



PENGEMBANGAN BANK SAMPAH SEBAGAI MEKANISME HULU DALAM SISTEM PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DESA PEUSING, KABUPATEN KUNINGAN

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Abstrak

Desa Peusing belum memiliki sistem pemilahan sampah rumah tangga sehingga seluruh sampah dikumpulkan secara campuran dan dikirim ke TPA Ciniru yang kapasitasnya semakin terbatas. Pada saat yang sama, BUMDes Peusing menjalankan budidaya maggot tetapi pasokan bahan sampah organik membeli dari luar desa. Kegiatan pengabdian ini bertujuan menginisiasi bank sampah sebagai mekanisme hulu untuk memperbaiki pemilahan sampah sekaligus menyediakan bahan sampah organik bagi budidaya maggot. Program dilaksanakan dalam program *community development* Universitas Prasetiya Mulya dengan tahapan persiapan, pendampingan intensif, dan monitoring. Uji coba dilakukan pada dua RT dengan melibatkan 54 warga. Selama empat bulan, bank sampah berhasil mengelola 2.368,55 kg sampah, terdiri dari 2.088,60 kg sampah organik dan 279,95 kg sampah anorganik, serta menghasilkan tabungan warga sebesar Rp1.565.595. Sampah organik yang terkumpul mendukung produksi maggot sebesar 210 kg. Hasil ini menunjukkan bahwa bank sampah dapat menahan sebagian sampah di tingkat desa dan sekaligus mendukung kebutuhan bahan baku usaha maggot BUMDes. Program ini dapat dikembangkan sebagai bagian dari sistem pengelolaan sampah desa yang lebih mandiri.

Kata kunci: Bank Sampah, Pemilahan Sampah, *Community Development*

Abstract

Peusing Village does not yet have a household waste-sorting system, resulting in all waste being collected in mixed form and transported to the Ciniru Waste Processing Facility, which is increasingly limited in capacity. At the same time, the village-owned enterprise (BUMDes) operates maggot cultivation but obtains its supply of organic waste from outside the village. This community service activity aims to initiate a waste bank as an upstream mechanism to improve waste sorting while providing organic waste materials for maggot cultivation. The program was carried out as part of the Community Development Program of Universitas Prasetiya Mulya through stages of preparation, intensive assistance, and monitoring. The pilot was implemented in two neighborhood units (RT) and involved 54 residents. Over four months, the waste bank managed 2,368.55 kg of waste, consisting of 2,088.60 kg of organic waste and 279.95 kg of inorganic waste, and generated resident savings amounting to IDR 1,565,595. The collected organic waste supported maggot production totaling 210 kg. These results show that the waste bank can retain a portion of waste at the village level while simultaneously supporting the raw material needs of the BUMDes maggot enterprise. This program can be further developed as part of a more self-sufficient village waste management system.

Keywords: Waste Bank, Waste Sorting, Community Development