



COMMUNITY-BASED WASTE MANAGEMENT: A STUDY OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FROM THE PERIPHERY OF BANYUMAS DISTRICT

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Abstract

Household waste management through waste banks is an effort made by the community to reduce the volume of waste in landfills. Household waste management is very important to solve the increasingly complex waste problem. Community participation is the main key because the community is the actor in waste management activities. This study aims to examine community participation in the stages of waste management at the Inyong waste bank in Banyumas Regency. The approach applied in this research is qualitative with descriptive analysis method. The data used came from two sources, namely primary and secondary data, with data collection techniques through observation, interviews and literature studies. The research data were analyzed through data reduction, data presentation, and verification and conclusion drawing. The informants in this study were the management and customers of the Inyong waste bank. The results showed that the community participated in waste management activities in Inyong waste bank starting from the planning, implementation, evaluation, and utilization stages. However, efforts to increase community participation in the evaluation stage need to be made by holding special meetings held to evaluate the waste management program periodically.

Keywords: Waste Bank; Community Participation; Waste Management.

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Abstrak

Pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga melalui bank sampah merupakan upaya yang dilakukan oleh masyarakat untuk mengurangi volume sampah di tempat pembuangan akhir. Pengelolaan sampah rumah tangga sangat penting untuk mengatasi masalah sampah yang semakin kompleks. Partisipasi masyarakat merupakan kunci utama karena masyarakat merupakan pelaku utama dalam kegiatan pengelolaan sampah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji partisipasi masyarakat pada tahap-tahap pengelolaan sampah di Bank Sampah Inyong, Kabupaten Banyumas. Pendekatan yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode analisis deskriptif. Data yang digunakan berasal dari dua sumber, yaitu data primer dan sekunder, dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan studi literatur. Data penelitian dianalisis melalui reduksi data, penyajian data, dan verifikasi serta penarikan kesimpulan. Informan dalam penelitian ini adalah manajemen dan pelanggan Bank Sampah Inyong. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan pengelolaan sampah di Bank Sampah Inyong mulai dari tahap perencanaan, pelaksanaan, evaluasi, hingga pemanfaatan. Namun, upaya untuk meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat pada tahap evaluasi perlu dilakukan dengan mengadakan pertemuan khusus yang diselenggarakan secara berkala untuk mengevaluasi program pengelolaan sampah.

Kata Kunci: Bank Sampah; Partisipasi Masyarakat; Pengelolaan Sampah.

INTRODUCTION

The waste problem in Indonesia is still a concern that needs to be resolved properly. The amount of waste that is increasing and not balanced with proper waste management is a major problem in various regions. The increase in the amount of waste is influenced by several factors, such as the increasing population, uncontrolled consumptive behavior, and the lack of application of environmentally friendly lifestyles. Based on data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) in 2024, the input results from 317 districts/cities throughout Indonesia stated that the amount of national waste generation reached 34,214,607 tons/year. From the total national waste generation, it is known that 59.74% of waste has been managed and the remaining 40.26% of waste is not managed.¹ From this data, it can be seen that the percentage of unmanaged waste is still quite high, so it requires more attention from the community and the government.

This high percentage of unmanaged waste can have a negative impact on the environment and society. The negative impacts caused by waste are very diverse such as a slum environment, a source of disease, and a trigger for global warming.² In addition, unmanaged waste also causes accumulation in landfills that reduce their ability to

¹Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, 'Capaian Kinerja Pengelolaan Sampah' (2024) <https://sipsn.menlhk.go.id/sipsn/> (diakses 12 September 2025).

²C. N. Sari, L. H. Al-illahiyah, L. B. Kaban, M. R. Hasibuan, R. H. Nasution, dan W. F. Sari, 'Keterbatasan Fasilitas Tempat Pembuangan Sampah dan Tantangan Kesadaran Masyarakat dalam Pengelolaan Sampah (Studi Kasus di Desa Jandi Meriah, Kecamatan Tiganderket, Kabupaten Karo)', *Journal of Human and Education (JAHE)*, 3.2 (2023), pp. 268-276.

accommodate waste. To overcome these problems, several community groups took the initiative to carry out community-based household waste management activities. Community-based household waste management activities are carried out through waste banks as stated in the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2012 by applying the 3R concept (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle).

One of the areas that is not free from waste problems is Banyumas Regency. The increase in population in Banyumas Regency is a contributing factor to the increase in waste generation, and has resulted in the closure of several landfills because they are unable to accommodate the amount of waste.³ To overcome this problem, the Banyumas Regency Government established Integrated Waste Management Sites (TPST), facilitated the establishment of waste banks in residential areas and developed a waste collection application. The Banyumas Regency Government invites the entire community to sort and sell their waste to the Banyumas Regency Government. This policy led Banyumas Regency to win the Indonesia Green Awards in 2024. Collaboration between the local government and the community in handling waste problems from upstream to downstream has made Banyumas Regency successfully implement the zero waste to landfill principle.

The waste management process carried out by the Banyumas Regency Government also involves waste banks that are scattered in several residential areas. Waste bank is a household waste management movement in which the collection, sorting and processing process involves the community. Waste management activities in waste banks are not only technical in nature but also include community empowerment activities. Community empowerment in terms of waste management stimulates awareness, increases knowledge and increases community skills in managing waste so as to reduce waste generation in landfills.⁴

Inyong waste bank is one of the waste banks in Banyumas Regency that has been operating since 2016. Inyong waste bank was formed due to residents' unrest about the scattered garbage in the Kutasari Village environment, which made residents move to make improvements. There are several waste management programs in Inyong waste bank such as saving waste, shodaqoh waste, exchanging waste for groceries and vegetables, integrating with KWT to process organic and inorganic waste, and collaborating with various institutions. Currently, Inyong waste bank has become a pilot waste bank in Banyumas Regency because of its ability to manage waste into valuable goods.

The success of Inyong waste bank in managing household waste is not only due to the persistence of waste bank administrators but also due to the participation of the community. Community participation in waste management is the main aspect that supports the success of waste banks.⁵ Community participation is the main key because the

³Y. Assidiq, *Target Bebas Sampah Banyumas Mencapai 90 Persen (2022)*. A. A. Pradana dan T. Yuwono, 'Inovasi SALINMAS sebagai Upaya Responsive Government Kabupaten Banyumas dalam Pelayanan Pengelolaan Sampah Berbasis Digital', *Journal of Politic and Government Studies*, 12.2 (2023), pp. 230-244.

⁴Y. N. Ariyani dan I. Rahmawati, 'Pemberdayaan Ibu Rumah Tangga Kelurahan Mampang Prapatan di Bank Sampah Mekar Sari', *Empower: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam*, 9.1 (2024), pp. 13-35 <https://doi.org/10.24235/empower.v9i1.15010>. W. N. Azizah, M. Ishom, E. Widiyanto, dan Universitas Negeri Malang, *Bank Sampah sebagai Alternatif Strategi Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Mengembangkan Kampung Wisata Tematik "Kampung Putih" Kota Malang (2020)*.

⁵M. H. Wahfiuddin dan R. Riyanto, 'Partisipasi Rumah Tangga dalam Program Bank Sampah: Studi Kasus di Kota Depok', *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*, 22.2 (2024), pp. 464-471

community is an actor in community-based waste management activities. Community participation is a form of community awareness, concern and responsibility for the importance of development aimed at improving their quality of life.⁶

Research on community participation in household waste management through waste banks has been conducted in several cities in Indonesia. However, this research has never been conducted at Inyong waste bank. Research that has been conducted at Inyong waste bank includes a review of waste management regulations,⁷ and a business feasibility test in a community-based waste management model.⁸ From the results of the literature study, it is known that research on community participation in waste banks mostly discusses factors related to participation such as age, education, employment and income. There have not been many studies that examine in-depth community participation in each stage of waste management in waste banks. An in-depth study of community participation in each stage of waste management will provide feedback that can be used as an improvement so that the program can be sustainable. This study aims to examine community participation in the stages of waste management at the Inyong waste bank in Banyumas Regency.

METHOD

This research was conducted at Inyong Waste Bank, which is located in Kutasari Village, Baturaden District, Banyumas Regency. The selection of Inyong waste bank as the research location was done with the justification that Inyong waste bank applies innovation in household waste management by empowering the community around its area. Inyong waste bank has been designated as a pilot waste bank in Banyumas Regency. In addition, at the provincial level, Inyong waste bank won second place in the Habitat Day Competition at the Jawa Tengah Province Level in 2024. In more detail, the location of Inyong waste bank can be seen in Figure 1.

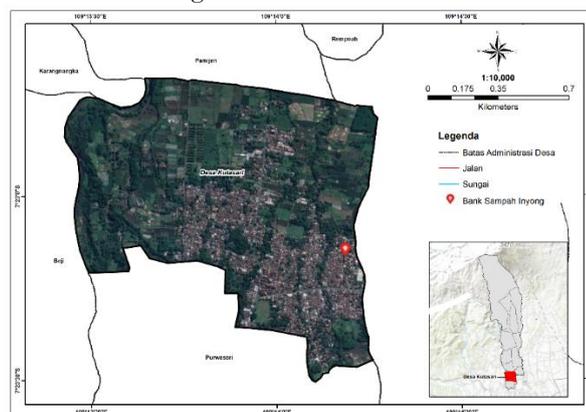


Figure 1. Details of the location of Inyong Waste Bank.

<https://doi.org/10.14710/jil.22.2.464-471>. K. Wardany, R. P. Sari, dan E. Mariana, 'Sosialisasi Pendirian "Bank Sampah" bagi Peningkatan Pendapatan dan Pemberdayaan Perempuan di Margasari', *Dinamisia: Jurnal Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat*, 4.2 (2020), pp. 364-372 <https://doi.org/10.31849/dinamisia.v4i2.4348>.

⁶T. Mardikanto dan P. Soebianto, *Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dalam Perspektif Kebijakan Publik* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2013).

⁷K. Pamuji et al., 'Regulatory Review of Community-Based Waste Management in Banyumas District, Central Java', *International Conference of Indonesian Legal Studies* (2022) <https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.8-6-2021.2314338>.

⁸D. N. Herlina et al., 'Business Feasibility Test and Community-Based Waste Management Model in Kutasari Village, Banyumas District', *Procedia of Social Sciences and Humanities* (2022), pp. 497-508 <https://pssh.umsida.ac.id>.

The research approach used is a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods. It is expected that the results of this research can present information and describe objects, phenomena and social settings regarding community participation in community-based household waste management activities. The data in this study consisted of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained directly from informants in the field, while secondary data is obtained from reports and supporting documents related to the research. In this study, primary data was obtained through observation and interviews. The informants of this research were selected using purposive techniques with the consideration that the informants had in-depth experience and information so that they could answer the questions asked by the researchers. In-depth interviews were conducted with Inyong waste bank administrators and customers. Secondary data in this study are documents about Inyong waste bank waste management and journal articles about community participation in community-based household waste management.

Data analysis in this study was carried out through data reduction, data presentation, and verification and conclusion drawing. The validity of the research data is proven using triangulation. According to Sugiyono (2018) triangulation in testing the credibility of research data is defined as the process of checking data from various sources, using various methods (techniques) and various times.⁹ This research uses triangulation by checking the information obtained through interviews with informants regarding community participation in the stages of household waste management in waste banks. Furthermore, information related to community participation that has been obtained from one informant is asked back to other informants for comparison. In this study, community participation refers to Cohen & Uphoff (1980) where community participation in development can be seen from its participation in the stages of planning, implementation, evaluation and utilization of results.¹⁰

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Planning Stage

The planning stage is an important stage in development considering that at this stage the community jointly identifies the problems they face and makes the right decisions to solve these problems.¹¹ Community involvement in the planning stage is shown by their participation in meetings, meetings and discussions. The community is given the freedom to express opinions and exchange ideas to produce a decision that is used as a reference in the implementation of activities. Community involvement in the planning stage will increase their understanding of the objectives, benefits and procedures for implementing the activities to be carried out.¹²

Inyong waste bank was born from a work program of the Head of RT 01 Kutasari Village in 2014 called Sodaqoh Sampah with the aim of environmental cleanliness. The Waste Sodaqoh program began with the RT 01 community giving their waste free of charge

⁹Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2018).

¹⁰J. M. Cohen dan N. T. Uphoff, 'Participation's Place in Rural Development: Seeking Clarity Through Specificity', *World Development*, 8.3 (1980), pp. 213-235 [https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(80\)90011-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(80)90011-X).

¹¹J. M. Cohen dan N. T. Uphoff, 'Participation's Place in Rural Development: Seeking Clarity Through Specificity'.

¹²I. Rahmawati, Y. N. Ariyani, dan A. Fitriani, 'Tingkat Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Program Urban Farming di Kampung Samtama, Jakarta Pusat', *Desa-Kota*, 6.2 (2024), pp. 55-67 <https://doi.org/10.20961/desa-kota.v6i2.81232>.

to the program management. Initially, the collected waste was sold to collectors and the proceeds were used for RT activities. However, over time, the amount of waste collected became more consistent, so the proceeds from the sale of waste increased. The proceeds of the waste sales are managed with a cooperative system to help the community, especially housewives, in the form of savings and loans and interest-free business capital.

The seriousness of the Waste Sodaqoh program received attention from the Kutasari Village government. The environmental activist and chairperson of the program, Mrs. Nur Hayatni, had the opportunity to participate in training and coaching from the Banyumas Regency Environmental Agency with a comparative study to a waste bank in Yogyakarta. After the comparative study, Nur took the initiative to establish a waste bank in her neighborhood. Ms. Nur gathered the residents, shared what she had learned during the comparative study to a waste bank in Yogyakarta, and offered to establish a waste bank. The meeting was attended by community leaders and several residents who were concerned about the environmental conditions of RT 01.

Meeting after meeting was held to discuss the establishment of a waste bank in RT 01 Kutasari Village. The formation of a daily board, technical operations of the waste bank, infrastructure, administration and cooperation with collectors were among the issues discussed during the meetings. Both community leaders and residents expressed their opinions during deliberations regarding the implementation of saving waste. The meetings resulted in an agreement that there are no special requirements to become a customer, customers can save garbage every day, deliver or contact the management to pick up garbage at home and the customer's savings book is provided by the waste bank.

In general, the community of RT 01 Kutasari Village has participated in the planning stage of establishing the Inyong waste bank. According to Nugraha et al. (2018), community participation in waste management is not only seen from the participation of the community in the waste management process but also their participation in planning a good waste management system.¹³ The things that encourage the participation of the RT 01 Kutasari Village community in planning the formation of the Inyong waste bank are the community knowing the benefits of the waste bank, the presence of community leaders who are actively involved and the support of the Banyumas Regency Environmental Service.

B. Implementation Stage

The implementation stage is the implementation of the plans that have been discussed and agreed upon in the planning stage. Activities that have been well planned can deviate from the implementation in the field if there is no community commitment and cooperation. At this stage, the active role of the community is needed so that the implementation of activities can take place well. According to Safitri et al. (2022), community involvement in the implementation stage determines the success of the program.¹⁴ Community participation at the implementation stage is realized in the form of contributions of time, energy and material.

¹³A. Nugraha, S. H. Sutjahjo, dan A. A. Amin, 'Analisis Persepsi dan Partisipasi Masyarakat terhadap Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga di Jakarta Selatan', *Jurnal Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan*, 8.1 (2018), pp. 7-14 <https://doi.org/10.29244/jpsl.8.1.7-14>.

¹⁴N. Safitri, R. Myrna, dan S. U. Ismanto, 'Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengelolaan Bank Sampah di Kecamatan Jatiasih Kota Bekasi', *JANE (Jurnal Administrasi Negara)*, 14.1 (2022) <https://doi.org/10.24198/jane.v14i1.41314>.

Inyong Waste Bank officially operates after the issuance of Kutasari Village Head Decree No. 10/2016 on the Establishment of Inyong Waste Bank. The first activity carried out by the Inyong waste bank management after officially operating was socialization. Socialization is the main door to disseminating information so that the wider community knows about the existence of Inyong waste bank and its activities. Information about the existence of waste banks in the area where they live is the basis for community involvement in waste banks.¹⁵ The waste bank management conducts socialization related to sorting household waste, how to save waste, and the importance of waste processing for environmental cleanliness.

Before customers deposit their waste, they first sort their household waste. After sorting according to type, the collected waste is delivered directly by the customer or picked up by the waste bank management. Then, the waste will be weighed and recorded in the savings book according to its weight. Waste that has been collected in the waste bank is then sorted and recycled according to predetermined criteria. This sorting of waste is done by the management and customers before the waste is transported by collectors because the price of each type of waste is different.

Apart from being sold to collectors, the waste collected at Inyong waste bank is recycled into various useful new products. Inorganic waste is recycled into valuable items such as bags, ecobricks, hats, plates and plant pots. Meanwhile, organic waste is processed into organic fertilizer, magot feed and soap bars. The seriousness of the management and customers in recycling waste has made Inyong waste bank often involved in exhibition activities organized by the Banyumas Regency Government. According to Troschinetz & Mihelcic (2009), waste recycling activities will be sustainable if there is a mutually beneficial collaboration between related parties.¹⁶

Community participation in the form of time and energy is a tangible manifestation carried out by the management and most customers in the operational process of Inyong waste bank. The process of saving waste requires customers to spend their time and energy to sort household waste and deliver it to the waste bank to be recorded in the savings book. Likewise, waste bank administrators spend their time and energy to pick up waste from customers' homes, weigh the waste, record the results of the scales in the savings book, recycle waste and coordinate with collectors. Participation in the form of material is realized in waste grants where there are customers who donate their waste to the waste bank and do not want to be recorded in the books.

C. Evaluation Stage

The evaluation stage is carried out to determine whether the implemented program has run in accordance with the previously planned objectives.¹⁷ The community as program planners and implementers assess whether the program has been implemented according

¹⁵M. H. Wahfiuddin dan R. Riyanto, 'Partisipasi Rumah Tangga dalam Program Bank Sampah: Studi Kasus di Kota Depok', *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan*, 22.2 (2024), pp. 464-471 <https://doi.org/10.14710/jil.22.2.464-471>. A. D. Prastiyantoro, 'Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pengelolaan Bank Sampah Gemah Ripah di Dusun Badegan, Desa Bantul', *Dikus: Jurnal Pendidikan Luar Sekolah*, 1.2 (2017), pp. 150-167.

¹⁶A. M. Troschinetz dan J. Mihelcic, 'Sustainable Recycling of Municipal Solid Waste in Developing Countries', *Waste Management*, 29.2 (2009), pp. 915-923.

¹⁷S. Munawaroh dan G. Hendrastomo, 'Partisipasi Masyarakat dalam Pemberdayaan Kampung Anggur Plumbungan', *Indonesian Journal of Sociology, Education and Development*, 3.2 (2021), pp. 118-128.

to plan and whether there are obstacles in the implementation of the program. Evaluation is an activity carried out to obtain information related to the overall implementation process which is used to assess the results.¹⁸ Community participation in the evaluation stage takes the form of thought contribution, namely the submission of proposals and suggestions that are useful for improving program implementation.

The evaluation conducted at Inyong waste bank was not done formally. There is no special meeting held to discuss the program's achievements or the obstacles faced in the implementation of the program. According to the waste bank management, which is corroborated by the customers, Inyong waste bank accommodates criticism and suggestions from customers directly during waste collection activities. The criticisms and suggestions that come in will be discussed by all Inyong waste bank administrators to be followed up. The criticisms that come to Inyong waste bank include the waste pickup process, while the suggestions include the desire to collaborate with other institutions for the progress of the waste bank.

Waste that will be deposited at Inyong Waste Bank can be picked up at the customer's house if the waste is in large quantities and has received confirmation from the officer. Some customers take advantage of the garbage pick-up facility, but they complain that the garbage pick-up time is not in accordance with what has been agreed upon. After a discussion with the waste bank management, they found out that the reason for the untimely pickup of the waste to the customers' houses was the high demand for waste pickup and the weather.

Delays in garbage pickup usually occur due to the high demand for garbage pickup while the distance between one customer's house and another is quite far. Often, officers are overwhelmed because there is only one waste transportation vehicle owned by Inyong Waste Bank. The weather factor is also an obstacle in waste pickup, officers usually delay waste pickup if it rains. This makes the garbage pickup time uncertain if it rains on the agreed day. In response to the obstacles that occur, Inyong waste bank management is committed to being more responsive in informing customers if there are obstacles that cause delays in the waste pickup process.

The Inyong waste bank management realizes that collaboration with other institutions is very important for the progress of the waste bank. From the beginning of its establishment until now, the waste bank management has collaborated with government agencies, educational institutions and environmental care communities. Several universities in Banyumas Regency such as ITT Telkom, UMP, UNSOED and UIN Saifuddin Zuhri conducted community service in the form of socialization of waste utilization and tools used in the waste management process. WCD Banyumas and Dompot Dhuafa provided socialization to the management and customers of Inyong waste bank related to environmental sanitation. Meanwhile, Rumah BUMN facilitated the sale of creations from organic and inorganic waste made by the management and customers of Inyong waste bank. After Inyong waste bank operations began to be recognized for their achievements, several villages in Banyumas Regency, the DKI Jakarta Environmental Agency and several communities conducted comparative studies to find out and learn about the waste bank's operational processes.

¹⁸V. Situmeang, R. S. Santoso, dan H. Warsono, 'Evaluasi Kebijakan Pengelolaan Sampah pada Bank Sampah Ngudi Lestari di Kelurahan Tinjomoyo Kecamatan Banyumanik Kota Semarang', *Journal of Public Policy and Management Review*, 12.4 (2023), pp. 580-598 <https://doi.org/10.14710/jppmr.v12i4.41393>.

Inyong waste bank management understands that criticism and suggestions from customers are very useful for the sustainability of their waste management program. Criticism and suggestions from Inyong waste bank customers become evaluation material to find out activities that have gone well and activities that need to be optimized again. In general, the implementation of the Inyong waste bank program has been in accordance with the initial objectives of the establishment agreed upon by the community, namely to handle household waste generated by the community of RT 01 Kutasari Village.

D. Result Utilization Stage

The result utilization stage is the stage where the community feels the benefits of the implemented program in terms of material, social and personal.¹⁹ The result utilization stage is an indicator of the success of a program at the planning and implementation stages of a program. A program can be said to be successful and right on target if it provides benefits to the community.

In general, waste bank customers are similar to conventional bank customers. In relation to the waste bank, customers deposit their household waste that has been sorted and then weighed by the waste bank management and the results are recorded in the savings book. Waste management activities through the Inyong waste bank provide additional income for customers where this activity helps them meet their daily needs. Besides being given to customers in the form of money, the savings can also be given in the form of basic necessities. Inyong waste bank collaborates with stalls in the Kutasari Village environment to provide basic necessities in lieu of waste money.

The results of the interview with Mrs. D showed that within one to two weeks the waste saved reached 10-15 kg. The waste is in the form of plastic and paper which is valued at around Rp20,000 - Rp30,000. Mrs. D does not always exchange waste for money, sometimes Mrs. D exchanges waste for basic necessities whose price is comparable to the deposited waste. Although the amount generated is not large, customers realize the additional income earned can be used to buy household needs. The economic benefits obtained by waste bank customers will be more if they save a large amount of waste and sort it according to the type and characteristics of the waste before depositing it.²⁰

In addition to providing material benefits, the existence of Inyong waste bank also increases social cohesion between waste bank administrators and customers. Waste saving activities become a means to stay in touch and share stories of daily life. The interaction between administrators and administrators, administrators and customers, and customers and customers eventually creates a sense of connectedness and solidarity. The close solidarity between administrators and customers makes it easier for them to work together to run the waste bank.

Inyong waste bank administrators and customers gain individual benefits from the existence of a waste bank in their neighborhood. The existence of socialization about waste management both from waste bank administrators and outside agencies has increased customer knowledge. In addition, training on organic waste processing and the utilization

¹⁹J. M. Cohen dan N. T. Uphoff, 'Participation's Place in Rural Development: Seeking Clarity Through Specificity'.

²⁰B. Vigintan, P. Rahayu, dan A. Hardiana, 'Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kinerja Bank Sampah di Kota Surakarta Berdasarkan Persepsi Masyarakat Pengguna Bank Sampah', *Region: Jurnal Pembangunan Wilayah dan Perencanaan Partisipatif*, 14.2 (2019), pp. 124-140 <https://doi.org/10.1234/region.v14i2.22950>.

of inorganic waste into handicrafts, improved the community's skills to process waste into economically valuable goods. As a result of the organic waste processing training, Inyong waste bank administrators and customers can make compost, fish pellets from magot and soap from processed cooking oil. From the results of the inorganic waste utilization training, Inyong waste bank administrators and customers have the skills to make handicrafts such as bags, wallets, hats, ecobricks and plant pots.

The success of Inyong waste bank in waste management and community empowerment has attracted widespread attention. Many comparative studies have been conducted by communities and government and private institutions to study the operational processes of Inyong waste bank. A number of achievements have also been made by Inyong waste bank, such as becoming a pioneer of waste banks in Banyumas Regency, winning second place in the Habitat Day Competition at the Jawa Tengah Province Level in 2024, becoming a place of learning in sharing sessions at the WCD BANYUMAS ACTION event, as a participant in empowering communities concerned with the environment and forestry held by the Social Forestry and Environmental Partnership Center for Java, Bali and Nusa Tenggara.

E. Community Participation in Waste Management Stages

Community participation is the involvement of the community in determining the direction, strategy in activity policies, taking part in the implementation of activities, and obtaining the results and benefits of activities equally.²¹ Community participation in waste management activities at Inyong waste bank can be seen from the active involvement of the community in the decision-making stage, the implementation stage, the evaluation stage and the result utilization stage. At the decision-making stage, the community of RT 01 Kutasari Village has participated in meetings that discuss the formation of daily administrators, technical waste bank operations, infrastructure, administration and cooperation. According to Zubaedi (2016) all decisions about program planning, implementation and evaluation must be made by the community itself so that the community feels ownership of the program and is responsible for its success.²²

At the implementation stage, Inyong waste bank administrators and customers synergize in waste bank operations by sorting waste, depositing waste, picking up waste, weighing waste, keeping records and coordinating with collectors. Inyong waste bank collaborates with several agencies to organize socialization and training on the 3R concept, namely reduce, reuse and recycle waste to increase public awareness. According to Kusumantoro (2013), the implementation of the 3R concept in waste banks allows the community to process and reuse the waste they produce to reduce the burden on the environment.²³ Community involvement in waste management is very important in tackling the increasingly complex waste problem.²⁴

At the evaluation stage, customers submit criticisms and suggestions as a basis for improving the operations of Inyong waste bank. Unfortunately, there is no special forum or meeting held to discuss the program's achievements and obstacles faced in the

²¹A. Nugraha, S. H. Sutjahjo, dan A. A. Amin, 'Analisis Persepsi dan Partisipasi Masyarakat terhadap Pengelolaan Sampah Rumah Tangga di Jakarta Selatan', *Jurnal Pengelolaan Sumberdaya Alam dan Lingkungan*, 8.1 (2018), pp. 7-14 <https://doi.org/10.29244/jpsl.8.1.7-14>.

²²M. A. Zubaedi, *Pengembangan Masyarakat: Wacana dan Praktik* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2016).

²³S. M. Kusumantoro, *Menggerakkan Bank Sampah* (Yogyakarta: Kreasi Warna, 2013).

²⁴U. Subarna, *Manfaat Pengelolaan Sampah Terpadu* (Surakarta: Aryhaeko Sinergi Persada, 2014).

implementation of the program. Criticism and suggestions are conveyed when customers deposit their waste with the waste bank management. For this reason, Inyong waste bank needs to hold special meetings to evaluate the waste management program on a regular basis. Evaluation plays an important role in assessing the success and constraints of the program and providing input for improvement.²⁵ Through meetings held specifically to evaluate the program, the management will get more feedback from customers that are useful for program improvement and sustainability.

At the result utilization stage, the existence of Inyong waste bank provides material, social and personal benefits to both customers and waste bank administrators. Customers will get money or groceries from saving garbage, the interaction built in the waste deposit activity creates connection and solidarity, and the socialization and training on waste management increases the knowledge and skills of customers. Material benefits are the main attraction for the community to join Inyong waste bank. Currently, there are 93 Inyong waste bank customers from various neighborhoods in Kutasari village. The high and low economic benefits obtained by customers are significantly related to the high and low level of community participation in waste management through waste banks.²⁶

Referring to the results of Rachmah & Purwandari's research (2024), the quality of waste bank management institutions has a strong and significant influence on the level of customer participation, the higher the level of waste bank management, the higher the level of customer participation.²⁷ Inyong waste bank operational activities are running well due to the persistence of the Inyong waste bank management, this makes the community involved in every stage of waste management activities. In general, Inyong waste bank meets the criteria for a sustainable waste bank according to the criteria of Suwerda et al. (2019) where most of the economic, social and environmental aspects (triple bottom lines) are achieved. This is corroborated by the opinion of Yandri et al. (2024) that a waste bank is said to be sustainable if from an economic aspect it brings profit, from a social aspect it brings social strengthening benefits and from an environmental aspect there is an implementation of the 3Rs.²⁸ Household waste management through the Inyong waste bank is useful for reducing and handling waste directly from the source so as to create independence in waste management.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the community participates in every stage of waste management in Inyong waste bank starting from planning, implementation, evaluation and utilization of results. Of the four stages of

²⁵Suhirmanto, E. S. Pramesti, dan F. B. Samudra, 'Hubungan Program Pekarangan Pangan Lestari (P2L) dan Ketahanan Pangan Keluarga melalui Partisipasi Anggota KWT di Desa Ngembal Kecamatan Tukur Kabupaten Pasuruan', *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, 31.2 (2025), pp. 234-243 <https://doi.org/10.22146/jkn.86859>.

²⁶K. Pamilutsih, D. Sadono, dan E. S. Wahyuni, 'Community Participation Level and Sustainability of Waste Bank Management in Tuwel Village, Bojong District, Tegal Regency', *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat*, 4.5 (2020), pp. 663-677 <https://doi.org/10.29244/jskpm.4.6>.

²⁷A. A. Rachmah dan H. Purwandari, 'Penguatan Partisipasi Nasabah Bank Sampah melalui Tata Kelola Kelembagaan', *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi dan Pengembangan Masyarakat (JSKPM)*, 8.1 (2024), pp. 56-68 <https://doi.org/10.29244/jskpm.v8i01.1286>.

²⁸P. Yandri, S. Budi, dan A. Muhyidin, 'Formulasi dan Validasi Indikator Bank Sampah Berkelanjutan', *Aspirasi: Jurnal Masalah-Masalah Sosial*, 15.2 (2024), pp. 209-228 <https://doi.org/10.46807/aspirasi.v15i2.3629>.

community participation in waste management at Inyong waste bank, it is known that the result utilization stage is the stage that has the most community involvement. The community feels material, social and personal benefits from their involvement in waste management. In contrast, the evaluation stage has the least community involvement. This is because the waste bank does not organize special meetings to conduct evaluations. Inyong waste bank needs to hold monthly evaluations to discuss program achievements and obstacles faced. Through evaluation, the waste bank management will get inputs that can be used as consideration in determining decisions so that the waste management carried out is more optimal. The improvement of the program will increase community participation in waste management at Inyong waste bank so that more household waste is managed. Household waste management through waste banks is useful for reducing and handling waste directly from the source so as to create independence in waste management.

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