Strategi Keberlanjutan Pengendalian Pencemaran Air Sungai (Studi Kasus di Sungai Jangkok, Kota Mataram, Nusa Tenggara Barat) = Sustainable Strategy for River Pollution Control (Case Study in Jangkok River, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara)

Iwan Haryono, author

Abstrak

Sungai Jangkok adalah salah satu yang termasuk tercemar berat di NTB. Nilai BOD telah melebihi standar baku mutu air kelas II dan menurut nilai Family Biotic Index (FBI) sungai dalam kategori tercemar berat bahan organik. Tujuan penelitian adalah mewujudkan pengelolaan DAS Jangkok yang berkelanjutan sesuai dengan fungsi sungai melalui penerapan strategi pengendalian pencemaran. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan kuesioner dan wawancara terhadap masyarakat, dan stakeholder (pemerintah dan LSM). Data kualitas air diperoleh dari DLHK NTB dan DLH Kota Mataram dan dilakukan pengambilan sampel dengan teknik composite sample. Metode yang digunakan adalah STORET, QUAL2Kw, regresi logistik dan SWOT. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara umum Sungai Jangkok, Kota Mataram dalam kategori tercemar berat dari tahun 2015-2022 dengan rata-rata skor STORET adalah -79,25 dan beban pencemaran BOD, COD dan TSS yang masuk telah melebihi daya tampung beban pencemaran. Kondisi tersebut dipengaruhi oleh kurang baiknya persepsi masyarakat terhadap status pencemaran (67%) dan kebermanfatan sungai (59%), masih adanya perilaku membuang sampah dan/atau BAB di sungai (23%), kurang baiknya perilaku pencegahan (59%), kurang baiknya sarana pembuangan air limbah (40%) dan sampah (58%) dan masih adanya rumah yang membelakangi sungai (59%). Beberapa penyebabnya adalah belum terjadi sinergi lintas wilayah administrasi antarstakeholder, tidak ada penegakan hukum untuk masyarakat, program kerja bergantung anggaran pemerintah dan tidak ada disinsentif. Kesimpulan penelitian ini, strategi yang sesuai adalah membuat suatu program pengurangan beban pencemaran yang terintegrasi lintas kabupaten/kota, terintegrasi lintas lembaga dengan kewenangan berbeda, terintegrasi dengan masyarakat, dan sesuai dengan kondisi aktual sungai dan sosial ekonomi masyarakat.

.....Sungai Jangkok is one of those considered heavily polluted in NTB. The Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) value has exceeded the standard for Class II water quality, and according to the Family Biotic Index (FBI) value, the river falls under the category of heavy organic pollution. The research objective is to realize sustainable management of the Jangkok Watershed in accordance with its river functions by implementing pollution control strategies. Data collection was conducted using questionnaires and interviews with the public and stakeholders (government and NGOs). Water quality data was obtained from DLHK NTB and DLH Mataram City, and sampling was carried out using the composite sample technique. The methods employed were STORET, QUAL2Kw, logistic regression, and SWOT. The research findings indicate that, in general, the Jangkok River in Mataram City falls into the heavily polluted category from 2015 to 2022, with an average STORET score of -79.25. Moreover, the pollution loads of BOD, COD, and TSS entering the river have exceeded the pollution carrying capacity. The condition is influenced by several factors, including the less favorable perception of pollution status (67%) and the usefulness of the river (59%) by the community. Additionally, the persistent behavior of littering and/or defecating in the river (23%), inadequate preventive practices (59%), insufficient wastewater disposal facilities (40%), and improper waste

management (58%) are contributing factors. Moreover, the existence of houses backing up to the river (59%) also plays a role in the current condition. Some of the causes are the lack of synergy across administrative regions between stakeholders, the absence of law enforcement for the community, dependency on government budget for work programs, and the lack of incentives. The conclusion of this research suggests that the most effective strategy for taking is to develop a program for reducing pollutant loads that is integrated across districts and cities, integrated across agencies with various levels of authority, integrated with the community, and in accordance with the river's actual conditions and the socioeconomic community.