

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH THE ORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (KOMPOS) AND ASSISTANCE WITH THE LEGALITY OF MSMEs IN RW 7, JEMUR WONOSARI VILLAGE, SURABAYA

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Abstract

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This community service activity aims to increase community capacity through the management of organic waste into compost and halal legality assistance for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in RW 7 Jemur Wonosari Village, Surabaya. The method used is Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) which includes problem identification, socialization, training, mentoring, and evaluation. The organic waste management program is carried out through training in composting using a simple composter, while halal legality assistance includes socialization of halal certification, preparation of Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) documents, and assistance in the management of Business Identification Numbers (NIB) and halal certification. The results of the activity show an increase in community knowledge and skills in managing organic waste, as well as an increase in the understanding of MSME actors regarding the importance of halal legality. This program also contributes to increasing environmental awareness, reducing the volume of household waste, and strengthening the competitiveness of MSME products. The integration of environmental management and halal legality assistance is an effective community empowerment strategy in supporting environmental sustainability and local economic development.

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INTRODUCTION

The increase in population and economic activity in urban areas causes the volume of waste generation to continue to increase from year to year. Organic waste is the largest component of total household waste in Indonesia and if not managed properly, can cause environmental pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and public health problems (Damanhuri & Padmi, 2016). Therefore, waste management efforts are needed that are not only oriented towards reducing the volume of waste, but also able to provide added value through the reuse of organic waste into useful products, such as compost (Kaza et al., 2018).

The problem of waste is still the main challenge in managing the urban environment in Indonesia. Most household waste generation is in the form of organic waste which has the potential to cause environmental pollution if not managed properly (Prihatin, 2020; Nasution, 2025). Community-based waste management is one of the effective strategies in supporting the implementation of *the reduce, reuse, and recycle* (3R) principle. This is one of the effective strategies to reduce the volume of waste disposed of at the final processing site (Budiyanto & Aini, 2021). This approach places the community as the main actor in the waste reduction process from the source so that it is able to increase environmental awareness while strengthening social participation. Various studies show that direct education and mentoring are able to improve people's knowledge, attitudes, and skills in processing organic waste into compost with economic value (Purwaningrum, 2016; Asteria & Heruman, 2016).

In addition to environmental problems, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) also face challenges in increasing product competitiveness, one of which is through fulfilling aspects of business legality. Since the enactment of Law Number 33 of 2014 concerning Halal Product Assurance and various derivative regulations, halal certification has become an important need for MSMEs, especially food business actors. The ownership of halal certificates not only provides a guarantee of trust to consumers, but also increases the added value of products and expands market access (Ahyani et al., 2022).

However, there are still many MSME actors who experience obstacles in the process of applying for halal certification. These obstacles include limited information, low literacy regarding certification procedures, lack of administrative assistance, and lack of understanding of the implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System. This condition causes the number of MSMEs that have halal certificates to be low compared to the number of MSMEs operating in Indonesia (Setyaningsih & Marwansyah, 2019; Wahyuni et al., 2022).

As a form of implementation of the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, students through the Real Work Lecture (KKN) program have a strategic role in assisting the community in solving various problems faced. One form of implementation is through socialization activities on the management of organic waste into compost and halal legality assistance for MSME actors. This empowerment approach not only increases community capacity in environmental management, but also strengthens economic aspects through improving the quality and legality of business products (Lestari et al., 2021).

This service program was carried out in RW 7 Jemur Wonosari Village, Wonocolo District, Surabaya City. The area has the potential to develop community empowerment activities because there are household activities that produce organic waste and MSME

actors engaged in the food sector. Based on these conditions, the implementation of socialization of organic waste processing into compost and halal certification assistance is seen as a solution that can answer two needs of the community at the same time, namely increasing environmental awareness and increasing the competitiveness of MSMEs.

Through this activity, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the knowledge and skills of the community in processing organic waste into compost, as well as an increase in the understanding of MSME actors regarding the process of applying for halal certification. The synergy between environmental management and strengthening business legality is expected to support the realization of a more independent, productive, and sustainable society in accordance with *the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*, especially in the aspects of responsible consumption and production, inclusive economic development, and environmental conservation.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This community service activity was carried out in RW 7 Jemur Wonosari Village, Wonocolo District, Surabaya City in July-August 2025. The target of the activity includes housewife groups, environmental cadres, RW administrators, and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in the food sector.

The implementation method uses the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach which places the community as the main subject in each stage of the activity. The stages of the activity consist of problem identification, program preparation, implementation of socialization and training, mentoring, and evaluation.

The identification stage is carried out through field observation and interviews with village officials, RW chairs, environmental cadres, and MSME actors to find out the condition of organic waste management and the level of understanding of halal certification. The identification results show that most household waste is still mixed with inorganic waste and most MSMEs do not have a Business Identification Number (NIB) or Halal Certificate.

The organic waste management program is carried out through counseling on household waste sorting and composting training using a simple composter method made of closed buckets. Participants received material on the types of organic waste, decomposition process, the use of bioactivators, composter maintenance, and the use of compost as yard plant fertilizer.

The halal legality assistance program is carried out through socialization regarding the importance of halal certification for MSMEs, administrative requirements, registration flows through the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) SIHALAL system, and assistance in the preparation of Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) documents. Participants were also given assistance in the management of Business Identification Number (NIB) as an initial requirement for applying for halal certification.

The evaluation of the activity was carried out using observation, discussion, and questionnaire distribution methods before (pre-test) and after (post-test) activities to measure the increase in participants' knowledge about organic waste management and the halal legality of MSMEs. In addition, the evaluation of the success of the program was carried out based on the level of community participation, the ability of participants to practice composting independently, and the readiness of MSME actors in continuing the process of applying for halal certification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the service activity went well and received high enthusiasm from the people of RW 7 Jemur Wonosari Village. The program consists of two main activities, namely the management of organic waste into compost and halal legality assistance for food MSME actors. The two programs are carried out in an integrated manner as an effort to improve the quality of the environment while strengthening the competitiveness of community businesses. The activity began with socialization about the importance of household waste sorting and the negative impact of organic waste accumulation on the environment.



Figure 1. Socialization Activities for the Management of Organic Waste into Compost

Based on the results of the activity, most of the participants admitted that they were not used to sorting waste from the source so that organic waste was still mixed with inorganic waste. This condition shows that there is still limited public understanding of good household waste management. As an effort to support the improvement of public knowledge, the student team designed educational media in the form of posters for making composters according to the theme of the activity. The poster contains information about the steps to make a multi-level composter that uses two used gallons as the main container. The material is presented systematically, equipped with illustrations at each stage of making it easier for the public to understand and practice the manufacturing process independently. In addition, the poster design uses a combination of bright colors but is still comfortable to look at, so that it can increase visual appeal without reducing the readability of the information. The selection of images and colors serves as a visual medium that clarifies the delivery of educational materials to the public. The poster is printed in A5 size so that information can be displayed clearly, easily read, and effectively used as a counseling medium and reminder for the community in implementing organic waste management in the surrounding environment.



Figure 2. A5 Size Printed Poster Media

After the counseling activity, participants followed the practice of making compost using a simple composter that is easy to apply on a household scale. Participants gained an understanding of the fermentation process of organic matter, the use of bioactivators, moisture regulation, and the use of compost as plant fertilizer. The results of the evaluation showed an increase in public understanding of organic waste management and increased awareness to reduce the volume of waste disposed of in landfills. This program is in line with the concept of community-based waste management which emphasizes the principle of reduce, reuse, and recycle (3R) so that it can increase community participation in maintaining environmental cleanliness.

The training was attended by residents with high enthusiasm. Most of the participants admitted that they were not used to sorting waste from the source so that organic waste was still mixed with other waste. After the counseling activity, participants followed the practice of making compost using a simple composter that is easy to apply

on a household scale.

The next program carried out in community service activities is socialization and assistance on halal legality for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in the food sector in RW 7 Jemur Wonosari Village, Surabaya. This activity aims to increase the understanding of MSME actors regarding the importance of halal certification as a form of product quality assurance, consumer protection, and efforts to increase business competitiveness in the midst of increasing public awareness of halal products. In addition, the ownership of halal certificates is also one of the factors that can expand market access, increase consumer confidence, and support business sustainability in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations.

The material presented included the urgency of halal certification for food products, administrative requirements that must be met by business actors, the preparation of Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) documents, and certification registration procedures through the SIHALAL system managed by the Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH). In addition to delivering material theoretically, the activity is also equipped with interactive discussion sessions so that participants can convey various obstacles faced while running their business. Through the discussion, it was known that most MSME actors have not fully understood the mechanism for submitting halal certificates, the requirements for administrative documents that must be met, and the stages that must be passed until a halal certificate is issued. Limited information and lack of assistance are the main factors that cause most business actors to not apply for halal certification even though they have been running a business for several years.

To overcome these problems, the service team provides direct assistance to each MSME actor. Assistance is carried out starting from identifying business conditions, checking the completeness of documents, guidance in managing Business Identification Numbers (NIB), to explanations of the preparation of Halal Product Assurance System (SJPH) documents as one of the main requirements in the certification process. Participants were also given a simulation of the registration stages through the SIHALAL BPJPH platform to better understand the procedures that must be carried out independently after the service activities are completed. With this assistance, MSME actors gain a better understanding of the business legalization process and the importance of maintaining the consistency of the halalness of the products produced.

The results of the activity show an increase in the knowledge and readiness of MSME actors in meeting the requirements of halal legality. Participants not only understand the benefits of halal certification in terms of regulatory compliance, but also realize that halal certificates can be an added value that can increase consumer confidence and strengthen the competitiveness of products in the market. Through assistance that is carried out gradually and intensively, MSME actors become more confident to continue the process of applying for halal certification in accordance with government regulations. Thus, this activity is expected to be able to encourage more MSMEs that have business legality and halal certificates so that they can improve product quality, expand marketing opportunities, and support the community's economic development in a sustainable manner.



Figure 3. Halal Legality Assistance for MSMEs

This activity has a positive impact on increasing community capacity. In the environmental aspect, the community is beginning to understand the importance of organic waste management as an effort to reduce environmental pollution while producing products with economic value in the form of compost. In the economic aspect, halal legality assistance increases the knowledge of MSME actors about the importance of business legality in expanding market access and increasing product competitiveness. The collaboration between organic waste management programs and halal legality assistance shows that community empowerment not only focuses on solving environmental problems, but also supports strengthening the local economy through improving the quality and legality of MSME products. The success of the program is supported by the active participation of the community, village officials, RW administrators, and Real Work Lecture (KKN) students who act as facilitators during the activity.

Overall, this activity succeeded in increasing public knowledge, skills, and awareness in organic waste management and strengthening the readiness of MSMEs to obtain halal certification. This program is expected to be sustainable through the formation of a compost management group and follow-up assistance for MSMEs to obtain halal certificates so that the benefits of activities can be felt in a sustainable manner.

CONCLUSION

The community service program in RW 7 Jemur Wonosari Village, Surabaya has succeeded in increasing community capacity in organic waste management and strengthening the understanding of MSME actors regarding the importance of halal legality. Composting training provides practical skills in processing household organic waste into useful products, so that it has the potential to reduce the volume of waste while supporting environmental conservation. On the other hand, halal legality assistance increases the readiness of MSMEs in meeting administrative requirements and halal certification processes, which contributes to increasing consumer confidence and product competitiveness. Overall, the integration of organic waste management programs and halal legality assistance shows that community empowerment can be carried out in an integrated manner to support environmental, social, and economic aspects. The sustainability of the program requires synergy between the community, the government, universities, and other stakeholders so that the benefits of activities can continue to grow and have a sustainable impact on the community.

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