HOUSEHOLD WASTERWATER MANAGEMENT POLICY IN KERENG BANGKIRAI AREA TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY OF RIVER WATER IN SEBANGAU CITY, PALANGKA RAYA

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Abstract

This manuscript aims to study and understand the policies of household wastewater management in the Sebangau River, Palangka Raya City and explore the problem of household wastewater management in the residential area of Kereng Bangkirai towards the preservation of river water in Sebangau City. Palangka Raya. The problem is focused on environmental policies seen from sustainability which can be contributed as a role model for local government policies in making river environmental management policies. The data were collected through observation, interviews with relevant stakeholders, documentation, and analyzed qualitatively. This study concludes that the wasterwater management policy in the rivers of Palangka Raya City is still not ready to face the threat of river ecological damage. However, the commitment of the city government to plan to change the face ofsettlements slumand wasterwater management already exists. However, there are obstacles in the policy, one of which has not been supported by community activities and habits to manage household wastewater so that the sustainability of Sebangau river water is maintained.

Keywords: *policy, management, wasterwater, household, sustainability, river water.*

1. INTRODUCTION

This manuscript examines the readiness of the Palangka Raya City Government in dealing with the threat of river ecological damage in the future caused by household wastewater. The potential of Palangka Raya City, which has three large rivers that are quite central, certainly has a very important role in people's lives. The attraction of the river in Palangka Raya City has great and unique potential so that it needs to be preserved and preserved. The Sebangau River is one of the rivers with extraordinary potential and amazes with the exotic thick black water that flows in the Sebangau National Park, Central Kalimantan.

The Sebangau River is one of the leading tourist attractions in Palangka Raya City. The uniqueness of the Sebangau River from other rivers is seen from the unique color of black water that cannot be penetrated by light or black water where there are only two in the world. This uniqueness also makes the Sebangau River a life support for the local community and living things in the black water ecosystem. The color of the black water does not mean the river comes from sewage pollution, but the color because it comes from high tannin levels. Tannins are a kind of compound that comes from peat soil.

The existence of water or rivers can be a source of disaster if it is not maintained, both in terms of its benefits and its use. We can see this as what happens in rivers in various regions which have important functions to meet various needs, including as a means of water transportation, clean water sources and centers for business activities such as tourism. Along with efforts to improve the welfare of the community, the development of the area for various needs such as settlement facilities, trade, tourism and others will increase rapidly. With the change in land use, the implication is a change in river behavior, both regarding the distribution pattern of river flow and changes in the quality of river water resources.

Currently, many phenomena of river utilization are carried out excessively without thinking about the impacts and consequences. Many rivers are damaged and polluted due to waste by households and by companies or industries around the river. The destruction of the river ecosystem has a negative impact, especially for the people living around the river. Damaged river ecosystems cause a fluctuating decrease in water discharge during the rainy and dry seasons, a decrease in water reserves and a decrease in environmental services. The economic sector is also affected by the destruction of the river ecosystem. According to an economic perspective, Fauzi (Sopiana, 2018) states that pollution is not only seen from the loss of the economic value of resources due to reduced resource capabilities but also from the impact of the pollution on society.

The increase in population is one of the causes of environmental crises and problems. Along with the increase in population, of course there will be new areas, both in urban areas and on the outskirts of the city. The existence of community housing on the banks of the river certainly results in the high intensity of various community activities around the river. Many activities are located on the banks of the river such as bathing, urinating, washing clothes, washing vehicles, or other activities. Not many people are aware that the various activities carried out have an impact on environmental damage. In fact, many people intentionally release the waste into the surrounding rivers. So that this situation can damage the river's ecology as a whole in the long term if it is not anticipated early on.

This paper examines the policy of household wastewater management in the Sebangau River, Palangka Raya City and explores the problem of household wastewater management in the Kereng Bangkirai residential area towards the sustainability of Sebangau river water, Palangka Raya City. Considering that household waste has a bad impact on the environment. This phenomenon is not widely realized by the public that the influence of household wastewater on people's lives and environmental sustainability has a negative impact on the surrounding ecology.

Various impacts resulting from the process of disposing of household wastewater into rivers will make people no longer able to use river water as a source of clean water. In terms of aesthetics, household waste that is dumped into the river is not only pleasing to the eye but can also cause unpleasant odors. In addition, this will interfere with living things in the water ecosystem. So it is necessary to manage household wastewater in community settlements on the banks of the river.

The uniqueness of the Sebangau river is that it can experience changes and decrease in water quality due to pollution of household wastewater by the community, so there is a need for management policies that are carried out related to the disposal of household wasterwater. Management is an important focus in maintaining environmental sustainability, especially in water ecosystems. The management policy also demands the role of the government and local communities to be able to properly maintain and manage the waters of the Sebangau river so that it is not polluted and remains sustainable.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Management Policy

Charles O. Janes Study(Rian, et al, 2018). Policies are elements or expressions of programs and decisions. Usually the program or decision is expressed by the government or policy makers through regulations which can be in the form of laws, presidential regulations, ministerial regulations, central, provincial or district/city government regulations (Purnama B, 2013). Policy implementation in substance is a process of implementing policies in a good way in order to achieve the goals set by policy makers (Kadji, 2015). So that when a public policy cannot be implemented properly, then in the implementation process it fails to achieve the substance of the public policy.

Meanwhile, James Lester and Robert Steward (Khaidir, A., & Sutton, MK P, 2017). defines public policy as a process of government activity in fixing social problems. So that they can see public policy as a unit that must go hand in hand to obtain policies that are able to solve existing social problems. Understanding public policy as a process makes it easier for us to analyze and understand a policy. This division of the policy process also makes it easier for us to find out which stages are the most important and have a major impact on the success or failure of a public policy.

The previous study provides an understanding that policy is an activity or action taken by the government, individuals and the private sector to achieve the goals set in the policy. Decisions contained in a policy are converted into an operational technical action or procedure for a work program. In other words, policies or regulations are embodied in a work program and implemented to achieve a good change in accordance with the objectives of the policy itself. Policy goals and objectives must be determined before reaching the implementation stage. Then the steps that must be taken are the determination of policies with clear goals and objectives, the determination or allocation of resources, be it budgets, human resources, or other resources, after which only policy implementation can be carried out.

On the other hand, good management is the foundation for the development of every organization, be it government organizations, companies, trade unions and other organizations. With good management, this indicates that problems can be handled by meeting requirements and having minimal tools to ensure the credibility, integrity and authority of an institution in establishing rules, making decisions and developing programs and policies that reflect the views and needs. This is in view of the opinion of Masyithoh, A. (2018) that the goal in management is so that all existing resources such as human resources, equipment or facilities in an organization can be moved in such a way, so as to avoid all waste of time, effort and energy. and materials to achieve the desired goals. Management is needed in all organizations, because without management or management all efforts will be in vain and achieving goals will be more difficult. Furthermore, according to Atmosudirjo (Arifin M, 2017) management is the control and utilization of all resource factors which according to a plan are needed to complete a certain goal. So that the management focuses on the control process and utilizes all resource factors to achieve certain goals in accordance with the plans that have been made.

2.2 City Population Growth The

Object of the study area in this research is the Sebangau River in the Palangka Raya City area, based on data from the Central Statistics Agency in 2017 there were 275,667 people, then in 2018 there were 283,612 people, there was a growth of approximately 7,000 people per year. The population comparison from 2017 to 2018 is seen to experience a fairly high growth

rate. According to a study by Subardhy (2000) population growth (PG) is one of the drivers of the environmental crisis and underlies almost every environmental problem, it can be understood that the increase in population is one of the causes of environmental crises and problems. Then the study of Khalid et al. (2011) supports the previous study and found that the excessive population growth rate has a deleterious impact on the environment, in their study it is proven that the excessive population growth rate has a negative impact on the environment. The consequences of increasing population on the environment are forest destruction, land conversion, increased pollution, and the lack of clean water supplies (Jayanti, Ery. 2017).

The study of Todaro and Smith (Hidayati et al. 2020) also provides support for previous studies, stating that the population causes various social problems and ecological disasters as well as environmental degradation based on the rapid rate of population growth. The steps taken by the community in population dynamics. Population dynamics on the environment, whether planned or not, will have an impact on changes in environmental quality, in line with the initial hypothesis in the introduction of this study, that higher population growth also causes damage to ecosystems, especially in the form of wastewater from domestic household activities.

3. RESEARCH METHODS/METHODOLOGY The

The type of research that the author uses in this study is a type of qualitative research method, namely research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is understood by the research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action and so on. (Anggito, A., & Setiawan, J. 2018) the rationale that led the author to use this type of method is because qualitative research methods are the right method for explaining, describing and interpreting research results with wording and or sentences as answers to problems. The research is about the policy of household wasterwater management in the residential area of Kereng Bangkirai towards the sustainability of Sebangau River water in Palangka Raya City.

The data used in this study is derived from primary data, namely data obtained from field studies or empirical research through interviews with informants. Informants in this study were the Office of Housing and Settlements of the City of Palangka Raya, the Office of the Environment of the City of Palangka Raya, the Office ofWorks Publicof the City of Palangka Raya, employees of the Sebangau National Park Office, the Tourism Awareness Group (Pokdarwis) and the local community. As well as secondary data such as the number of residents in the residential area of Kereng Bangkirai and the institutional structure in managing the Sebangau river as supporting data in this study.

The data analysis technique used in this study is a qualitative analysis technique. This means that the data obtained is processed systematically, by collecting data and facts or phenomena about research studies to then be described in the form of interpretation of the data obtained so that they can obtain an overview of the management of household wastewater in the Kereng Bangkirai residential area on the sustainability of the Sebangau River water in Kota. Palangka Raya.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Wastewater Management Policy inCity River Waste Palangka Raya

Management is one of the serious concerns of the Palangka Raya City government through the smart environment mission, the Palangka Raya City government is in line with PP 22 of 2021 concerning environmental protection and management. The Palangka Raya City Government actively supervises business actors to manage their waste and provides waste processing facilities according to environmental regulations and documents, the city government also makes efforts to manage waste, especially from the river side so as not to pollute the river, educate the public so that the culture of throwing garbage into the river was stopped, the city government also prepared clean water facilities and communal WWTPs in several housing and public facilities.

The research data were obtained from field observations, in-depth interviews and

documentation collected regarding the wasterwater management of Palangka Raya City in terms of planning and supervision. Reviewing any information presented by all informants related to and supporting this research.

The information stated by the Head of Water, PLP and Bina Construction Public Works Department of the city of Palangka Raya revealed that:

> "The history of drainage planning in the city of Palangka Raya, of drainage over the puddle to the surface belonging to the surface and wastewater. In planning there are stages such as budgeting and stages programming."

Furthermore, in terms of water management, he said that:

> "For the division of territory in wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City, it is divided into Kelurahan, Subdistrict, City Regency and Province. In the maintenance of drainage channels, the Palangka Raya City Government carries out maintenance every routine drainage six months."

Planning information from the other side delivered by the Housing and Service Settlement Palangka Raya City also confirmed that:

> "So far, about 80% of the drainage facilities and infrastructure in Palangka Raya City have been covered, but the supervision and maintenance factors are still weak. Flat drainage channels make drainage also slow, but there are sloping channels that can drain quickly. And in planning the drainage in Palangka Raya City, the Department of Perkimtan handles the existing drainage channels in housing and settlements. This drainage is the completeness of public facilities handed over by the developer to the city government. The settlements naturally have prepared drainage but there are still many that do not meet the standards of their construction."

Then, during this time conducted by the City of Palangka Raya was stated by the Head of drinking water, PLP and Bina Construction Public Works Department of the city of Palangka Raya, namely:

> "The actions that have been taken by the government city of Palangka Raya in wastewater management is to do the construction of the system Sewers Waste (SPAL). SPAL is a facility in the form of excavated soil or cement pipes or paralon which functions to dispose of washing water, bath water, and other used dirty water."

In line with that, the waste management carried out by the city government was disclosed by the DLH, that:

> "For the division of the wasterwater management area in Palangka Raya City as disclosed by the Environmental Service (DLH) they provide services covering everything in Palangka Raya City. The actions taken in the management of municipal wastewater carried out by DLH are still manually, such as waste from households being transported using tank trucks. The drainage maintenance is carried out by the Public Works Department."

On the other hand, a representative from theHousing andService Settlement Palangka Raya Cityrevealed that:

> "This drainage is actually the expectation of the obligations of each house, except for the drainage connecting one housing to another housing where we are the ones who make and handle it. Drainage is tertiary, secondary, primary and we move on to the tertiary. We are here trying to manage tertiary drainage so that it can be connected to secondary and primary drainage and in this case the one who handles it can be different, it can be the City and Provincial Public Works Offices. We handle environmental roads and environmental drainage."

Furthermore, so far wastewater management has not been regulated, such as the regulation on Drainage as stated by the Perkim of Palangka Raya which stated:

> "From a regulatory perspective, it is the Department of Public Works that handles the Department of Environment and the Department of Housing and Settlements of the City of Palangka Raya. The regional regulation on drainage already exists, but the regulation on wasterwater management does not yet exist".

In line with this, the Public Works Office of the City of Palangka Raya also confirmed that:

> "For special personnel in wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City, namely the Settlement Environmental Health Agency (PLP) in this PLP there are three namely

wasterwater, drainage and solid waste. The communication carried out in the management of municipal wastewater is carried out with the PLP field. There is already a regional regulation related to drainage, but a regional regulation related to wasterwater management is still missing."

In line with what has been stated, the DLH through the Head of Controlling Division stated:

"For regulations or policies on wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City, there is still no local, from the regulation of wasterwater itself in the form of permits or illegally, people who dispose of their own waste are not allowed. Official permits, such as companies disposing of wasterwater, are required to make separate channels for the disposal of their waste. The special agency or team in the management of municipal wastewater in Palangka Raya City is a special institution that handles the Settlement Environmental Sanitation (PLP)."

However, from a cross-sectoral aspect of implementation supervision, it was stated that:

"Supervision of implementation in wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City for program achievement or target achievement and collaboration is carried out with several stakeholders such as Kelurahan, Subdistrict, Bappeda, and the Environmental Service (DLH) . The obstacles faced in wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City so far are in terms of the existing budget which is still minimal and the lack of public participation in self-care and awareness in disposing of domestic waste carelessly."

Supporting the previous statement, the commitment of stakeholders is really needed as conveyed by the DLH who revealed that:

"The communication that is established in the management of Palangka Raya wasterwater carried out by DLH to business actors through the mayor's circular letter is also often carried out with outreach and appeals to the public. In carrying out wasterwater management activities, facilities and infrastructure are carried out by the Public Works Department. Supervision and control of municipal wastewater management is carried out by making policies, quality standards and so on."

On the other hand, the existing supervision will not run if there is no mutual commitment. This is because it needs the role of the community. From interview the stated:

"The resistance from the community itself is still found in the field that people hoard and closing the drainage channel with buildings thereon, and some have closed the drainage channel with the ground causing the drains did not run smoothly and triggered flooding that could ultimately cause flooding. There are also many people who throw garbage in the drainage channels which result in the blockage of the existing drainage channels."

The same thing was revealed that the obstacles that exist in the field are awareness of the role of the community. This he stated:

"The obstacles found in the field in wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City so far are waste disposal by people who still throw garbage in drainage channels."

Thus, synergy between actors is needed in terms of wastewater control. Stating that:

"For the supervision and maintenance of the Public Works Office of the City of Palangka Raya, they stated that they involved several related elements such as PLP, IPLT, DLH and the Community."

So it can be concluded that the Government is tasked with supervising wastewater from secondary drainages, but when it enters the settlement it is expected that the residential community will also maintain and maintain it. This is because the obligation to clean and maintain is indeed from the government but is also expected from the community itself, for example in front of their own homes. Indeed, on the other hand, it is necessary to make a regional regulation related to wasterwater management and it is hoped that there will be sanctions for those who violate it, so that the government can maximize the wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City.

The problems that exist are certainly caused by the continued increase in the amount of domestic wastewater so that environmental pollution, especially waters, will accumulate over time and the extent of negative impacts will expand. Therefore, it is necessary to tackle this problem directly from the source of the waste, such as by implementing a domestic wastewater management system on an individual scale to a group scale or centrally (Rahardjo, 2008).

According to Hindarko (2003), the volume of wastewater from housing fluctuates when viewed on a daily basis. This is because community activities vary at certain times, causing fluctuations in the volume of wastewater. In addition, fluctuations in wastewater are also influenced by the number of residents and the length of existing pipes/channels. The management of domestic wastewater in Palangka Raya City is still not fully able to be handled optimally by the Palangka Raya City Government.

This is illustrated in the 2013-2018 Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) document (Bappeda Palangka Raya City, 2018). Information about wasterwater management in Palangka Raya City is still limited to relying on public awareness, by independently making septic tanks and cub looks. After that, the wastewater without any prior treatment is directly discharged into the Kahayan River, Rungan Manuhing River and Sebangau River. Meanwhile, the community's domestic wasterwater, such as used washing water channels, bathroom drains, restaurant and office wasterwater is channeled to drainage. The availability of a permanent drainage network is only found within the City of Palangka Raya, while for areas outside the city center they still use soil drainage channels and some go directly to the river without using drainage channels (such as housing around the riverside).

In this regard, it can be said that domestic wastewater in Palangka Raya City has not had any serious treatment because it is only channeled to the Palangka Raya City drainage until it is finally released directly into water bodies (Kahayan River, Rungan-Manuhing River and Sebangau River). Moreover, the river is an environment that is prone to contamination, especially because the river becomes a means of waste disposal, bathing activities to become a place to urinate or defecate. Some of these activities can affect the condition of the river, because it provides a pollutant load in small to large quantities. The entry of pollutant loads into river waters can exceed the acceptable limit of the river's capacity.

4.2 Conditions of Wastewater Management in the Kereng Bangkirai residential area on the sustainability of Sebangau river water in Palangka Raya City.

The findings based on observation data in the Kereng Bangkirai area, found several obstacles related to the wasterwater channel, namely; (1) There are waterways with the ground surface covered with wild plants, so that the water flow stagnates or stops at that point, (2) there are still many household domestic wastes that are found around community settlements to the Kereng Bangkirai tourist attraction (3) Channels water which is a direct discharge of urban water into the sebangu river so that urban water carries a lot of waste directly to the sebangu river (4) residential areas on the banks of the river, have household waste channels; The septic is located in the swamp, so that household waste flows into streams into rivers. Four obstacles from the observations of the Kereng Bangkirai research area are also supported by the results of interviews with local residents.

Even though the Head of the Environmental Service (DLH) of Palangka Raya City, Acmad Zaini, said that the high demand for water means that there will be a lot of wasterwater being disposed of.

"This waste comes from households and micro and macro-scale business activities, which incidentally can cause pollution to water sources in Palangka Raya City," he said, Thursday (26/8/2021). The carrying capacity of the Food & Water City of Palangka Raya is as follows:

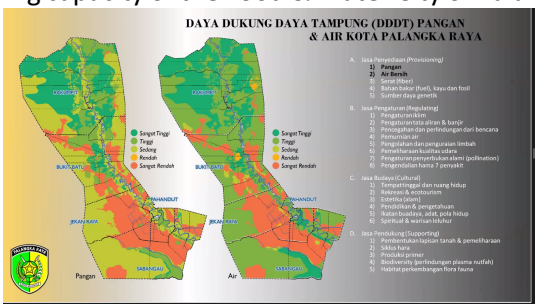


Figure 4.1 The Carrying Capacity

Food & Waterof Palangka Raya City Furthermore, Zaini stated that Law Number 32 of 2009 contains provisions for controlling water pollution. , so that all people can get and feel clean

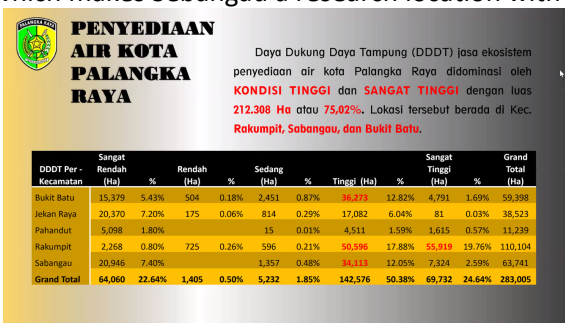
and healthy water. Law Number 32 of 2009 itself is the basis for local governments to provide environmental protection and management, prevent pollution or environmental damage, guarantee the safety and life of humans and ensure the sustainability of the life of living things and the preservation of ecosystems. The Secretary of the City of Palangka Raya Revealed that there is a policy for wasterwater management as in the following interview:

> "The City of Palangka Raya in dealing with wasterwater management refers to Law Number 32 of 2009 this is the Mayor of Palangka Raya has issued a circular letter number 743/DLH/III.2 /VI/2020 dated June 30, 2020, contains the management of wasterwater to water sources/the environment and the use of wasterwater on the ground,"

he continued. "The mayor's circular also states that business actors are strictly prohibited from dumping wastewater into water sources or the environment without a wastewater disposal permit," said the Secretary of the City of Palangka Raya.

Not only that, he continued, the circular also emphasized that there were no longer business actors producing wasterwater without managing it with a WasteWater Management Installation (IPAL). "It was also emphasized that there are no more business actors who use wastewater for application to land without a permit," he said.

With this firmness, researchers are looking for more information about the water supply in Palangka Raya City. As Figure 4.4 Carrying Capacity (DDDT) water supply ecosystem services in Palangka Raya City are dominated by high and very high conditions with an area of 212,308 ha or 75.02%. The location is in the Districts of Rakumpit, Bukit Batu and Sebangau. So it is very relevant to this research which makes Sebangau a research location with high conditions.



DDDT Per - Kecamatan	Sangat Rendah (Ha)	%	Rendah (Ha)	%	Sedang (Ha)	%	Tinggi (Ha)	%	Sangat Tinggi (Ha)	%	Grand Total (Ha)
Bukit Batu	15,379	5.43%	504	0.18%	2,451	0.87%	36,273	12.82%	4,791	1.69%	59,398
Jekan Raya	20,370	7.20%	175	0.06%	814	0.29%	17,082	6.04%	81	0.03%	38,523
Pahandut	5,098	1.80%			15	0.01%	4,511	1.59%	1,615	0.57%	11,239
Rakumpit	2,268	0.80%	725	0.26%	596	0.21%	50,596	17.88%	55,919	19.76%	110,104
Sabangau	20,946	7.40%			1,357	0.48%	34,113	12.05%	7,324	2.59%	63,741
Grand Total	64,060	22.64%	1,405	0.50%	5,232	1.85%	142,576	50.38%	69,732	24.64%	283,005

Figure 4.2
Palangka Raya City Water Supply

Furthermore, after the Palangka Raya City water supply, the high use of bottled drinking water (AMDK) for consumption and ground water for MCK is very high. A total of 72.24% of households use refilled water as a source of drinking water. Meanwhile, 91.12% of households use boreholes/pumps as a source of water for bathing, washing, etc. This is illustrated as follows:

Figure 4.3
Water Use of Palangka Raya City

Then, based on Figure 4.5 the drainage map of Palangka Raya City, it can be seen that there are 3 primary drainages of Palangka Raya city which lead to the Sebangau river.

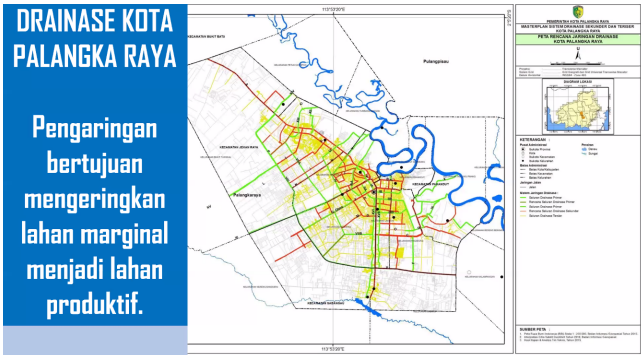


Figure 4.4
Palangka Raya City Drainage Map Palangka Raya

City Drainage Map which empties into a protected forest area, the Sebangau River, cannot be separated from the discussion of the focus of this research, namely Wastewater Management in the Kereng Bangkirai residential area for the sustainability of Sebangau river water. Considering that drainage is one way to manage water so that during the rainy season it doesn't flood and during the dry season it doesn't dry out. As the principle of drainage which drains excess water from the city to the river. However, the Secretary of the City of Palangka Raya admitted that the drainage concept was not suitable for Palangka Raya City, she stated as follows:

> "Actually, this method of water management based on the drainage concept is not suitable for Palangka Raya City because the contours of the land are flat and water-based".

Furthermore, he said that what is suitable for Palangka Raya City where this water-based city is eco-drainage, where the water is caused naturally to the river without exceeding the river's water capacity. The Palangka Raya City Government has also carried out regional planning which was conveyed by the Regional Secretary of Palangka Raya City that:

> "There is already a regional arrangement plan, this is done with collaboration between the central government, provincial government and city government"

In line with the regional planning plan, Figure 4.6 shows that There is already a serious concept carried out by the Regional Government to change the face of the slum area into a beautiful Bangkirai dry tourist area in the middle of a residential area. This is illustrated as follows:

Figure 4.5
Arrangement of the Kereng Bangkirai Area.

On the other hand, the results of interviews conducted with Pak Fitriyadi, the Village Head of Kereng Bangkirai Village, that interview data was obtained, namely Kereng Bangkirai is one of the carriers for urban wastewater with primary filtration/primary canals. which is in Muara Pangeng, and the primary channel/SP13 between Mahr Mahar-Yossudarso on the left. In addition, Kereng Bangkirai is a buffer for the Sebangau River Park area. There is no specific policy, but the planning for kereng bengkirai has communicated with NGOs from Germany and Switzerland to manage the arrangement or filtering of wastewater and waste using nets and planting productive plants such as purun, bajakah, etc. to encourage people's income through handicrafts. drop one of them.

Kereng Bangkirai sub-district received a program from the Ministry of Public Works, in the form of IPAL in Sawang RT4RW1 where 70 houses were beneficiaries of both MCK and 500

million funded through non-governmental organizations. The WWTPs are both communal and individual in collaboration with TPS 3R from the world bank. The City Government does not directly support it from funding and we don't really have high hopes for the city government. This has become an obligation, but for that obligation to arrive, we can only ask and recite it. If we remember the current DAK and APBD, of course we don't have much hope. So we are looking for donor agencies, be it NGOs, ministries or such as Australian banks and world banks. So we can do planning together from Switzerland-Germany-France. The planning concept apart from wasterwater management, of course, we will also create green open space along the river for fitness tourism, such as on Jl.Garuda from the Panenga-kereng bridge as an integrated tour. As well as the relocation of the ornamental plant sellers who have been in Yos Sudarso, we will provide a special place in Kereng Bangkirai and the funds will also be in collaboration with NGOs (Donor Institutions). Another plan is to provide a bird market around the riverbank. For the bird contest. And another plan in 2022 - 300 septic tanks that have been corblocked or culverts will be replaced with biofil. However, some time ago, we distributed 50 DAK beneficiaries on Jl. manduhara standard toilet-friendly public toilet.

Cleaning and monitoring of wastewater, especially drainage, has been carried out by the Public Works of Central Kalimantan Province. This is because the drainage construction was made by the PU of Central Kalimantan Province. As for the management of solid waste or waste, we have a waste bank for the community, but the waste bank whose results are not in the form of money but in the form of daily necessities so that the indicator of the existence of this waste bank can see who really needs it so that they exchange waste with basic needs.

However, the current area management policy is a form of concern in the seriousness of the arrangement to be integrated in the coming year. However, the current wastewater management in the Kereng Bangkirai area has several crucial problems regarding the habits of the community in managing household waste itself.

CONCLUSION

There is no specific local regulation on the wasterwater management policy in the City of Palangka Raya River. But the city government's commitment to planned changes in the face of slums and compliance with existing wasterwater in the tourist area bangkirai stern. Even for the planning of the Kereng Bangkirai area, there has been communication with NGOs as donor agencies from Germany and Switzerland will collaborate on policy management and filtering wasterwater and waste through using nets and planting productive plants.

The policy of the household wastewater management system has not been carried out in a participatory manner so that the existing domestic wastewater treatment infrastructure has not been utilized by the community even though an active role for the community itself is needed. So that currently the obstacles in the policy, one of which has not been supported by the activities and habits of the community to manage household wastewater so that the sustainability of the Sebangau river water is maintained.

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