



***Significance of the global team in effective
problem solving***

Contemporary Challenges: Making a
Difference

Assignment 2

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Diplomacy

The first step in diplomacy is to increase public understanding of the harm that single-use plastics do to the environment. Here is one method for raising people's awareness of this problem. Online campaigns and social media. Efforts can be made by share educational materials, infographics, and success stories linked to reducing single-use plastics using social media platforms, websites, and blogs. Next, encourage people to put their efforts to reduce their usage of plastic and share them online by launching interactive challenges or campaigns. This will contribute to sustainability over the long term. Growing awareness of the environment encourages a sustainable approach to resource usage and waste disposal in both present and future generations. Secondly, to put an end to the disasters of global plastic pollution, education about single-use plastic trash is crucial. The ability to make informed decisions can help reduce plastic pollution in rivers, oceans, forests, and urban areas, which benefits ecosystems and species. Additionally, cities and individuals can save money by using fewer throwaway items and requiring less waste management infrastructure if single-use plastic usage is reduced. Including lessons on waste management and plastic pollution in the school's curriculum at all academic levels, from elementary to higher education, is one approach to educate the next generation. Lastly, agreements and targets relating to single-use plastic waste. Clear objectives for reducing the production and use of single-use plastics are set forth in agreements and targets, which ultimately results in less plastic trash entering the environment. Governments have the power to enact laws at a national level that prohibit or limit the use of single-use plastics, establish goals for reducing waste, or impose fees and taxes on single-use plastic items. In addition, as plastic waste is a worldwide issue that calls for a coordinated solution, agreements enhance international engagement and cooperation in the fight against plastic pollution.

Persuasion and Negotiation

First point is visual impact. The visual impact of the issue of single-use plastic trash is critical in increasing awareness and encouraging action. Statistical data and written descriptions alone cannot accurately express the scope and seriousness of the issue. Visual representations, such as pictures, movies, art installations, and documentaries, can. Visuals help people better appreciate the scope and severity of single-use plastic pollution by giving them a concrete depiction of the issue. A potent picture or video can leave a deep impact and encourage discussion about the subject. Secondly, is policy and regulations. There are many advantages for the environment, public health, and society as

a whole when rules and regulations are implemented to reduce single-use plastic trash. These rules are designed to decrease the manufacturing and use of single-use plastics, encourage responsible disposal, and promote the use of eco-friendly substitutes. The use of non-toxic materials in single-use products can also be encouraged by policies, lowering the possible health concerns brought on by chemical and plastic additions. Lastly, alternative substitutes. Numerous advantages come with finding alternatives to single-use plastic garbage, from enhanced public health and economic prospects to resource preservation and environmental preservation. With these solutions, single-use plastics are intended to be replaced or used less frequently. Alternatives that are sustainable frequently use fewer non-renewable resources, preserving important resources and lowering their environmental impact.

Interdisciplinary thinking

Interdisciplinary thinking is critical for developing effective and long-term solutions to society's single-use plastics problem. Here is an example of how interdisciplinary thinking might be used. The economy and business sector may significantly contribute to the reduction of single-use plastic trash. Switching to sustainable packaging is one of the tactics. Manufacturers can spend money on R&D to develop or use environmentally friendly packaging materials, such as recyclable or reusable containers or biodegradable plastics. Secondly, is waste management and recycling. Recycling initiatives and efficient waste management techniques can help prevent plastic waste from ending up in landfills and the oceans, encourage responsible disposal, and assist the circular economy. Here is one way that recycling and trash management might lessen the amount of single-use plastic garbage. To ensure effective sorting, processing, and recycling of plastic products, construct and improve recycling facilities. Lastly, is behavioral changes among society. Encouraging use of sustainable practices and the making of environmentally responsible decisions by society. Insights from psychologists can help promote behavioral changes and explain why people use single-use plastics. By promoting a culture of sustainability and responsible consumption, behavioral change programs can effectively support regulatory measures and business actions in reducing single-use plastic waste.

Governments, corporations, civil society groups, and the general public must actively participate in and collaborate on collective decision-making in order to solve single-use plastic trash. This cooperative strategy is crucial since plastic waste is a complicated, global problem that calls for concerted efforts to identify workable solutions. Here are some essential components and tactics for minimising single-use plastic waste that can be used in collective decision-making. The first point is education and awareness. Environmental groups can raise public awareness of the negative effects single-use plastics have on the environment and people's health. To further educate the public about reducing plastic trash, educational resources should be made available. The next crucial element is public outreach. Campaigns should be run continuously to urge individuals to adopt plastic-free

practises and make wise purchasing decisions. Furthermore, reducing plastic waste is emphasised in educational initiatives at companies, community centres, and schools. The next step is to develop policies. Governmental bodies ought to think about passing legislation that would restrict or totally ban the use of some single-use plastics, such as bags, straws, and utensils. Monitoring and reporting come next. Governmental agencies can monitor the development of plastic-reduction initiatives by keeping an eye on factors such as declining plastic use, rising use of reusable items, and trash diversion rates. The final stage is implementation. Businesses must change their procedures to comply with the new requirements while encouraging customers to choose reusable alternatives.

Reflection Process

Description

In order to reduce single-use plastic waste, the world leader begins by giving a summary of their diplomatic engagement. They could mention how they participate in global forums, gatherings, and talks about reducing plastic waste. For instance, they can note that they attended the seminars on plastic pollution held by the UNEP. Additionally, they might draw focus on the extent of single-use plastic garbage globally and describe how it affects communities, the ecosystem, and the oceans.

Feeling

The leader recognises their feelings and thoughts from the encounter at this level concerns waste from single-use plastics. They may express worries, annoyance, or even guilt, particularly if they understand how their actions in their personal or professional lives contributed to the issue. This entails taking into account both their good and negative initial responses. For a greater understanding of how you are reacting to the circumstance, it's critical to be open and honest about your sentiments.

Evaluation

The situation is assessed by the leader through evaluating the accomplishments and failures in reducing single-use plastic garbage. They may be aware that while there has been some success in reducing plastic trash, there are still significant issues to be solved. At this point, they begin to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their choices or the current circumstance.

Analysis

Here, the leader goes more deeply into the problem's analysis. They take into account the underlying factors that contribute to single-use plastic waste, such as consumer behaviour, a lacklustre recycling infrastructure, and business practises. They might also consider the function of international cooperation, business rules, and governmental policies. Additionally, they might explore the difficulties of negotiating with several different countries, each of which has its own goals and

interests. They might also consider the lobbying efforts and influence of significant plastics-producing industries.

Conclusion

The leader uses their reflection to make conclusions. They could come to the conclusion that solving the issue of single-use plastic trash is a difficult, diverse issue that needs a comprehensive strategy. They understand that real change requires a mix of personal accountability, business accountability, and government engagement. They may come to the conclusion that developing international agreement and commitment to reduce plastic waste is a long-term effort requiring consistent participation and creative solutions.

Action Plan

The global leader concludes by outlining an action plan that is based on their reflection. They might promise to lessen their personal use of plastic, support projects and technologies that assist recycling and plastic alternatives, or advocate for changes in policy. Additionally, they can pledge to continue advocating for tighter laws and promises to reduce the production and consumption of single-use plastic, as well as to forging new diplomatic alliances with like-minded governments and organisations and exploring new diplomatic tactics. They could also commit to spread the word and educate others about the problem.

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Appendix

Addeena Syazwin Binti Zahari (2226199)

- Decision-making frameworks and techniques.
- Recognising individual differences and the role of emotional intelligence in the management of conflict.
- The role of ethics in identifying solutions.

Ayesha Binti Johan Eusoffe Abdullah (2226212)

- Wicked problems': the challenge of difficult or impossible problems where the affecting variables are not known or quantifiable.
- Design Thinking to investigate, define, propose, and evaluate problem solutions.
- Conclusion

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- The role of diplomacy, persuasion, and negotiation in effective collaboration.
- The significance of interdisciplinary thinking in finding effective solutions to problems.
- Collective decision-making.

Link to the presentation: <https://1drv.ms/v/s!Aq6qImxwOx6sjwgofvJt7b8QHIIR?e=hUuUeg>

