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**Promote waste management in Ban Na Nod community, Kamphaeng Sao Subdistrict,  
Mueang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province.**

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This project focuses on giving people in the community, 389 households, knowledge and understanding of waste separation and utilization. People in the Ban Na Nod community, Kamphaeng Sao Subdistrict, Mueang District, and Nakhon Si Thammarat Province have developed skills to increase their ability to separate waste and put it to good use. As a result, the amount of garbage in the Ban Na Nod community has been reduced. Participation in the learning process according to Sustainable Development Goal 3 Ensure good health, and promote well-being for everyone at every age, together with strengthening the cooperation mechanism of support network partners according to Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development)

Ban Na Nod, Village No. 2, Kamphaeng Sao Subdistrict, Mueang District, Nakhon Si Thammarat Province It is a semi-rural urban community with 389 households, and a population of 1,228 people. Each household has an average amount of trash of approximately 23.13 kilograms/month/household. Waste found is general waste (instant noodle packets, candy shells, snack bags, plastic bags, foam boxes) 50 percent organic waste (food scraps, vegetable and fruit scraps), 25 percent recycled waste (plastic bottles, paper, glass bottles, steel, aluminum, milk cartons), 24.7 percent and hazardous waste. (insecticide cans, light bulbs, flashlights) 0.3 percent. From the physical characteristics of solid waste, it can be seen that there is a proportion of waste that has the potential to be reused, including: Organic waste and recycled waste Not less than 90 percent of the total amount of waste Of the total 380 households, 109 households have already managed waste separation. There are 280 households that do not have waste separation yet. 109 households with waste separation Still not separating garbage properly and has not yet put the waste to use Important impacts from the lack of community waste management Environmental Making the community unlivable Garbage is a breeding ground for various disease-carrying animals,

causing soil, water, and air pollution. which has a continuous impact on health In 2023, there were 7 cases of dengue fever, 1 case of leptospirosis, 3 cases of diarrhea, and 20 cases of respiratory disease. Economically, The Subdistrict Administrative Organization must bear the burden of collecting garbage. and use a budget of 30,000 baht/month to manage community waste up to 300 kg/day. In addition, on the social side, tourists do not want to come to do ecological tourism in the community. People lack additional income. and leads to conflict between citizens interested in the environment and people who do not give importance to caring for the environment in the community.

Implementation of the project this time There was a meeting to explain the project. It begins with community leaders coming together to form a working group to manage waste problems, consisting of community committee members, house group representatives, local administrative organization representatives, and representatives of other stakeholders in the community. There are clear divisions of roles. and understand operational goals Surveying and preparing information on garbage problems in the community, Meeting to provide knowledge about waste separation and utilization of household and community waste. The working group follows up and is helped by the local academic team. and many network partners are coming to support, including Mueang Nakhon Si Thammarat District Public Health Office, Maharat Nakhon Si Thammarat Hospital Ban Yan Sue Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospital Kamphaeng Sao Subdistrict Administrative Organization and the Department of Learning Promotion, etc.

Project results found that the waste management working group of 15 people can manage the project successfully. Every household has learned to separate waste correctly and has waste management skills. The emergence of public areas, and waste management centers, is an example of a city district. Nakhon Si Thammarat, there is a waste bank. Members of the waste bank are 50 percent of the households in the community. In every household, 90 percent of leftover waste can be used, which has a positive effect on promoting health and preventing disease in the community.