

The Study of Ciliwung River

GOVERNMENT NEGLECT OF THE EXISTENCE OF RIVERSIDE RESIDENTS: The Face of River Management in Indonesia



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Abbreviation

Introduction 1

Research Methodology 4

Ciliwung River as the Centre of Civilization 5

Research Findings 8

Conclusion 25

Recommendations 26

Bibliography 27

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

ADB	: <i>Asian Development Bank</i>
Amdal	: Analisa Dampak Lingkungan (Impacts to Environment Analyses)
AMDK	: Air Minum Dalam Kemasan (Packaged Drinking Water)
APBD	: Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah
BKB	: Banjir Kanal Barat
BKT	: Banjir Kanal Timur
BPLHD	: Badan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Daerah
BUMN	: Badan Usaha Milik Negara
DPU	: Departemen Pekerjaan Umum (Ministry of Public Works)
HAM	: Hak Asasi Manusia
IFC	: <i>International Finance Corporation</i>
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
IWIRIP	: <i>Indonesian Water Resources and Irrigation Reform Implement Project</i>
IWRM	: <i>Integrated Water Resources Management</i>
Jamkesmas	: Jaminan Kesehatan Masyarakat (Community Health Insurance)
JEDI	: <i>Jakarta Emergency Dredging Initiative</i>
JICT	: <i>Jakarta International Container Terminal</i>
JUDP	: <i>The Second Jabotabek Urban Development Project</i>
KAI	: Kereta Api Indonesia
KB	: Keluarga Berencana
KEK	: Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus
KLH	: Kementrian Lingkungan Hidup
KLHS	: Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis
KRDT	: Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga
KTP	: Kartu Tanda Penduduk
LBH	: Lembaga Bantuan Hukum
MA	: Mahkamah Agung
MCK	: Mandi, Cuci, dan Kakus (<i>Bathing, Washing, and Toilet</i>)
Ornop	: Organisasi Non Pemerintah
PBB	: Pajak Bumi dan Bangunan
Pelindo	: Pelabuhan Indonesia
PNPM	: Program Nasional Pemberdayaan Masyarakat
PP	: Peraturan Pemerintah
PTUN	: Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara
Puskesmas	: Pusat Kesehatan Masyarakat
RAPBD	: Rancangan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah
RT	: Rukun Tetangga
RTRW	: Rencana Tata Ruang Tata Wilayah
Rusunawa	: Rumah Susun Sewa
UU	: Undang Undang (<i>Laws</i>)
VOC	: <i>Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie</i>
WB	: <i>World Bank</i>
WATSAL	: <i>Water Resources Sector Adjustment Loan</i>

INTRODUCTION

Jakarta Emergency Dredging Initiative or JEDI is a joint project debted by Indonesian Government, in this case the central and regional government, especially the provincial government of DKI Jakarta, with the World Bank. Discussion of this joint project has taken place since 2008, after Jakarta suffered major flooding in 2007. The flooding was the main reason for government and World Bank to disburse loan of JEDI, so that the flooding could be overcome. Based on the documents of the World Bank, there are two main goals of JEDI: first, to reduce the impacts of annual floods in DKI through the improvement and dredging of flood channels, water channels and reservoirs based on international standards; second, to provide technical expertise through training (apprenticeship) for strengthen the capacity of the DKI Jakarta Government and the Ministry of Public Works in operating and maintaining the flood control system, according to international standards (Report No. AB4043, 2008).

JEDI is not the first project of river dredging in Jakarta. The Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta has been doing some river dredging to reduce flooding. Even river dredging had also been done when Jakarta was still called Batavia. However, based on as senior expert with World Bank Indonesia, Risyana Sukarma, published in the Jakarta Post (18 April 2008), the river dredging project from World Bank is different from regular dredging. "Compared to the usual dredging, this mass dredging uses "state-of-the-art" equipment and methods from the Netherlands, where advanced water management technology has proven reliable". Risyana added "What is different about the new method is that it will be programmed and be performed regularly."

The difference according to the World Bank is in accordance with international standard which was being emphasized since the beginning in JEDI project document. This difference is also recognized by World Bank to bring consequences of forcing displacement the riverside residents. Another World Bank document (Report No. AC3822, 2008) says that there are about 5450 houses should be evicted from their current location which is affected by the JEDI project.

Project document (Report No. AB4043, 2008) also mentioned there are three components of the project that will be completed until 2011, consists of;

First, component A consists of dredging, the river levee maintenance, and pump repairment. The three of them cost USD 82 million for construction:

- Dredging at 16 locations of drains, include: three national flows (Tanjungan, Lower Angke, Cideng - Thamrin), three floodways under the authority of the Ministry of Public Works (Cengkareng, West Flood Canal, and Sunter), five main large drainage under the authority of the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta (Ciliwung - Gunung Sahari, Sentiong - Sunter, Grogol - Sekretaris, Pakin - Kali Besar - Jelakeng, Krukut), five retention basin under the authority of Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta (Waduk Pluit, Waduk Sunter Utara, Wasuk Sunter Selatan, Waduk Sunter Timur III, Waduk Melati)
- River levees and pumps repairment, include: three national waterways (Tanjungan, Lower Angke, Cideng - Thamrin), one channel under the authority of the Ministry of Public Works (DPU) (Cengkareng), or the main water channel under the authority of the Provincial

Government of DKI Jakarta (Pakin - Kali Besar - Jelakeng), and five retention basin under the authority of the provincial government of DKI Jakarta (Waduk Pluit, Waduk Sunter Utara, Waduk Sunter Selatan, Waduk Melati dan Waduk Sunter Timur II).

Second, component B for the construction of dredged waste site at a cost of USD 68.5 million:

World Bank estimates that dredging 16 locations will produce approximately 7.5 to 9.5 million m³ of dredged waste. This waste will be taken by Ancol to support the reclamation process. Project JEDI picture below shows the dredged waste will be dumped to three locations: Muara Kali Adem, Ancol, and Muara Banjir Kanal Timur atau Marunda.

Third, component C for capacity building at a cost of USD 9 million:

There are three components in capacity building which are technical assistance, capacity building, and non-structural measures.

The total cost required to run the whole project is USD 159.5 million. The responsibility for payment of debts will be born by the central government and provincial government of DKI Jakarta, where the Government of DKI Jakarta must pay USD 63 million over ten years.

Picture 1 Jakarta Emergency Dredging Initiative (JEDI)



Source: Ministry of Public Works, 2009

As mentioned earlier, the flood that hit Jakarta in 2007 was the reason behind extending the debt. The reason is reinforced by frequent floods that hit Jakarta occurred either before 2007 or after. For Jakarta residents, floods are usual matter, both the flood that swamped nearly the entire city as well as unexpected flood in only certain regions. When examined from history, many literary reviews say that Jakarta has been hit by floods since 1621 until last major flood happened in 2007. Restu Gunawan (2010), a historian and also a floods researcher in Jakarta in his book called *Gagalnya Sistem Kanal – Pengendalian Banjir Jakarta dari Masa ke Masa (The Failure of Canal System - Jakarta Flood Control from Time to Time)* records that the flood that hit Jakarta in 1898 not only destroyed the road but submerged the Batavia (Jakarta before).

Various flood control efforts have been done since the Dutch to this day when Jakarta is led by the Governor Fauzi Bowo. The Dutch in 1922 had built the West Flood Canal (BKB) because of the major flood in 1918. While the provincial government of DKI Jakarta only completed construction of the East Flood Canal (BKT). But again according to Restu Gunawan, building canals to overcome the flooding in Jakarta was proven as failed (Gunawan, 2010).

Not only is the construction of the channels that proved unable to solve the flooding problem in Jakarta, dredging the river also experiencing the same thing. The history of canal construction in Jakarta is as long as the history of dredging the rivers. Ciliwung River dredging has been carried out by the Dutch since 1916, especially for the Pasar Ikan (Fish Market) channel and continued to be done by the provincial government before the JEDI project existed. If the construction of canals and river dredging could not solve the flooding problem in Jakarta, then why Indonesian Government in particular the provincial government of DKI Jakarta continue to prioritize the development of infrastructure such as JEDI project in order for Jakarta to be freed from flood? This is become the main focus on this research where research questions to be examined are:

- How do people respond with a companion group in facing eviction threats arise from the dredging?
- How effective do the JEDI in dealing with floods in Jakarta?
- How does the government manage water resources, especially Ciliwung River?

Based from these research questions, the expected research benefits include:

- Become a source of information for the community in reviewing the government policies especially in the river management;
- As an input for the government to improve the river management that is more sustainable by considering the aspects of human life that depends on the river or riverside residents;
- For non-governmental organizations (NGOs), it may become the source of information in order to defend the rights of marginalized communities and information sources for further study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology used to explore the problem mentioned earlier is a qualitative research method with exploratory approach. This approach puts the researcher as the main instrument to explore the concept of JEDI projects, its implementation, its impact on communities living along the river, and the public response to JEDI project. Furthermore, researcher looks at the relations of the JEDI project with other river management projects which also run by the World Bank with the unit of analysis is Ciliwung River. Selection of Ciliwung River is based on consideration that the river is crossing two different areas which are upstream (as a source of water) is a rural area and downstream in the Jakarta urban area, across the two provinces of West Java and DKI Jakarta, and also divides the city of Jakarta as a center of Indonesian government and economic with all his urban problems.

Data collection method is done with literature study, preparing graphics in the form of web chart and concept map, observations, and in-depth interviews.

- Literature study is conducted to obtain preliminary data about the JEDI by clipping newspapers, browsing the internet, and reading books;
- Graphic method is a method that tries to link the findings with other findings so that it could build a grounded theory;
- Observations are carried out directly in the field, especially on the lives of people living on the edge of Ciliwung River;
- In-depth interviews with key informants in which the characteristics of informants consisted of riverside residents, men, women and youth; non-governmental organizations (NGOs) activist working for urban and the environment issues, especially Jakarta, Planolog or urban planning experts, government, and the JEDI project consultant.

Results of preliminary data collection become the basis of researcher in formulating the initial assumption, namely:

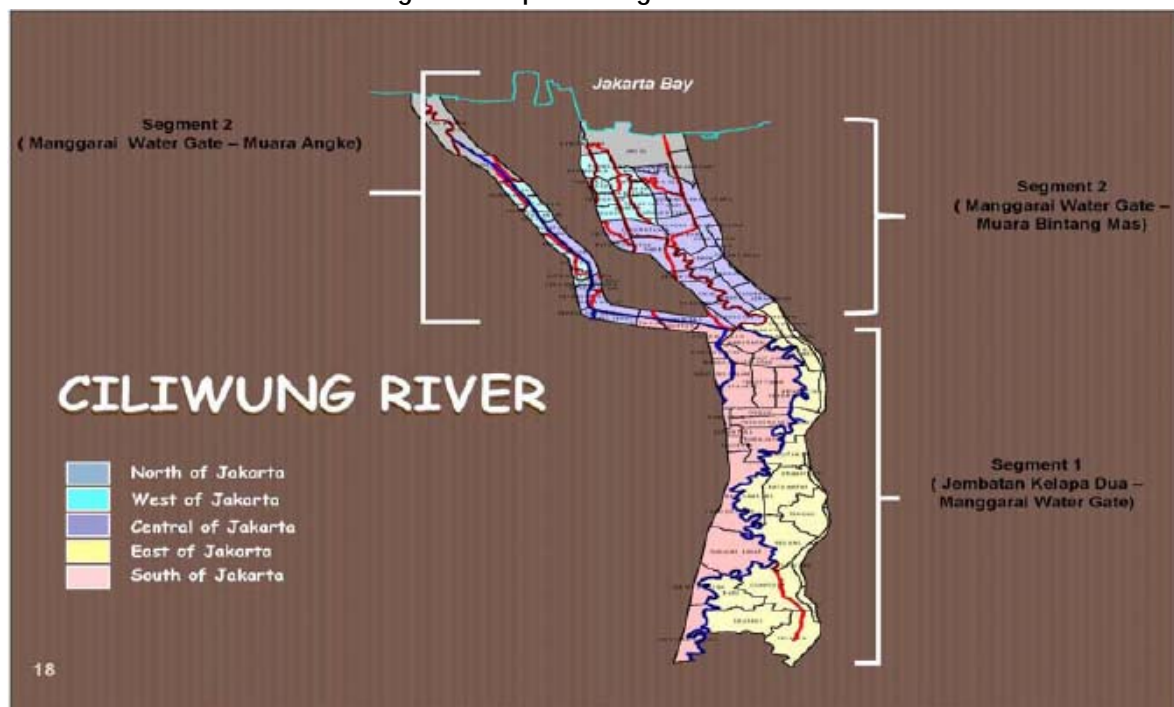
1. JEDI Project does not answer the problem of flooding in Jakarta, where JEDI will only solve the problem temporarily;
2. There are other interests of the World Bank and also the Government have by JEDI project beside solving the flooding problem which are reclamation of Jakarta North Beach (Pantai Utara Jakarta) area and the accumulation of foreign debt;
3. Eventually the people especially the residents of Jakarta who live along the river become victims of policy.

Researcher's assumption has differences with the assumption from the World Bank. By the World Bank, JEDI could reduce floods in Jakarta and improve the capacity of the Indonesian Government apparatus.

CILIWUNG RIVER AS THE CENTRE OF CIVILIZATION

Before the writer describes the findings of the study, the researchers would like to briefly review about the Ciliwung River and links between the river and the development of human civilization. This analysis is a summary from various sources, either from books, internet or interviews with reseachers. Ciliwung River springs out of Mount Gede and Mount Pangrango which is in the region of West Java Province. Ciliwung River watershed goes through rural West Java, divides Jakarta and empties itself into the Jakarta Bay and ends up in the Java Sea.

Picture 2 Ciliwung River Map Crossing the DKI Jakarta Province



Source: BPLHD DKI Jakarta, 2009

"River is the center of civilization", is proposed by Restu Gunawan in an interview with researchers about the relations between rivers and human. The history of human civilization is inseparable from the development of the human relationship with nature, including human relationship with rivers. Look at the history of the famous Egyptian civilization, cannot be separated from the flow of the Nile River. Likewise with the Euphrates and Tigris River that became the center of the development of civilization in Mesopotamia. Mesopotamia, a very popular region, has a meaning of 'in between the rivers'. Historical development of modern society also cannot be separated from the rivers. As in Indian society which not only makes the river as a source of water, but waht is more, the river is the source of life that must be respected even guarded its purity.

Aside from being a center of civilization, river also can be a source of conflict and war among nations, as described by Dr. Hikmat Ramdan:

...water conflict also occurred in the Euphrates River which flows in the State of Turkey, Syria, and Iraq. Euphrates River nearly 90% are in the territory of Turkey. Conflict in the Euphrates River that occurred in 1960s began when Turkey and Syria planned to build large dams for irrigation to stem the flow of the Euphrates River. The conflict heated up in 1974 when Iraq threatened to bomb the dam at Tabqa, Syria and organized troops along the border, because of the dam has reduced the flow of Euphrates River water into Iraqi territory (Ramdan; 6).

The river also can be a tool of power control that has a strong political dimension. A German historian, Karl A. Wittfogel, in his book *Oriental Despotism: A Comparative Study of Total Power* (1957) describes there is a close relationship between power with the control over a river. Wittfogel's research conducted in China showed that at the time of the government of the Chinese kingdom control the society through the management of the river, by building an agriculture pattern which depended on a complex irrigation system mainly irrigation model by building large dams. Society is forced to follow the political economic model which offered by the ruler if want to get access to irrigation, so that most farmers do not have control over their own political economy choices.

The book identifies the management of water as a method used by Chinese emperors to gain power over their people. The emperors developed "hydraulic societies" which were dependent on complex irrigation systems. Wittfogel felt that the cost of hydraulic construction and its subsequent maintenance required a political and social structure capable of forceful extraction of labor. This led to despotism. "Those who control the (hydraulic) network are uniquely prepared to wield supreme power."

Wittfogel believe that people who depend on irrigation systems with large dams model are called "*hydraulic civilizations*". Through these dams, government control and monopolize people's political and economic power. Such power control models besides in China, also occurred in ancient Egyptian civilization, Mesopotamia, India, Columbia, Mexico and Peru (Wittfogel, 1957).

Not only other countries that have a long history of river development with human relationships, but also the Indonesians. There are many stories that connect people's lives with the presence of rivers in Indonesia, including Ciliwung River. Restu Gunawan unhesitatingly declared that Ciliwung River was the center of civilization. The word of Ciliwung River comes from word *Ci* which means river and *Haliwung* (in Sundanese), which means "murky". At the beginning of human existence lived around the Ciliwung, people make Ciliwung River as a center to meet people who live in the suburbs like in Cikeas and Cibinong with the people who live above in Condet through the means of shipping.

Ciliwung River as shipping media can be seen from the Sunda Kelapa existence which is not right by the beach, but at the entrance Ciliwung River estuary. This condition supports the Sunda Kelapa Port developed into a center of economic activity and the central government that built and developed by the Dutch since 1600s through *Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie* (VOC). Ciliwung River at the time that

allows to incorporate ten merchant ships with a capacity of 100 tons with Ciliwung River water conditions are free-flowing, not muddy and quiet (Restu Gunawan, 2010; 33).

Various inscriptions found along the Ciliwung River also showed the development of culture in the presence of the Tarumanegara Kingdom. Kingdom Tarumanegara appears around the fifth century. After Kingdom Tarumanegara disappeared in the seventh century, it was replaced with the King of Sunda whose capital city was in Pakuan Pajajaran.

Ciliwung in the time of Sunda Kingdom have an important role, not only in the sense as a natural resource, but also as a means of transportation and relations between regions, between coastal and inland areas where the capital city (dayeuh) Pakuan Pajajaran was located. Around year 1500, the kingdom of Sunda has several ports in northern coastal areas, among which are Banten, Tangerang, Kelapa (Sunda Kelapa). Among those ports, the best and biggest port was Kalapa (Sunda Kalapa) located at the mouth of Cihaliwung (Ciliwung Expedition: Kompas Journalist's Report, 2009; 80-81).

Ciliwung River is also developing into a source of irrigation for agriculture in the region of West Java and Jakarta. Construction of Katulampa Dam which is located in the flow of Ciliwung River as an elevating water building (*weir*) also have irrigations functions that are channeled into *Oosterslokan* (east trench). In 1776, the Dutch also dig channels under the Bogor which extracted from Cisadane River to be flown into the Ciliwung River. This canal is then known as *Westerslokan*. *Westerslokan* flows through a rice field in Cilebut, Citayam, Depok, Pondok Cina, Tanjung Barat, dan Pondok Labu. Sementara *Oosterslokan* mengairi persawahan Cibinong, Tapos, Cilangkap, Cimanggis, Cilosong, Tanjung Timur, Kampung Makasar, Cililitan, Cawang, Kemayoran, Gedong Rubuh, and Kelapa Gading (Restu Gunawan, 2010; 20-23).

Currently Ciliwung River is no longer used as a means of transport, although the idea to reuse it as a means of water transportation has appeared in 2007. But the idea faced a lot of problems with high sedimentation along Ciliwung River. Based on historical records, actually Ciliwung River sedimentation has occurred since the Dutch when the Dutch established tea plantations in the Puncak (Peak) area. Ciliwung River damage exacerbated by the eruption of Mount Salak occurred in 1699 and the establishment of sugar factories in Senen and Tanah Abang. Now the damage is not only because of the presence of tea plantationss, but also the management of rivers that have not yet being integrated between upstream and downstream.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Government Neglect of the Riverside Residents: Lack In Fulfilling The Basic Rights

The ignorance of government for the basic rights of people living on the banks of Ciliwung River can be seen from some of the situations described by as follows:

A. Poor Sanitation

Poor sanitation is a common sight for the people living on the banks of Ciliwung River. As in Bukit Duri Region researchers had observed, not all homes have access to clean water. Even in a Rukun Tetangga (RT) there is only one shower, sink and toilet (MCK). Most people have difficulty getting access to clean water as PAM JAYA does not



provide clean water services for residents in the riverside. Average citizens use groundwater, but in some places because of its location near the river, water quality is not good, other words, cloudy.

At the initiative of citizens, especially in Kelurahan Bukit Duri, residents manage their own clean water and placed in one large gallon. The water is then used together. Each RT has a gallon of water that can accommodate as many as 500 m³ of water. But the initiative to manage the water supply did not occur in all the villages on the banks of Ciliwung River. Most people even have to buy clean water for cooking or other household purposes. Worse, poor sanitation is the one that motivates people to use water from Ciliwung River which is proven to be unfit to be consumed as domestic purposes like washing and bathing. As a result, many people who suffer from various diseases such as diarrhea and dengue fever. In fact, diarrhea is one of the causes of high malnutrition rates.

a. Poor Healthcare

Sanggar Ciliwung is a non profit organization located on the banks of Ciliwung River, provides a health clinic procurement initiatives. This clinic is for people around who have difficulty accessing health services. Many of the services provided, such as dental and other. Although there are Community Health Centres (PHC) in each district, but not all families can get free health care because not everyone has a card Community Health Insurance (Jamkesmas).

Similarly, the School Community of Ciliwung Women is a women community who give knowledge to the public around, particularly women in rural Rawajati, Kalibata, about gender, reproductive health including maternal and child health, **koperasi**, and other skills. The community has been actively conducted education for women, held on a regular basis and continue disseminating information about healthcare with the accompanion of a non-governmental organization, Women Ship (Kapal Perempuan). Community is also actively encouraging the role of an integrated service posts (Posyandu) in the neighbourhood by giving out advice so that posyandu provide maternal and child health services, family planning (KB) for free, literacy education, and provide knowledge about Domestic Violence (KDRT). This proposal was given because all this time all posyandu has done is only weigh babies without providing other services.

Two of the above give an initiatives picture born from their own community in an effort to improve the quality of healthcare, due to lack of health services provided by government. In fact, healthcare is government's responsibility should be given to all citizens. However, this responsibility is not found in real actionc of the government especially intended for people on the banks of Ciliwung River.

B. Residents' Initiatives against Flood

Citizens' security from the threat of natural disasters, especially floods have also become a problem to be solved by the people themselves. Based on the saying of citizens, government officials at district level do not pay attention to its citizens during floods. If one citizen got the information that in Bogor is heavy rains and has the potential to flood, on their own initiative, they called water doorman Katulampa to receive information whether their areas likely will be exposed to flood or not. If the information obtained there is the possibility of flooding, then the information is disseminated to other residents so people can be prepared for the floods that will come about six to seven hours after the waterdoors Katulampa has opened.

Facing the flood that will come at any time, citizens also have inisiatif in building terraced house. There are ones with two floors, also three floors. If the floods come, people who are likely to be hit by floods will move their things to the floor upstairs. Habit of communities along the river that built terraced house is actually not new. Betawi community that once lived along the river also build terraced house when Jakarta was still called Batavia. This habit by Restu Gunawan is a form of wisdom of indigenous peoples in the Ciliwung River in facing floods, which are still preserved.

Besides building a house model and community communication for disaster response, residents also have to take care of themselves when the flood came. According to the saying of residents to the researchers, the government never gave shelter when people need a location when their homes are

flooding. Many residents had to go to their relatives' houses to save themselves from floods. There are also who live in their neighbour who is not affected by flooding. While, the government's attitude seems much less. Indeed, sometimes there are some officials who came to see the condition of residents when floods come, but it rarely happens. There are only a few parties who have concern for the fate of citizens. Usually the attention is shown by public figures or political leaders at that time running for public officials. Forms of attention can be a giving help or visit the disaster site. Unfortunately, yet again, more of those attentions are temporary and done at a certain time like during the campaign season.

From this condition, according to Father Sandyawan of Sanggar Ciliwung Merdeka "Even though democracy is running, but economic gap is become more severe. Ciliwung society senses no government. All this time the development was done by the initiatives of residents themselves. Of all the efforts made by citizens in charge of construction, still those permanent residents in the banks of Ciliwung River cannot have access to the building itself."

2. Evictions Continue to Lurk

For residents who live along the river mainly Ciliwung River, the biggest concern is not about flood but of the forced evictions. According to the statement of Head of Commercial Section of North Jakarta, Heru.B Hartono on Jakarta Post, JEDI will directly replace approximately 10,750 homes along the Pluit Reservoir and parts of Adem River "the dredging project would affect around 10,750 illegal shelters along the Pluit dam and parts of the Adem River "There are around 10,000 buildings on the Pluit dam and some 750 shelters on the banks of the Adem River" (*Jakarta Post*, 28 Januari 2010). Official document of the World Bank also said there were about 5.450 houses will be affected by the expulsion of the JEDI project (Report No. AB4043,2008). Meanwhile, according to Hidayat Nurkholis, Executive Director of LBH Jakarta, Pluit Reservoir normalization alone will create some 10,000 families or 40,000 people homeless. In addition, along the Ciliwung River also has 77,000 families will be homeless if the normalization execute (*Kompas*, 19 April 2010).

This statement was confirmed by the legal aid institution (LBH) in Jakarta, who said, there are a few areas which will be exhibited at the eviction of flood control project in 2008. One of the places that will get evictions includes Ciliwung River. The following data in the following locations:

Tabel Proyek Normalisasi Sungai di DKI Jakarta

No	Lokasi
1.	Normalisasi Kali Cakung Lama
2.	Penertiban Kali/Saluran
3.	Normalisasi Kali Tanjungan
4.	Normalisasi Saluran Sunter Yos Sudarso
5.	Normalisasi Sal. Cisadane Timur (Lingkar Luar s/d Bambu Larangan)
6.	Penertiban Kali Buaran (Jl. Soekamto s/d Kali Malang)
7.	Normalisasi Kali Semanan (Jl. Daan Mogot s.d. Rel KA)
8.	Normalisasi Kali Kalam (dari Muara s/d Pertemuan Kali Semongol)
9.	Normalisasi Kali Sekretaris (dari Sodetan Grogol s.d Tol)
10.	Normalisasi Kali Jatikramat
11.	Normalisasi Kali Ciliwung – Gajah Mada
12.	Normalisasi Kali Sekretaris
13.	Normalisasi Kali Tanjungan (Tol Sedyatmo s/d Jalan Kapuk Kamal)
14.	Penertiban Ring Kanal dan Waduk Pluit
15.	Penertiban Saluran Gendong Cakung Drain Sisi Barat (Rawa Malang s.d. Jalan Tol Cakung)

Sumber: LBH Jakarta, 2010

Most people who live on the edge of eviction Ciliwung believe that the eviction will happen, although this issue has long heard by the population. Citizens believe the eviction will soon happen to them by seeing the fact of infrastructure development undertaken by government, such as elevation of the bridge at Kalibata because this elevation will be used to ease the way for river traffic scraper machine. The of citizens not immediately resist the eviction, but the eviction should go through a participatory process by involving citizens in policy making, formulated together with the fate of the people after moving locations, or providing adequate compensation to their lives in a different location.

Referring to the government proposed for the people to move and lived in the Flats Rent (Rusunawa), society is not as much of agree to the idea. The reason is because if they living in Rusunawa it mean they have to pay the rent, the house structure is also incompatible with their way of life so far. Information from Pitoyo Subandrio, Regional Head of Ciliwung Cisadane DPU, and fees charged to local residents to live in flats of between Rp 3,000 to Rp 5,000 per day. Meanwhile, flat shape, before ordinary citizens who use the terraced house where the first floor is used for economic activities and the second floor for a place to stay, but with Rusunawa population models must change the mode of production because it is impossible to do in the rental public housing.

As parts of citizens who are also have the rights to get access of the development, for them the demands to involve in formulating government policy that relates to their lives is reasonable request because citizens have the right to development process. However, it has to be acknowledged that the position of the residents is weak relates to the status of land owner by people on average are living along the river only hold a Girik letter not land certificate. Society recognizes that they have not ever paid the land tax, but only the Land and Building Tax (PBB). Based on the experience of Mrs. Titi (58 years), who have a house with a size 4 x 6 m in Kalibata Rawajati village residents, Mrs. Titi pay Rp 50,000 for PBB each year. Tax payments not done in the tax offices but only reached the district level. When researchers asked, if the Girik letter received from the purchase of land official why Mrs. Titi did not have a land certificate, Mrs. Titi did not give further explanation except according to her if citizens

want to get land certificate they have to pay around IDR 4 million until IDR 10 million to someone. Later on, the process of the letter done not by official government then the citizens must struggle by them to get the land certificate.

The absence of land certificate are often used as an excuse for the government in evicting residents by reason of the illegal residence status, so that when people objected, the government just ignore them and even do not even care at all. In accordance with research conducted in Ciliwung Studio Merdeka in eviction cases in Jakarta, there are two fundamental problems at issue in the eviction policy that has been the Government of Jakarta, namely:

1. Policy of eviction is based on the absence of formal legal in terms of the land which is used as a place to live;
2. Justification of abuse by Pemda DKI to the citizen is because poor administration for not having identity cards (KTP) DKI Jakarta (Palupi, 2003; 1)

The reality of forced evictions into becomes nightmares to the citizens and fears into their life. Public memories to the facts during these evictions are more detrimental to citizens, such as lack of adequate replacement and often bring victims of violence perpetrated by the authorities. LBH noted, there are other forms of violence that occurred during the eviction was held as the deployment of excessive force and the use of weapons, criminalization and arrests and arbitrary detention, violence against women, the destruction and confiscation of goods, shootings, extortion and false security, and evictions cycle.

Evictions with violence also gain legitimacy through the provision of budgetary allocations in the Government of Jakarta and in particular to the budget in the Office of *Dinas Ketrentaman dan Ketertiban*. According to the LBH Jakarta:

Within four years, law enforcement budgets and budgetary control (APBD) in Jakarta continued to show significant improvement. Of the total budget of the Office Trantib and Subdinas Trantib RAPBD in 2008, there is the allocation of activity intended to control the marginalized and street vendors' eviction. Its value reached IDR 80, 7 billion or increased by 37% compared to 2007 amounting to IDR 58.8 billion (LBH Jakarta, 2008; 7).

Reflecting from the experience, according to Romo Sandyawan the eviction is unavoidable unless people equip themselves with various skills to survive in their new location. Ciliwung Merdeka Studio has been providing environmental education and training to the community. Form of education in the form of processing wastes into organic fertilizer that can be a source of revenue and patchwork processing for craft products. For-all is done so that people can survive in the midst of existing threats. School of Women Ciliwung also provides educational skills to the women who lived on the banks of the River, in order later to survive in the midst of the threat of eviction. Only this can be done facing the threat pengusuran citizens without having other options for living more feasible because there has never been an involved resident in planning the arrangement of the city.

3. Questioned The Effectiveness of Flood Mitigation

JEDI has become a ghost scary for the citizens of the riverbanks. In addition, during the government ignores the basic rights of citizens, JEDI also spread the threat of eviction shelters for residents. While JEDI own effectiveness in dealing with flooding, especially in Jakarta questioned. Firdaus Cahyadi from One World Foundation, a non-governmental organization that focuses on information services, stated that JEDI is ineffective. This is based on several facts. First, the JEDI supposed to control sectoral flood only in terms of infrastructure, regardless of socio-economic aspects of society. Second, particularly in the downstream river siltation associated with conditions in the headwaters. If no improvements such as control of upstream land use change and reduction of high levels of occupancy at the Top (Bogor), sedimentation remains a problem. According to Firdaus, the choice of the people living in upstream areas (Bogor), because the high prices of land in Jakarta for further development based in the city of Jakarta. Third, citing data from the Regional Environmental Agency (BLHD) DKI Jakarta, as many as 73% of the volume of rain water does not soak into the ground because of the lack of green open space. It makes Jakarta prone to flooding, especially when rainfall is high.

In accordance with the statement by Firdaus Cahyadi, urban planning experts (Planolog) and lecturer at the Department of urban planning, University Tarumanegara, Suryono Herlambang also questioned the effectiveness of THE JEDI. According to him, the main problems in Jakarta is not runoff water into the sea as soon as possible, but solved the water gap during rainy season and dry season. Today, Jakarta has problems with clearance. During the rainy season Jakarta will be flooded, but during the dry season Jakarta will get into water shortages. Despite the fact that the JEDI's paradigm was only to runoff the water. This paradigm is implemented in the form of dredging and construction of the canals. According to him, what do Government pushes water balance in both conditions. One of them is with rapid absorption into the ground as much as possible.

The critics of the development channels including the dredging of river in dealing with flooding in Jakarta has been regarded as a failure by Restu Gunawan. As shown in the introductory chapter, the history channel can not stop flood. The Dutch government has built a canal since 1922 namely the West Flood Canal, but flooding is still inevitable. More surprisingly, the Netherlands also do river dredging. But still flooding is inevitable. Even according to Restu Gunawan in 1955, the Indonesian government is also doing the dredging of the river using a machine dredged from the Netherlands. Now with JEDI project is the same, namely to use the dredged rivers that run the machinery of the Netherlands in 2010. The table below is the Dutch government irrigation projects in 1927 that one of them by doing the dredging river.

Proyek Pengairan Tahun 1927

No	Nama Proyek	Dana (Gulden)
1.	Proyek penelitian dan perencanaan tanah	50.042
2.	Perawatan dan pengalihan Westersloc-kan	109.964
3.	Perawatan banjir kanal	8.510
4.	Pengerukan di pintu air Jembatan Duan dan Grogol	40.800
5.	Pembuatan saluran di Oosterslokan Kampung Makasar	19.200
6.	Normalisasi saluran Kali Baru di Meester Cornelis	12.000
7.	Pengerukan Sungai Krukut dari pertemuan di Cidang sampai Toko Tiga	34.816
8.	Pendalaman Bacheragrachts	12.960
	Jumlah	288.292

Sumber: Restu Gunawan, 2010; 244 (Diolah dari Verslag West Java 1927)

History repeats itself. The Government considers deepen River to reduce the flood of at least 70% (as acknowledged by Risyana, consultant to the World Bank) from areas affected by flooding, but in the same way ever done decades ago. Doubts about the effectiveness of THE JEDI to increase again after Purwono, consultant to the World Bank for the Jedi, saying to the extracted only lasted five years. Nevertheless, the cost of dredging 13 rivers must be paid within a period of ten years. At least, only five residents can enjoy Jakarta project JEDI, but the rest can no longer be used and only the burden of debt is paid within the next five years.

4. Stretching of North Jakarta Beach

Doubtful of the JEDI effectiveness increasing after the project document stated that the waste results from 13 rivers will be moved to Ancol Regions for land reclamation of Ancol Regions.

The total dredge volume for all 16 sites is estimated to be between 7.5 and 9.5 million m³. Currently, the most viable option for the Confined Disposal Facility (CDF) is at West Ancol, a centrally located sea-based site in the Bay of Jakarta. The Ancol Development Authority (PT Pembangunan Jaya Ancol, owned by DKI Jakarta has a long term plan to enlarge their existing coastal site by reclaiming from the sea (WB Report No AB4043, 2008).

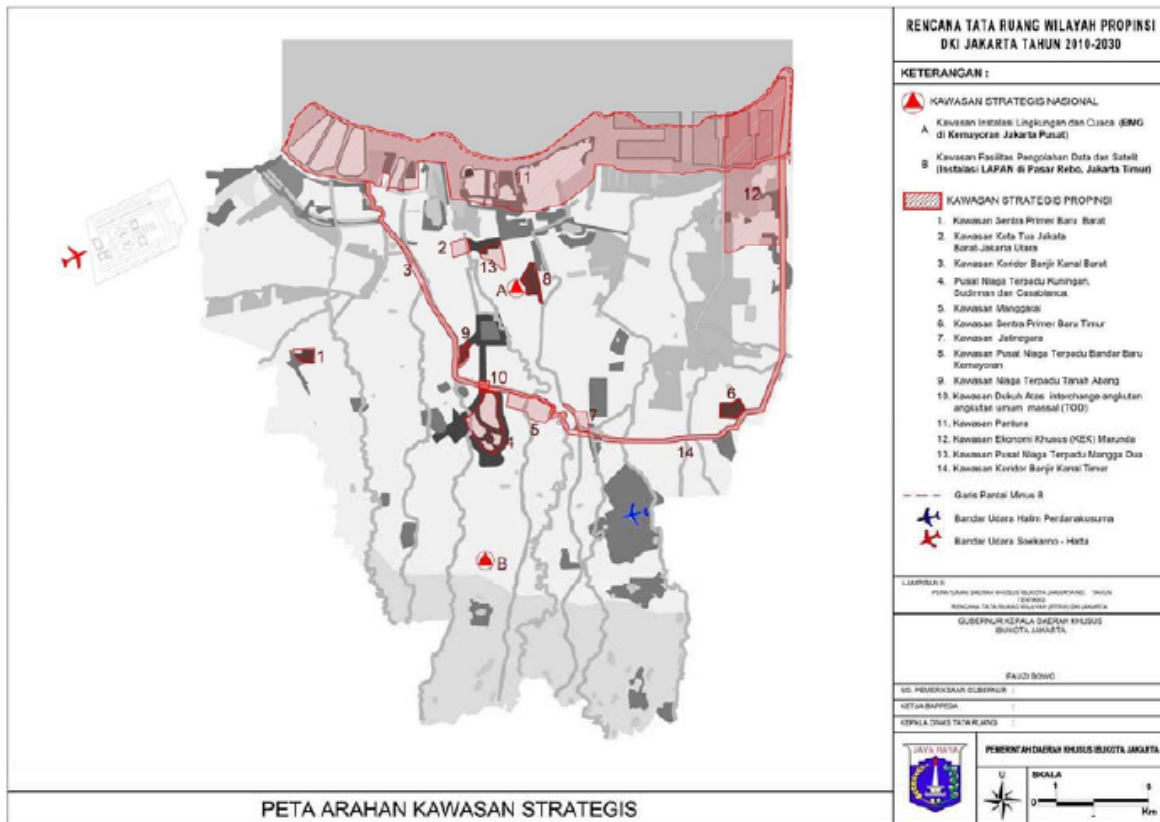
Doubts arise because of its history in addition to dredging the river does not solve the problem of flooding in Jakarta, World Bank initiatives also dispose of dredged waste at the North Beach area of Jakarta is clear to hamper the smooth flow of water. According to Suryono Herlambang, the nature of water flows from high places to low places. If the downstream region is increased, it would inhibit the flow of water. Dredging also creates the suspicion of other interests from the World Bank to the northern reclamation.

World Bank to excuse the selection of Ancol area because according to the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) prepared Environmental Management Agency (BPLHD) DKI Jakarta Province. After the researchers explored further, determining the location determined in advance before the EIA was prepared. In recognition of the parties BPLHD, the World Bank who asked BPLHD prepares EIA for waste disposal sites in Ancol area, the first BPLHD not recommended. It is also recognized by the

World Bank consultants in which since the beginning of the World Bank has set a waste disposal site be dredged will be dumped in the area to support the reclamation of Ancol Beach, North Jakarta. Once there is a proposal from the World Bank, BPLHD new EIA study for the region Ancol. The study states the reclamation in accordance Ancol BPLHD EIA for land reclamation will not impede the flow of water. Reclamation will be made a model of the island by providing space for water flow. The same thing was also conveyed by Pitoyo Subrandrio, reclamation in Ancol will not become one with the land but become new islands.

The idea of reclaiming the North Coast of Jakarta has been emerged since 1994 when President Suharto issued a Presidential Decree No. 17 of 1994 in North Beach as a key region. This decision was followed by Decree No. 52 of 1995 on the North Coast Reclamation Jakarta. Since then, the development area of North Beach growing rapidly as a luxury residential area, tourism industry, and expansion of the port of Tanjung Priok. Spatial Planning Procedures (RTRW) 2010-2030 Jakarta also stationed in the northern region as a strategic area. To support the plan, the city government north reclamation plan by forming a new land area 2,700 hectares with a pile of 330 million cubic meters of land in the ocean berkedalaman eight yards. In addition, 2500 hectares of old coast will also be updated through the development of the project (*Kompas*, July 28, 2010). The following figure shows a map of directions Djakarta Pmprov Strategic between 2010 and 2030, summarizing the plan for the development of North Jakarta.

Gambar Peta Arahkan Kawasan Strategis RTRW DKI Jakarta 2010 - 2030



Sumber: Bappeda DKI Jakarta 2009

Strategic direction map of Jakarta, besides develop Marunda as the special economic zones (KEK), Government also encourages the optimization of the DKI Jakarta Bay as an international port. The international development of the port is the fruit of the Act (the Act) No. 17 of 2008 in the shipment. This Act encourages the privatisation of the port if the port is not only managed by IPC, which are State-owned (EPE), but also of private management companies. The government assumption is that the development and expansion of the port then the private sector, particularly foreign investors will invest in the port sector. To meet the needs of the Tanjung Priok port development, PT Pelindo II has a joint venture with PT Manggala Krida recovery Yuddha East Ancol water in Tanjung Priok Port area. PT Manggala Krida Yuddha does have a direct relationship with Soeharto where Siti Hutami Endang Adiningsing owner or was called Mamiek Soeharto no other is the daughter of Soeharto, Indonesian Former President. If during the 1990s, reclamation process runs smoothly, it's no wonder, because one of the developers is part of the family Cendana.

But recently the development of the northern stumble legal problems after granting an appeal by the Supreme Court (MA) at the request of the Ministry of Environment (MoE) which refuse reclamation. In accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Environment No. 14 of 2003, land reclamation along the northern coast of Jakarta is not environmental worth and cause negative impacts. Reclamation failed to answer the four issues that have a significant impact, among others: First, the land will be used to dredge the ground water recharge. Second, if the reclamation area into a residential area, where the

water needs of the population will be met. Third, the reclamation will disrupt the circulation of cooling water PLN Muara Karang. Fourth, related to flood control problems (Kompas, July 28, 2010).

Supreme Court decision which granted the appeal comes from suing KLH Six businessmen, namely ARIS Nugroho (PT Mangala Krida Yudha), Richard HARTONO (PT Taman Harapan Indus), John B. Riabudi (PT Pembangunan DJ Ancol) Syaifuddin (PT Pelindo II) Ongki Sukasah (PT Jakarta Propertindo) and Tjondro Liemonta (Bakti era Bangun) to Environment Minister Nabeli Makarim in State administrative court (Administrative Court). Those who have previously North contractor for the project, has asked the judge to lift the Minister of the environment Decree No. 14 of 2003. The main decisions No. 14 of 2003 declined the results of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) North project recycling (*Tempo Interactive*, August 20, 2003).

With the granting of KLH appeal, then the entire reclamation process must be stopped and that has been reclaimed must be returned to its original state. But so far the developers do not care about it even to continue the process of reclamation has been done before.

Moreover, even the city government continues to support the reclamation reclamation reason not to link the mainland but to make the island and provide a reservoir of water. The photo below shows the process of reclamation in Ancol area that continues despite its legal status is unclear. Photo below was taken in July 2010 and shows the reclamation of land by



Foto Reklamasi Pantura yang Terus Berlangsung

the sea that unites BPLHD different from the claim that sea reclamation will not unify with the mainland. When the statement from Jakarta provincial government confirmed to Slamet Daroyani, environmental activist and active in the Institut Hijau, according to Slamet the Jakarta provincial government is not supposed to force themselves to continue the reclamation after the Supreme Court to grant the demands of KLH. He said Jakarta was necessary to save a lot of intervention, but before the reclamation there should be a designed for Strategic Environmental Assessment (KLHS) which covers an area of Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi and Depok, then set KLHS DKI Jakarta. The second stage is to participatory a new Spatial Planning Code by involving all relevant stakeholders. Such steps are in accordance with Law No. 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning and the Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection.

Seeing RTRW Jakarta 2010-2030, is associated with the policies of the provincial Government of Jakarta DOS on the development of the northern region of Jakarta and the investors who invest, you could say that the Government is continuing to develop because of Jakarta is the support for coast big investors, whether they are investors who continue to build luxury houses, bases of rest, and the port, which also was privatized. The picture above shows the reclaimed North Jakarta Government has no interest in preserving the environment in the Gulf of Jakarta as there is no reason for the promotion of small economies. In reality, the reclamation actually harms the environment and replacing small fishermen. If mastering coast remains problematic in legal and environmental feasibility also questionable, the following question: why does the World Bank through THE JEDI to force myself to encourage exploration of the coast with debris piled up lessons 13 rivers in North Jakarta?

5. Doubting World Bank's Intention

On December 10, 2009, the International Finance Corporation (IFC) which a special group of World Bank provides funding assistance in the private sector announced its support to PT Jakarta International Container Terminal (JICT) of U.S. \$ 70 million. Support IFC financing includes loans amounting to U.S. \$ 30 million and U.S. \$ 40 million in syndicated loans from HSBC, with one of the purposes of financing to support expansion JICT

"In addition to U.S. \$ 70 Million in form of loan capital provided by the IFC and HSBC, JICT own funds amounting to U.S. \$ 90 million for expansion projects worth U.S. \$ 160 million, thus showing commitment JICT long-term shareholders, namely HPH and the importance of concessions and colleagues Pelindo II to JICT support in the future success, "said Executive Director Hutchison Port Holding Group, James Tsien (IFC, 2010)"

Referring to the announcement, it can be said here that one of the World Bank's interest to encourage the reclamation of north Jakarta, because JICT expansion means that the expansion of the port area which is clearly related to coastal reclamation. Although the interest is indirectly through the World Bank but the IFC, can be said same because the IFC is also become part of the World Bank. JICT expansion is a consequence of Act No. 17 of 2008 on the voyage, in which this law gives private authority to manage the ports that were previously only managed by the government through PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (PT Pelindo).

Although not directly encourage the establishment of Law No. 17, but the World Bank have a role in the concept of privatization of the port. This is reflected in the working device (toolkit) which made by the World Bank - *World Bank Port Reform Toolkit, Framework for Port Reform* - in pushing the world's ports are managed by the private sector. Toolkit contains guidelines issued by port reform as a guide in the management of ports in many countries including Indonesia. There is a name Nathan Associates, which is a World Bank consultant in the preparation of these guidelines. Nathan Associates also consultants who contribute to the establishment of Law No. 17 in Indonesia. That is, by the same consultant World Bank has indirectly encouraged private port management in Indonesia.

The World Bank's experience in encouraging the privatization does not only happen in the privatization of the port, but also in water management and river. This can be seen in project debt, "Greater Second

Urban Development Project (JUDP II)". In this project the World Bank's debt to the government of Indonesia to U.S. \$ 190,000,000 for water privatization in Jakarta Province. Since the loan agreement became effective on February 27, 1991, the water pipes that were previously managed by PAM Jaya were transferred to two multinational companies namely Thames Water Overseas Ltd. and Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux. One of the company that Thames Water Overseas Ltd. has a direct relationship with one son of Suharto, Ari Sigit, through its subsidiary PT Kekas Thames Airinido.

The intervention of World Bank in management of water and rivers in Indonesia, not only stuck in a puddle of making Indonesia's foreign debt, but also release the State's role in water management. As the Constitutional mandate that "the wealth of earth and water and its inherent nature is controlled by the State and used to sebesarbesarnya to the prosperity of the people." Similarly, Article 31 of the Declaration of Human Rights (HAM) which has been ratified by all countries in the world also states "Everyone has the right to clean and accessible water, adequate for the health and welfare of individuals and families, and no one Marshall be like losing access or quality of water due to individual economic circumstances " *Everyone has the right to clean and accessible water, adequate for the health and well being of the individual and family, and no one shall be deprived of such access or quality of water due to individual economic circumstance'*.

Both the Constitution and the Declaration of Human Rights has placed water as a fundamental right which must be given by the State to its citizens. The statement clearly is an opening in Law No. 11 of 1974 on Irrigation. However this statement is omitted in Law No. 7 / 2004 on Water Resources. Striking changes in the face of the draft new legislation on irrigation is to encourage private sector involvement in water management. If previously, water management held by the State, today the new law may be involved as well as private water user associations. Critics of privatization of water management model is to make the water as economic goods should be treated in economic terms, but ignoring the water that has a social value, especially for the poor who have difficulty getting access to clean water. The consequences of the private sector in water management, not all people especially the poor to access clean water because of lack of funds.

Referring to the World Bank document No. 32665, the purpose of the project Water Resources Sector Adjustment Loan (WATSAL) includes the preparation of the coordination framework of the National Water Resources Management, changes in water resources management policy, and private sector involvement in water management. Here's a list of water management and irrigation policies that have changes as a result of the project WATSAL (Dian Kartika Sari, 2009).

Daftar UU dan PP yang Diubah berdasarkan proyek WATSAL

No	Kebijakan
1.	Undang-undang No 11 tahun 1974 tentang Pengairan
2.	PP No 6 Tahun 1981 tentang luran Pembiayaan Eksploitasi dan pemeliharaan Prasarana Pengairan
3.	PP No 22 tahun 1982 Tentang Tata Pengaturan Air
4.	PP No 23 tahun 1983 tentang Irigasi
5.	PP No 14 Tahun 1987 tentang Penyerahan Sebagian Urusan Pemerintah di Bidang Pekerjaan Umum Kepada Daerah
6.	PP No 5 Tahun 1990 Tentang Perusahaan Umum (Perum) Jasa Tirta
7.	PP No 20 Tahun 1990 Tentang Pengendalian Pencemaran Air
8.	PP No 42 tahun 1990 Tentang Perum Otorita Jatiluhur
9.	PP No 27 Tahun 1991 Tentang Rawa
10.	PP No 35 tahun 1991 tentang Sungai (PP 35/1991 on Rivers)

WATSAL is the outcome of the IMF Letter of Intent that must be done by the government of Indonesia to get out of the economic crisis that occurred in 1997. In order to obtain the IMF funds, Indonesia must restructure its policies, especially related to basic services such as education, health, and water management. Since then, the activity aims to reform the government's privatization policy with the aim of over-with support from international financial institutions. Not only the World Bank who has a serious concern to continue the idea of privatization, but also other financial institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Using the same scheme which is debt, the ADB develop the project of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). Much earlier, the ADB has disbursed funds for irrigation management Tajum (Tajum Irrigation Project) in 1969 which is the first ADB project in Indonesia. So far, ADB provides loan and grant portion for agricultural infrastructure

Furthermore, the ADB, the Dutch Government is also involved in the management of water resources within the Indonesian water Resources and Irrigation Project Implements Reforms (IWIRIP). Although the project is implemented by the World Bank, but the money was came from the Dutch Government. Unlike the ADB, the Dutch also has a long history of water management and river in Indonesia. Almost all Dutch literature suggests an important role in the construction of canals, dams and there, in Indonesia, Jakarta. The technology used to project THE JEDI also came from the Netherlands, including the previous dredgings also using Dutch technologies.

Various suggestions came-up into two major things: First, encourage privatization in all sectors including port management, water and streams; second: to encourage the accumulation of foreign debt. Looking at the list of projects that funds come from debt and grant a new Indonesian Government to ensure that water privatization policy reforms occurred as a continuation of WATSAL.

1. ADB supports a Participatory Irrigation Management Project (PISP), signed in February 2005. PISP will implement the irrigation reform policy in 6 provinces and 25 districts over a period of 7 years, in the same way as WISMP. PISP would also improve and expand the operation of the water resources information management system and facilities established in DGWR to provide access to quality data and information for multi sector use.
2. The Netherlands Government provided a US\$12.5 million grant 2001 – 2005 to help implement the WATSAL (Indonesia Water Resources and Irrigation Reform Implementation Project, IWIRIP), and co finances WISMP (\$14 million) and PISP (US\$16 million). It also provides further grants for continued capacity building and policy dialogue.

3. ADB's Northern Sumatra Irrigation Sector Project (2001–2007) was redesigned in 2003 to apply the new irrigation model.
4. JBIC has severely toned down its sector involvement, partly because the WATSAL proceedings demonstrated the projects' poor performance in the past. JBIC launched in 2004 its Second Komerang Project, and also applied the provisions of the WATSAL model, by emphasizing the role of local government, the local Balai PSDA, and the WUAFs.
5. The European Union in 1999 launched its "Good Governance in River Basins Project" Grant. An EU supported project administered by the Bank will apply WATSAL principles, based on the WISMP design, in a separate province (West Nusa Tenggara) (World Bank, 2009: 29).

Recommendations from World Bank are to provide loans and new grants for the same sector. While sustainability is meant is to continue to run the program but with a new debt scheme and grants from other countries, apart from loans and grants from the World Bank as well as from other international financial institutions. Came from a variety of data, the intention of the World Bank provide loans for projects JEDI must be doubtful, especially if the document is declared that JEDI used to overcome the flooding in Jakarta. Given the experience over the years, the World Bank did not push Indonesia into an independent state in the financing of development but still make Indonesia as the country continues to rely on financing from external sources.

6. Process of River Structuring

Government orientation during this period on water resources management and river are more on physical development. This orientation is growing rapidly, when President Suharto began the green revolution and Indonesia country self-sufficient in rice. To support programs, Government incentives for infrastructure such as irrigation wadukwaduk and large dams in different regions. While many critics were raised by various groups, particularly civil society will be the sustainability of the mega project, but the Government does not care. The concept of Government, more oriented towards the physical development of river management support from international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank and ADB.

Support can be seen from the first project of ADB for Indonesia in 1969 by building dams for irrigation called Tajum dams. Similar projects in the form of debt relief and grants from the World Bank is also much given to the construction of dams and other large dams such as the development Kedung Ombo. At that time, a variety of rejection by the community was never heard by the financial institution on the basis of this project is a form of support for development in Indonesia. Now after several decades during the year and thousands of people must be removed from the soil, not all dams and large dams to function properly. Many dams have sedimentation due to water discharge continues to decline, also suffered damage so that is not optimal because the cost of minimal maintenance, even many who have been damaged. In order to repair all this damage, the government once again acquires new debt from those finance institute, while the debt for the development itself is unpaid.

Physically-based management of river can be seen from the way of Government Office manage Ciliwung River. According to the explanation Pitoyo Subandrio, head of the central region of Ciliwung



Cisadane Department of public works, Government of Ciliwung presented the complete steps solution for Ciliwung called Total Solution for Ciliwung. These steps include 1) do the *sudetan* in Kebun Baru and Kalibata which will be held in conjunction with the Department of public works (SEAS) with the provincial Government of Jakarta, 2) create rusunawa which designed specifically for people who lived in floodplains, 3) forced displacement of existing

inhabitants along with collaboration with the provincial Government of Jakarta DOS and the Ministry of Social Affairs. This transfer was mainly for people who have identity card (CTD), meanwhile for those who not be returned to their places of origin accompanied by National Programmes For Community Empowerment (PNPM) 4) make A normalization of Ciliwung that one of them by doing the dredging, 5) the addition of the water gate in Manggarai sluice gates and sluice Rubber, 6) improve the bridge West Flood Canal (BKB) in cooperation with the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta, 7) the revitalization of the old Ciliwung particular conservation those who stayed after the Manggarai sluice gates, 8)-situ or revitalization there, the construction of wells and the greening movement, 9) to build a tunnel from the East Canal Flood Ciliwung to pass Cipinang. The steps are more physical oriented targeted to be completed in 2014.

Looking at government programs, it can be said that the government over the development paradigm of the river tend indifferent to humans. When viewed from the program during this run the government, humans are considered as the source of the problem. So the programs that exist only how forcibly transferring the communities living in flood plains. The government orientation which tends to see the river from the physical aspect gets criticism from Restu Gunawan. According to him, so far governments build many levees to control flooding. Although the construction of embankments, especially if it continues to be exalted can be dangerous for the people living in the vicinity of the dike as it may cause overflow of the flood which also high. The same criticism was also given Suryono Herlambang, because according to the construction of concrete blocks along the river to reduce infiltration of water into the soil. Even Hapsoro from Telapak not hesitate to declare the government just seeing the river only as a project.

The quality of the environment is also not considered in river management. However, the problem of the lack of water level and sedimentation environmental are problems due to damage in the upper reaches of the River. Most dams do not include forest management as a supplier of water. This also happens in the management of the Ciliwung River. The main reason Ciliwung river dredging due to sedimentation, but the Government disregarded when a lot of land along the slopes of Mount Gede and mountains Parango catchment areas must be converted into luxury villas.

In addition to human and environmental neglect, physical development by the government is not balanced with the mastery of technology. Most of the technologies used in dredging the river that the government of Indonesia comes from abroad. Since 1950s, Indonesia used the technology from the Netherlands to dredge a river in Indonesia. But after more than 50's, the government is still relying on similar technology from Holland. It can be seen for JEDI projects, where the engine used scraper from the Netherlands as a small floating bulldozers, hydraulic and hydraulic graf dan rotating drum separator.

The problem is not only a mastery of technology actually appear in river management, but also in various sectors. Like the railroads, so far the government are relying on technology from Japan and some other countries, although Indonesia has had industrial railway maker, PT Kereta Api Indonesia (KAI). Many trains comes from outside country, such as railway engines and carriages from Japan, lathe from France, the signal from the Netherlands and other machinery. Likewise in the automotive industry, although Indonesia continues to face problems due to high traffic density vehicular use, but Indonesia does not have its own car industry that can compete against products from abroad.

Defiance-neglected showed the Government does not have a clear concept of the river basin management, except for the physical construction. Ideally, the River is an integral part of development plans. In addition to the function, the function also has social, economic and cultural. The River plays an important role in the development of society as it relates to the availability of food for human survival. As part of the culture, the River is no longer in the front yard of the landfills, but which must make it more beautiful. The river can become a social place where people can get benefit widely. One of the rivers in urban areas is exemplary governance River in Bangkok, where the local authorities to permit the street vendors to sell their goods on the River, but with a good location.

7. Conglomerate Domination over The People's Interests Monopoly Of Water Resources Managemen

Like the previous explanation, the World Bank intervention in the management of the river leads to two things, namely to encourage Indonesia's dependence will source funding from international financial institutions particularly the World Bank in the form of loans and grants, and ensure the privatization. Dependence of funds can be viewed from various World Bank recommendations for each project done, while privatization is explicitly can be found in World Bank documents. The main reason the World Bank encouraged privatization is to provide a greater role for the private sector by reducing the monopoly of the State government, especially in river management. Assumption of the World Bank with the entry of the private sector, water management and river management become more efficient and better. In fact, privatization led to the monopoly in other forms. If the previous state monopoly through government power, it created a private monopoly.

Like the case of reclamation of the north coast of Jakarta, is no longer the country especially the people who get benefit from the corporation through the monopoly of the construction of major projects such as luxury housing development and tourism which make a profit. On land reclamation in Ancol area, appearing as a luxury residential property Podomoro Great Hills Golf Mediterranean Group, located in Pantai Indah Kapuk and Mediterranean Marina Residence. -Luxury residential housing and the development of tourism aimed at medium to high society, not for the poor who have trouble getting a

place to live. As a result, besides the poor lack access to adequate housing, as well as reclamation has displaced fishermen from the north coast of Jakarta, Jakarta and people can not freely enjoy the North Coast of Jakarta because they have to pay.

Monopoly also occurs, especially in the management of the Tanjung Priok Port. Although the spirit of the birth of law No. 17 on the flight to the Elimination of monopolies in the port, but actually control containers in Tanjung Priok now monopolized by Hutchison Whampoa Group company based in Hong Kong, Hutchison Port Holdings (HPH). Monopoly begins when the Minister of State-owned enterprises (SOEs) to sell 51% IPCS Grosbek Pte.Ltd, a subsidiary of Hutchison Port Holdings in 1999. Year after, 48% stake in TPK Koja originally owned PT Humpuss transferred to the East and the deep ocean, LLC, which later became known as a subsidiary of Hutchison Whampoa, too. This means that there was a monopoly on Tanjung Priok port container one big companies and other companies to follow the rule in the definition of monopoly control port (Union OF TPK Koja, 2009).

A similar case occurred in the management of clean water, especially in Jakarta. Privatization PDAM Jaya in 1998 to encourage monopoly water management in two large companies, namely PT PAM Lyonnaise Jaya (Palyja) of England and Thames PAM Jaya (now Aetra) from France. Monopoly water management not only occur in the management of water pipes that are managed by two operators, but also bottled drinking water in which the control flow of drinking water in Indonesia only 65% dominated by two foreign companies namely Aqua (Danone) and Ades (Coca Cola Company). Aqua is the pioneer of the largest drinking water business in Indonesia and 80% of sales in the form of gallons of drinking water, while for all drinking water business in Indonesia, Aqua controls 50% of the market. Danone is a company in France in 1998 has managed to buy the shares officially launched the label Aqua and Aqua-Danone which dominates the market AMDK (Marwan Batubarat, 2010). France through corporation have changed the water sources in Indonesia pipelines of water and bottled drinking water. Even mastery became the cartel that controls the water distribution network is also manufactured in Indonesia.

For all conceptions of privatization is an example of government policy that it is not necessarily answering the World Bank's assumption, that with a private entrance will encourage efficiency and effectiveness and improves service quality. In fact, many poor people who do not have access to affordable housing, evictions continue rampant, and the lack of the poor to basic services like health and clean water. Other results with the current water management, many poor people in Jakarta do not have access to clean water for drinking water services is more aimed at the wealthy and the business sector or industry, high water rates continue to rise on a regular basis is also not matched by improvement of water quality, and operator's debt burden must be borne by the government because of bad management. In the rural sector, because of water exploitation by the Aqua-Danone in Kubang Jaya, Babakan Pari, Sukabumi, it causes difficulties for farmers to get irrigation water. The farmer even must have direct permission from the headquarters of Aqua Group in Jakarta if they enter the area of spring. In some area like Polanharjo, Klaten – Middle Java, the causes of water exploitation has been decreasing the water supply drastically and difficulties for the farmer (Marwan Batubara, 2010)

CONCLUSIONS

As a conclusion of the study from these findings as follows:

- 1. Government disregard for the lives of people living on the banks of the River Ciliwung.** This neglect can be seen from the poor quality of existing health services and health quality which do not meet health standards. Often Government deliberately does refuse the lives of people who live along the River because of settlement along the illegal settlements, so he does not deserve the service by the Government. Mostover neglected to ensure to citizens so they are not happy to stay in the area and on its own initiative to move to another location.
- 2. Eviction is the greatest threat to people living on the banks of Ciliwung River.** Eviction that happening is never involved the community in formulating an alternative place to live, also did not provide certainty for the citizens will live a better life after the eviction. In order to face this threat, several groups of non-governmental organizations such as Freedom and Ships Studio Women Ciliwung pedampingan by providing education and training. Activities initiated by the nonprofit organization is a form of anticipation, if eviction is really happening, given education and training can be obtained shares in order to meet the new life;
- 3. JEDI project proved ineffective to solve the problem of flooding in Jakarta.** In addition to responding to the flooding that hit THE JEDI is ineffective in Jakarta, JEDI project funded by the World Bank also has other motive, which promotes the development of the North coast of Jakarta and calls on the Indonesian Government continues to rely on debt financing from financial institutions, in particular the World Bank. One of the interest of World Bank to support the development can be seen from the IFC loans for PT JICT to expands Tanjung Priok containers. In fact, JICT are private entrepreneurs who proved that the monopoly on Office containers at Tanjung Priok.
- 4. The government does not have a comprehensive concept for managing the river because it is more oriented to the physical development.** The uncomprehensifician can be seen from the fact that public was not involved which have a direct importance in the river as people living in the Bantaran River and farmers in the preparation of river management planning. River management also ignored the environment and the synergy between upstream and downstream river. Finally, the government does not really develop the river for domestic management technology for the use of technology is still dependent on other countries, mainly from the Netherlands;
- 5. The concept of river management in the end only hurt the people especially the poor because a large conglomerate is more profitable.** The JEDI with dredging 13 rivers, only benefits the developers of luxury housing in the North Beach area of Jakarta through coastal reclamation. Similarly, river management, including water delivered personally to make poor people having difficulty in obtaining access to clean water. It is also difficult for farmers who end up having difficulty in obtaining clean water from clean water exploitation by the conglomeration of water.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations are given researchers more about government policy, departing from the facts that the researchers found, among others:

- 1. The government should provide public services for the people living on the edge of Ciliwung true.** Given this has been stated clearly in the Constitution of 1945 Section 27 paragraph 2 states "Every citizen has the right to decent work and livelihoods." The government can not use ignorance as a reason people live illegally, given the availability of adequate housing is the responsibility of government;
- 2. The process of structuring the city including the evictions as part of development strategy should involve the participation of residents, ranging from planning to implementation in the field.** Urban planning must also ensure that citizens have a place to live and decent work. In addition, the government also must provide appropriate skills training for residents in the form of environmental and economic management that has been done by a few non-government organizations;
- 3. JEDI project should be canceled because it proved not effectively cope with floods in Jakarta.** Eventhough dredging the river is necessary, but JEDI did not answer the problem of flooding as a whole part. Therefore, the government must have a comprehensive concept in river management that not only see but also upstream of the river downstream. In connection with the upstream of Ciliwung River, the government should control the luxury villas that thrives in the area of the Peak;
- 4. The concept of river regulation and water should consider all aspects: social, cultural habits related to thrive in a particular society, economic justice by considering the poor economic structure, and environmental sustainability.** Management of river that has been more focus on physical aspects should be reviewed because it does not answer the problem at hand;
- 5. The concept of privatization should be reviewed, considering the privatization does not always answer the problem of efficiency and service improvement. Instead, privatization is really encouraging monopolies by private resources that are no longer able to control society.** In the end, the poor who do not have enough resources only become victims of any existing policy.

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