
Waste Management Activities at the Baiman Banjarmasin Central Waste Bank

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Abstract

Waste management has become a major challenge in urban areas of Indonesia, including Banjarmasin. The increasing volume of waste, which is not proportional to existing management capacity, has led to environmental and social problems. One of the solutions initiated is the establishment of Bank Sampah Induk Baiman, a community-based waste management initiative. However, the program faces sustainability challenges, as it requires active involvement and consistent participation from the community. This study aims to describe the waste management activities at Bank Sampah Induk Baiman in Banjarmasin. The research employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. Data were collected through observation, documentation, and interviews with bank sampah administrators, customers, and government representatives. The findings reveal that waste management activities are carried out through two main aspects, namely reduction and handling. The reduction efforts are based on the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), which has not yet been fully implemented optimally. The principle of reduce is applied through awareness programs, reuse through the utilization of waste materials into ecobricks, and recycle not directly processed but distributed to recycling industry partners. Handling efforts are carried out through routine activities such as transportation, sorting, shredding, washing, and packaging of waste for sale.

Keywords: Activities, Waste Management. Waste Bank.

Abstrak

Persoalan sampah menjadi tantangan utama di perkotaan Indonesia, termasuk Banjarmasin. Peningkatan volume sampah yang tidak seimbang dengan kapasitas pengelolaan menimbulkan masalah lingkungan dan sosial. Satu diantara solusi yang diinisiasi adalah pendirian Bank Sampah Induk Baiman sebagai tempat pengelolaan sampah berbasis partisipasi masyarakat. Namun program ini memiliki tantangan dalam hal keberlanjutan, karena memerlukan keterlibatan dan konsistensi masyarakat secara aktif. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan aktivitas pengelolaan sampah di Bank Sampah Induk Baiman Banjarmasin. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, dokumentasi, dan wawancara dengan pengurus bank sampah, nasabah, serta pihak pemerintah. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aktivitas pengelolaan mencakup dua aspek, yakni pengurangan dan penanganan. Upaya pengurangan dilakukan dengan pendekatan prinsip 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) belum sepenuhnya dapat dijalankan secara optimal. Penerapan prinsip reduce dilakukan melalui program sosialisasi. Penerapan prinsip reuse dilakukan dengan memanfaatkan kembali barang bekas menjadi ecobrick.

Penerapan prinsip recycle (proses daur ulang) sampah tidak dilakukan secara langsung melainkan disalurkan ke pihak mitra industri daur ulang. Upaya penanganan dilakukan melalui kegiatan rutin seperti pengangkutan, pemilahan, pencacahan, pencucian, dan pengepakan sampah siap jual.

Kata Kunci: Aktivitas, Pengelolaan Sampah, Bank Sampah.

Preliminary

The issue of waste is a problem that occurs in every country. In Indonesia, the amount of waste continues to increase, reaching millions of tonnes each year. According to data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN), the amount of waste generated nationally from 310 districts/cities in 2024 will reach 33.6 million tonnes per year. Based on this figure, around 60% or 20.6 million tonnes was successfully managed, while 39.9% or around 13.4 million tonnes was still not properly managed (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia, 2024). Population growth and changes in consumption patterns are the main factors causing the volume of waste to continue to increase (Beslar, 2024).

Household waste, plastic, and industrial waste are the main contributors to waste in urban areas. Plastic waste poses a serious threat due to its large volume and non-biodegradable nature, which can pollute the soil, water, and air. Poorly managed plastic waste can have a negative impact on health and cause social problems such as a decline in the quality of life of the community Masyarakat (Masdiana et al., 2023). Negative perceptions of waste encourage some people to choose instant and easy solutions, such as dumping waste into rivers or burning it. Indiscriminate waste burning often causes social conflicts in the community. People feel aggrieved by the pollution of their living environment (Fazira & Rosmalinda, 2024).

Waste management in major cities in Indonesia faces various challenges. Lack of public awareness and minimal sustainable waste management practices are the main factors causing these problems (Lingga et al., 2024). The current waste situation requires appropriate management measures. Disposing of waste in designated areas is no longer an effective solution to this problem (Kanda & Sari, 2023). Therefore, it is necessary for all levels of society to work together to raise awareness of the importance of wise waste management as a serious first step to prevent waste from leaking into the environment or ending up in landfills without further management. Some of the efforts that can be made include sorting waste at source, reducing the use of single-use plastics, and utilising waste banks as an economic and environmental solution (Hakim & Abdullah, 2024).

Banjarmasin is one of the cities in Indonesia that faces waste management issues. The amount of waste generated in this city, nicknamed the city of a thousand rivers, reaches more

than 600 tonnes per day (Haryanto, 2025). Currently, Banjarmasin City is in a state of waste emergency. This is marked by the closure of the Basirih Final Management Site (TPA) by the Ministry of Environment (KLH) effective 1 February 2025 through Statement Letter Number 600.4.15/0121/SET-DLH/II/2025. The sight of scattered waste has become a common occurrence in various places. Piles of waste are often found on roads, in residential areas, and even on vacant land that is frequently used as illegal waste disposal sites (Rumbon, 2025).

Waste banks are one of the community empowerment programmes that serve as a means of waste management by combining environmental, economic and social aspects to change people's behaviour towards waste (Stefany & Rahmawati, 2023). Waste management through the waste bank programme reflects the interconnection between humans and their environment, which can be used as a means of contextual learning that supports the achievement of social studies learning outcomes, namely understanding the relationship between humans and their environment, which plays an active role in maintaining the cleanliness and sustainability of the surrounding environment (Syaharuddin et al., 2020). Community involvement in waste bank management is a practical example of social responsibility (Muslim, 2020). Social values such as caring and cooperation emphasise that responsibility for waste is not solely the obligation of the government, but also the responsibility of the entire community. This is in line with the objectives of social studies education, namely to shape citizens who have social responsibility in protecting the environment (M. A. H. Putra et al., 2020).

The Baiman Main Waste Bank is a main waste bank that actively operates in the city of Banjarmasin, functioning as a centre for management and guidance for waste banks in the surrounding area. However, in recent years, community participation in the Baiman Main Waste Bank has declined, as evidenced by a decrease in the participation of waste banks and residents who actively deposit waste at the Baiman Main Waste Bank (Triyono, Abbas, et al. 2025). This condition poses a challenge for Baiman Main Waste Bank to improve its technical management system and strengthen community involvement as strategic steps that can be taken to realise sustainable waste bank management (Sahrul & Budhi, 2023).

Waste management at the Baiman Central Waste Bank includes the processes of transportation, recording, sorting, and distribution for recycling, which are important parts of the waste management system. In order for management to run according to procedure, the active role of various parties is required. This includes support for facilities and infrastructure from the government as well as community involvement as a major resource. Without cooperation between these two parties, the waste management process will not run as it

should. Therefore, synergy and mutual support are needed to achieve optimal waste management objectives.

Method

A qualitative approach with descriptive methods was used in this study. Data collection techniques were carried out through observation and documentation at the Baiman Central Waste Bank, interviews with Baiman Central Waste Bank administrators, customers, and government officials, as well as a literature study aimed at enriching data sources related to similar research, thereby facilitating the researcher in finding theories that support data analysis as a reference for obtaining accurate data related to the issues in this study. Data analysis was carried out using the technique according to Miles and Huberman with the stages of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Furthermore, the data was presented by systematically compiling the information that had been collected so that it could be understood comprehensively, then analysed in accordance with the research problem. The final stage was drawing conclusions or verification to understand the meaning of the data that had been presented and to ensure its accuracy.

Results And Discussion

Baiman Central Waste Bank is a community-based waste management organisation located on Jl. HKSN, Alalak Utara, Banjarmasin Utara District, which was officially established on 21 February 2016. Baiman Central Waste Bank was formed due to the lack of facilities that could encourage the resolution of waste problems in the city of Banjarmasin, given that the amount of waste continues to increase due to the rapid growth in population. This waste bank serves as a hub for the network of waste banks at the subdistrict level in Banjarmasin, thereby creating a sustainable waste management ecosystem (Sahrul & Budhi, 2023).

The name Baiman Main Waste Bank Banjarmasin City is derived from the word 'Baiman', which is an acronym for 'Barasih Wan Aman' (Clean and Safe), the motto of Banjarmasin City (Muliasari et al., 2025). This term represents the great hope for the creation of a clean, safe, and comfortable urban environment to live in. This name also symbolises that waste management is not merely a technical activity, but also part of the moral and cultural commitment of the people of Banjarmasin to the environment. The name reflects the spirit of the city, which wants to create a clean, safe, and healthy environment through the active participation of the community in waste management (Jumriani et al., 2025).

Waste Management Activities at the Baiman Banjarmasin Central Waste Bank

A waste bank is a waste management system that is carried out collectively with the active participation of the community. This system functions to collect, sort, and distribute waste that has economic value (Hoesein, 2019). The Baiman Banjarmasin Central Waste Bank is one form of community-based waste management innovation managed by the Banjarmasin City Environment Agency, which aims to reduce household waste and increase residents' environmental awareness through the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) approach as its management principle. This is in line with Minister of Environment Regulation No. 14 of 2021, which states that a waste bank is a facility for managing waste based on the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) principle as a means of education, a means of changing behaviour in waste management, and the implementation of a circular economy formed and managed by the community, business entities, and/or local government (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan).

Waste Management: The 3R Principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle)

The 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) is a basic concept in waste management that emphasises efforts to reduce, reuse, and recycle waste before it ends up in a landfill (Herlambang et al., 2024). Based on the research results, waste management at the Baiman Central Waste Bank applies the principles of sustainable waste management by prioritising the 3R approach, namely Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (recycle) in line with the objective of establishing a waste bank as a place for waste management by applying the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). This principle is the basis for every waste management activity carried out at the Baiman Main Waste Bank in Banjarmasin. However, due to limitations in terms of facilities, the 3R principle approach cannot be fully implemented optimally (Syarifuddin et al., 2025).

Reduce

Reduce is an effort made to reduce the volume of waste from the initial stage by limiting the use of disposable items. This principle encourages the community to choose more durable and environmentally friendly products, and emphasises the importance of shifting consumption behaviour towards more responsible use of resources (Devi & Idrus, 2023). The reduce principle in waste management at Bank Sampah Induk Baiman is implemented through a socialisation programme by the Bank Sampah Induk team to the community.

Figure 1. Socialisation of Waste Management



Source: Internet <https://kelayantimur.banjarmasinikota.go.id>, September, 2022

The socialisation programme carried out at the Baiman Central Waste Bank is a form of applying the principle of reduce in waste management. The Baiman Central Waste Bank actively implements socialisation programmes for the community at the Banjarmasin sub-district level (Nur'aini et al., 2025). This programme is part of efforts to raise awareness and participation among the community, as well as to provide understanding and encourage the community to reduce the use of single-use products, especially plastic, which is the largest contributor to household waste. It also encourages behavioural change in sorting and processing waste at source, the economic benefits of proper waste management, and the function of waste banks in supporting a clean and healthy environment (Halid et al., 2022). These awareness-raising activities across various areas in Banjarmasin City are typically conducted in collaboration with partner organisations implementing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, which provide support in the form of funding and facility provision.

Reuse

The principle of reuse refers to the reuse of items that are still usable without first going through a process of destruction or recycling. The aim of this principle is to extend the life of these items so that they do not immediately end up as waste (Febrianti, 2023). In practice, the principle of reuse is realised through innovation and activities that utilise goods or materials that can still be used without going through a recycling process. This principle is applied when sorted waste at the Baiman Central Waste Bank is processed into reusable products such as ecobricks.

Figure 2. Making an Ecobrick



Source: BSI Management Documentation, May 2022

An ecobrick is a method of managing plastic waste by stuffing clean, dry, non-organic plastic waste into plastic bottles until they are compact and hard (Ikhsan & Tonra, 2021). The main purpose of ecobricks is to reduce the amount of non-biodegradable plastic waste that pollutes the environment, while also turning it into functional items such as chairs, tables, walls, and various types of simple furniture. The ecobrick initiative not only reduces the volume of non-biodegradable waste, but also fosters creativity and public awareness of the importance of creative waste management (R. A. Putra et al., 2024). In addition, ecobrick making activities also involve the participation of residents and communities as part of efforts to build collective environmental awareness (Subiyakto et al., 2024).

The production of ecobricks is essentially a practical implementation of sustainable waste management efforts that emphasise the importance of waste management while considering environmental, social, and economic aspects. Waste management through ecobrick production focuses on reuse efforts to close the life cycle of single-use plastics so that they do not end up in landfills (Budiman et al., 2024). Plastic waste, which was previously considered to have no economic value, is transformed into new, more useful products. This is in line with the waste hierarchy principle in sustainable waste management theory, which places reuse as one of the strategies to prevent waste from ending up in final disposal (Oktavilia et al., 2024).

Recycle

The principle of recycling as part of a sustainable waste management strategy focuses on efforts to reprocess waste, especially inorganic waste, into new materials or products that have economic value and functionality (Wardi et al., 2024). At the Baiman Banjarmasin Central Waste Bank, waste recycling is not carried out directly. Activities are more focused on collecting and distributing sorted waste to recycling industry partners who manage the waste further. This is due to limited facilities and resources; in other words, the Baiman

Central Waste Bank only acts as a liaison between the community and waste management partners.

The Baiman Central Waste Bank, as a waste management organisation, acts as a supplier of recycled raw materials for industrial partners engaged in waste recycling (Subiyakto et al., 2024). The Baiman Central Waste Bank is able to provide large quantities of recycled materials such as plastic, paper, iron and used cooking oil through a process of collection and sorting. The sorted waste is packaged according to the standards required by partners, so that it is ready to be distributed as raw material for new production. The sorted and packaged waste is sold to vendors to be recycled and turned into functional items through industrial processes.

Regular Activities of the Baiman Central Waste Bank

The Baiman Central Waste Bank has been conducting regular activities for the past 10 years, demonstrating consistency in community-based waste management efforts (Tiono et al., 2025). The sustainability of this programme is clear evidence of the strong commitment of administrators, the government and the community to creating a clean and sustainable environment (Fatimah et al., 2025). Regular activities at the Baiman Central Waste Bank include key stages such as transporting waste from unit waste banks to the Baiman Central Waste Bank, sorting and shredding waste, washing waste, and packaging and preparing waste for sale (Safitri et al., 2025).

Waste Transportation

Waste collection is a routine activity of Bank Sampah Induk Baiman, aimed at facilitating community participation in waste management. Through a pick-up system, customers of the waste bank units do not need to come directly to the location; they simply submit a pick-up schedule by telephone or message. The waste bank management team then collects the waste at the agreed time. As a city-scale waste management institution, Baiman Central Waste Bank has two motorbike pick-up fleets used to transport waste from the waste bank units it serves, as well as to transport waste for distribution to partner recycling centres or final disposal sites with which it collaborates (Syarifuddin et al., 2025).

Figure 3. Waste Transportation



Source: BSI Management Documentation, June 2025

The existence of this fleet supports operational effectiveness, especially in supporting waste management logistics and waste collection activities for residents with large deposits. Transportation is carried out regularly according to a predetermined schedule, starting with a collection request by the unit, then scheduled by the management (Safitri et al., 2025). The transport team is responsible for collecting waste to ensure smooth distribution and avoid accumulation. To facilitate communication, collection coordination is carried out via the WhatsApp application, making the transport process faster, more coordinated, and more effective.

Waste Sorting and Counting

Waste sorting is the process of separating waste based on its type, nature, or characteristics with the aim of facilitating management, increasing recycling activities, and reducing the amount of waste that ends up in landfills. This activity can be carried out from the source, such as households, to waste management facilities (Mulya et al., 2020). Meanwhile, waste shredding is the process of crushing or cutting waste into small pieces with or without the use of a shredder (Sesa et al., 2025). At the Baiman Central Waste Bank, sorting and shredding are important stages after waste is received, either through direct deposits from customers or pick-ups from unit waste banks. Sorting and shredding activities are an important part of ensuring that waste is distributed according to type, thereby supporting the effectiveness of management at the Baiman Central Waste Bank (Fatimah et al., 2025).

Figure 4. Waste Sorting



Source: Personal Documentation (Photo taken on 4 March 2025)

Sorting and shredding activities are usually carried out by workers with the assistance of supervisors. This process begins with separating waste according to type until it fully complies with waste categories according to packaging standards (Hadi et al., 2025). Large waste items, especially hard plastic waste, are shredded into smaller pieces and collected in special containers to make them easier to weigh and store. The shredding process not only aims to reduce the volume of waste, but also to increase efficiency in the transportation and sale process to collectors and recycling plants (Hadi et al., 2025). Shredded hard plastic waste typically has a higher resale value because it is more practical to process into industrial raw materials. The sorting and shredding stages are crucial components of the waste management chain, as they determine quality and resale value while supporting the circular economy principle of transforming waste into valuable resources.

Waste Washing

Waste washing is a follow-up stage after waste has been sorted and separated from waste that still contains residual dirt. The waste that is washed is dirty waste that has not yet been cleaned, which is generally inorganic waste such as plastic waste that has been shredded into small pieces after the shredding process. This activity is carried out routinely by sorting workers as part of the waste bank's commitment to maintaining the quality and sale value of organic waste before it is sold to recycling partners (Jumriani et al., 2025).

Figure 5. Waste Washing Process



Source: BSI Management Documentation, May 2023

This waste washing process is carried out in a special washing warehouse area at the Baiman Central Waste Bank (Triyono, Ilhami, et al., 2025). The waste that is washed is waste that is still dirty and mixed with food scraps, oil, or soil. It is washed using a special waste washing machine with running water and soap to remove odours, dirt and residues from the washed plastic waste material. After washing, the waste is dried in the sun. Next, the dried waste is ready to be sorted further based on the type of material, then packaged and stored in a separate storage warehouse.

Packaging Ready for Sale of Waste

Packaging, also known as wrapping, is the process of preparing and wrapping goods for various purposes such as storage, transportation, or sale (Triyono, Abbas, et al., 2025). Waste packaging is a further step after the sorting, weighing, and recording processes have been carried out. At this stage, waste that has been grouped according to type, such as plastic, paper, metal, and glass bottles, is then packed in sacks to make it neater, easier to store, and ready for sale. This packaging process is usually carried out in accordance with certain standards, such as compacting plastic waste, such as beverage bottles, in packaging using a waste press machine to make storage and transportation more efficient, save warehouse space, and facilitate the distribution process to recycling partner vendors (Nur'aini et al., 2025).

Figure 6. Packaging Ready for Sale of Waste



Source: BSI Baiman Management, February 2023

The packaging of ready-to-sell waste is the final stage in the waste management process before it is distributed to collectors or recycling industries. This process begins with the classification of waste based on type. Waste such as plastic bottles that have been sorted is compacted using a press machine, while shredded plastic is packaged in sacks according to packaging standards, which is when waste that has gone through the sorting, weighing, recording and packaging processes can be sold to the recycling industry (Subiyakto et al., 2024). The sale of waste is the main source of income for Bank Sampah Induk Baiman to pay customer incentives, cover operational costs, and support community empowerment programmes.

Conclusion

The Baiman Banjarmasin Central Waste Bank is a community-based waste management initiative that implements sustainable waste management practices. The success of waste management at this waste bank is highly dependent on the active involvement of various parties, particularly government support in providing facilities and infrastructure, as well as community participation as a key resource. Synergy and mutual support are therefore key to achieving optimal results. Management activities are carried out in a structured manner through reduction and handling stages. Waste reduction efforts are carried out through the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Meanwhile, handling efforts are carried out through routine activities such as transportation, sorting and shredding, washing, and packaging waste ready for sale, so that the Baiman Main Waste Bank is able to manage waste systematically and sustainably.

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