
DESIGN A COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH

Designing a community based research on the problem of the **fashion industry**.

Focus: Reducing textile waste through community-based collection, sorting, and upcycling of used clothing.

Exercise: you have to summarize the different tasks that must be implemented in each phase.

Phase 1: Understanding the Scope of the Problem



Phase 2: Building a Collaborative Network



Phase 3: Piloting a Community-Based System

Phase 4: Evaluation and Dissemination



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Phase 1: Understanding the Scope of the Problem

Methodology:

1.Community Surveys and Interviews:

1. Conduct online and paper surveys to understand residents' clothing consumption habits, donation practices, and interest in upcycled clothing.
2. Interview representatives from local thrift stores, donation centers, and waste management companies to assess the volume and types of textile waste generated in the community.

2.Waste Audit (Optional):

1. Partner with waste management to conduct a pilot textile waste audit at a local sorting facility (if feasible). This will provide data on the composition and types of textile waste generated.

3.Mapping Existing Resources:

1. Identify existing clothing donation locations, textile recycling facilities (if present), and any current upcycling initiatives within the community.

Phase 2: Building a Collaborative Network

Methodology:

1.Community Workshops:

1. Organize workshops co-facilitated by researchers and representatives from community partner organizations.
2. Workshops will focus on:
 1. Raising awareness about textile waste and its environmental impact.
 2. Educating participants about the benefits of clothing donation and upcycling.
 3. Brainstorming ideas for a community-based textile waste reduction system.

2.Volunteer Recruitment:

1. Develop a volunteer recruitment strategy to attract individuals interested in sorting, upcycling, or assisting with community events.
2. Partner with local community centers or volunteer platforms to reach a wider audience.

3.Skill-Building Opportunities:

1. Offer basic upcycling workshops or skill-sharing sessions led by volunteers or local designers (if available).
2. This can include techniques for garment repair, fabric manipulation, and creating new products from used clothing.

Phase 3: Piloting a Community-Based System

Methodology:

1.Clothing Collection Drives:

1. Organize clothing collection drives in partnership with community partner organizations.
2. Ensure clear communication about the types of clothing accepted and the goals of the initiative.

2.Sorting and Upcycling Hub:

1. Establish a dedicated sorting and upcycling hub (physical or mobile) based on available resources.
2. Volunteers will sort the collected clothing based on condition and suitability for upcycling or resale.

3.Upcycled Product Creation:

1. Develop a plan for upcycling a portion of the collected clothing. This could involve:
 1. Creating new clothing items or accessories through design and tailoring.
 2. Partnering with local designers to create limited-edition upcycled collections.
 3. Upcycling textiles into non-clothing items like tote bags, home décor accessories, or cleaning cloths.

4.Re-sale and Distribution:

1. Partner with existing thrift stores or consignment shops to sell high-quality, resellable clothing collected during the drives.
2. Consider organizing pop-up shops or online marketplaces to sell upcycled products created by the community.

Phase 4: Evaluation and Dissemination

Methodology:

1. Project Evaluation:

1. Track the volume of clothing collected, diverted from landfills, and successfully upcycled.
2. Conduct follow-up surveys to gauge community satisfaction with the initiative and identify areas for improvement.

2. Dissemination of Findings:

1. Prepare a report summarizing the research findings, challenges encountered, and successes of the pilot project.
2. Share the report with community partner organizations, local media, and relevant stakeholders.

3. Sustainability Plan:

1. Develop a long-term plan for the sustainability of the community-based textile waste reduction system.
2. Explore options for ongoing funding, securing a permanent space for the sorting and upcycling hub, and establishing partnerships with local businesses for potential product sales.

Expected Outcomes:

- Reduced textile waste going to landfills
- Increased clothing reuse and upcycling within the community
- Creation of new local jobs or volunteer opportunities
- Enhanced community awareness about sustainable clothing consumption
- Potential for a scalable, community-driven model for textile waste reduction



DESIGN A COMMUNITY-BASED RESEARCH

Design a community based research on the problem of the **waste of plastic**.

Focus: Tackling plastic waste through community-based research, focusing on reducing plastic use and managing pollution in seas and landfills.

Exercise: you have to summarize the different task that must be implemented in each phase.

Phase 1: Understanding the Scope of the Problem

Phase 2: Building a Collaborative Network

Phase 3: Piloting a Community-Based System

Phase 4: Evaluation and Dissemination

SOLUTION

Phase 1: Understanding the Scope of the Problem

Methodology:

1. Data collection

- Conduct surveys and interviews with community members to understand plastic consumption habits, waste disposal practices, and existing knowledge of plastic pollution.
- Analyze local waste collection data to identify the types and quantities of plastic waste generated.

2. Site assessment

- Identify key locations where plastic pollution is prevalent, such as beaches, rivers, landfills, and areas with high plastic consumption (markets, restaurants).
- Conduct a visual assessment to estimate the volume and type of plastic waste present.

Phase 2: Building a Collaborative Network

1. Stakeholder Identification:

- Identify key stakeholders in the community, including residents, businesses (especially those generating plastic waste), waste management services, NGOs, and local government officials.

2. Partnership Building:

- Organize workshops and meetings to discuss the plastic pollution issue and its impact.
- Establish collaborations with stakeholders to create a unified effort towards tackling the problem.
- Secure resources and expertise from partners for future phases.

Phase 3: Piloting a Community-Based System

1. Intervention Design:

- Based on collected data and stakeholder input, design a pilot program targeting specific areas of plastic waste reduction.
- This could include initiatives like promoting reusable bags, encouraging responsible waste disposal, or exploring alternative packaging materials.

2. Implementation

- Implement the pilot program in collaboration with partner organizations and community volunteers.
- Monitor and document the program's effectiveness by tracking changes in waste generation, disposal practices, and community awareness.

Phase 4: Evaluation and Dissemination

1. Data Analysis:

- Analyze data collected during the pilot program to assess its impact on plastic waste reduction and pollution levels.
- Identify successes, challenges, and areas for improvement.

2. Dissemination:

- Prepare reports and presentations summarizing the project's findings and recommendations.
- Organize community forums and workshops to share results and raise awareness about plastic pollution.
- Advocate for policy changes and broader community adoption of effective waste management practices.