipurpose Project which comprises of Main Dam and Hydro Power Plant as well as its irrigation system was declared to be completed 1967.

Jatiluhur Multipurpose Project as the first stage of the development of water Resources in Citarum area with the main goal of increasing the production of national staple food, rice. The Dam and Jatiluhur Hydro Electric Power Plant is officially named Ir. H. Djuanda, in memoriam one of the best nation son.

- **State Company / Jatiluhur State Company (1967 – 1970)**

In order to optimize the potency of Jatiluhur hydro Electric Power Plant, the State Company named Jatiluhur State Company was established in line with the Government Regulation No. 8/1967 dated 24 July 1967.

- **“Jatiluhur Authority” Public Corporation (1970 – 1998)**

As a Corporation, at that time Jatiluhur State Company, in all its business, is aimed to gain profit. Water supplied socially for the agriculture is carried out commercially, so the management of water resources become unharmonious and the aim of the development is not achieved. The potencies used and developed must be implemented effectively and efficiently, for the reason it is implemented based on the economic principles reliable. Based on the above reason, the government established a public corporation named: "Otorita Jatiluhur" (Jatiluhur Authority). Institutions / Projects and officials that are under POJ development area and whose task and obligation related to the business goal of POJ, are merged in POJ. Those institutions are Jatiluhur Irrigation project (Ministry of Public Work); Jatiluhur Tertiary Irrigation Project (Ministry of Home Affair), Jatiluhur State Company (Ministry of Industry), West java Public Work Official for Purwakarta Region (West Java Province).

- **Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation (1998 – present)**

Jatiluhur Authority Corporation (POJ) was establishing in line with the Government Regulation Number 20 year 1970, which it was adapted with the Government regulation No. 35/1980, and Government Regulation No. 42/1990. With the issue of Government Regulation No. 13/1998 regarding with Public Corporation, the POJ was renamed as Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation (PJT II) in line with Government Regulation No. 94/1999. PJT II provides public services and simultaneously gains profit based on the corporation management principles.

b) Purpose and role of the organization

2.2 Installing Law or the Articles of Association

Upon the completion of the project the Government considered that an institution should be established with the task of operation and maintenance all the output of the project as national assets especially water resources infrastructures. The institution should also capable to collect the fund from the beneficiaries of the existence of water. In 1970, Jatiluhur Authority Public Corporation was establishing through the Government Regulation Number 20 of the year 1970. Since then in 1999 the name was changed to Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation (PJT II), Jasa Tirta means water service.

The tasks of the corporation are: (1). Operation and maintenance of water resources infrastructures and Hydro Electric Power Plant, (2). Carry on business of water and electric power, (3). Extend reservation of water resources sustainability in term of conservation, development and utilization of water, (4). Rehabilitation of Hydro Electric Power Plant.

2.3 Related Legal System

For several decades, the basin management's tasks in Citarum River Basin focused on the management of the large Jatiluhur irrigation system and reservoir. Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation (PJT II) has carried out these task have been carried out by Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation (PJT II). In 1999, the tasks PJT II has been extending to include management for the entire basin. The latest change, following the above mentioned general concept, comprised the transfer of the management of the irrigation scheme, the largest water user in the basin, under the direct control of the province, with the ultimate aim to have and independent /privatized irrigation water user. In view of the importance of the main canal system in the total water supply for the basin and adjacent Jabotabek region, the management of this system will remain under the Basin Technical Management Unit.

It is further intending to institutionalize and underscore the functional role of the Basin Water Management Unit by establishing a basin Balai Pengelola Sumber Daya Air (Balai PSDA) which will replace the present Satgas units.

At the present stage, the roles and responsibilities (policy setting, standards, permits, regulation, enforcement, O&M, monitoring, etc) of the various levels of Government appear largely extent identified and allocated. However, a further clarification and integration is needs regarding the various management tasks, which at present are scattered among different government agencies. Important aspects comprise groundwater management (Ministry of Mining), water quantity (Ministry of Regional Home and

Infrastructure) and quality management (Ministry of Environment), Flood Control (Ministry of Regional Home and Infrastructure), catchments preservation (ministry of Forestry) and hydro energy generation (Electrical Company).

(3) Outline of the organization

1) Number of staff

The number of employees of Jasa Tirta II Public Corporation as per December 31, 2005 is 1,679 people.

2) Amount of the annual budget

PJT II finances come from beneficiary shares of water and electricity users and subsidies from government. The scale of the budget of PJT II is about 182,222 billion IDR in 2005.

3) Organizational chart

<Please attach the organization chart here>

Please see in appendix

4) Ongoing projects

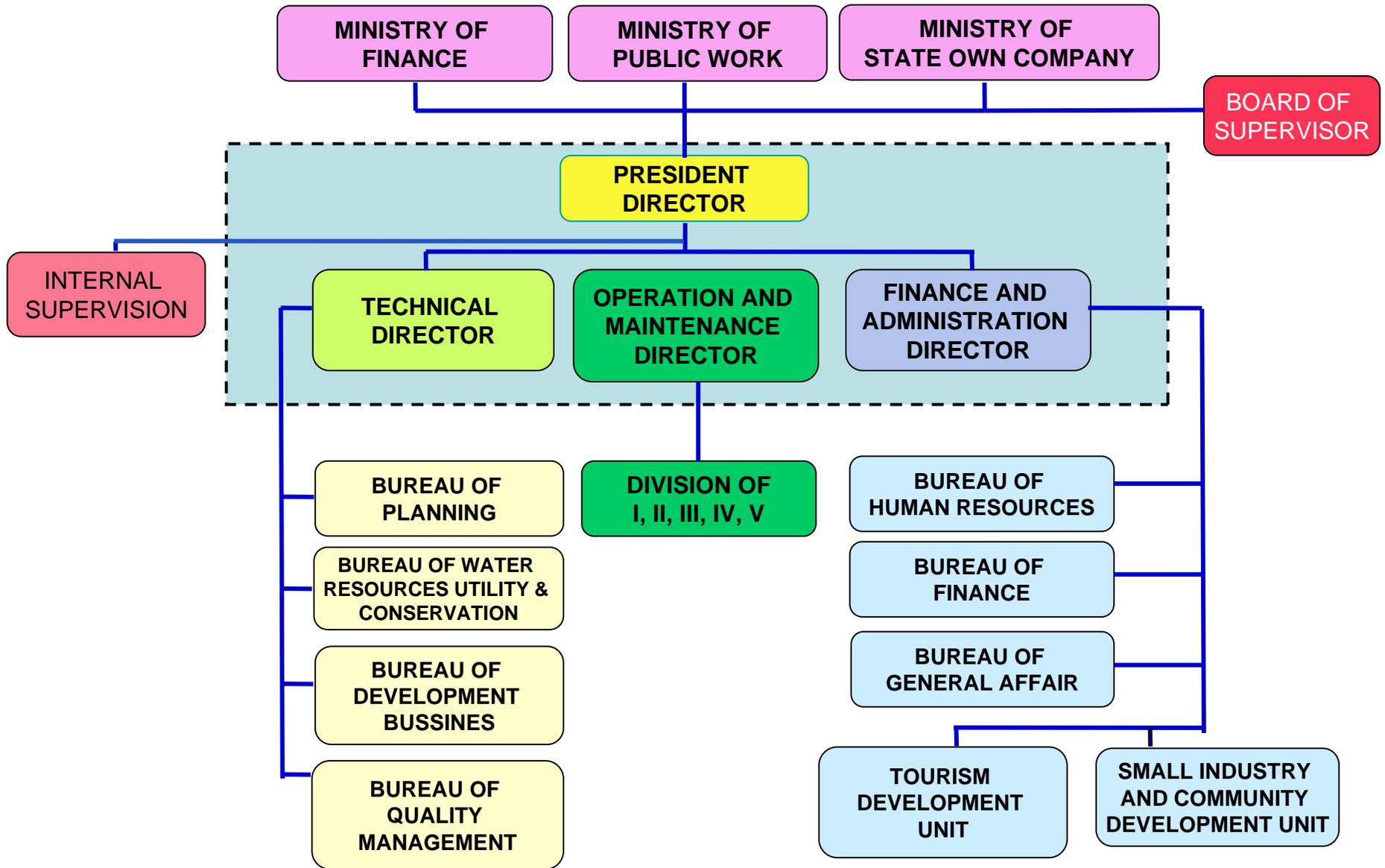
<Please write about some of the ongoing projects>

- Integrated Citarum Water Resources Management Project (by Government of Indonesia and ADB)

(5) Big events in 2005

<Please write about the big events that happened in 2005 that your organization involved in>

CHART OF JASA TIRTA II PUBLIC CORPORATION ORGANIZATION



2. About NARBO activity

(1) Activities your organization implemented in 2005 as the member

Year 2005

- The Exchange of Information through the NARBO Secretariat (Jatiluhur, April ,1st 2004 present)
- Symposium of *Benchmarking Study on IWRM* (Korea, March 2005)
- Annual Report of NARBO PJT II (Jatiluhur, March 2005)
- Workshop IWRM, NARBO Indonesia, KOWACO, PJT I and PJT II (Jakarta, Juni 2005)
- The Exchange of PJT II staff to JWA (Japan, 12 July – 10 September 2005)
- The Exchange of PJT II staff to KOWACO (Korea, October 2005)
- Workshop for NARBO on South East Asia Water Forum (Bali, October 2005)
- NARBO Benchmarking Launch Workshop (Bali, October 2005)
- Training Workshop on Technology IWRM (Korea, November 2005)
- Participant of the 1st Thematic workshop on Water Allocation and Water Right (Hanoi, Vietnam, 5-9 December 2005)

(2) The contact person and organization's web-site

1) The name of the contact person and contact number (including e-mail address)

Mr. Herman Idrus

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Email : litbang@jasatirta2.co.id / herman_idroes@yahoo.co.id

2) Your organization's web-site URL (English and local language)

www.jasatirta2.co.id

(3) Resolutions and expectations for NARBO activities

1) *Your organization's resolutions*

<Please write about your resolutions or how your organization contribute to NARBO activities as the member>

- All activities are relevant and are great importance, benchmarking, workshop, twinning program, and training courses are all capacity building strategies that are needed by NARBO member.
- All the implemented NARBO activities are very useful for us; we have received many information and knowledge, especially on the workshop, benchmarking, twinning program and training courses.
- Extend knowledge, experiences, and skills exchanges on IWRM among NARBO members.
- We, as RBO, are very much helped through all NARBO activities implementation, especially to make some important decisions and to determine company's policy in the future.
- NARBO is very good place for sharing information, experiences, knowledge and skill on IWRM.
- Find the problems from each organization and suggest the points of improvement for each other.
- Deeply understand the situation on IWRM of each country.
- Strengthen the relationship through NARBO activities
- Improve each RBO's staff/personnel skills in IWRM
- Join technologies and its implementation among NARBO member
- We can exchange each other uniqueness
- Becoming the recipient organization for any NARBO activities.

2) *Expectations for NARBO activities*

<Please write about what your organization expects to NARBO activities>

- NARBO Activities will better and conducting more training's on water resources management /technology for staff of RBO's

(4) Accessibility to the NARBO web-site (<http://www.narbo.jp>)

Please write about;

1) Whether you can access to the NARBO web-site

Very good and easier to access

Whether you can access to the ADB's web-site (<http://www.adb.org/>) and the ADBI's web-site (<http://www.adbi.org/>)

Very good and easier to access

2) Who can accesses NARBO web-site usually

Herman Idrus and staff

3) The way of the access (Dial up or others)

Dial up to website of NARBO : www.narbo.jp