



Strengthening Community Resilience for Plastic Pollution and Climate Change in Mekong region: Results from pilot study in Can Tho province, Viet Nam.

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*Promotion of Community Resilience Against Plastic Pollution
and Climate Change in the Mekong River Basin
March, 2023*

Background

- Can Tho city is the center of political, socio-economic, and educational of the Mekong Delta in Vietnam, which is a large basin of the Mekong River basin.
- Famous tourist destination
- Domestic solid waste (DSW) and plastic waste in the area are generated from many different sources (i.e. households, tourists, businesses, and service establishments on land and in rivers).
- The inefficient plastic waste management measures along with the impacts of climate change in the region are the cause of negative impacts on the lives of the communities as well as the quality of the ecological environment in the study area.



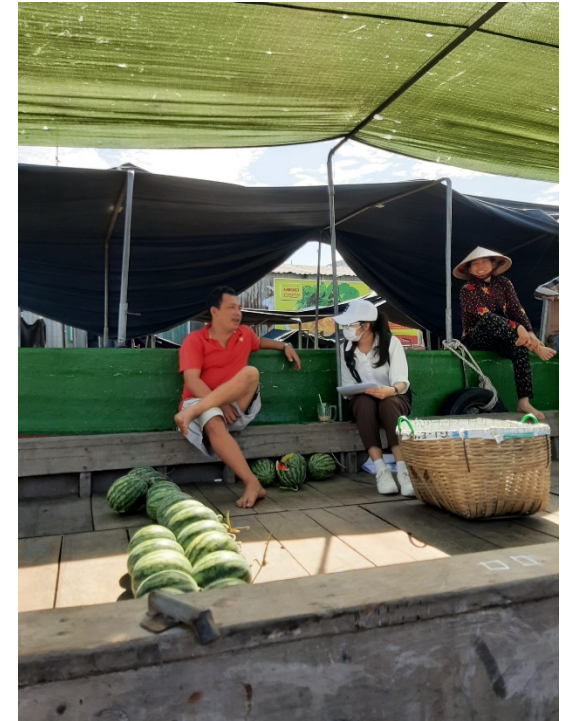
Approach

1. Baseline Assessment

2. Technology assesement and
roadmap

3. Capacity Buidling Assessment
and Roadmap

4. Support Waste Segregation for
Tourist Board

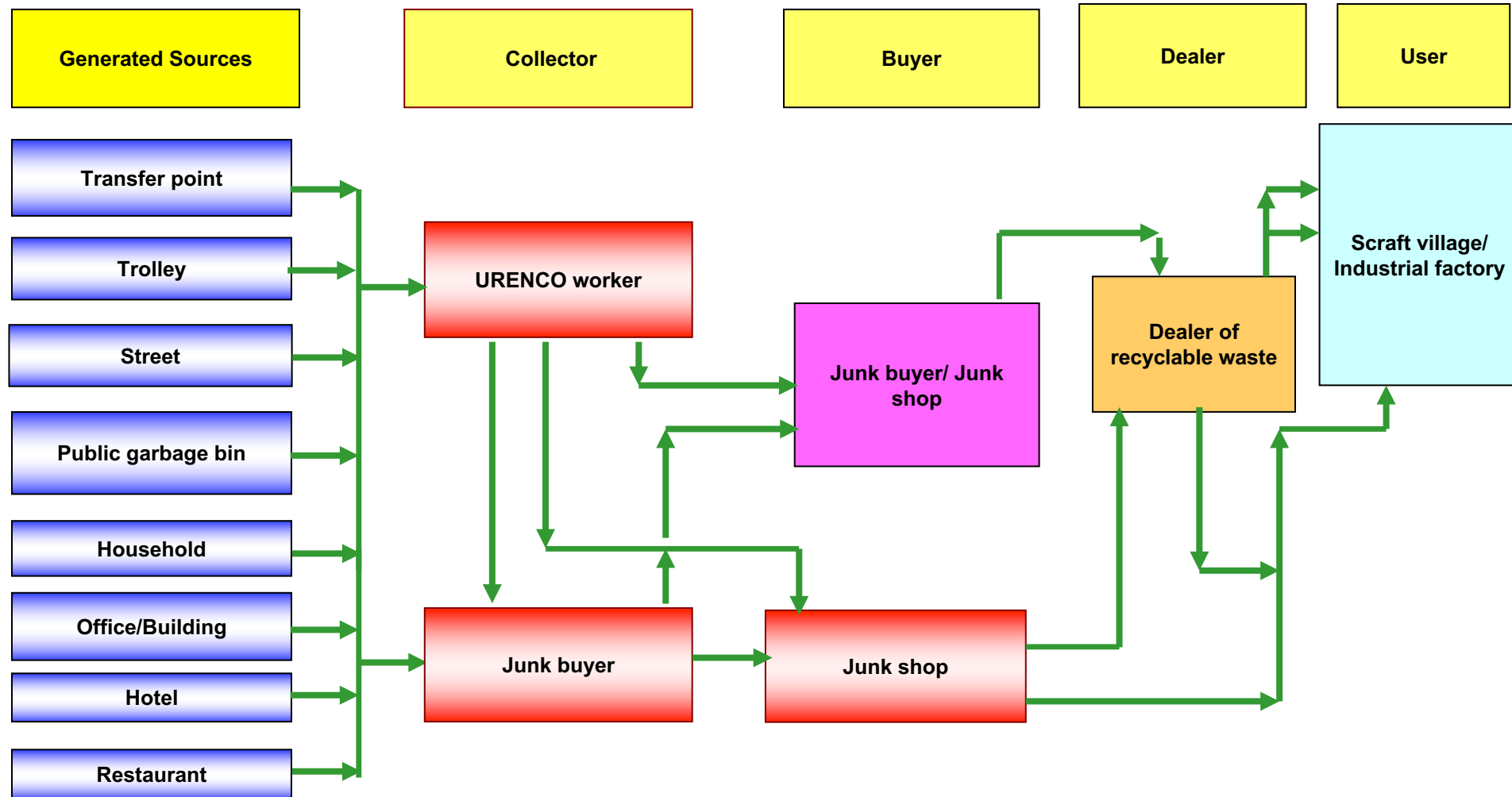


Baseline Assessment

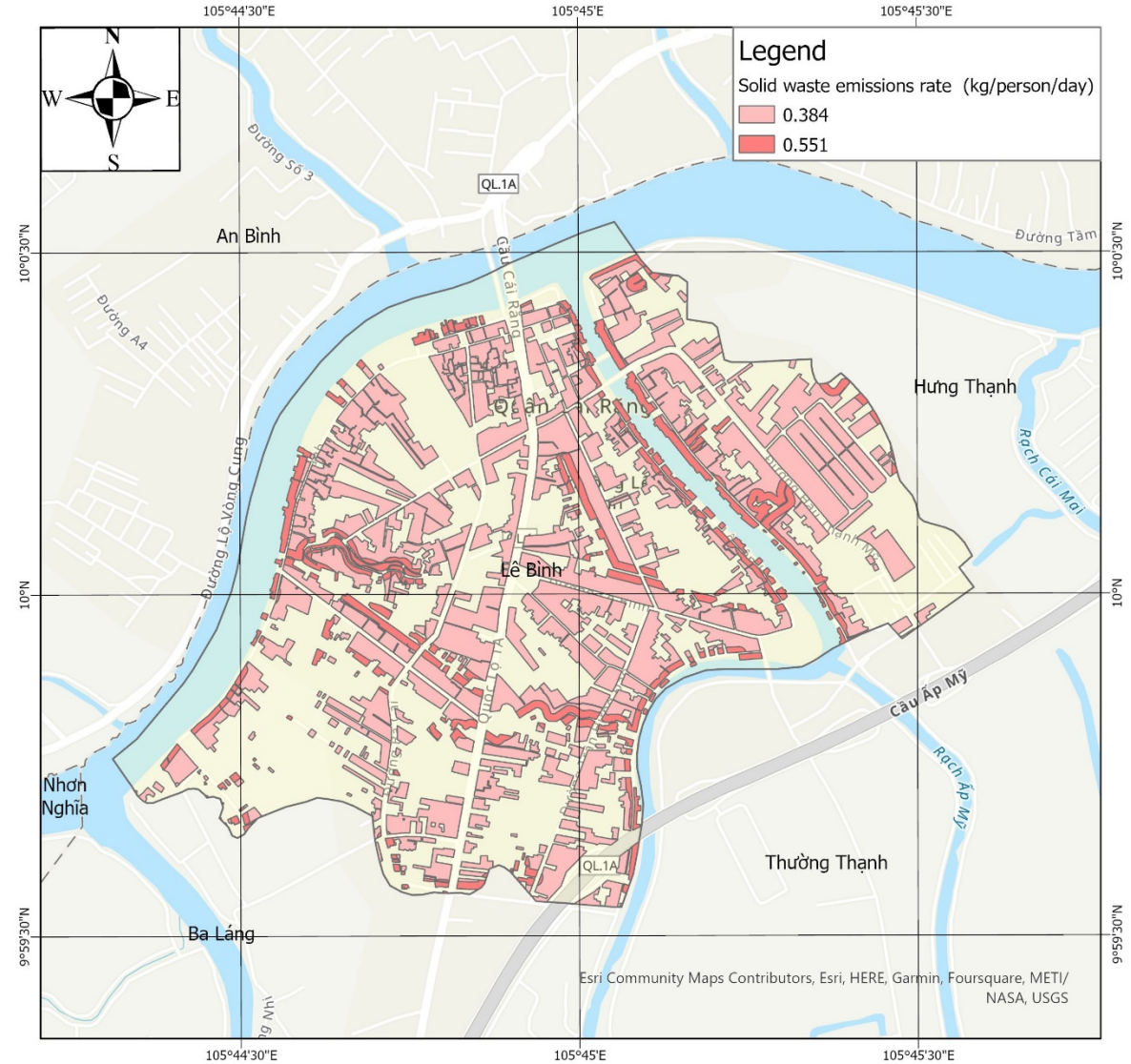
- Secondary data collection
- In-depth interview by questionnaire
- Waste Audit
- Field survey
- Group discussion/stakeholder meeting
- Setting up GIS maps



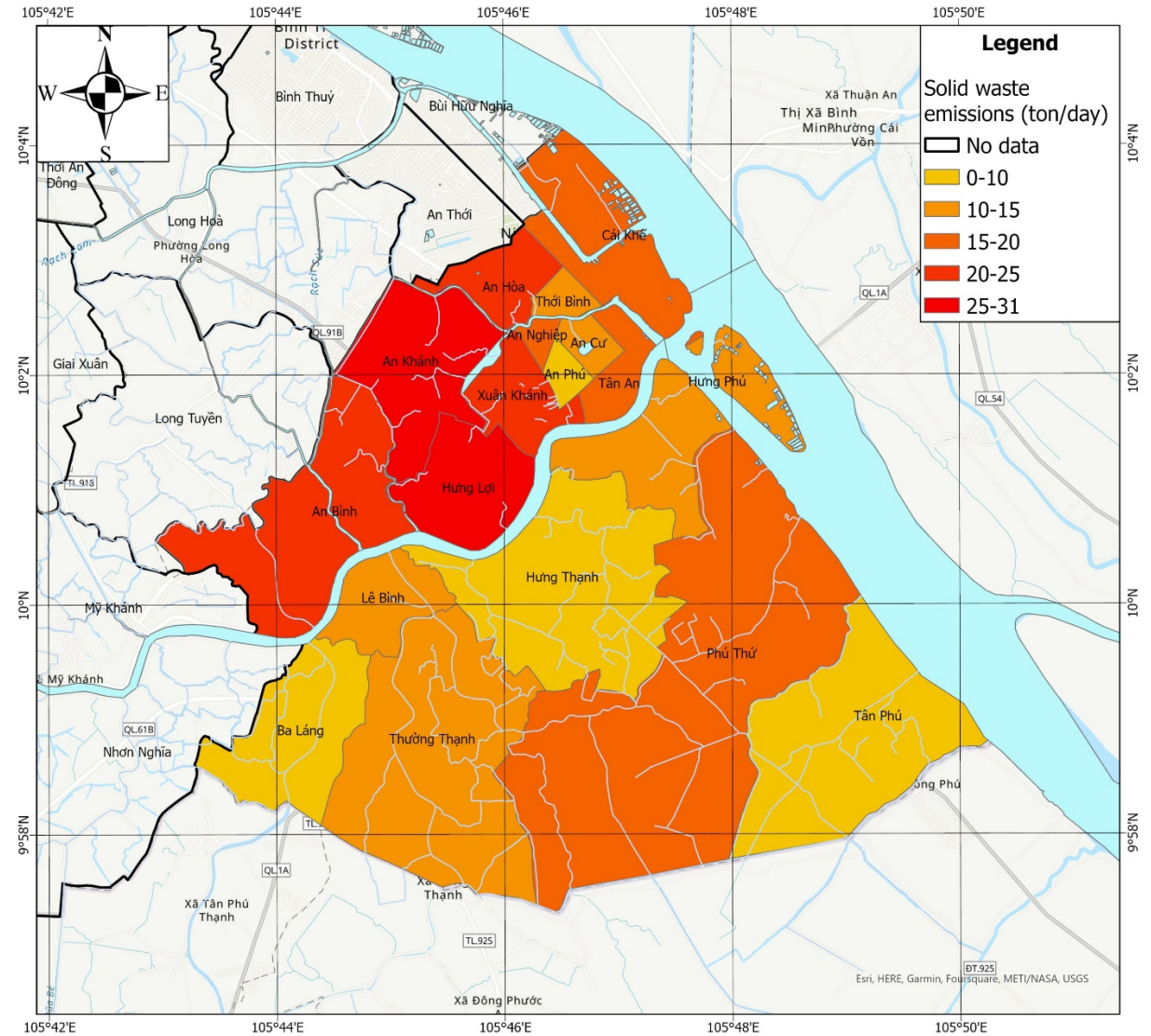
Diagram of the plastic waste collection and transportation system in Can Tho



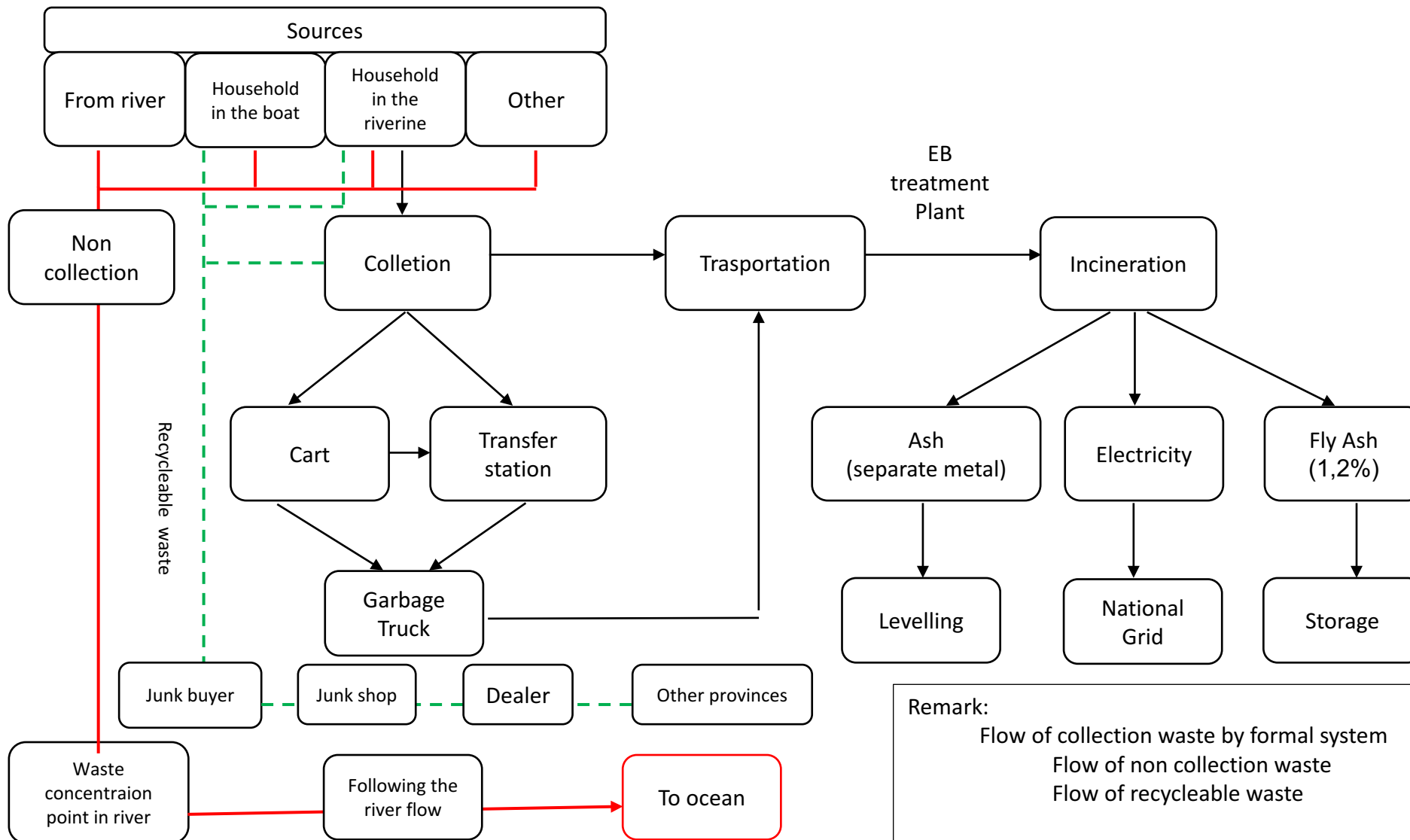
Map of volume distribution of solid waste generated in the study area



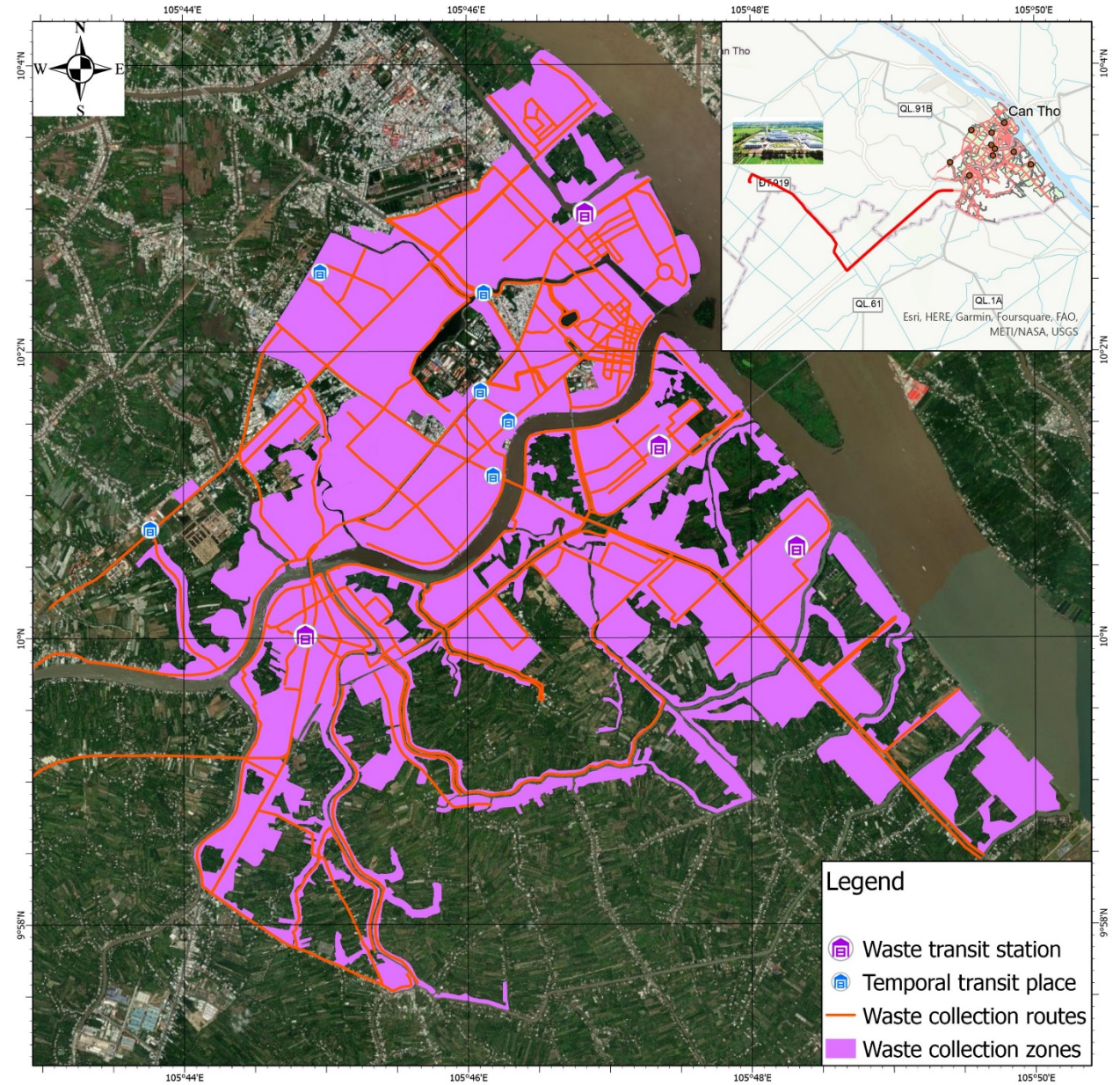
Map of volume distribution of solid waste generated in the Ninh Kieu and Cai Rang district



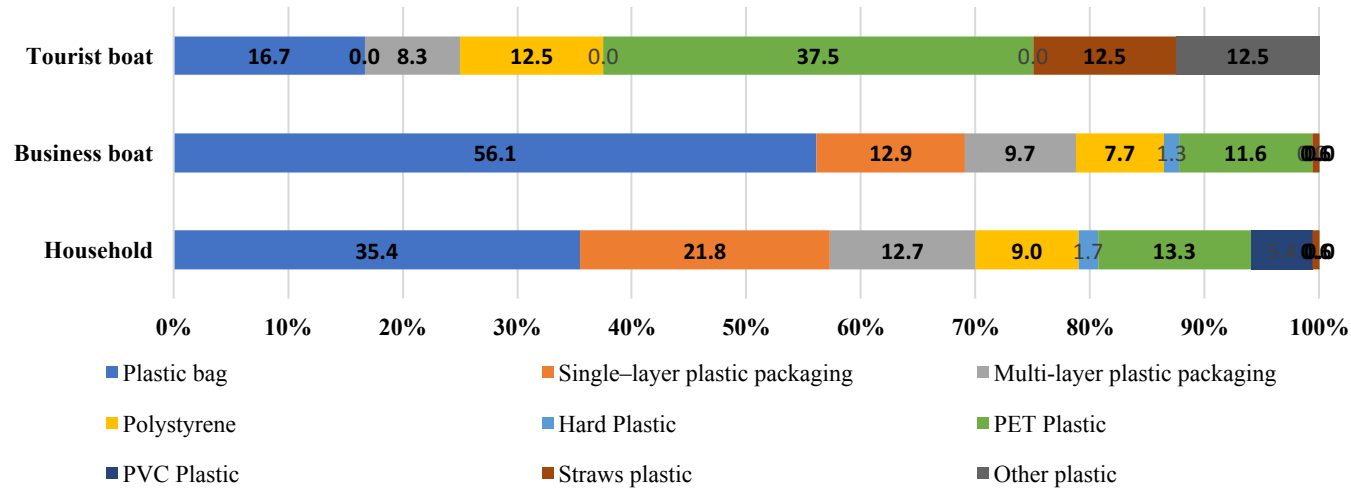
The flow of generated domestic solid waste



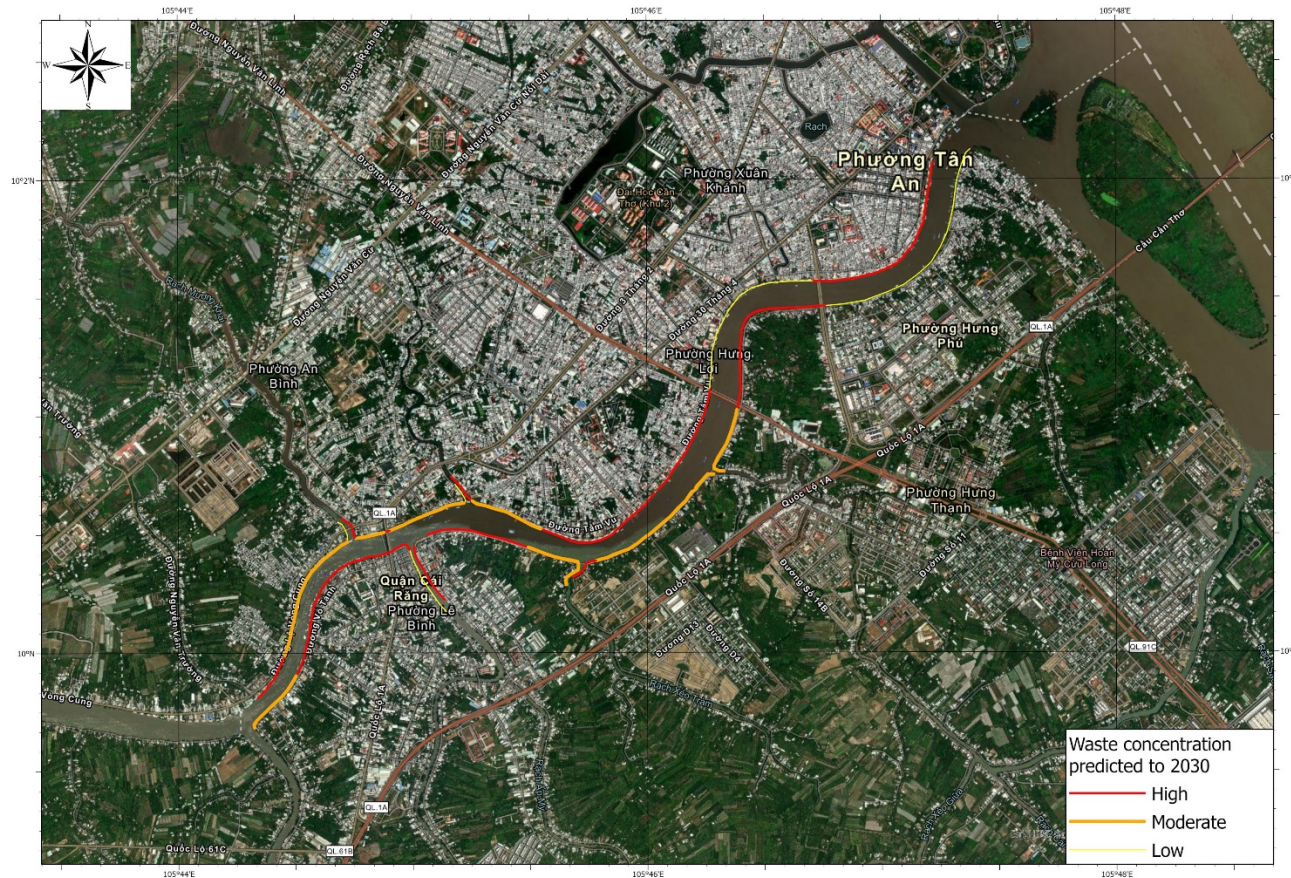
Map of the current waste collection in Ninh Kieu and Cai Rang districts



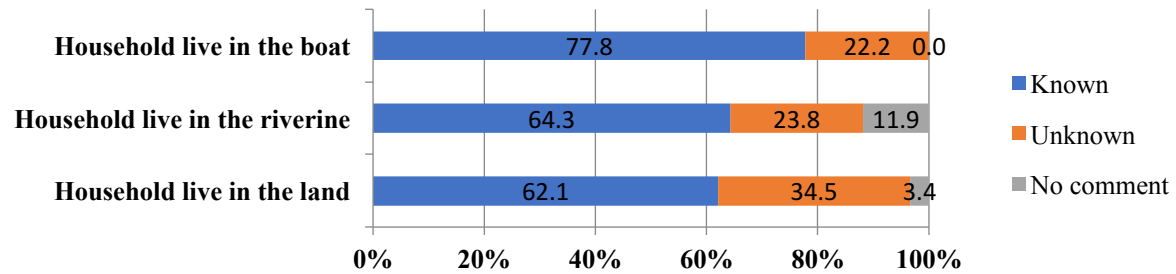
Composition of generated plastic waste for target groups



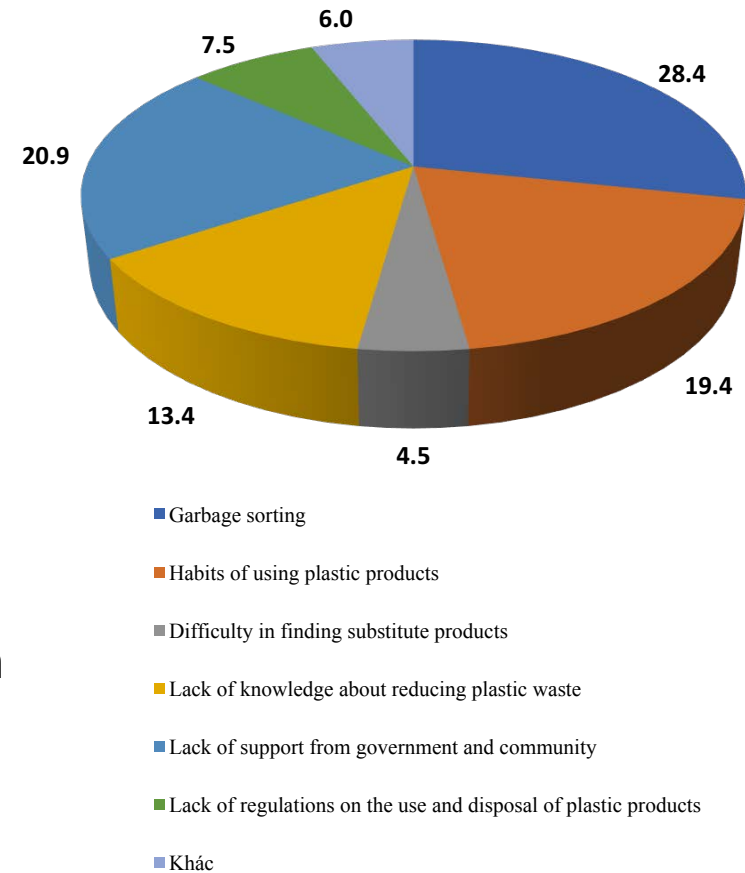
Map of forecast garbage concentration points on Can Tho river in the study area according to climate change scenario



Results from KPA



Understanding the impact of plastic waste pollution on health



Difficulty in reducing plastic waste by the boat owner

Stakeholders consultation



Plastic monitoring



Support waste segregation for tourist board

Recycle waste



Chương trình thí điểm phân loại rác tại nguồn
cho tàu du lịch khu vực chợ nổi Cái Răng



Other mixed waste



Support waste segregation for tourist board

THÍ ĐIỂM HƯỚNG DẪN PHÂN LOẠI RÁC



ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN
QUẬN CÁI RĂNG



* Thế theo Luật Bảo vệ môi trường 2020 số 72/20/QH14, chất thải rắn sinh hoạt (rác thải) phát sinh từ hộ gia đình, cá nhân được phân loại theo nguyên tắc: chất thải rắn có khả năng tái sử dụng, tái chế; chất thải thực phẩm; chất thải rắn sinh hoạt khác

Trong chương trình Thí điểm phân loại rác thải tại nguồn cho tàu du lịch khu vực chợ nổi Cái Răng, rác thải được chia làm hai loại như sau:

Rác tái chế

Là rác vô cơ có giá trị tái chế, bán được cho người thu mua phế liệu.

Thường là nhựa, vỏ lon, kim loại, giấy vụn,...



Rác thải khác

Là rác hữu cơ và rác vô cơ không có giá trị tái chế, không có người thu mua.

Thường là: hoa lá, thức ăn thừa, hộp xốp, vỏ bánh kẹo....



Hình thức thu gom:

Tàu/thuyền du lịch trực tiếp mang rác đến Trạm tập kết rác phân loại và để rác vào các thùng rác phân loại theo quy định

Key success factors

- Strong support from local authorities (i.e. DONRE)
- Use local expertise (EEC) with support from GIC
- Strong support from UNEP
- Participation of different stakeholders: local authorities, community, NGOs
- Enhance capacity of all stakeholders on plastic waste management (i.e. training, guidance to community)



Thank you for your attention

