Assessment of Community Resilience and Capacity Building against Plastic Pollution and Climate Charge



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Plastics are a Big - and Growing – Part of Global Pollution



Foam packaging



Plastics bags

Utensils plastics straws





- Single-Use Plastics have become a main part of river and ocean waste problems
- 9% recycled, 12% incinerated, and 79% landfilled or littered in the environment, especially in the oceans and rivers.

Plastic revolution has created "Single-USe" and "throwaway" culture around the globe.



01 Plastic Land-Based Sources and Plastic waste Management in Riverine Community: How dire is the situation?



Land-based source

Generated from household activities washed to water way



80% of plastics in the river and ocean are from "land-based sources"



Ineffective waste management system



Plastic litter is flushed into the ocean by storms and river systems



02 Community baseline survey : How dire is the situation?





Wat Bangbua community is a riverine community, located nearby Ladprao canal, Chatuchak, Bangkok

- Total area: 6,832 m² or 4.27 rai
- Total household: 125 house (0.065 inhabitants per m²)
- Vulnerable to both plastic pollution and (flooding) impact
- Garbage open dumping and leakage into canal, especially plastic waste
- Flooding causes immediate impacts including loss of human life, damage to property, destruction, and deterioration of health conditions

02 Community baseline survey : How dire is the situation?

Waste composition at the household



- Major component at the household: Food waste (29%) and plastic waste (15%); mostly LDPE (43%) and HDPE (30%); hard packaging
- Infectious wastes (e.g. used face masks, ATK waste, 10%)
- Mixed solid waste points to the absence of provisions for proper solid waste segregation and collection in the community.

 Major component: similar to the composition of household solid waste, Food waste (17%) and plastic waste (11%); mostly LDPE (49%) and HDPE (17%); hard packaging

Waste composition in the canal

• the linkage of the plastic waste generated from household activities and the floating plastic waste found in the canal is a **same route**

02 Community baseline survey : How dire is the situation?



Questionnaire survey to assess community vulnerability to plastic pollution and flooding *Pre-test (n=10) and sample group (n=70)



Key findings:

- Household waste generation including biodegradable (57%), recyclable (21%), and general waste (22%)
- Half of plastic waste were discarded (56%), espectially plastic bags obtained from shopping
- People have discarded the garbage without segregation (>50%), due to insufficient container for the separated waste and the community have not an antique shop.
- 70% of participants accept the using of OK recycle application (user friendly and enhance segregation ability)
- 90% of participants willing to participate the application training activity.

02 Stakeholder mapping : Who are involved?





Levels of involvement of different stakeholder groups

Results of stakeholder analysis based on their power and interest;

- Key stakeholders:
- Pollution Control Department (PCD)
- BMA including Department of Drainage and Sewage (DDS), and Environment Department (ED)
- Chatuchak District Office
- Involved Stakeholders:
- Research institute
- Waste recycling company
- Community

03 Assessment on the resilience and impacts



Key findings:

- An effective flood prevention operation and adaptation strategies of proper plastic waste management can possibly enhance community's resilience against plastic pollution and flooding, as well as reduce health risk
- People aware the impacts of floods and plastic pollution, people increase the motivation on working on better plastic waste management





Those who were <u>affected by floods were more</u> <u>likely to have physical health problems (p < 0.10)</u>



There is <u>no significantly different</u> among socially vulnerable groups, gender equity, and informal sector works can be affected by the differential impacts of floods and improper plastic management (p < 0.10)



Those who were affected by floods were more likely to participate in sorting household waste. (p < 0.10)

04 Capacity building and development



Capacity development framework in the context of plastic waste management (blue lines indicate at which level training takes place).

Key findings:

- Capacity development (CD) framework include: individaul level, organization lelvel, sector level, and ennabling environment
- In plastic waste mangagement system, to achieve CD thorugh <u>enhancing the</u> <u>efficiency of the stakeholders</u>
 - Improved through the strengthening of their relationships with other stakeholders
 - ✓ Influencing their attitudes, values, awareness and motivations with proper training and education.





• User friendly for both seller and buyer

Capacity building trainings;

at Wat Bangbau community (16 February 2023)

- Solid and plastic wastes segregation
- Application trainings













THANK YOU