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WASTE BANKS: SOCIAL CAPITAL IN COMMUNITY-BASED SUSTAINABLE WASTE MANAGEMENT EFFORTS IN PADANG CITY

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Abstract-

The waste bank is an innovative initiative aimed at improving household waste management behavior and understanding. Social capital, as a collaborative effort at the community level, is essential for the effective management of waste banks. It includes mutual trust, social norms, and networks that enable communities to collectively address challenges. This research aims to find out how the social capital process in the Waste Bank framework in community-based sustainable waste management in Padang City, especially in the Sakinah Waste Bank by using descriptive research conducted through a qualitative approach. The study's analysis revealed that the social capital process at Sakinah Waste Bank is carried out by the community, and that trust is developed between the actors through the transparency of the waste bank management process. Strategies to develop networking with the actors include communication, a shared commitment to support the waste bank management, and a shared understanding of the waste bank's purpose. Social norms are necessary to keep the actors' trust in one other and the transparency process going. Additionally, the social norm might raise citizens' awareness of the need to control household waste at the waste bank.

INTRODUCTION

Public education about the complex environmental problems caused by waste generation is needed to form public awareness. Factors causing environmental concerns are based on human thinking and behavior. Active participation of citizens is important to be identified in waste management actions. Efforts to preserve the environment must start from the individual by doing small things. The changes made can then be “transmitted” into a habit in the family or community, resulting in major changes. According to Singhirunnusorn et al. (2012), changes in the way people think about household waste

management to reduce waste at source through citizen participation and empowerment should be integrated into community-based waste bank projects.

Waste banks are community-based initiatives designed to promote the collection, segregation, and recycling of waste. They function as localized systems where individuals or households can deposit their recyclable waste, such as plastic, paper, metal, and glass, in exchange for monetary or non-monetary benefits. The collected waste is then sold to recycling industries, creating a circular economy. Waste banks operate similarly to financial banks but deal with "waste as a resource" instead of money. The concept of waste bank are to provide the waste collection and segregation, it means household or individuals bring sorted recyclable materials to the waste bank so they deposit the waste based on type (plastic, paper, etc) often weighed to determine value and then for the credit system, contributors are rewarded with incentives which may include cash, credits, or community benefits like food or services, some waste bank maintain accounts for contributors, tracking their deposits. The waste bank organizes and sells the recyclables to manufactures or recycling facilities to proceeds the waste bank operations and offer benefits to contributors and also for community involvement which means often run by local governments, NGOs or community groups, they rely heavily on community participation.

Community empowerment is needed to increase community participation in waste management. Including aspects of social capital in community participation and empowerment efforts is generally considered capable of providing positive results (Pranadji, 2016). Social capital can be seen from various aspects, such as trust, information flow, social norms, social relationships/networks, quality of human resources, community organizations, strong local leadership, and good government administration (Pargal S, et al in Syahra R, 2006). Program implementation with self-help schemes (active community participation) will be more successfully implemented in areas with high social capital, including a positive effect on the level of sustainable waste management (Tsai T in Jones N, et al, 2011). Waste bank foster environmental awareness and responsibility at the grassroots level, for the education and behavioral change so the community can encourage waste segregation and recycling habits and waste bank can empower marginalize groups such as informal waste pickers by formalizing their contributions.

Waste Bank is a place to save waste that has been sorted by type of waste. The way waste

banks work in general is almost the same as other banks, namely there are customers, bookkeeping records and management. If in a commercial bank what customers deposit is money, but in a waste bank what is deposited is waste that has economic value Aryenti (in Suryani 2011). According to Andi Cahyadi, et al (2017), the function of the Waste Bank is a place to save waste that has been sorted according to the type of waste, the waste saved in the waste bank is waste that has its own economic value. The importance of waste banks is for the environmental benefits such as reductions in landfill waste by diverting recyclables from landfills, waste banks reduce pollution and extend landfill lifespans. Economic advantages of waste bank for income generation such as waste bank provide a source of income for communities and individuals especially in low-income areas. An impact of waste bank is giving circular economy support by monetizing waste, community can integrate waste into the economic cycle by promoting sustainable practices.

The role of the Waste Bank became important with the issuance of Government Regulation No. 81/2012 concerning the Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste. The Government Regulation regulates the obligation of producers to carry out 3R activities (Recycle, Reduce, Reuse) by producing products that use packaging that is easily decomposed by natural processes; which creates as little waste as possible; using raw materials for production that can be recycled and reused; and/or withdrawing waste from products and product packaging for recycling and reuse. This regulation is emphasized by the Regulation of the Minister of Environment Number 13 of 2012 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Reduce, Reuse and Recycle through Waste Banks. The rules regarding the establishment of a Waste Bank in Padang City are actually contained in Mayor Regulation Number 24 of 2014 concerning the *"Padang Bersih-Padang Sehat"* Movement. However, the regulation is only limited to the implementation of tasks for the development of the Waste Bank itself assigned to the Environmental Service.

Padang City as one of the major cities in Indonesia also faces similar problems regarding environmental issues, especially in sustainable waste management. The paradigm of Padang people who are still hostile to waste and consider waste as the end of the consumption process that must be disposed of immediately, makes waste production in the city of Padang accumulate day by day, even now waste production according to data from the Padang City Environment Office has reached 500 tons per day. While only 65

percent of the total amount of waste can be disposed of in Batugadang Landfill in Lubuk Kilangan District, as the only landfill in Lubuk Kilangan District of Padang City, with increasingly limited capacity due to land limitations. The following is the data on waste management in Padang City in 2023 according to The National Waste Management System:

Table 1. Waste Management In Padang City In 2023

1	Daily Waste Generation (Tons)	647.39
2	Annual Waste Generation (Tons)	236,296.62
3	Annual Waste Reduction (Tons/Year)	51.634.43
4	Waste Reduction (%)	21.85
5	Annual Waste Handling (Tons/Year)	174,470.00
6	Waste Handling (%)	73.84
7	Annual Managed Waste (Tons/Year)	226.104,43
8	Managed Waste (%)	95.69

Source: The National Waste Management System, 2024

In response to this, the Padang City Government began to find alternatives to solve the problem of waste accumulation with sustainable waste management that is more efficient. The Padang City Environment Agency, based on Law Number 18 Year 2008 concerning Waste Management, initiated social capital or community empowerment based on environmental preservation by establishing Waste Banks in Padang City down to the village level managed by local residents, one of which is the Sakinah Waste Bank located on Jalan Bukit Ngalau, Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan District, Padang City. Socially, most people in Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan Subdistrict, Padang City do not care about sustainable waste management and even though there is waste management, it is still individual and not organized in an integrated manner, so the intensity of togetherness in the community is still very low and has not been empowered properly. Then economically, currently there is no economic value to waste management, in addition to the community not understanding waste management that has economic value with 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) and most awareness of waste management is still low because people still think that waste is the residue of an unwanted process and has no economic value. Regarding the problem of waste generation, there are still people who dispose of waste out of place, especially in rivers / channels and burned which causes the

environment to become dirty, the emergence of various kinds of diseases, environmental pollution and ecosystem damage.

One Waste Bank that is very active with the production and creativity of waste is the Sakinah Waste Bank on Jalan Bukit Ngalau, Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan Sub-district, Padang City. Bank Sampah Sakinah has 500 registered members, who are the community around the housing complex. Bank Sakinah promotes community empowerment through training in making handicrafts from used goods and compost processing for the community living around the Sakinah Waste Bank. With the results of the training and the community's work has a high economic value so that it can drive the community's economy.

Until now, Sakinah Waste Bank has made a variety of economically valuable crafts such as aprons, pencil boxes and beautiful bags. Sakinah Waste Bank has successfully transformed useless items into additional income for the community through its work. The garbage handicrafts are sold at affordable prices ranging from 30 thousand to hundreds of thousands of rupiah and are sold through social media, partners, bazaars and online stores. In addition to economic value, the existence of Sakinah Waste Bank is expected to reduce the pollution of household processed waste which is one of the dominant factors contributing to waste in Padang City, this is evidenced by the fact that almost every week Sakinah Waste Bank is able to get 200Kg of plastic waste.

The presence of the Waste Bank has changed the community's paradigm about waste and sustainable waste management. Waste that has been considered leftover consumption that must be disposed of, is now collected and saved because it has economic value. Waste becomes a source of economic empowerment for the community, by recycling it into beautiful and unique items that can make money. Not only that, Sakinah Garbage Bank recruits customers, by managing waste with a system of saving garbage and withdrawing money, just like conventional banks or other Islamic banks. Even more uniquely, customers are also given a savings book to record the savings deposited with the Sakinah Garbage Bank teller.

The purpose of this paper is to provide alternative strategies and the latest model on social capital in sustainable waste management by educating residents through the formation of waste banks that are integrated with the 3R principles, can build public awareness in order to 'make friends' with waste, and to get social, economic, and environmental benefits from sorting waste that is saved in waste banks so that the

community can be empowered effectively and efficiently. This is in line with the findings of Mulasari et al. (2014) regarding the importance of implementing domestic waste management policies that require citizen independence in its management. This research investigates the role of social capital in community-based sustainable waste management, with a focus on the Sakinah Waste Bank in Padang City. A descriptive qualitative approach was adopted for this study.

METHODS

This research uses descriptive analysis with a qualitative approach. The main focus in this research is based on social capital which refers to the availability of mutual trust in the community, norms, and networks that can be optimized by the community such as community leaders, Sakinah Waste Bank staff and local residents in order to solve common problems. To describe how the process of community social capital in Padang City in the Sakinah Waste Bank in an effort to manage community-based sustainable waste. The study employed qualitative descriptive methods, including interviews, observations, and document analysis (Mayor Regulation Number 24 of 2014 concerning the *"Padang Bersih-Padang Sehat"* Movement), to explore the social capital process. It is also supported by secondary data by conducting studies through various regulations and journals. Then, the data obtained will be analyzed using analysis according to Miles, Huberman, & Saldana (2014), namely, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/ verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study chose to focus on 3 elements in Social Capital which refer to the opinion of Fukuyama (2005) which states that there are 3 basic elements that form social capital in society, namely trust, norms, networks. focuses on how social capital is implemented in the management and utilization of waste in the city of Padang, especially in the Sakinah Waste Bank in Batu Gadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan Subdistrict, Padang City, including the director of the Sakinah Waste Bank, members of the Sakinah Waste Bank and community groups.

The Padang City Government is serious in overcoming the waste problem by building waste banks on a massive scale. Based on data from the Padang City Environmental Agency, there are currently 175 waste banks spread across 11 sub-districts in the area.

The target is to have one waste bank at the Community Assosiation level throughout Padang City. According to the Head of the Padang City Environment Agency, the most waste banks are in Pauh sub-district with a total of 40 waste banks, but there are still several other sub-districts with minimal waste banks. In an effort to ensure that one neighborhood has one waste bank, a tough task still awaits. It requires the participation of all parties to make it happen. Based on data from the Padang City Environment Office, there are currently 909 Community Assosiation in Padang City while the number of waste banks is only 175. The percentage is only 19.25 percent with the hope of continuing to push so that in the future one neighborhood can have one waste bank.

The existence of a waste bank as a place for sorting and collecting waste is considered to be able to minimize the arrival of waste to the Temporary Shelter which is later forwarded to be taken to the Air Dingin Final Disposal Site. Not only that, the existence of waste banks can also suppress the growth of illegal temporary shelters which currently continue to mushroom at a number of points in Padang City. Waste that is not managed properly then causes unpleasant odors, disturbs the beauty of the environment, and the worst effect is a contributor to flooding and a source of disease for local residents.

The presence of the Sakinah Waste Bank on Jalan Bukit Ngalau, Batugadang Urban Village, Lubuk Kilangan Subdistrict is one of the efforts of the Padang City Government to provide access to community-based sustainable waste management which is an effort from various problems arising such as the large number of people who have not been involved and empowered into the Waste Bank program due to the limited understanding and ability of the community who certainly do not have a complete awareness of environmental issues, especially on the issue of sustainable waste management.

1. Trust

Various initiatives such as gotong royong (mutual cooperation) and hand-in-hand efforts to help communities that do not yet have sustainable waste management facilities independently and communities that lack the knowledge and ability to be actively involved in sustainable waste management. Even people who participate in the routine socialization of the Sakinah Waste Bank management, assisted by the Padang City Government, consider themselves capable of carrying out sustainable waste management independently. Such community initiatives then encourage other residents to do the same.

Of the 5.47 percent of residents who have registered as permanent members of the

Sakinah Waste Bank from the total number of residents in Batugadang Village or around 9,140 people, the community population with participation is considered to be far from ideal or has not been able to meet the needs of organizing community-based sustainable waste management and indirectly the community's understanding and ability to environmental issues that are still vulnerable or lacking access to sustainable waste management in order to minimize the risk of environmental pollution, waste accumulation and the consequences caused by piles of waste. Therefore, providing education on the importance of waste banks, one of which is to improve the standard of living of the community because the collected waste can be exchanged for better and more useful things of course because of the emergence of awareness to participate in community-based sustainable waste management in this case is the Waste Bank.

In this context, trust among fellow communities has been formed, which forms a sense of solidarity with the community within the framework of the Waste Bank Organization, which is coordinated by the Waste Bank Organization Management and representatives from the local government as the Protector and Advisor of the Organization. In addition to the efforts of the Padang City Government in the framework of a community-based sustainable waste management program, but basically the desire and concern of fellow residents who feel a sense of solidarity due to environmental issues, especially waste collection and waste management that is not optimal, has become the initial capital for the formation of a sense of solidarity. A social community that distributes motivation both in terms of understanding and knowledge among people who still tend to minimally participate in efforts to increase their awareness of sustainable waste management through the Waste Bank.

Morrissey & Browne (2004) shows that increased community interaction through the public education process has increased the involvement of women, youth, and vulnerable groups in generating information and providing solutions to improve access to understanding and knowledge in particular in the context of community-based sustainable waste management. Various government assistance through efforts to provide socialization, provide injections of funds, and provide facilities and training provided to community members at the Neighborhood Association level to form awareness for the community around the Waste Bank Organization environment that is limited in knowledge and abilities in sustainable waste management. Of course, it also requires trust between fellow communities which will result in meeting the needs and

dealing with problems regarding sustainable waste management together.

Since numerous actors may be involved in the Sakinah Waste Bank program, trust is necessary for its management. Furthermore, the collaboration amongst those involved in Sakinah Waste Bank management is voluntary. The trash bank's manager, collectors, and clients are the key players in the management of Sakinah trash Bank. The fact that the trash bank's operations are tied to the movement of money makes trust even more necessary. The consumer trusts the rubbish that has been gathered and placed in the waste bank to be saved as cash. The waste bank turns the waste's kind into cash for the haulers. The viability of the trash bank's operations may be jeopardized if certain parties behave dishonestly, such as collectors who are behind on their payments and refuse to pay for the waste they have taken. The supervisor disclosed that he had experience dealing with dishonest collectors. Collectors frequently have payment arrears. The trash bank must cease working with the collectors because of this condition, which makes operations more difficult. Therefore, in order for these actors to be trusted by all parties and for the cooperative actions involved in administering a trash bank to be viable, they must possess honesty and integrity.

While the participants collaborate, the process of developing trust amongst the actors involved in administering the waste bank is ongoing. Through an open and transparent waste bank management procedure, trust is established and nurtured amongst the actors in the Sakinah Waste Bank. According to research done at non-profit organizations, confidence in non-profit organizations is greatly influenced by information disclosure about their programs, finances, and performance (Farwell et al., 2018). The findings demonstrated that manager-collector relations are a transparent process. The manager of Sakinah garbage Bank claims that collectors always record garbage types in greater detail than the waste bank, sometimes even without the manager's knowledge. Arrears waste payments, and collectors never miss a deadline.

As a result of the actors continued commitment to working together to manage the waste bank, trust is established and maintained. The players take a proactive role in helping to manage the garbage bank. Each player's part in the trash bank's administration reflects their contribution. The manager also exchanges garbage for necessities and engages in savings and lending activities. Additionally, the manager regularly conducts waste management-related socialization and training. Sorting the waste that they generate is a responsibility of the customer community. The customer then routinely adds the trash

he has sorted to the waste bank. The manager arranges sociability and training activities for the consumer to participate in. The collectors have a role in taking the garbage and converting each type of waste and its weight into a regular rupiah value. For this reason, Sakinah waste banks can continue to grow and develop in the city of Padang.

2. Norm

Programs like waste banks support communities and the environment simultaneously. Waste Banks give locals more authority and information, which empowers them to fully address waste-related issues (Muntazah, 2015). Waste banks have a positive social impact through raising incomes, creating jobs, and even improving environmental health. An alternate way to address the waste issue and safeguard the ecosystem is through waste management through the trash bank program, which benefits the environment. Planning for landfills generally has positive environmental effects since it can help make the environment healthier and cleaner, cut down on littering, and keep waterways clean. Thus, it is necessary to educate the public on the concept of a waste bank that can generate economic value as well as its function in maintaining a clean and healthy environment. The inadequacy of human resources to effectively socialize waste banks and the absence of monitoring throughout this process present obstacles for waste banks (Astuti et al., 2022). It is intended that the trash bank's socialization will promote public involvement in gathering rubbish that can be saved there in order for them to get revenue from the waste bank (Wulandari et al., 2017).

If viewed from the point of view of social capital, of course, various activities or activities carried out by community members in each household in Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan Subdistrict, Padang City require a sense of mutual solidarity which is the initial capital and main foundation of the Waste Bank program's efforts towards community-based sustainable waste management. Then activities and activities that tend to be spontaneous rational (voluntary organized), form Norms in the Waste Bank community which are finally obeyed and carried out by the entire community at the household level which becomes a habit that must be followed and obeyed and becomes a benchmark in every social relationship of the community.

It is impossible to isolate economic factors and their vital resources from waste bank management. On the other hand, locally managed waste management today places more emphasis on intangibles and assets. Social capital, including trust, networks, norms, reciprocity, and values, can be used to identify these intangible assets (Putnam, 2000).

Based on built and existing social resources, one of Padang City's assets is the introduction of social capital used by its citizens. Residents of Padang City's Lubuk Kilangan Subdistrict and Batugadang Village use this social capital to keep up their participation in garbage management. Moreover, Supriyono (2010) has defined bound solidarity as a potential system of solid relationships and collaboration inside groupings. Social groups are typically characterized by high degrees of coherence, strong ties, and trust. However, they also tend to change conventionally based on recurring social experiences and religious beliefs. Regarding the handling of waste in landfills, there are no formal restrictions. Oral instructions on how to separate waste at the household level are the only written rules that all Waste Bank members are aware of. People typically do not fully understand collective rules, which have an impact on social interactions (Hasbullah, 2006).

By facilitating garbage management through the waste banking system, social capital indirectly promotes increasing environmental consciousness among the local populace. This is in line with the assertion made by Liu et al. (2014) that cognitive social capital serves as a middleman between residents who practice environmentally responsible behavior and financial rewards. Conversely, social capital encompasses official and informal organizations, practices, and structures that support the reciprocal advantages of group endeavors. Activity and communal settings are strongly correlated with both structural and cognitive social capital (Jones, 2010).

In addition to having a common understanding of the waste bank's goals, the actors' dedication to one another contributed to the smooth operation of their relationships during trash bank administration. The long process of developing shared values and understanding between the players resulted in the commitment that was developed in the cooperative relationship in the management of Sakinah Waste Bank. The Sakinah trash Bank manager demonstrates their dedication to maintaining the trash bank on a regular basis, gathering and depositing spent cooking oil, and persistently urging the public to participate in garbage sorting and management. The manager also maintains its commitment by having a high willingness to learn related to waste management. If there is a training or workshop that is held by the Agency or other parties, the management is willing to follow it and implement it in a waste bank.

By consistently offering training and some of the infrastructure required for the waste bank's operation, the Environment Agency demonstrates its commitment to the

administration of Sakinah Waste Bank. According to Narayan & Cassidy (2001), social norms are formal and informal laws that promote group welfare and cooperation. The study's findings suggest that pro-environmental behavior patterns are influenced by attitudes, values, beliefs, and social norms in an environmental context (Díaz et al., 2012). Informal social norms are those that develop among participants in the management of Sakinah Waste Bank. Social norms are necessary to uphold the importance of openness and confidence among participants and raise public knowledge of garbage sorting.

Although there are no official written standards for operating Sakinah Waste Bank, there are unwritten guidelines derived from cultural, religious, and traditional beliefs. The actors' values of cooperation, honesty, and trust in one another in administering the garbage bank were demonstrated by the results. The collectors disclosed that their participation in the garbage bank's management was predicated on the embraced religious principles. In terms of preserving environmental cleanliness and health, the collectors see their participation in the trash bank's maintenance as an act of religion. The collectors also make an effort to live up to the principles of integrity and faith in their work. As a result, collectors never under- or overestimate the amount of trash scales they record.

Furthermore, garbage collectors pay garbage rupiah on schedule. In running the garbage bank, the management also upholds the integrity and confidence given by the public. All parties involved in running Sakinah Waste Bank can continue to have faith in one another if actors follow these unofficial guidelines. Should any performers be shown to be untrustworthy, they will not be allowed to participate. There is no need for formal regulations because actors have a high degree of trust in one another. This is in line with the theory put forth by Fukuyama (2011), which holds that cooperation and group action will function best in environments with low levels of trust and minimal social norms when formal rules and regulations are in place (Bullen & Onyx, 2005).

Moreover, the administration of the Sakinah Waste Bank contributed to the development of new customs and unwritten regulations for waste management in Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan District, Padang City. In addition to managing and sorting household trash, managers also engage in extensive socialization and training with the neighbors surrounding their homes. An unwritten norm (custom) about how home garbage should be managed in Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan District, Padang City, developed as a result of regular socialization and waste bank operations.

This unofficial guideline improves community knowledge and encourages proactive behavior in the handling and separating of domestic waste. Miller & Buys (2008) proposed that established social norms in the setting of environmental programs will impact environmental attitudes and can result in environmental care behavior (Jones, 2010: 124). As a result, the residents of Padang City's Lubuk Kilangan District, specifically Batugadang Village, have shifted from disposing of household waste through collection and disposal to managing it through the 3R (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle). The resultant home garbage is divided into different categories based on what can be recycled.

The process of social capital in this case norms is directly related to sustainable waste management, especially in the Waste Bank. Government policy support to combat environmental issues and problems has made a significant contribution to stabilizing the sustainable waste management system and has helped increase public awareness of waste problems in the Padang City area, especially in Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan Subdistrict with various programs, one of which is the Waste Bank. Social interactions that raise awareness about sustainable waste management and the accumulation of waste that occurs through the process of social capital that continues to be carried out by the community with the support of the Padang City Government through the Sakinah Waste Bank.

3. Social Networks

Gunartin et al. (2020) believe that social capital plays a sustainable role in community-based sustainable waste management for households, they articulate that the ability and understanding to respond to waste problems wisely will increase social capital and generate additional money from the sale of waste while managing resources. Social networks such as handicraft activities and processing waste into fertilizer will entice people to preserve their environment.

The Waste Bank is not only a destination for people who participate in managing sustainable waste together but also creates opportunities for diversion where people can gather and share information and improve social networks in urban areas. This then forms what is referred to in social capital as a social network, which in this case is formed within the Sakinah Waste Bank network. Social networks or social relations within the community at the household level are strong, making efforts to overcome the problem of community-based sustainable waste management. When viewed from the point of view of social capital, according to the social network, it is called Bonding Social Capital, which

has a role in creating a strong shared identity.

Then Bridging Social Capital ultimately has an important role for the group to form a broad scope of cooperation for other groups, in this case the community in households in one village area. This is necessary because basically the proximity of the area in each household also forms a good relationship of trust so that it makes social network relationships between groups in one village area very possible. Not only are horizontal social networks formed but vertical social networks are also formed. Vertical network relationships that before the emergence of waste banks had been formed due to the impact of environmental problems, especially waste, made vertical social network relationships or Linking Social Capital tighter. This can be seen from the amount of social assistance in the form of appeals, directions, socialization and training from the Government and Non-Government Organizations or Non-Governmental Organizations into community groups at the household level.

Social capital can increase community awareness of sustainable waste management and improve household socioeconomics against unexpected risk shocks such as flood disasters due to the accumulation of waste that is not managed properly. Increased environmental sustainability efforts carried out by the Padang City Government in areas where there are no temporary disposal sites, one of which is the Waste Bank Program in Batugadang Village, Lubuk Kilangan District because the Government does not only focus on social assistance in the form of cash. In fact, the community also formed efforts to strengthen environmental sustainability in terms of sustainable waste management at the household level by asking the Government for assistance to community groups at the village level to get three-color trash bins (organic, non-organic and B3) in each house by utilizing the limited land in the Batugadang Village area, Lubuk Kilangan District, Padang City.

Social networks are a means through which information may be shared in environmental projects to enhance the involvement of all parties involved (Jones, 2010). In order to facilitate the execution of waste bank activities, the management of Sakinah Waste Bank interacts and works with a wide range of stakeholders. These connections and networks play a part in information sharing and giving access to different resources required for waste bank management. The Sakinah Waste Bank's management maintains connections with a number of organizations. The infrastructure, guidance, and training required for operating a trash bank are provided by the Padang City Environment Agency. Trash bank

managers and consumers can also receive training and information about domestic trash management from certain non-governmental organizations.

Everybody involved in the management of Sakinah Waste Bank shares a common understanding of the program's goals. The parties involved in the administration of trash banks have positive relationships as a result of this shared knowledge. As a crucial player, the management of Sakinah Waste Bank is well aware of the objectives that have guided the organization from its founding. A trash bank does not have a profit-making objective. A manager who is focused only on making a profit may lose excitement and the waste bank may become inactive, even suspending animation, if the profit target is not met.

The waste bank manager is aware of the main objective of waste bank management. Managers prioritize social and environmental interests over profit. Since the management was constituted in 2012, there has been no change in the framework for guaranteeing the management's comprehension of waste bank management. The manager is aware of how challenging it is to locate community people with the right motivations and familiarity with waste bank operations to take the position of outgoing management personnel. In order to combat this, the trash bank's manager has considered strengthening the organization's management and human resources (HR) to ensure that it is not dependent on a small number of managers. Every member of the community must work together to manage the waste bank.

Consequently, the manager works to develop human resources that possess the motivation, expertise, and abilities needed to sort garbage and manage the waste bank's operations. In order to manage the waste bank, the manager helps the community members understand that they have social objectives and aims. As a result, everyone in the community, including management, can comprehend the primary goals of trash bank management, and management and community members can take turns operating the waste bank.

The benefits from the sale of household waste are provided to the community at the household level by simply participating so that training and socialization on community-based sustainable waste management can be conducted. The social community, in this case the community as well as the Neighborhood Association and Community Association, distribute brochures with information on the price of waste to be collected among people who do not have awareness or who do not have an understanding and knowledge of the concept of waste banks. The importance of sharing knowledge and

experience in sustainable waste management among community members. This is clear when viewed from the point of view of Social Capital from three elements according to Lang & Hornburg (1998) argue that social capital generally refers to the availability of mutual trust in society, norms, and social networks. Clearly this is illustrated in the conditions of the community at the household level within the framework of the Waste Bank, it can be clearly seen how a sense of mutual cooperation and working together in dealing with the adverse effects of waste on environmental sustainability in the Batugadang Village area, Lubuk Kilangan Subdistrict, Padang City.

CONCLUSION

The Waste Bank, which has gained value and helps to raise family income, demonstrates how the waste bank has a beneficial economic impact. The use of trash banks in residential areas has altered the waste management practices of the community, resulting in more hygienic and comfortable living spaces. With the waste bank program that has been in place thus far, social capital is a force that can motivate the community to continue its commitment to and consistency with sustainable waste management. The waste bank is a creative way to encourage people to manage their household waste and raise awareness of the issue. The study's findings suggest that in order to achieve sustainable management in the community-based waste bank, several elements are required, including trust, networking, and social norms. Because there are numerous players involved in the program, trust is essential to managing the trash bank. Furthermore, it is necessary since the waste bank's operations are tied to the movement of money. Through an open and transparent process, the players in charge of managing the trash bank develop and build confidence with one another.

Next, the waste bank manager collaborates with numerous parties to support the execution of the waste bank's operations and is associated to them. These connections and networks play a part in information sharing and giving access to different resources required for waste bank management. Excellent communication, a common understanding of the waste bank's goal, and a commitment to supporting waste bank management are all necessary to establish and preserve connections between the various players involved in waste bank administration. There are unofficial guidelines for waste bank management instead of formal written regulations, which come from cultural, religious, and traditional beliefs. Each actor participating in administering the waste bank

can preserve the value of honesty and trust by adhering to these social norms. The community's informal waste management standards and new behaviors are formed as a result of trash bank management. The community's dynamic behavior and increased awareness of controlling and sorting household waste are a result of this informal regulation.

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