



Integrating Civic Philanthropy and Civic Responsibility to Strengthen Community-Based Waste Bank Management in Kampung Pasir, Garut Regency

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Abstract: This community service program aims to strengthen environmental awareness and community participation through the integration of civic philanthropy and civic responsibility in the implementation of a waste bank program in Kampung Pasir, Cintakarya Village, Garut Regency, Indonesia. The program was implemented in collaboration with the indigenous community of Kampung Pasir using a participatory community empowerment approach over a six-month period. The activities included environmental awareness campaigns, technical training on waste management, the establishment of a waste bank management committee, and continuous mentoring to support program implementation and sustainability. The program was evaluated using a post-test questionnaire administered to 45 participants, complemented by observations, interviews, and documentation. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics, while qualitative data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis. The evaluation results showed an overall achievement score of 82.72% (mean = 3.31 on a 4-point scale), indicating a good level of program effectiveness. The achievement scores for each evaluation dimension were 83.89% for environmental knowledge, 85.56% for civic responsibility, 80.00% for behavioral change, and 81.44% for civic philanthropy, all of which were categorized as good. Furthermore, during the six-month implementation period, approximately 400 kg of economically valuable inorganic waste was collected, eight waste bank committee members were formally appointed, and regular mentoring sessions were conducted to strengthen the program's institutional sustainability. These findings demonstrate that integrating civic philanthropy and civic responsibility into community-based waste bank programs can effectively strengthen community-based waste management, enhance environmental awareness and community participation, and support the long-term institutional sustainability of waste banks within indigenous communities.

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Introduction

The issue of household waste remains a serious challenge in achieving sustainable development at the community level. An increase in waste volume that is not matched by an adequate management system has the potential to cause environmental pollution and reduce the quality of life for the community. Community-based waste management is one of the key strategies for reducing waste generation at source whilst increasing community participation in safeguarding environmental sustainability (Sudiana et al., 2025). This situation is also evident in Garut Regency, where data from the Garut Regency Environment Agency show that waste generation increased from 418, 263 tonnes in 2024 to 423,450.24 tonnes in 2025



(Garut Regency Environment Agency, 2025). This increase indicates that the issue of waste management still requires the strengthening of community-based waste management as part of efforts to reduce waste sustainably.

The residents of Kampung Pasir, Cintakarya Village, Samarang Sub-district, Garut Regency, also face this situation. Based on an estimated domestic waste generation rate of approximately 0.5 kg per person per day, and with a population of 324, the potential volume of household waste in Kampung Pasir is estimated to reach around 162 kg per day, or approximately 29 tonnes over six months. However, prior to the implementation of the community service programme, the community did not have a sustainable, community-based waste management system in place. Household waste was not routinely sorted at source, whilst the Waste Bank that had previously been established was only able to operate for approximately three months due to weak institutional governance and the absence of clear operational mechanisms. Consequently, the majority of waste with recycling potential was not being utilised optimally. Following the implementation of the programme, the community successfully collected around 400 kilograms of economically valuable inorganic waste over a six-month period. This achievement indicates that the programme's interventions are beginning to drive behavioural change among the community in sorting and depositing waste; however, the untapped potential for waste management remains significant, necessitating institutional strengthening and ongoing support.

Normatively, community involvement in environmental management is mandated by Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management and Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management, which emphasize the importance of active community participation in waste reduction and management activities based on the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R). Various studies indicate that waste bank programs are an effective strategy for increasing community participation in environmental management. (Siahaan et al. 2024) explain that applying the 3R principles through community-based education can raise public awareness of the importance of waste management. Research by Ibrahim and Yanti (2021) shows that waste bank programs not only improve environmental quality but also enhance community self-reliance and income. Furthermore, Puspitawati & Suri (2022) emphasize that waste banks serve as a means of community empowerment by enhancing waste management capacity, while Putra et al. (2020) explain that waste banks can function as a platform for both education and economically valuable waste management. Research by Ma'arif Al Ghaffar et al. (2021) also found that waste bank management contributes to reducing environmental pollution while providing economic benefits to the community.

These findings are supported by recent studies showing that the success of community-based waste management is not only determined by technical aspects but is also influenced by community participation, institutional support, and local values that have developed within the community. (Sudiana et al. 2025) suggest that increased community participation in waste management is driven by the economic benefits derived from waste banks, which in turn foster greater concern for environmental cleanliness. Angganita (2025) also found that source-based waste management can increase public awareness and participation, although it still faces various challenges, such as limited facilities, operational costs, and human resource capacity. Meanwhile, Ariati et al. (2025) explain that waste banks not only serve as a means of collecting and sorting waste but also as a medium for circular economy education that provides economic benefits while strengthening community involvement in maintaining environmental sustainability.



Nevertheless, most waste bank programs remain focused on technical and economic aspects. The dimensions of citizenship and social responsibility, which form the foundation for strengthening community participation, have not yet received adequate attention. From the perspective of Civic Education, civic responsibility refers to citizens' awareness of their rights and obligations, as well as their active participation in addressing shared challenges, including environmental issues (Hasanah, 2024; Nasoha et al., 2025). Meanwhile, civic philanthropy emphasizes the importance of social concern, solidarity, and citizens' contributions in achieving shared well-being (Kusnadi, 2024). These attitudes of care and mutual assistance serve as vital social capital in driving societal transformation toward a better life (Mukhtar, 2021).

Given these conditions, a community service program is needed that integrates civic philanthropy and civic responsibility into the waste bank program in Kampung Pasir. This program aims to increase environmental awareness and community participation in waste management by utilizing the waste bank as a medium for learning about ecological citizenship and strengthening social solidarity. This program is expected to produce a community-based waste management model that is not only oriented toward environmental and economic aspects but also sustainably strengthens civic responsibility and social concern among community members.

Method

This community service activity utilised a participatory community empowerment approach, applying participatory communication as a strategy to involve the community in the decision-making process and the implementation of the empowerment programme (Kaseng, 2023). This approach was chosen because the community in Kampung Pasir possesses a strong culture of mutual cooperation and collective responsibility; consequently, the programme was implemented through the active involvement of the community at every stage of the activities. The programme was carried out over six months in Kampung Pasir, Cintakarya Village, Samarang Sub-district, Garut Regency, targeting 84 households, and involved traditional leaders, youth groups and housewives.

The programme evaluation involved 45 respondents selected using purposive sampling, namely community members who participated in the series of community service activities and were willing to complete the evaluation questionnaire after the programme concluded. This number represents all participants who fully attended the activities through to the final evaluation stage. The community service activities were carried out in five stages, namely: (1) social mapping and needs analysis through observation and discussions with the community; (2) awareness-raising on 3R-based waste management, civic responsibility and civic philanthropy; (3) technical training on waste bank management and the establishment of a management structure; (4) programme implementation and regular mentoring; and (5) participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The programme was evaluated using a post-test-only design, with a questionnaire as the primary instrument, supplemented by observations, interviews and documentation. This approach was used to identify the level of knowledge, participation, behavioural change and enhanced environmental awareness amongst the community following their participation in the programme. Questionnaire data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequency, percentage and mean values, with scores interpreted using a four-point Likert scale, where mean scores of 3.26–4.00 were categorised as 'Good', 2.51–3.25 as 'Fairly Good', 1.76–2.50 as 'Not Very Good', and 1.00–1.75 as 'Poor', whilst data from



observations, interviews and documentation were analysed using qualitative descriptive methods through the stages of data reduction, data presentation and drawing conclusions. The results of the analysis were used to evaluate the programme's achievements in integrating the values of civic philanthropy and civic responsibility into community-based waste management

Result and Discussion

Initial Conditions of the Pasir Village Community

Prior to the program's implementation, field observations and discussions were conducted with traditional leaders and community representatives to assess the initial state of waste management in Kampung Pasir. Kampung Pasir is a Sunda Wiwitan indigenous community located in Cintakarya Village, Samarang Subdistrict, Garut Regency, comprising 84 households. The community possesses strong social capital in the form of mutual cooperation, consensus-building, social concern, and respect for nature as part of its local wisdom values.

The findings indicate that household waste management is not yet being carried out optimally. Waste is not routinely sorted, the utilization of economically valuable waste is not yet organized, and community participation in waste management remains sporadic. Nevertheless, Kampung Pasir did once have a waste bank program initiated by the community. That program lasted only about three months and then ceased operations.

Based on interviews with community leaders and former program administrators, the cessation of the waste bank's activities was not due to a lack of community concern for the environment, but rather because a sustainable institutional system had not yet been established. Program management still relied on a few administrators, while the division of tasks, incentive mechanisms, and shared commitment had not been properly established. As a result, the administrators' motivation waned, making it impossible to sustain the waste bank's operations. These initial conditions are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Initial Conditions of Waste Management in Kampung Pasir

Indicator	Conditions Before the Program
Waste Sorting	Not yet carried out routinely
Waste bank	Had been established, but is no longer operational
Community Participation	Not yet organized on a sustainable basis
Waste management	Not yet utilized for social activities
Institutional system	Lacks clear governance and division of roles

These findings indicate that the main issues in Kampung Pasir lie not only in the technical aspects of waste management but also in institutional sustainability and strengthening community participation. In fact, the community already possesses social capital in the form of mutual cooperation, deliberation, and environmental awareness—elements that can serve as a foundation for building a more sustainable waste management system. Therefore, this community service program not only focuses on reestablishing the waste bank but also integrates the values of civic responsibility to strengthen shared accountability and civic philanthropy, so that the economic benefits of waste management can be collectively managed for the social welfare of the community. With this approach, the program's sustainability no longer depends on specific individuals but is supported by the commitment and participation of all residents.



Figure 1. A visit to assess the initial conditions

These findings indicate that the waste management issues in Kampung Pasir are not caused by a lack of community concern for the environment, but rather by the absence of a management system capable of integrating the values of mutual cooperation and collective responsibility that have long been part of the community. This situation is consistent with Sudiana et al. (2025), who explain that the success of community-based waste management is heavily influenced by resident participation, institutional support, and the benefits perceived by the community. Ariati et al. (2025) also emphasise that waste management based on local wisdom becomes more effective when supported by community institutions capable of driving sustainable community participation. Consequently, this programme is designed to strengthen the waste management system by optimising the values of mutual cooperation and shared responsibility, which have long been an integral part of life in Kampung Pasir.

Implementation of a Waste Bank Program Based on Civic Philanthropy and Civic Responsibility

The community service program was carried out through a participatory-educational approach that placed the community at the center of every stage of the activities. Program implementation began with an outreach session, followed by technical training, the establishment of waste bank institutions, and ongoing support to ensure the program's sustainability. The program began with an outreach session attended by 40 participants, including traditional leaders, heads of households, youth groups, and homemakers. This was followed by technical training on waste bank management for 20 participants prospective managers and community representatives. Next, a board of eight members was formed to oversee the waste bank's operations, and four mentoring sessions were conducted to strengthen organizational governance and ensure the program's sustainability.

The first phase involved public outreach and education, held at the traditional community hall in Kampung Pasir. This session was attended by heads of households, traditional leaders, youth groups, and homemakers. The topics covered included the importance of waste management based on the principles of reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R); environmental management policies under Law No. 18 of 2008 and Law No. 32 of 2009; and an introduction to the concepts of civic responsibility and civic philanthropy. The material was presented through interactive lectures, participatory discussions, and group reflections so that participants not only gained knowledge but also understood the importance of waste management as a form of responsibility and concern for the environment and the community.



Figure 2. Outreach activity for the Waste Bank Program Based on Civic Philanthropy and Civic Responsibility

The next phase was technical training on waste bank management. The training focused on the practice of sorting organic and inorganic waste, weighing procedures, administrative record-keeping, and the waste savings system. Participants were also taught how to manage the proceeds from the waste bank so they can be used to support community social activities. To support the program's implementation, the community service team provided digital scales, as well as bags and baskets for waste sorting, so participants could immediately put the material they learned into practice.



Figure 3. Training on waste sorting and administrative management of the Waste Bank

To ensure the program's sustainability, a waste bank management structure was established, involving community leaders and resident representatives. Together with the participants, a division of tasks and simple Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were developed to serve as guidelines for implementing activities. Establishing this institutional framework is crucial because, based on initial findings, previous waste bank programs could not be sustained due to the lack of a clear management system and division of responsibilities. Therefore, the institutional framework was developed through a participatory process to ensure that all residents feel a sense of ownership toward the program.



Figure 4. Formation of the Waste Bank Management Committee and Development of SOPs

The next phase involved providing guidance on program implementation. The community service team conducted regular monitoring of sorting activities, weighing, administrative record-keeping, and community participation. Support is also provided through regular discussions with the management team to evaluate the challenges faced and develop solutions through consensus-building. This approach aims to strengthen the management team's commitment while ensuring that the Waste Bank functions not only as a waste management facility but also as a platform for learning about sustainable civic responsibility and civic philanthropy.



Figure 5. Guidance and monitoring of the Waste Bank's operations

The programme's implementation demonstrates that a participatory communication approach is effective in encouraging community involvement at every stage of the activities, from awareness-raising to support. This finding is consistent with Kaseng (2023), who explains that participatory communication is an effective strategy for building community engagement in empowerment programmes. Furthermore, Puspitawati and Suri (2022) state that waste banks not only function as a waste management system but also as a means of community empowerment through capacity building and resident participation. The results of this programme also reinforce the findings of Sudiana et al. (2025) that the success of community-based waste management is influenced by active community involvement, institutional support, and the benefits directly experienced by residents.



Program Impact on Community Awareness and Participation

Over the three month program period, the Kampung Pasir Waste Bank successfully collected approximately four hundred kilograms of inorganic waste with economic value. This achievement indicates that the community has begun to adopt the habit of sorting and regularly depositing waste as part of community-based environmental management. In addition to contributing to the reduction of waste generation that could potentially pollute the environment, waste management also generates economic value that is utilized to support community social activities. These findings indicate that the Waste Bank functions not only as an instrument of environmental management but also as a medium for strengthening civic philanthropy that is, the utilization of resources generated by the community for the common good. Furthermore, a program evaluation was conducted among 45 participants who took part in a series of community service activities via a questionnaire using a four-point Likert scale. The assessment focused on four key indicators: knowledge, civic responsibility, behavioral change, and civic philanthropy. A summary of the evaluation results is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Program Impact Evaluation Results

Indicator	Average Score	Achievement Percentage (%)	Category
Knowledge	3,36	83.89	Good
Civic Responsibility	3,42	85.56	Good
Behavioral Change	3,20	80.00	Good
Civic Philanthropy	3,26	81.44	Good
Average	3,31	82.72	Good

The evaluation results indicate that the programme has had a positive impact on improving the community's knowledge of waste management, achieving an average score of 3.36 or 83.89 per cent. Participants have gained a better understanding of the impact of waste on the environment, the importance of applying the principles of reduce, reuse and recycle (3R), and the economic benefits that can be derived from waste management. This increase in knowledge was influenced by the participatory outreach and training activities, which ensured that participants not only received theoretical material but also gained direct practical experience. These findings are consistent with those of Siahaan et al. (2024), who stated that community-based environmental education is capable of enhancing the public's understanding of sustainable waste management.

The civic responsibility indicator achieved the highest average score, namely 3.42 or 85.56 percent. This result indicates that participants have a strong awareness of the importance of maintaining environmental cleanliness as a shared responsibility. Additionally, the community demonstrated a willingness to comply with waste management regulations, engage in environmental activities, and encourage family members to participate in maintaining cleanliness. These findings support the views of Hasanah (2024) and Nasoha et al. (2025) that civic responsibility is citizens' awareness of their rights and obligations through active participation in resolving public issues, including environmental issues.

For the behavioural change indicator, an average score of 3.20 was obtained, representing an achievement rate of 80.00 per cent. These results indicate that the community is beginning to adopt more environmentally friendly behaviors, such as disposing of waste in designated areas, sorting household waste, participating in community cleanup activities, and being willing to drop off waste at waste banks. Nevertheless, the score for this indicator was the lowest compared to the other indicators. This situation indicates that behavioral change requires time and more sustained guidance, as it involves establishing new



habits in daily life. These findings suggest that increased knowledge does not automatically lead to optimal behavioral change.

For the civic philanthropy indicator, an average score of 3.26 was achieved, representing 81.44 per cent, which falls within the 'good' category. This result indicates that the community has a positive attitude toward utilizing the proceeds from waste management for the common good. Participants expressed a willingness to donate a portion of the proceeds from waste management to social activities, to engage in deliberations regarding the use of waste bank proceeds, and to strengthen cooperation among community members. These conditions indicate that the waste bank program not only generates economic benefits but also has the potential to serve as a vehicle for strengthening social solidarity. This finding aligns with Kusnadi (2024), who explains that civic philanthropy is a form of civic engagement and contribution by citizens in supporting community well-being through concrete actions.

From the perspective of civic responsibility, community involvement in sorting, depositing, and managing waste demonstrates the growing sense of responsibility among citizens in addressing environmental issues as part of the common good. Meanwhile, the use of proceeds from the waste bank to support community social activities reflects the practice of civic philanthropy, that is, voluntary contributions by the community aimed at the public good. Thus, this programme not only strengthens community-based waste management but also integrates the values of civic responsibility and social concern into the lives of the people of Kampung Pasir

Challenges and Efforts Toward Program Sustainability

During the program's implementation, several challenges affected the operation of the waste bank in Kampung Pasir. Based on observations and mentoring, the main challenge did not lie in the community's lack of environmental awareness, but rather in institutional aspects and the sustainability of management. Previous experience has shown that waste banks that were previously established were only able to operate for approximately three months because they lacked a clear organizational structure, division of labor, and operational mechanisms. These conditions meant that management remained dependent on a few individuals, making it difficult to maintain the program's sustainability. Furthermore, changing community behavior regarding waste sorting and drop-off requires a gradual process. Although the community possesses social capital in the form of mutual cooperation and environmental awareness, establishing new habits requires ongoing guidance. Limited supporting resources and the community's busy daily schedules also pose challenges in maintaining consistency in program implementation.

To address these various obstacles, the community service team implemented several strategies: forming a management structure consisting of eight people; drafting simple Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) as guidelines for managing the waste bank; and conducting four mentoring sessions throughout the program. The guidance was provided through discussions, monitoring, and evaluations with both the management team and the community, ensuring that every obstacle could be resolved through consensus in accordance with the values of local wisdom that have developed in Kampung Pasir.

In an effort to ensure the programme's sustainability, the management of the waste bank was directed not only towards waste collection but also as a platform for learning about civic responsibility and civic philanthropy. It is hoped that the proceeds from waste management can be utilised to support community social activities, thereby providing benefits that are directly felt by residents. This approach is expected to enhance the



community's sense of ownership of the programme and strengthen the management committee's commitment to running the waste bank sustainably.

Various challenges encountered during the programme's implementation indicate that the sustainability of the waste bank requires institutional strengthening, commitment from the management, and continuous support. These findings are consistent with Angganita (2025), who explains that the effectiveness of community-based waste management is influenced by institutional capacity, human resources, and the sustainability of management. Sudiana et al.(2025) also identified that limitations in facilities, the capacity of managers, and operational support are factors that influence the success of waste bank programmes. Therefore, the sustainability of the programme in Kampung Pasir requires the strengthening of the managing organisation, regular mentoring, and collaboration with the village government and various stakeholders so that the programme's benefits can be maintained in the long term.

Conclusion

The community service programme, which integrates civic philanthropy and civic responsibility into the waste bank scheme, has successfully strengthened community-based waste management in Kampung Pasir. Through a participatory empowerment approach, the community has not only gained an understanding of 3R-based waste management but has also demonstrated greater engagement in environmental management and community social activities. The results of the evaluation of 45 respondents showed an average overall score of 3.31 out of 4, or 82.72 per cent, with scores of 83.89 per cent for knowledge, 85.56 per cent for civic responsibility, 80.00 per cent for behaviour, and 81.44 per cent for civic philanthropy. These findings indicate that the programme has successfully integrated the values of civic responsibility and social concern into community-based waste management, thereby supporting the establishment of a more participatory and sustainable waste management system in Kampung Pasir.

Recommendation

The sustainability of the Waste Bank Programme in Kampung Pasir needs to be supported through clearly defined roles for each stakeholder. The Village Government is expected to integrate the waste bank programme into village policies and planning, including providing support for institutional strengthening and operational guidance for the management committee. Waste bank managers and the community need to maintain consistency in waste sorting practices, strengthen organisational governance through a clear division of tasks, and manage the proceeds of the waste bank transparently so that the benefits can be shared by all as a manifestation of civic philanthropy. Meanwhile, universities and community service teams are expected to continue their support through training in organisational management, regular monitoring and evaluation, and the development of partnership networks with local government and the private sector, so that the model of integrating civic philanthropy and civic responsibility implemented in Kampung Pasir can be sustained, refined, and replicated in other communities with similar characteristics

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