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EFFORTS TO PLAN A COMMUNITY-BASED INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IN CIJEUNGJING VILLAGE, JATIGEDE SUBDISTRICT, SUMEDANG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Waste management issues in Cijeungjing Village, Jatigede District, Sumedang Regency, stem from population growth, consumption patterns, and suboptimal management practices. The situation is exacerbated by limited facilities, low public awareness, and a lack of integrated management programs. This study aims to analyze the current state of waste management, identify potentials and constraints, and formulate a community-based integrated waste management program. A qualitative descriptive method using a case study approach was employed. Data were collected through observation, interviews with village officials and residents, documentation, and a literature review. Data analysis was conducted descriptively through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that waste management in Cijeungjing Village is still dominated by independent disposal and burning practices, with limited community participation. The village possesses significant potential supported by the government and community groups to enhance participation in waste management. A program based on the Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) principles is crucial; it should encompass education, waste sorting, the establishment of waste banks, organic waste processing, institutional strengthening, and a monitoring system. It is expected that this program will increase community participation, reduce waste volume, and achieve sustainable waste management in Cijeungjing Village.

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ABSTRAK

Masalah sampah di Desa Cijeungjing, Kecamatan Jatigede, Kabupaten Sumedang, disebabkan oleh pertumbuhan penduduk, pola konsumsi, dan pengelolaan yang tidak optimal. Keterbatasan sarana, rendahnya kesadaran masyarakat, dan kurangnya program pengelolaan terpadu memperburuk situasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis kondisi pengelolaan sampah, mengidentifikasi potensi dan kendala, serta merumuskan program pengelolaan sampah terpadu berbasis masyarakat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara dengan pemerintah desa dan masyarakat, dokumentasi, serta studi literatur. Analisis data dilakukan secara deskriptif melalui reduksi, penyajian, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa pengelolaan sampah di Desa Cijeungjing masih didominasi praktik pembuangan dan pembakaran mandiri, dengan partisipasi masyarakat yang terbatas. Desa ini memiliki potensi signifikan dengan dukungan pemerintah dan kelompok masyarakat untuk meningkatkan partisipasi dalam pengelolaan sampah. Program berbasis prinsip *Reduce, Reuse, dan Recycle* (3R) sangat penting, mencakup edukasi, pemilahan sampah, pembentukan bank sampah, pengolahan sampah organik, penguatan kelembagaan, dan sistem monitoring. Diharapkan, program ini dapat meningkatkan partisipasi masyarakat, mengurangi volume sampah, dan mewujudkan pengelolaan sampah berkelanjutan di Desa Cijeungjing.

Kata Kunci: *Integrated waste management; program planning; community participation; 3R; Cijeungjing Village*

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INTRODUCTION

Literature Review

The waste problem is one of the environmental issues that remains a significant challenge in many countries, including Indonesia. Population growth, economic growth, urbanization, and changes in consumer behavior have led to a steady increase in the volume of waste generated each year. Unfortunately, this situation is not always matched by effective waste management systems, which results in various environmental, health, social, and economic problems. In-person outreach activities on waste management can encourage community participation in waste management (Putri et al., 2025).

In general, waste is generated by various human activities, including households, commercial areas, industries, offices, markets, and public facilities. Based on its nature, waste can be divided into three categories: easily degradable organic waste, non-degradable inorganic waste, and hazardous and toxic waste (B3), which requires special handling. Among these various types of waste, plastic waste is one of the main problems, as it takes a very long time to decompose and has the potential to pollute both land and water environments.

According to Elamin et al. (2018), the waste problem is not only caused by the increasing volume of waste generated but is also influenced by low public awareness regarding the implementation of effective waste management. The habit of littering, the lack of waste sorting at the source, and the low adoption of the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) further exacerbate environmental conditions. In addition, limited waste management facilities and infrastructure, a lack of optimization in the transportation system, and increasingly limited capacity at final disposal sites (FDS) pose significant challenges to waste management.

The consequences of inadequate waste management are far-reaching. The accumulation of waste can lead to soil, water, and air pollution, create unpleasant odors, and serve as a breeding ground for disease vectors. In addition, these conditions increase the risk of flooding due to clogged drainage channels. Open burning of waste also produces harmful gas emissions that can harm human health and worsen air quality. Furthermore, trash polluting rivers and oceans threatens aquatic ecosystems, disrupts the lives of aquatic organisms, and has the potential to enter the food chain through microplastics.

The Indonesian government has implemented various policies to address waste management issues, including Law No. 18 of 2008 on Waste Management. This law emphasizes a paradigm shift from waste collection, transportation, and disposal to waste reduction and sustainable waste management. Various programs, such as waste banks, community-based waste management, the circular economy, and the implementation of the 3R principles, continue to be promoted to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills (Zakaria et al., 2023).

Therefore, solving the waste problem requires the active participation of all parties, including the government, the business sector, educational institutions, and the public. These efforts must be carried out in an integrated manner by raising environmental awareness, changing behaviors regarding waste management, providing adequate infrastructure, and implementing environmentally friendly waste treatment technologies. With effective management, waste can be viewed not only as refuse, but also as a resource with economic value that can be reused to support sustainable development.

Inefficient waste management can cause various forms of environmental damage. The accumulation of waste in open areas or in rivers can lead to soil, water, and air pollution. Decomposing organic waste produces methane (CH_4), a greenhouse gas that contributes to climate change. On the other hand, non-biodegradable plastic waste can persist in the environment for hundreds of years, polluting rivers, lakes, and oceans, which can potentially disrupt the balance of ecosystems and endanger wildlife. In addition, waste that clogs drainage channels can trigger flooding, especially during the rainy season (Rapii et al., 2021).

The accumulation of trash can become a breeding ground for various disease vectors, including flies, mosquitoes, rats, and cockroaches. This situation significantly increases the risk of spreading diseases such as diarrhea, dengue

fever (DBD), leptospirosis, typhus, and skin infections. In addition, open burning of trash produces smoke containing fine particles and harmful substances, which can trigger respiratory problems, eye irritation, asthma, and lung diseases. Water pollution caused by waste also reduces the quality of the clean water used by the community, potentially leading to various health problems (Supratikno et al., 2023)

Sihombing et al. (2025) note that waste management issues have significant social impacts. A dirty and polluted environment can reduce comfort, aesthetic appeal, and the quality of life for the community. The accumulation of waste in residential areas and public spaces not only diminishes aesthetic value but also reduces the appeal of an area, including for the tourism sector. In addition, the costs incurred by the government for transportation, processing, and managing the impacts of waste are on the rise. Social conflicts may also arise due to public opposition to the location of final disposal sites (TPA) or waste treatment facilities near residential areas. Therefore, effective waste management requires the active participation of all segments of society to minimize environmental, health, and social impacts (Artiyani & Ana Anggorowati, 2019).

Waste management in Cijeungjing Village still faces a number of challenges that require attention from the village government and the community. With the growing population and increased household activities, the volume of waste generated continues to rise every day. However, the existing waste management system has not been fully able to cope with this increase, resulting in waste piling up in several locations.

Most household waste is still a mixture of organic and inorganic materials because source separation has not been implemented optimally. In addition, some people still manage their waste by burning it or dumping it on vacant lots and into waterways. These practices have the potential to cause environmental pollution, harm public health, and increase the risk of flooding due to clogged drainage channels (Kurniaty & Rizal, 2021).

Limited infrastructure and facilities such as temporary waste collection sites (TPS), transportation services, and waste treatment facilities are among the obstacles to establishing an effective waste management system. At the same time, public awareness of the importance of reducing, sorting, and reusing waste through the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) still needs to be improved. This can be achieved through educational and community empowerment activities (Kurniaty & Rizal, 2021).

As noted by Zamzami Elamin et al. (2018), collaborative efforts between the village government, the community, and various stakeholders are needed to improve the quality of waste management in Cijeungjing Village. Institutional strengthening, the provision of waste management facilities, the establishment of a waste bank, and public awareness campaigns on community-based waste management are expected to create a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable village environment. Community-based integrated waste management is an approach considered effective in addressing waste issues in a sustainable manner. In this model, the community plays a leading role at every stage of waste management, from waste reduction, source separation, collection, reuse, and recycling to residual waste treatment. By actively involving the community, waste management becomes not only the government's responsibility but also a shared responsibility supported by all stakeholders. The implementation of community-based waste management is becoming increasingly important as waste volumes rise a problem that cannot be solved by relying solely on collection systems and landfills.

If all waste is disposed of at landfills without any efforts to reduce it at the source, landfill capacity will become increasingly strained, operational costs will rise, and the risk of environmental pollution will also increase. Therefore, it is important to apply the principles of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R) starting at the household level, which is the primary source of waste generation (Zakaria et al., 2023).

In addition to benefiting the environment, community-based integrated waste management also offers social and economic benefits. Activities such as waste sorting, waste banks, composting, and recycling can raise public awareness of the importance of environmental cleanliness, while also creating economic opportunities through the utilization of waste that still has market value. Thus, trash is no longer viewed as waste to be disposed of, but rather as a resource that can be utilized to improve the well-being of the community. The success of community-based

waste management depends heavily on the active participation of residents, government support, and the availability of adequate facilities and infrastructure. Ongoing education, the formation of waste management groups, institutional strengthening, and partnerships with various stakeholders are key factors in fostering a culture of sustainable waste management. Synergy among village governments, communities, the business sector, and educational institutions will strengthen the waste management system, thereby reducing the volume of waste sent to landfills (Warlina & Listyarini, 2023).

Thus, community-based integrated waste management not only focuses on solving waste problems but also plays a role in creating a clean, healthy, productive, and sustainable environment. This approach is a crucial step toward achieving environmentally friendly village development and improving the community's quality of life through behavioral changes toward responsible waste management.

Planning waste management programs is essential to ensure that all efforts to manage waste are carried out in a focused, systematic manner that meets the needs of the community. Although various waste management facilities and activities have been established, their effectiveness often falls short of optimal levels due to a lack of comprehensive planning Therefore, there remains a gap between available service capacity and the ever-increasing volume of waste generated. Program planning is a crucial foundation for identifying existing conditions, key challenges, available potential, and priority needs in waste management. Through an effective planning process, the village government, together with the community, can establish appropriate goals, objectives, strategies, and measures to improve the quality of waste management. In addition, planning also serves to determine resource needs in terms of funding, facilities and infrastructure, human resources, and institutional capacity so that the programs developed are more realistic and can be implemented sustainably.

The Role of Program Planning in Community-Based Waste Management: In the context of waste management that involves the community, program planning plays a crucial role in increasing community participation. Community involvement from the planning stage onward will result in programs that are better suited to local conditions, more readily accepted, and foster a sense of ownership toward the programs to be implemented. In this way, the community not only serves as the beneficiary but also actively contributes to the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the program.

Program planning is essential for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of waste management. Programs designed based on data and needs assessments will help reduce overlapping activities, optimize the use of existing facilities and infrastructure, and ensure that each activity provides significant benefits to the community and the environment. Thorough planning also facilitates the monitoring and evaluation process, allowing the program's success to be measured objectively and serving as a foundation for future improvements.

Developing a waste management program plan is a strategic step toward establishing an effective, efficient, participatory, and sustainable system. With careful planning, it is hoped that various challenges in waste management can be addressed, the village's potential can be optimized, a clean, healthy, and comfortable environment can be created for the entire community.

METHODS

The descriptive method was chosen because it aims to provide a systematic, factual, and accurate overview of the current state of waste management in Cijeungjing Village. In addition, this method also aims to identify the steps necessary for planning a community-based integrated waste management program. A qualitative approach was used to gain an in-depth understanding of waste management issues, village potential, levels of community participation, and the roles of village governments and stakeholders in supporting program planning. This article does not aim to test hypotheses, but rather to describe the conditions on the ground as a basis for formulating program recommendations.

The data in this article falls into two categories: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was collected through field observations and in-depth interviews with the village head, village officials, environmental managers,

community leaders, PKK cadres, youth organizations, and local residents. In addition, documentation regarding waste management conditions in Cijeungjing Village is also included in this data. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from village government documents, population data, laws and regulations, reports on waste management, and relevant literature.

Data Collection Techniques Include:

Observation	This was conducted to identify the current state of waste management, including available facilities and infrastructure, as well as community behavior related to waste management.
Interviews	The goal is to gather information on the community's challenges, needs, opportunities, and expectations regarding the integrated waste management program.
Documentation	It is necessary to collect supporting data, such as photographs, archives, regional maps, and village planning documents.
Literature Review	This study was conducted to establish a relevant theoretical and policy framework for community-based waste management.

Data analysis was conducted using a qualitative descriptive approach through three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions/verification.

Figure 3.1. Qualitative Descriptive Data Analysis Flowchart (Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña Model)

DATA COLLECTION
(Observation, Interviews, Documentation, and Literature Review)
↓
DATA REDUCTION
(Selecting, focusing on, grouping, simplifying, and organizing relevant data)
↓
DATA PRESENTATION
(Narrative descriptions, tables, matrices, charts, and figures to facilitate understanding)
↓
CONCLUSIONS AND VERIFICATION
(Interpreting findings, verifying data, and formulating recommendations
for community-based integrated waste management planning)
↑
(The process is interactive until a valid conclusion is reached)

Based on these stages of data analysis, this study provides a comprehensive overview of waste management in Cijeungjing Village, Jatigede, Sumedang. The data obtained from observations, interviews, and literature reviews were selected and categorized according to the research focus. The results are presented systematically in the form of narratives, tables, and charts, facilitating the identification of problems, potential, and opportunities for developing a community-based integrated waste management program.

The stages of drawing conclusions and verification were carried out repeatedly throughout the study to ensure that the findings aligned with real-world conditions. The results of the analysis served as the basis for formulating planning recommendations for a Community-Based Integrated Waste Management Program, involving the village government and stakeholders. This program is expected to increase community participation, optimize waste management, and support a clean, healthy, and sustainable environment in Cijeungjing Village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cijeungjing Village is located in Jatigede Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency, West Java, about 100 meters from the subdistrict office. The village extends toward Jatigede Reservoir, is accessible via a regency road, and features a hilly topography with an elevation of 281 meters above sea level. The village covers an area of approximately ≤ 524.13

hectares and consists of 5 RW and 13 RT.

The geographical conditions of Cijeungjing Village and their impact on waste management, community economic activities, and the waste management system. The hilly terrain results in an uneven distribution of settlements, necessitating the planning of a waste collection and transportation system that is adapted to the terrain. In addition, the village's proximity to the Jatigede Reservoir necessitates proper waste management to prevent water pollution, which could damage the environmental quality and tourism potential of the area. Therefore, geographical factors are an important consideration in designing the Community-Based Integrated Waste Management Program.

According to data from the Sumedang Regency Government, Cijeungjing Village has a population of 2,401, consisting of 1,180 males and 1,211 females. These figures indicate that Cijeungjing Village is one of the villages with a relatively large population in Jatigede Subdistrict. Therefore, the village requires adequate public services, including waste management.

Population size has a direct impact on the volume of household waste; the larger the population, the more waste is generated. Village governments need to have a well-planned waste management system that includes reduction, sorting, collection, and processing. Population size can also support community-based waste management through collective efforts, waste banks, and education on the principles of Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle (3R).

The community of Cijeungjing Village is still dominated by sectors such as agriculture, plantations, livestock farming, trade, and small businesses. Many residents also take advantage of the economic opportunities offered by the Jatigede Reservoir area through trade and service activities. On the other hand, the community continues to uphold the culture of mutual cooperation in various community activities, such as community service projects, PKK activities, Karang Taruna, and other village community organizations.

Socioeconomic conditions play a key role in the development of Community-Based Integrated Waste Management Programs. A culture of mutual cooperation enhances community participation, and the presence of small businesses creates opportunities to utilize waste for recycling and composting. Thus, waste management supports environmental cleanliness and improves community well-being.

The environmental conditions in Cijeungjing Village are dominated by residential areas, farmland, and open spaces. However, population growth and increased economic activity have led to a rise in the volume of household waste. The challenges faced include limited waste management facilities, suboptimal waste sorting, and low rates of recycling for both organic and inorganic waste. Waste management in Cijeungjing Village needs to be improved in terms of institutional frameworks, infrastructure, and community behavior. An integrated community-based approach such as waste sorting, waste banks, composting, and 3R education can effectively reduce waste and improve environmental quality. Support from the village government and stakeholders is necessary to achieve sustainable waste management that benefits public health, the environment, and the local economy.

Current Status of Waste Management in Cijeungjing Village, Jatigede Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency
(Illustrative Example)



Gambar 1. Waste Condition
Sumber: Dokumentasi Penulis 2026

CURRENT STATE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT
(100%)

1. SUMBER SAMPAH

Rumah Tangga	70%
Perdagangan/Warung	12%
Fasilitas Umum	8%
Sekolah	6%
Lainnya	4%

↓

2. VOLUME SAMPAH

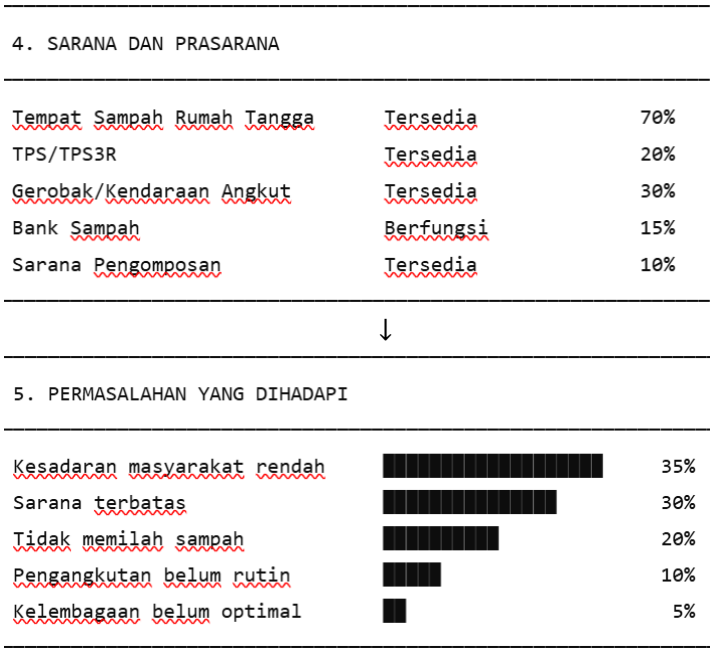
Sampah Organik	60%
Sampah Anorganik	35%
Sampah Residu	5%

↓

3. CARA PENGELOLAAN

Dibakar	40%
Dibuang ke TPS	30%
Dikubur	15%
Didaur Ulang/Bank Sampah	10%
Dikomposkan	5%

↓



Note:
The percentages shown in this graph are for illustrative purposes only. When writing a journal article, all percentage values must be replaced with results from observations, questionnaires, or field data obtained during the research.

Tabel 1. Analysis of Community Participation

Stages of Participation	Forms of Community Participation	Hopes for Cijeungjing Village	Analysis
Planning	Attending village meetings to offer suggestions and identify issues related to waste management.	Residents, village officials, community leaders, and PKK/Karang Taruna groups collaborate in developing the program.	Participation in the planning process ensures that the program better aligns with community needs, leading to more successful implementation.
Implementation	Household waste sorting, community service activities, waste bank management, and composting.	The community actively manages waste according to assigned tasks.	Implementation means active participation; the program's success depends on the community's consistency in waste management.
Evaluation and Monitoring	Providing feedback, conducting periodic evaluations, and monitoring program management.	Periodic evaluations involving the community and the village government have been successfully carried out.	Participatory evaluations provide opportunities to identify challenges and make continuous improvements to the program.

Tabel 2. Analysis of Supporting and Hindering Factors

Factor	Description
Supporting Factors	Support from the village government, the community's spirit of mutual cooperation, the presence of community organizations such as PKK and Karang Taruna, and opportunities to develop a waste bank all contribute positively.
Barriers	The low level of public awareness regarding waste sorting is caused by limited infrastructure, a lack of ongoing education, and the absence of attractive economic incentives.
Improvement Strategies	Regular outreach and training on waste management, provision of waste sorting facilities, formation of waste management groups, provision of incentives through waste banks, and periodic monitoring and evaluation.

Based on this analysis, community participation in waste management planning in Cijeungjing Village is crucial from problem identification through evaluation. This involvement enhances the program's effectiveness and sustainability and fosters a sense of ownership. The economic benefits of waste banks and composting can encourage participation.

Analysis of the Potential and Challenges of a Community-Based Integrated Waste Management Program in Cijeungjing Village, Jatigede Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency

An analysis of potential opportunities and barriers is essential for identifying the factors that support and hinder the success of community-based integrated waste management program planning. The results of this analysis serve as the basis for formulating effective and sustainable program implementation strategies.

Tabel 3. Analysis of the Potential and Challenges of the Integrated Waste Management Program

Aspect	Potential	Challenges	Solutions
Community Resources	There is a culture of mutual cooperation, community concern for environmental cleanliness, and the involvement of the PKK and Karang Taruna.	Public awareness of waste sorting is low, and participation is uneven.	Conduct ongoing outreach, environmental education, and community empowerment.
Institutional Framework	Support from the village government and community organizations as program managers	There is currently no dedicated group for professional waste management	Form a Community Self-Help Group (KSM) or a waste bank management unit with a clear structure and defined responsibilities
Facilities and Infrastructure	There is potential land available for waste management.	Limited availability of separate waste bins, shredders, composters, and waste collection vehicles	Submit a proposal for the procurement of these facilities through the Village Budget (APBDes), corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, and local government programs.
Economy	Inorganic waste has resale value, while organic waste can be turned into compost, which can increase community income	The lack of a marketing system for recycled products and waste banks	Building partnerships with waste collectors, central waste banks, and MSMEs that process waste
Environment	Village conditions support the implementation of a source-based waste management system	The practice of littering or burning trash indiscriminately still persists in some areas	Enforce village regulations, provide waste management facilities, and strengthen environmental oversight.

Policies	National and local policy support for community-based waste reduction and management	Policy implementation in villages has not been optimal due to limited budgets and resources	Develop village regulations for waste management and allocate a specific budget for these programs.

Discussion

The findings indicate that waste management in Cijeungjing Village, Jatigede District, Sumedang Regency, still faces several challenges, including low community awareness, limited waste management facilities, and inadequate institutional support. The village's hilly geographical conditions and proximity to the Jatigede Reservoir also require a waste management system that is adapted to local environmental characteristics to prevent pollution and maintain environmental quality.

The increasing population and socio-economic activities have contributed to the generation of household waste. However, waste segregation at the source remains suboptimal, with organic and inorganic waste often mixed. Some residents also continue to burn or dispose of waste improperly. These conditions are consistent with Elamin et al. (2018), who stated that waste management problems are influenced not only by increasing waste generation but also by low public awareness and limited implementation of the 3R principles (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle).

A community-based integrated waste management approach is therefore considered a strategic solution for Cijeungjing Village. This approach encourages community involvement in waste reduction, segregation, collection, recycling, and organic waste processing. Community participation is essential at every stage, from planning and implementation to evaluation and monitoring. The involvement of village authorities, community leaders, PKK, Karang Taruna, and residents can strengthen the sense of ownership and sustainability of the program.

The village also has several supporting factors, including a culture of mutual cooperation, government support, and active community organizations. However, these potentials are constrained by limited infrastructure, inadequate continuous education, and the absence of strong waste management institutions. Therefore, strengthening institutional capacity, providing adequate facilities, and conducting continuous education are necessary to improve program implementation.

Furthermore, waste management has the potential to provide economic benefits through waste banks and compost production. Inorganic waste with economic value can be collected and sold, while organic waste can be processed into compost. As stated by Putri et al. (2025), waste management innovation can contribute not only to environmental sustainability but also to community economic empowerment.

Overall, the planning of a Community-Based Integrated Waste Management Program in Cijeungjing Village should focus on improving community awareness, strengthening institutions, providing supporting facilities, and establishing regular monitoring and evaluation. An integrated and participatory approach is expected to reduce waste generation, improve environmental quality, and provide sustainable social and economic benefits for the community.

CONCLUSION

The planning of a community-based integrated waste management program in Cijeungjing Village, Jatigede Subdistrict, Sumedang Regency shows significant potential for development. This is supported by the community’s spirit of mutual cooperation, the active role of the village government, and the economic benefits that can be derived from waste management. Therefore, the success of this program depends heavily on increasing community participation, strengthening institutions, providing supporting facilities, and offering ongoing education and guidance. All of these elements are necessary to ensure that waste management is carried out effectively and sustainably, and that it provides environmental, social, and economic benefits to the community.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

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