



Assistance in Establishing a Garbage Bank for Urban Communities Based on Community Assets in Wonokusumo Kidul Surabaya

Wahanani Mawasti

STID Al-Hadid Surabaya

E-mail: wahanani@stidalhadid.ac.id

Article History:

Received: July 15th 2022

Revised: Sept 27th 2022

Accepted: Nov 30th 2022

Keywords: Community Asset-Based Community Development, Waste Banks, Urban Communities

Abstract: *This study aims to describe the stages of assisting the establishment of waste banks in urban areas. This is based on the existence of problems in urban areas, especially in the field of environment (settlements) and economy. The approach used in the implementation of mentoring is community asset-based community development. The role of the companion as a facilitator in the process of social change in the community. The results showed the success of community empowerment in urban areas by utilizing community assets. This success took the form of establishing the "Songolikoer" Waste Bank. Establishing a Waste Bank is a form of optimizing tangible and intangible community assets. Support for community participation in the implementation of the community asset-based empowerment phase has an important role to bring about change in society. The community asset-based community development approach can be integrated with other systems such as SWOT analysis or partnerships.*

Introduction

The problem of slums in Indonesia requires attention from various parties. This slum problem is common in big cities in Indonesia. Based on data from the Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing, until 2016 there were 35,291 hectares of slum land in Indonesia.¹ It takes the involvement of various parties, both government and community, to play a role in creating healthy and livable settlements. One of the efforts that can be implemented to solve the problem of slums in Indonesia is to empower the community to solve social issues.

This assistance was carried out in the community of Wonokusumo Kidul RW-06, Pegiriaan Kel, Semampir District, Surabaya. The location of Kampung Wonokusumo Kidul

¹ Sahroni, "Pembelajaran Masyarakat Berbasis Masalah Sebagai Strategi Meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Kotaku," *Jurnal Indonesia Untuk Kajian Pendidikan* 4, no. 2 (2019): 143–158.

is very close to the Landfill. Based on preliminary study interviews conducted so far, programs related to environmental tendencies are *top-down* and momentum; for example the implementation of the Green and Clean program in this village is only lively carried out during the competition, while at other times, the community tends to ignore it. In addition, previous programs in the environmental field emphasized more on policies that are physical or infrastructural, such as: giving plants, flower pots, garbage cans, and so on. Thus, paying less attention to the development of mindset, institutions, and community participation. As a result, if the implementation time of the cleaning competition program ends, the community becomes ignorant of environmental cleanliness, and the service work program alone needs to be adequately implemented. This resulted in a dirty environment and a lot of scattered garbage. In addition, there is a view from the surrounding environment that people in the Wonokusumo Kidul area tend to be indifferent and unruly mainly related to cleanliness and other environmental programs.

Although the people of Wonokusumo Kidul have some of the problems above, various community assets allow it to be developed into programs that can improve community welfare both in material and non-material aspects. One of them is the potential for much waste in the area, which has the potential to improve community welfare. Another aspect is the potential of human resources who are starting the awareness of the environment, namely the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre. This environmental cadre was formed in January 2018, departing from mosque teenagers and PKK mother concerned. So far, the environmental ecological have carried out activities to clean up Wonokusumo Kidul Village, such as devotional work and planting plants. However, in its implementation, only environmental cadres are actively implementing, and the community then needs to pay more attention to activities carried out. People underestimate activities because they believe they are unlikely to last long and will only be active in the early days.

To develop sustainable empowerment programs, programs that can provide economic value to the community are based on community assets. Empowerment by optimizing community assets can be an approach to overcoming poverty and environmental problems in urban areas. The orientation to be achieved with the ABCD approach is that there is continuous change.² Community assets live in society, such as physical, human, financial, spiritual, and social assets. Physical assets found in poor urban communities can be used as a means to carry out the empowerment of the poor. Human assets can be a support in organizing empowerment programs. Financial assets as community capital. Social assets of the community as a binder to be together become empowered. Meanwhile, Spiritual Assets are elements of support or motivation to help

² Christian Blickem et al., "What Is Asset-Based Community Development and How Might It Improve the Health of People With Long-Term Conditions? A Realist Synthesis," *SAGE Open* 8, no. 3 (2018): 1–13.

each other.³ In addition, community participation and a *bottom-up* approach are needed so that the program is more than just momentum and short-term.

This community service is carried out in the form of assistance to the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre community to formulate a community empowerment program through waste management. The development of programs in processing waste is faced with increasing economic value in the community. This community empowerment activity is carried out using 1) Fostering and improving the quality of environmental cadre management personnel in order and implement waste management programs to generate economic value for the community, 2) Development of environmental cadre institutions or institutions with the establishment of waste banks to optimize waste management, and 3) development of infrastructures needed to empower the community to be able to manage waste to improve the quality of the environment and the community's economy.

This community assistance activity aims to build a mindset or awareness in community members to protect the environment through waste-sorting activities that generate economic value for the community. Second, create an institution such as a Waste Bank to improve the community's welfare in a sustainable manner. It was third, enhancing the ability of environmental cadre management in managing waste. Fourth, encourage community participation in carrying out Waste Bank activities.

This article describes the stages of community asset-based community empowerment carried out in empowering the community, through the investigation of the Songolikoer Waste Bank, in Wonokusumo Kidul Surabaya.

Khairul Muluk has carried out several previous studies on community assets,⁴. The method used in this study is RRA, resulting in conclusions of community assets that can be used for tourism development. Another survey of community assets in tourism development has been carried out by Indrawati⁵, which outlines the stages of community asset-based empowerment in tourism development. The study by Suciati⁶ revealed the types of community assets and their role in empowerment. The difference between previous writings is in the aspect of assets explored; the last article focused more on identifying community assets for tourism development. Meanwhile, this study is more about uncovering community assets related to the establishment of Waste Banks in urban areas. In addition, this article focuses on implementing community asset-based

³ Ida Purwastuty, "Pemberdayaan Keluarga Miskin Melalui Aset Komunitas," *Mimbar Kesejahteraan Sosial* 1, no. November (2018): 1-16.

⁴ Mujibur Rahman Khairul Muluk, "Pemetaan Potensi Pariwisata Berbasis Komunitas Melalui Eksplorasi Keunikan Seribu Pantai Di Malang Selatan," *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 4, no. 2 (2020): 309-326.

⁵ Fajar Mahardika & Indrawati, "DEVELOPING HALAL VILLAGE TOURISM THROUGH ASSET COMMUNITY IN LOMBOK TENGAH," *At-Turās: Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 8, no. 1 (2021): 1-26.

⁶ Suciati, "Peranan Aset Komunitas Dalam Pemberdayaan Pemuda Oleh Komunitas Kampung Marketer," *Jurnal Inteleksia* 03, no. 01 (2021): 27-52.

mentoring in urban areas. Outlines the stages and dynamics in optimizing community assets to improve community welfare.

Research on the application of community empowerment using a community asset approach to manage waste has been carried out by Atika ⁷ with the conclusion that community assets can be used in developing Compost Houses for durian waste, thereby generating economic benefits for farmers and reducing waste stockpiles as well as research conducted by Wiwik ⁸ who assisted in making animal feed by utilizing livestock waste assets in the community. T Ni Made Sudri (Sudri et al., 2020) conducted the research, he assisted and established a Waste Bank in the South Tangerang market area. An earlier study by Abdul Mubarak ⁹ described mentoring the establishment of an online Waste Bank with stages of preparation, socialization, and training. The difference is in the settings of empowerment carried out. This study describes the steps ranging from exploring community assets, building shared dreams, and establishing a Waste Bank institutional unit to reflecting on mentoring results. Also, it complements the study on community asset-based community assistance (ABCD) to establish a Waste Bank in areas near urban TPS.

Method

The assistance activity for establishing a Waste Bank for the Wonokusumo Kidul community was carried out from November 2018 to July 2019. The subjects who were accompanied in the establishment of the Waste Bank included: members of the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre. In addition, education is also carried out to the public regarding the benefits and how the Waste Bank works. This is done so that the community can participate in Waste Bank activities as customers and administrators of the Waste Bank. Mentoring activities are carried out with a type of approach, name: *Asset Community Development* (ABCD).

The *Asset-Based Community Development* approach is implemented to formulate programs that can improve community welfare based on the condition of assets owned by the community. This approach emphasizes what the community has, as opposed to

⁷ Atika Masrifah et al., "Perancangan Sistem Pengelolaan Limbah Durian Layak Kompos Di Agrowisata Kampung Durian Ponorogo," *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 1 (2021): 268–282.

⁸ Wiwik Handayani et al., "Pendampingan Pembuatan Pakan Ternak Dari Limbah Pembungkus Lontong Untuk Peningkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Di Kelurahan Kupang Krajan Kecamatan Sawahan Kota Surabaya," *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* (2020).

⁹ Abdul Mubarak, Firdawaty Marasabessy, and Vrita Tri Aryuni, "Pendampingan Bank Sampah Online Di Kelurahan Makassar Timur, Kota Ternate Menuju Smart Environment," *Jurnal Pengamas* 2, no. 1 (2019): 9–17.

focusing on problems or shortcomings. (Wicaksono, 2015) ¹⁰(Rofifah, 2019). The ¹¹ The ABCD approach has several stages, including *discovery, dream, design, definition, and destiny*. ¹² In implementing ABCD, the principle of participation is realized by involving the community, especially community leaders and Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadres in the process of program formulation, the establishment of Waste Banks, and educational activities to Reflection. It is stated that community independence can be forbidden in establishing sustainably establishing and managing Waste Bank in community service include the stages of preparation, *discovery, dream, design, destiny*, and reflection. In the preparation stage, the team introduced the Wonokusumokidul community, and its community's needs, the needs of the community and carried out permits to assist in the Wonokusumo Kidul community. Second, the team invited the community, especially members of the Wonokusumo, Kidul environmental cadre, to formulate assets owned by the Wonokusumokidul community. Third, together with members of the Wonokusumo Kidul environmental of RW-06, local religious leaders formulated a dream of the expected conditions of community change and planned a program to be implemented in the Wonokusumo Kidul area. Fourth, the team assists the management of the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre in building a joint commitment among members to realize the responsibility to establish a Waste Bank sustainably. This process gave birth to the establishment of the Songolikoer Wonokusumo Kidul Waste Bank. In addition, at this stage, education was also carried out for Wonokusumo Kidul mothers to commit to being actively involved in Waste Bank activities. The last stage is reflection with the community to see the benefits of utilizing community assets, evaluating future programs, and formulating sustainable empowerment programs in the Wonokusumo Kidul area.

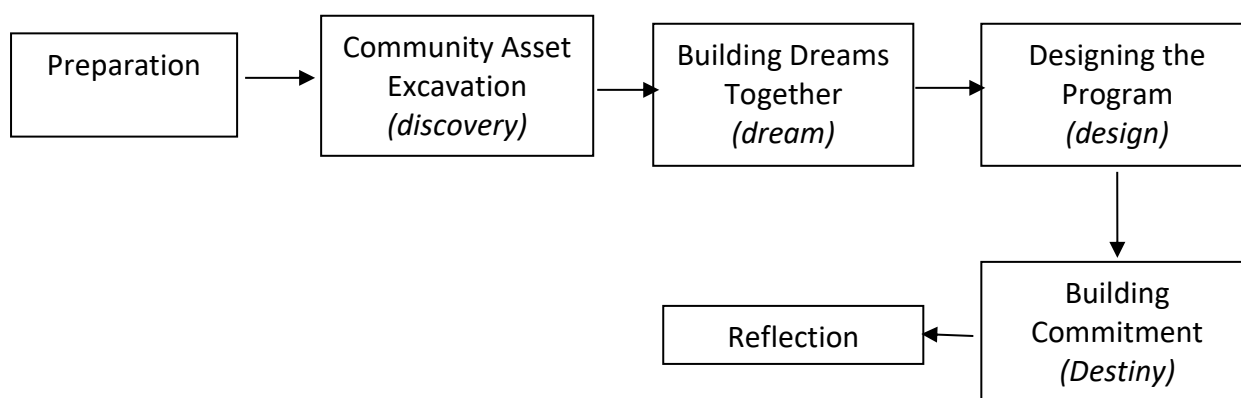


Figure 1. Stages of Community Assistance

¹⁰ In a community asset-based approach, all individual and community resources can be optimized to help and solve community problems,

¹¹ Rebecca Harrison et al., "Asset-Based Community Development: Narratives, Practice, and Conditions of Possibility—A Qualitative Study With Community Practitioners," *SAGE Open* (2019).

¹² Moh Ansori et al., "Pendekatan-Pendekatan Dalam University-Community Engagement" (UIN Sunan Ampel Press, 2021).

Result

Preparatory Stage

The preparatory stage includes forming a community service team and preliminary studies related to the problems and needs of the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre as the initial foothold for formulating community service programs. As well as the formulation of proposals and permits for community service activities. There are no significant obstacles at this stage, considering that in previous years they have carried out community service in this region. As well as one of the members of the lecturer team from this region.

The result of the preparation stage was the need found by the management of the Environmental Cadre to develop programs in the field of a sustainable environment that could change Wonokusumo Kidul Village for the better.

Community Asset Excavation Phase

The *assessment* process is carried out in several ways, including discussing FGD by involving community leaders (RW chairpersons) as environmental cadre supervisors and environmental cadre administrators and supported by live-in and direct observation.



Figure 1. FGD Community Asset Excavation

From the process of extracting community assets, various community assets were found, including:

Table 1 Community Assets in Wonokusumo Kidul Region

Category		Community Asset Description
Tangible Assets	Nature	Potential locations are adjacent to the TPS, so much waste exists. As well as densely populated residential villages.
	Infrastructure	RW Hall, which has several spaces, can store waste. Some areas can be rented as a place for waste bank operations.
	Capital	Potential financial assistance from some capable residents living in residential areas around Wonokusumo Kidul to develop a Waste Bank.
Intangible assets	Spiritual Asset	The spiritual motivation and spirituality possessed by members of the Environmental Cadre. Because the members of the Ward Cadre mostly come from mosque teenagers in the region. Religious leaders who are respected and support the implementation of positive activities in the Village.
	Culture	The culture of the community is friendly, getting to know each other between communities and
	Skill	2 members of the environmental cadre have administrative abilities because they are graduates of vocational schools in the field of accounting. Some members of the environmental cadre have had experience as garbage collectors or worked as Romberg.
	Institutional	Activities such as PKK, Recitation, Posyandu Cadres, Mosque Youth and social gatherings are actively carried out in the community.
	Knowledge	Members of the Environmental cadre and several communities have participated in Waste Bank activities in other villages, worked as waste collectors and have known knowledge about Tourism Villages, from comparative studies to Kampung Warna-Warni Malang and Kampung Maspati.

The Stage of Building a Common Dream

After discussing together with the Trustees and administrators of the Environmental Cadre regarding the assets owned by the Wonokusumo Kidul community. Furthermore, the team assisted in building dreams together related to the changes they wanted to realize in Kampung Wonokusumo Kidul. We invited a discussion on how to make Kampung Wonokusumo Kidul change for the better, no longer seen by the community as an unruly village and many teenagers are exposed to drugs. In building this dream, we flashback to the experience of the management of the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre who had visited several tourist villages in Surabaya and Malang. There, the team showed that the Tourism Village, which is now widely known to many

people, used to be also from slums and had many problems. However, the community can change and move to make changes, so it can become a Tourism Village.

From the process of building a shared dream, a dream emerged from the management to change Kampung Wonokusumo Kidul for the better. Thus, a common motto was born, namely: "change for the better." In addition, there was a discussion about the next program that must be made by the management of the Environmental Cadre so that the activities of the environmental cadre can be sustainable and bring economic benefits to the community.



Figure 2. Building Dreams Together

Stages of Designing a Program

In formulating the program, the Team conducted an FGD together with the Environmental Cadre Coach, the head of the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre, and other Environmental Cadre administrators. By looking at the potential assets owned by Kampung Wonokusumo Kidul, several alternative programs want to be developed, including 1) developing a Waste Bank, and 2) developing hydroponic cultivation in the Wonokusumo Kidul area. This alternative program was formulated because it was seen as being able to improve the welfare of the community not only in the environment but also in the economic field. However, after seeing the potential assets owned, it was decided to focus more on the Waste Bank formation program.

Given the lack of public knowledge about the Waste Bank, before establishing the Waste Bank, a comparative study or learning from other Waste Banks that have succeeded in developing a Waste Bank was carried out. At that time, it was decided to conduct a comparative study at the Surabaya Main Waste Bank, which has overshadowed several other Waste Banks in Surabaya. The purpose of this comparative study is to know the requirements for establishing and developing a Waste Bank that can be sustainable in the community. Also, knowing the obstacles in the development of the Waste Bank so far.



Figure 3. Comparative Study on Main Waste Bank to Formulate Waste Bank Establishment Program in Wonokusumo Kidul

In addition, conducting a comparative study of our team also invited environmental cadre administrators to see videos from YouTube about several areas that have succeeded in developing waste banks and building tourist villages in urban areas.

From the discussion process between the PPM team and the management of the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre with the management of the Surabaya Main Waste Bank and learning together from the video of the development of the Waste Bank from Youtube, knowledge was obtained about the terms and challenges of waste bank development. As well as increasing the knowledge of the management of waste banks.

Table 2 Results of Comparative Study to the Main Waste Bank

Category		Explanation
Terms of the establishment of a Waste Bank	Mindset	The community has an awareness of the importance of sorting and managing waste properly
	Ability	The existence of human resources who can sort waste, have administrative skills, and move or motivate the community in managing waste
	Infrastructure	Waste deposit administration book, Waste scales, Waste management plaque, Licensing for the establishment of Waste Bank, savings in the Bank on behalf of the Waste Bank
Challenge Waste Bank Barriers	Competitors	Faced with the challenges of competitors that usually come from collectors who usually collect garbage in the region.
	Public Awareness	Low public awareness of cleanliness, the environment and the benefits of Waste Bank is the main obstacle in the development of Waste Bank
Waste Bank success factors	Stakeholder	Cooperate and receive support from various local stakeholders (community leaders, both formal and informal figures)
	Education	The ability to educate the public by utilizing various existing institutions, for example: PKK forums, social gatherings, Bimtek
	Waste Bank System	The running of the savings system in a transparent and trustworthy manner. The savings system makes customers feel greater benefits, because money from waste is collected so that the amount becomes large. However, it requires a transparent savings system both in terms of waste prices, as well as a mechanism for sharing savings with customers.
	Community Participation	There is a motivation for the community to become a customer of the Waste Bank, to sort waste properly. The community feels the benefits of the existence of a Waste Bank according to the expectations and needs of the community, so they are encouraged to participate in Waste Bank activities.
	The motivation of Waste Bank Management	There is a strong motivation from the Waste Bank management in building the Waste Bank into an advanced Waste Bank.
	Stakeholder support	Support from RT, RW, community leaders or people who are respected

After that, the lecturer team conducted a SWOT Analysis to measure the readiness

of the establishment of a Waste Bank and formulate a Waste Bank development program

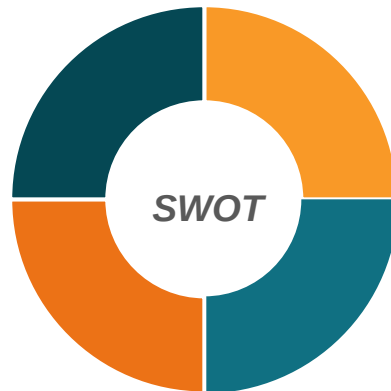
Scheme 1 SWOT Analysis of Waste Bank Establishment

STRENGTHS

There is a ward cadre, consisting of 20 members. Comes from the mothers of PKK cadres and members of the recess, who have a high spirit in changing the Village for the better. There is a spiritual motivation and solidarity in building the Village. Support from community leaders, both RW and RT.

OPPORTUNITIES

The amount of potential waste, considering that there is a TPS in that location. People who need to increase economic income. Community culture makes it easier to move and educate. Potential partnership or cooperation with Surabaya Main Waste Bank.



WEAKNESSES

Management experience, lack of administration, especially specific to the development of Waste Banks. There is no special location that can be used as a place for waste bank operations (must be rented)

THREATS

The large number of collectors in the Wonokusumo Kidul area both come from residents and from outside

From the SWOT Analysis carried out, it can be seen that many strengths and opportunities exist in the Wonokusumo Kidul community that can be optimized in the development of Waste Banks. In addition, related to weaknesses related to infrastructure, management and capabilities possessed in terms of waste management are still possible to overcome by cooperating or building partnerships with the Surabaya Main Waste Bank. In addition, for the land for the implementation of Waste Bank activities, in the early stages, you can use Balai RW-06 as a place for carrying out activities, if the economic conditions of the Waste Bank can improve, you can rent the surrounding land owned by residents.

Meanwhile, to respond to the challenges of competitors, namely collectors, it is carried out by empowering collectors to become Waste Bank customers, especially collectors who come from residents, with a guarantee program for waste prices that are more expensive than what they have gotten so far. As well as providing knowledge about the types of waste that can be deposited in the Waste Bank, so that the types of waste that can be collected are more varied in type and can increase the income of the collector.

Stages of Building Commitment and Establishment of Waste Bank

After discussing and analyzing the description of the Waste Bank establishment program in the Wonokusumo Kidul area, the next stage is to build the commitment of environmental cadre members to istiqomah in establishing and developing a Waste Bank. The team assisted in the establishment of a Waste Bank from the licensing stage to building partnerships. In addition, the team also conducts motivation and education to build the commitment of members of the environmental and community cadres.

This commitment was realized by starting to form a Waste Bank under the name Songolikoer Waste Bank, because in the Wonokusumo Kidul area, almost most of the people, have a house number 29. In addition, it also takes care of licensing the establishment of Waste Banks in RT, RW and Kelurahan. As well as preparing various tools and collaborating with the Main Waste Bank through the signing of an agreement (MOU).



Figure 4. Building Commitment and Establishment of Waste Bank

In the establishment of the Waste Bank, public education activities were also carried out so that the public would participate in the Waste Bank, namely becoming a customer of the Waste Bank. The community is made aware of the important value of waste management, the economic and social benefits of waste sorting activities, and introducing

various types of waste and its economic value.

Reflection Stage

From the mentoring process starting from the stage of introducing sampai assets with the formulation of programs and the establishment of a Waste Bank, the Songolikoer Waste Bank institution was formed which moved to collect waste that had been disaggregated in the community. People are beginning to realize the economic value of waste. The number of customers continues to increase, starting from the beginning 15 people, 20 people, 30 people, 50 people, even now it can be up to 60 people. With an active one of 40 people. Songolikoer Waste Bank, until 2021, operates 2x regularly a week on Wednesdays and Fridays.



Figure 5. Implementation of Songolikoer Waste Bank Activities

In addition, since the establishment of the Waste Bank, public awareness has increased to sort waste has. The community is increasingly enthusiastic about collecting waste when there are activities carried out in the village. The economic benefits are felt by the community, when the distribution of savings is once every 6 months. Some members of the public (Songolikoer Waste Bank customers) can get savings from the waste up to Rp.1,000,000.-

Based on interviews with the public, and Songolikoer Waste Bank customers, the

community really feels the benefits of this Waste Bank. In particular, the benefits on additional aspects of income or the economy.



Figure 6. Post-Assistance Reflection Discussion with the Chairman of RW-06 and the Chairman of the Songlikoer Waste Bank

Discussion

The community asset-based community empowerment model plays an important role in empowering the Wonokusumo Kidul community to establish and develop a Waste Bank. The Wonokusumo community, which is a suburban area of Surabaya, has various assets ranging from physical, human, financial, cultural and spiritual aspects. Community assets can be *tangible* and *intangible* assets. These community assets are useful in determining relevant and sustainable community empowerment programs. In mapping community assets, the community needs to be involved to be able to recognize the various potentials they have. In addition, assets will be able to function optimally if community members realize and have a common dream to make good use of these assets.

In addition to using the community asset approach, in developing a problem-solving program in the form of a Waste Bank, it is also necessary to explore other internal and external conditions, both weaknesses, advantages, challenges or opportunities. A full reading of the environmental situation (SWOT analysis) will be able to produce programs that are in accordance with community conditions, as well as avoid failure to implement empowerment.

The establishment of a Waste Bank, not only supported by community assets, but also supported by efforts to build partnerships from outside, namely collaborating with the Surabaya Main Waste Bank to help the infrastructure for the establishment of a Waste

Bank in the early stages. This partnership is needed, especially in empowering urban communities who have several problems such as lack of skills and infrastructure in developing Waste Banks. This is especially true in urban communities that are poor or slums.

In the assistance carried out, the function of the lecturer team is more as a facilitator, helping the discussion process in the introduction of community assets and program formulation. As well as, introducing, connecting and assisting the process of building a partnership between the Wonokusumo Kidul Environmental Cadre and the Surabaya Main Waste Bank. In addition, the team also performs an educational function in building dreams with members of the Environmental Cadre and the community in the Wonokusumo Kidul area. Lecturer team members, one of whom is a local resident, make it easier in the mentoring process that is carried out.

Community participation in the implementation of community asset-based community empowerment is urgently needed in the success of community social transformation efforts in a better direction. Participation is manifested in the form of emotional and mental involvement in community empowerment programs.¹³ As well as various roles and responsibilities in solving common problems.

The participation of the Wonokusumo Kidul community, especially members of the Wonokusumo Kidul environmental cadre, played a very important role in the discussion process of formulating empowerment programs and implementing the establishment of a Waste Bank. In addition, from the education carried out related to the benefits of Waste Bank, encouraging the people of Wonokusumo Kidul to participate in becoming Waste Bank customers. This shows that urban people with various activities and problems or necessities of life are faced. In fact, it is able to participate in the development process in its territory. In particular, if the program initiated has benefits to answer needs. Also, the efforts made are able to raise awareness of the city community on the community assets owned to improve the quality of life. Rational urban communities will participate if the programs implemented have economic benefits and are realistically implemented in a sustainable manner.

Conclusion

The mentoring stage to empower community asset-based communities in the establishment of Waste Banks, includes the preparation stage, extracting community assets, building dreams with the community, formulating alternative problem-solving programs, initiating programs that are in accordance with community assets and building commitments and establishing Waste Banks.

¹³ Hendrawati Hamid, *Manajemen Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*, ed. Tuty Suciati Razak, cetakan ke. (Makasar: De La Macca (Anggota Ikapi Sulsel), 2018).

Community empowerment carried out in the Wonokusumo Kidul area, combines an asset-based community development (ABCD) approach, SWOT analysis and partnerships.

The success of mentoring activities is shown by the social changes in society which are manifested in the form of the establishment of a Waste Bank institution. The establishment of the Waste Bank was driven by various community assets owned by the Wonokusumo Kidul community, both *tangible* and *intangible*. The establishment of a Waste Bank in the Wonokusumo Kidul area provides changes for the community both in terms of environmental and economic awareness.

The role of the service team in the implementation of community empowerment is as a facilitator, motivator and education to the community. To *develop a sustainable* Waste Bank establishment program in urban communities, community participation is needed in a series of empowerment processes and the elimination of community assets.

Acknowledgments

Thank you to the parties involved in community service activities, including Sri Wahyuni and Tridjoyo Budiono, as well as other STID Al-Hadid lecturer teammates. And thank you to the chairman of RW-06 Wonokusumo Kidul, Mr. Agus, Chairman of Songolikoer Waste Bank Bu Romlah, and chairman of Wonokusumo Environmental Cadre Kidul I Sdr. Rudi and all members of the Wonokusumo Kidul Surabaya Environmental Cadre.

Reference

- Ansori, Moh, Agus Afandi, Ries Dyah Fitriyah, Rizka Safriyani, and Hernik Farisia. "Pendekatan-Pendekatan Dalam University-Community Engagement." UIN Sunan Ampel Press, 2021.
- Blickem, Christian, Shoba Dawson, Susan Kirk, Ivaylo Vassilev, Amy Mathieson, Rebecca Harrison, Peter Bower, and Jonathan Lamb. "What Is Asset-Based Community Development and How Might It Improve the Health of People With Long-Term Conditions? A Realist Synthesis." *SAGE Open* 8, no. 3 (2018): 1–13.
- Hamid, Hendrawati. *Manajemen Pemberdayaan Masyarakat*. Edited by Tuty Suciati Razak. Cetakan ke. Makasar: De La Macca (Anggota Ikapi Sulsel), 2018.
- Handayani, Wiwik, Sri suryani Yuprapti Winasih, Sinta Dewi, and Badi'ah Badi'ah. "Pendampingan Pembuatan Pakan Ternak Dari Limbah Pembungkus Lontong Untuk Peningkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Di Kelurahan Kupang Krajan Kecamatan Sawahan Kota Surabaya." *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* (2020).
- Harrison, Rebecca, Christian Blickem, Jonathan Lamb, Susan Kirk, and Ivaylo Vassilev. "Asset-Based Community Development: Narratives, Practice, and Conditions of

-
- Possibility—A Qualitative Study With Community Practitioners.” *SAGE Open* (2019).
- Indrawati, Fajar Mahardika &. “DEVELOPING HALAL VILLAGE TOURISM THROUGH ASSET COMMUNITY IN LOMBOK TENGAH.” *At-Turās: Jurnal Studi Keislaman* 8, no. 1 (2021): 1–26.
- Masrifah, Atika, Haris Setyaningrum, Adib Susilo, and Imam Haryadi. “Perancangan Sistem Pengelolaan Limbah Durian Layak Kompos Di Agrowisata Kampung Durian Ponorogo.” *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 5, no. 1 (2021): 268–282.
- Mubarak, Abdul, Firdawaty Marasabessy, and Vrita Tri Aryuni. “Pendampingan Bank Sampah Online Di Kelurahan Makassar Timur, Kota Ternate Menuju Smart Environment.” *Jurnal Pengamas* 2, no. 1 (2019): 9–17.
- Muluk, Mujibur Rahman Khairul. “Pemetaan Potensi Pariwisata Berbasis Komunitas Melalui Eksplorasi Keunikan Seribu Pantai Di Malang Selatan.” *Engagement: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 4, no. 2 (2020): 309–326.
- Purwastuty, Ida. “Pemberdayaan Keluarga Miskin Melalui Aset Komunitas.” *Mimbar Kesejahteraan Sosial* 1, no. November (2018): 1–16.
- Sahroni. “Pembelajaran Masyarakat Berbasis Masalah Sebagai Strategi Meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Program Kotaku.” *Jurnal Indonesia Untuk Kajian Pendidikan* 4, no. 2 (2019): 143–158.
- Suciati. “Peranan Aset Komunitas Dalam Pemberdayaan Pemuda Oleh Komunitas Kampung Marketer.” *Jurnal Inteleksia* 03, no. 01 (2021): 27–52.
- Wicaksono, Setiawan. “Asset Based Community Development As a Method To Strengthen Asean Economic Community.” *Jurnal Hukum Internasional* 13, no. 1 (2015): 46–62.