



Gender x Plastics

in Selected Rural and Urban Communities in Batangas City









TERMINAL REPORT

I. Project Details

Title: Gender x Plastics in Selected Rural and Urban Communities in Batangas City

Project Leader: Jaika Almira R. Agena, Instructor I, Pablo Borbon, CABEIHM

Duration: July 19, 2022 to October 18, 2022

Budget Downloaded: Php 80, 693.10

Collaborating Agency: Kabang Kalikasan ng Pilipinas Foundation, Inc. (KKPFI)

II. Summary of Accomplishment			
Objectives	Target Accomplishments	Actual Accomplishments	
How do women perceive their plastic use and consumption?	Conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussion	Conducted 4 sets of key informant interviews, and 1 focus group discussion	
What do women perceive their role/s in plastic waste reduction, reuse and recycling?	Conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussion	Conducted 4 sets of key informant interviews, and 1 focus group discussion	
How do they perceive other stakeholders in the plastic value champion and their role/s?	Conduct key informant interviews and focus group discussion	Conducted 4 sets of key informant interviews, and 1 focus group discussion	

III. Abstract

This study on gender and plastic focused on how women perceive their plastic use and consumption, what women perceive as their roles in plastic waste reduction, reuse and recycling, and how women perceive other stakeholders in the plastic value chain and their roles. Findings of the study revealed that the consumption of women respondents is dependent on their income. The women consider themselves as having a big role in the plastic waste reduction, reuse, and recycling, but information is not available and designed specifically for them. Lack of organized groups for the women in the sector results in non-representation to the local government unit. The researchers recommend organizing groups to address the needs of the women in the sector. This will provide a support system for the women in the sector to share experiences and learnings. Further research on the profiling of the women in the sector are also recommended to identify and address the gaps in terms of knowledge and skills.

IV. Introduction (Brief with rationale), Review of Literature and Objectives

With the goal of helping the world fight against plastic waste leakage by 2030, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is currently implementing the No Plastics in Nature (NPIN) initiative. This aims to engage various stakeholders from the community in the stop plastic waste undertaking. For the said project, WWF is partnering with other universities such as the University of the Philippines for Women's and Gender Studies (UP CWGS), and the Angat Bayi Women's Political Empowerment Program for project funded by The Incubation Network (TIN) on plastics x gender research. Results and recommendations from this study shall be communicated to policy champions for possible adoption.

The project would cover the following questions: a) how do women perceive their plastic use and consumption; (b) what do women perceive as their role/s in plastic waste reduction, reuse and recycling; and (c) how do they perceive other stakeholders in the plastic value chain and their role/s. Key informant interviews and focus group discussions will be utilized to gather data. Results from this research will be used in developing toolkits that can be used by policy champions from both PSC and Angat Bayi program sites to push for an inclusive policy.

Since Batangas State University is one of the higher education in the region that responds to the immediate needs and concerns of the community, BatStateU through its Social Innovation Research Center would like to respond to the request of WWF. To complete the project, WWF is in need of a team of enumerators who will collect the data in Batangas City as one of the project sites.

V. Materials and Methods (for science and technology research)/ Methodology (for educational & social science research to include research design, data gathering instrument, sampling method, statistical tests used)

Research Design

This study used a descriptive design to determine the level of acceptability of women in their role in plastic waste reduction and recycling.

Data Gathering Instrument

The research used a total of three instruments. Two for key informant interviews, and 1 for focus group discussion. The core research group conducted an online survey from 170 respondents, all but two were female, while the 2 preferred not to say. This survey was hosted online, and so it is expected that respondents are urban dwellers with sufficient access to the internet. The general responses served as the basis for the key informant interviews.

Sampling Method

Because of the nature of the research, two urban barangays and two rural barangays were identified as the sites for the study. The barangays were identified through random sampling. The barangays of Batangas City were assigned random numbers and the barangays with the highest number assigned were selected as samples. The selected barangays were then visited to make sure they were able to satisfy the qualifications. These qualifications include the existence of women in the informal waste sector, particularly, informal waste collectors, street sweeper, junkshop owner, youth representative, local government employee, business owner, housewife, and officer in a woman's association. The next barangay with the highest number was then visited if one of the sectors were missing.

The 32 participants (1 per sector) of KII. and six FGD participants were all identified by the barangay through criteria (sector) set by the project.

Statistical Tests Used

No statistical test was used for this part of the project.

VI. Results and Discussion

BatStateU was only commissioned to collect data for Batangas City as one of its project sites.

Women engaged in informal waste collection in Batangas City purchase personal hygiene items for items they buy for themselves. Majority of the participants were also the decision makers when it comes to buying items for the household. There were mixed responses in terms of buying in bulk vs buying in retail citing reasons such as much cheaper to buy if in bulk, and that there is limited budget in hence why buying in retail or *tingi*. Some participants consider the plastic packaging of the products they buy - either buy only those that can be recycled or buy those that can be sold afterwards. Some participants consider but don't have enough budget so they just buy whatever their budget allows - be it recyclable or not.

Almost all of the participants practice waste segregation, citing reasons such as city ordinance and that it is related to their work. Participants believed that women have a great role in plastic reduction and waste segregation. Some participants attribute this to the innate cleanliness of women. They believe that since women play a big role in waste segregation in the household, this can translate to waste segregation in the community. They see women as role models when it comes to this initiative.

Few participants hope that the local government can support women and generally people in the same roles as theirs. Support by the government may mean recognition; support by providing enough personal protective equipment in waste collection, financial support by giving incentives and additional capital, or by formal employment. Other participants recommend a more aggressive information dissemination on waste segregation, reduction, recycling and reuse.

VII. Conclusions

BatStateU was only commissioned to collect data for Batangas City as one of its project sites.

However, the following conclusions may be drawn:

- 1. Consumption and plastic use are dependent on the income of the women.
- 2. Women play a big role in plastic waste reduction, reuse and recycling.
- 3. There were no organized groups that exist in relation to informal waste collection. Hence, there is a lack of support from the local government unit when it comes to safety and hygiene of those from the informal waste sector.

VIII. Recommendations

BatStateU was only commissioned to collect data for Batangas City as one of its project sites.

BatStateU SIRC recommends the following:

- 1. Identifying and profiling the women in the informal waste sector through another funded research is recommended. This will identify the capabilities of these women and will address the gaps in their knowledge and skills in terms of plastic waste reduction, reuse, and recycling.
- 2. Organizing a formal group / network to connect the women in the informal waste sector. While there are cooperatives related to informal waste collection, these are focused mainly on profit. An organized group for the women in the informal waste sector will help consolidate the concerns of these women. It shall also serve as the women's support system as it will be a venue for them to share their experiences and learnings. Providing a platform for dialogue between the organized sector and the local government unit to address the gaps and provide support.

IX.	Bibliogra	phy
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