

## TRAINING ON ESTABLISHING A WASTE BANK FOR THE COMMUNITY OF RW 08 BUKIT DIPONEGORO HOUSING, TEMBALANG, SEMARANG CITY

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### *Abstract*

*The community service activity of the FEB UNDIP team carried out in RW 8 of Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang, Semarang aims to increase community participation in waste sorting activities and depositing them in the waste bank. Waste sorting and waste bank activities have not been carried out and established in the area. This community service activity is a form of Community Development Practice model. The Community Development Practice model applied in this community service activity aims to improve people's lives for the better.*

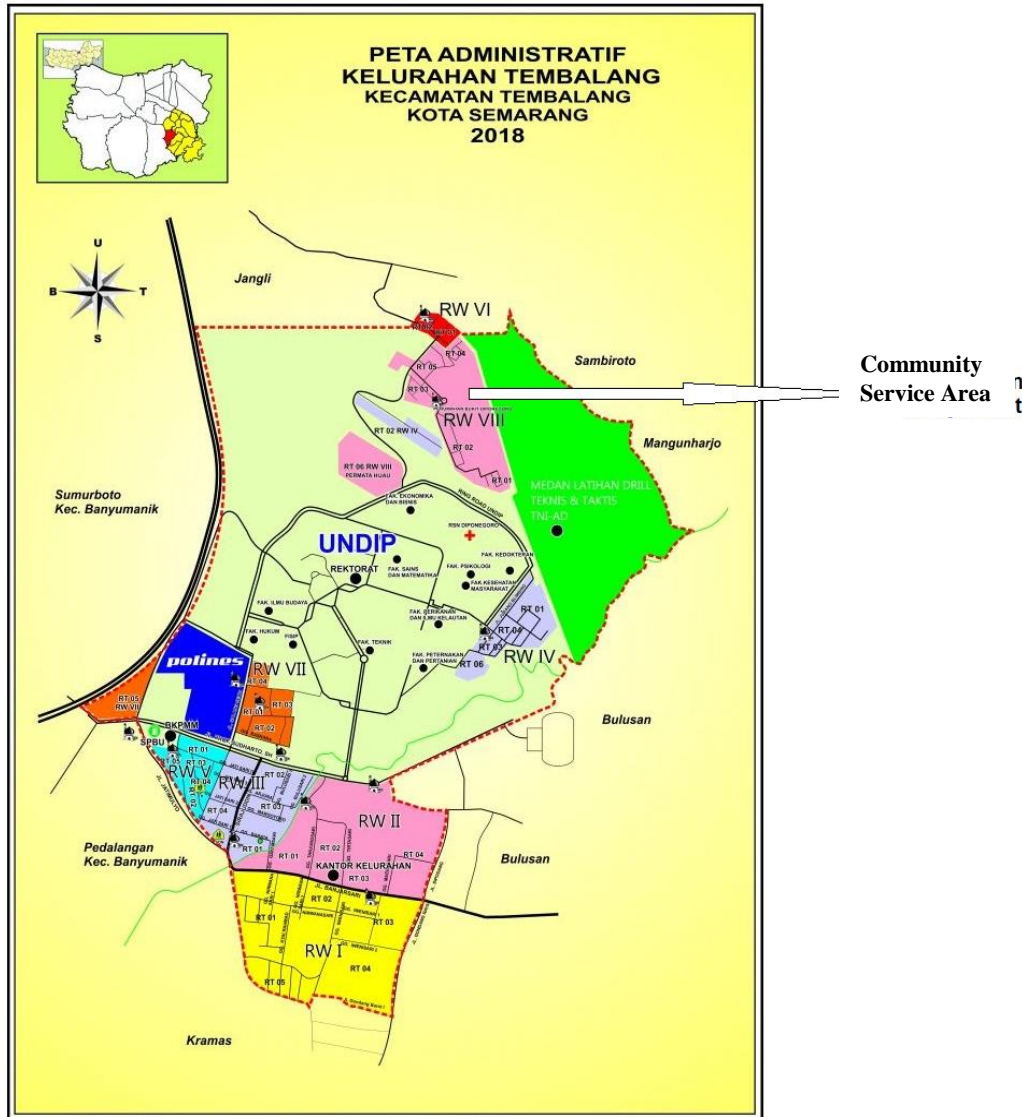
**Keywords:** waste bank, Community Development Practice community service, waste sorting

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Waste becomes a problem if it is not managed properly. In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, everyone has an obligation to reduce and handle waste in accordance with environmental insight. Residential areas are obliged to provide waste sorting facilities. Based on the mandate of the law, the City of Semarang issued Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2012 concerning Waste Management.

Waste that is managed properly aims to improve public health and environmental quality and make waste a resource. Waste generation in the City of Semarang is estimated to reach 1,000 tons per day. The majority of this waste is not managed and ends up in the landfills (<https://semarangkota.go.id/>, 2023). Waste that ends up in the landfills will actually reduce the life of the landfills itself (Ozbay et al., 2021). Piles of waste in the landfills also cause pollution and disrupt the health of residents living in the area around the landfills (Urme, 2021; Qasim, 2020).

Most of the waste in Semarang City ends up in the Jatibarang landfills. Currently, the Jatibarang landfills is overloaded (Annizar, 2023). Based on these conditions, the Semarang City Government has a high commitment to overcoming waste generation. Waste must be addressed from the upstream or source of waste. Some efforts that have been made by the Semarang City Government are to encourage waste recycling and the establishment of waste banks. Sorting waste can reduce the volume of waste to the landfills by around 30% - 40% (Susanti, 2024). One area in Semarang City, namely in RW 8 of Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang, Semarang, is trying to reduce waste generation by establishing a waste bank. The establishment of this waste bank is expected to make the population of around 500 people accustomed to sorting waste.



Source: <https://tembalang.semarangkota.go.id/en/petawilayahkelurahantembalang>, 2024

Figure 1. Community Service Area Location Map

Waste sorting has not been done by residents in RW 8 of Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang, Semarang. The residents have carried out cleanliness but only in their own home environment and the waste has not been sorted. This causes waste that is thrown into the trash to end up in the Jatibarang landfills. Based on this, this community service was carried out to increase public awareness in managing waste.

**2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD**

Overcoming the increasing amount of waste is by empowering the community. The community is invited to actively participate in the waste bank establishment program, so that community welfare can be achieved.

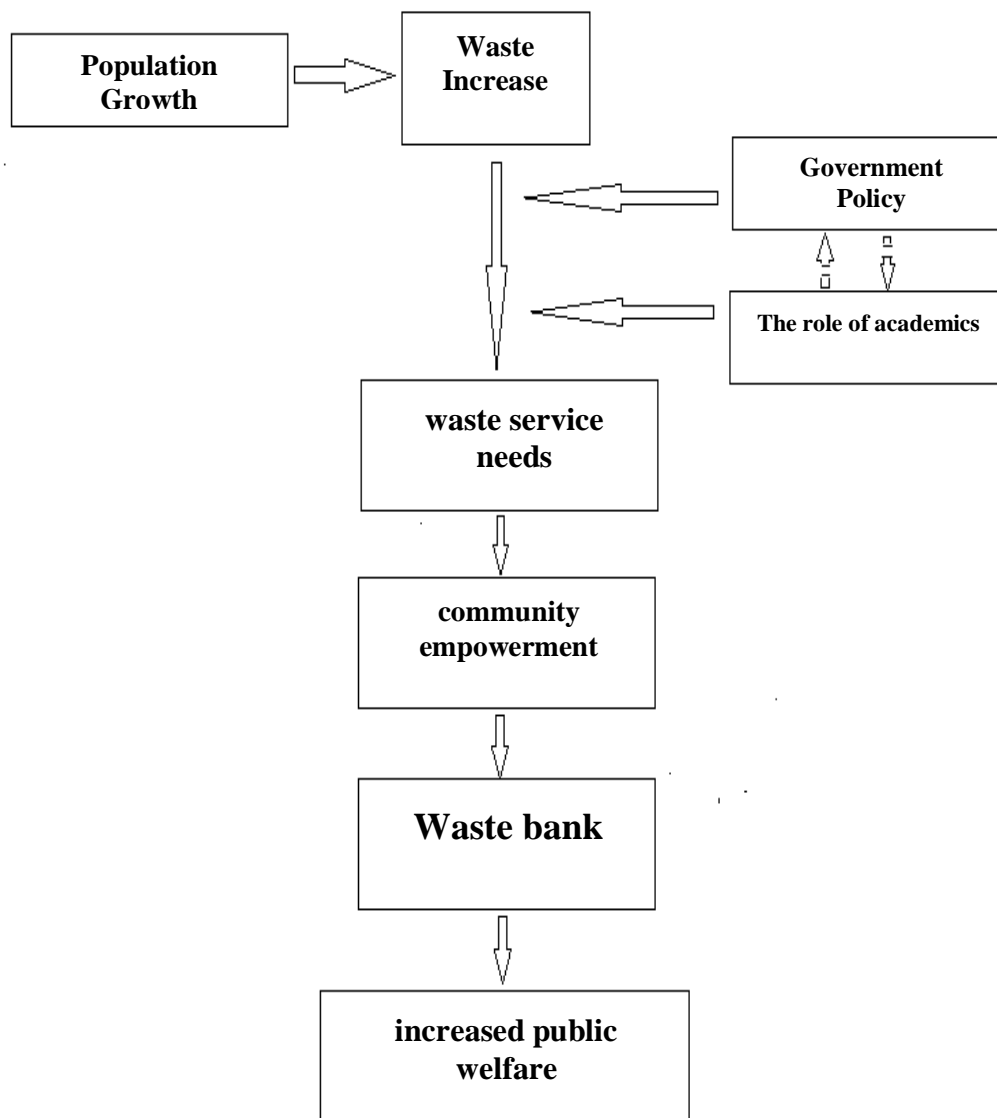


Figure 2. Community Empowerment Model

According to Charolinda (2006) community empowerment as a form of Community Development Practice. Community Development Practice is a community activity that is carried out systematically and planned and aims to improve the quality of society from a social and economic perspective so that a better quality of life is achieved when compared to previous development activities.

This community service activity invites the community of RW 8 of Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang, Semarang to sort waste and then deposit it into the waste bank. The ultimate goal of this activity is that in addition to a clean environment, the community is healthy and gives value to waste so that it can help the community's economy. If the community is empowered in terms of health and economy, then prosperity can be achieved.

### 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of community service activities from FEB UNDIP is by providing training on establishing a waste bank for the community of RW 8, Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang Semarang. The community service activity was carried out on August 4, 2024. The majority of participants were mothers who were members of the family welfare empowerment

group RW 8, Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang Semarang. This is because waste management is usually carried out by housewives (Atmanti and Titik, 2020).

The material provided was about the need for waste management from the source, namely households, and material on waste bank management. This material was delivered by the team, considering that the community at the community service location had not carried out waste sorting activities and there was no waste bank.

The photos of the activity are as follows.



Figure 3. Community Service Team Presentation



Figure 4. Community Service Team with Participants



Gambar 5. Handover of Goods for Waste Sorting and Waste Bank from the FEB UNDIP Community Service Team to the Head of RW and Head of Family Welfare Empowerment RW 8 Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang, Semarang

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of this community activity aims to increase public awareness, especially the community of RW 8 Bukit Diponegoro Housing, Tembalang Semarang, in managing waste. Waste needs to be managed because in fact waste has economic value and can reduce the pile of waste in the landfill. This education involves the community to play an active role in sorting waste and then depositing it in the waste bank. Waste banks also need to be built in the area.

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