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## Plastic bags, a Cambodian perspective

- Plastic bags, a Cambodian perspective
- What has been done in the past
- Lessons learnt
- Our Strategy
- Changing Behaviours
- Introducing Alternatives
- Strengthening of the environmental governance



## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Plastic bags, Cambodia perspective

### Characteristics of plastic bag use in Cambodia

- Recently introduced
- Variety of types but mostly light single use bags
- Variety of uses (and misuses)
- Often improperly disposed
- Difficult to assess impact as detailed data are not available



## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Plastic bags, Cambodia perspective (2)

## **Implications**

- Environment
- Human health
- Livestock and wild life
- Urban Services, sewage systems
- Tourism

## Matter high in the political Agenda

- Government declarations following 2010 floods
- High Probability of tax, levy or ban on plastic being applied in the next few years



## What has been done in the past

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## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia What has been done in the past

#### In Cambodia

- Awareness raising activities (marches and leaflets) adressing mainly littering
- Introduction of fine for littering in Phnom Penh
- Promotion of voluntary codes of practice among supermarkets and big retailers
- Promotion of ecobags

#### At global level

- Partial or total ban (Bangladesh, Rwanda, China)
- Taxes and levies (Ireland, India)



## **Lessons learnt**

- Plastic bags, a Cambodian perspective
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#### Lessons learnt

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## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Lessons learnt

- In countries with limited enforcement capacity a straight ban may not be the optimal solution.
- communication intervention, availability of substitutes and incentives for the use of reusable bags can constitute an important policy mix and behavior change driver
- Social campaigns to be effective and contribute to behavioural change must be tailored and make people feel the need for change
- To change behaviours awareness is not enough



## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Lessons learnt (2)

- Alternatives should be accessible, sustainable, attractive and should correspond the needs, expectations, desires of both users and vendors.
- Building Environmental Governance requires strong interaction and continuous dialogue among all the different stakeholders involved
- It is relevant that policies accompany the uptake of SCP (sustainable consumption and production) practices by creating an enabling environment for such practices to flourish.



## **Our Strategy**

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## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Our Strategy

### **Objective**

To change consumption patterns and consumer behaviours to reduce plastic bag use and waste

### **Three Integrated components**

- Behavioural change communication
- Design and production of alternative to plastic bags
- Strengthening of the environmental governance



## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Our Strategy (2)

### **Strong and wide Partnership**

Identify key stakeholders, involve them in the design of the action and create a strong partnership for guaranteeing sustainability and buy in

- Small and medium scale retailers-Association of SMEs in Cambodia
- Ministry of Environment
- Department of Environment of Phnom Penh
- Royal University of PP-Waste management research group
- NCCA-Inter ministerial body in charge of dealing with plastic bags issues
- Experts in behavioural change and social media
- Social Designers



## **Changing Behaviours**

- Plastic bags, a Cambodian perspective
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## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Changing Behaviours

### In depth market research

- Profile key consumers group (end user and vendors)
- Map out existing and desired behaviours
- deep understanding of what triggers each behaviour

### **Designing the campaign**

- Participatory formulation of action plan selection of behaviours
- Iterative methodology
- Consultation process at all stages
- Spread of behaviour change communication methodologies



## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Changing Behaviours (2)

## Delivery of the campaign through different tools

- Mass media
- Social media
- Interpersonal (especially for street and market vendors)

## **Supporting activities**

 Introducing incentive schemes to reward individuals and vendors which show desired behaviours



## **Introducing Alternatives**

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## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Introducing alternatives

#### **Analysis of the most environmental damaging uses**

- Identified different usage occasions
- In depth analysis of needs, perceptions, attitudes motivations related plastic bag usage (Human Center Design Methodology)
- Environmental impact of different uses will be assessed (LCA)
- Prioritize uses for which alternative should be sought

#### Design of alternatives for selected usage occasions

- Conception and iterated prototyping
- Consultation process at all stages
- Environmental impact assessment of alternatives (LCA)



## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Introducing alternatives (2)

## Involvement of SMEs in the production/marketing

- Training of local SMEs
- Creation and strengthening of early adopters
- Introducing incentives to adopt alternatives



# Strengthening of the environmental governance

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## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Strengthening of the environmental governance

### Assesment of the cost of dispersed plastic bags

- Tool for supporting policy makers (ministry of environment)
- Important to quantify the cost of plastic bags during stakeholders negotiations
- Methodology adapted to Cambodia Context

## Promotion of private public dialogue

- Involvement of a wide range of stakeholders
- Several workshops and meetings
- Creation of a technical working group
- Exposure to best practices, exchange visits



## Reducing plastic bags in major cities of Cambodia Strengthening of the environmental governance (2)

## Support to the diffusion of self regulating tools

- Build from past experience
- Adapt existing tools (Voluntary code of practice) to SMEs and informal sector
- Support to the adoption of self regulating agreements in order to act also on the supply side

## Support for the creation of dedicated legal tools

- Facilitate consultation at different levels to pave the way for future legislation
- Support Ministry of Environment in the drafting of a new guidelines
- Adaptation of general guidelines to local context
- Training of district and municipality staff agent SWITCH





## Thank you!

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