



# Development of sustainable waste bank business models: A PRISMA-based systematic literature review

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## ABSTRACT

The social and community dimensions of development are often complicated. The community and environmental problems can, however, be addressed with sociopreneurship, the social entrepreneurship and waste management system with the creation of waste banks. Nonetheless, banks are troubled by operational and sustainability issues. This study aims to develop a sociopreneurial waste bank business model. The author conducted a systematic literature review (SLR) based on PRISMA guidelines and examined 15 articles in the Google Scholar database. The results identified three operational models of waste banks (independent, partnership, corporatization) along with their internal and external challenges. This study proposes a sustainable sociopreneurship framework with five integrative characteristics: social value creation, social innovation, market orientation, social organization, and financial sustainability. It is concluded that a hybrid model, which combines the strengths of various models and is supported by digitalization, is the best path for waste bank sustainability. The implication of this research is a contribution to the development of sustainable social business models and provides a basis for further research regarding implementation and impact measurement.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Development is often equated with physical and infrastructure development, while community empowerment tends to receive a smaller portion. In reality, empowerment involves more complex thinking challenges because it relates to the social, cultural, and economic aspects of different groups within each community. The vulnerability to conflict is higher due to the difficulty of equitably distributing the benefits of development. In this context, social entrepreneurship has emerged as an innovative solution that integrates an entrepreneurial approach to solving social problems (Sakinah et al., 2023). Nowadays, sociopreneur has developed into more than just a concept; it has become a lifestyle and a path for many individuals to actively contribute to achieving community welfare.

Conceptually, sociopreneurship is the creation of social value through collaboration with various parties or community organizations involved, using an economic activity approach that is not only oriented towards economic profit but also committed to having a positive impact on the environment (Arumsari et al., 2025), (Puspitasari, 2019), (Gupta & Srivastava, 2024). The characteristics of a sociopreneur include: (1) the creation of social value which covers a mission to

fulfil social needs; (2) social entrepreneurship which includes the process of change as both initiators and social innovators; (3) social entrepreneurship organizations formed through community or private institutions for the purpose of social change; and (4) market orientation and social innovation in the form of ideas that provide positive value through sustainable commercial activities (Peranginangin et al., 2024). Systematically, social entrepreneurship includes three important elements: motivation which emphasizes socio-economic aspects, action in the form of social enterprise, and the impact resulting in regional development.

One of the complex social and environmental problems that can be addressed through a social entrepreneurship approach is waste management. Simple and unsustainable waste management practices, such as burning waste or disposing of it in Final Disposal Sites (TPA) with open dumping systems, not only fail to solve the waste problem but actually create new problems, such as air and soil pollution. Waste banks can be an innovative solution to encourage environmentally conscious behavior while addressing waste accumulation, especially household waste (Safitri et al., 2022). The application of the 4R principle (reduce, reuse, recycle, replace) demonstrates active community participation in waste management (Asteria & Heruman, 2016). The goal is to build public awareness to be "friendly" with waste by gaining direct economic benefits to increase family income (Sugianto, 2024).

Although current literature emphasizes the importance of the 4R principle and the role of waste banks in increasing family income, there is a significant gap in managerial sustainability. The main problem lies in the low understanding of the concept of sociopreneurship at the grassroots level, where waste bank operations are still sporadic and lack a deep social innovation orientation. Therefore, this study seeks to fill this gap by formulating a sociopreneurship-based waste bank business model that holistically integrates economic, environmental, and educational aspects.

However, many waste banks still face operational challenges, for example, the waste bank in the Greater Blitar area. These challenges include: (a) waste bank members simply deposit waste to receive cash without a deep understanding of its educational and environmental value; (b) limited human resources (HR) for waste management; (c) a lack of understanding of the role and function of sociopreneurs in building environmentally friendly economic empowerment; and (d) a lack of intensive guidance and mentoring, especially in management aspects, from relevant stakeholders.

Although the challenges of waste banks have been well documented, there is a gap in integrating social entrepreneurship characteristics for long-term sustainability. This study addresses this gap by proposing a framework for product innovation that increases economic value, providing a replicable, inclusive, and responsive model for sustainable social entrepreneurship. Therefore, this study aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice by developing a social entrepreneurship-based waste bank business model. Using a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) following PRISMA guidelines, this study synthesizes previous empirical and conceptual studies to identify research gaps and formulate a robust conceptual framework focused on practical business innovation.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a systematic literature review (SLR) method aligned with PRISMA guidelines (Parums, 2021). This method was selected to systematically consolidate and synthesize numerous prior studies, thereby outlining the state of the art on waste bank management and the sociopreneurial perspective as comprehensively as possible.

A literature search was conducted on Google Scholar database with the terms "bank sampah", "waste bank management", "sociopreneurship", and "community-based waste management". This phase accounted for a total of 245 documents. Following inclusion and exclusion criteria based on the documents' time frame of 2018-2025, indexed, peer-reviewed, and thematic relevance, 48 articles were obtained. A subsequent feasibility review based on the content, relevance concerning research variables, and data adequacy, resulted in 15 articles for detailed review.

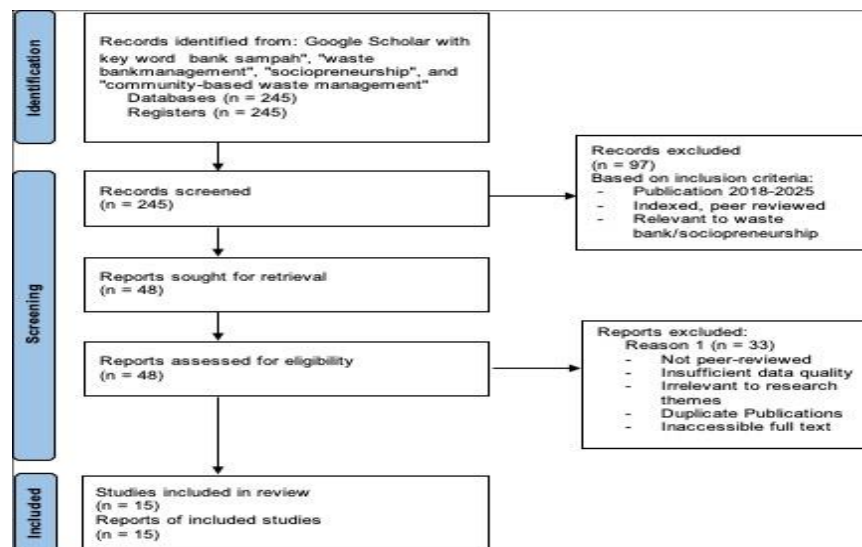


Figure 1. PRISMA Flow Diagram

Data collected from the diverse literature were consistently documented, covering all aspects of waste bank management, the sociopreneur characteristic indicators, and the key findings for each piece of literature. These data were all descriptively and qualitatively synthesized, concentrating on the thematic synthesis in order to identify the convergences, divergences, and gaps relating to the research concerning the area (Fryer & Dinsmore, 2020).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### Results

The systematic literature review (SLR) process identified, under the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) framework, 15 articles which fulfilled the inclusion and feasibility criteria for further analysis. The table below illustrates the key characteristics of the literature that was analysed for this study:

Table 1. Characteristics of the Selected Literature

Authors (Year)	Focus of Study	Location	Mind Finding
(Tumimomor & Lasso, 2024)	Community Participation in Waste Banks	Indonesia	Education and economic incentives encourage community participation
(Arumsari et al., 2025)	Sustainable Sociopreneur Business Model	Indonesia	Hybrid models show better sustainability.
(Nur Azizah et al., 2023)	The Impact of Sociopreneurship	Internationa l	It has a significant impact on welfare and the environment
(Irawansyah et al., 2025)	Waste Bank Governance	Indonesia	The importance of transparent governance
(Park & Kim, 2024)	Innovation in Recycled Products	Indonesia	The potential for added value through product innovation
(Candamio et al., 2018)	The Role of Environmental Education	Indonesia	Education increases public awareness and participation
(Gunartin et al., 2020)	Performance Analysis of Waste Banks	Indonesia	Waste banks with professional management are more effective
(Suardi et al., 2018)	The Social Impact of Waste Banks	Indonesia	The social impact is visible from the improvement in the community's quality of life
(Adinata, 2025)	Marketing Strategies for Waste Banks	Indonesia	Promotion and branding increase community participation
(Romano et al., 2023)	Success Factors of Waste Banks	Indonesia	Leadership and social networks support success
(Karnawijaya et al., 2022)	Digital Innovation in Waste Banks	Indonesia	Digital applications improve operational efficiency
(Dewanti et al.,	Evaluation of Waste Bank	Indonesia	Programs with regular monitoring are

Authors (Year)	Focus of Study	Location	Mind Finding
(Tunari et al., 2020)	Analysis of Waste Bank Programs	Indonesia	Customer satisfaction is related to transparency and incentives
(Kristiyanti et al., 2024)	Digitalization Strategies for Waste Banks	Indonesia	The use of technology improves efficiency and reach
(Nur Azizah et al., 2023)	Creative Sociopreneur Business Model	Indonesia	The integration of creativity and social aspects improves sustainability

source: processed data, 2025

A review of 15 selected articles using the SLR method demonstrates the rapid development of research on waste banks and sociopreneurship in Indonesia and globally. In general, the literature focuses on two main themes: the role of waste banks in environmental management and community empowerment, and the development of sociopreneurship as a strategy for sustainable social change. Several studies emphasize the importance of organizational governance. Management transparency and financial accountability have been shown to increase legitimacy and public trust Irawansyah et al. (2025) and Tumimomor & Lasso (2024), Romano et al. (2023). Thus, financial governance and accountability are clearly key to positive social change.

The role of volunteers, community leaders, and social networks is crucial in assessing the success of a waste bank program. Leadership legitimacy demonstrates technical developments toward innovative social entrepreneurship Arumsari et al. (2025) and Candamio et al. (2018) This model is most adaptable to recent changes in waste bank organizational management. Contemporary studies underscore the importance of digitalization for waste banks. According to Karnawijaya et al. 2022 and Kristiyanti et al. (2024), digitizing transaction recording and customer data systems significantly improves operational efficiency Romano et al. (2023) and Tunari et al. (2020) state that the use of digital technology enhances community collaboration, system transparency, and citizen engagement. However, these efforts remain largely dependent on available resources. The lack of product innovation, as demonstrated in (Gunartin et al., 2020; Park & Kim, 2024), contributes to the sustainability of waste banks. Therefore, it is necessary to utilize waste to create innovative craft products.

Internationally, the literature outlines a broader conceptual framework. For example, (Dewanti et al., 2020; Nur Azizah et al., 2023). (Adinata, 2025) points out that community engagement through branding and promotional strategies is effective, but there is still considerable room for improvement in the operational model of waste banks.

The literature over the past five years has shown a shift in attention from community participation to the study of applied technology in sustainable social entrepreneurship strategies. While previous research focused more on social and educational components, current research tends to focus on hybrid business models that integrate social objectives, innovation, and financial sustainability, which aligns more closely with subsequent research. These findings demonstrate the parameters of a framework for competent waste bank management, innovation for social business sustainability, and technology to support social entrepreneurship.

The data above demonstrates that the success of waste banks depends heavily on the interaction between economic incentives and public awareness, with environmental education and incentives proven effective in increasing public participation. Furthermore, customer satisfaction within this ecosystem is closely linked to management transparency and a strong marketing strategy. From a business model perspective, the use of a hybrid sociopreneur model and the integration of creativity and innovation in recycled products demonstrates a higher level of sustainability and provides a tangible impact on community well-being. Operationally, professional management, digitalization, leadership, and regular monitoring are key pillars supporting the successful implementation of waste banks. From a business model perspective, integrating sociopreneurship values is key to sustainability. Several key points identified in the literature include 1) Hybrid business model, use of a hybrid sociopreneurial business model demonstrates a higher level of long-term sustainability; 2) Creativity and innovation, the integration of creativity in social aspects and innovation in recycled products provides added value that increases the competitiveness of waste banks; 3) Welfare impact, the implementation of sociopreneurship has a tangible positive impact on community welfare and environmental quality.

### Thematic Synthesis: Models and Challenges of Waste Banks

An analysis of 15 articles identified three main operational models of waste banks, which, however, exhibit variances in implementation across Indonesia.

Table 2. Waste Bank Operational Model

Model	Characteristics	Implementation
Independent	Managed independently by communities/community groups; emphasizes social values and local solidarity (Prasetyanti et al., 2025)	Waste Bank "Melati" Yogyakarta (Asteria & Heruman, 2016)
Partnership	Community-government-private collaboration; has access to broader funding and networks (Hamzah et al., 2024)	Unilever Indonesia Program (Fikriyyah & Adiwibowo, 2018)
Corporatization	Professionally managed and legally incorporated; has high scalability potential (Kumari & Raghubanshi, 2023)	Surabaya Cooperative Waste Bank (Khalida & Sofyan Sjaf, 2021)

source: processed data, 2025

In the past five years, the growth of waste banks in Indonesia has been quite impressive, empowering communities Asteria & Heruman (2016). Improved quality of life, social bonds, and the creation of new economic opportunities for households are important benefits of waste banks. However, challenges such as environmental quality and limited human resources are highlighted by Prasetyanti et al. (2025). The challenges of the independent community-based waste bank model have also been highlighted by (Hamzah et al., 2024). The independence of members must be trained with the implemented governance, government support, and the private sector has become a meaningful partnership model (Fikriyyah & Adiwibowo, 2018) as is the CSR model used by PT. Unilever Indonesia.

(Kumari & Raghubanshi, 2023), argue that there is friction between communities and delays in decisions from the hierarchy, urban environments, diversification of recycled waste is a challenge that cannot be ignored (Khalida & Sofyan Sjaf, 2021), (Veleva & Bodkin, 2018) (Khalida & Sofyan Sjaf, 2021). Internal organizational issues (Angraini, 2023) particularly the financial planning and reporting functions, are the main organizational weaknesses of waste banks. This is due to the lack of training for waste bank personnel. Consequently, managerial skills are low, resulting in stagnant development of waste banks.

Meanwhile, external challenges, particularly the volatility of recycled material prices on the global market (Afdhal, 2024) make some waste bank operations financially unviable. Reactive government policies tend to indicate a lack of commitment and consistency in supporting waste banks. (Fikriyyah & Adiwibowo, 2018) argue that community motivation is highly volatile, with incentives influencing people's involvement. Traditional waste pickers are a preferred alternative (Kencana et al., 2023) A unique challenge is establishing a harmonious relationship between waste pickers and waste banks and adopting digital applications to support waste bank management (Kumari & Raghubanshi, 2023)

The above statement illustrates several operational models of waste banks that face both external and internal challenges. The sustainability of waste banks depends on their adaptive capacity to environmental determinants and the consolidation of cross-sector collaboration (Kencana et al., 2023; Kumari & Raghubanshi, 2023).

### Sociopreneurship Model for Sustainability of Waste Banks

Table 3. Integration of Sociopreneur Characteristics

Characteristics	Implementation	Impact
Social Values	4R Education and Waste Savings	Environmental awareness increases
Social Innovation	Creative Recycled Products	Profit margins increase
Market Orientation	Partnerships with the FMCG Industry	Income becomes more stable
Social Organizations	Transparent Structure	Professionalism is established

Characteristics	Implementation	Impact
Financial Sustainability	Diversification of Funding Sources	Financial independence is achieved

source: processed data, 2025

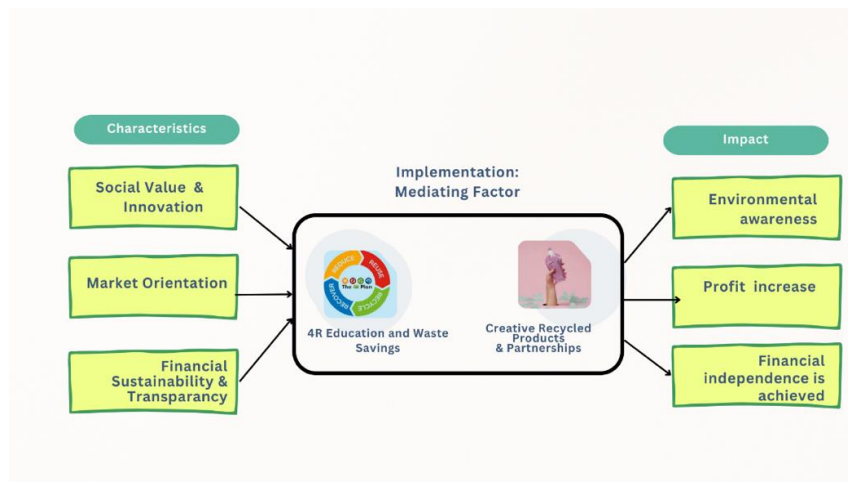


Figure 2. Sociopreneurship Framework for Sustainability of Waste Banks  
source: processed data, 2025

Sociopreneurship frameworks are vital in ensuring the continuance of sustainability of waste banks in Indonesia. This idea focuses on equilibrium in the creation of social value alongside the rationalization of financial sustainability. This allows waste banks to develop from being purely environmental movements to functioning units of a business. Each of the five defining characteristics of sociopreneurship can function as a guide for addressing the sociopreneurship challenges waste banks face both internationally as well as domestically. The first characteristic is the creation of social value through education on the 4Rs (reduce, reuse, recycle, replace) of waste management and the provision of incentives for waste conservation. Campaigns such as "My Trash, My Responsibility" promote the moral imperative of sustainability for waste banks. The positive socio-moral value created stems from the impact of the education provided.

Product innovation and market orientation are crucial for advancing sustainability at waste banks. Transforming waste into creative products, such as recycled crafts or fashion items made from used coffee packaging, creates new market opportunities, strengthening their competitive advantage. Furthermore, strategic partnerships with large corporations, including Fast-Moving Consumer Goods (FMCG) companies, enable waste banks to generate consistent revenue and increase the value of recycled waste. Strengthening social and financial entities is crucial for the sustainability of waste banks. Governance in terms of management, finance, and marketing is crucial, with support from the government and the private sector to increase the independence and usefulness of waste banks within their communities (Fatmawati et al., 2024).

Effective sociopreneurship ensures the sustainability of waste banks by integrating social, economic, and institutional aspects simultaneously. Government support in the form of policies, market provision and investment from the private sector, and strengthening social cohesion are key to transforming waste banks from community-based social movements into more modern and sustainable social business models.

Digitalization enables waste banks to develop within a sustainable paradigm through the creation of social value, innovation, market strengthening, governance, business independence, and optimization of waste volume management so that waste banks are able to carry out entrepreneurship that has a strong social and environmental impact (Kristiyanti et al., 2024).

### Comprehensive Discussion: Towards a Sustainable Business Model

These findings reinforce the idea that waste banks are not only about waste management but also about social, economic, and environmental empowerment. This aligns with research by

Khalida & Sofyan Sjaf (2021) which emphasizes that social entrepreneurship provides greater organizational stability by encouraging harmonious collaboration between the community, government, and the private sector (Kumari & Raghubanshi, 2023). In the long term, Kain et al. (2022) noted that limited innovation and managerial capabilities are major obstacles for waste banks, necessitating the implementation of a formal administrative system to enhance governance professionalism, as this directly impacts the success or failure of waste banks.

Nonetheless, challenges remain regarding impact measurement. (Suthalis & Novaria, 2024) noted that research on waste banks in Indonesia mainly focuses on qualitative aspects, while studies measuring impacts on waste reduction and welfare improvements remain limited. Consequently, this situation inhibits the development of standardized operational procedures for the hybrid model.

One weakness in evaluating waste bank performance is the lack of transparency in the financial system and accountable financial reporting. In a hybrid model, the implementation of basic accounting would increase public trust and the confidence of potential investors. Furthermore, the impact of digitalization on hybrid schemes is undeniable. Thanks to waste bank apps, community engagement is encouraged through digital rewards, savings transactions are seamlessly recorded, and users are connected to online marketplaces for selling recyclables. However, in rural areas, challenges include inadequate infrastructure and low digital literacy levels. Furthermore, price fluctuations in global markets and the resulting variability in revenue from recycled waste materials pose significant challenges to the sustainability of waste banks. An integrated hybrid model can help mitigate these issues through revenue diversification and cross-collaboration with emerging industries in the creative sector and micro-enterprises. This will also focus the market focus of waste banks. To achieve this, policies and specific legislation are needed.

The implementation of a hybrid model in waste banks provides both economic benefits and positive environmental impacts. Public trust is increased, encouraging their involvement in waste management. However, social values must remain the primary foundation for the waste bank's existence to maintain social legitimacy. Innovation in recycled products and the development of craft forms are key to sustainability and market opportunities. Leadership that balances social, economic, and environmental vision is crucial for maintaining organizational harmony and ensuring the sustainability of hybrid waste banks.

Global environmental dynamics are driving the development of waste banks toward a circular economy. Waste banks are required not only to manage waste but also to create economic value through business innovation. This demonstrates the importance of a hybrid model in addressing global challenges.

At the micro level, managerial capacity challenges persist, and collaboration with educational institutions or the business sector can improve the quality of human resources. Furthermore, integrating informal sectors such as waste pickers is crucial to prevent social conflict and maintain operational sustainability. By combining social entrepreneurship and business innovation, the hybrid model elevates waste banks to a new level of market-oriented sociopreneurship with economic sustainability. The future, operational guidelines for hybrid models, a more comprehensive socio-economic and environmental impact framework, and the use of technology are needed. This is to ensure that waste banks not only provide solutions to local or regional waste problems but also contribute to a sustainable circular economy.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

This research has obtained the desired outcomes as outlined in the introduction, specifically formulating and examining the sociopreneur-based waste bank business model. The sociopreneurship literature, which combines social and economic values, serves as an innovative answer to one of the waste bank operational and sustainability issues. The thematic synthesis gave rise to the conceptual framework centered on five main attributes: social value, social innovation, market orientation, social organization, and financial sustainability. The most sustainable business model is a hybrid model with community adaptability and corporate professionalism coupled with digital innovation. For future endeavors, it would be beneficial to conduct empirical field testing of the hybrid model, create standardized methodologies for the evaluation of social, economic, and

environmental consequences, and incorporate digital literacy and the principles of circular economy in more depth. The hybrid model relies heavily on the assumption of digital literacy and adequate infrastructure. Therefore, this study does not consider infrastructure gaps in rural areas, which could hinder or challenge the effectiveness of the sociopreneurship model universally.

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