

STRATEGIES FOR HANDLING SLUMS IN DENPASAR CITY

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ABSTRACT

Denpasar City as the capital city of Bali Province, is also the center of economic movement of the community, the center of education and health services. This condition is certainly an attraction for immigrants to settle and settle in Denpasar City. The growth of the immigrant population is what drives the growth of slum problems in Denpasar City. This study aims to examine the characteristics of slums that occur in Denpasar City to then develop a strategy for handling slum areas. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach supported by data obtained through observation, documentation and questionnaire instruments for several respondents in slum areas. The results of the study indicate that slums in Denpasar City grow on leased land owned by individuals that cannot be touched by government programs and the low role of the community in environmental management. The conclusion of this study is that handling slum areas that develop in areas dominated by multi-cultural communities requires a strategy for handling areas based on local characteristics and wisdom in controlling and organizing slum areas in a sustainable manner and empowering the community within the framework of improving the quality and welfare of the community.

Keywords: slums, land for rent, denpasar city

1. INTRODUCTION

The dynamic development of cities has resulted in increased demands for space, especially the need for residential land. Land limitations in big cities such as DKI Jakarta, Surabaya and Denpasar City cause residents to have no choice to get an ideal location for settlements (Pratama and Ariastita, 2016) and encourage the emergence of slums (Andika, 2012). Slums are a problem faced by almost all major cities in Indonesia that generally grow on illegal land, namely areas that are not designated for settlements in spatial plans (Listya and Juanda, 2012). In addition, the occupation is carried out illegally either on state-owned land, owned by individuals or legal entities (Wu, 2012). The characteristics of slums on privately owned land and on state-owned land in Indonesia describe a residential area that physically has unhealthy environmental conditions, such as dirty, polluted, damp, and

others (Hastama, 2011), not only because of limited health facilities but its use as a workplace (Gough, 2012).

According to the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/PRT/M/2018 Concerning Prevention and Improvement of the Quality of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements, there are seven aspects and sixteen criteria for assessing slums. These aspects are the condition of building structures, the condition of environmental roads, the condition of drinking water supply, the condition of environmental drainage, the condition of wastewater management, the condition of waste management, and the condition of fire protection. The problem of slums and poverty in urban areas in Indonesia is a challenge in realizing an inclusive, life style, and sustainable city. This condition will reduce the opportunities for all residents to get a decent life, both those who live in formal settlements and informal

settlements. Dense settlements also give rise to various problems related to the physical environment and the social, cultural, and economic conditions of the population.

In urban areas these conditions arise due to high population density, poor environmental sanitation conditions, and people's habits that pay little attention to environmental health (Andika, 2012). Although this condition is undesirable, it must be recognized that its existence cannot be avoided, as is the case in Denpasar City. Economically, Denpasar City has a very strong attraction for the economic movement of the community. As the capital of Bali Province, Denpasar City is the center of government services, education and health services, which of course attracts migrants to settle in Denpasar City (Adhika, 2015; Dewi, 2017). The population of Denpasar City in 2019 was 947,100 people, with a density of 7,410 people/km² from an area of 127.78 km² (BPS, 2020). Of this area, 0.04% or 50.52 Ha is a slum area in Denpasar City in 2020 spread across 10 points (Decree of the Mayor of Denpasar No. 188.45/932/HK/2020). The condition of these slums is generally a densely populated settlement with semi-permanent building conditions, narrow and unpaved roads, without supported a good drainage system, there are puddle points, and poorly managed waste distribution. Therefore, this research is important to be conducted as an effort to develop a strategy for handling slum conditions in Denpasar City for better regional planning.

Based on the background above, a problem formulation can be formulated related to how the strategy for handling slums that occur in Denpasar City as an

effort to provide opportunities for residents to live decently and healthily. The strategy for handling slums in Denpasar City can be a consideration for the government in the process of arranging the face of Denpasar City, reducing poverty levels and anticipating natural disasters such as floods and fires.

2. METHODOLOGY

The research location is in Denpasar City with the focus of the research on areas that have been designated as slum areas in the Decree of the Mayor of Denpasar in 2020. The research was conducted for one year, namely 2020-2021. The reason for choosing this location is based on the large area of slum areas in Denpasar City, which is quite large, reaching 25,200 Ha and until now has not been completely handled. This research is also based on the consideration that the slum conditions that occur in Denpasar City are more complex when compared to other districts in Bali Province.

This research focuses on the characteristics of slum in Denpasar City as well as the slum handling strategies that has been implemented so far to be able to formulate the characteristics of the handling that has been done so that it can be analyzed and then the most appropriate handling characteristics can be formulated in overcoming the slum problems faced in Denpasar City. The research approach taken is a qualitative approach, which is research that prioritizes the quality of data and information, by analyzing the characteristics of slums, spatial planning policies, and strategies for handling slum areas in Denpasar City.



Figure 1.

Map of the research location

(Source: Decree of the Mayor of Denpasar No. 188.45/932/HK/2020)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Overview of the Area

Slum areas in Denpasar City that have been determined through Decree of the Mayor of Denpasar No. 188. 45/932/HK/2020 consists of 10 points with the majority area below 1 Ha, only 4 locations have an area of more than 1 Ha, namely Jematang, Dauh Puri Kauh Village, West Denpasar District (3,780 Ha), Belong Menak, Pemecutan Kaja Village, North Denpasar District (1,120 Ha), Karya Makmur Area, Ubung Kaja Village, North Denpasar District (17,600 Ha), and Pesanggaran-Suwung Area, Pedungan Village, South Denpasar District (25,200 Ha). The focus of the research conducted was on the largest slum area, namely Pesanggaran-Suwung Area, Pedungan Village, South Denpasar Subdistrict. The basic consideration for the selection of locations in addition to the

largest slum area in Denpasar City, it turns out that this residential area is located in the TPA Suwung area is the final waste processing site for the Sarbagita (Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar and Tabanan), located close to the Benoa port and regionally located in the southern part of Bali Island which is the center of tourism development in Bali Province. Pesanggaran-Suwung area is a residential area where most of the residents are migrants from Bali and outside Bali.

The Pesanggaran-Suwung area developed due to business opportunities that grew from economic activities in the Suwung landfill area. These business opportunities are in the form of waste sorting and collection activities, food sales services for workers' consumption, and even raising pigs or cows from leftover food from household waste or the tourism industry in the southern Bali region. In addition, the Pesanggaran-Suwung area was also formed due to the need for housing for

tourism workers who developed in the southern Bali area such as hotels, restaurants, offices and other service trade activities that

support tourism activities as the main economic activity around the area.



Figure 2.
Economic activities at Suwung landfill site
(Source: Observation result, 2021)

The phenomenon of slum development with poor environmental conditions and the lack of infrastructure services, especially waste and sanitation facilities. The dominant community utilizes drainage and the sea as a medium for garbage and waste disposal. This causes the condition of slums to be sporadic and poor in terms of environmental quality. In addition, the direct impact on the existence in slum area spatial dimension of Denpasar City, due to the location and position of slum areas located in coastal areas directly impacts on pollution and degradation of seawater quality. The current

trend of slums developing in coastal areas has an impact on the high burden of pollution on seawater quality and if not controlled will condition the degradation of environmental quality in Denpasar City over time.

Building criteria:

Number of irregular buildings 200 RT Units, Building Density Level, Area with density > 200/250 units/ha 14 Units/Ha, Non-conformity with Building Technical Requirements Number of buildings not technically compliant 156 RT Units.



Figure 3.
Condition of semi-permanent buildings
(Source: Observation result, 2021)

Coverage of Neighborhood Road Services where the ideal road length (minimum standard) is 7,053 m, Existing

road length is 7,053 m, Neighborhood Road Surface Quality Road length with surface cracks and deformities is 5,253 m.



Figure 4.

Road network that is not paved and flooded with wastewater
(Source: Observation result, 2021)

The number of households without access to quality drinking water is 198 households, while number of households without sufficient drinking water is 198 households.



Figure 5.

Condition of piped drinking water network that does not serve all residents of the area (Source: Observation result, 2021)

Drainage conditions that are unable to drain water runoff cause an area affected by inundation of 2 Ha with an ideal drainage length (minimum standard) of 7,053 m. The

length of existing drainage channel is 940 m with the quality of the drainage construction of the length of the drainage channel no damage.



Figure 6.

Stagnant drainage conditions cause unpleasant odors
(Source: Observation result, 2021)

Wastewater Management System Not in accordance with Technical Standards The number of households without access to a standard wastewater system is 0 households. wastewater management

facilities & infrastructure not in accordance with Technical Requirements, Number of KK with wastewater facilities & infrastructure not in accordance with technical standards 0 KK.



Figure 7.

The condition of waste sorting and pig farm waste that is not well managed (Source: Observation result, 2021)

Waste Management Infrastructure & Facilities Not in accordance with Technical Requirements Number of households with waste management infrastructure that does not meet technical standards 197

households. Waste Management System not in accordance with Technical Standards Number of households with waste management system not in accordance with technical standards 200 households.



Figure 8.

Condition of waste that is not managed properly (Source: Observation result, 2021)

The number of buildings not served by fire protection infrastructure is 0 RT units while

not served by fire protection facilities is 200 RT units.



Figure 9.

Building conditions that lack fire protection facilities infrastructure (Source: Observation result, 2021)

The main contributing factors to the emergence of slums in urban areas are as follows:

a. Direct Factors

Factors that directly cause the emergence of slums are physical factors (environment sanitation and housing conditions). Housing condition factors that cause slums include house conditions,

building density, land ownership status, basic building coefficient. While environmental sanitation factors that cause problems include the condition of clean water / drinking, waste management, toilets, drainage and roads, household wastewater disposal.

b. Indirect Factors

Indirect factors are factors that are not directly related to slumliness, but these factors have an impact on other factors that are proven to cause slumliness. Factors that are considered to have an indirect

impact on slums are community economic, social and cultural factors. Other factors that also influence the emergence of slums are cultural factors related to habits and customs. In the context of handling slum areas, it has to do with certain dimensions.

Table 1. Slum Parameters in Various Aspects

NO	SLUM PARAMETERS	2019	2020	Units
1	Aspect of Building Condition			
a.	Building Irregularity	200	36	Unit RT
b.	Building Density Level	14	0	Unit/ Ha
c.	Non-conformity with Building Technical Requirements	156	23	Unit RT
2	Aspect of Neighborhood Road Condition			
a.	Neighborhood Road Service Coverage	7,053	0	M
b.	Neighborhood Road Surface Quality	5,253	3.402	M
3	Aspects of Drinking Water Supply Condition			
a.	Unavailability of Safe Access to Drinking Water	198	68	KK
b.	Unavailability Drinking Water Needs	198	0	KK
4	Aspects of Environmental Drainage Conditions			
a.	Inability to Drain Runoff Water	2	0.3	Ha
b.	Unavailability of Drainage	7,053	4,450	M
c.	Quality of Drainage Construction	940	595	M
5	Aspects of Wastewater Management Condition			
a.	Wastewater Management System without in accordance with Technical Standards	-	23	KK
b.	Wastewater Management Infrastructure and Facilities without in accordance with Technical Requirements	-	0	KK
6	Aspects of Waste Management Condition			
a.	Waste Infrastructure and Facilities Not in accordance with Technical Requirements	197	89	KK
b.	Waste Management System that does not comply with Technical Standards	200	89	KK
7	Aspects of Fire Protection Condition			
a.	Unavailability of Fire Protection Infrastructure	-	89	Unit RT
b.	Unavailability of Fire Protection Facilities	200	89	Unit RT

3.2. Existence of Slum Settlement Area Development (Slum Condition Since 2010)

The development of settlements in urban areas is inseparable from the rapid growth rate of the urban population both due to the growth factor of the city population itself and due to urbanization factors. The negative impact of urbanization that has been going on so far is more due to the unbalanced opportunities to make a living in rural and

urban areas, giving rise to a very strong attraction to try their luck in the city which is considered capable of providing a better future with higher income, while the education and skills they have are inadequate to enter the formal sector (Yunus, 2005). Based on respondents' perceptions of the selection of settlement locations with proximity to city activities related to livelihood orientation can be seen in Figure 10.

Denpasar City has determined the location of slum areas through the Denpasar mayor

decree number 188.45/1450/HK/2016 concerning the determination of the location of housing and slum settlements in Denpasar City, stating that there are 36 slum areas in Denpasar City with a total area of 184.40 hectares spread across each sub-district. In the same year, the Denpasar City government has also carried out slum management planning coordination activities that classify the authority of slum management in Denpasar City.

Although there have been several programs from the Denpasar City government in an effort to alleviate slums, in reality it has not been able to overcome the slum problem as a whole. This condition is influenced by several things including:

1. High demands for the fulfillment of urban settlement and infrastructure needs have not been based on adequate, appropriate, district/city scale, and area-based development policies and strategies;

2. There is no handling strategy and phasing both in the stages of activities and handling areas in the city-scale slum handling program;
3. Policies to improve urban development do not pay attention to the needs of slum upgrading;
4. There is a lack of synchronization between agencies in the region in determining handling policies, especially determining the location and form of handling that will be carried out in the next stage.

In 2019, the location of neighborhoods and slums in Denpasar City was reduced to 20 points of slum locations, as for the 20 slum points in Denpasar City can be seen in Table 1. Determinated location of the house and slum area in 2019 in Denpasar City. Suwung landfill settlement area 25.2 in Pesanggaran Pedungan South Denpasar.

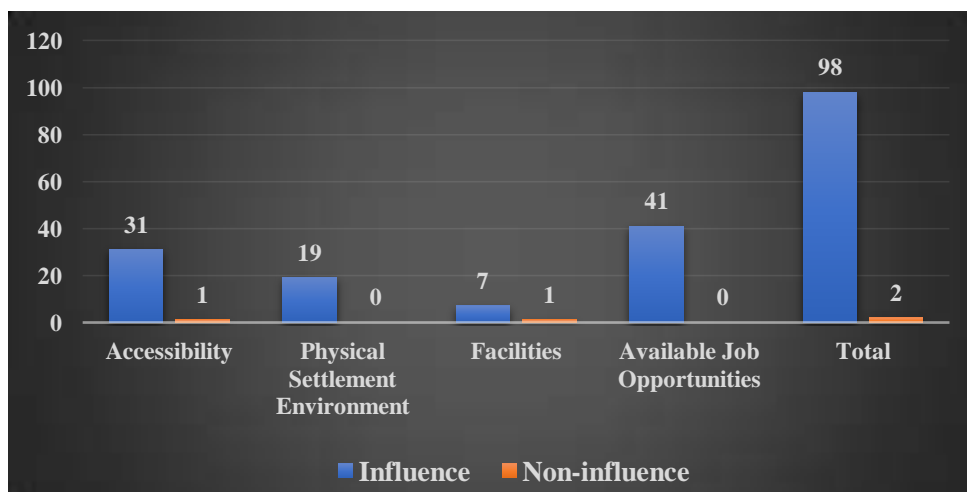


Figure 10.
Respondents' perceptions of the choice of residential location
(Source: Analysis result, 2015)

Respondents' perceptions of the selection of locations for settlement, namely the aspect of workplace opportunities greatly influenced the selection of respondents' settlement locations with a value of 41 and accessibility with a value of 31. This shows that people who live in slum areas predominantly carry out economic activities around residential areas oriented towards

traditional markets, ports, centers of economic activity and terminals. The existence of slums in Ternate City is due to the availability of resources as an attraction for people to settle due to employment opportunities and high accessibility crossed by the main road network of Denpasar City. The slum phenomenon that appears in residential areas has a tendency of

inadequate environmental quality, especially sanitation and waste systems that tend to

utilize the sea as a medium for garbage or waste disposal.



Figure 11.
Settlement sanitation condition
(Source: Observation result, 2015)

The development of urban slum areas is conditioned by several factors, namely (1) weak control of space utilization and the development of urban marginal spaces conditioned by community poverty; (2) weak city management, in terms of integration in the implementation of development programs; (3) community involvement in development has not been carried out optimally and is participatory; and (4) integration of urban poverty reduction and handling of urban slum areas has not been effective and the tendency is still partial (Surya, 2015).

3.3. Slum Management Policy

The Act Number 1 Year 2011 on Housing and Settlement Areas

Article 94

1. Prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums in order to improve the quality of life and livelihood of the residents is carried out to prevent the growth and development of new slum housing and slums as well as to maintain and improve the quality and function of housing and settlements.
2. The prevention and improvement of the quality of slum housing and slums in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the principle of certainty of settlement which guarantees every citizen to

occupy, enjoy, and/or own a place to live in accordance with statutory provisions.

3. Prevention and quality improvement of slum housing and slums such as in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the government, local government, and/or every person.
1. Prevention of the growth and development of new slum housing and slums includes:
 - a. Irregularity and high building density
 - b. Incompleteness of infrastructure, facilities and public utilities
 - c. Decreased quality of houses, housing and settlements, as well as infrastructure, facilities and public utilities, and
 - d. Construction of houses, housing, and settlements that are not in accordance with the regional spatial plan.
2. Prevention as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented through:
 - a. Supervision and control, and
 - b. Community empowerment
3. Supervision and control of paragraph (2) letter a is carried out on compliance with licensing, technical standards and functional feasibility through periodic inspection in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

4. Community empowerment as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is carried out for stakeholders in the field of housing and settlement areas through assistance and information services.
5. Prevention such as to paragraph (1) must be carried out by the government, local government, and / or every person.
6. Further provisions regarding the prevention of growth and development of slum housing and new slums as referred in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by government regulation.
7. Determination the location of housing and slums must following requirements:
 - a. Conformity with national spatial plan, province spatial plan, and regency spatial plan
 - b. Conformity with environmental plans and building
 - c. The condition and quality facilities, infrastructure and public utilities that meet requirement and don't endanger resident
 - d. Level of building density and regularity
 - e. Building quality
 - f. Socio-economic conditions with the local community

3.4. Spatial Structure Plan in Spatial Plans Denpasar City 2011-2031

South Sub city area section III includes Sesetan Village and Pedungan Village the functions as a center for agricultural activities, residential centers, trade and services, city infrastructure service centers and seaports as stated in the Spatial Structure Plan in the Denpasar City Spatial Plan 2011-2031. Denpasar City's waste management system plan is inseparable from the waste management of the Denpasar, Badung, Gianyar, Tabanan Regency Metropolitan Area, which utilizes the Suwung Final Processing Site (TPA) with an area of 10 Ha.

The housing and settlement designation area as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (1) letter a, developed in an area of approximately 5,900 (five thousand nine hundred) hectares or 46.24% (forty-six point

four one percent) of the city area consists of: a. expansion of housing and settlement area development; b. forms of housing and settlement area development; c. regulation of housing and settlement area density; d. improvement of housing and settlement environmental quality; and e. protection of special housing and settlement areas. (2) Expansion of the development in housing and settlement areas as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is implemented through space intensification and extensification, consisting of: a. intensification of vacant spaces in residential areas that have developed as well as in areas that have been developed through land consolidation throughout the city; and b. extensification of new settlement space is developed through small-scale plots, housing development, land consolidation, ready-to-build plots and ready-to-build neighborhoods throughout the city.

Denpasar City Regional Regulation Number 3 Year 2017 on the Amendment to Regional Regulation Number 5 Year 2016 on the Medium-Term Regional Development Plan of Denpasar City 2016-2021

A. Vission

The vision of the Denpasar City government in 2016-2021 is:

"Denpasar Creative with Cultural Insight in Balance Towards Harmony"

B. Mission

In accordance with the direction of the Regional Long Term Development Plan, the focus of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan Universal Planning period 2016-2021 and in order to realize the Vision of Denpasar City in 2016-2021, a mission was prepared, among others:

1. Strengthening the identity of the people of Denpasar City based on Balinese culture.
2. Empowerment of Denpasar City community based on local wisdom.
3. Improving public services through good governance based on law enforcement.

4. Increasing the economic resilience of the Denpasar City community based on the people's economy.
5. Strengthening the balance of development in various dimensions and scales based on Tri Hita Karana.

Denpasar City Regional Regulation Number 1 Year 2019 concerning Prevention and Quality Improvement of Slum Housing and Slum Settlements

1. The criteria for slum housing and slums include the criteria for slums as referred to in paragraph (1) including the criteria for slums in terms of:
 - a. Building;
 - b. Neighborhood road;
 - c. Drinking water supply;
 - d. Environmental drainage;
 - e. Waste water management;
 - f. Solid waste management; and
 - g. Fire protection.
2. Handling patterns are based on the result from assessment of aspects condition, the slum and aspects of land legality.
3. Handling patterns as referred to paragraph (1) include:
 - a. Refurbishment
 - b. Rejuvenation
 - c. Resettlement
 - d. Special treatment patterns for slum housing and slum settlements on leased land

Denpasar City Sanitation Strategy 2017-2022

A. Vision

The vision of the Denpasar City sanitation strategy 2017-2022 is:

“The realization of Denpasar City Sanitation as a culturally oriented city that is clean, healthy, comfortable and harmonious in a sustainable balance in 2034”

B. Mission

The mission of the Denpasar City sanitation strategy is divided into several sectors, including:

▪ **Domestic Wastewater Mission**

1. Improve domestic wastewater services and management through the provision of wastewater facilities and infrastructure by involving active community participation and partnerships with the private sector.
2. Realizing sustainable environmental development of Denpasar city with cultural insight
3. Developing the ability of the Denpasar city community, in managing a culturally sound environment
4. Building public lessons and environmental information to improve the welfare of the community.

▪ **Waste Mission**

1. Reducing waste generation from waste sources for sustainable waste management.
2. Improving the range and quality of waste services
3. Realizing the participation of the community/private sector/universities in managing waste
4. Improve institutional management capabilities in the waste management system
5. Realizing individual and communal independent waste management.

▪ **Drainage Mission**

Realizing flood control facilities to protect residential areas, agricultural production areas, urban and industrial areas by realizing environmentally sound irrigation development.

▪ **Clean and Healthy Living Behavior Mission**

1. Optimize health resources to improve public health services and create good governance.
2. Protect public health by ensuring the availability of comprehensive, equitable, affordable, quality and equitable health efforts.
3. Improve the degree of public health through community empowerment including the private sector and civil society.
4. Increase community independence in clean and healthy living behavior.

5. Promote health-oriented regional development and play an active role in supporting the implementation of national health development.

3.5. Strategies for Slum Settlement Area Management

Denpasar City of Spatial Plans Direction:

Improving the quality of the housing and settlement environment as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d, consists of: a. revitalization of slums and areas with an irregular environment throughout the city; 42 b. curbing squatter neighborhoods throughout the city; c. structuring and improving the quality of the residential environment in areas not covered by the four-wheeled vehicle road network; d. integration of government-owned housing areas with the surrounding environment throughout the city; and e. protection of special housing and settlement areas as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e, includes the regulation of residential neighborhoods or special buildings that have historical value and cultural value in heritage areas and traditional settlement centers.

Strategy and Policy Direction

A. Strategies of Domestic Wastewater Development

▪ Targets I

1. To organize community-based sanitation with priority in dense urban slum areas that are not yet served by centralized wastewater management systems.
2. Rehabilitate or revitalize and extend the existing system (Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant).
3. Organizing CBTS (Community Based Total Sanitation)/CLTS (Community Lead Total Sanitation) in rural areas.
4. Optimizing the capacity of installed wastewater treatment plant and improving the operation of installed sewerages.
5. Increase treatment capacity through package wastewater treatment plant.

▪ Targets II

6. Provide assistance for the formation of self-help groups in communal settlement wastewater management.
7. Provide training on the implementation of wastewater infrastructure and facilities development as well as communal settlement wastewater management
8. Encourage the establishment of units that manage settlement wastewater infrastructure and facilities in the regions, among others in the form of Technical Implementation Units, Regional-Owned Enterprises, Public Service Agencies and Departments
9. Carry out technical assistance for institutional strengthening of settlement wastewater management
10. Carry out training to management personnel in the field of settlement wastewater implementation
11. Facilitate inter-institutional and inter-regional coordination in cooperation on wastewater management implementation
12. Carry out socialization to executive and legislative institutions regarding the importance of the implementation of residential wastewater management
13. Develop and socialize success stories (*best practices*) on the implementation of residential wastewater management.

▪ Targets III

14. Developed a joint regional regulation governing wastewater management
15. Regulation are formulated by considering legal and institutional, technical, such as financial aspects
16. Institutional strengthening (capacity building) by separating clear roles and functions between regulators, policy make implementers (operators), so that their performance can be monitored and evaluated.
17. Determination of performance indicators based on technical criteria, which include the length of transportation, transportation techniques that do not

cause odors, landfill operating systems and waste utilization.

18. Existence of local regulations covering more detailed desludging retribution, transportation and final treatment at IPLT.

▪ **Targets IV**

19. Launching stage is the stage where all communications and activities will be shown to persuade, motivate and educate about waste management.
20. The last stage is the mature stage where the target has adapted the behavior long enough that they feel it as a normal behavior.
21. Provide stimulant funds in the implementation of settlement wastewater management to encourage the mobilization of community self-help funds.
22. Encourage the improvement and facilitation of public-private partnership (PPP) in the implementation of wastewater infrastructure and facilities.

B. Strategies of Waste Development

1. Provision of waste management infrastructure and facilities with the concept of 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle)
2. Provision of facilities and infrastructure for residential waste management and processing in waste service development areas
3. Development and capacity building of human resources for waste management
4. Revitalization of landfill
5. Socialization and counseling on waste management through various methods and media (banners, brochures, booklets, liflets, posters, etc.)
6. Facilitation and involvement of the private sector in waste management
7. Providing intensive and disincentives to formal and informal institutions in waste management.
8. Establishment of operational and regulatory agencies for waste management

9. Provision of facilities and infrastructure for residential waste management and processing in waste service development areas
10. Provision of infrastructure and facilities for waste management with the 3R concept (reduce, reuse, recycle) such as TPS 3R which is managed independently by the community.

C. Strategies of Drainage Development

1. Develop an integrated and comprehensive urban drainage system plan.
2. Maintain existing drainage channels by evaluating channel capacity
3. Utilize existing rivers as main outfalls or primary channels
4. Securing the upstream area of the river from the threat of water pollution
5. Controlling urban development by implementing the spatial plans and detailed spatial layout plan.

D. Strategies for the Development of Clean and Healthy Living Behavior

1. Optimize the Community Based Health Efforts program to increase community participation in attractive information media program.
2. Increase the quantity and quality of environmental health cadres in clean and healthy living behavior promotion.
3. Optimizing the role of government agencies and schools in the implementation of clean and healthy living behavior.
4. Increase the commitment of budget policy makers for clean and healthy living behavior.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1. Conclusions

The existence of slum development in Denpasar City is caused by socio-economic activities and tourism as an economic source that becomes a job opportunity for urban

communities so that it becomes an attraction to settle around economic centers in Denpasar City. The typology of slum areas based on location characteristics shows the typology of slums in the city center (near socio-economic activities), so that the strategy of handling slum areas that develop in areas dominated by multi-culture communities, requires an area handling strategy based on local characteristics and wisdom in controlling and structuring slum areas in a sustainable manner and community empowerment in the framework of improving the quality and welfare of the community.

4.2. Suggestions

The participation and involvement of all levels of society to prevent the formation of slums is very necessary. Therefore, the suggestion that can be given is that it is necessary to carry out compliance with several factors such as licensing at the planning and development stages, fulfillment of technical standards involving development, environmental roads, provision of clean water, environmental drainage, waste and garbage management and fire protection and functional suitability at the utilization stage based on licensing carried out against the fulfillment of administrative requirements and technical requirements. Various integrated efforts carried out between the government and the community to rejuvenate slum areas are expected to be able to provide opportunities for the community to get decent and healthy housing.

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