



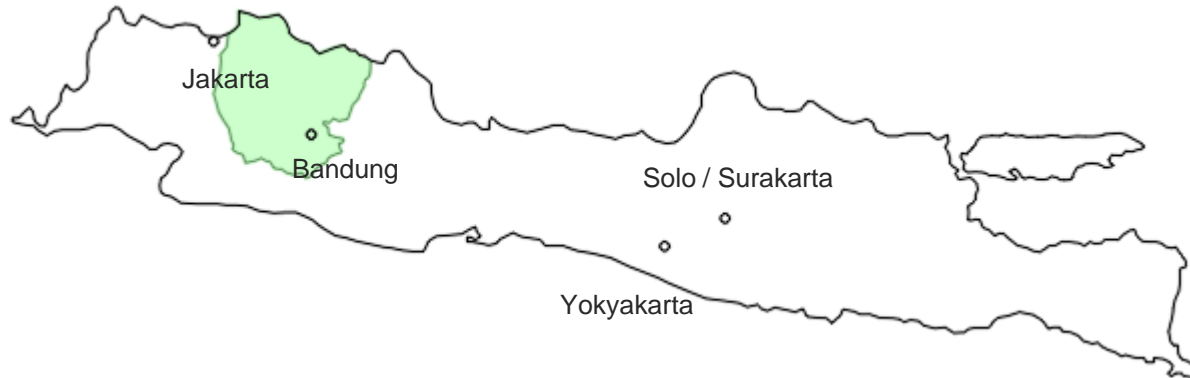
# The Roadmap Development Process used in the Citarum River Basin

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# Citarum River Basin



13,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
28 million. people  
2,200 persons/km<sup>2</sup>  
1,200 m<sup>3</sup>/person

# [ What is a “Roadmap”? ]

- A “roadmap” is just like a strategic plan
- It involves asking the following **THREE** questions:

Where do we want to go?

(with water resource management in the basin)

Where are we now?

How do we get from here to there?

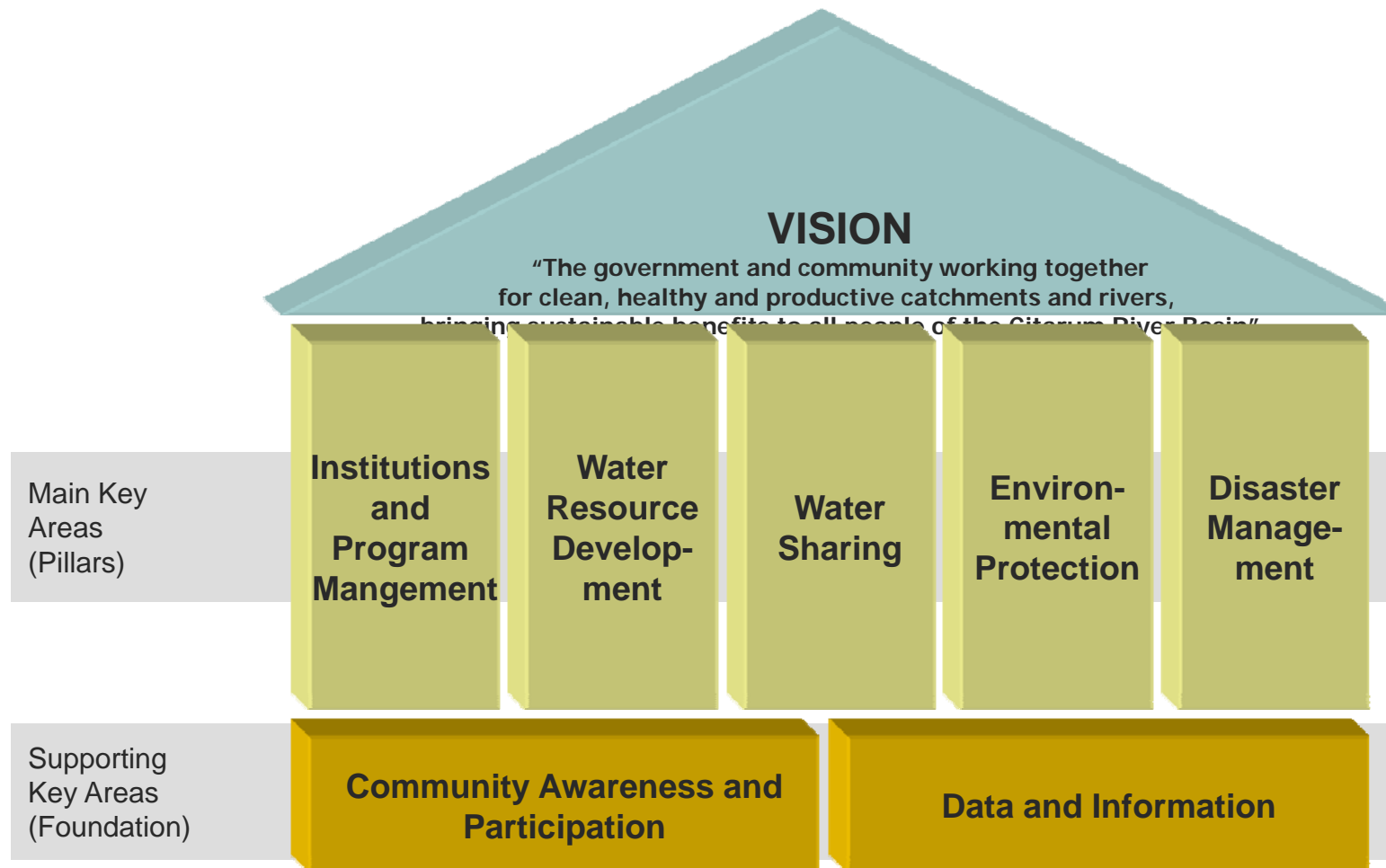


# Vision

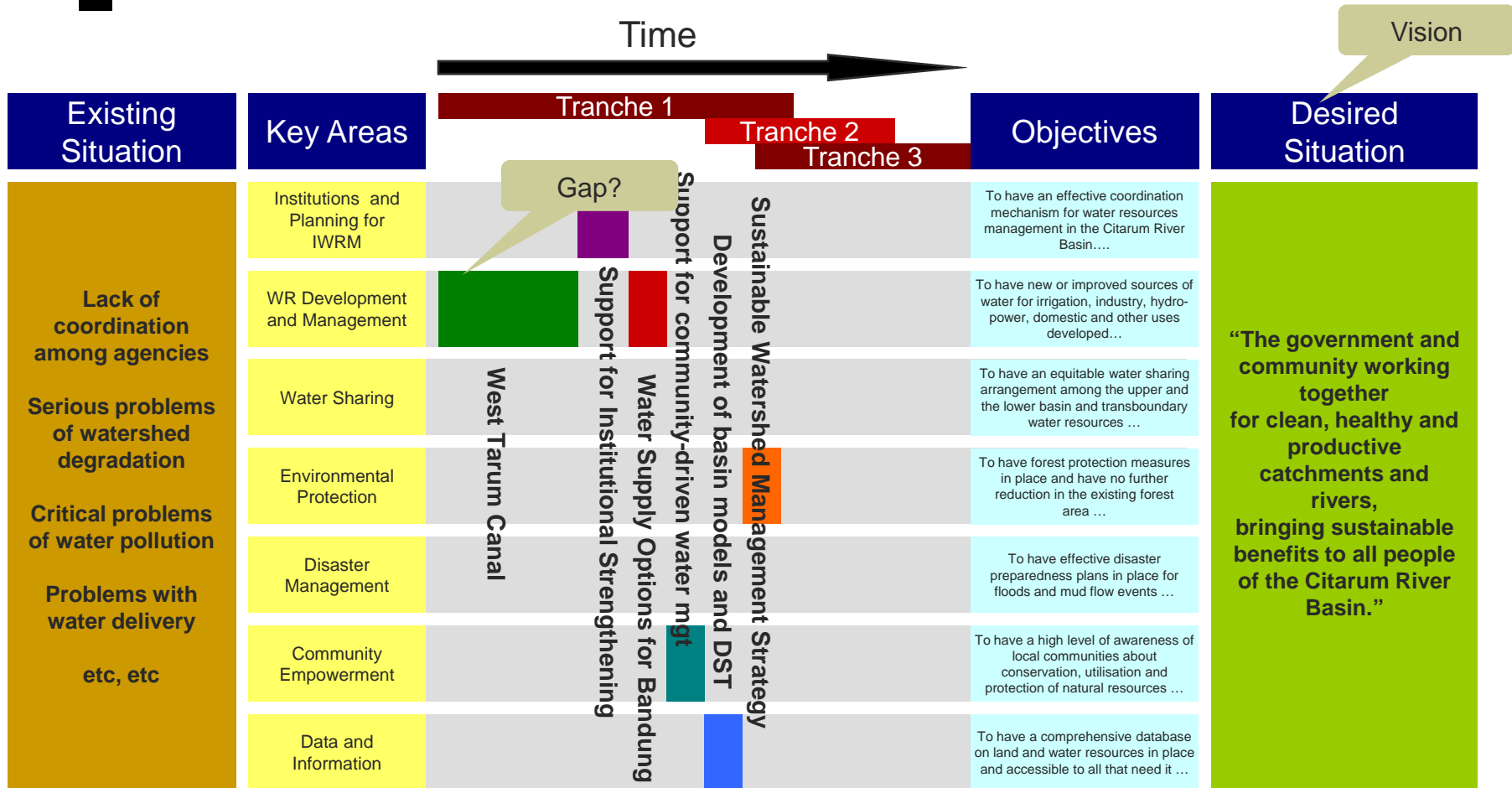
**“The government and community working together for clean, healthy and productive catchments and rivers, bringing sustainable benefits to all people of the Citarum River Basin”**

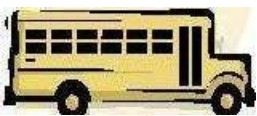


# Citarum River Basin Strategic Planning Framework



# Constructing the Roadmap





Existing Situation	Key Areas	Short Term 0 - 2 Years	Medium Term 2 - 5 Years	Long Term 5 - 10 Years	Objectives	Goals
<p>Institutional arrangements for basin management are inadequate</p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p>Poverty is prevalent</p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p>Natural resources are under threat</p>	<p>Institutional and organizational framework for basin management</p>	<p>Establish the basin-wide BMO and Office of Basin Management based on CNMC</p> <p>Set up Sub-Basin Committee in a pilot sub-basin</p>	<p>Provide ongoing support for TSBMO, OBM and pilot Sub-Basin Committee</p> <p>Review experience with pilot Sub-Basin Committee and establish two further SBCs</p>	<p>Establish SBCs in remaining sub-basins</p>	<p>The Tonle Sap BMO and SBMOs operating effectively</p>	<p>Sound management of natural resources and the environment in the Tonle Sap Basin</p> <p><i>leading to</i></p> <p>Preservation of sustainable livelihoods of Tonle Sap Lake</p> <p><i>and</i></p> <p>Poverty substantially reduced</p>
	<p>Strategic basin planning</p>	<p>Commence development of an initial Integrated Basin Plan</p> <p>Prepare planning guidelines for use by Sub-Basin Committees</p>	<p>Finalise the development of the Tonle Sap Integrated Basin Plan</p> <p>Develop Sub-Basin Plans for three sub-basins</p>	<p>Review and update the Tonle Sap Integrated Basin Plan</p> <p>Support the implementation of key IBP components</p>	<p>A strategic planning process in place and the Tonle Sap Basin Plan developed and being used</p>	
	<p>Capacity and awareness building in concerned agencies and at "grass roots" level</p>	<p>Develop technical capacity in the Office of Basin Management</p> <p>Work with Seila Program to improve capacity at local level</p>	<p>Implement an awareness raising campaign in three sub-basins</p> <p>Implement a capacity building program in provinces</p> <p>Continue capacity building in OBM</p>	<p>Implement an awareness raising campaign remaining sub-basins</p>	<p>Adequate capacity of all stakeholders involved in Tonle Sap Basin Management</p>	





# [ Key features of a 'roadmap'? ]

The roadmap can

- build on previous sector planning, masterplanning, feasibility studies (but does not need to do so)
- span across sectors
- involve different implementing agencies
- include structural and non-structural projects

# [ Key features of a 'roadmap'? ]

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As compared with a masterplan, a roadmap is typically broader and less detailed – a masterplan can be a part of the basis for a roadmap – or a roadmap can include preparation of a masterplan as one of its projects.

... (but this also a matter of how you use the words)!

# Features of the Citarum roadmap

Vision-oriented:

- Clarify a shared vision for the Basin (to 2021)
- Compares the present status of water resources to the vision, and identify the strategic direction that needs to be taken (the '*road*' so to speak)
- Formulate objectives in a number of key areas that would, if achieved, lead to the fulfillment of the vision;
- Develop a set of interventions (projects) the successful implementation of which would achieve the objectives in each key area.

# Features of the Citarum roadmap

Based on:

- Strategic Environmental Assessment
- Stakeholder Analysis
- Reasonable technical understanding of water management issues

# Thoughts to share

- Apply an IWRM perspective
- Harmonize with national development priorities and procedures
- Include short-term and medium-term development initiatives
- Make action-oriented and practical recommendations
- Revise as necessary
- Implement progress monitoring – related to goals and sub-goals/outputs - and preferably SMART: Simple, measurable, agreed, realistic, timely

# Thoughts to share

- Consider both structural and non-structural development needs and opportunities
- Big and small (expensive and inexpensive) elements can be included side by side
- Where possible, indicate an implementing organization '*up front*' for the different roadmap elements. (It will in many cases be someone else than the RBO)

# Thoughts to share

- Roadmap helps you move up the IWRM spiral
- Not one shoe fits all
- Keep to Social Economic and Environmental IWRM fundamentals
- Cuts across sectors but provides a framework for Sectoral activities
- Short timeframe

# Bottom Line

An action-oriented, IWRM-based investment roadmap is a powerful tool for social, economic and environmental progress. It can

- **strengthen stakeholder coordination and working relations**
- **provide a clear and agreed sense of direction (implementers, planners and politicians)**
- synergies the relations between various development initiatives, and
- assure that gaps and overlaps are sorted out.
- **Also, the roadmap can provide guidance on implementation and allows for a quick start of the journey**