



Rambhai Barni
Rajabhat University

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2024-2025

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**SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS**

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Message From the President

**TO THE RAMBHAH BARNI RAJABHAT UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY,
NETWORK PARTNERS, AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC,**

The auspicious year of 2025 marks a moment of profound pride, deeply etched in the hearts of the “Rambhai Barni” community and the Thai people as a whole. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) has announced to the world the distinguished honor of Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni, Queen Consort in the reign of King Rama VII, recognizing Her Majesty as a World Significant Person for her lifelong dedication to education, local development, and gender equality. The intellectual and humanitarian foundations that Her Majesty firmly established here at “Suan Ban Kaew” are not merely historical legacies; they continue to serve as a guiding compass that aligns seamlessly with the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the present era.

Inspired by Her Majesty’s royal aspiration for the sustainable well-being and prosperity of her people, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University remains steadfast in responding to the evolving challenges of the world. In this academic year, the University has declared its strongest commitment to date by advancing its participation in the THE Impact Ratings, covering all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the first time. This important decision is not driven by the pursuit of rankings or accolades alone, but rather reflects the University’s firm determination to take responsibility for all dimensions of life and society in the Eastern region of Thailand—encompassing food security, health, education, environmental stewardship, and social equality—without neglecting any aspect.

The achievements we have collectively realized over the past year clearly demonstrate the tangible power of meaningful change. We have witnessed farmers in the fruit orchards of Chanthaburi transform their production through precision agriculture, elevating durian to international standards while overcoming challenges related to chemical residues and heavy metal contamination, thereby creating sustainable economic value.

We have seen the smiles of students in marginalized schools and Border Patrol Police schools who have gained equitable access to educational opportunities through the “Phi Son Nong” (Seniors Teaching Juniors) initiative, in collaboration with the “Kru Rak Thin” (Community-Based Teacher) project, as well as through efforts to enhance the quality of small-sized schools. We have also observed the growing strength of women and young people who have emerged as community enterprise entrepreneurs, driving the grassroots economy by integrating local wisdom with creativity—continuing the vision that Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni initiated in the past.

Moreover, in the environmental dimension, we have worked collaboratively to restore mangrove forests and marine resources, revitalizing them as sustainable food sources and eco-tourism destinations, and preserving this natural heritage for future generations in the Eastern region. These accomplishments affirm that Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University is not merely an institution of higher learning, but the very “breath” of the local community—growing, adapting, and overcoming every challenge alongside the people it serves.

In closing, I wish to extend my sincere gratitude to our faculty members, staff, students, and all network partners who have united their efforts to weave these achievements together with dedication and purpose. The submission of all 17 SDGs in this year’s assessment represents a bold and significant milestone, affirming to the global community that this University stands as a pillar of wisdom—committed to nurturing sustainable and enduring quality of life for local communities, while faithfully upholding and carrying forward the royal legacy of Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni to illuminate the path of Thai society for generations to come.



Waigoon Tongaram, Asst. Prof.
President of Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University





1 NO POVERTY



Education

In the 2024 academic year, 7,351 undergraduate students were enrolled, and the university implemented two main approaches to support students from low-income families.

Approach 1: Provision of scholarships, including continuous scholarships, full grants, and tuition fee exemptions, which benefited 446 students.

Approach 2: Provision of student loans through the Student Loan Fund (SLF), which benefited 2,097 students. In total, 2,543 financially disadvantaged students received assistance through either scholarships or student loans.

The proportion of students receiving financial assistance to pursue higher education due to economic hardship accounted for 34.59 percent of the total undergraduate population.

In the 2024 academic year, the university admitted 2,340 first-year undergraduates, of whom 1,244 (53.16 percent) were from households earning less than 150,000 baht per year, exceeding the target of 20 percent from the lowest-income quintile.

The university also provided financial aid through the Student Loan Fund (SLF) and scholarships for low-income students. Information was disseminated via the "SLF.rbru" Facebook page, first-year orientation programs, and the Student Development Division website to promote equal educational opportunities for students from financially disadvantaged backgrounds.

NO POVERTY

Figure 1: Goal
The University provides scholarships to assist economically disadvantaged students.





Report on Data and Graduation Rates of Scholarship Recipients for the Academic Year 2024

As a result of the university's financial assistance through scholarships and the Student Loan Fund (SLF), a total of 2,543 students from low-income households received support. Among them, 2,387 students continued their studies or successfully graduated, accounting for 93.87 percent, while 156 students withdrew or lost their student status, representing 6.13 percent.

The university also assigned academic advisors and guidance counselors to provide consultation and support, ensuring that students completed their studies according to their planned academic schedules.

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University established a policy to provide assistance and support for students in terms of facilities and essential living needs, enabling them to complete their higher education successfully as follows:

1. Facilities and Welfare Support

The university provided accessible facilities for all students, including the central library, food center, fitness center, swimming pool, campus shuttle service, exercise areas, health service center, student dormitories, legal advisory service, and free Wi-Fi access.

2. Living Support

The university offered scholarships for Thai and international students from low-income households, the "New Generation with Driving Licenses" Program, RBRU Aerobic Dance activities, the "New Generation Golfers" Project, and free HPV vaccination services for female students.



Figure 2: Goal 1 The University supports students in accessing healthcare and vaccination services.

The university implemented initiatives to support students from the lowest 20% of household-income groups in completing their studies. Activities raised awareness and fostered an entrepreneurial mindset, enabling students to earn income during their studies and inspiring them to become future entrepreneurs. The initiatives included:

1. Student Startup Incubation Activities
2. UBI "Dream Builders for Entrepreneurs" Project
3. Student Market Fair during the 120th Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni Commemoration Day

The university also collaborated with various agencies to offer part-time employment opportunities, which the Student Development Division publicized on its official Facebook page.



Figure 3: Goal 1 Student Market Fair during the 120th Anniversary of Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni Commemoration Day

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University implemented a plan to support students from low-income countries by providing scholarships, including full grants and tuition fee waivers, for international students from economically disadvantaged nations. The university opened applications and selected students who faced financial difficulties yet demonstrated perseverance and enthusiasm for learning. In the 2024 academic year, four international students from Cambodia and Myanmar received scholarships under this initiative.

The university implemented initiatives under the Strategic Plan of Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University for the Fiscal Year 2024. These initiatives utilized the university's expertise to integrate research, academic services, learning management, and collaboration with partner networks to create community innovations, strengthen grassroots economies, and enhance community self-management capacity. This approach contributed to the sustainable development of both local and urban communities by applying knowledge, fostering participation,

and strengthening partnerships.

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, in collaboration with the Government Savings Bank, jointly implemented the 2024 Youth Local Conservation Project. The project integrated community wisdom and local resources with the university's modern knowledge and expertise to enhance entrepreneurial capacity among community groups developing local products and services. This initiative increased the potential and value-added capacity of community enterprises, improved product and service quality to meet market demands, and fostered experiential learning opportunities for participating students. Ultimately, it contributed to sustainable careers and income security for local communities.

value of community products among local participants in the project. Moreover, SBKSE co-managed community businesses to build operational capacity and long-term resilience, representing a progressive model of inclusive and sustainable development in the 21st century.



Figure 4: Goal 1 The 2024 Youth Local Conservation Project

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University organized training programs and short courses to enhance access to basic services. These initiatives were supported by the university's local development budget for the Fiscal Year 2024.

Suan Ban Kaew Social Enterprise

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University actively participated in local, regional, national, and global policy initiatives to implement programs and policies to eradicate poverty in all its dimensions. The university established the Suan Ban Kaew Social Enterprise (SBKSE), which fostered significant collaborations with a wide range of external organizations. The enterprise primarily aimed to address pressing social and environmental challenges by developing mechanisms and support systems for provincial-level network management. By mobilizing multi-sectoral cooperation among government agencies and civil society partners, the enterprise strengthened collaborative networks. It promoted the Social Enterprise (SE) model as a tool for sustainable community development. This approach helped increase household income and enhance the





2 ZERO HUNGER



University Policy Formulation for Attaining Food Security, Enhancing Nutrition and Advancing Sustainable Agriculture

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University is committed to advancing a safe, accessible, and sustainable campus food system. The university implemented a structured mechanism for food-waste monitoring and management at its main canteen, thereby reducing food loss and converting organic waste into compost for use in campus green spaces. This initiative formed part of the institution's broader effort to promote resource efficiency and environmentally responsible food-system management.

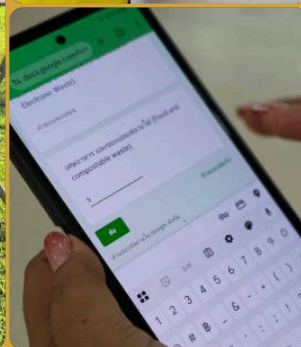


Figure 1: Goal 2
Food waste monitoring and management through composting and pilot application within the university.

ZERO HUNGER



The university strengthened the campus food environment by ensuring fair and affordable meal pricing, expanding healthy menu options, and promoting the use of safe and traceable raw materials sourced from on-campus agricultural learning plots and the Sufficiency Economy Agricultural Learning Center. In addition, to enhance student and staff well-being, the university provided free access to drinking water throughout 2024, supplying more than 142,638 liters through 94 water-filtration stations installed across the campus, helping to reduce daily living costs and support a healthier learning environment.



Figure 2: Goal 2 Affordable food vendors offering meals starting at 30 THB, along with halal options and seasonal vegetarian dishes.



Figure 3: Goal 2 Sales of chemical-free agricultural and value-added food products developed by students.



Figure 4: Goal 2 Provision of free drinking water.

Research, Innovation, and Technology for Food Security

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University contributed to research and innovation in sustainable agriculture and food systems. A key initiative included the provision of free quality analysis services for agricultural products, such as durian maturity assessment using FT-NIR Spectroscopy. This service significantly reduced post-harvest losses and enhanced product quality standards for local producers.



Figure 5: Goal 2 Provision of durian maturity analysis services using FT-NIR spectroscopy technology.

The university also supported community capacity development through practical training for farmers and food processors in Chanthaburi and Trat provinces. Training focused on safe food production, food-processing techniques, and value addition. These efforts directly strengthened local food security and promoted sustainable livelihood development.



Figure 6: Goal 2 Provision of technical consultation to local entrepreneurs for the development of prototype products using community-based raw materials, specifically Cha-Muang (*Garcinia Cowa*) and cardamom herbal ingredients.

A flagship innovation was the development of "Fang Herbal Jelly," implemented under the Suan Ban Kaew Social Enterprise. This product applied a creative-economy approach using raw materials from local farmers, including sappanwood, mangosteen, lemon, and honey. It helped generate

added value, encouraged sustainable agricultural practices, mitigated human–elephant conflict in farmlands, and supported household-level food resilience. Additionally, herbal-based prototype products were also developed for future commercialization.



Figure 7: Goal 2 Development of the "Fang Jelly" prototype product.



Figure 8: Goal 2 The "RBRU Herb Shot" herbal drink, made from sappan-wood, received the Premium Herbal Products Sustainable category award for high-quality herbal products from the Department of Thai Traditional and Alternative Medicine, Ministry of Public Health.

Educational Systems and Support Mechanisms for Food-Insecure Students and Staff

To address food insecurity within the university community, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University provided targeted financial assistance through both internal and external scholarship schemes, awarding 119 scholarships with a combined value exceeding 510,000 THB in 2024 to students identified as being at risk of food insecurity. In parallel, the university implemented a pilot food-sharing initiative that allocated agricultural products derived from practical coursework including vegetables, mushrooms, eggs, and fish to students and staff requiring immediate support. This initiative contributed to reducing living expenses and reinforced a supportive and equitable learning environment.



Figure 9: Goal 1 Awarding of scholarships from the Phra Putthabhat Phluang Foundation.



Figure 10: Goal 2 Chemical-free vegetables produced from practical training courses



Figure 11: Goal 2 Fresh eggs, fish, and chemical-free mushrooms produced from practical training courses

In terms of human resource development, the university offered academic programs that equipped students with competencies in safe and sustainable food production at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. These programs included Agriculture, Agricultural Technology, Aquaculture Technology, and Food Science and Technology. In 2024, a total of 92 graduates completed programs in these related fields and were prepared to contribute to the advancement of food systems at both the local and national levels.



Community Engagement and Strengthening of Local Food Systems

The university advanced SDG 2 implementation through academic services and community collaboration, notably through the “Sustainable Local Development – RBRU Innovation Fair,” which provided farmers and food producers with opportunities to access agricultural technology, enhanced product standards, and strengthened market linkages. In addition, the university provided community access to learning facilities and laboratories, enabling the use of technology, expert consultation, and product development support. These integrated efforts enhanced community capacity to produce safe, high-quality food products and contributed to the development of a resilient local food system.



Figure 12: Goal 1 Sustainable Local Development (S.L.D.) – RBRU Innovation Fair 2024



Figure 12: Goal 1 Community capacity-building and technical knowledge transfer on Salacca value-added processing.



Figure 12: Goal 1 Food Innovation and Technology Workshop conducted by the Eastern Agricultural and Food Innovation Research and Development Center



ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Policy on the Production of Nursing Graduates:

In alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: Good Health and Well-being, particularly the commitment to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all people at all ages, the University has implemented a range of policies and initiatives as outlined below.

The University places strong emphasis on producing high-quality nursing graduates who possess professional competence and a strong awareness of health promotion and community well-being. In addition, the University prioritizes the cultivation of ethics and moral integrity within the nursing profession, ensuring that graduates demonstrate social responsibility and actively contribute to improving the quality of life of the population as well as the overall healthcare system. Furthermore, the University has established extensive collaborative networks with various organizations at the local, provincial, national, and international levels to jointly enhance the capacity of nursing professionals and to deliver effective and continuous healthcare services to communities. At present, the University has signed Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with a total of 11 health-related organizations and expanded cooperation with an additional three organizations in the year 2024. These include collaboration with Nakhon Rayong Wittayakom School to develop students' health literacy and preparedness for further study in the nursing profession; cooperation with Xuzhou Medical University, People's Republic of China, in nursing education and research; and partnership with the National Health Commission to strengthen the capacity of health communication personnel in the Eastern region.

GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



Smoke-Free University Policy:

The University has actively promoted the development of a “Smoke-Free University” to enhance health protection for all stakeholders. In this regard, the University’s student club for a smoke-free Thai society has played a key role in advocating against the hazards of tobacco and electronic cigarettes, as well as organizing activities to foster health-conscious attitudes among students and university personnel.

Policies on Mental Health and Reproductive Health Welfare:

The University recognizes the importance of mental health and reproductive health care for both students and staff. Accordingly, free mental health assessments and counseling services are provided through the Hope and Happy project. In addition, medical services are available at the campus health clinic, contributing to a supportive environment for effective mental health care. The University also promotes reproductive health education through the Science of the King course for all first-year students and provides human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination to prevent cervical cancer among students.



Figure 1: Goal 3 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) Signing Ceremony between Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University and Xuzhou Medical University, People's Republic of China



Figure 2: Goal 3 “Doing Good Deeds with the Spirit of Rajabhat” Activity in Support of the Campaign against Electronic Cigarettes on Campus, Organized in Commemoration of the Auspicious Occasion of His Majesty the King’s Sixth-Cycle Birthday Anniversary



Figure 3: Goal 3 Instruction on Reproductive Health in the Science of the King Course for First-Year Students



Figure 4: Goal 3 Provision of Cervical Cancer (HPV) Vaccination for Students

Research Education

Education in nursing plays a crucial role in improving the quality of life and well-being of the population. In the academic year 2024, a total of 47 graduates successfully completed their studies at the Faculty of Nursing. The production of health professionals in this field is aligned with the commitment to ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all people at all ages. Nursing graduates play a vital role in providing assurance to the public that quality and accessible healthcare services will be available.

These graduates have undergone comprehensive training that emphasizes both theoretical knowledge and practical skills in real-world settings. As a result, they are well prepared to apply their acquired knowledge and competencies in professional practice,

thereby generating positive social impacts in terms of health promotion and the sustainable provision of high-quality healthcare in the future.



Figure 5: Goal 3 Nursing Students Undertaking Clinical Practice in a Hospital



Figure 6: Goal 3 Graduates of the Faculty of Nursing, Batch 3



Community Participation

The University is strongly committed to promoting health and improving the quality of life of the population in Chanthaburi Province in alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which focuses on building a healthy society and promoting well-being for people of all ages. The University provides spaces for physical activity and allows the use of sports facilities for community members at the local, regional, and national levels. Examples include hosting the “Est Cola” Youth Volleyball Championship (Under 16), the 12th National Final (35th year), and facilitating Sport Day “White-Green Games” for Satitdetch School during the 2024 academic year at Sakdidej Stadium.

In addition, the University has implemented projects aimed at strengthening well-being, enhancing health-related knowledge and skills, and fostering collaborative networks within communities to support continuous and sustainable self-care practices. Activities under these projects include:

- Capacity building for 400 Village Health Volunteers (VHVs) to enhance competencies in maternal and postnatal health care, including home visits to promote breastfeeding practices.
- Breast cancer screening activities and education on breast self-examination for women in the community, conducted by faculty members

from the Faculty of Nursing in collaboration with students from the Thanraksa Club.

- Holistic health promotion activities for older adults at the Koh Kwang Subdistrict Municipality Elderly School, focusing on dementia prevention, digital literacy, income generation, and the creation of safe living environments.

- The “Valuable Aging Curriculum” organized by the Faculty of Education to equip older adults with essential skills and knowledge for maintaining a high quality of life and active social participation.

- Health promotion activities for migrant agricultural workers in Khao Khitchakut District, involving 77 participants. These activities included health assessments, screening for chemical residues, health education on self-protection, and referrals to local health service units for continued care.

The implementation of these initiatives not only enhances public health and quality of life but also promotes equitable access to high-quality healthcare services, with the overarching goal of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all members of society. The University anticipates sustainable outcomes from these projects and remains committed to fostering long-term health awareness within the community.



Figure 7: Goal 3 Volleyball Competition Held at the Indoor Gymnasium



Figure 8: Goal 3 Primary School Sports Day Competition Held at Sakdidej Stadium



Figure 9: Goal 3 Capacity Building and Knowledge Development for Village Health Volunteers (VHVs)



Figure 10: Goal 3 Training on the Promotion of Breastfeeding for Village Health Volunteers



Figure 11: Goal 3 Students from the Thanraksa Club Conducting a Breast Self-Examination Demonstration Booth at a Shopping Mall



Figure 12: Goal 3 "Valuable Aging Curriculum" Activity Organized by the Faculty of Education



Figure 13: Goal 3 Health Promotion Project for At-Risk Worker Groups in Khao Khitchakut District, Chanthaburi Province

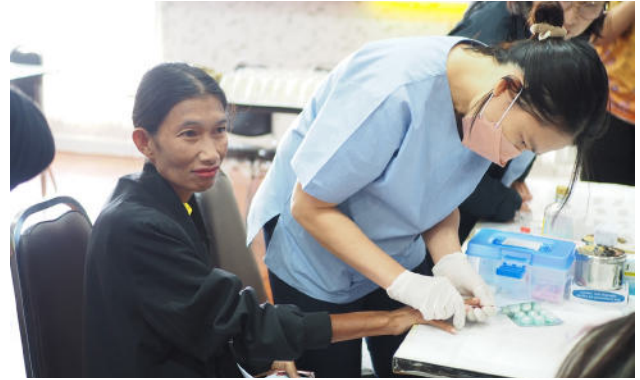


Figure 14: Goal 3 Blood Testing for Chemical Residues among Migrant Workers





4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University is a higher education institution that focuses on local development. Through its missions in research, policy formulation to guarantee fair access to learning resources for all, and the provision of educational opportunities that enable local youth to attend the school system, it plays a crucial role in improving the quality of education. In addition, the university promotes participation and lifelong learning for people of all ages.

Research to Enhance the Quality of Education

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University supported research projects that aim to advance educational practices with financial assistance from both internal and external sources, sharing the results with the public to enable stakeholders to apply them in raising educational standards. In the academic year 2024, the university published 35 research projects related to educational quality development in the Scopus and TCI database: 26 projects focused on lifelong education (74.28%), 7 on education reform (20%), and 2 on education policy (5.71%).

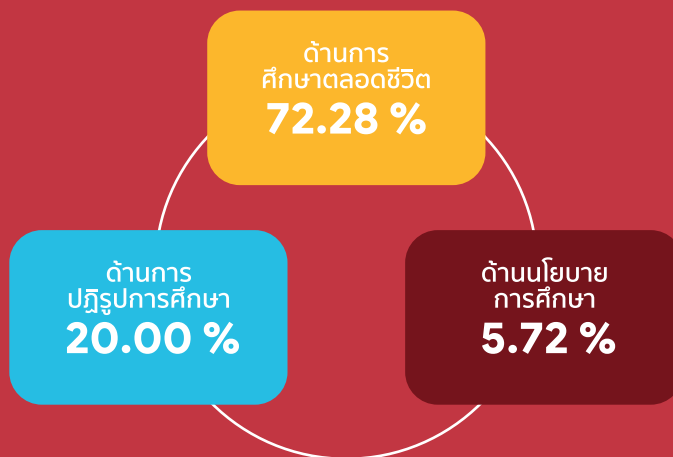


Figure 1: Goal 4 Development of Education Quality and Its Dissemination in the Database

QUALITY
EDUCATION



Formulation of Learning Access Policies Aligned with the Principles of Education for All and Aimed to Expand Opportunities, Along with the Production and Development of Teachers for Managing Education at All Levels

To facilitate access to lifelong learning for all student groups, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has put in place regulations that take into consideration variations in race, religion, culture, gender, physical disability, and refugee status. The university has also formulated educational management policies to ensure that persons with physical disabilities and international students receive equal educational opportunities. Furthermore, cooperation agreements (MOUs) waive special fees for international students.

Additionally, the university's primary goal is to train and develop educators to improve local education in a sustainable manner. Pre-service teachers in a variety of fields, such as early childhood education, elementary education, physical education, social studies, English, Thai, mathematics, computer studies, general science, biology, chemistry, physics, and music, are developed at both the undergraduate and graduate levels by the Faculty of Education.

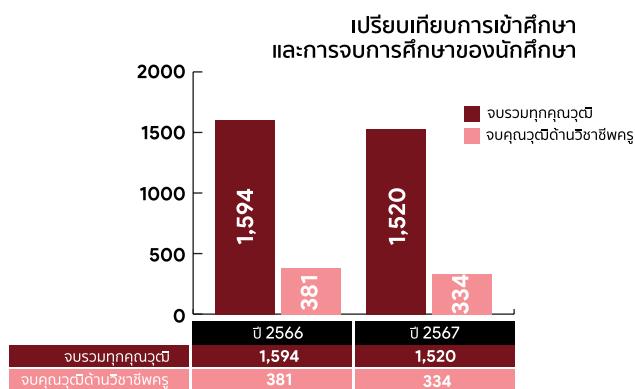


Figure 2: Goal 4 Comparison of Student Enrollment by Graduation Qualification

In the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567), a total of 1,520 students graduated across all qualification levels. Of these, 334 graduates held professional teaching qualifications, accounting for 21.97 percent. This group comprised 306 bachelor's degree graduates (20.13 percent), representing a decrease compared with the proportion in previous performance outcomes; 26 master's degree graduates (1.71 percent), representing an increase

compared with previous performance outcomes; and, for this academic year, 2 doctoral graduates (0.13 percent). In comparison, in the academic year 2023 (B.E. 2566), there were 1,594 graduates across all qualification levels, of whom 381 held professional teaching qualifications, accounting for 23.90 percent. These consisted of 369 bachelor's degree graduates (23.14 percent) and 12 master's degree graduates (0.61 percent).

Education Focused on Access to Learning for Local Youth

Equal access to higher education is a key component of education at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University. In addition to supporting student loan funds and offering scholarships to students who are struggling financially to lessen the financial strain on their families, the institution sets reasonable and equitable tuition costs in line with the cost of living.

In the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567), the university provided a broad range of 65 academic programs, comprising 53 bachelor's degree programs, 9 master's degree programs, and 3 doctoral degree programs. All programs fulfill professional council and national higher education standards, and incoming students can select programs based on their interests and potential. Across all programs, 2,257 new students were enrolled. Of these, 203 were undergraduate students in special programs (8.99 percent); 29 were graduate students (1.28 percent); and 2,025 were undergraduate students in the standard curriculum (89.72 percent). 1,309 of these students—or 57.99 percent of the overall enrollment—were first-generation college students in their families.

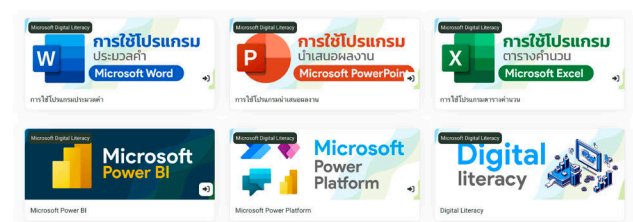


Figure 3: Goal 4 Public Learning Resources



Through the Academy online social learning platform, which offered certificates of course completion, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University had an information system for organizing and disseminating educational resources. Sakdidej Sports Field, the RBRU Fitness Center, an on-campus shuttle bus service, and a gymnasium were among the amenities offered by the university.

Engagement in Promoting Lifelong Learning for Individuals of All Ages

1) Public Learning Resources: Rambhai

Barni Rajabhat University conducts activities to promote lifelong learning for people of all ages. In the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567), the university provided services and activities that responded to the needs of diverse groups of learners as follows:

Public learning resources that were open to all individuals, both inside and outside the university, allowing free access to various resources such as libraries, computer labs with instructional technology media, and online learning environments with internet access and artificial intelligence services. Additionally, through the website <https://mooc.rbru.ac.th>, the institution provided free online training courses to non-enrolled individuals. This initiative aimed to support lifelong learning and ensure that everyone had equitable access to learning resources.

2) Public Activities for Lifelong Learning:

the university hosted events for public lifelong learning. Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University carried out free learning promotion initiatives for basic education students during the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567). The Regional National Science Week with the theme “Science for Life, Environment, and Society (BCG)” and the idea of “Learn-Play-Work-Career through Science and Technology” were two noteworthy initiatives. Students, young people, and the public had a chance to take part in events like scientific skills competitions, workshops, and open-house exhibitions. It took place at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University on December 18 and 20, 2024. Another key initiative was the 3rd National Thai Language Skills Competition in celebration of Sunthorn Phu Day and National Thai Language Day 2024. In addition to collaboratively maintaining and advancing Thai as the national language, the project sought to inspire young Thai people to understand the value of proficient Thai language abilities in speaking, listening, reading, and writing. Speech

competitions, reading aloud, penmanship contests, and singing King Rama IX’s royal compositions were among the events. Students from all throughout the country could enter the tournament for free, and the winners would get certificates and trophies. The event, which took place at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University’s Sirirampaiphan Conference Hall on July 19, 2024, drew over 300 registrants.



Figure 4: Goal 4 The Regional National Science Week



Figure 5: Goal 4 National Thai Language Skills Competition

3) Hands-on Training Workshop:

Through professional training programs and lifelong learning initiatives, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University is dedicated to advancing Sustainable Development Goal 4 on education. To improve capacity and systematically lessen educational inequities within its service regions, the university places a strong emphasis on giving the public, young people, and teachers in small-sized schools open access to knowledge. With support from the Faculty of Education, a flagship project has been ongoing for the past six years. It consists of three main activities: practical training workshops to improve the competencies of teachers from Border Patrol Police Schools, small schools under the Office of the Basic Education Commission, and schools funded by the Education Equity Fund, with an emphasis on active learning management in line with competency-based curricula. In 2024,



more than 136 participants from 45 schools took part in this activity. Another activity involved the development of learning materials, including four sets of storybooks designed to promote reading, writing, critical thinking, and moral and ethical development for primary education, which were distributed to 20 schools. Additionally, 138 people attended a conference designed to help partner institutions share lessons for monitoring, evaluating, and presenting results. These activities reflected the strong commitment of the Faculty of Education and the university to expanding learning opportunities, creating development models for knowledge and competency enhancement among Thai youth and teachers, and supporting their growth and adaptability in an era of change, thereby promoting equitable and inclusive education for all.

Additionally, throughout 2024, the Faculty of Education at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, in partnership with the Border Patrol Police Bureau and the Education Equity Fund (EEF), carried out a project to increase the capacity of teachers and Border Patrol Police Schools in Thailand's eastern and western regions. Through an Enrichment Program under the "Community Innovator Teacher Development Camp," which focused on improving teachers' competencies in academic knowledge, innovation, knowledge management, and adaptation to change within local contexts, the project aimed to reduce inequality and increase educational opportunities in remote areas. Over thirty teachers and school administrators from Border Patrol Police Schools received training and support from the project, which was spearheaded by collaboration among several partner networks. Additionally, sixty university faculty members and staff were actively involved. The events were free for everyone to participate in. By lowering inequality, increasing access, and raising the standard of education for all societal groups, the results show real progress toward accomplishing SDG 4.



Figure 6: Goal 4 Small-sized Schools under the Office of the Basic Education Commission (OBEC), Border Patrol Police (BPP) Schools, and Schools



Figure 7: Goal 4 Enrichment Program under the "Community Innovator Teacher"



Figure 8: Goal 4 "Power of Goodness with Heart: Overcoming Illness through Compassion" Project



Figure 9: Goal 4 Conservation-Oriented Mathematics Camp Project



Figure 10: Goal 4 Omsin Yuwaphat Rakthin Project



4) External Academic Services: Increasing fair access to education in all areas was a key focus of external academic services. Therefore, under the concept of “University for Local Development,” Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University was dedicated to sharing academic knowledge to build capacity, strengthen potential, and cooperatively address community problems based on actual needs through ongoing external academic services. Every initiative that was put into action sought to produce knowledge-based results in addition to sustainable community development and to directly improve the local population’s quality of life. The following were three exceptional initiatives that successfully improved quality of life and addressed community issues: 1) Students from Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University’s GEN A Club volunteered for the project “Power of Goodness with Heart: Overcoming Illness through Compassion.” More than 80 students volunteered to support the psoriasis treatment facility “Ban Por Piang” in Tha Chang Subdistrict, Mueang District, Chanthaburi Province, as part of the project’s goal to improve and transform the community’s quality of life. Innovative tube mattresses for patients with severe psoriasis, the creation of herbal bathing kits to support medical care and lower costs, the cultivation of medicinal herbs based on traditional knowledge for therapeutic purposes, and the creation of psoriasis education materials to be distributed to patients and their families were all part of this project. The project received three national-level awards: a Royal Trophy in the National Community Development Volunteer Project, the First Prize in the Outstanding Volunteer Project “GE Inspires You to Do Good for Society,” and an Honorable Mention in the National Youth Volunteers in Royal Initiative Project organized by the Office of the Royal Development Projects Board. This project was an outstanding illustration of how to use academic expertise and student volunteerism to improve quality of life through education and innovation; 2) the “Conservation-Oriented Mathematics Camp Project”, organized by the Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Technology, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, aimed to promote positive attitudes toward mathematics and raised awareness of the importance of learning beyond the classroom. Since its ongoing implementation in 2002, the project has planned 170 events in total. Six events (the 165th–170th sessions) involving primary school kids from Grade 4 to lower secondary students (Grade 9) from nine schools were carried

out during the academic year 2024. Participants included 126 teachers, 2,328 students, and more than 200 volunteer mathematics students. Together, they created integrated and enjoyable learning experiences to enhance educational quality and inspire youth in the service areas to learn mathematics; and 3) the Government Savings Bank and Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University worked together on the “Omsin Yuwaphat Rakthin Project 2024.” The project’s goal was to apply contemporary knowledge from higher education institutions to enhance and expand local wisdom. To meet market demands and provide secure and long-lasting job prospects, it concentrated on improving the quality and value of goods and services. Additionally, the project improved community groups’ access to funds and encouraged financial discipline. Students that took part in the initiative developed a respect for Thai resources, learned firsthand about local customs and wisdom, and shared their knowledge to promote long-term community development. The project involved 49 student volunteers, 21 faculty advisors, and 138 community organization participants, reflecting the role of higher education institutions as key drivers in integrating knowledge for local development.

It was clear from the foregoing that Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University’s function went beyond producing graduates. In line with SDG 4, which sought to guarantee inclusive and equitable quality education and encourage opportunities for lifelong learning for all, the university functioned as a center for enhancing quality of life, decreasing inequality, and promoting sustainable social development. All members of society should have access to quality and continuous education. These outcomes reflected the tangible results of the university’s strong and effective practices.



LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FORUM 2025

นวัตกรรมสร้างสรรค์ท้องถิ่นสู่อนาคต





ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

5 GENDER EQUALITY



Proportion of Female Students Who Are the First in Their Families to Pursue University Education in 2024

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University surveyed undergraduate students enrolled in normal programs in all ten faculties during the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567). In their enrollment registration forms, students had to fill out personal background information, including whether or whether they were the first female in their family to attend college. A predetermined algorithm was then used to calculate the gathered data. According to the findings, 63.03 percent of female students at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University in the academic year 2024 were the first in their family to seek higher education. The Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University website's educational services system was then used to distribute this proportion.

According to summary data from Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University's Student Development Division, the university offered 43 mentorship and scholarship programs/scholarship titles for female students in the academic year 2024. Thirty-five of these programs/scholarship names were categorized as either non-continuing or continuing. Through these different programs, 196 female students were awarded scholarships.

GENDER
EQUALITY



Figure 1: Goal 5

Projects for female students in the 2024 academic year. Summary information from the Student Affairs Division, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, 2024 academic year. Source: <https://student.rbru.ac.th/index.php>



In the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567), female students were supported and encouraged to serve as representatives of various organizations, whether representing the university or external entities, including communities, government agencies, and non-profit organizations, in regional and national competitions. A notable achievement included winning the first prize at the “MHESI Music Variety Award 2024” during the MHESI Fair: SCI POWER FOR FUTURE THAILAND, held on 26 July 2024 at the Queen Sirikit National Convention Center, Bangkok. The award competition was for the Royal Trophy graciously bestowed by Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn, along with a cash prize of 100,000 THB.

The ensemble “Sitsluk Mae Thai Rambhai Phannani” from Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University took first place with their performance piece, “The Legend of Khao Khitchakut.” Every year, many people flock to Khao Khitchakut, a sacred spot that the people of Chanthaburi hold in great regard, to honor the Buddha’s footprint. Without regard to gender, the performance actively encouraged both male and female students from different faculties to participate, as well as students with a variety of gender identities. The band’s lead performer was a female student, and fifty students took part in the competition. This made it very evident that both male and female students received equal opportunities without regard to gender.



Figure 2: Goal 5 The “MHESI MUSIC VARIETY AWARD 2024” competition at the SCI POWER FOR FUTURE THAILAND Fair

Ms. Mome Kasay and Ms. Duangporn Yimcharoen, female students in the Geoinformatics program, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, received an Excellent Certificate Award at the 16th National Conference of Geography and Geoinformatics Students of Thailand in the Oral Presentation category, Geoinformatics Innovation group. The conference was held at Chiang Mai University from 24 to 25 February 2024.



Figure 3: Goal 5 Ms. Mome Kesi and Ms. Duangporn Yimcharoen, female students majoring in Geoinformatics from the Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, received outstanding achievement certificates at the 16th National Conference of Geography and Geoinformatics Students of Thailand.

At the 9th World-Changing Speech Contest (Chinese Language) with the theme “Conscious Communication for World Peace,” Ms. Sasithorn Lin, a third-year female student in the Chinese Language program at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University's Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, won the Second Runner-Up Award.



Figure 4: Goal 5 Ms. Sasithorn Lin, a third-year Chinese Language student from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Rajabhat Ramphai Phanni University, received the second runner-up award in the 9th World Changing Speech Contest (Chinese Language) under the theme “Conscious Communication for World Peace”.

At the 49th National Games, also known as the “Chanthaburi Games,” which took place in Chanthaburi Province from December 9 to December 20, 2025, female student representatives Ms. Sanhathai Mothong, Ms. Pornnatcha Thiutid, and Ms. Rattiyakorn Kheayphutsa won silver medals.



Figure 5: Goal 5 Female student representatives Ms. Sanrutai Mothong, Ms. Pornnatcha Thiutit, and Ms. Rattiyakorn Kheyphtusa received silver medals at the 49th National Sports Games “Chanthaburi Games” in 2024. The competition was held in Chanthaburi Province from December 9, 2024 to December 20, 2025.

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University maintained a policy that supported its employees’ professional growth without regard to gender. The percentage of female academic staff members nominated to academic jobs at universities was indicative of this. Out of 418 newly appointed academic staff members in 2024, 247 were women, making up 59.09 percent of the total.



Figure 6: Goal 5 Ramphaiphanni Rajabhat University has a policy of supporting the development of its personnel’s potential without discrimination between genders. (Information from www.personal.rbru.ac.th)

This demonstrated that Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University recognized the importance of equality in individual status and actively promoted the participation of women in administrative roles at the university, faculty, and unit levels. The university encouraged female academics to demonstrate their potential in various areas without discrimination or barriers. Additionally, the university made sure that staff members at all levels were aware of its formal emphasis on celebrating and acknowledging female academics who are advancing their academic potential. Staff morale and motivation were increased by this technique.

The percentage of female graduates in the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567) was determined

by dividing the total number of graduates by the number of female students who earned degrees. The weighted framework employed for the computation encompassed three academic disciplines: STEM fields, nursing, and the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

The data includes 1,361 individuals, both male and female, who graduated. The proportions might be individually calculated for any subject of study using the formula below:

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5.5.1.1 There were 329 female graduates out of 457 graduates (male and female) in the STEM fields (integration of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) in the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567). The entire number of graduates (457 = 100%) was used to construct this metric. There were 329 female graduates.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{329 \times 100}{457} = 71.99\%$$

This showed that Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has a high percentage of female graduates in STEM subjects who earned degrees and were acknowledged as such.

5.5.1.2 The proportion of female graduates in the Nursing field in the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567) shows that out of a total of 65 graduates,



31 were female.

This indicator was calculated based on the total number of graduates (65 = 100%). The number of female graduates was 31.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{31 \times 100}{65} = 47.69\%$$

This suggests that Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has a high percentage of female graduates who earned degrees in nursing.

5.5.1.3 Proportion of Female Graduates in Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences

In the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567), the total number of graduates in the fields of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences was 839, of whom 528 were female.

The indicator was calculated as follows:
$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{528 \times 100}{839} = 62.93\%$$

This showed that the proportion of female graduates in the fields of Arts, Humanities, and Social

Sciences who obtained degrees and were recognized as graduates of Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University was at a high level.

The total percentage of female graduates in 2024. Based on a total of 1,361 graduates, the combined, weighted percentage of female graduates in the academic year 2024 (B.E. 2567) throughout three disciplines of study—STEM, Nursing, and Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences. There were 888 females among them.

$$\text{Percentage} = \frac{888 \times 100}{1361} = 65.24\%$$

In conclusion, the percentage of female graduates from Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University who earned degrees in 2024 under the weighted framework of the three disciplines of study—STEM, Nursing, and Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences was at a high level.

Data source: Office of Academic Services, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (Regular Programs), Academic Year 2024.



Figure 7: Goal 5 Data source: Office of Academic Services, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (Regular Programs), Academic Year 2024.



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Policy and Management

In 2024, the University implemented policies and management practices for water resources under the framework of sustainable development, with the objectives of promoting efficient water use, ensuring adequate water availability, and managing water quality and sanitation in an environmentally friendly manner. These efforts were aligned with the key indicators of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), particularly in relation to water use and conservation, as well as water reuse. A summary of the implementation is presented as follows.

Water Use and Conservation

The University's water management and conservation practices encompass four key dimensions: wastewater treatment, prevention of water pollution, provision of free drinking water, and water-conscious tree planting. An overview of these initiatives is outlined below. 1.

1. Wastewater Treatment

The University has established comprehensive water quality management and wastewater treatment systems. Wastewater generated from academic buildings is managed through onsite treatment systems, including septic tanks, along with the installation of oil and grease traps to treat wastewater from dishwashing and food preparation areas. For wastewater generated outside buildings, oxidation ponds are utilized prior to discharge into natural water bodies. Water from these oxidation ponds is also reused for irrigating trees during the dry season.

In addition, in 2024, the Division of Buildings, Grounds, and Services initiated a pilot project to recycle organic waste and food waste through composting processes and nutrient enhancement for naturally occurring microorganisms. This initiative aims to control odors and improve the efficiency of organic matter decomposition within the wastewater treatment system.

CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



2. Prevention of Water Pollution

The University conducts continuous monitoring and inspection of water quality from surface water sources. Measures to prevent water pollution from scientific laboratories are also in place through participation in the ESPReL Project under the National Research Council of Thailand, which supports environmentally sound practices in laboratory operations.



Figure 1-2: Goal 6 Prevention and Monitoring of Water Pollution through Water Quality Testing of Raw Water Sources and Tap Water, and Participation of the Agricultural Product Innovation Research and Development Center Laboratory in the **ESPReL Project**, which implements proper waste management practices for laboratory operations

3. Provision of Free Drinking Water

The drinking water provided across the University is clean and safe, utilizing reverse osmosis (RO) filtration, along with ultraviolet (UV) and ozone disinfection systems. The water quality has been certified by the Thai Food and Drug Administration (FDA). In 2024, the University operated 94 drinking water dispensers across 28 buildings, supplying a total of 7,547 refill units, equivalent to approximately 142,638 liters of drinking water.

3. Water-Conscious Tree Planting

In 2024, the University implemented green space management practices through the selection and conservation of drought-tolerant plant species, such as *Hopea odorata*, *Anisoptera costata*, and *Lagerstroemia speciosa*, to reduce water consumption. Tree planting activities were organized on significant occasions, including National Tree Planting Day (22 May 2024), with active participation from retired personnel. In addition, landscape

improvement initiatives were carried out through systematic tree planting to enhance environmental sustainability.



Figure 3-5: Goal 6 Tree Planting Activities on Significant Occasions, Conservation Forest Areas of the University, and Landscape Improvement through Tree Planting Initiatives

In addition, the University has established a water reuse policy, which was reviewed and formally adopted during a policy review meeting held on 13 September 2024. This policy encompasses principles of water conservation, prevention of water pollution, and water reuse. The policy has been widely disseminated to the University community through multiple communication channels to encourage active participation and shared responsibility among staff and students in conserving water resources.

As a result of policy implementation in 2024, the University reused approximately 11,828 cubic meters of water from oxidation ponds for tree irrigation and lawn maintenance.

Water Reuse

The University has implemented a water reuse policy, which was reviewed and formalized on 13 September 2024. The policy addresses water-saving principles, water pollution prevention, and the reuse of water. The policy was communicated across the University community via various communication platforms to promote awareness and collective responsibility for water conservation among personnel and students. In 2024, the University reused approximately 11,828 cubic meters of treated water from oxidation ponds for irrigating trees and maintaining green areas.

Research and Innovation

The University employs electromagnetic flow meters to monitor water consumption. In 2024, a total of 155,088 cubic meters of raw surface water were utilized in the on-campus water production process. The average water consumption was approximately 1.72 cubic meters per person per month.



Figure 6-7: Goal 6 Electromagnetic Flow Meters Used for Monitoring and Collecting Water Consumption Data



In addition, the University has established water conservation measures in the design and construction of buildings, as well as in the selection of water-efficient sanitary fixtures based on innovative technologies. These measures include the installation of dual-flush washdown toilet systems, with water consumption not exceeding 6 liters per flush. Other sanitary fixtures, such as faucets, showerheads, and male urinals, are designed to limit water usage to no more than 6 liters per minute, thereby contributing to efficient water use and long-term water resource conservation.

Teaching, Learning, and Outreach

The University has implemented campaigns to promote sustainable water use, including the issuance of official policies and guidelines on energy, resource, and environmental management to encourage water-conscious behavior among staff and students. In addition, the University has developed public awareness materials on efficient water use.

Furthermore, water resource management has been integrated into teaching and learning activities across relevant courses. These efforts have been extended to community engagement through the organization of training programs on water quality testing for local government organizations in Chanthaburi Province, thereby enhancing local capacity in water resource monitoring and management.



Figure 8-9: Goal 6 Water Conservation Campaigns and Training on Water Quality Testing



Engagement with Local Communities

The University promotes participatory approaches to water resource management in collaboration with local communities. In 2024, implementation was carried out at two levels.

At the policy level, the University signed cooperation agreements with 26 universities within the ASEAN region to support coral reef restoration and the management of wetlands in the Mekong River Basin, contributing to regional water and ecosystem sustainability.

At the project level, the University implemented community-based initiatives, including the water management project using check dams for communities in Ban Chak Takhrai – Noen Pho, as well as the “The Home of Marine Crabs protection” project in Khao Samphaokhwam Community. These initiatives aim to enhance public awareness, shared understanding, and the development of a culture of mindful and sustainable water use at the national level.



Figure 10: Goal 6 Community Participation in Sustainable Water Resource Use through the Check Dam-Based Water Management Project for the Ban Chak Takhrai – Noen Pho Communities



7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

Policy and Governance

The university is committed to advancing carbon neutrality by embedding renewable energy and energy efficiency at the heart of institutional development strategically, infrastructurally, and culturally. At the governance level, the university declares a Net Zero Campus policy and establishes an Energy Management Committee responsible for setting targets, reviewing performance, and driving measures into tangible outcomes across buildings and units. Planned actions include the deployment of solar rooftops and deep retrofits using high-efficiency technologies such as LED lighting, zoned load control, and building automation systems, ensuring every kilowatt-hour consumed delivers maximum value.

The university also engages in reforestation/LESS initiatives and participates in Net Zero Campus networks to exchange standards, indicators, and best practices, thereby strengthening both internal capacity and external partnerships.

This integrated approach makes SDG 7 governance robust and collaborative, enabling measurable, verifiable, and enduring reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.



Figure 1: Goal 7 Greenhouse Gas Commendation Certificate

AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



Figure 2: Goal 7 Organizational Carbon Footprint Assessment Course

The university encourages staff to undertake training in organizational carbon footprint assessment and cultivates an energy-saving culture through dedicated programs for both employees and students. It also promotes the use of electronic documents and active mobility, such as walking or cycling, for administrative tasks, thereby reducing unnecessary energy consumption in the university's daily operations.

Research and Innovation

The solar energy technology transfer initiative has enabled farming communities to install their own electricity-generating systems, lowering production costs, reducing dependence on fossil fuel-based power, and strengthening the local grassroots economy. Complementary innovations such as energy control systems, LED lighting, and zoned load management have tangibly improved energy efficiency across classrooms and administrative offices. In parallel, staff capacity has been advanced through courses on organizational carbon footprint assessment and energy management, fostering an institutional culture that is both aware and action-oriented. Energy data are systematically consolidated and analyzed using indicators such as Energy Use Density to track outcomes and refine measures based on evidence. Finally, the university links research to carbon offsetting through reforestation/LESS initiatives and engagement with Net Zero Campus networks, ensuring that clean innovations deliver lasting impact on campus and scale sustainably to society.



Figure 3: Goal 7 Solar Energy Technology Transfer Project

Teaching and Public Outreach

The Bachelor of Industrial Technology (B.I.) program in Energy Technology at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University integrates teaching and public outreach through experiential “out-of-classroom learning.” As part of coursework and capstone projects, students undertake community fieldwork alongside faculty. A flagship initiative involves collaboration with the Wang Ton Subdistrict large-scale durian community enterprise, where teams design and demonstrate solar systems for agricultural applications. The project strengthens competencies in energy analysis, system design, and energy management, coupled with clear technical communication to real users and a structured knowledge-transfer process that deepens community understanding of energy efficiency and renewables. This engagement prepares for multiple on-farm solar installations to reduce electricity costs and reliance on fossil-based power. In parallel, the Faculty of Industrial Technology has formalized a partnership with Blue Whale Energy Co., Ltd. through a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)



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Figure 4: Goal 7 Bachelor of Industrial Science Program in Energy Technology (New Curriculum, 2025)

Local Community Engagement

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University's "local community engagement" centers on collaboration with the Wang Tonot Large-Scale Durian Community Enterprise, where solar technologies for agriculture are demonstrated, tested, and delivered through on-site advisory services. This hands-on transfer fosters self-directed learning and heightens community awareness of energy efficiency and carbon reduction. As a tangible outcome, households have begun installing solar PV systems to lower electricity costs and reduce dependence on fossil fuels, improving local quality of life and environmental outcomes. In parallel, the university has deepened cooperation with Blue Whale Energy Co., Ltd. to enhance curriculum development, short-course training, cooperative education, and the provision of training equipment. These efforts strengthen community-level energy skills and modernize academic services. The result is a continuous learning cycle practice to the community, and feedback to curriculum and research—ensuring solutions that are locally relevant and sustainable.



Figure 5: Goal 7 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University and Blue Whale Energy Co., Ltd.







PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

8

 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH


The University's Mission toward Sustainable Economic Growth and Decent Employment

As a foundation for stable national development, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, as a higher education institution for local development, recognizes its strategic role in advancing these goals with tangible outcomes at the regional level. This report summarizes and analyzes the University's operations, projects, and activities aligned with SDG 8 during the 2024 fiscal year (B.E. 2567), covering knowledge creation, its role as a model employer, and graduate preparation for the labor market. The University's implementation begins with contributions to the provincial economy through in-depth research in sectors of local importance.

Promoting Economic Growth through Research

The University plays a key role in driving regional economic growth through targeted research aimed at generating applicable knowledge to support local economic planning and policy formulation, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is central to Chanthaburi Province. One key research project is **"Measuring Total Factor Productivity (TFP) Growth and Real Output in the Agricultural Sector of Chanthaburi Province."** The project analyzes the drivers of agricultural growth to support preparedness for the **Eastern Fruit Corridor (EFC)**, a national strategic initiative.

The findings indicate that real agricultural output growth in Chanthaburi is primarily driven by Total Factor Productivity Growth (TFPG), influenced by the following factors:

- Human capital: education levels of farmers and agricultural labor
- Trade: trade openness and access to export markets
- Budget allocation: continuous support for agricultural research and development
- Infrastructure: efficient transportation and logistics infrastructure

DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



Beyond informing external economic policy, these findings highlight the University's responsibility to serve as a model for internal human capital development and quality employment, forming the basis for its subsequent decent employment policies.

Ensuring Decent Employment and Good Employment Practices

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University is committed to serving as a model employer based on the principles of decent work. The University has established comprehensive policies and practices to ensure fair treatment, equality, and an appropriate working environment for all personnel, which are central to achieving SDG 8 internally. This section analyzes policies and practices in three key areas: fair employment structures, promotion of equality, and labor rights protection, which together create a decent working ecosystem.

Employment Policies and Structures

The University operates under two main approaches: producing graduates whose skills align with the modern labor market, while maintaining fair employment standards within the organization.

To support workforce readiness, the University implements skill development initiatives such as **lifelong learning and upskill/reskill programs** and the **Community Enterprise Accounting Program**, and actively promotes **cooperative education** to provide students with practical experience prior to graduation.

In terms of internal employment standards, human resource management follows relevant laws and regulations, emphasizing competitive recruitment and merit-based selection. Although there is no specific cost-of-living allowance, starting salaries are determined according to employee categories and qualifications under the **Salary Regulation B.E. 2562 (2019)**, serving as an entry-level wage guarantee to ensure fair income standards.

Promoting Equality and Eliminating Discrimination

The University has formally adopted a gender equality policy to eliminate all forms of discrimination and to promote an inclusive working environment that ensures equal opportunities for all personnel. The policy is implemented through five key measures: 1) promoting equal access to education, employment, and leadership positions; 2) supporting women's advancement in education, employment, and career progression; 3) providing

welfare support (e.g., childcare) and skill development without discrimination; 4) promoting projects and activities that enhance women's capacity in research and academic services; and 5) developing mechanisms for regular monitoring and reporting on gender equality.

Salary equality is ensured through a structured wage system under the University Regulation on Salary Criteria (No. 2), B.E. 2562 (2019), which specifies salary rates based on employee type, funding source, qualifications, and position level to ensure transparency and fairness. In practice, non-discrimination is further reflected in personnel committee selection processes, where appointments are made without regard to gender.

Protection of Labor Rights

The University maintains a clear policy against all forms of labor exploitation, including forced labor, modern slavery, human trafficking, and child labor. A Regional Human Rights Study and Coordination Center has been established to support labor rights protection.

Formal grievance and appeal mechanisms are in place under the Regulation B.E. 2552 (2009), allowing civil servants who experience unfair treatment to submit complaints for review by relevant committees and the University Council, ensuring due process and fairness.

These comprehensive policies not only safeguard labor rights but also reinforce the University's role as a major employer, generating significant positive impacts on the local economy, as demonstrated by quantitative data in the following section.

Analysis of Workforce Structure and Economic Impact

The analysis of quantitative data on workforce structure and the University's expenditure illustrate its tangible impact on the local economy. These indicators demonstrate that Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University is not only an educational institution but also a major employer and a key economic driver of Chanthaburi Province.

Economic Impact on Chanthaburi Province

Data from the University's annual expenditure budget for fiscal year 2025 (B.E. 2568) reflect the scale of its economic impact, including total personnel expenses of 401,504,886.30 baht and electricity expenses of 15,126,289.60 baht.



When compared with the provincial gross product per capita (GPP per capita) of Chanthaburi Province in 2021 (B.E. 2564), amounting to 243,317 baht per person per year, personnel expenditure is equivalent to the average annual income of 1,649 residents, while electricity expenditure is equivalent to that of 62 residents. These figures indicate that the University plays a significant role in income distribution within the provincial economy.

Employment Structure and Job Security

Workforce data based on the staffing plan as of 1 October 2024 (B.E. 2567) reflect the University's human resource management strategy. University employees constitute the core workforce (619 persons), indicating a shift toward an employee-based employment system in higher education institutions. Civil servants represent a smaller group (43 persons), suggesting a slowdown in new civil service recruitment. Temporary employees (136 persons), particularly project-based staff (97 persons), represent a significant group, reflecting the need for short-term personnel to support specific projects and enhance workforce flexibility.

In addition to its role as a major employer, the University also has a core mission to prepare students for effective and quality participation in the labor market.

Preparing Graduates for the Labor Market through Practical Experience

Preparing graduates who are ready for the world of work is a key component of achieving SDG 8, particularly in promoting productive employment. Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University places strong emphasis on work-integrated learning (WIL) through cooperative education and internship programs. These mechanisms serve not only as a bridge between academic knowledge and the skills required in real workplaces but also enhance graduates' competitiveness and employment opportunities after graduation. This section presents quantitative data and analyzes trends in student participation in these programs during the 2024 academic year (B.E. 2567).

Information regarding the participation in professional experience training programs for students in Academic Year 2024 was summarized as follows: 1. Industrial Technology was the field with the highest number of intern students at 111 people. 2. Computer Science and Information Technology followed with 94 people. 3. Communication

Arts had 84 students participating in internships. 4. Humanities and Social Sciences had 71 intern students. 5. Science and Technology had 42 intern students. 6. Management Sciences had 40 intern students. 7. Agricultural Technology was the field with the fewest intern students, with only 21 people.

The proportions of intern students were as follows: 1. Management Sciences: 587 people. 2. Humanities and Social Sciences: 569 people. 3. Law: 107 people. 4. Communication Arts: 101 people. 5. Agricultural Technology: 66 people. 6. Computer Science and Information Technology: 46 people. 7. Science and Technology: 39 people. 8. Industrial Technology: 4 people.

The data significantly indicated the design of learning mechanisms that aligned with two distinct labor market patterns. The Co-operative Education (Co-op) programs showed a high proportion of students from technology and industrial-related fields, which reflected the preparation of human resources for the production sector requiring in-depth technical skills. In contrast, the general internship programs had the highest participation from management and social science fields, responding to the service sector and organizations that required broad adaptability skills. Both mechanisms thus worked complementarily to address the diverse demands of the labor market across various professional fields.

Conclusion: Concrete Advancement of SDG 8

Throughout the 2024 operational year, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has demonstrated a strong commitment to the concrete advancement of Sustainable Development Goal 8 across multiple dimensions. These efforts range from generating knowledge through research to supporting regional economic growth, serving as a model employer committed to fair and equitable employment practices, and functioning as a key economic driver of Chanthaburi Province through employment creation and institutional spending, to prepare graduates with the skills and experience required for quality entry into the labor market. Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University remains firmly committed to this mission and will continue to enhance its operations to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, while ensuring access to decent work for all, both within the University and across the wider society.





9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (RBRU) has an important role for driving sustainable development through supporting research innovation development and creating new businesses from knowledge generated within the university. Especially in the context of the area in Chanthaburi province. The university acts as an intermediary in linking resources from both the education sector and the community to develop infrastructure that is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) where SDG 9 related to industry, innovation, and infrastructure.

Policy for Sustainability: Driving Innovation to Generate University Income

RBRU has a policy for sustainability in providing reserve income for university through promoting research and creating new innovations. One of the important strategies is to support companies that are separated from university as "University Spin Offs". University Spin Offs means that the registered companies established to exploit intellectual property originate from university. These registered companies must be established for at least 3 years and still in operation.



Figure 1: Goal 9 Working with Local Entrepreneurs "Nai Jam brand"

INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



RBRU has a policy for sustainability in driving innovation to generate income for the university through the University Business Incubator (UBI), which is responsible for appointing consultants for business operations. As well as developing the quality of various products to expand into businesses that can grow in both domestic and international markets.

UBI of Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University carried out the business incubation by appointing essential consultants to run several businesses. Through continuous product quality improvement, the program successfully fostered two entrepreneurial companies as follows:

1. Processed products from calamansi under the brand “Rabbit Chan” The company was officially registered on September 20th, 2019.

2. Seasoning products from fermented fish under the brand “Nai Chaem” The company was officially registered on August 2nd, 2017.

Both companies are still in operation, with annual sales growth exceeding 600,000 baht per year. The brands have been well accepted by consumers at both domestic and international levels.



Figure 2: Goal 9 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University and Blue Whale Energy Co., Ltd.

Creative research: The power of knowledge to create products that meet the needs of the future

Research and product development are one of the key elements of sustainability at the university and community level. This indicator reflects the university's ability to generate new research revenue from the industrial and commercial sectors to academic staff. RBRU has conducted research and product development in many areas, including being a consultant for adding value to local resources products. One of the important results is the Project on Promoting the Processing of Local Herbs ‘Chamuang and Cardamom’ to Create Innovative Health Products which was supported by the private sector in local areas.

In addition, the Eastern Agricultural and food products Innovation Research and Development Center, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University was commissioned to produce a concentrated herbal drink and ready-to-drink herbal beverage for “Mum Pro Dee Coffee Shop”. Under the concept of new healthy products designed to meet the needs of consumers who have limited time and prefer ready to drink options, the project emphasizes the use of 11 herbs from Chanthaburi Province that have been designated as pilot herbs under the “Loet Ros Chan: Food as Medicine” initiative. The project received a total research fund of 8,625 baht.



Figure 3: Goal 9 University Providing Business Consultation to “Mum Pro Dee” Coffee Shop

This project illustrates RBRU's capacity to transfer scientific knowledge to local entrepreneurs, enabling product improvement and creating added value through innovation. It demonstrates the university's continuous efforts to integrate research and innovation to support small and medium enterprise in Chanthaburi province.



Figure 4: Goal 9 Local Herbal Products for "Mum Por Dee" Coffee Shop

Education for the Future: Academic Personnel and Their Role in Creating Innovation

RBRU has a total of 837 employees. Among them, 376 were University Lecturers. They work in a variety of disciplines, each with a role in supporting research and product development. They have been divided into 210 STEM disciplines, 33 Nursing Science, and 133 Lecturers in Liberal Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences. In addition, academic personnel in the STEM field, including the Faculty of Agricultural Technology, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Industrial Technology, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology and Faculty of Science and Technology which play an important role in driving industrial and commercial research. Meanwhile, academic personnel in the medical field, namely the Faculty of Nursing, play an important role in creating innovations related to healthcare and improving the quality of life of people in the community for sustainability. Moreover, personnel in the fields of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences also participate

in promoting education and research related to culture and local communities, resulting in balanced development in both economic and social aspects.

Community Participation, Cooperation for Sustainable Development

RBRU emphasizes the participation between the university and the community in Chanthaburi Province through various projects that focus on improving the quality of life of people in the community, as well as research on local products. The participation between the university and the local community in sustainable development can be classified as follows:

Participation between Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University and Communities at Creative Research Level

RBRU has continuously promoted collaboration with local entrepreneurs through creative research and product development. The Eastern Agricultural and Food Innovation Research and Development Center served as the research and development unit to product concentrated herbal drink and ready-to-drink herbal beverage for "Mum Por Dee Coffee Shop". This project reflects the cooperation between the university and local businesses in Chanthaburi province to enhance product quality and create value-added innovations. It demonstrates RBRU's commitment to applying academic knowledge to strengthen small enterprises and promote sustainable community development.

Participation between Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University and communities at the Policy Level for Sustainability

RBRU has participated in promoting local community businesses through the development of the "Rabbit Chan" brand, which operated a business of processed Mapeed product, and the development of the "Nai Jam" brand, which operated a business of seasoning products from fermented fish. The two brands above have been developed from intellectual property by conducting research within the university. Participation is linked to university policies that support the potential of the community and is elevated to a company as university spin-offs. The obvious results of generating income with sales expansion of more than 600,000 baht per year have proved the better quality of local community.



Figure 5: Goal 9 "Nai Jam" Fermented Fish Factory, University Spin-offs

Cooperation between Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, Private Sector, and Communities

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University established a policy to support academic staff members to conduct research and develop innovations according to local requirements, with an emphasis on collaboration with the private sector. In 2024, PTT Exploration and Production Public Company Limited, a company of PTT Group supported research by funding a 1,200,000 baht project titled "The Study on Innovations in the Breeding of Economic Aquatic Animals, Khao Samphao Khuam Community Group, Chanthaburi Province".

The impact of this project was the recognized model namely the "Samphao Khuam Model", expanding to networks of coastal communities in 17 provinces along the Gulf of Thailand as a model site for coastal conservation and community-based learning. That it was selected to conduct community-based in collaboration with a leading private company in Thailand not only proved the quality of the university, but also reflected the leadership role of Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University in integrating education, research, and academic services to drive sustainable community development.

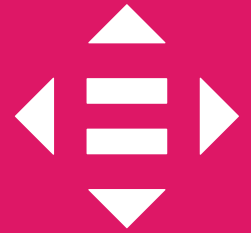


Figure 6: Goal 9 "Samphao Khuam Model" a model site for coastal conservation and community-based learning.

RBRU has demonstrated the key role in developing industries, innovation and infrastructure in line with the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 9) through the policies supporting research, creating new university spin-offs and developing relationships with local communities. The research generated by the university not only helps develop the economy of the community but also creates innovations that impact long-term environmental and social benefits.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Policy and Governance

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has established a clear policy against discrimination, as stipulated in the University Code of Ethics B.E. 2565 (2022). Under Section 4, Clause 7 (2), University executives are required to uphold fairness, impartiality, and non-discrimination, while respecting individual rights to action and expression. Relevant institutional-level committees are in place to oversee implementation, including the Personnel Division, which supports both academic and support staff in accordance with the Regulations on Human Resource Management B.E. 2564 (2021). Key units within the University, such as the Student Development Division, are responsible for supporting student development activities. Supporting evidence includes clearly defined roles and responsibilities of relevant committees or officers, as well as regulations and guidelines governing equality and grievance management. These include the Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University Regulations on Criteria and Procedures for Human Resource Management, Discipline and Disciplinary Maintenance, Termination of Employment, Appeals and Grievances, and Consideration of Academic Positions for University Employees (No. 4) B.E. 2564 (2021). In addition, a confidential direct communication channel to the President is provided, ensuring that information is submitted exclusively and securely.

The University implements a non-discriminatory admissions policy and accepts students with disabilities into undergraduate programs across all categories and admission rounds. Academic guidance and support are provided through the Center for Supporting Students with Disabilities, along with appropriate facilities to promote inclusive learning alongside regular classes. In alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 10 on reducing inequalities, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has implemented a concrete recruitment plan for underrepresented groups. This includes the continuous provision of scholarships for students with disabilities in academic semesters 1/2024, 2/2024, and 3/2024. These scholarships serve as a key

REDUCED
INEQUALITIES



mechanism for promoting equity and reducing educational inequality, supported by close monitoring and evaluation to ensure adequate financial assistance and full access to learning resources. This reflects the University's commitment to inclusive participation and equitable opportunities for all groups.

The University provides counseling, psychological support, and peer support programs for students, staff, and academic personnel from underrepresented groups. Counseling services are delivered through designated centers and units, offering academic, life skills, and psychological counseling via on-site services, telephone, Line, and other communication channels. A structured advisory system is in place, requiring academic advisors to provide regular guidance through the Home Room system, supported by student affairs personnel at both university and faculty levels. At the faculty and program levels, designated lecturers are appointed to supervise and provide counseling to student groups. In addition, the University offers financial support through merit-based scholarships, activity scholarships, and need-based financial assistance, demonstrating support for students from disadvantaged backgrounds alongside ongoing student assistance activities.

Regarding personnel, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University maintains institutional-level mechanisms to support staff, including the Personnel Division, which operates in accordance with the Regulations on Human Resource Management B.E. 2564 (2021). The University employs a total of 841 staff members, including 4 employees with disabilities, representing 0.48 percent of the total workforce. These employees are employed as full-time staff (FTE = 1.0 per person). The University also provides appropriate facilities to ensure equal access to services for all staff and students.

Teaching, Learning, and Outreach

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University provides education under a non-discriminatory admissions policy. Data collected from students enrolled in the 2024 academic year and published on the website of the Academic Services Division indicate that a total of 1,309 first-year students identified themselves as first-generation university students across all levels of study. This figure includes 1,202 undergraduate students in regular programs, 90 undergraduate students in special programs, and 17 graduate

students, accounting for 57.99 percent of the total student intake for the 2024 academic year.

In addition, the University admits international students and students with disabilities into full-time study programs. In the 2024 academic year, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University enrolled a total of 42 international students, comprising 18 from Cambodia, 1 from Lao PDR, 1 from the Philippines, 15 from China, and 7 with unspecified nationality. Of these, 19 students were from developing countries. The University also enrolled 9 students with disabilities, representing 0.13 percent of the total student population.

The University has policies to support students with disabilities through the provision of accessible physical and digital facilities. Support services include counseling, academic guidance, and the provision of assistive equipment. The University also implements the "Access for Persons with Disabilities" initiative, including mentoring and peer support programs, and enforces a Reasonable Accommodation Policy to adapt the learning environment and teaching methods to meet the needs of students with disabilities. In addition, ramps are provided to facilitate access to university buildings for wheelchair users and older persons.



Figure 3: Goal 10: Ramp access provided to facilitate convenient entry to university buildings for wheelchair users and older persons

Engagement with Local Communities

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University implements community engagement activities under its local development strategy through academic service projects, area-based integration of teaching and learning, and research for local development. In the 2024 academic year, the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, under the sustainable local development strategy, promoted and developed personnel as social innovation practitioners responding to the needs of local communities and Royal Initiative-based projects guided by the principles of “4 Tor” and “5 Chor” (community, border, coastal, marginal, and connectivity). These activities were implemented through research, academic services, and teaching and learning.

One key initiative was the project “Politics of Marginalized People: Creating Opportunities, Reducing Inequalities, and Advancing toward an Equitable Society.” The Political Science program integrated teaching and learning with academic services and community engagement, enabling students to work directly with local communities. The target groups included vulnerable and underrepresented groups facing multidimensional challenges, including low-income individuals and poor households experiencing income insecurity and limited access to modern vocational skills; migrant workers facing employment insecurity, wage exploitation, and limited opportunities for quality-of-life improvement; persons with disabilities and older persons with limited access to social and health services and limited well-being promotion activities; and other marginalized groups lacking full access to basic rights and opportunities.

Figure 2: Goal 10 Activities of the project “Politics of Marginalized People: Creating Opportunities, Reducing Inequalities, and Advancing toward an Equitable Society.”







11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Public access to buildings

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University promoted access to “Wang Suan Ban Kaew,” a historical and cultural heritage site of great importance to Chanthaburi Province and the Thai monarchy. The area was once the residence of Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni, the Queen Consort of King Rama VII.

The university opened the area to the public, including students, university students, and tourists, who could visit, learn, and pay respect to the Monument of Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni. Visitors could also study local wisdom such as krajood (reed mat) weaving and traditional handicrafts — all free of charge. This initiative aimed to ensure equal and inclusive access to cultural heritage sites. In 2024, the number of visitors reached 3,468.

Public access to libraries

The Central Library, under the Office of Academic Resources and Information Technology, provided free access to a variety of information resources. The services fee were divided into two categories as follows:

1. Public Services

These were open to everyone free of charge, accessible 24 hours a day:

1.1 Online Public Access Catalog: A database for searching books and resources available in the Central Library. In 2024, the number of searches reached 7,549 times.

1.2 Chanthaburi Local Information: In 2024, this service recorded 2,123 uses.

2. Member Services

These services were available exclusively to registered users, allowing them to access online databases for research within the university network free of charge, 24 hours a day:

2.1 International Online Databases: user manuals were provided in PDF format covering all usage steps. In 2024, the service recorded 17,859 uses.

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



2.2 Digital Library System: user manuals were available in PDF format covering all usage steps. In 2024, the service recorded 205 uses.

Public access to museums

Within the Wang Suan Ban Kaew area, the university established the Queen Rambhai Barni Museum, dedicated to Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni, the Queen Consort of King Rama VII. The museum was open to the public, including students, university students, and tourists, who could visit exhibitions, artworks, and historical artifacts that reflected the history of Wang Suan Ban Kaew, the royal duties and contributions of Her Majesty Queen Rambhai Barni, as well as the rich historical heritage of Chanthaburi Province — all free of charge. This initiative aimed to promote learning and ensure equitable access to cultural heritage.

In 2024, the museum and Wang Suan Ban Kaew welcomed a total of 3,468 visitors, reflecting the university's role as a "University for the Community", dedicated to preserving, continuing, and providing opportunities for all people to access historical and cultural heritage sustainably.

Public access to green spaces

1. The university implemented a royal initiative under the Plant Genetic Conservation Project of H.R.H. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn within the Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University Protected Resources Area for the fiscal year 2024. A total of 842 participants accessed the area free of charge. Activities included exploration along three nature study trails—peat swamp forest, dry evergreen forest, and aquatic trail—and academic services on plant genetic conservation, focusing on cultivating and preserving local medicinal plants such as cardamom, wild ginger, dried ginger, *Aglaonema simplex*, and cassumunar ginger.

2. The university also held two free Science Camps on Ecosystem Resources in the Protected Forest Area, featuring six learning stations across the three trails, with eight participating schools and an overall satisfaction rate of 92.6%.

Arts and heritage contribution

The university organized activities throughout 2024 to promote the arts and heritage contribution. Apr 17: Discussion on longboat rowing to preserve Chanthaburi's traditional wisdom.

Activities by the Music Program, Faculty

of Humanities and Social Sciences:

Jan 31: Music in the Garden – "Memories of Bird" at Chanthaburi Municipal Playground.

Feb 9–10: Folk song performances at Music, Poetry, and Art of Chanthaburi.

Feb 12: RBRU Wind Philharmonic at the 49th Suan Ban Kaew Games opening.

May 22: Thai Music Ensemble at the memorial ceremony for H.M. Queen Rambhai Barni.

Jul 11–13: Mae Tai Ensemble won first prize in MHESI Music Variety Award 2024.

Nov 30: Music and vocal show at the 12th ICIST 2024 Conference.

Dec 4: Music in the Garden – "Harmony in the Palace: Songs for the King" featuring royal compositions.

Dec 19–20: Cultural performances honoring Queen Rambhai Barni, including traditional dance, Khon, folk and country music, and Molam performances.



Figure 1: Goal 11 Arts and heritage contribution

Record and preserve cultural heritage

The university promoted student participation in the preservation and continuation of local cultural heritage through the activity "Mae Tai Ensemble (Sit Look Mae Tai)". The group performed in the "MHESI Music Variety Award 2024" competition for higher education institutions in the Central-Eastern regional round.

The performance presented the story of "The Legend of Mount Kitchakood," one of Chanthaburi's most significant local beliefs. It was conveyed through a contemporary musical performance that blended traditional folk instruments with modern musical concepts, reflecting the preservation of local wisdom in a form accessible to younger generations. This performance served as an exemplary model of intangible cultural heritage conservation, encompassing aspects of local belief, performing arts wisdom, and long-standing traditions of faith in Chanthaburi. Moreover, it contributed to the development of cultural soft power in the Eastern region, advancing it toward the national level.

Sustainable practices

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Promote sustainable commuting

The university implemented a sustainable transportation policy by encouraging cycling and walking, as well as promoting the use of stairs instead of elevators, in accordance with the 2024 Energy, Resource, and Environmental Management Measures of Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University. In addition, the university provided free shuttle bus routes and designated parking areas within the campus to support environmentally friendly, sustainable, and safe transportation. These services continued to benefit

students, faculty members, and the general public, reflecting the university's ongoing commitment to sustainable energy management and environmental well-being.

Allow remote working

The university implemented various forms of remote work arrangements, including work-from-home options and the blended learning model, which combined in-class instruction with online learning that allowed students to study remotely from the university. These measures aimed to reduce travel burdens for staff members. In addition, the university developed faculty training programs to enhance teaching and learning skills through electronic systems, thereby promoting remote teaching and working practices that helped minimize travel and support staff well-being.

Affordable housing for employees

The university provided accessible housing benefits for staff, in accordance with regulations and criteria considered by the University Housing Management Committee, for the allocation of accommodations to staff within the designated timeframe. Out of a total of 847 university staff, 160 individuals, or 18.89%, have received housing benefits, broken down as follows:

- Staff houses: 38 units, or 4.49%
- Housing Building 1: 40 units, or 4.72%
- Housing Building 2: 66 units, or 7.79%
- Housing Building 3: 16 units, or 1.89%

Affordable housing for students

The university provided accessible housing services for students at all academic levels, organized by semester. The accommodations included the shared dormitory (Dorm 2) with 3 students per room, and the fan dormitory (Dorm 4) with 4 students per room, to facilitate convenient commuting for students across all years of study.

หอพักนักศึกษาหญิง



หอพักหญิง (หอ 1)
 ห้องพัก 3 คน/ห้อง (พัก 3 คน/ห้อง)
 - มีห้องน้ำในตัว
 - มีตู้เย็น
 - มีโต๊ะและเก้าอี้
 - มีพัดลม
 - มีตู้เสื้อผ้า
3,000.- บาท/คน/ปีการศึกษา



หอพักหญิง (หอ 2,3,4,5)
 ห้อง 4 คน/ห้อง
 - มีห้องน้ำในตัว
 - มีตู้เย็น
 - มีโต๊ะและเก้าอี้
 - มีพัดลม
 - มีตู้เสื้อผ้า
7,000.- บาท/คน/ปีการศึกษา

หมายเหตุ
 สามารถเข้าพักได้ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษาที่ 1
 - ห้อง 1: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท
 - ห้อง 2: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท
 - ห้อง 3: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท
 - ห้อง 4: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท
 - ห้อง 5: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท

หมายเหตุ
 สามารถเข้าพักได้ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษาที่ 1
 - ห้อง 2: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท
 - ห้อง 3: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท
 - ห้อง 4: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท
 - ห้อง 5: 100 ห้อง/ปีการศึกษา 1,000.- บาท



Figure 2: Goal 11 Student Dormitory: Room Types and Facilities

Pedestrian priority on campus

The university was committed to promoting a safe campus environment by implementing a project to repaint crosswalks throughout the university, aiming to reduce the risk of accidents and enhance pedestrian safety.

Local authority collaboration regarding planning and development

The university recognized housing, financial aid, and welfare as key to improving quality of life. It collaborated with external agencies, including government bodies and local figures such as Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pichanee Potharamik. Key initiatives included: MOUs with Krung Thai Bank for loan programs offering welfare benefits to government personnel; and agreements with the Government Housing Bank to extend welfare eligibility to university staff and government employees. University decrees defining criteria and conditions for adjusting funds to promote and support staff welfare through the Dr. Adisai-Assoc. Prof. Dr. Pichanee Potharamik Fund, maintained continuously since 2017.

Planning development – new building standards

According to the Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University Announcement on Energy, Resource, and Environmental Management Measures for 2024, the university established measures related to sustainable building standards. These measures covered various aspects of construction, including the selection of materials and paint, and the use of natural lighting to reduce energy consumption — all of which promoted sustainability in building development. For example, the Chaipayruek Dormitory at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University was designed based on Passive Design principles to enhance energy efficiency. The building features insulated roofing, energy-saving appliances with high-efficiency labels, Inverter air conditioners, and interior spaces that maximize natural light. Additionally, it used low-reflective glass to minimize light pollution and avoided hazardous chemicals in its fire suppression system.

Building on brownfield sites

Chaipayruek Dormitory at Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University exemplified sustainable building development based on Green Building principles, aligning with SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities. The four-story female dormitory with 162 units, completed in 2024, transformed a former waste disposal site into functional space supporting 664 students and 4 lecturers, showcasing effective land use. Designed with Passive Design principles, it featured insulated roofing, Label No.5 energy-saving appliances, R-32 Inverter air conditioners, and solar panels to reduce energy use. Over 92% of materials were locally sourced, with dual-flush sanitary ware for water conservation. Natural lighting, low-reflective glass, a chemical-free fire system, and 43 native trees enhanced efficiency, biodiversity, and resilience. The dormitory stands as a model of green infrastructure integrating sustainability, technology, and quality of life.





12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Academic Year 2024: Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University is committed to advancing sustainable development in alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with particular emphasis on SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production. The University promotes sustainable patterns of production and consumption as a key approach to efficient resource management, waste reduction, and shared environmental responsibility at both institutional and community levels. Accordingly, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has implemented initiatives across multiple dimensions, including policy and governance, management practices, research, teaching and learning, and community engagement, to achieve tangible and sustainable outcomes.

Sustainable Policy and Governance

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University demonstrates a strong commitment to regional leadership in sustainable development by systematically integrating environmental policies within the institution to advance SDG 12, particularly in the area of responsible consumption and production. The University has established comprehensive environmental and resource management policies covering energy, water, and waste management, which are implemented as mandatory practices across all university units. An official "single-use plastic reduction" measure has been formally announced and continuously promoted, with compliance required from on-campus vendors. The University also promotes green procurement by prioritizing environmentally certified materials and products, including the use of recycled products. In addition, a source-based waste management system has been implemented through the installation of clearly designated waste segregation points across the campus, supported by educational materials and signage. Environmental performance is monitored and evaluated on a monthly basis through an environmental reporting system, which serves as a key input for institutional-level decision-making.

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION

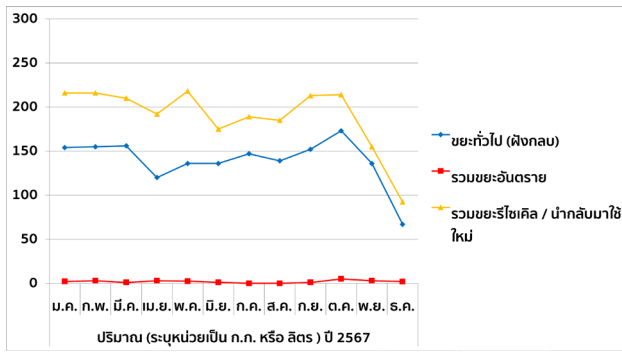


Figure 1: Goal 12 Waste generation data related to Sustainable Development Goal 12 in 2024

Research and Knowledge Generation

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University recognizes the importance of generating new knowledge as a strong academic foundation for addressing challenges related to sustainable consumption and production. The University continuously produces research focusing on waste management, source reduction, and the circular economy, with findings published in international academic journals, including those indexed in Scopus. Research quality is systematically assessed using recognized indicators such as CiteScore and Field-Weighted Citation Impact (FWCI) to strengthen researcher capacity and guide future research directions. In addition, the University supports area-based research that integrates academic knowledge with local communities to generate practical and socially relevant outcomes. Notable examples include a project on adding value to mangosteen waste through the development of deodorizing charcoal production, which contributes to income generation at the community level. Furthermore, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University implements academic service projects and public outreach activities to disseminate knowledge on waste management, resource efficiency, and sustainable production. These initiatives include projects to enhance smart farming technology skills for increasing agricultural product value, the application of innovation to improve herbal product processing, and programs aimed at strengthening knowledge and skills in safe and energy-efficient energy use among early elderly and post-elderly populations.



Figure 2: Goal 12 initiative on enhancing smart farming technology skills to add value to agricultural products and improve agricultural quality for local communities

Internal Operations

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University implements comprehensive resource and waste management measures across all operational areas. A six-category waste segregation system has been established, consisting of general waste, recyclable waste, hazardous waste, organic waste, electronic waste, and construction waste, with clearly designated separation points throughout the campus. The University operates a Waste Bank project to encourage waste segregation, enabling students and staff to exchange recyclable waste for rewards or accumulated points. In addition, Zero Waste Events are implemented for seminars and large-scale activities by eliminating single-use plastic cups and providing washing stations for reusable cups. The University also promotes RBRU Plastic Free Week as a campus-wide campaign to reduce plastic consumption and organizes Green Market activities that allow vendors and students to sell environmentally friendly products. Waste reduction performance is monitored through a monthly waste analysis system, which provides evidence-based data to support continuous improvement and the refinement of future waste management strategies.



Figure 3: Goal 12 Waste Bank project promoting waste segregation and responsible consumption on campus

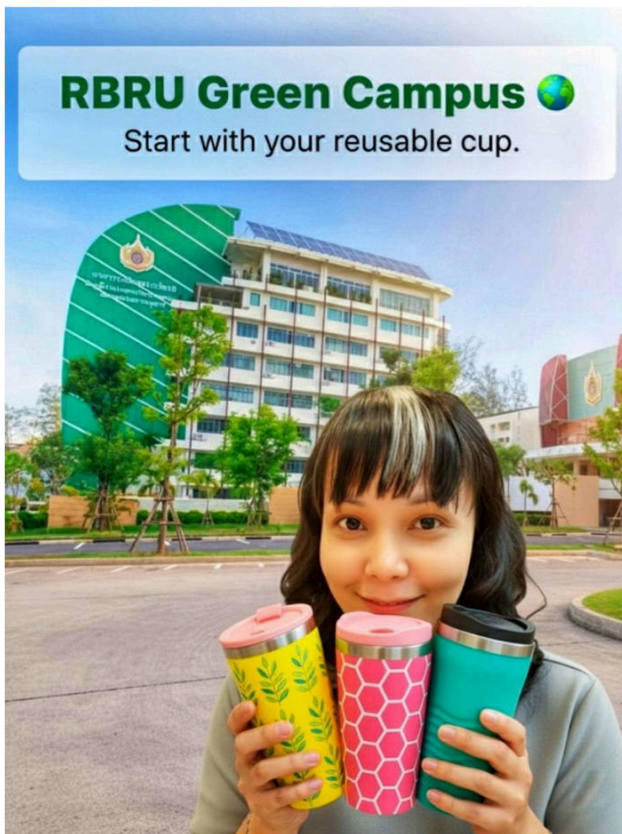


Figure 4: Goal 12 campaign to reduce single-use plastic consumption and promote sustainable practices on campus

Engagement with Local Communities

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University continuously implements academic service initiatives to transfer knowledge on responsible consumption and sustainable production to local communities. Capacity-building activities are provided to local administrative organizations, including subdistrict administrative organizations, municipalities, and schools, with a focus on waste segregation, sustainable material selection, and ethical procurement practices. Key initiatives include the “Turning Waste into Value” project; community-based waste management and value-added utilization of discarded sedge plants from mat-weaving community enterprises in Chanthaburi Province; training programs on compost production from blue swimming crab shell waste for local farmers; and awareness-raising activities on resource conservation and the use of environmentally friendly packaging derived from agricultural waste. In addition, the University promotes the adoption of effective household-level waste collection and segregation systems in surrounding communities. Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) have also been established with on-campus vendors and service providers to encourage the use of biodegradable materials and the elimination of foam and single-use plastic products.

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Figure 5: Goal 12 Technology Transfer Project on Compost Production from Blue Swimming Crab Shell Waste for Local Farmers

In summary, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has comprehensively and consistently implemented initiatives aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). These efforts encompass policy and institutional governance, research, teaching and learning, and active engagement with local communities. Collectively, they reflect the University's strong commitment to environmental and social responsibility and position Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University as a leading role model in advancing sustainable consumption and production practices in the Eastern Region of Thailand and nationwide.



13 CLIMATE ACTION



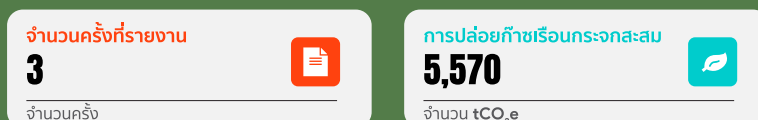
Policy and Management

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has implemented a policy to support greenhouse gas reduction initiatives, utilizing data from the Chanthaburi Province Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report for the fiscal year 2019. Under the direction of the Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University Carbon Neutrality Committee, a policy declaration on carbon neutrality has been drafted, and the university has joined the Net Zero Campus network. Additionally, the university submitted its Annual Energy Management Report for fiscal year 2024 to the Department of Alternative Energy Development and Efficiency (DEDE), Ministry of Energy.

In 2024, the university's total energy consumption was 17,418 gigajoules (GJ), comprising 16,575 GJ of electrical energy and 843 GJ of fuel energy.

Furthermore, the university has adopted a policy to install low-carbon energy sources by initiating a solar energy project, which has generated 4.84 GJ of clean energy from solar-powered LED lighting. The university has also established the Carbon Neutrality Management Unit (CNMU), which has been conducting regular meetings since early 2024. Moreover, the university has announced its target date for achieving "RBRU Carbon Neutrality" by the year 2040.

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Figure 1: Goal 13
Greenhouse gas emissions data of the university on the Net Zero Campus website



Figure 2: Goal 13 An operation of the Carbon Neutrality Committee

Research and Innovation

University staff participated in the 8th International Conference on Climate Change 2024 (ICCC 2024), presenting research in the field of climate change, including a study on the effects of climate change in California, USA. In addition, they published a study entitled "Soil Erosion Assessment in River Basin of Chanthaburi Province, Eastern Coastal Area of Thailand, Using Universal Soil Loss Equation and Geographic Information System Techniques."



Figure 3: Goal 13 Webpage of the 8th International Conference on Climate Change 2024 (ICCC 2024)

Teaching and Outreach

In 2024, the university provided education related to Climate change as follows: 1) Training and Seminar Activity: A special lecture was organized on the topic "Utilizing Biomass in Eastern Thailand for Fossil Fuel Substitution and Biochar Production for Carbon Credits." The session provided knowledge on

how to use biomass as an alternative energy source to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and to generate carbon credits, thereby mitigating environmental impacts; and 2) STEM and GLOBE Program: A project was implemented to promote environmental STEM learning connected to climate change through the GLOBE Program—a global environmental observation and measurement initiative. The program enabled students and teachers to engage in hands-on activities such as collecting weather and environmental data, which can be used for scientific purposes and to raise awareness about environmental issues.

The university has participated as a partner in supporting the Koh Mak Coral Conservation Group, an NGO, by providing academic collaboration and contributing to the conservation of nature and the environment. As part of a network of academics supporting community-based efforts, the university has offered academic and conservation-related assistance to the Koh Mak Coral Conservation Group.

Participation with Local Community

The university has participated as a partner in supporting the Koh Mak Coral Conservation Group, an NGO, by providing academic collaboration and contributing to the conservation of nature and the environment. As part of a network of academics supporting community-based efforts, the university has offered academic and conservation-related assistance to the Koh Mak Coral Conservation Group.

Additionally, the university participated in the meeting project titled "Situations of Risk, Loss, and Damage to the Socioeconomic System in Coastal Areas Resulting from Weather and Climate Impacts." The event included discussions and the collection of opinions on climate change impacts affecting coastal areas in Chanthaburi and Trat Provinces. The discussions covered the impacts on fisheries, aquaculture, migration, agriculture, tourism, and community industries. Representatives from both the public and private sectors participated in the session and shared their views. The outcomes of this meeting will be used to develop plans and measures for localized climate change adaptation in Thailand.



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Figure 4: Goal 13 Achievement award of a group in which the university has participated

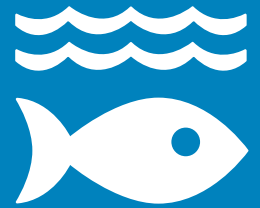


Figure 5: Goal 13 Workshop discussion on disaster management and sustainable water management



CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



Policy and Management

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University prioritizes sustainable water and aquatic resource management through an integrated, ecosystem-based approach that emphasizes prevention, restoration, and community involvement. These policies are implemented through academic services, research activities, and internal operations. A key framework guiding these efforts is the fifth phase of the RSPG Project, which supports watershed and upstream forest management, coral reef development, the restoration of local aquatic species, and water quality monitoring to assess the impacts of pollution and climate change. Collectively, these initiatives provide a strong scientific foundation for long-term ecosystem management.

LIFE BELOW
WATER



Figure 1: Goal 14 Workshop on developing the master plan for the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative of Her Royal Highness Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn (RSPG)



The university has implemented the Green Office Action Plan to reduce its environmental impact. Key measures include wastewater quality monitoring, effective waste and chemical management, the reduction of single-use plastics, green space management, and the promotion of environmental responsibility among staff and students.



Figure 2: Goal 14 Water quality monitoring activities conducted under the Green Office Action Plan

At the regional level, the university actively participates in the Mekong Wetland University Network, thereby strengthening its capacity to apply large-scale watershed knowledge to local resource management. Collaborative activities includes soil and water conservation, biodiversity protection, invasive species monitoring, and studies of riverine communities. Key initiatives—such as Ocean for Life, the Blue Swimming Crab Bank, and coral reef restoration—demonstrate the translation of policy into practice through partnerships with government agencies, the private sector, and coastal communities. These collaborations contribute to the establishment of a stable, long-term system for sustainable aquatic resource management.



Figure 3: Goal 14 Signing ceremony for the renewal of the cooperation agreement on marine and coastal resource conservation and restoration

Research and Innovation

The university conducts research to address ecological challenges, watershed management, and marine ecosystem restoration through field studies and practical innovations. Key work includes soil erosion assessment in the Chanthaburi River Basin using the USLE model and GIS to support data-driven watershed conservation. The university also studies biodiversity through DNA barcoding of marine crabs, benthic fauna assessments in seagrass beds, marine fish surveys, coral reef monitoring, and climate change impact analysis on wetlands. Innovative developments include closed-system cultivation of *Wolffia* and sea lettuce, as well as seaweed-based products such as low-sugar gummy jellies that benefit the local economies of communities in the area. The university also designs coral restoration structures used in marine national parks, which help rehabilitate reefs in Trat and Chanthaburi. In community conservation, the Blue Swimming Crab Bank Project works with over 40 coastal communities to rebuild crab populations and promote responsible fisheries. Through participatory methods and scientific evidence, the project strengthens both marine resources and sustainable community livelihoods, linking science with real-world practice and local engagement.

Teaching and Outreach

The university integrates aquatic resource management, marine conservation, and watershed knowledge into its curriculum, from general education to specialized courses. New subjects such as “Maritime Zones” and “National Maritime Interests” strengthen students’ understanding of maritime rights and responsible resource use. The university also works with the Provincial Education Offices of Chanthaburi and Trat to create coral-based education programs that help teachers apply marine ecosystem knowledge in classrooms and field activities. Community outreach includes the MicroRBRUSCI microbiology program, the GLOBE Program for student environmental data collection, water-quality training, mangrove planting, check dam construction, beach clean-ups, and public science communication through exhibitions and digital media. These activities build environmental awareness and enable students and communities to actively participate in aquatic resource conservation.



Figure 3: Goal 14 Integration of aquatic resource and watershed conservation into teaching and learning

Community Engagement

Community engagement is a core mission of the university, supported by Participatory Action Research (PAR) to empower communities in managing their own resources. A key example is the Blue Swimming Crab Bank Project, which works with coastal communities in Eastern Thailand to increase crab stocks and encourage responsible fisheries. The Ocean for Life project further expands collaboration among the university, government, the private sector, and local communities through six key activities: marine debris management, mangrove restoration, development of marine breeding habitats, conservation zone establishment, habitat enhancement, and research on ocean health and biodiversity. Coral initiatives—such as installing boundary and mooring buoys and restoring reefs in Koh Mak, Koh Nom Sao, and nearby areas—highlight the university's sustained, community-driven approach to marine conservation





Figure 4: Goal 14 Participatory Action Research (PAR) that empowers community-led resource management



PROTECT, RESTORE, AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS; SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS; COMBAT DESERTIFICATION; HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION; AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS.

15 LIFE ON LAND



Policy and management

The university announced a policy for the sustainable management of on-campus food farms. It allocated a budget to support the Sufficiency Economy Center's operations within the Faculty of Agricultural Technology. The center transferred agricultural knowledge and provided academic services to promote sustainable community benefits through activities in rice, vegetables, fruits, herbs, fertilizers, and livestock production. The university implemented the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative by cultivating seasonal, pesticide-free local crops and herbs, including chili, cucumber, pepper, and cardamom. Mushroom cultivation was also conducted as part of the integrated coursework to help students learn through the philosophy of sufficiency living. The university also disseminated knowledge and raised youth awareness about "forest food for life" through the Forest for Life science camp.

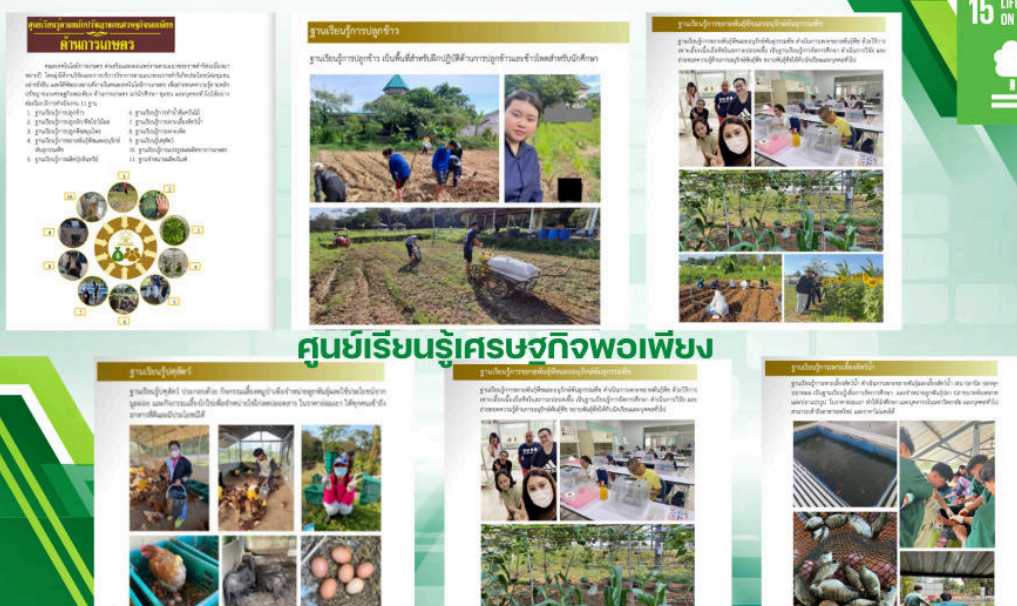


Figure 1: Goal 15 The Sufficiency Economy Center under the Faculty of Agricultural Technology

LIFE ON LAND



Figure 2: Goal 15 Cultivating seasonal activity of the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative

In addition to the university's adopted policies for the sustainable use, conservation, and restoration of terrestrial ecosystems under its responsibility, especially forests, mountains, and drylands. A policy was announced in 2023, alongside the 7th Five-Year Master Plan for the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative, to promote the sustainable management of green and forest areas on campus. Forest zones served as learning and awareness sites for students, staff, and visitors. The university also supported ongoing research and academic service projects on terrestrial ecosystems, including valuable trees, forest conditions, mountains, and drylands by funded the budget through academic project and research project for continuously studying the local natural resource in terrestrial ecosystem as well as the university implemented policies to classify, monitor, and protect species listed on the IUCN Red List and in the national conservation registry. Bird surveys conducted within the university area recorded 54 resident and 22 migratory species, most of which were classified as Least Concern. Monitoring of reptile behavior near water sources identified the Southeast Asian box turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*), categorized as Critically Endangered, and the water dragon (*Physignathus cocincinus*), categorized as Vulnerable, which lays eggs on sandy soil, informing conservation efforts for nesting areas. These species—birds, turtles, and water dragons were also protected under the Wildlife Preservation and Protection Act, B.E. 2535 (1992). In addition, the university's plant tissue culture laboratory propagated orchids under sterile conditions, including *Dendrobium cretaceum* (Endangered), *D. chrysotoxum* (Vulnerable), as part of its plant conservation and academic service efforts.



Figure 3: Goal 15 Forest zones of the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative



Figure 4: Goal 15 The university supported ongoing research and academic service projects on terrestrial ecosystems, including valuable trees, forest conditions, mountains, and drylands.



Figure 5: Goal 15 The university implemented policies to classify, monitor, and protect species listed on the IUCN Red List and in the national conservation registry.



Figure 6: Goal 15 Bird surveys conducted within the university area recorded 54 resident and 22 migratory species, most of which were classified as Least Concern.



Figure 7: Goal 15 Monitoring of reptile behavior near water sources identified the Southeast Asian box turtle (*Cuora amboinensis*), categorized as Critically Endangered.

Moreover, the university implemented policies and the 7th Five-Year Master Plan for the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative to reduce the impact of invasive alien species on campus. Continuous surveys and monitoring were conducted to identify alien species found in the area. In 2024, 17 invasive species were recorded, including water hyacinth, African giant snail, pigeon, giant sensitive plant, and golden apple snail. Risk assessments indicated that these species posed a low risk of invasion and could be managed through preventive and control measures. The university also issued early warnings through the Mekong Wetland University Network about the spread of blackchin tilapia (*Sarotherodon melanotheron*), enabling timely surveys that confirmed there was no local invasion. In addition, control and eradication measures were implemented, including removing water hyacinth and using protective nets to deter pigeons. A list of alien species was compiled to support planning for preventing the introduction of new invasive species into the university. Awareness activities were also organized to educate students, faculty, and staff on how to manage and respond to invasive species effectively.

The university established systematic policies and standards for wastewater quality management before environmental discharge to prevent impacts on ecosystems, wildlife, and community health. Wastewater from main sources, such as canteens, was pretreated with grease traps, while academic and administrative buildings used onsite treatment systems with septic and sedimentation tanks before discharge. Treated water was reused. The Agricultural Product and Food Testing Laboratory followed ESPReL safety guidelines and was registered (No. 2-0340-0008-1) for waste handling. A total of 22 water samples were analyzed. These practices were integrated into wastewater microbiology courses to enhance

students' environmental skills. Moreover, a plastic waste reduction policy and the promotion of green campus development, with defined hazardous waste management standards, such as the Waste Bank Project, which purchases plastic waste on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, and reports outcomes via the Green University RBRU Facebook page. Collected waste was converted into greenhouse gas reductions and tree-equivalent through the "Khumkha" app. A Green Office Committee monitored hazardous waste quantities, reported annually, and measured wastewater quality at central treatment points. Funding supported hazardous waste disposal for the Faculties of Science and Agricultural Technology, with 914.18 liters of liquid and 54.21 kilograms of solid waste recorded.



Figure 8: Goal 15 A plastic waste reduction policy, and promoting green campus development with defined hazardous waste management standards

Research and Innovation

The university surveyed tree species, land snails, butterflies, and birds within its forest areas. Plant propagation activities included cultivating agarwood, cardamom, and Malva nut trees in the plant genetic conservation zone. In addition, the university's plant tissue culture laboratory propagated and conserved local plant species under sterile conditions, including *Dendrobium cretaceum*, *Dendrobium chrysotoxum*, and *Dendrobium friedericksianum*. The laboratory also provided academic services to students and the public. Beyond the university campus, research explored the diversity of macrofungi in rubber plantations in

Trat Province, where species were classified using DNA data. Edible species were studied to develop mushroom spawn for cultivation and to disseminate knowledge to local communities. The university also surveyed the status of wildlife in Chanthaburi Province's wetland areas affected by climate change, and it supported ongoing research and academic service projects on terrestrial ecosystems, including valuable trees, forest conditions, mountains, and drylands.



Figure 9: Goal 15 The university surveyed tree species, land snails, butterflies, and birds within its forest areas. Plant propagation activities



Figure 10: Goal 15 Cultivation of agarwood, cardamom, and Malva nut trees in the plant genetic conservation zone.



Figure 11: Goal 15 Plant tissue culture laboratory propagated and conserved local plant species under sterile conditions

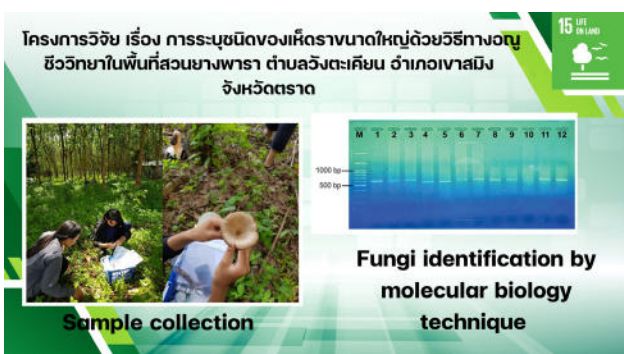


Figure 12: Goal 15 Research explored the diversity of macrofungi in rubber plantations in Trat Province

The university launched initiatives to manage agricultural land in a way that benefits local communities sustainably. It established a soil analysis laboratory to classify soil types and provide recommendations for soil improvement and restoration, helping farmers determine appropriate land-use practices. Studies were conducted to identify land-use zones for projects, including the development of mapping and durian production process improvement systems, and agricultural zoning in areas affected by wild elephants, using drone-based agricultural technology. In addition, the university enhanced farmers' capacity through technology transfer and innovation projects to increase the value of farm products, conserve resources, and adapt to climate change. These included the Solar Energy for Agriculture project, which aims to reduce carbon emissions in the agricultural sector.



Figure 13: Goal 15 A soil analysis laboratory provides recommendations for soil improvement and restoration, helping farmers determine appropriate land-use practices.



Figure 14: Goal 15 The development of mapping and durian production process improvement systems, and agricultural zoning in areas affected by wild elephants, using drone-based agricultural technology



Figure 15: Goal 15 The Solar Energy for Agriculture project to reduce carbon emissions in the agricultural sector

Teaching and outreach

The university supported free training courses on resource management at both local and national levels. Four local courses included Edible Mushroom Cultivation for Communities, Pre-Release Preparation Based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, Local Curriculum Management for Schools, and Learning Activity Design for 21st-Century Skills and Soft Power Promotion, where students developed fragrant cardamom products as local identity resources. Two national courses—Low-Cost Plant Tissue Culture and Biological Laboratory Techniques (Tissue Culture)—equipped participants with knowledge and practical skills for plant propagation. Trainees applied these techniques to increase plant production efficiently and used simple equipment for tissue-culture operations.

Additionally, the university has a Sunn hemp cultivation project at the Sufficiency Economy Learning Center that helps students learn soil enrichment through green manure. The university also implemented the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative by cultivating seasonal, pesticide-free local crops and herbs, including chili, cucumber, pepper, and cardamom. Mushroom cultivation was also conducted as part of integrated coursework to help students learn about the philosophy of sufficiency living. The Faculty of Science and Technology also organized a waste-separation program to promote recycling and environmental responsibility among staff and students, thereby reducing waste and encouraging environmental stewardship.



Figure 16: Goal 15 Edible Mushroom Cultivation for Communities and Pre-Release Preparation Based on the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy, Local Curriculum Management for Schools Course



Figure 17: Goal 15 Low-Cost Plant Tissue Culture and Biological Laboratory Techniques (Tissue Culture) Course

Participation with the local community

The university collaborated with local communities to conserve and sustainably utilize terrestrial ecosystems. In partnership with Bang Kacha Municipality, Chanthaburi Province, and with funding support from the Biodiversity-Based Economy Development Office (BEDO), the university implemented the Biodiversity Bank Project, which included species surveys, the establishment of biodiversity bank plots for round sedge propagation, and the development of a deposit-withdrawal system for community use. The project also promoted the processing of round sedge into Chanthaboon reed mat products, adding economic value. Furthermore, the university carried out a local development strategy through the project “From Forest and Local Wisdom to the Learning Center for Sustainable Community Resource Management.” It also organized training on salacca food processing in collaboration with the Chang Thun Subdistrict Administrative Organization and community enterprises in Trat Province, to enhance the quality and standards of salacca-based food products. In addition, cooperation with Song Phi Nong Municipality, Chanthaburi Province, led to the Edible Mushroom Cultivation Project for Occupation Development, empowering elderly groups and youth from local schools in Song Phi Nong Subdistrict, Tha Mai District. As a result of these initiatives, Song Phi Nong Subdistrict received a national award for strong community development.



Figure 18: Goal 15 Biodiversity Bank Project in collaboration with the Bang Kacha Sub-district Municipality and the Bang Kacha Community, Chanthaburi Province



Figure 19: Goal 15 Training on salacca food processing in collaboration with the Chang Thun Subdistrict Administrative Organization and community enterprises in Trat Province



Figure 20: Goal 15 Edible Mushroom Cultivation Project for Occupation Development, empowering elderly groups and youth from local schools in Song Phi Nong Subdistrict, Tha Mai District.

12 local biodiversity databases were developed. In 2024, the Faculty of Science and Technology received funding for a collaborative project and feasibility study on research into the Lingzhi mushroom and bitter melon. Wood ear mushroom cultivation was also integrated into teaching and learning, and the university's mushroom house served as a continuous learning center for biodiversity education.



Figure 21: Goal 15 The Eastern Local Resource Conservation Center, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University



Figure 22: Goal 15 Natural History Museum into a learning center for biological resources, of the Faculty of Science and Technology, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University

The university developed a planning process to enhance local biodiversity, including establishing the Eastern Local Resource Conservation Center to disseminate knowledge on local resources for sustainable conservation and utilization. The center focused on 17 local resources and one conservation area in accordance with the 7th Five-Year Master Plan of the Plant Genetic Conservation Project under the Royal Initiative. The plan emphasized the use of environmentally friendly materials. It included a budget allocation to renovate the Natural History Museum into a learning center for biological resources, featuring preserved specimens, wet samples, and exhibitions to support academic services for both internal and external audiences. Furthermore,

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promoting Good Governance and Democratic Participation

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University places strong emphasis on promoting peace, justice, and the development of strong institutions by continuously supporting democratic processes and transparent governance within the organization. This is implemented through the election of representatives from students, lecturers, and university personnel, ensuring that all stakeholder groups participate in institutional governance and development. Examples include the election of the President of the Student Organization and the Faculty Student Union by regular undergraduate students, the election of the President of the Faculty and Civil Servants Council by faculty members and civil servants, and the election of the President of the Staff Club by university personnel. These processes clearly reflect transparency and good governance at the institutional level.

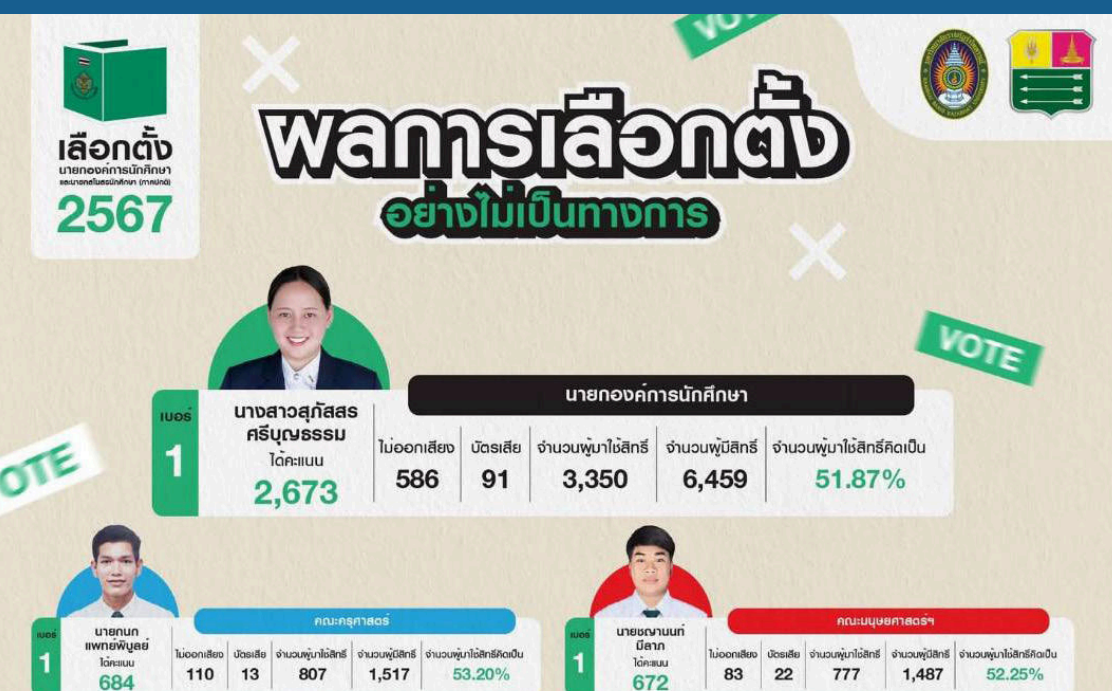


Figure 1: Goal 16

Election Results of the President of the Student Organization and Faculty Student Union by Regular Undergraduate Students



Figure 2: Goal 16 Election of the President of the Faculty and Civil Servants Council by Faculty Members and Civil Servants



Figure 3: Goal 16 Election of the President of the Staff Club

In addition, the University operates under the Student Activities Regulation B.E. 2549 (2006), which allows each faculty to establish a faculty student union to manage activities systematically in accordance with student organization policies. Currently, the University has student clubs in all 10 faculties, which continue to play a role in developing student activities and strengthening student leadership.

Strengthening Collaboration and Engagement with Stakeholders

The University remains committed to strengthening tangible collaboration with local stakeholders. An official announcement titled “Measures for Stakeholder Participation” has been issued to encourage external partners to participate in educational management, research, academic services, and administration.

Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with the Government Savings Bank and Aomsin Vocational College to jointly develop startup entrepreneurs and enhance educational development in the region. Furthermore, the University collaborates with government agencies and local communities, such as Chanthaklem Subdistrict Municipality, Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospitals,

and other local organizations, to implement health and environmental projects. These include initiatives such as “Adult and Elderly Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Training”, life-saving skills training, chemical hazard prevention, and the use of local herbal knowledge for healthcare. These activities reflect strong and sustainable collaboration between the University and local communities.



Figure 4: Goal 16 Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with the Government Savings Bank and Aomsin Vocational College

Upholding Ethics, Transparency, and Academic Freedom

The University has established clear anti-corruption policies, including the announcement of a “No Gift Policy”, alongside the dissemination of integrity and transparency policies and strict adherence to the Code of Ethics for Civil Servants in Higher Education Institutions. These measures serve as guidelines for honest and ethical professional conduct. In addition, the University offers a course entitled “Anti-Corruption Immunity” to instil anti-corruption values among students.

The University also enforces an Academic Freedom Policy that allows faculty members, staff, and researchers to express opinions, exchange knowledge, and present academic work. The annual national academic conference, “Rambhai Barni Research Conference,” is organized to provide an open and creative academic forum under the theme “Research and Development for Creating Opportunities and Social Equality.”



Figure 5: Goal 16 National Academic Conference “Rambhai Barni Research”

Academic Advisory Services, Research, and Sustainable Social Development

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University continuously provides consultation and advisory services to government and local agencies through various projects, including discussions on wild elephant encroachment into agricultural areas, the “Law to School” project to enhance legal knowledge among youth, and the Humanities Program for strengthening social practitioners’ capacity for sustainable development. The University has also established a Skill Standards Testing Center in elderly care to improve the quality of life and expand career opportunities.

In terms of academic services, the University has implemented community outreach projects to enhance legal awareness and quality of life, including the “Legal Awareness and Quality of Life Development” project. Additionally, Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with the Chanthaburi Provincial Court and the Juvenile and Family Court to strengthen academic networks and the justice system.

Regarding research and sustainable social development, the university collaborates with public and private organizations, such as the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) and Burapha University, to conduct research aimed at improving community quality of life and environmental sustainability. The University also organizes dialogue forums that enable stakeholders to collectively address social issues through peaceful approaches, such as the “Phatcharasuthakhachanurak Project” focusing on solutions to wild elephant conflicts, in collaboration with Mahidol University and Kasetsart University.



Figure 6: Goal 16 Consultation meeting on wild elephant encroachment



Figure 7: Goal 16 “Law to School” project



Figure 8: Goal 16 Humanities program for strengthening social practitioners



Figure 9: Goal 16 Establishment of a Skill Standards Testing Center for Elderly Care

Proportion of Graduates in Law Programs

In the academic year 2024, the University produced a total of 1,520 graduates, comprising 1,477 bachelor’s degree graduates, 36 master’s degree graduates, and 7 doctoral graduates. Among these, 256 bachelor’s degree graduates completed programs in law, representing 16.84 percent of all graduates. This figure reflects the University’s significant role in producing legal professionals who support the Sustainable Development Goals related to peace, justice, and strong institutions.



Figure 10: Goal 16 Graduates



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Policies for Driving the Institution towards Sustainable Development 2024

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University has actively contributed to national sustainable development policies through participation with the House of Representatives' Committees. The university has submitted an operational report and research findings addressing the long-term management of wild elephant issues in Thailand, aligning with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The project emphasizes participatory policy formulation, community engagement, technological innovation, and knowledge creation to ensure ecological balance and human safety. The study identified key challenges, developed management strategies, and proposed practical interventions supported by evidence-based approaches.

1. Development of a Community Wild Elephant Management Plan (2023-2025)

A draft management plan for wild elephants in community areas was developed and implemented in Moo Si Subdistrict, Pak Chong District, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. The plan built upon outcomes from the first two years (2021-2022), reviewing existing practices and establishing operational guidelines for community-based elephant patrol volunteers. Elephant movement routes were mapped to identify high-risk zones, and the draft plan was submitted to the national parliamentary committee for consideration. This process reflected a bottom-up policy model linking local wisdom with national policy formulation.

2. Pilot Implementation of AI-Based Elephant Alert Systems

An innovative AI camera monitoring system was introduced in Moo Si Subdistrict to enhance early warning capabilities and prevent human-elephant conflicts. The system detected and notified communities when elephants approached settlements, allowing timely interventions that protected both people and elephants.

PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



The pilot covered six major elephant routes. Experts from Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, were invited to exchange best practices and technical experiences in AI monitoring. This initiative demonstrated the integration of digital innovation with community resilience, contributing to SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure).

3. Establishment of a Wild Elephant Surveillance Center and Multi-Sectoral Working Group

To ensure sustainability, the project established a Wild Elephant Surveillance Center and a district-level working group in Pak Chong District. This mechanism promoted collaboration among government agencies, private organizations, and civil society, creating a model for integrated management. Over three years of implementation, local communities had developed shared learning processes combining academic knowledge with traditional ecological understanding. The initiative strengthened volunteer networks, enhanced systematic operations, and expanded the use of technology for proactive monitoring.

Key Outcomes and Impacts

Conflict Reduction: The project significantly reduced incidents of human-elephant conflict and minimized property damage and loss.

Community Empowerment: Local residents became active participants in wildlife management, enhancing ownership and stewardship of natural resources.

Knowledge Integration: Students, lecturers, and researchers gained hands-on experience in interdisciplinary collaboration, bridging environmental science, technology, and community development.

Policy Contribution: Findings and recommendations from the project were submitted to the House of Representatives, influencing national policy directions on sustainable wild elephant management.

Public Awareness: The project improved public understanding of the ecological roles of wild elephants and promoted coexistence between humans and wildlife.

Sustainability and Future Directions

This initiative not only contributed to biodiversity conservation but also strengthened the university's mission as a community-based higher education institution committed to the SDGs. The project served as a living laboratory for students and researchers to learn about participatory

governance, ecological monitoring, and the application of technology for sustainability. The established model of collaboration between communities and institutions can be replicated in other regions facing similar wildlife challenges.

Moving forward, the university aimed to expand the use of AI and geospatial technologies for wildlife tracking and integrate these tools into broader environmental management programs. Continuous engagement with national and international partners will ensure that local knowledge contributes to global sustainability agendas.

Through these actions, Rambhaji Barni Rajabhat University reaffirmed its commitment to advancing sustainable development by balancing human well-being, technological innovation, and ecological harmony-embodiment the principle of "Leaving No One and No Ecosystem Behind."



Figure 1: Goal 17 Partnerships in Action: The multi-sectoral Working Group convenes to strengthen integrated management and sustainable policy for wild elephants.

Strengthening Global Partnerships for Sustainable Conservation and Community Engagement

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (RBRU) placed great emphasis on fostering international academic and research collaborations to enhance knowledge and develop best practices in natural resource and environmental conservation. The University integrated interdisciplinary approaches, multi-sectoral partnerships, and community participation in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

1. Sustainable Human–Elephant Coexistence Project (2023–2025)

RBRU collaborates with the Zoological Society of London (ZSL Thailand), Khao Yai National Park, and domestic and international partners under the Darwin Initiative, UK Government. The project aimed to develop a sustainable coexistence model between humans and wild elephants that can be scaled up nationwide. Guided by the principle “Safe People, Safe Elephants - Respect People, Understand Elephants, and Communicate with Participation.” the initiative promoted peaceful and safe living for both humans and elephants. RBRU played a key role in research, knowledge transfer, and integration among government agencies, private sectors, civil society, and local communities.

2. RBRU Coral Reef Restoration and Learning Center Project

The Faculty of Science and Technology, RBRU, led coral reef restoration initiatives through two international collaborations:

(1) A partnership among 26 ASEAN universities focusing on research and conservation of wetlands in the Mekong Basin and coastal ecosystems, including coral reefs, sea grass, biodiversity, and community-based resource management.

(2) An international workshop on coral reef restoration and best practice exchange conducted with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources, Koh Mak Sub district Administrative Organization, and the Coral Rehabilitation Network in Koh Mak, Trat Province.

Koh Mak is served as a model area for coral reef restoration under the Blue Economy concept, emphasizing sustainable tourism, national security, and marine resource protection. Without such restoration, coral bleaching and mortality could

exceed 95%, threatening local eco-tourism livelihoods. RBRU and partners have therefore implemented both area-based coral nursery and rehabilitation programs and international-level planning in collaboration with the Department of Marine and Coastal Resources to promote sustainable island development and community resilience.



Figure 2: Goal 17 Building a network for long-term wild elephant management in the Dong Phayayen-Khao Yai region.



Figure 3: Goal 17 The “Creative Koh Mak” initiative brings together youth, tourists, and multi-sectoral agencies to share knowledge on coral reef restoration, driving a sustainable, creative economy.



Education for SDGs towards Sustainable Development

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University prioritizes the integration of education for sustainable development, offering courses that cover all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). At the undergraduate level, the course "Royal Initiatives and Sustainable Development" is designed to explore the royal projects initiated by His Majesty King Bhumibol Adulyadej the Great, focusing on improving the quality of life and well-being of citizens. Students learn about the Philosophy of Sufficiency Economy and practical applications for personal and community development in alignment with the SDGs.

In the general education curriculum, the university offers courses related to sustainable development, such as "Integrated Humanities," "Green Citizenship," and "Psychology and Self-Development." These courses aim to raise awareness and equip students with skills in sustainability and environmental conservation.

At the graduate level, the master's program in Governance and Sustainable Development Management features courses that emphasize sustainability through political dimensions, such as "Politics of Sustainable Development," "Green Politics," and "Ecological Political Theories," along with seminars on "Human Rights and Sustainable Management." Meanwhile, the Ph.D. program in Interdisciplinary Studies for Sustainable Development includes courses linked to SDGs, such as "Theories of Social Development and Change," "Alternative Technology and Local Development," and "Innovation for the Environment and Sustainable Development."

To promote lifelong learning, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University offers online learning services via its website <https://mooc.rbru.ac.th>. This platform provides short courses suitable for learners of all ages, meeting the demands of digital era learning that is accessible anytime and anywhere.

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (RBRU): Advancing Sustainable Development through Education and Community Empowerment

(SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities, SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)

Overview

In 2024, Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (RBRU) implemented a comprehensive policy to promote public awareness and understanding of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The initiative aimed to equip individuals with knowledge and practical skills for sustainable living, career development, and improved quality of life for wider community focusing on alumni, local residents, and displaced people. Key projects included:

1. UBI Entrepreneur Incubation Program 2024

The RBRU Business Incubation Center launched this program to develop entrepreneurial capacity among students and recent Alumni (within 5 years). The initiative supported individuals with viable business ideas or existing products seeking to expand into the commercial market. Through a two-year incubation process, participants received mentorship, training, and access to business ecosystems to strengthen a sustainable entrepreneurial ecosystem at both university and regional levels, aligning with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

2. GSB Young Local Developer Project 2024

In collaboration with the Government Savings Bank (GSB), RBRU conducted the "GSB Yuwaphat Rak Thin" project to promote local wisdom and sustainable community enterprise. Students applied academic and technological knowledge to enhance the value and competitiveness of local products and services by integrating innovation with cultural heritage.

The project also empowered local residents through financial literacy, access to funding, and career development, supporting stable grassroots economic growth consistent with SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

3. Health Promotion for At-Risk Workers Project

Led by the Faculty of Nursing, this initiative aimed to improve the well-being of workers in Chanthaburi Province. Activities included health assessments for metabolic disorders, pesticide residue testing, and evaluations of occupational health behaviors. The activities were conducted on 21 and 23 December 2024 at Sindan Thai Rubber Co., Ltd. and Khlong Phlu Subdistrict

Municipality, Khao Khitchakut District and the program reached 135 participants including 58 Thai workers and 77 legally registered migrant workers.

The project contributed to better health awareness, disease prevention, and reduced inequalities in healthcare access, in line with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities).

Impact

Through these initiatives, RBRU has strengthened its role as a driver of sustainable community development by integrating education, innovation, and social responsibility. The programs demonstrate how universities can act as catalysts for inclusive growth, equitable health access, and economic empowerment, reinforcing long-term progress toward the SDGs.



Figure 4: Goal 17 Our working group conducts health assessments, including metabolic disease screenings and pesticide residue tests, for both Thai and migrant workers.

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (RBRU): Partnership for Sustainable Coastal Resource Conservation

(SDG 14: Life Below Water, SDG 15: Life on Land, SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals)

Overview

Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University (RBRU) collaborated with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to advance the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through student volunteerism, collaborative research, and the development of community learning centers. A flagship initiative under this mission was the project "Ban Nong Bua (Khao Samphao Kwam): Green Zone for Sustainable Coastal Resource Conservation."

Background and Challenges

Ban Nong Bua community faced severe environmental degradation over 3 rai of mangrove forest had deteriorated due to natural disasters and encroachment. The area also suffered from marine debris accumulation caused by tourism and seawater pollution that affected blue crab breeding and the coastal ecosystem.

Implementation and Innovation

In response, RBRU partnered with local communities, government agencies, the private sector, and NGOs to restore the area through participatory and community-based approaches. Faculty members and students jointly conducted surveys, data analysis, and community feedback sessions to co-design sustainable restoration strategies.

The project integrated teaching, research, and academic service, promoting innovation in marine waste management as follows:

- Using bamboo tubes instead of plastic bags for mangrove seedling cultivation, reducing waste and improving survival rates.
- Recycling plastic bottles into walkway panels for public spaces, and promoting circular economy practices.

Key Outcomes

- Restoration of an average of 1 rai of mangrove forest annually.
- Release of over 100 million blue crab larvae into the sea each year.
- Engagement of more than 1,000 students and over 5,000 external participants annually.
- Increased average community



income by 150,000 THB per year.

- Secured over 2 million THB in private sector funding and developed a 5-year sustainability plan valued at 24 million THB.

Impact and Expansion

The initiative led to the creation of the “**Samphao Kwam Model**” a community-based resource management innovation that has been scaled up to 17 coastal provinces around the Gulf of Thailand. Supported by government, private, and academic institutions, the area has become a national model for conservation and experiential learning.

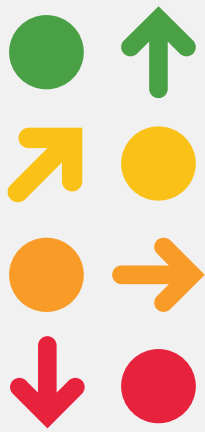
Conclusion

This project exemplified RBRU’s leadership in integrating education, research, and community engagement to achieve sustainable coastal resource management. It reflected the university’s strong commitment to SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) strengthening resilience, empowering local communities, and fostering innovation for a sustainable future.



Figure 5: Goal 17 Student volunteer activities, joint research, and the development of local learning centers especially under the “Baan Nong Bua (Khao Samphao Khwam)” project.





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