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Counseling on the Urgency of Establishing a Waste Bank in Creating a Green Economy in the Village

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Abstract

Waste is a problem in society that is very difficult to overcome. Waste is a scourge in society. There is still a lot of rubbish strewn about, not only on the roads, even the rivers are also polluted by rubbish. Therefore, waste is a crucial problem that requires very intensive handling from various parties. The Waste Bank provides great benefits to the community. The Waste Bank Management has support aspects that facilitate waste management, as well as problems faced in managing the Waste Bank program. The waste bank management system focuses on waste reduction and correct processing operations that are considered capable of efficiently addressing waste-related challenges. People earn money by putting waste in the Waste Bank, which provides economic benefits. People can also gain economic benefits by making craft items that can be marketed using waste recycling techniques. This Community Service is carried out in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District, Jayapura City, Papua. In obtaining the data used were observation and literature review. This service activity is an effort to implement the establishment of a waste bank to realize a Green Economy in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District. This effort was motivated by the lack of implementation of the establishment of a waste bank in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District, which resulted in the utilization of waste in the village not being optimal. As a form of the author's thinking, several efforts and breakthroughs are offered, namely; 1.) The role of the Waste Bank for the Kayo Batu Village community in realizing a Green Economy is to improve the quality of healthier life, 2.) Increase income for people who save at the Kayo Batu Village Waste Bank to create sustainable community prosperity.

Keyword :Waste , Waste Bank, Green Economy

INTRODUCTION

The population of Indonesia experiences a high increase every year. According to the Central Bureau of Statistics data, the population in Indonesia has now reached 278.69 million people by mid-2023. This figure is up 1.05% from the previous year. By mid-2022 the population in Indonesia will be 275.77 million people. Together with the increase in population, the amount of waste produced by society is increasing. Waste is a problem in society that is very difficult to overcome. Waste is a scourge in society. There is still a lot of rubbish scattered around, not only on the roads, even the rivers are polluted by rubbish. Thus, waste is a crucial problem that requires very intensive handling from various parties (Muntazah, 2015).

The Ministry of Environment notes that the average Indonesian population produces around 2.5 liters of waste per day or 625 million liters of the total population. This condition will continue to increase according to environmental conditions. This increase in waste volume becomes a big problem if it is not handled properly. Apart from damaging the environment, this

waste is also often a source of disease for the community, especially people who live around final disposal sites (Anggraini, *et.al.*, 2023).

According to Wikipedia (2023) Jayapura City is the sixth largest city in Indonesia. Based on data from the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2023, the population reaches 21,004 million people. The condition of the people of Jayapura city falls into the category of consumerism, this is the cause of the increase in waste in Jayapura. The types of waste that are leftover from people's consumption come in various forms, for example plastic, glass and paper waste. In reducing the impact of waste, preventive action or an effort is needed to minimize the impact of waste (Anggraini, *et.al.*, 2023).

According to Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning The Waste Management and Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012, it explains the need for fundamental changes in waste management, namely from the collect-transport-dispose paradigm, to processing that relies on waste reduction and waste handling. It is time for the waste management paradigm that is based on the final approach to be abandoned and replaced with a new paradigm. A paradigm that considers waste as a resource that has economic value and can be used, for example, for energy, compost, fertilizer and industrial raw materials. Waste can be handled with a comprehensive approach. Starting from upstream, that is, when a product that has the potential to become waste has not yet been produced. Continued downstream, namely when the product has been used, so it becomes waste, which is then returned to the environmental media safely (Suryani, 2014).

As one solution to overcome this problem, the Ministry of the Environment is making efforts to develop a Waste Bank. This activity is a social engineering activity that teaches people to sort waste, as well as raising public awareness about processing waste wisely. The hope is that this will reduce the amount of waste transported to landfills. The construction of this waste bank is the initial momentum in building collective awareness in the community to start sorting, recycling and utilizing waste. This is important, because waste has sales value and environmentally sound waste management can become a new Indonesian culture (Suryani, 2014).

The Waste Bank is a Village-Owned Enterprise (BUMDes) scheme which includes a place to recycle collected waste. The Waste Bank, which is different from conventional waste disposal locations, specifically separates materials that can be recycled. The Waste Bank concept is provided to urban communities who are interested and active in waste management, with support from national and regional governments, as well as financial support from the business sector. Waste collection services, waste reduction efforts, providing credit in exchange for waste, and education about waste are all provided. These initiatives aim to educate citizens about the essentials of waste management and disposal, which can ultimately benefit the entire community. The waste that has been collected is managed in a profitable way so that the community benefits financially through this Waste Bank (Safiah, *et. al.*, 2017). The Waste Bank was established with the main aim of educating and training residents to be more aware and innovative in waste management. Another goal is to promote models of good waste management behavior, preventing improper waste disposal practices in society (Ananda, 2023).

This implementation can be done with waste management, namely reducing waste and reusing items that can still be used, recycling and making compost. By implementing a Green Economy, it can help realize sustainable development goals, and can reduce piles of waste that cause environmental damage (Rohmah, 2023).

When the author carried out community service in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District, Jayapura City, Papua, the author encountered problems experienced by the community in the village, namely the lack of information and socialization that waste could be utilized by building a waste bank to create a Green Economy in Kayo Batu Village.

Therefore, the author believes that by holding socialization about the Role of Waste Banks, it will be able to help the community utilize waste into useful things in Kayu Batu Village, North Jayapura District, Jayapura City, Papua.

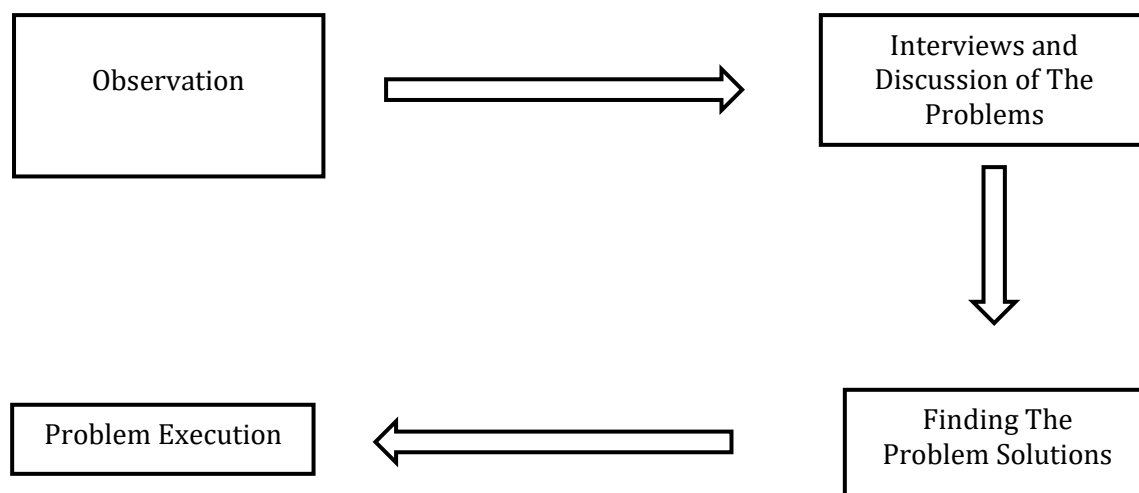
METHODS

During discussions with members of the Kayo Batu Village apparatus, North Jayapura District, Jayapura City, Papua, the method of activity carried out was theory and guidance to local farmer groups and introducing the benefits of The Waste Bank which can improve the Green Economy in the village. From the observations made, it can be concluded that the public does not fully know that the benefits of Waste Banks can improve the Green Economy. The problems presented in this method are such as:

1. Benefits of the Waste Bank
2. Solutions on how to utilize waste so that it can create a Green Economy in Kayu Batu Village

The important role of the Waste Bank in creating a Green Economy in the village properly and optimally, so that it can provide knowledge and input into the use of waste, so that village residents do not carelessly throw away waste and can reuse it into something useful.

Figure 1. Problem discovery and problem solutions



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Currently, waste is still a serious problem and requires special handling. Because household waste that is not processed will cause impacts and disasters in the environment. Therefore, this year the idea was created to establish a waste bank which is a service program in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District. Waste is one of the causes of disasters such as environmental pollution which can cause damage to the environment. So far, waste management has only been limited to collecting, transporting and disposing of it to final disposal sites. Limited land for final disposal sites is a new problem, because currently the condition of final disposal sites is experiencing excess capacity (Novianty, 2013).

The ever-increasing population is the main cause of contributing to waste originating from household waste which continues to increase until it exceeds reasonable limits. The function of a waste bank is to accommodate household waste savings which can later be exchanged for basic materials and daily equipment. Waste that previously could cause problems can be transformed into goods with economic value that can provide benefits to society. The aspect of community empowerment is very clear in the waste management process at waste banks (Bachtiar *et. al.*, 2015).

The waste bank program in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District has 4 stages, namely the first is the Counseling stage, the second is the Education stage, the third is the Training and Implementation stage. As in the interview conducted by the author with the Head of Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District, namely, the community's knowledge of household waste processing and the environment in general is not yet known by the local community and is not yet recognized as an important factor that greatly influences household waste recycling activities. Furthermore, the community is trained to process waste in various activities, such as sorting types of waste, processing compost and making crafts. Once they have the skills, the community

implements the activities they have been trained for every week.

Participation of the surrounding community is a form of community involvement in carrying out the waste bank development program to build and empower the community so that the community can take part in all processes in the waste bank program (Ratiabriani *et.al.*, 2016). In waste bank construction activities, the 3R concept (Reduce, Reuse and Recycle) is applied, which is a method for processing waste and can overcome problems caused by the accumulation of household waste. Reduce means reducing everything that can cause a buildup of waste. Reuse means using waste that can still be used. Meanwhile, recycling means reprocessing waste into goods that are useful and have selling value (Nisa *et.al.*, 2021).

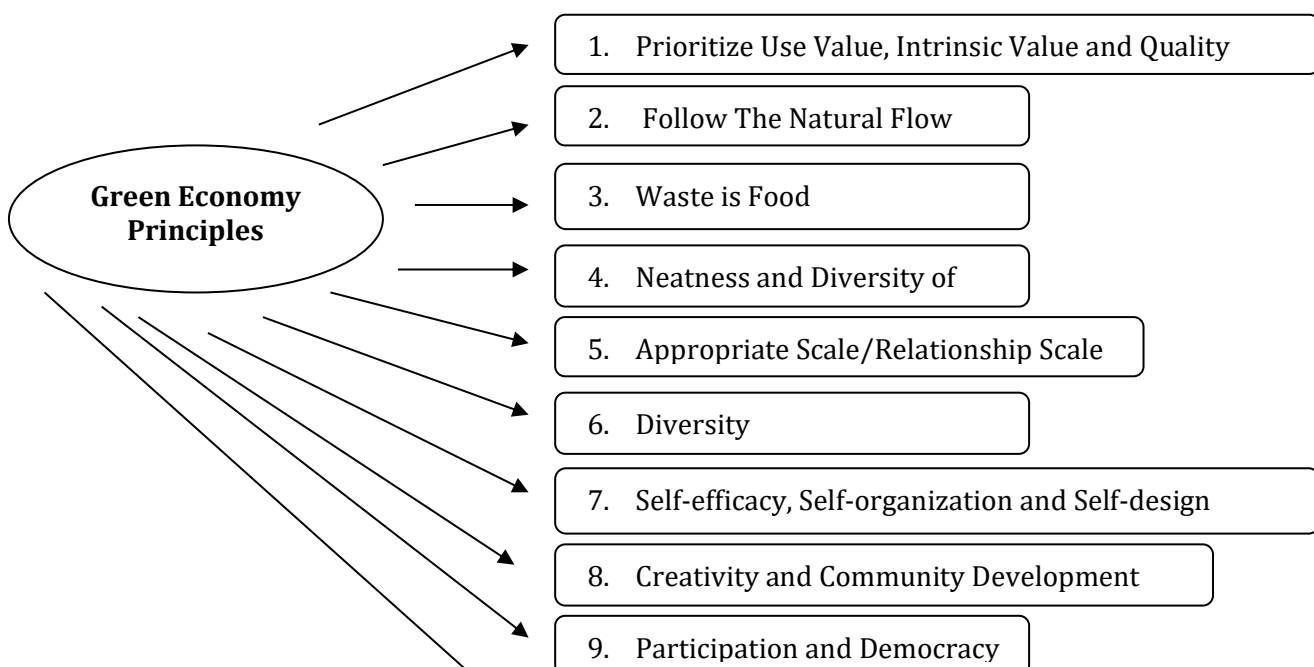
The waste bank is a collective inorganic waste management system that encourages the public to take an active role in it. This system will accommodate, sort and distribute waste of economic value to the market so that people gain economic benefits from saving waste. A waste bank is a place used to collect waste that has been sorted. The results of the waste that has been sorted will be deposited to places where crafts are made from waste or to waste collectors (Handayani, 2016).

The waste bank is a collective inorganic waste management system that encourages the community to play an active role in it. This system will accommodate, sort and distribute waste of economic value so as to provide benefits to the community, both economically, socially and environmentally. The waste bank is an implementation of 3R, Reduce (reducing or limiting everything that causes waste to arise), Reuse (reusing waste directly either for the same function or another function), Recycle (reusing waste after undergoing a processing process) and depositing an amount waste to an agency formed and agreed with the local community to accommodate waste that has economic value, saved up to a certain amount and time and then exchanged for a certain amount of money or goods according to the agreed terms (Khamim, 2021). This program is running well and can create a Green Economy in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District which will gradually create a good economy in the village.

According to the United Nations Environment Program, a green economy is a low carbon economy that does not produce emissions and environmental pollution. Minimizing waste of natural resources and social justice related to per capita income and poverty. The Green Economy aims to improve human welfare and concurrent economic growth human development and the environment.

As for the principles of a green economy, there are ten principles of a Green Economy as follows:

Figure 2. The Green Economy Principles



10. Strategic Role in The Built Environment, Landscape and Spatial Design

The proposed indicators are close to measuring green economic growth as proposed by the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development), which includes five types of indicators, namely:

1. Resources
2. Natural assets
3. Environmental quality
4. Economic opportunities and policies
5. Socio-economic context and growth characteristics (Anggraini, *et. al.*, 2023)

The Green Economy is a sustainable economy in society by consuming all renewable resources naturally and without carbon emissions. The basic statements contained therein are low carbon, resource efficient and socially inclusive. Thus, the main thing is that the Green Economy can increase the value of natural capital or the earth, several sectors in the Green Economy are clean technology, increasing sustainable energy, low carbon transportation with energy efficient designs, clean technology for waste management, sustainable agriculture and forestry sectors, and others. (Prabawati *et. al.*, 2022).

The Green Economy is very helpful in economic growth and sustainable development planning in Kayo Batu, North Jayapura District. According to Anggraini *et.al.* (2023) The Green Economy which can be seen from several benefits since the existence of the waste bank in Kayo Batu Village, as follows:

1. Educational Aspects, namely:
 - a) Instill the importance of managing household waste in residents
 - b) Environmental education from an early age to the community
 - c) Residents will understand waste and the importance of saving waste
 - d) Residents will interpret the waste produced
2. Socioeconomic Aspects namely:
 - a) Increase community income from waste saved in waste banks
 - b) Creating social income for the community through waste banks
 - c) Changing negative perceptions towards waste activists, especially scavengers
 - d) Increasing new entrepreneurs in the waste sector
3. Environmental Aspects namely:
 - a) Reduced waste processed at the final processing site
 - b) Helps reduce air pollution due to burning waste
 - c) Creating a healthy and safe environments

When the author carried out community service in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District, the author discovered the problems experienced by the people in this village, namely the lack of knowledge and information regarding the Waste Bank which resulted in the waste in the village not being used properly and properly. To increase the maximum use of household waste and waste around the village. The Waste Bank effort is one of the breakthroughs that can realize a Green Economy by using waste into something that is valuable and can produce new products that are low in carbon, and can be a benefit for economic development for the community in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this Community Service Activity has broadened the insight of local village residents in knowing that the implementation of The Waste Bank is able to realize a Green Economy in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District, although there are several things that still need to be improved for the progress of the community in Kayo Batu Village. The implementation of Waste Banks in Indonesia currently still has many obstacles such as:

1. The lack of knowledge and information regarding the Waste Bank has resulted in the waste in the Village not being utilized properly and optimally

2. Lack of awareness among the community regarding the use of waste that can be recycled so as to create work that can generate income in Kayo Batu Village, North Jayapura District

EXPRESSING OF THANKING

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