SDGs Report 2025

Srinakharinwirot University

EDUCATION IS GROWTH



Message from
the President

SWU SDGs Report 2025



Over the past year, Srinakharinwirot University has used the LOVES framework (Learning, Opportunity, Value Added, Environment and Social Engagement) as its main mechanism for turning strategy into practice. The framework spans five areas: raising the quality of learning towards academic excellence; opening access to education and personal development for everyone; creating lasting value for the organisation; developing modern, environmentally friendly campuses; and advancing the University's social mission together with communities and partner networks. Each area connects with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, giving the University's work continuity, coherence and a clear sense of direction.

This report brings together the University's work in 2025 across all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The University extends its sincere thanks to faculty members, staff, students, communities and partners in every sector for their commitment, dedication and collaboration, which have been central to raising the quality of the University and to creating lasting benefits for society.

Looking ahead, the University will keep strengthening its learning systems, management and people, and will monitor and report its progress on the Sustainable Development Goals every year. These findings will guide regular review and improvement, keeping the University ready for change as it moves steadily towards its vision of a "Learning University for Society".

Prof. Dr. Cholvit Jearajit
President of Srinakharinwirot University

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SDG 1

No Poverty

SDG 1

No Poverty

Opening doors to university for low-income students and helping communities build their own livelihoods

70.5	101–200	931
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Opening University to Low-Income Students

SWU widens access to higher education for students from low-income families. The Faculty of Education's "Phet Nai Tom" Scholarship Program is run with the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) and the Ministry of Education.

Applicants from ISOC Regions 2–4 must earn no more than THB 360,000 a year per household, or THB 520,000 for Region 1. SWU provides admission, housing and study materials; ISOC gives financial and logistical support, and the Ministry guarantees graduates local civil-service posts. In 2025 the project enrolled 161 students from Or-Por-Por villages and special areas nationwide.







SWU Tutors and Student Employment

The Student Affairs Division runs the Student Employment and SWU Tutor programs to ease the financial burden on low-income students and give them work experience. In academic year 2025 (B.E. 2568), they worked in 13 faculties and colleges and 11 administrative units at Prasarnmit and Ongkharak campuses, for THB 60 an hour, up to 6 hours a day, 50 hours and THB 3,000 a month.

507
students employed: 256 + 217 by semester, 34 in the break

2,349,722
THB spent from a THB 2.5 million budget

24
faculties, colleges and units taking part

Thai Language and Culture Training for Myanmar Students

On 16 May 2025, SWU awarded certificates to students from Yangon University of Foreign Languages who completed its Thai Language and Culture Training Program, supporting students from Myanmar, a lower-middle-income country.

Free Start-up Support for Community Businesses

In 2025, SWU gave communities free, government-funded mentoring, training and product development support to turn local resources and wisdom into sustainable businesses.

Free Business Mentoring in Uthai District

On 19 August 2025, SWU offered free mentoring to villagers and aspiring entrepreneurs in Pho Sao Han, Uthai District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, covering household development and self-reliance, agricultural efficiency, and processing and preserving farm produce to add value. With local government agencies, SWU also linked participants to further training, funding and markets.





SWU staff advise villagers in Pho Sao Han, 19 August 2025 (left); villagers and SWU staff bottle Plai oil with Kraduk-kai-dam extract, 16–17 October 2025 (right).

Hands-on Herbal Product Development

On 16–17 October 2025, SWU worked with residents and local agencies in Ban Chang and Pho Sao Han, Uthai District. Participants visited a model Wolffia farm, learned about products made from black soldier fly larvae, and in a free workshop made, bottled and packaged herbal oil from Plai and Kraduk-kai-dam extracts.

Community Branding Workshops in Uthai District

SWU's Faculty of Business Administration for Society ran two free workshops in Uthai District.

On 29 August 2025, participants at Wat Nong Mai Sung School formed four groups and worked with experts from SWU, the Provincial Administrative Organization Association of Thailand and Rajamangala University of Technology Phra Nakhon to develop local product identities and build community brands.

On 11 November 2025, an upskill and reskill workshop taught students from Wat Nong Mai Sung and Wat Phran Nok Schools about the creative economy, community identity, brand value propositions and modern marketing.





Branding workshop at Wat Nong Mai Sung School, 29 August 2025 (left); students and SWU lecturers at the free workshop, 11 November 2025 (centre and right).

Young Volunteers Project "San Thai"

Funded by MHESI in fiscal year 2024, SWU's Young Volunteers Project let students from the Social Enterprise Division and the Faculty of Economics work with local communities at no cost, developing products and services that keep local identity and promote Thai Soft Power. On 9 July 2025, "San Thai" went before the MHESI Best Practice selection committee at Baan Suan Thongmon, Pak Phli District, Nakhon Nayok.

Improving Access to Safe Food and Nutrition

In 2025, Bodhivijjalaya College of SWU offered free training in growing safe vegetables and high-value crops under Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), using hydroponic systems and smart greenhouses. Families can grow fresh food without chemicals, spend less on food and sell surplus produce. The college's demonstration gardens are open to the public for free learning visits.




"San Thai" presentation, Baan Suan Thongmon, 9 July 2025 (left); Bodhivijjalaya College hydroponic training (right). Source: Bodhivijjalaya College, Srinakharinwirot University

Working with Government on Poverty Reduction

In 2025, SWU worked with local, provincial and national government agencies to strengthen household incomes, community businesses and cultural economies.

LOCAL Area-Based Development in Uthai District

Under the national Reinventing University programme, SWU met local agencies, villagers and entrepreneurs on 19 August 2025 to set development priorities. On 14 October 2025, the Faculty of Economics and the Social Service Office ran an accounting workshop on household and community enterprise finances for three communities at Ban Chang Subdistrict Administrative Organisation. SWU reviewed the results on 2–3 December 2025 at a monitoring and evaluation meeting, aligning the work with OPS MHESI policy.

LOCAL Community Tourism in Pak Phli District

SWU partnered with local government and the Thai Phuan community on Bike for Life Thai-Phuan 2025. Held on 3 August 2025, its 44-kilometre route through three subdistricts promotes community-based tourism.

REGIONAL Provincial Market Platform for Community Products

SWU, Central Ayutthaya and the Provincial Cultural Council of Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya planned the market on 5 February 2025.

Uthai villagers and SWU then held a Community Product Market and Creative Economy Exchange at Central Ayutthaya on 20–22 June 2025.

NATIONAL Cultural Policy that Generates Community Income

With the Department of Cultural Promotion, Ministry of Culture, SWU researchers worked with five communities to preserve local heritage and develop prototype products. A national seminar on 5 March 2025 linked national policy with local economic needs.

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers that contribute to ending poverty. SWU published 13 papers on SDG 1, against a worldwide median of 6.


"BECAUSE I BELIEVE, I WORSHIP": A VISUAL AUTOETHNOGRAPHY OF FAITH, IDENTITY, AND THE BUDDHA STATUES IN THAILAND

Journal of Buddhist Anthropology • Article • 2025

Panyachit, Saichol

Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

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Document Impact Cited by (1) References (24) Similar documents

Abstract

Background and Objectives: The intersection between collections and popular culture has become an important topic of sociological debate, particularly within the context of contemporary Thai society. The Buddha statue represents a prominent cultural collection among devotees and practitioners of Buddhist worship. Simultaneously, it is closely connected to Buddhist institutions that exist amid the ongoing commodification of culture. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the culture of Buddha statue worship and its relationship with social identity and everyday belief systems by employing visual autoethnography as a methodological approach. Methodology: This study employed a qualitative research design using visual autoethnography, which integrates subjective experiences and memories through the lens of material culture. In this study, I used photographs alongside personal field notes to construct a mixed analytical process that combined both inductive and deductive reasoning. Visual autoethnography challenges the conventions of traditional research by emphasizing active participation and reflexive engagement. This situates personal experience as the central medium through which broader social phenomena can be interpreted and understood. Despite its potential, this approach remains relatively underutilized in the study of Buddha statue worship in contemporary Thai society. Main Results: The findings of this study revealed the intricate relationships between faith, online space, and the identities of Buddha statue devotees.

1 "Because I Believe, I Worship": A Visual Autoethnography of Faith, Identity, and the Buddha Statues in Thailand

Authors

Panyachit, S.

Journal

Journal of Buddhist Anthropology, 10(4), 589–604 (2025)


7:3 | 2025

Regular Issue

Public Deliberation and Health Policy Development in Thailand: A Decade of Participatory Governance

Wichuda Satidporn and Stithorn Thananithichot

p. 350-373

https://doi.org/10.4000/15bbq

Abstract | Index | Outline | Text | Bibliography | Illustrations | References | About the authors

Abstract

This article examines the impact of public deliberation on health policy development in Thailand over the past decade. It highlights how deliberative democratic principles have been operationalized within a middle-income country context. Drawing on qualitative data from document analysis, participant observation, focus groups, and in-depth interviews, the study investigates the institutional roles of the National Health Commission Office (NHCO) and the National Health Security Office (NHSO), which together provide a dual framework for upstream policy deliberation and downstream service governance. The analysis reveals that Thailand's deliberative infrastructure has contributed to greater inclusivity, improved responsiveness, and enhanced legitimacy in health policymaking. Key enabling factors include representative recruitment practices, culturally and linguistically adaptive engagement methods, iterative deliberative design, and mechanisms that facilitate the translation of public input into policy outcomes. However, the study also identifies ongoing challenges, including resource constraints, bureaucratic resistance, political fragmentation, and digital inequalities. These limitations affect the depth, consistency, and reach of deliberative practices. The article concludes by offering recommendations for institutional strengthening and adaptive design, emphasizing the importance of embedding deliberation within policy cycles to ensure its sustainability. Thailand's experience offers important lessons for scholars and practitioners of participatory governance in health systems globally.

2 Public Deliberation and Health Policy Development in Thailand: A Decade of Participatory Governance

Authors

Satidporn, W., & Thananithichot, S.

Journal

International Review of Public Policy, 7(3), 350–373 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.4000/15bbq

SDG 1 Progress in 2025



Opening university to students from poorer homes and helping nearby villages earn more.

161
Phet Nai Tom scholarship students enrolled

507
students employed on campus in 24 units

2,349,722
THB paid to student workers

How we made progress

Money should not decide who gets a degree at SWU. The Phet Nai Tom Scholarship, run with ISOC and the Ministry of Education for families with an annual income of no more than THB 360,000, brought 161 students from low-income and special areas to SWU in 2025, with admission, housing and study materials provided. Once on campus, students who need extra income can work for the university: the Student Employment and SWU Tutor programmes gave paid jobs to 507 students in 24 faculties, colleges and units, worth THB 2,349,722 at THB 60 an hour.

Off campus, the focus was Uthai District in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. Villagers and local schools received free mentoring and hands-on workshops on herbal products and community branding, and SWU worked alongside local agencies and OPS MHESI on area-based development, from an accounting workshop for three communities on 14 October to a review of results on 2–3 December. SWU researchers also published 13 papers on SDG 1 during the year.

2025 milestones

16 May
Thai training for students from Myanmar

19 Aug
Free business mentoring in Pho Sao Han

29 Aug
Branding workshop with local schools

14 Oct
Accounting workshop, three communities

16–17 Oct
Herbal product workshop

2–3 Dec
Review meeting with OPS MHESI



SDG 2

Zero Hunger

SDG 2

Zero Hunger



Affordable, healthy food for our campus and practical support for local farmers and food producers

59.5	201–300	731
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Free Food for Students during Exams

SWU Central Library gives all students free food and drinks during exam periods, when time, money and access to canteens are limited.

In 2025 the service ran during the midterm (22 September–2 October) and final examinations (10 November–4 December), while the library stayed open 24 hours. Supported by the SWU Alumni Association and a private company, library staff handed out snacks, fruit, cup noodles and drinks to students studying late at night, without asking them to explain their circumstances.





Healthy and Sustainable Food on Campus

SWU Healthy Canteen: Healthy Choices in Every Food Outlet

On 11 March 2025, SWU and the Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) launched the SWU Healthy Canteen initiative. Every canteen outlet must offer at least one healthy menu, label high-protein, low-fat and vegetable-rich dishes with badges, and give nutrition information. Posters at canteen entrances encourage diners to cut sugar, fat and salt.



A shop menu board with healthy-menu symbols and a QR code (left); the SWU Healthy Canteen website with calories and nutrients of each dish (right).

Nutrition Information for More than 600 Dishes

With support from ThaiHealth, the project publishes the calories, protein, carbohydrate and fat of more than 600 dishes from 29 shops in four canteens. The values come from weighing the ingredients of real dishes and analysing them with the Department of Health's Food4Health database, NCCDB and USDA SR28. Diners scan a QR code to filter dishes and see how calories fall when less cooking oil is used.

Avoiding Waste of Natural Resources in Canteens

SWU cuts single-use plastics in its canteens and provides free drinking water refill stations, including contactless UV units, in Canteens 1 and 2, encouraging reusable bottles alongside vegetarian meals and chemical-free produce.

Free Training for Farmers and Food Producers

In 2025, SWU gave local farmers and food producers free hands-on training on food security and sustainable agriculture in Nakhon Nayok and Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

Smart Farming and Safe Food Production in Nakhon Nayok

SWU's College of Creative Agriculture for Society (CCAS) trained local farmers in its smart greenhouse demonstration plots. On 27 June 2025, 37 farmers learned hydroponic cultivation and Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), including soil-less farming, efficient water use and food safety. On 26 June 2025, 21 farmers learned vermicompost production and organic waste recycling to cut fertiliser costs and improve their soil.





Hydroponic vegetables in the smart greenhouse (left) and participants at the CCAS demonstration greenhouse (right). Source: College of Creative Agriculture for Society, SWU

Black Soldier Fly Technology for Farming Communities

On 1 October 2025, SWU, government agencies and CP AXTRA gave free training on Black Soldier Fly (BSF) technology at Khok Nong Na Ban Luang Learning Centre, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. Farmers learned to turn organic waste into high-protein animal feed and organic fertiliser, lowering costs, synthetic inputs and greenhouse gas emissions.





BSF training (left) and participants with partners from government and the private sector (right), 1 October 2025.

Connecting Local Food Producers with Markets

Packaging and Branding for Food Producers

On 23 April 2025, CCAS trained 13 food producers and community enterprise members in Nakhon Nayok in packaging design and community branding, free of charge, helping them create market-ready packaging and logos.

Community Product Market and Buying Locally

From 20 to 22 June 2025, SWU and villagers of Uthai District held a community product market at Central Ayutthaya, giving local food producers free space to sell directly to customers.

On 9 April 2025, older adults in the Ongkharak Model programme bought locally grown, chemical-free fruit, vegetables and traditional snacks at the Khak Di Mi Haeng healthy food market in Pak Phli District, Nakhon Nayok, shortening food transport distances and supporting older local producers.







New preserved food packaging of a community enterprise (left); local sellers with fresh mangoes, vegetables and bamboo-tube sticky rice, 9 April 2025 (centre and right).

Policy: The 30-Baht Meal Programme

SWU announced the 30-Baht Meal Programme on **30 September 2025** as a permanent university policy to address student food insecurity and rising living costs, and has run it every day since 1 October 2025.

THB 30
complete, nutritious meal in every food outlet

2
campuses: Prasarnmit and Ongkharak

Daily
since 1 October 2025

Open to Every Student, without Stigma

Run by the university with canteen vendors, the policy puts students from low-income households first, yet any student can buy the meals with no application or proof of hardship, so help reaches those in need. Staff and the public can buy them too.

Affordable, Healthy Meals in Every Shop

Every food outlet offers at least one complete meal for THB 30, and some healthy options cost even less, with vegetable dishes, riceberry rice and nutritious soups.

Food Support for Staff

In 2025, academic staff, support staff and contract workers received free meals at the New Year lunch at Ongkharak Campus on 15 December 2025, free meal coupons for 50 staff at the SWU Healthy Canteen launch on 11 March 2025, and affordable meals under the 30-Baht Meal Programme.





Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers that contribute to zero hunger. SWU published 36 papers on SDG 2.



agriculture MDPI

Article

Characterization and Whole-Genome Sequencing of *Phytobacter palmae* WL65, a Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacterium First Isolated from Rice Rhizosphere Soil in Thailand

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Abstract: *Phytobacter palmae* WL65, isolated from the rice rhizosphere, was confirmed as *P. palmae* through whole-genome analysis. WL65 exhibited key plant growth-promoting (PGP) characteristics, including nitrogen fixation (*nifA*, *nifB*, *nifD*, *nifE*, *nifF*, *nifH*, *nifJ*, *nifK*, *nifL*, *nifS*, *nifU*, *nifW*, and *nifX*), phosphate solubilization (*pstA*, *pstB*, *pstC*, *pstS*, *phnC*, *phnD*, *phnE*, and *phnV*), siderophore production (*fhuA*, *fhuB*, *fhuC*, *fhuD*, *fhuF*, *feoA*, *feoB*, *feoC*, *acrA*, *acrB*, *acrE*, *acrR*, and *acrZ*), and phytohormone biosynthesis (*trpA*, *trpB*, *trpC*, *trpE*, *trpGD*, *trpR*, and *trpS*). WL65 also contains an enterobactin biosynthetic gene cluster, essential for iron acquisition and enhancing both bacterial survival and plant growth. This study provides the first genomic insights into the PGP characteristics of *P. palmae*. The application of WL65 in rice cultivation as a biostimulant resulted in effective root colonization, supported by biofilm formation genes (*pgaA*, *pgaB*, *pgaC*), which enhance bacterial adhesion. The treatment significantly improved rice growth, increasing plant height (5.8%), panicle length (10.2%), and seed yield (34.5%). Soil analysis revealed improved nutrient availability, including increased organic matter (21%), phosphorus (38.4%), potassium (29.8%), and calcium (27%) levels. These findings suggest that WL65 is a promising biofertilizer candidate for improving soil fertility and nutrient uptake in sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: *Phytobacter*; nitrogen-fixing bacteria; PGP; rice

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1. Introduction

The genus *Phytobacter* (family Enterobacteriaceae, order Enterobacterales) was reclassified from *Enterobacter* and is recognized as a plant growth-promoting (PGP) bacteria. It currently comprises four accepted species: *P. diazotrophicus*, *P. palmae*, *P. massiliensis*, and *P. ursingii*. *P. diazotrophicus*, the type species, was first isolated as a nitrogen-fixing endophyte from *Oryza rufipogon* in China, highlighting its role in plant growth promotion [1]. *P. palmae*, isolated from oil palm leaves in Singapore, also exhibits nitrogen-fixing capabilities, further supporting its PGP potential [2]. In contrast, *P. ursingii*, isolated from clinical samples in Brazil, is distinguished by its ability to utilize L-sorbose and D-serine [3]. Its identification in healthcare-associated infections led to a revision of the genus description. The most recent addition, *P. massiliensis*, was reclassified from *Metakosakonia massiliensis* based on

1 Characterization and Whole-Genome Sequencing of Phytobacter palmae WL65, a Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacterium First Isolated from Rice Rhizosphere Soil in Thailand

Authors

Thamvithayakorn, P., Phosri, C., Vishal, V., & Suwannasai, N.

Journal

Agriculture, 15(7), 707 (2025)

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Comparison of Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA) and Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) for nutritional assessment in hepatocellular carcinoma patients

Supportive Care in Cancer · Article · Open Access · 2025 · DOI: 10.1007/s00520-025-09176-4

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Abstract

Background: Malnutrition affects the prognosis and response to treatment in cancer patients. There is no gold standard for nutritional assessment in patients with hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). This study aimed to compare Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA) and Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) in predicting mortality in HCC patients. Method: We included HCC patients in the outpatient clinic at HRH Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center. The nutritional status was assessed according to PG-SGA and MNA. Patients were followed up for 1 year to verify the incidence of death and complications. Result: Eighty-nine HCC patients were included. The mean age was 62.2 years. Most of the patients were treated with transarterial chemoembolization. Malnutrition identified by PG-SGA and MNA was 53.9% and 51.7%, respectively. The mortality rate was 2.65 cases per 100 persons. Overall survival rate was 90% and 81.5% at 12 and 24 months, respectively. Patients with malnutrition assessed by PG-SGA and MNA had significantly higher mortality than patients without malnutrition. PG-SGA had a sensitivity of 80% for predicting mortality. PG-SGA had higher accuracy for predicting the mortality of HCC patients than MNA (AUROC PG-SGA 0.7148 and MNA 0.7098). Conclusion: HCC patients with malnutrition were evaluated by PG-SGA and MNA had higher mortality than HCC patients without malnutrition. PG-SGA had higher accuracy in predicting mortality than MNA. © The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, part of Springer Nature 2025.

2 Comparison of Patient-Generated Subjective Global Assessment (PG-SGA) and Mini Nutritional Assessment (MNA) for Nutritional Assessment in Hepatocellular Carcinoma Patients

Authors

Chonmaitree, P., Sudcharoen, A., Poonyam, P., Laoarphasuwong, N., Khuancharee, K., et al.

Journal

Supportive Care in Cancer, 33(2) (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1007/s00520-025-09176-4

SDG 2 Progress in 2025

Affordable, healthy meals on campus and practical help for the people who grow our food.

THB 30
complete meal in every campus food outlet

600+
dishes with published nutrition data

71
farmers and food producers trained for free

How we made progress

Hunger on campus often hides behind tight budgets and exam stress, so SWU tackled both. Since 1 October 2025, every food outlet on both campuses has sold a complete meal for THB 30 under the 30-Baht Meal Programme, open to any student without paperwork, and the Central Library handed out free food and drinks during midterm and final exams. The SWU Healthy Canteen, launched with ThaiHealth on 11 March, now lists calories and nutrients for more than 600 dishes from 29 shops, so diners can choose well.

Beyond the university, the College of Creative Agriculture for Society trained 37 farmers in hydroponics and Good Agricultural Practices and 21 in vermicompost production in Nakhon Nayok, and helped 13 food producers design market-ready packaging. Farmers in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya learned to rear black soldier flies as low-cost feed and fertiliser. SWU researchers published 36 papers on SDG 2.

2025 milestones

11 Mar
SWU Healthy Canteen launched

23 Apr
Packaging training for producers

26–27 Jun
Farmer training in Nakhon Nayok

22 Sep–2 Oct
Free food during midterms

1 Oct
30-Baht Meal Programme begins

10 Nov–4 Dec
Free food during finals



SDG 3

Good Health and Well-being

SDG 3

Good Health and Well-being

Healthy lives and well-being for our students, staff and the communities around our campuses.

63.4	301–400	1,254
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Smoke-Free Campus Policy B.E. 2568 (2025)

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) is committed to protecting the health and well-being of students, academic and administrative staff, visitors, and the wider university community from tobacco smoke and secondhand smoke.

The University designates all indoor and outdoor areas under its administration and control as smoke-free, fostering a healthy, safe, and sustainable learning and working environment. This policy aims to prevent exposure to tobacco smoke, encourage smoking cessation, and promote public health, contributing to SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being.

Legal Framework: The policy is established in accordance with the Tobacco Products Control Act B.E. 2560 (2017), applicable Ministry of Public Health regulations, and the Srinakharinwirot University Act B.E. 2559 (2016), subject to the Rector's relevant legal authority.







Current Collaborations with Health Institutions

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) promotes collaborations with healthcare institutions and external organizations at the global, national, and local levels to improve health and well-being. These partnerships support medical education and research, healthcare workforce development, medical and dental services, rehabilitation, environmental health, and community health promotion.

In 2025, the University worked with healthcare partners through its faculties and academic units, as described below.

GLOBAL Collaborations

The Faculty of Dentistry, Srinakharinwirot University, collaborated with the Royal Thai Consulate-General in Savannakhet, Lao PDR, to provide free dental services and promote oral health through the Royal Mobile Dental Unit Project under the patronage of His Majesty the King of Thailand. On 5–6 February 2025, the project served 514 people in Paksong District, Champasak Province, offering dental education and treatment. This ongoing international collaboration benefited 1,530 people during 2024–2026, demonstrating the University's commitment to improving access to oral healthcare and community well-being.





NATIONAL Collaborations

The Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, collaborates with Vajira Hospital, Police General Hospital, and affiliated Ministry of Public Health hospitals in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya and Nakhon Nayok provinces to strengthen medical education and workforce development.

These partnerships integrate clinical training, community-based learning, and project-based learning to enhance professional competencies, address community health needs, and promote public health.

Source: https://med.swu.ac.th/preventive/new1/





LOCAL Collaborations

The Faculty of Physical Education, Sports and Health, Srinakharinwirot University, collaborated with the Nakhon Nayok Provincial Public Health Office and local administrative organizations to improve village water supply quality and access to safe water. On 19 September 2025, the partners signed an MOU promoting the 3C standards: Clear (water supply infrastructure), Clean (water quality and safety), and Chlorine (residual chlorine ≥0.2 mg/L). The partnership supports environmental sanitation, personnel training, and water-quality monitoring to reduce health risks and strengthen local water management.

Source: https://pesh.swu.ac.th/มศว-ผนึก-สสจ-นครนายก-ท้อ/





The Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, collaborates with Subdistrict Health Promoting Hospitals and community healthcare networks to strengthen primary healthcare services, particularly Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) Clinics. The partnership integrates medical knowledge with community healthcare practices to improve care quality, support NCD prevention and management, enhance continuity of care, and strengthen coordination among local healthcare providers, promoting accessible healthcare and sustainable community well-being.





Health Outreach Programmes

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) implements health outreach programmes to promote health and well-being among local communities, disadvantaged populations, and refugee and immigrant communities. These initiatives focus on preventive healthcare, physical activity, health literacy, healthy ageing, hygiene, and holistic well-being. Through collaboration with academic staff, students, local authorities, schools, and community organisations, SWU expands access to health education and preventive services, supporting equitable healthcare and sustainable community well-being.

Health Outreach Programme for Local Communities

The Faculty of Physical Education, Sports and Health (PESH), Srinakharinwirot University, implemented the Physical Activity and Sports Promotion for Good Health Project at Wat Sawang Arom (Sriwatthananukul) School, Ongkharak District, Nakhon Nayok Province.

The programme promoted children's health through recreational activities, basic health assessments (weight, height, oral and eye health), physical fitness tests (standing long jump, sit-ups, and ball throwing), and health education. By delivering these activities directly to local students, the initiative encouraged physical activity, healthy behaviours, preventive healthcare awareness, and sustainable community well-being.







Health Outreach Programmes for Disadvantaged Older People

Srinakharinwirot University, through the Faculty of Physical Education, Sports and Health, organised the "Ongkharak Model: Hydrotherapy Workshop to Promote Holistic Health Care for the Elderly", involving participants from the SWU Chalermphrakiat Elderly Care Center, Pho Thaen Subdistrict, and Bang Plakot Subdistrict. The programme provided practical hydrotherapy training to improve older adults' mobility, physical health, and well-being while strengthening caregiving skills among families and communities. The initiative promotes healthy ageing, independence, and sustainable improvements in older adults' quality of life.





Srinakharinwirot University, through the Faculty of Physical Education, Sports and Health (PESH), organised the "Holistic Health Assessment for Older Adults" workshop in Si Sa Krabue Subdistrict, Ongkharak District, Nakhon Nayok Province. The programme provided older adults and community members with practical skills to assess physical health, mental well-being, mobility, and functional capacity, promoting early health risk detection, self-care, and preventive healthcare. Together, these initiatives support healthy ageing, independence, and improved quality of life among older adults and disadvantaged populations.





Health Outreach for Refugee/Immigrant and Ethnic Minority Communities

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) conducted community-based health outreach programmes in Omkoi District, Chiang Mai Province, targeting refugee/immigrant and ethnic minority communities in remote border areas.

Activities included oral health and tooth-brushing education, physical activity and exercise sessions, and personal health education for children and community members. These initiatives promoted preventive healthcare, healthy behaviours, and active lifestyles while reducing barriers to health knowledge and supporting equitable access to health promotion among underserved populations.







Health outreach activities in Omkoi District, Chiang Mai Province





Mental Health Support for Staff

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) is committed to promoting and supporting the mental health of both academic and professional staff. The University incorporates staff well-being into its Human Resource Master Plan and provides health-related welfare provisions, access to psychological counselling networks, and proactive mental health promotion activities. These measures aim to support physical and psychological well-being, stress management, adjustment to workplace challenges, and a supportive working environment.

1 Staff Well-being in the Human Resource Master Plan

The Srinakharinwirot University Five-Year Human Resource Master Plan (2023–2027) identifies staff well-being under Strategic Initiative SI4.4, "Well-being Issue", within the strategic area of staff engagement. The plan calls for a systematic approach encompassing physical and mental health, working well-being, relationship well-being, and financial well-being.

It also emphasizes line-management well-being by developing systems and channels through which supervisors and managers can listen to staff concerns, provide guidance, and direct staff to appropriate support services. The framework recognizes that family, economic, and social circumstances may influence staff well-being.

Supporting evidence: https://hr.op.swu.ac.th/Portals/18/documents/E-book/แผนแม่บท66-70.pdf

2 Health and Well-being Welfare, Including Mental Health

The University provides healthcare welfare arrangements for university employees to support access to health services and reduce eligible treatment costs. The Srinakharinwirot University Announcement on Criteria and Procedures for Employee Welfare, B.E. 2568 (2025), establishes rules for medical expense reimbursement. The announcement includes mental health-related care within these welfare arrangements, in line with the University's regulations. These provisions complement the physical and mental well-being priorities of the Human Resource Master Plan.

Supporting evidence: https://edocument.swu.ac.th/Officialdom/4/pdf/145018148202548.pdf

3 Access to Psychological Counselling and Mental Health Support

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) supports staff mental well-being through three counselling centres offering assistance with stress, emotional difficulties, relationships, and personal or work-related concerns.

Humannice Counseling Center
Faculty of Humanities: confidential, face-to-face counselling by master's-level counselling psychology trainees from Chulalongkorn University at Prasarnmit campus.

W.E.L.L. Center
Faculty of Education: face-to-face and online counselling by faculty members and doctoral students, focusing on emotional well-being, stress, relationships, and adjustment.

Feel Good Room
Behavioral Science Research Institute: a supportive environment for discussing personal concerns, exploring emotions, and developing coping strategies.

Together, these centres strengthen access to psychological support for staff.

4 Proactive Mental Health Promotion for Staff

Staff Mental Health Promotion Activities, Faculty of Physical Therapy. On 15–16 July 2025, the Faculty of Physical Therapy organized mental health promotion activities for staff, including learning and practice in stress management, mindfulness, coping with anxiety, and creative relaxation activities such as flower arranging. The activities aimed to increase awareness of mental health and encourage staff to apply stress-management strategies in their everyday lives and work.

Supporting evidence: https://physicaltherapy.swu.ac.th/index.php/article/3687?language=en





Work–Life Balance and Sustainable Staff Quality of Life. On 9 July 2025, the Division of Social Engagement, Office of the President, in collaboration with the Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth), organized a Dhamma lecture entitled "Work–Life Balance and the Sustainable Improvement of Quality of Life for Srinakharinwirot University Staff", under the theme "Relieving Work-Related Distress through Dhamma". The lecture was delivered by Phra Suthiwachirapatiphan (Weeraphon Weerayano), Assistant Abbot of Wat Phra Chetuphon Wimon Mangkhalaram, at the Asok Montri Music and Performing Arts Hall, fourth floor, Professor Dr. Saroj Buasri Innovation Building, Prasarnmit campus.

The activity promoted awareness of work-related stress, emotional well-being, and maintaining balance between professional responsibilities and personal life.

Supporting evidence: https://sso.op.swu.ac.th/event-news/กิจกรรมปาฐกถาธรรม-work-life-balance-กับการพัฒนาคุณภาพชีวิตบุคลากรมหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ-อย่างยั่งยืน





Active Promotion of Good Mental Health among Staff

Srinakharinwirot University demonstrates the active promotion of good mental health among academic and professional staff through institutional well-being policies, counselling support, and proactive activities. In 2025, the Faculty of Physical Therapy organised activities focusing on stress management, mindfulness, coping with anxiety, and creative relaxation. The University also organised a Work–Life Balance lecture with the Thai Health Promotion Foundation to raise awareness of work-related stress and emotional well-being.

Mental Health Support for Students

SWU helps students understand mental health, manage stress and emotions, and get psychological help when they need it, through free counselling, mental health screening and activities that promote good mental health.

1 The SWU SMILE Counselling Network

SWU SMILE brings together five university units, the Division of Student Affairs, the Faculty of Humanities, the Faculty of Education, the Behavioral Science Research Institute and the Student Health Clinics, at eight service locations on the Prasarnmit and Ongkharak campuses. Students can see a counselling psychologist in person, online or by telephone, Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., free of charge. The network also offers an online appointment system, a mental well-being assessment and procedures for identifying and helping students in difficulty.

5
university units in the SWU SMILE network

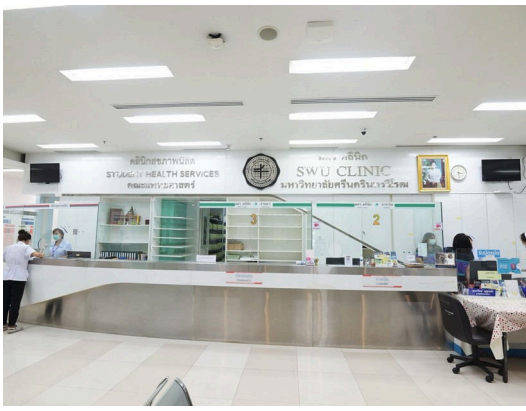
8
service locations on both campuses

323
students counselled at SWU SMILE in 2025

467
counselling sessions held







An SWU SMILE counselling room (left), the W.E.L.L. Center, Faculty of Education (centre), and a Student Health Clinic (right).

2 Active Promotion of Good Mental Health

From 27 to 29 August 2025, SWU held SWU Heal Jai With LOVE, an interactive exhibition supported by the Thai Health Promotion Foundation. Third-year psychology students from the Faculty of Humanities guided visitors through activities based on self-compassion, helping them explore their feelings and see why mental well-being matters.





SWU Heal Jai With LOVE, 27–29 August 2025.

The Faculty of Humanities also ran Manut Term Jai, a series of psychological workshops that helped new students settle into university life through four themes: self-compassion, positive communication, self-love and self-esteem.

On 2–4 April 2025, the Division of Student Affairs ran Mindful Jai Foo in Saraburi Province, where activities in nature, art and self-awareness helped them relieve stress, manage their emotions and build habits for everyday well-being.

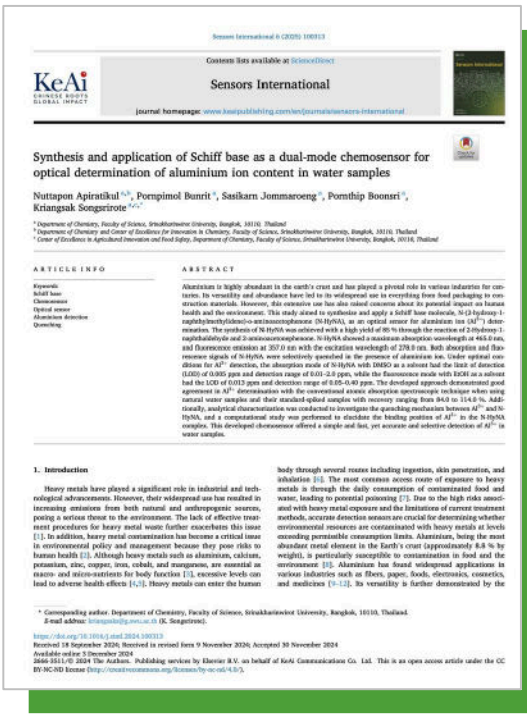




Manut Term Jai workshop for new students (left) and Mindful Jai Foo in Saraburi, 2–4 April 2025 (right).

Research Publications

Selected Scopus-indexed articles published in 2025 by SWU researchers on good health and well-being.



1 Synthesis and Application of Schiff Base as a Dual-Mode Chemosensor for Optical Determination of Aluminium Ion Content in Water Samples

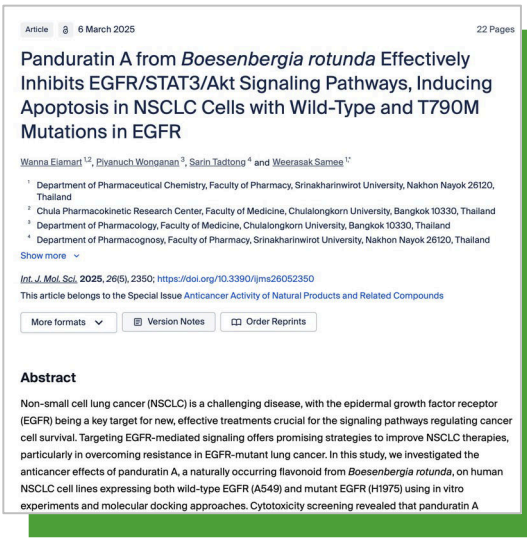
Authors

Apiratikul, N., Bunrit, P., Jommaroeng, S., et al.

Journal

Sensors International, 6, 100313 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sintl.2024.100313



2 Panduratin A from Boesenbergia rotunda Effectively Inhibits EGFR/STAT3/Akt Signaling Pathways, Inducing Apoptosis in NSCLC Cells with Wild-Type and T790M Mutations in EGFR

Authors

Eiamart, W., Wonganan, P., Tadtong, S., et al.

Journal

International Journal of Molecular Sciences, 26(5), 2350 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms26052350

SDG 3 Progress in 2025

Better health for our students and staff, and for the communities our doctors and dentists serve.

514
people given free dental care in Lao PDR

467
counselling sessions for 323 students

8
SWU SMILE counselling locations

How we made progress

SWU made every indoor and outdoor area it manages smoke-free under its Smoke-Free Campus Policy B.E. 2568 (2025), and paid close attention to the mental health of its own people. Students can get free counselling at eight SWU SMILE locations on both campuses, in person, online or by phone; the SWU SMILE centre of the Division of Student Affairs alone saw 323 students in 467 sessions during 2025, and activities such as the SWU Heal Jai With LOVE exhibition and Mindful Jai Foo helped students manage stress. Staff have three counselling centres of their own and, in July, sessions on stress and work–life balance.

Health partnerships reached from Laos to Nakhon Nayok. On 5–6 February, the Faculty of Dentistry's mobile dental unit treated 514 people in Paksong District, Champasak. On 19 September, the Faculty of Physical Education, Sports and Health signed an MOU with the Nakhon Nayok Provincial Public Health Office to bring village water up to the 3C standard, while its outreach teams ran fitness checks for schoolchildren, hydrotherapy and health assessments for older people, and health education for ethnic minority communities in Omkoi District, Chiang Mai.

2025 milestones

5–6 Feb
Free dental care in Laos

2–4 Apr
Mindful Jai Foo for students

15–16 Jul
Staff mental health sessions

27–29 Aug
SWU Heal Jai With LOVE

19 Sep
Village water MOU, Nakhon Nayok



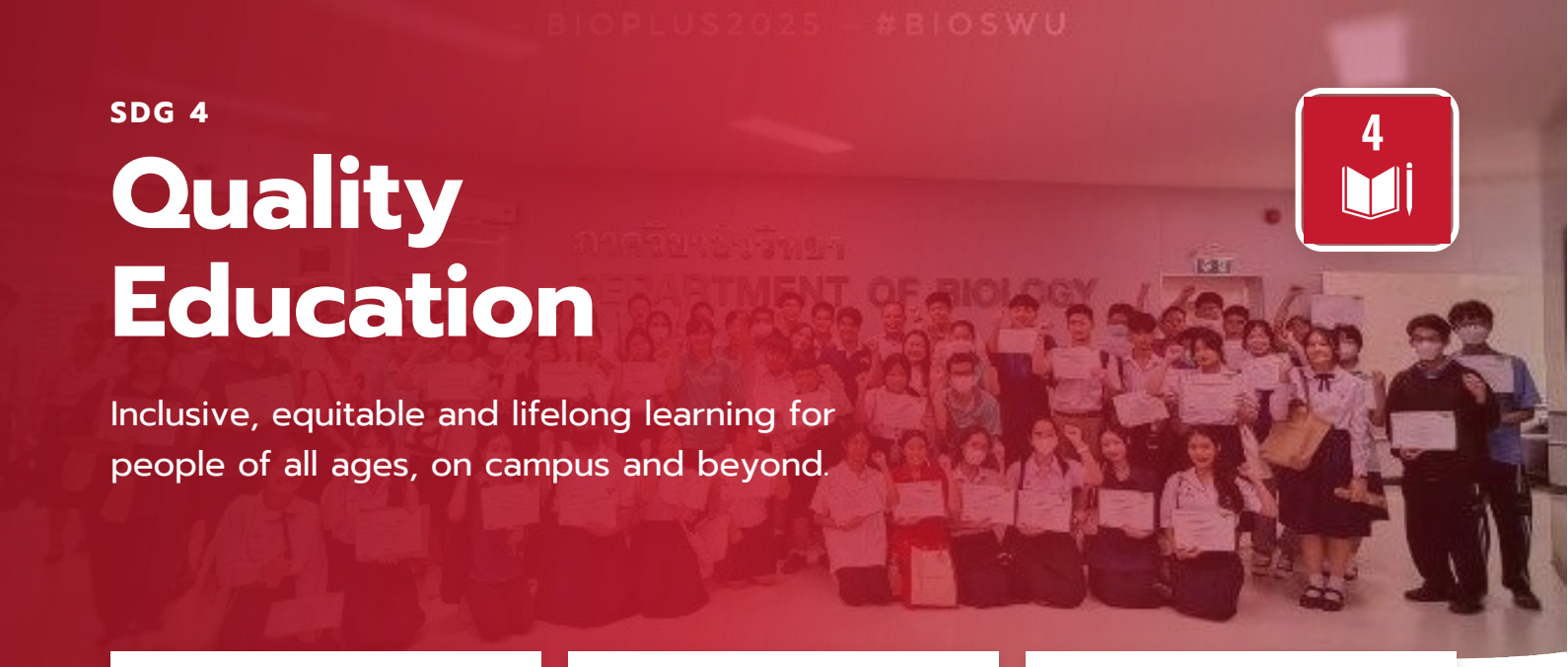
SDG 4

Quality Education

SDG 4

Quality Education

Inclusive, equitable and lifelong learning for people of all ages, on campus and beyond.



70.5	THE Impact Ratings score
101–200	World rank
1,335	Institutions ranked

9%	Publications in top journals (worldwide median 15%)
8	Publications in top journals
89	Publications

Policy on Equal and Non-Discriminatory Access to Lifelong Learning

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) is committed to providing inclusive, equitable, and lifelong learning opportunities for people of all ages, supporting personal growth, professional development, and essential skills for a changing society.

The policy guarantees equal access to lifelong learning without discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, disability, immigration status, gender, or other unrelated personal characteristics. It promotes educational equality, human dignity, and continuous learning for all.

Established in accordance with the SWU Act B.E. 2559 (2016) and SWU Regulations on Lifelong Education B.E. 2566 (2023), the policy reinforces the University's commitment to SDG 4: Quality Education.

Public Events for Lifelong Learning

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) promoted lifelong learning for all through public lectures, academic exhibitions, and community activities in science, healthcare, culture, and other fields. In collaboration with university faculties and external partners, SWU expanded public access to knowledge and educational resources, including free learning opportunities beyond formal university education.

SWU Open House 2025: Expanding Public Access to Education

On 1–2 November 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) hosted "SWU ANTHOSPHERE: A Garden of Learning" at its Prasarnmit Campus, Bangkok. The free, open-access event welcomed students, teachers, parents, and the public to explore educational opportunities across 20 faculties and colleges through interactive exhibitions, demonstrations, academic activities, and library learning experiences, promoting inclusive access to higher education and lifelong learning.





According to the Central Library's activity report, the library recorded 10,111 activity participations and visits over the two days.

Through this university-wide initiative, SWU provided free access to campus-based educational experiences, supported informed educational decision-making, and encouraged lifelong curiosity among people outside the university.





Thai–Chinese Cultural Exchange Festival: Promoting Intercultural Learning through Public Educational Activities



On 27 June 2025, Srinakharinwirot University's Faculty of Humanities and Faculty of Fine Arts collaborated with the China Cultural Center in Bangkok to organize the Thai–Chinese Cultural Exchange Festival, commemorating the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Thailand and China.

The university invited members of the public to participate in this cultural and educational event free of admission charges. Activities included a Chinese-language speaking competition for upper-secondary-school students, workshops in Chinese music, performing arts and traditional brush painting, and exhibitions and performances highlighting Thai and Chinese cultural traditions.

The activities were held across university-related venues, including the Faculty of Humanities, Faculty of Fine Arts, and the gymnasium of the SWU Prasarnmit Demonstration School (Secondary Division).

By combining exhibitions, artistic demonstrations, cultural performances, and participatory educational activities, the event created opportunities for visitors to learn about language, arts, and cultural heritage beyond formal university classrooms.

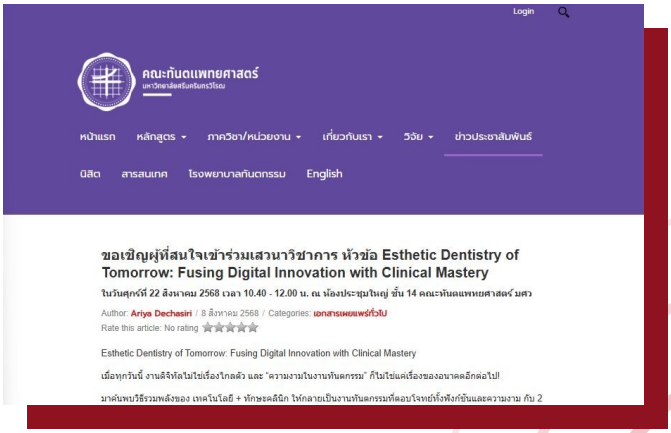




Esthetic Dentistry of Tomorrow: A Free Public Academic Lecture on Digital Innovation

On 22 August 2025, the Faculty of Dentistry of Srinakharinwirot University held a free public academic lecture entitled “Esthetic Dentistry of Tomorrow: Fusing Digital Innovation with Clinical Mastery.” The session took place at the Faculty of Dentistry's main conference room on the 14th floor, from 10:40 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. Two distinguished dental alumni shared expertise in digital dentistry, aesthetic treatments, and restorative dental practice. Open to interested participants beyond enrolled students, the event promoted professional knowledge sharing, continuing education, and lifelong learning in healthcare.

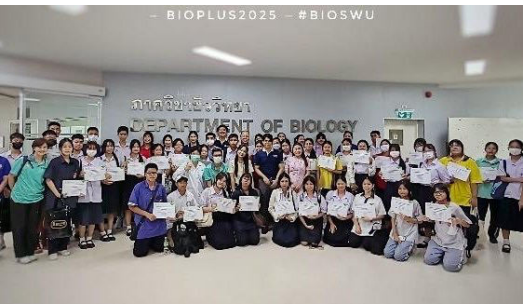




BioPlus2025: Practical Biology Learning for Secondary-School Students

On 21 June 2025, the Faculty of Science of Srinakharinwirot University organized BioPlus2025, a practical biology learning event held at the university's biology laboratories at the Prasarnmit Campus.

SWU's Faculty of Science welcomed over 100 secondary-school students from more than 30 schools for hands-on biology training using university laboratory facilities. Participants learned to operate compound light microscopes and stereomicroscopes, examine cell structures, and observe biological specimens. The programme expanded access to practical science education, strengthened laboratory skills, and encouraged interest in further scientific learning.






BioPlus2025 illustrates SWU's commitment to extending university-based educational experiences to learners from external schools.

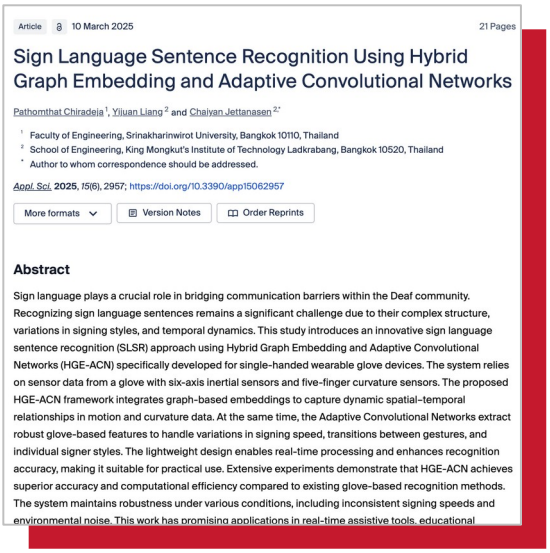
Health Fair 2025: Promoting Health Literacy through Community Educational Activities

On 1–2 April 2025, SWU's Faculty of Physical Therapy organised Health Fair 2025, featuring free health screenings, mental-health assessments, environmental exhibitions, and traditional health promotion activities. The event also included healthy food and traditional exercise competitions involving older-adult clubs and village health volunteers. Through practical learning and community participation, the fair promoted health awareness, wellness education, and university–community engagement.



Research Publications

Selected Scopus-indexed articles published in 2025 by SWU researchers on quality education. SWU published 89 papers on SDG 4, eight of them in top journals.



Article 10 March 2025 21 Pages

Sign Language Sentence Recognition Using Hybrid Graph Embedding and Adaptive Convolutional Networks

Pathomthat Chiradeja [1], Yijuan Liang [2] and Chaiyan Jettanasen [2,*]

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* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Appl. Sci. **2025**, *15*(6), 2957; https://doi.org/10.3390/app15062957

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Abstract

Sign language plays a crucial role in bridging communication barriers within the Deaf community. Recognizing sign language sentences remains a significant challenge due to their complex structure, variations in signing styles, and temporal dynamics. This study introduces an innovative sign language sentence recognition (SLSR) approach using Hybrid Graph Embedding and Adaptive Convolutional Networks (HGE-ACN) specifically developed for single-handed wearable glove devices. The system relies on sensor data from a glove with six-axis inertial sensors and five-finger curvature sensors. The proposed HGE-ACN framework integrates graph-based embeddings to capture dynamic spatial–temporal relationships in motion and curvature data. At the same time, the Adaptive Convolutional Networks extract robust glove-based features to handle variations in signing speed, transitions between gestures, and individual signer styles. The lightweight design enables real-time processing and enhances recognition accuracy, making it suitable for practical use. Extensive experiments demonstrate that HGE-ACN achieves superior accuracy and computational efficiency compared to existing glove-based recognition methods. The system maintains robustness under various conditions, including inconsistent signing speeds and environmental noise. This work has promising applications in real-time assistive tools, educational

1 Sign Language Sentence Recognition Using Hybrid Graph Embedding and Adaptive Convolutional Networks

Authors

Chiradeja, P., Liang, Y., & Jettanasen, C.

Journal

Applied Sciences, 15(6), 2957 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/app15062957



"School", A Space for Expression in the Anti-Corruption: Reflection Through the Production of Short Films by Students

Journal of Arts and Thai Studies • Article • 2025 • DOI: 10.69598/artssu.2025.4164

Chofa, Sedtanun ; Prakongpan, Peeradet ; Noklang, Sumate

Graduate School of Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

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Document | Impact | Cited by (2) | References (49) | Similar documents

Abstract

Background and Objectives: A film is an important communication tool. The Thai government has integrated it into its anti-corruption project through short film media, encouraging public participation, including students by producing and submitting short films for an anti-corruption film competition. It was found that student-produced films tend to reflect school-related narratives and contexts. This research article therefore aims to study the construction of "schools" as spaces for expressing anti-corruption through anti-corruption short films produced by students. Methods: This is qualitative research, collecting data through interviews. The key informants are ten students who have previously participated in a short film competition on anti-corruption organized by a government agency. The participants were selected through purposive sampling. The study incorporates observations of anti-corruption short films and a review of relevant documents. The researcher utilizes thematic analysis as a framework for data analysis. Results: The research results indicated that the construction of "schools" as spaces for expressing anti-corruption through the short films produced by students and by telling stories in the short film media of students show the "good person discourse", linking the knowledge of anti-corruption discourse in schools, which can be divided into 3 types: 1. "School", a space for nurturing good individuals for society. 2. "School", a space for strengthening the ideology of corruption surveillance, and 3. "School", is a space for expressing societal expectations regarding the cultivation of values against corruption. This set of knowledge often dominates the students who produce short films with the power of knowledge in anti-corruption, which is full of the state ideology that is continuous and reproduced as a result of the anti-corruption discourse. Application of this study: The research

2 "School", A Space for Expression in the Anti-Corruption: Reflection Through the Production of Short Films by Students

Authors

Chofa, S., Prakongpan, P., & Noklang, S.

Journal

Journal of Arts and Thai Studies, 47(2) (2025)

SDG 4 Progress in 2025

Free learning for anyone who wants it, from school students to retirees.

10,111
library visits during the SWU Open House

100+
students from 30+ schools at BioPlus2025

89
SWU publications on SDG 4

How we made progress

SWU's Policy on Equal and Non-Discriminatory Access to Lifelong Learning promises learning opportunities regardless of ethnicity, religion, disability, immigration status or gender, and the university spent 2025 opening its doors to the public. The free SWU Open House on 1–2 November showed the public what 20 faculties and colleges teach, and the Central Library alone recorded 10,111 visits and activity participations over the two days.

Smaller events reached particular groups. BioPlus2025 brought more than 100 secondary-school students from over 30 schools into SWU biology labs on 21 June, the Thai–Chinese Cultural Exchange Festival offered free language, music and painting workshops on 27 June, and the Faculty of Dentistry opened a lecture on digital dentistry to the public on 22 August. Health Fair 2025 gave free screenings and health education to older-adult clubs and village health volunteers. SWU researchers published 89 papers on SDG 4.

2025 milestones

1–2 Apr
Health Fair 2025

21 Jun
BioPlus2025 lab day

27 Jun
Thai–Chinese cultural festival

22 Aug
Public dental lecture

1–2 Nov
SWU Open House



SDG 5

Gender Equality

SDG 5

Gender Equality

Equal opportunities, respect and family support for every member of the university.



69.7	THE Impact Ratings score
66	World rank
1,095	Institutions ranked

0.563	Proportion of female authors (worldwide median 0.343)
7%	Share of publications in top journals (worldwide median 15%)
15	Publications

SWU Policies on Gender Equality, Non-Discrimination, and Family Support

Reviewed and Reissued in 2025. Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) is committed to promoting gender equality, human dignity, fairness, and inclusive education and employment through six institutional policies. These policies ensure equal opportunities for women in university admissions, academic participation, recruitment, career advancement, leadership, remuneration, and welfare, while prohibiting gender-based discrimination and harassment.





SWU also protects the rights of transgender and gender-diverse individuals, respecting gender identity and expression and ensuring equal access to education, employment, and university services. To support work–family balance, the University provides maternity and childcare leave, alongside up to 15 working days of fully paid paternity leave for eligible employees. Furthermore, its anti-retaliation policy protects individuals reporting discrimination from educational or employment disadvantage through established grievance mechanisms.

Building on regulations and policies introduced between 2016 and 2024, these commitments were reviewed and reissued in 2025, reinforcing SWU's dedication to women's empowerment, equal opportunities, family support, and a safe, inclusive university environment, in alignment with SDG 5: Gender Equality.

Women's Access Schemes

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) provided women's access schemes to help women access Higher Education, stay in their studies and succeed. SWU's women's access schemes combine mentoring, scholarships and other provision. The University's 2025 data show that women already make up a large share of its students and graduates, so SWU directs its schemes to the groups and fields where women still need more support: women who are the first in their family to attend university, and women in technical and STEM fields. In 2025 this included mentoring by lecturers and senior students for female students in electrical and technical work, and other provision through a link with the Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development (DWF), Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (MSDHS), which opens funding for women-focused projects through the Gender Equality Promotion Fund.

Women's Access at SWU: What the 2025 Data Show

51.99%
of new female students in 2025 were first-generation students (2,657 of 5,111 FTE)

68.92%
of 2025 graduates were women (4,724 of 6,854)

44.62%
of senior academic and leadership positions were held by women (29 of 65)

SWU uses its gender data to decide where women's access schemes are needed most. In 2025, 5,111 full-time equivalent (FTE) female students started a degree at SWU. Of these, 2,657 women, or 51.99%, were first-generation students, meaning they were the first person in their immediate family to attend university. More than half of the women entering SWU therefore come from families with no previous experience of Higher Education, and they benefit most from mentoring, scholarships and other provision that help them adjust to university life and complete their degrees.

Women also complete their studies at SWU in large numbers. In 2025, the University awarded degrees to 6,854 graduates, of whom 4,724, or 68.92%, were women. The share of female graduates was 73.26% in Medicine and 70.60% in Arts & Humanities / Social Sciences, but lower in STEM at 59.87%. This gap shows that STEM and technical fields are where women's access schemes can add the most value, which is why SWU focuses its mentoring on female students in electrical and technical subjects.

Women also hold senior roles that allow them to act as mentors and role models. In 2025, women held 29 of the University's 65 senior academic and leadership positions, or 44.62%, including 4 Vice Presidents, 10 Assistant Presidents and 12 Deans. Female students at SWU can therefore see women leading at every level of the University.
Source: https://www.swu.ac.th/admin · https://www.swu.ac.th/deans

Mentoring: Supporting Women in Electrical and Technical Fields

Electrical and technical work is a field in which women are traditionally underrepresented. In 2025, the Electrical Industrial Education major in the Department of Industrial Education, Faculty of Education, ran a mentoring scheme for its female students in which lecturers and senior students guided and supervised junior female students in real technical tasks. On 27 January 2025, female students joined the volunteer activity "Bringing Light Back to SWU" and repaired lamp posts on campus. From 28 to 30 March 2025, the Department ran the hands-on workshop "Using and Maintaining Electrical Appliances" at the Lopburi Home for Children and Families for 19 female students in Years 1–3 of the Industrial Education – Electrical major. Working together across year groups, senior students passed on practical skills to younger students while lecturers supervised the work on heating, cooling, lighting, motor and electronic-circuit appliances.

This mentoring builds women's confidence and skills in a field where they are underrepresented and helps them continue and succeed in their studies.

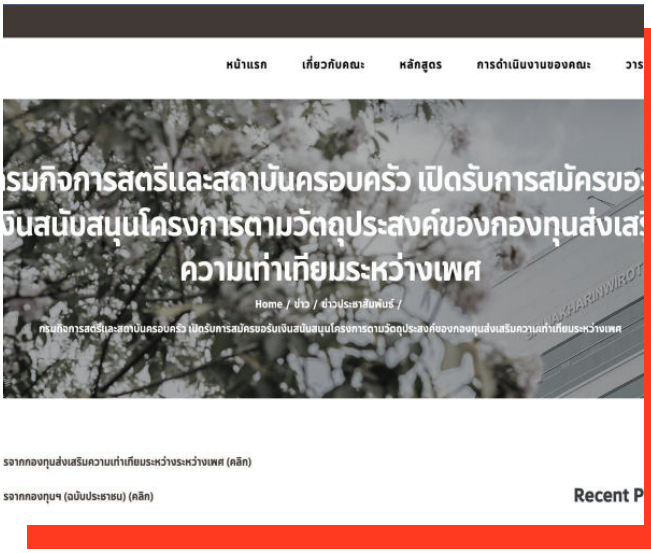


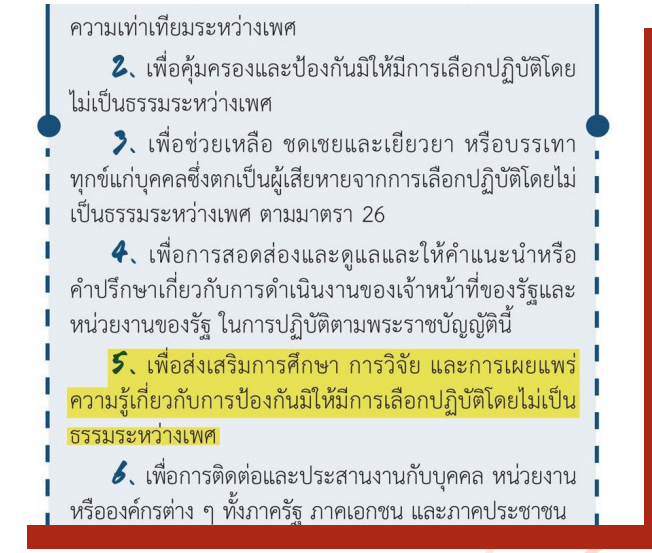


Other Provision: SWU Promotes the Gender Equality Promotion Fund Call

As other provision, the Faculty of Fine Arts, Srinakharinwirot University, published the news item “The Department of Women's Affairs and Family Development Opens Applications for Project Funding under the Objectives of the Gender Equality Promotion Fund” in the public relations section of its website. The page gives direct links to the fund's project funding manual, the public edition of the manual, the response form for funding applications, further details and the fund's official Facebook page. Because all of these resources are public, female students, women staff and University units can easily learn how to apply and use the fund to develop schemes that widen women's access to education.

Source: https://fofa.swu.ac.th/dwf_proj_fund_200202/





According to the manual for applying for project funding from the Gender Equality Promotion Fund (public edition), the fund was set up under the Gender Equality Act B.E. 2558 (2015), Section 28. Its objectives include protecting people from unfair gender discrimination and, under Objective 5, promoting education, research and the spread of knowledge on preventing unfair gender discrimination. Under SDG 5, SWU focuses on the women's dimension of the fund: projects that remove the barriers women face because of their sex and give women fair access to education, skills and opportunities.

The manual defines eligible applicants as foundations, associations, clubs, public benefit organisations, community welfare organisations, state agencies or private organisations whose work or projects promote gender equality, prevent unfair gender discrimination, or promote education, research and knowledge on this issue. The definition of state agencies includes public higher education institutions, so SWU and its faculties can apply directly. The manual sets three funding levels: small projects of up to 50,000 baht, medium projects of up to 100,000 baht and large projects of up to 150,000 baht, with larger requests considered when needed. Funded projects fall into three types: 1) workshops, seminars and training; 2) campaigns and public relations; and 3) plans, data collection and research. Within these types, SWU units can extend mentoring programmes for female students, run training that prepares first-generation women for university study, and create other provision that helps women access and stay in Higher Education. Projects must be completed within the fund's fiscal year, which ends on 30 September.

Taken together, SWU's 2025 data and activities show a clear link between need and action. Women already form the majority of SWU's graduates, yet more than half of new female students are first-generation and women's share of graduates is lowest in STEM. SWU responds with women's access schemes aimed at these groups: mentoring by lecturers and senior students for women in electrical and technical fields, scholarships and support for women who need them to continue their studies, and other provision through the Gender Equality Promotion Fund. With women holding 44.62% of senior leadership roles, female students also have strong role models across the University.

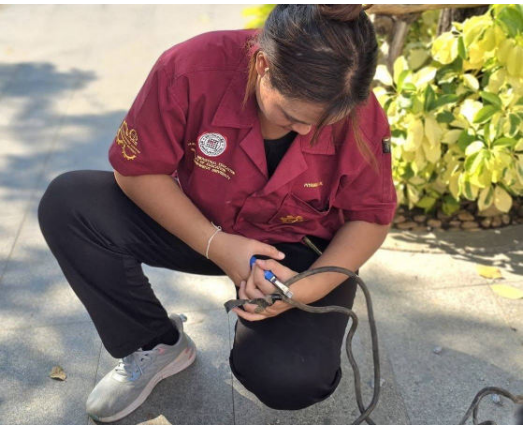
Encouraging Women to Apply in Underrepresented Subjects

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) worked to encourage applications by women in subjects where they are underrepresented, focusing on technical and electrical fields. Through university outreach, the Electrical Industrial Education major in the Department of Industrial Education, Faculty of Education, ran hands-on activities for its female students. These activities show that women can study, practise and succeed in technical work, and they give the University real examples to share with prospective female students so that more women are inspired to apply to technical subjects.

Electrical and technical work is a field in which women are traditionally underrepresented. To change this, the Electrical Industrial Education major organised skills and experience activities designed specifically for its female students in 2025. The activities let women take the lead in real technical tasks, show their abilities in practice and build confidence that they can use their professional knowledge to solve problems and benefit society.

"Bringing Light Back to SWU" Volunteer Activity (27 January 2025)

On 27 January 2025, female students joined the volunteer activity "Bringing Light Back to SWU" and repaired lamp posts on the University campus. The activity gave women students the chance to carry out electrical work themselves, solve problems in a real situation and help improve the campus environment. It promoted the role of women in a technical field where they are underrepresented by giving them a concrete opportunity to use and demonstrate their professional skills.



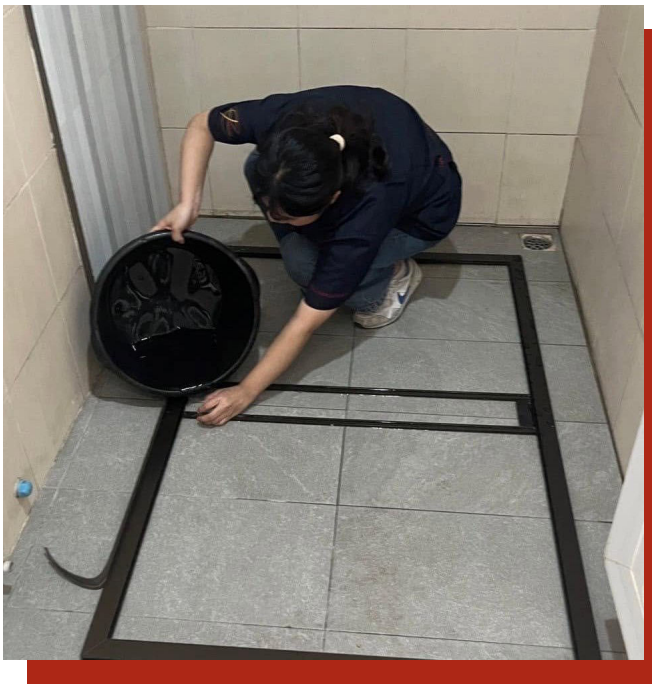




Community Service at Wat Pathum Wanaram Ratchaworawihan

Third-year female students in the Industrial Education major also took their skills into the community. They applied workpieces and training materials from their courses to repair and install insect screens for Wat Pathum Wanaram Ratchaworawihan, a temple in Pathum Wan District, Bangkok. The activity developed their technical skills and strengthened the understanding that women can take on the role of technical practitioners and use their expertise to meet community needs.





Electrical Appliance Use and Maintenance Workshop in Lopburi (28–30 March 2025)

From 28 to 30 March 2025, the Department of Industrial Education, Faculty of Education, Srinakharinwirot University, ran a capacity-building project for female students: the hands-on workshop "Using and Maintaining Electrical Appliances" at the Lopburi Home for Children and Families. All 19 participants were female students in the Industrial Education – Electrical major, Years 1–3. The students practised real work with heating, cooling, lighting, motor and electronic-circuit appliances. To promote a greater role for women in electrical work, the Department supports these female students whose hands-on work in this activity will be used in future student recruitment publicity, so that female secondary school students can see real examples and become more interested in applying to this major.







Role Models That Encourage Women to Apply

These activities reflect SWU's support for women in technical and engineering-related subjects. They give women a space to learn, practise and show what they can achieve through real work. The experiences of these female students can be shared as role models with girls and women who are interested in further study, showing them that technical fields offer women the same opportunities to learn and grow. In this way, the University's outreach helps encourage women to apply to subjects where they are underrepresented.

Childcare Facilities for Staff and Faculty

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) provided an accessible childcare facility for university staff and faculty members through the Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7, operated under the HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Ongkharak.

The childcare facility supports SWU personnel with young children by providing a safe and supportive environment where their children can receive appropriate care, lunch provision, and early childhood learning and developmental activities at no additional cost.

This service helps staff and faculty members balance their professional and childcare responsibilities while supporting their continued participation in university teaching, research, administration, healthcare, and other duties.

Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7

The Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7 provides childcare services for infants and young children aged 3 months to 3 years, covering an important period of early childhood when working parents often require regular and reliable childcare support.

The center provides an appropriate and secure childcare environment. Children are cared for by teachers and childcare staff, while activity rooms are air-conditioned and equipped with fully padded floor areas. CCTV cameras are installed in every room to enhance safety and provide an additional level of supervision.

As part of its childcare provision, the center also provides lunch for children, supporting their nutritional and daily care needs while they are at the center. Together with regular supervision and developmental activities, this provides a more comprehensive childcare environment for university personnel with young children.

These facilities enable SWU personnel with infants and young children to access childcare support within the university environment, helping reduce the practical challenges associated with combining employment and childcare.

Public Promotion and Discounted Childcare Access for SWU Personnel

The Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7 not only provides childcare services but also publicly promotes the availability of the service and discounted childcare fees for members of the SWU community.



The center's admission information for children aged 3 months to 3 years explicitly states that SWU students and personnel receive a THB 500 discount on childcare fees. Public promotion of this benefit ensures that eligible university personnel are aware of the childcare support available to them and demonstrates that SWU personnel are specifically entitled to access the service at a reduced cost.

The THB 500 discount for SWU personnel helps reduce the financial burden associated with childcare and improves the affordability of the service for university employees with young children.

Source: https://medicine.swu.ac.th/msmc/new1/

Childcare Access for Students and Recent Mothers

The same childcare facility is also open to SWU students with infants and young children, particularly recent mothers who need to attend university courses after childbirth. This reduces gender-related barriers, protects educational rights and enables student parents to balance academic responsibilities with childcare needs, so that parenthood does not limit their academic opportunities or personal development.

The acceptance of infants from three months of age is particularly relevant to recent mothers who need childcare support when returning to university following childbirth. The service enables SWU student parents to arrange appropriate childcare while they attend university courses, undertake academic activities, and continue their studies.

Public promotional information issued by the center identifies SWU students among those eligible to use the childcare service. In 2025, SWU students and staff were eligible for a THB 500 reduction in childcare fees. This discounted arrangement helps reduce the financial barrier associated with childcare and supports students who need childcare in order to continue attending university courses and other academic activities.

Pediatric Clinic and Child Health Support

In addition to childcare services, the HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center of Srinakharinwirot University operates a Pediatric Clinic on the first floor of the Medical Center. The clinic provides healthcare for children from birth to 15 years of age, complementing the University's childcare provision with child health and developmental support.





Services include general pediatric care, health examinations, vaccinations, growth and developmental assessments, parental guidance, and specialist pediatric care. A Well-Child Clinic also provides routine growth and developmental monitoring and age-appropriate vaccinations.

The availability of pediatric healthcare alongside the Child Development Center strengthens SWU's broader support system for personnel with children by addressing both childcare and child health needs.

Source: https://medicine.swu.ac.th/msmc/services/pediatrics/

Free Early Childhood Learning and Development Activities

In addition to regular childcare, the Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7 provides early childhood learning and developmental activities at no additional cost. These activities are designed to strengthen age-appropriate skills and support children's physical, emotional, social, cultural, and cognitive development.

The provision of these free developmental activities adds educational and developmental value to the childcare service. Children are not only cared for and supervised while their parents perform their university duties, but also have opportunities to learn, interact with others, develop age-appropriate skills, and participate in creative and cultural learning experiences without additional activity fees.

On 10 January 2025, the center organized activities for Thailand's National Children's Day 2025. The Director and administrators of the HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center presented gifts to the children and encouraged them to continue learning and developing their abilities.

Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/19tojp1iq4/





National Children's Day 2025 at the Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7

On 5 November 2025, the center organized an experiential learning activity for young children as part of the annual Loy Krathong Festival. Children learned about Thai arts, culture, and traditions through age-appropriate activities including traditional dress, krathong-making, traditional games, and other creative learning experiences.

Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1C2aLwAcU6/




Together with lunch provision, these free learning and developmental activities demonstrate that the center provides more than basic childcare. It offers a supportive environment that addresses children's care, nutrition, learning, and developmental needs, while enabling their parents to continue fulfilling their professional responsibilities.

Supporting Staff and Faculty with Childcare Responsibilities

The Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7 forms part of SWU's institutional support for staff and faculty members with family responsibilities. By accepting children from as young as three months of age, providing a safe childcare environment, providing lunch, and offering early childhood learning and developmental activities at no additional cost, the center provides practical and comprehensive support for university personnel with young children.

SWU further improves access to childcare by publicly communicating the THB 500 childcare fee discount available to SWU personnel. This makes the support visible to eligible employees while helping reduce the financial burden associated with childcare.

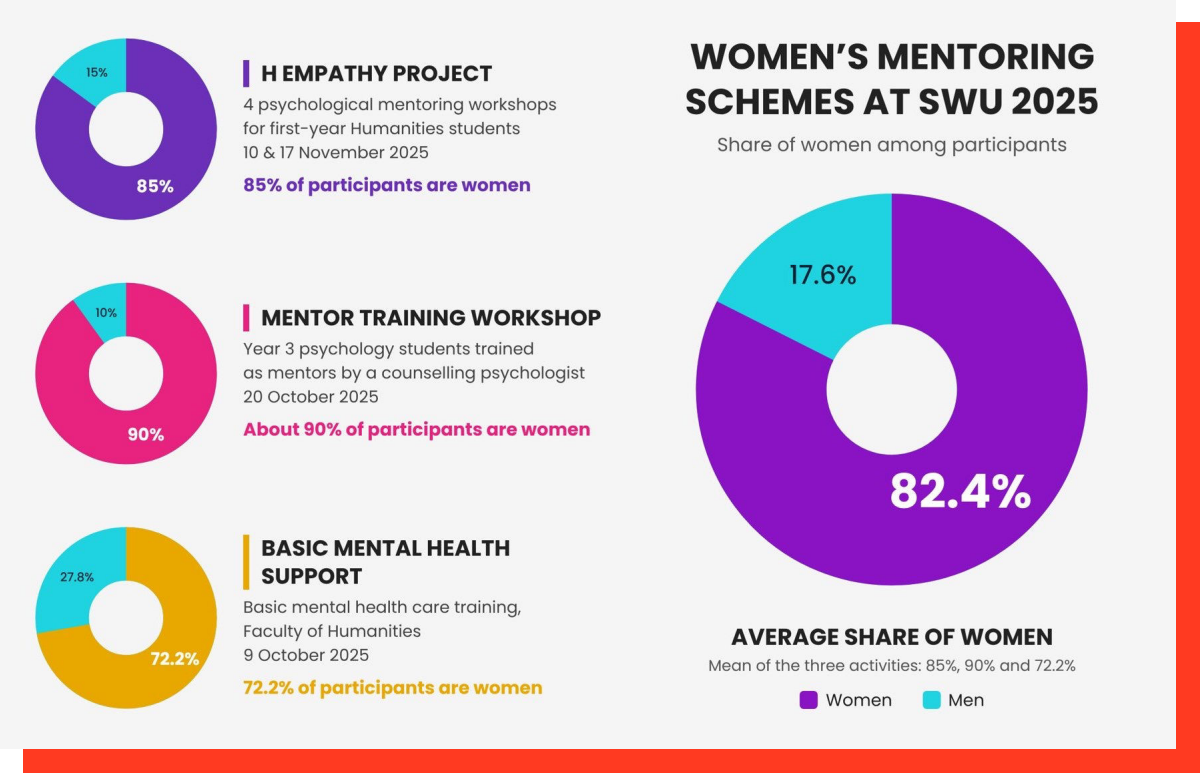
The University's childcare provision is further complemented by pediatric healthcare services at the HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center, providing additional support for children's health, development, and well-being.

Together, the childcare facility, discounted access, lunch provision, free developmental activities, and complementary pediatric healthcare services help SWU staff and faculty members balance their professional and childcare responsibilities, demonstrating the University's commitment to providing an accessible and supportive working environment for personnel with young children.

Women's Mentoring Schemes

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) runs women's mentoring schemes that give female students access to mentoring, psychological support and counselling throughout their university life. In 2025, the schemes were delivered through four activities: 1) the H Empathy Project of the Faculty of Humanities, 2) a mentor training workshop that prepared psychology students to act as mentors, 3) a basic mental health support training for the Faculty of Humanities, and 4) the SWU SMILE counselling and mentoring service, which is open to every SWU student.

Women made up the clear majority of participants. Across the three mentoring activities held in October and November 2025, women accounted for an average of 82.4% of participants: 85% in the H Empathy Project, about 90% in the mentor training and 72.2% in the basic mental health support training. In 2025, women made up 69.7% of SWU SMILE service users, and women make up 70% of its psychologists, so female students can be mentored and counselled by female professionals when they prefer.



1 H Empathy Project: Mentoring Workshops for First-Year Students

The Student Development and Special Affairs Unit, Faculty of Humanities, together with the Bachelor of Science Program in Psychology, invited first-year students from every program in the Faculty of Humanities to join the H Empathy Project. The project offered 4 psychological mentoring workshops that build positive characteristics and skills for new students:

Compassionate Navigation
Developing self-compassion · 10 November 2025

Knock Knock! New Friends
Positive communication and relationship building · 10 November 2025

A Journey Within
Developing self-love · 17 November 2025

My Show Must Grow On
Developing self-esteem · 17 November 2025

All workshops took place in Room 262, Humanities Building 2. Participants received snacks and activity materials, and the activities were recorded as elective activities in their student activity records. Female students made up 85% of all participants.









Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1Et4nZyaox/

2 Mentor Training Workshop: Preparing Women to Mentor Other Women

On 20 October 2025, the Student Development and Special Affairs Unit, Faculty of Humanities, held a mentor training session under the H Empathy Project for third-year students in the Bachelor of Science Program in Psychology. An independent counselling psychologist served as the expert mentor. The first aim of the training was to care for the participants themselves. The mentor gave them counselling and promoted their physical and mental well-being, so that they were ready before taking on the role of caring for others. The mentor then passed on the knowledge and skills needed to design and run psychological workshops.

After the training, these students designed and led the 4 workshops for first-year Humanities students on 10 and 17 November 2025. About 90% of participants were women. Women therefore benefited from the scheme in two ways. They received mentoring and counselling from an expert, and they developed into mentors who extend that care to younger female students and other women.





Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1FBJK5Hfem/

3 Basic Mental Health Support for Students

On 9 October 2025, SWU held "Basic Mental Health Support for Students", a training on basic student mental health care for the Faculty of Humanities. The training aimed to strengthen basic knowledge of student mental health care, set out first-line practice guidelines, and establish a standard system and mechanism for supporting student mental health within the faculty. Women made up 72.2% of participants. The women who completed the training are prepared to give first-line care and counselling within the faculty, particularly to female students.





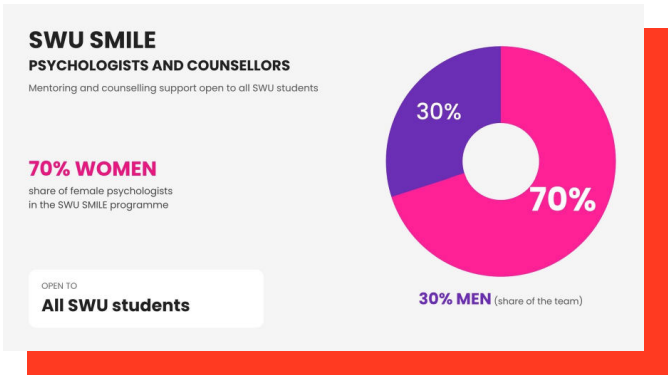


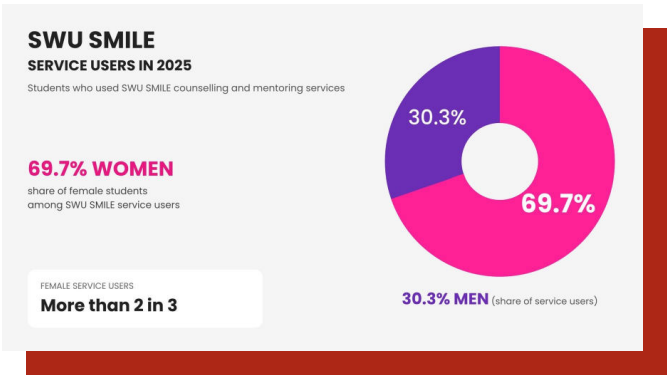
Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1FKAxc8wZh/

4 SWU SMILE: Counselling and Mentoring by Female Psychologists

SWU SMILE is the university's service for promoting student well-being. It brings mental health care for students together in one place, widens access to counselling and builds awareness of mental health for every student at Srinakharinwirot University. Students can book appointments with psychologists through the SWU SMILE website. Women make up 70% of the psychologists in the programme, so female students can choose to be mentored and counselled by a woman.

Female students also make up the clear majority of those who use the service. Of all students who used SWU SMILE counselling and mentoring services in 2025, 69.7% were women and 30.3% were men. More than 2 in 3 service users were female students.





Source: https://swusmile.swu.ac.th/psychologist?page=1

Through these schemes, SWU offers women's mentoring with significant impact: a high share of female participants, women trained to become mentors for other women, a counselling service in which 69.7% of users are women, and a team of psychologists that is 70% female and available to every student. Together, they support the confidence, well-being and success of women at the university.

Research Publications

Selected Scopus-indexed articles published in 2025 by SWU researchers on gender equality. SWU published 15 papers on SDG 5.



Policy Research for Microaggression Management Among LGBTQ+ Youth in Thailand

Journal of Behavioral Science • Article • 2025

Fondee, Wilasinee ; Sakunpong, Nanchatsan ; Pattrawiwat, Kanchana

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

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Document Impact Cited by (2) References (35) Similar documents

Abstract

Background/problem: Microaggression is a form of discrimination commonly experienced by LGBTQ+ youth in the form of verbal insults or actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. These often impact the mental health and wellbeing of the victims. Objective/purpose: The objectives of this research were, 1.) to study the experiences of microaggressions among Thai LGBTQ+ youth; and 2.) and to generate and validate policy suggestions to manage microaggressions for LGBTQ+ youth in schools. Design and Methodology: This study employed policy research and was conducted in two phases. In phase one, researchers examined the experiences and effects of microaggressions on ten LGBTQ+ youths from four regions of Thailand. Phase two focused on developing policy suggestions for effectively managing microaggressions. In phase two, the researcher divided the discussion into two focus groups, each group had 8 members, with a total of 16 members. Findings: The findings indicated that the forms of microaggressions among LGBTQ+ youth could be divided into seven categories, including devaluation, privacy violation, degrading or ending a relationship, disrespect, neglect/ignorance, stereotyping, and secondary microaggressions. Furthermore, policy suggestions were developed and these were divided into four aspects related to counseling management, knowledge promotion management on sexuality and gender diversity, facility management and management of freedom of expression and activity. Conclusion and Implications: The policy suggestions from this research could serve as guidelines for achieving equality and creating safer spaces in school for LGBTQ+ youth in Thailand. Copyright in Thailand © Behavioral Science Research Institute

1 Policy Research for Microaggression Management Among LGBTQ+ Youth in Thailand

Authors

Fondee, W., Sakunpong, N., & Pattrawiwat, K.

Journal

Journal of Behavioral Science, 20(1), 14–29 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.69523/tjbs.2025.270476



Int J High Risk Behav Addict. 2025 March; 14(1): e148450 https://doi.org/10.5812/ijhrba-148450

Published Online: 2025 February 18 Research Article

Motivation for Health Behavior in Women's Addiction Undergoing Rehabilitation Treatment: A Qualitative Study

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Received: 28 June, 2024; Revised: 2 February, 2025; Accepted: 3 February, 2025

Abstract

Background: The number of women addicted to drugs in Thailand has been steadily increasing. Data from 2021 to 2023 indicates an 8% rise in the number of women undergoing drug treatment and rehabilitation. Additionally, last year recorded the highest volume of drug seizures in Southeast Asia, highlighting a significant challenge for coordinated efforts between government agencies and the private sector in addressing the drug crisis.

Objectives: To identify positive health behaviors influenced by internal and external factors associated with sexual objectification among women who use drugs.

Patients and Methods: This qualitative research explored the experiences of women who use drugs through in-depth interviews with 3 women with substance abuse issues, 3 former addicts working as staff, and 4 healthcare professionals aged 26 to 51 years. The data were thematically analyzed using the health empowerment model and the concept of gender objectification as analytical frameworks. Content analysis was conducted to examine the data.

Results: The most important intrinsic motivations influencing the health behaviors of women who used drugs were positive life goals, self-worth, awareness of drug addiction, self-confidence in body appearance, knowledge of nutrition and foods, and prioritizing quality sleep. The most important extrinsic motivations were strong connections with family and society, cultural beauty norms, group exercise, support from family and friends regarding nutrition, medication to aid sleep, and consistent sleep schedules.

Conclusions: The integration of the health empowerment model and the objectification awareness model can empower women who use drugs to take ownership of and manage their health. This approach can be translated into improved treatment and care for drug users, ultimately contributing to the development of policies that promote the health and well-being of women who use drugs.

Keywords: Health Behavior, Health Empowerment Model, Substance-Related Disorders, Woman, Gender Equity

1. Background

In recent years, the number of women addicted to drugs in Thailand has been steadily increasing. Data from 2021 to 2023 indicate an 8% rise in the number of women entering drug treatment and rehabilitation, with women arrested and entering treatment accounting for 38% of those receiving care. Research on women who use drugs remains limited compared to men, despite the significant health impacts observed among women. Studying health empowerment models can emphasize the importance of personal and social resources in promoting health behaviors specifically targeted at women who use drugs. This underscores the need for a more comprehensive understanding of their health behaviors, presenting a significant challenge in coordinating efforts between government and private sectors to address the drug crisis.

The integration of the health empowerment model and the concept of gender objectification highlights complementary approaches to promoting health among women who use drugs. The health empowerment model emphasizes that positive health behaviors result from both internal and external factors,

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2 Motivation for Health Behavior in Women's Addiction Undergoing Rehabilitation Treatment: A Qualitative Study

Authors

Thika, S., Intarakamhang, U., & Sakunpong, N.

Journal

International Journal of High Risk Behaviors and Addiction, 14(1) (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.5812/ijhrba-148450

SDG 5 Progress in 2025



Equal chances for women to study, lead and balance work with family.

44.62%
of senior leadership posts held by women

2,657
first-generation women starting a degree

69.7%
of SWU SMILE counselling users were women

How we made progress

SWU reviewed and reissued six gender equality policies in 2025, covering admissions, recruitment, pay and leadership, the rights of transgender and gender-diverse people, family support and protection from retaliation; eligible fathers can take up to 15 working days of fully paid paternity leave. Women received 68.92% of the 6,854 degrees awarded during the year and held 29 of the university's 65 senior leadership posts, including 12 deans.

The data also showed where support still matters: first-generation women, who were 2,657 of the 5,111 women starting a degree, and women in STEM, whose share of graduates fell to 59.87%. The Electrical Industrial Education major therefore mentored its female students through real technical work, including an appliance workshop for 19 students in Lopburi on 28–30 March. Staff with young children receive a THB 500 discount at the Sirindhorn Child Development Center 7, and women made up 82.4% of participants in mentoring activities held in October and November.

2025 milestones

27 Jan
Female students repair campus lamps

28–30 Mar
Appliance workshop, Lopburi

9 Oct
Mental health support training

20 Oct
Mentor training for psychology students

10, 17 Nov
Mentoring workshops for first-years



SDG 6

Clean Water and Sanitation

SDG 6

Clean Water and Sanitation

Free, safe drinking water on every campus and water know-how shared with local communities

64.3	201–300	797
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Learning Good Water Management

In 2025, the Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Science, ran a free training course, "Microbial Management to Promote Community Hygiene", for residents of Chachoengsao Town Municipality. Participants learned how to check whether water is safe and how to improve wastewater.

Knowledge scores rose from 3.16 to 4.54 out of 5, with satisfaction at 4.58. A follow-up on 21 June 2025 found participants treating wastewater and shrimp-pond water with bio-fermented liquid, separating food waste and using clean water with more care.







Free Drinking Water for Everyone

SWU gives students, staff and visitors free drinking water. In 2025, 157 drinking water stations worked across both campuses, each labelled "Free Drinking Water – LOVES SWU" so users know the water costs nothing.

157
free drinking water stations in 2025

112
stations at Ongkharak Campus

45
stations at Prasarnmit Campus





Source: https://sd.op.swu.ac.th/News/น้ำดื่มฟรีเพื่อประชาคม-มศว

Maintenance and Water Quality

The university contracts regular maintenance of its dispensers. The Faculty of Science tests its dispenser water every month. Ongkharak Campus dispensers draw tap water from the university's own water plant, tested weekly against the Provincial Waterworks Authority's tap water standards. Under its Green University policy, SWU encourages everyone to refill their own bottles and cut single-use plastic.

Source: https://science.swu.ac.th/sdgs/sdg_drinkingwater/

Refill Stations at Prasarnmit Campus: "SWU Green: Drink Safe, Cut Plastic"

Free refill stations in buildings and canteens let students, staff and visitors drink clean water and refill their own bottles. Type 1 dispensers (hot, cold and room temperature) stand in Building 14 (lift lobbies, floors 1–8), Building 35 (Learning Tower, floor 2) and Canteens 1 and 2. Type 2 are wall-mounted, contactless units with UV treatment at the M.L. Pin Malakul Service Building and Canteens 1 and 2. All water is filtered to drinking water standards.



The campaign poster with a map of stations (left), a Type 1 dispenser in the Learning Tower (centre) and a contactless Type 2 station (right).

Smart Water Dispensers with Seven-Stage Filtration

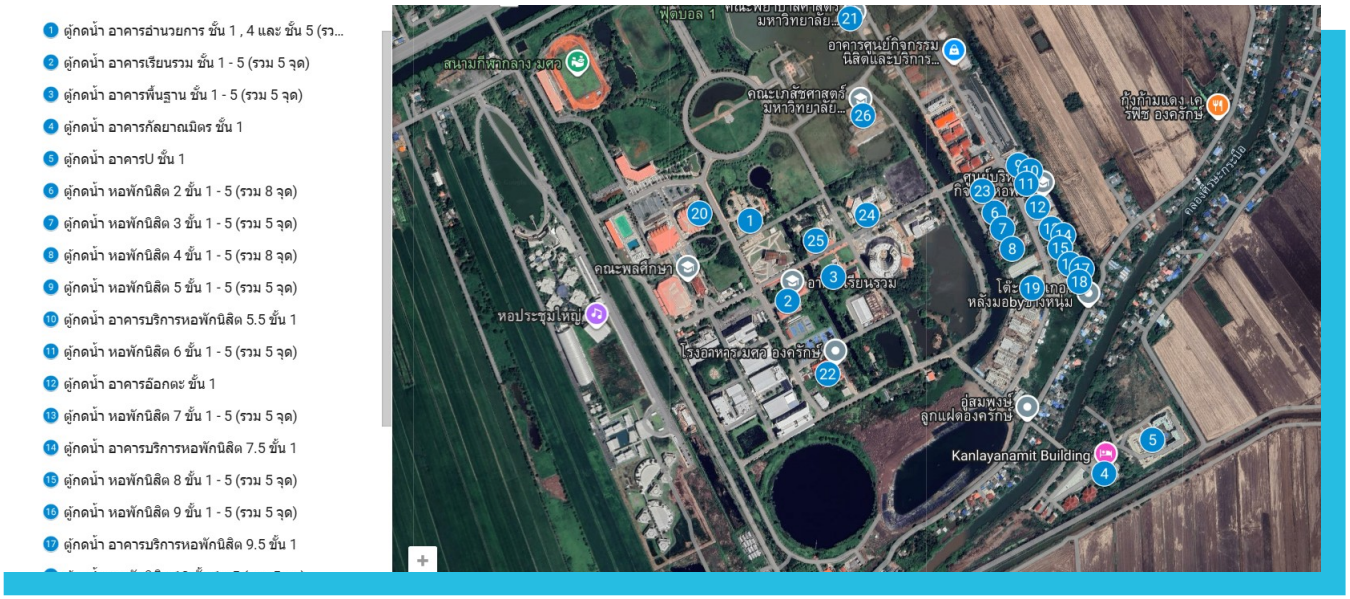
SWU's smart dispensers give free, safe water through seven stages (PP10 and PP5 sediment filters, carbon, resin, ultrafiltration, a post-carbon filter and UV sterilisation), with front-panel lights showing that each stage works. Each unit has an inlet pre-filter, an automatic safety breaker and several taps for refilling at once.



Smart water dispensers marked with the SDG 6 icon.

Finding a Free Drinking Water Station

An online map marks all 112 drinking water stations at Ongkharak Campus.



Source: https://www.google.com/maps/d/viewer?mid=1c2e0KxRKRdByZpWUxBfemcENphUTmd0

Free Drinking Water beyond the Main Campuses

At the SWU Demonstration School, Somdet Ya Learning Community, a highland school in Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai, a new drinking water system was completed in August 2025, funded by the Director of the SWU Prasarnmit Demonstration School (Secondary). Students helped design, plan and build the system and its storage tanks as an integrated learning project, and it now supplies enough clean drinking water for every student, free of charge, each day.





The new storage tanks (left) and students building the system (right), Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai.

Policy: Water Reuse Policy

SWU announced its Water Reuse Policy on **13 December 2024**. It covers the whole university and stayed in force throughout 2025. Its measures come from the Announcement on the Policy on Wastewater Management Operations and follow the effluent standards for buildings set by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment.

The policy commits the university to five actions:

Restore existing systems
Repair faulty on-site treatment units in academic buildings, offices and staff housing so they work fully.

Treat water in new buildings
Every budget-funded new building or major renovation must include pre-treatment, and its discharge must meet standards.

Monitor water quality
Check wastewater from every unit and the treated effluent continuously.

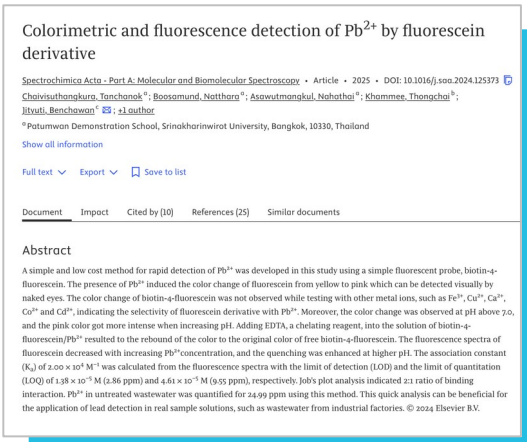
Reuse treated water
Put treated wastewater to use on campus, such as landscape irrigation.

Advance research and innovation
Support research, development and new approaches to wastewater management and reuse.

Together, these measures form a closed loop on campus: wastewater is treated to standard at its source, its quality is checked, and it is reused instead of being discharged.

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers that contribute to clean water and sanitation. SWU published 56 papers on SDG 6, 12 of them in top journals.


Colorimetric and fluorescence detection of Pb^{2+} by fluorescein derivative

Spectrochimica Acta - Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy • Article • 2025 • DOI: 10.1016/j.saa.2024.125373

Chaivisuthangkura, Tanchanok [a]; Boosamund, Natthara [a]; Asawutmangkul, Nahathai [a]; Khammee, Thongchai [b]; Jityuti, Benchawan [c] ✉; +1 author

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Abstract

A simple and low cost method for rapid detection of Pb^{2+} was developed in this study using a simple fluorescent probe, biotin-4-fluorescein. The presence of Pb^{2+} induced the color change of fluorescein from yellow to pink which can be detected visually by naked eyes. The color change of biotin-4-fluorescein was not observed while testing with other metal ions, such as Fe^{3+}, Cu^{2+}, Ca^{2+}, Co^{2+} and Cd^{2+}, indicating the selectivity of fluorescein derivative with Pb^{2+}. Moreover, the color change was observed at pH above 7.0, and the pink color got more intense when increasing pH. Adding EDTA, a chelating reagent, into the solution of biotin-4-fluorescein/Pb^{2+} resulted to the rebound of the color to the original color of free biotin-4-fluorescein. The fluorescence spectra of fluorescein decreased with increasing Pb^{2+}concentration, and the quenching was enhanced at higher pH. The association constant (K_a) of 2.00×10^4 M^{-1} was calculated from the fluorescence spectra with the limit of detection (LOD) and the limit of quantitation (LOQ) of 1.38×10^{-5} M (2.86 ppm) and 4.61×10^{-5} M (9.55 ppm), respectively. Job's plot analysis indicated 2:1 ratio of binding interaction. Pb^{2+} in untreated wastewater was quantified for 24.99 ppm using this method. This quick analysis can be beneficial for the application of lead detection in real sample solutions, such as wastewater from industrial factories. © 2024 Elsevier B.V.

1 Colorimetric and Fluorescence Detection of Pb2+ by Fluorescein Derivative

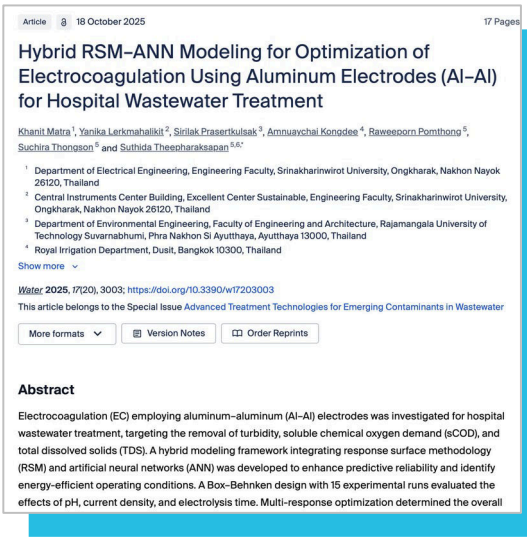
Authors

Chaivisuthangkura, T., Boosamund, N., Asawutmangkul, N., Khammee, T., Jityuti, B., et al.

Journal

Spectrochimica Acta Part A: Molecular and Biomolecular Spectroscopy, 327 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.saa.2024.125373


Article · 18 October 2025 · 17 Pages

Hybrid RSM–ANN Modeling for Optimization of Electrocoagulation Using Aluminum Electrodes (Al–Al) for Hospital Wastewater Treatment

Khanit Matra [1], Yanika Lerkmahalikit [2], Sirilak Prasertkulsak [3], Amnuaychai Kongdee [4], Raweeporn Pomthong [5], Suchira Thongson [5] and Suthida Theepharaksapan [5,6,*]

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Water 2025, *17*(20), 3003; https://doi.org/10.3390/w17203003

This article belongs to the Special Issue Advanced Treatment Technologies for Emerging Contaminants in Wastewater

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Abstract

Electrocoagulation (EC) employing aluminum–aluminum (Al–Al) electrodes was investigated for hospital wastewater treatment, targeting the removal of turbidity, soluble chemical oxygen demand (sCOD), and total dissolved solids (TDS). A hybrid modeling framework integrating response surface methodology (RSM) and artificial neural networks (ANN) was developed to enhance predictive reliability and identify energy-efficient operating conditions. A Box–Behnken design with 15 experimental runs evaluated the effects of pH, current density, and electrolysis time. Multi-response optimization determined the overall

2 Hybrid RSM–ANN Modeling for Optimization of Electrocoagulation Using Aluminum Electrodes (Al–Al) for Hospital Wastewater Treatment

Authors

Matra, K., Lerkmahalikit, Y., Prasertkulsak, S., Kongdee, A., Pomthong, R., Thongson, S., & Theepharaksapan, S.

Journal

Water, 17(20), 3003 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/w17203003

SDG 6 Progress in 2025



Clean water that costs nothing on campus, and water know-how shared with local communities.

157
free drinking water stations on both campuses

112
stations mapped online at Ongkharak

4.54 / 5
community knowledge score, up from 3.16

How we made progress

Every student, staff member and visitor at SWU can drink safe water for free. During 2025, 157 drinking water stations worked across both campuses, 112 of them shown on an online map of Ongkharak Campus. Ongkharak dispensers draw from the university's own water plant, tested weekly against Provincial Waterworks Authority standards, and the Faculty of Science tests its dispensers every month. The Water Reuse Policy requires wastewater to be treated at source, checked and reused on campus, for example to water the landscape.

The same know-how went out to communities. Residents of Chachoengsao Town Municipality took a free course on checking water safety and improving wastewater, and their knowledge scores rose from 3.16 to 4.54 out of 5; a follow-up on 21 June found them treating wastewater and shrimp-pond water with bio-fermented liquid. In August, a highland school in Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai, opened a drinking water system that its own students helped design and build. SWU researchers published 56 papers on SDG 6.

2025 at a glance

Weekly
Tap water tests at Ongkharak

Monthly
Dispenser tests, Faculty of Science

21 Jun
Community follow-up, Chachoengsao

Aug
New school water system, Mae Chaem



SDG 7

Affordable and Clean Energy



SDG 7

Affordable and Clean Energy

Using less energy on campus and helping farmers and local industry switch to clean power

46.1	401–600	892
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Solar Energy for Farmers in Ongkharak

From March to July 2025, the Excellent Center for Sustainable Engineering (ECSE), Faculty of Engineering, worked with the Ongkharak Subdistrict Administrative Organization to design and test a mobile solar water pump for local farms.

At a free workshop on 26–27 June 2025, 129 people, including 84 farmers, learned how solar systems work and ran the unit themselves, helping farms cut fuel costs and switch to clean energy.





Clean Energy for Communities and Industry

Clean Fuel from Farm Waste: Low-Pollution Biomass Kiln

On 1–3 April 2025, the Department of Mechanical Engineering handed over a 600-litre high-efficiency, low-pollution kiln to the Rak Din Than Phalangngan Yangyuen Community Enterprise in Nakhon Nayok. About 50 farmers and members learned to turn crop residues into biochar and wood vinegar instead of burning them in the open. Each firing yields about 200 kg of charcoal that can replace cooking gas, and satisfaction reached 99.28%.





Farmers and community enterprise members learning to use the low-pollution kiln, Nakhon Nayok, 1–3 April 2025.

Energy-Efficient Automation Training for Local Engineers

From April to June 2025, ECSE ran five rounds of a free two-day workshop on Programmable Logic Controllers (PLC) at Ongkharak Campus, where participants learned to design control systems that cut machine waste and energy use.

110
workshop participants

72
from outside the university, mainly local engineers

5
free two-day rounds

Saving Energy on Campus

Energy Reviews to Find Where Energy Is Wasted

SWU tracks monthly electricity data for each campus and building on its public SWU SDG Sustainability Web App dashboard. The 2025 review found that Prasarnmit Campus used over twice as much energy per square metre as Ongkharak Campus. Its use also grew from 2024 and peaked from August to October, showing where savings are needed most.

0.32 GJ/m²
Prasarnmit Campus, 2025

0.14 GJ/m²
Ongkharak Campus, 2025

+12.1%
Prasarnmit use compared with 2024

Smart Lighting and Energy Monitoring at the Central Library

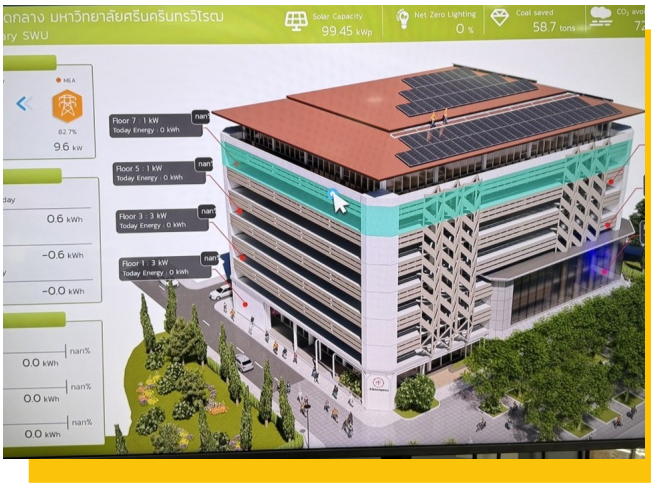
In 2025, the Central Library procured a THB 24.61 million upgrade to smart lighting control for its existing building through the national e-Government Procurement system, with the invitation to bid on 17 March and the contract awarded on 27 May, so lights are not left on in empty spaces. A smart dashboard shows in real time the power drawn from rooftop solar panels and the grid, and the energy each floor uses. The library also publishes its monthly electricity use as a Green Library and Green Office.

Solar Power on University Buildings

At Prasarnmit Campus, 99.45 kWp of rooftop solar panels on the Central Library supply clean electricity to the building. At Ongkharak Campus, solar PV systems on the Administration Building and the university's Medical Center produced 128,773.89 kWh in 2025, and almost all of it was used on campus.

128,773.89 kWh
solar electricity generated at Ongkharak Campus in 2025

About 14%
of the Administration Building's electricity





The Central Library's smart energy dashboard (left) and its published monthly electricity use (right).

Energy-Efficient Renovation of the Faculty of Engineering Auditorium

In December 2025, the Faculty of Engineering finished renovating its auditorium. The project upgraded the electrical system, installed energy-efficient air conditioners and added a 74 kWp rooftop solar system of 140 panels connected to the building, with electricity use tracked on a real-time energy dashboard. As a next step, the Faculty plans a Solar Carport Project of at least 180 kWp in 2027.





The renovated auditorium (left) and its 74 kWp rooftop solar system (right). Source: Faculty of Engineering, SWU

Policy: SWU Zero Carbon and Net Zero

SWU Zero Carbon Policy

The policy on Carbon Neutrality (Scope 1) by 2050 and Net Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions by 2065 (SWU Zero Carbon), together with SWU Zero Waste, was announced on **13 December 2024** and covered every university area in 2025.

Cut emissions by 5% a year
SWU aims to reduce electricity use and greenhouse gas emissions by 5% each year.

Efficient equipment
Lighting is replaced with LED bulbs and air conditioners with energy-saving Label No. 5 units.

Clean energy
Alternative sources such as solar cells and floating solar systems are promoted.

Energy-saving buildings
Renovations and new buildings must follow energy-saving guidelines.

In 2025, electricity use at Ongkharak Campus fell by 7.6% compared with 2024, beating the annual target. The Central Library's smart lighting upgrade and the Faculty of Engineering auditorium renovation applied the building guideline to existing buildings.

Policy on Achieving Net Zero Greenhouse Gas Emissions B.E. 2566 (2023)

Issued in 2023 and in force throughout 2025, this policy commits SWU to cut indirect emissions from energy use by increasing the share of clean energy and using renewable energy to replace high-carbon energy, alongside efficient energy use, low-emission transport and Zero Waste to Landfill.

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers that contribute to affordable and clean energy. SWU published 110 papers on SDG 7, 28 of them in top journals.



Characterization of palm pyrolysis oil produced from fresh palm fruit bunches with a modified downdraft biomass gasifier and burner as heat source

Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis • Article • 2025 • DOI: 10.1016/j.jaap.2024.106917

Unsomsri, Nathawat [a] ; Kaewluan, Sommas [a] ; Tawkaew, Sittinun [b] ; Wiriyasart, Songkran [c]

[a] Biofuel and Bioenergy Technology Research and Development Laboratory (BBT R&D) Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

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Abstract

Thailand relies heavily on crude oil imports, emphasizing the need for alternative, locally sourced energy solutions. This study highlights pyrolysis as a cost-effective method for converting biomass into energy and producing three primary outputs: pyrolysis oil, pyrolysis gas, and biochar. Fresh palm fruit bunches (FFB) from the Tenera strain were investigated as a feedstock for pyrolysis using a modified downdraft biomass gasifier and burner as heat sources. The FFB underwent size reduction to ensure a diameter of no more than 20 mm before pyrolysis. A 120-liter batch pyrolyzer was designed to maximize thermal efficiency and product yield. Key parameters, including pyrolysis temperatures of 400, 500, and 600 °C, were systematically analyzed. The highest yield of pyrolysis oil (24.66 %) was obtained at 400 °C, with chemical analysis identifying compounds such as naphthalene, heptadecanol, phenol, and methyl palmitate. Environmental evaluations showed significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, with 5.37 kg-CO_2/kg-PPO less than LPG and 8.44 kg-CO_2/kg-PPO less than electricity. This study demonstrates the feasibility of utilizing FFB for biofuel production and presents a sustainable framework for addressing energy demands in Thailand. © 2024 Elsevier B.V.

1 Characterization of Palm Pyrolysis Oil Produced from Fresh Palm Fruit Bunches with a Modified Downdraft Biomass Gasifier and Burner as Heat Source

Authors

Unsomsri, N., Kaewluan, S., Tawkaew, S., & Wiriyasart, S.

Journal

Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis, 186 (2025)

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Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering 12 (2025) 101240

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/case-studies-in-chemical-and-environmental-engineering

Case Report

Electricity generation from co-pyrolysis gas of fresh palm fruit bunches and medical waste plastic bottles for sustainable energy applications

Songkran Wiriyasart [a], Nathawat Unsomsri [b], Pichai Asadamongkon [a], Sittinun Tawkaew [c], Surachai Narrat Jansri [d], Sommas Kaewluan [b,*]

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[b] Biofuel and Bioenergy Technology Research and Development Laboratory (BBT R&D), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, 63 Rangsit-Nakhonnayok Rd., Ongkharak, Nakhon-nayok, 26120, Thailand

[c] Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, Rangsit-Nakhonnayok Rd., Ongkharak, Nakhon-nayok, 26120, Thailand

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Co-pyrolysis gas
Fresh palm fruit bunches
Medical waste plastic
Heating value
Electricity generation

ABSTRACT

Co-pyrolysis gas produced from the co-pyrolysis of fresh palm fruit bunches and medical waste plastic bottles using a batch pyrolyzer integrated with a downdraft gasifier was evaluated for sustainable electricity generation. Increasing the plastic fraction enhanced the gas heating value (41.43–55.53 MJ/Nm³) but decreased gas yield from 22.7 % to 9.0 %. Electrical efficiency was calculated based on the ratio of output power to syngas energy content, achieving 8.96–9.01 %. Engine tests showed a reduction in CO emissions (30,149–17,419 ppm) and comparable NO_x levels to gasoline combustion. These results demonstrate the co-pyrolysis gas's potential as a renewable fuel for decentralized power.

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of climate change and the increasing burden of solid waste management have driven scientific research and technological innovation to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions while addressing the rising demand for energy due to dwindling fossil fuel reserves [1]. Traditional waste disposal methods, such as landfilling and incineration, are not only inefficient but also environmentally detrimental, contributing to air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and ecological harm [2]. As a result, there has been a growing interest in developing sustainable waste-to-energy solutions that reduce reliance on fossil fuels and minimize harmful emissions.

Biomass and other waste-derived materials have been identified as viable alternatives to fossil fuels due to their abundance, carbon neutrality, and potential for renewable energy generation [3]. Among various waste materials, plastic waste presents a significant environmental challenge, especially non-biodegradable medical waste plastic bottles. Improper disposal of plastic waste leads to persistent pollution in landfills and marine environments, exacerbating environmental degradation [4]. Conventional disposal methods are insufficient in addressing this issue, making alternative waste management approaches, such as thermochemical conversion, increasingly important. Pyrolysis and gasification have emerged as promising technologies for converting waste into useful fuels and chemicals while mitigating environmental impacts [5,6]. Unlike conventional biofuel production methods such as Transesterification, which primarily convert vegetable oils or animal fats into biodiesel through chemical reactions with alcohols (e.g., methanol or ethanol) [7], other advanced methods such as photocatalytic transesterification using Si/MgO heterojunctions under visible light irradiation have also been explored, achieving biodiesel production with 96 % yield using 2 wt% catalyst and a 12:1 M ratio of methanol to Jatropha curcas oil [8]. Additionally, high-grade biodiesel has been produced from microalgae (Nannochloropsis oculata) lipids via transesterification with methanol, using a heterogeneous $Ca(OCH_3)_2$ catalyst, achieving a high yield of 92 % at 60 °C, which is significantly higher than the 22 % yield achieved with Mg–Zr catalysts [9]. However, these transesterification processes require significant amounts of high-purity alcohols, catalysts, and specific feedstocks (oils or fats), making them extensive resource consumers. In contrast, pyrolysis can convert a wide range of feedstocks, including waste biomass, plastics, and agricultural residues, into useful fuels without the need for alcohols or specific catalysts, making them more flexible and resource-efficient.

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Available online 21 May 2025
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2 Electricity Generation from Co-Pyrolysis Gas of Fresh Palm Fruit Bunches and Medical Waste Plastic Bottles for Sustainable Energy Applications

Authors

Wiriyasart, S., Unsomsri, N., Asadamongkon, P., Tawkaew, S., Jansri, S. N., & Kaewluan, S.

Journal

Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering, 12, 101240 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cscee.2025.101240

SDG 7 Progress in 2025

Using less power on campus and helping farmers and local industry switch to clean energy.

-7.6%
electricity at Ongkharak vs 2024 (target 5%)

128,773.89
kWh of solar power generated at Ongkharak

129
people trained on the solar water pump

How we made progress

SWU's Zero Carbon policy asks every unit to cut electricity use and emissions by 5% a year. Ongkharak Campus did better, using 7.6% less electricity in 2025 than in 2024, while its rooftop solar systems produced 128,773.89 kWh, almost all used on site. Prasarnmit, at 0.32 GJ per square metre, used over twice as much energy as Ongkharak, so the Central Library put THB 24.61 million into smart lighting controls, and the Faculty of Engineering completed an auditorium renovation in December with efficient air conditioning and 74 kWp of rooftop solar; a solar carport of at least 180 kWp is planned for 2027.

Off campus, the Excellent Center for Sustainable Engineering worked with the Ongkharak Subdistrict Administrative Organization on a mobile solar water pump and trained 129 people, 84 of them farmers, on 26–27 June. A low-pollution biomass kiln handed to a Nakhon Nayok community enterprise on 1–3 April turns crop waste into charcoal instead of smoke, and five free PLC courses taught 110 participants to cut energy waste in machines. SWU researchers published 110 papers on SDG 7.

2025 milestones

17 Mar
Smart lighting tender, Central Library

1–3 Apr
Biomass kiln handed over, Nakhon Nayok

27 May
Smart lighting contract awarded

26–27 Jun
Solar water pump workshop

Dec
Engineering auditorium renovated



SDG 8

Decent Work and Economic Growth

SDG 8

Decent Work and Economic Growth



Fair pay, fair process and a voice for every member of staff.

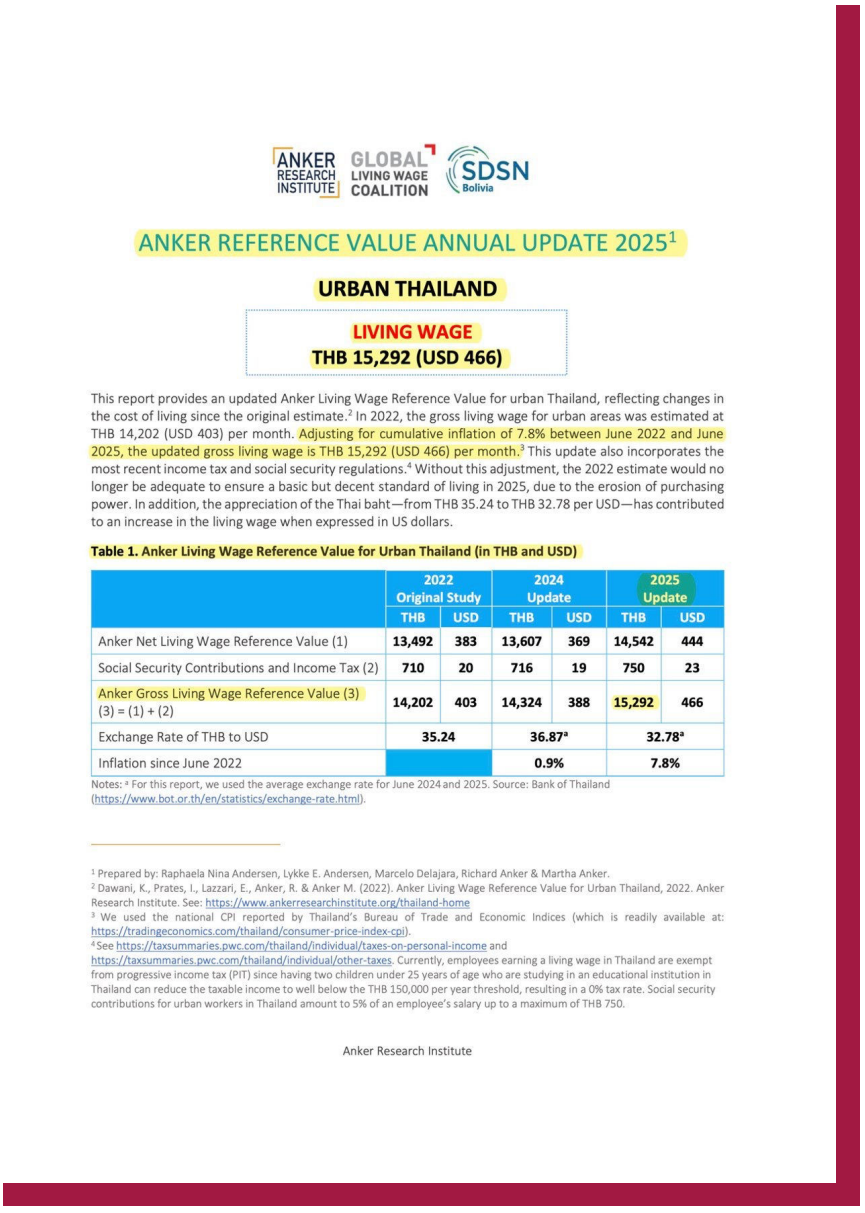
68.1	201–300	1,003
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

22%	16	74
Share of publications in top journals	Publications in top journals	Publications

Employment Practice: Living Wage

The University's Commitment to Fair Remuneration. Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) is committed to providing fair remuneration and financial security for academic and support staff in accordance with university regulations and Thai labour laws. Under the Minimum Wage Notification No. 14, effective 1 July 2025, minimum wages range from THB 337–400 per day, with Bangkok's rate at THB 400 per day. As Thailand has no official living wage standard, SWU also references the Global Living Wage Coalition (GLWC) benchmark of THB 15,292 per month for urban Thailand in 2025, supporting its commitment to fair wages and staff well-being.

The Ministry of Labour's Minimum Wage Notification No. 14, announced on 17 June 2025 and effective 1 July 2025, establishes daily minimum wages of THB 337–400 (approximately THB 10,110–12,000 per month). Clause 2(3) sets Bangkok's rate at THB 400, while Clause 18 specifies the lowest rate of THB 337. The Living Wage Reference Value for Urban Thailand, 2025 update, is published by the Anker Research Institute under the Global Living Wage Coalition (GLWC). The 2022 estimate of THB 14,202 was adjusted for cumulative inflation of 7.8% between June 2022 and June 2025, giving a gross living wage of THB 15,292 per month before income tax and social security contributions of THB 750 (THB 14,542 net). As neither Thailand nor Bangkok has officially established a living wage, the University uses this GLWC value as the benchmark for comparing staff starting salaries.



ANKER RESEARCH INSTITUTE · GLOBAL LIVING WAGE COALITION · SDSN Bolivia

ANKER REFERENCE VALUE ANNUAL UPDATE 2025[1]

URBAN THAILAND

LIVING WAGE
THB 15,292 (USD 466)

This report provides an updated Anker Living Wage Reference Value for urban Thailand, reflecting changes in the cost of living since the original estimate.[2] In 2022, the gross living wage for urban areas was estimated at THB 14,202 (USD 403) per month. Adjusting for cumulative inflation of 7.8% between June 2022 and June 2025, the updated gross living wage is THB 15,292 (USD 466) per month.[3] This update also incorporates the most recent income tax and social security regulations.[4] Without this adjustment, the 2022 estimate would no longer be adequate to ensure a basic but decent standard of living in 2025, due to the erosion of purchasing power. In addition, the appreciation of the Thai baht—from THB 35.24 to THB 32.78 per USD—has contributed to an increase in the living wage when expressed in US dollars.

Table 1. Anker Living Wage Reference Value for Urban Thailand (in THB and USD)

	2022 Original Study		2024 Update		2025 Update	
	THB	USD	THB	USD	THB	USD
Anker Net Living Wage Reference Value (1)	13,492	383	13,607	369	14,542	444
Social Security Contributions and Income Tax (2)	710	20	716	19	750	23
Anker Gross Living Wage Reference Value (3) (3) = (1) + (2)	14,202	403	14,324	388	15,292	466
Exchange Rate of THB to USD	35.24		36.87[a]		32.78[a]	
Inflation since June 2022			0.9%		7.8%	

Notes: [a] For this report, we used the average exchange rate for June 2024 and 2025. Source: Bank of Thailand (https://www.bot.or.th/en/statistics/exchange-rate.html).

[1] Prepared by: Raphaela Nina Andersen, Lykke E. Andersen, Marcelo Delajara, Richard Anker & Martha Anker.
[2] Dawani, K., Prates, I., Lazzari, E., Anker, R. & Anker M. (2022). Anker Living Wage Reference Value for Urban Thailand, 2022. Anker Research Institute. See: https://www.ankerresearchinstitute.org/thailand-home
[3] We used the national CPI reported by Thailand's Bureau of Trade and Economic Indices (which is readily available at: https://tradingeconomics.com/thailand/consumer-price-index-cpi).
[4] See https://taxsummaries.pwc.com/thailand/individual/taxes-on-personal-income and https://taxsummaries.pwc.com/thailand/individual/other-taxes. Currently, employees earning a living wage in Thailand are exempt from progressive income tax (PIT) since having two children under 25 years of age who are studying in an educational institution in Thailand can reduce the taxable income to well below the THB 150,000 per year threshold, resulting in a 0% tax rate. Social security contributions for urban workers in Thailand amount to 5% of an employee's salary up to a maximum of THB 750.

Anker Research Institute

Starting Salaries Exceed Both the Minimum Wage and the Living Wage

For 2025, Srinakharinwirot University set wages by educational qualification in compliance with the law, in accordance with the Srinakharinwirot University Announcement on the Schedule of Starting Salary Rates for University Employees and University Contract Employees, to ensure that all staff receive wages above the statutory minimum wage, as follows:

Academic Personnel

Educational Qualification	Entry Salary (THB)	Times Higher than Minimum Wage	Times Higher than Living Wage
Bachelor's Degree	22,000 – 28,550	1.83 – 2.38	1.44 – 1.87
Master's Degree	26,250 – 31,250	2.19 – 2.60	1.72 – 2.04
Doctoral Degree / Ph.D. Degree	32,500 – 37,370	2.71 – 3.11	2.13 – 2.44

Operational Personnel

Educational Qualification	Entry Salary (THB)	Times Higher than Minimum Wage	Times Higher than Living Wage
Bachelor's Degree	20,250 – 24,820	1.69 – 2.07	1.32 – 1.62
Master's Degree	24,000 – 27,190	2.00 – 2.27	1.57 – 1.78
Doctoral Degree / Ph.D. Degree	30,000 – 30,980	2.50 – 2.58	1.96 – 2.03

Minimum Wage: THB 12,000/month · Living Wage: THB 15,292/month

Fair Remuneration and Comprehensive Staff Benefits

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) offered starting salaries of THB 36,200 for doctoral-degree lecturers, THB 27,600 for master's-degree lecturers, and THB 20,250 for bachelor's-degree support staff. These salaries exceed both Bangkok's statutory minimum wage (THB 12,000/month) and the urban Thailand living wage benchmark (THB 15,292/month). Across employee categories, starting salaries range from 1.69–3.11 times the minimum wage and 1.32–2.44 times the living wage.

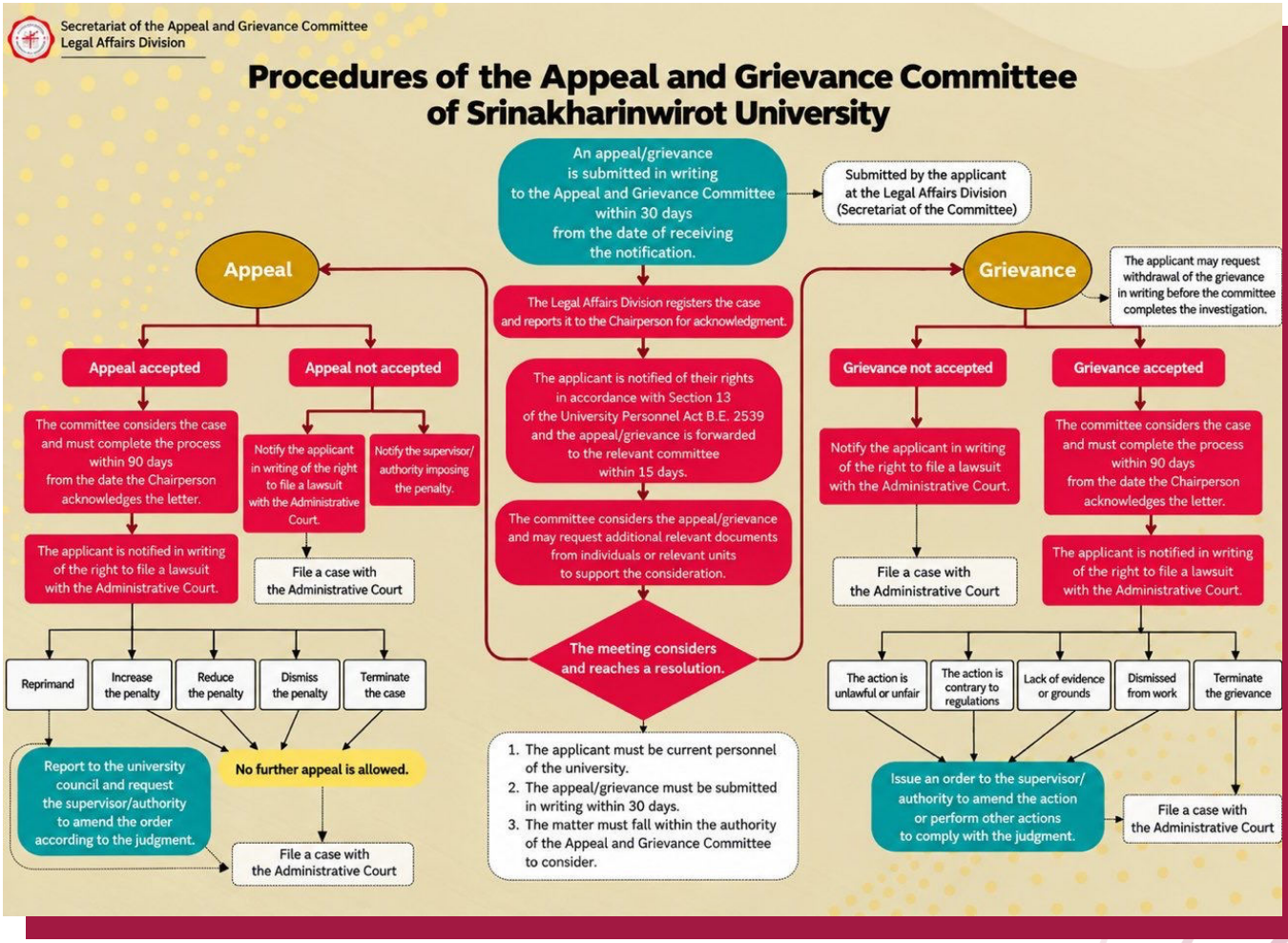
SWU also provides comprehensive welfare benefits, including provident funds, social security, healthcare, insurance, financial assistance, housing support, family benefits, and employee recognition programmes, promoting staff financial security and well-being.

Employment Practice: Appeal Process

Staff Rights to Appeal, Grievance and Complaint

Srinakharinwirot University promotes fairness in human resource management. Staff may file appeals, grievances and complaints concerning employment, performance evaluation, salary increments, appointments, personnel administration and other matters, through a transparent and accountable process, without fear of retaliation.

Appeals and Grievances to the University Appeals and Grievances Committee



The Srinakharinwirot University Regulation on Appeals and Grievances B.E. 2559 (2016) establishes the appeal and grievance mechanism for university staff. It defines the Appeals and Grievances Committee (KOR) and gives the Committee the power to decide appeals against disciplinary orders and to decide grievances (Clause 9(1) and (3)). A person subject to disciplinary action may appeal within 30 days (Clause 12), and grievances may be filed in cases of unfair discrimination on the basis of origin, race, language, sex or other status (Clause 20(2.1)). The regulation was promulgated on 26 October 2016 and signed by the Chair of the University Council.

Unofficial English translation for reference — the Thai original is the authoritative text.

"Committee" means the University Appeals and Grievances Committee of Srinakharinwirot University, abbreviated as KOR.

Clause 9. The Committee has the following powers and duties:

(1) To consider and adjudicate appeals of disciplinary punishment orders issued against personnel of the University.

(2) [omitted here]

(3) To consider and adjudicate grievances filed by University personnel who have not received fair treatment, or who have a grievance arising from an act or order of their supervisor, and to have the authority to order the supervisor to correct such order or act in accordance with the ruling, except in the case of a disciplinary punishment order or the appointment of a disciplinary investigation committee.

Clause 12. To appeal a disciplinary punishment order, the person punished shall appeal on their own behalf, by submitting the appeal to the Committee within thirty days of being notified of the order.

Clause 20. A grievance may be filed in the following cases:

(1) [omitted here]

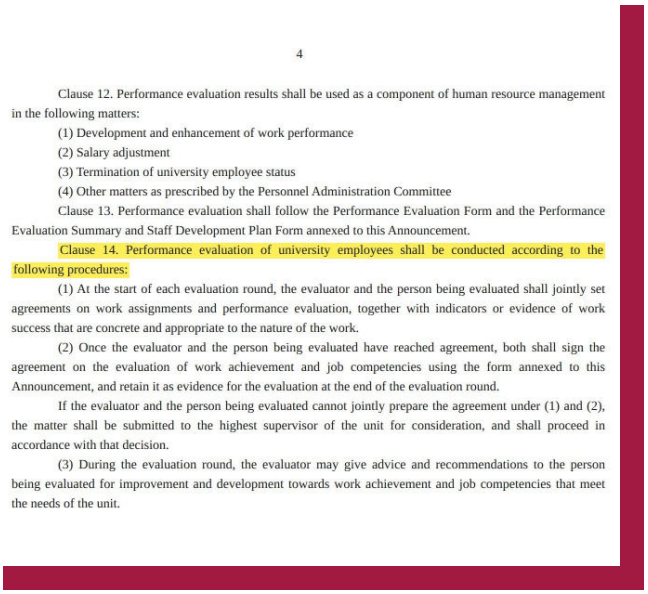
(2) Where there is a grievance arising from a supervisor's treatment of the person, as follows:

(2.1) Administering personnel matters by treating a person unfairly on account of a difference in origin, race, language, sex, age, physical condition or health, personal status, economic or social standing, religious belief, education, or political opinion not contrary to law.

Appeals Against Performance Evaluation Results

Under SWU's Performance Evaluation Regulations B.E. 2560 (2017), university employees have the right to appeal unfair performance evaluations within 30 days of acknowledging or being notified of the results. Appeals must be submitted in writing to the University-level Performance Evaluation Screening Committee, with the outcome forwarded to the President for decision. Employees dissatisfied with the decision may file a further grievance with the University Appeals and Grievances Committee within 30 days, ensuring transparency, accountability, and fairness.

SWU's Performance Evaluation Announcement B.E. 2560 (2017), dated 31 July 2017, requires employees to be notified of their evaluation results, with acknowledgement documented or witnessed (Clause 14(9)). Employees may appeal within 30 days to the University-level Performance Evaluation Screening Committee, with decisions submitted to the President (Clause 14(10)), and may file a further grievance within 30 days with the University Appeals and Grievances Committee (Clause 15).



4

Clause 12. Performance evaluation results shall be used as a component of human resource management in the following matters:

(1) Development and enhancement of work performance

(2) Salary adjustment

(3) Termination of university employee status

(4) Other matters as prescribed by the Personnel Administration Committee

Clause 13. Performance evaluation shall follow the Performance Evaluation Form and the Performance Evaluation Summary and Staff Development Plan Form annexed to this Announcement.

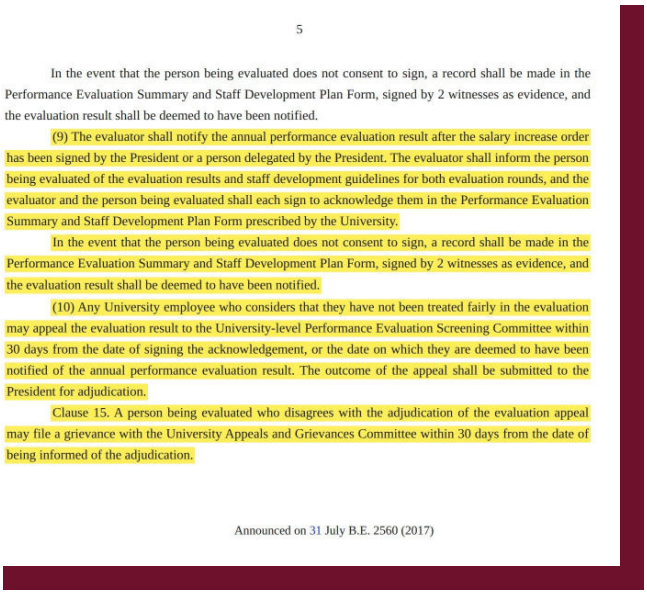
Clause 14. Performance evaluation of university employees shall be conducted according to the following procedures:

(1) At the start of each evaluation round, the evaluator and the person being evaluated shall jointly set agreements on work assignments and performance evaluation, together with indicators or evidence of work success that are concrete and appropriate to the nature of the work.

(2) Once the evaluator and the person being evaluated have reached agreement, both shall sign the agreement on the evaluation of work achievement and job competencies using the form annexed to this Announcement, and retain it as evidence for the evaluation at the end of the evaluation round.

If the evaluator and the person being evaluated cannot jointly prepare the agreement under (1) and (2), the matter shall be submitted to the highest supervisor of the unit for consideration, and shall proceed in accordance with that decision.

(3) During the evaluation round, the evaluator may give advice and recommendations to the person being evaluated for improvement and development towards work achievement and job competencies that meet the needs of the unit.



5

In the event that the person being evaluated does not consent to sign, a record shall be made in the Performance Evaluation Summary and Staff Development Plan Form, signed by 2 witnesses as evidence, and the evaluation result shall be deemed to have been notified.

(9) The evaluator shall notify the annual performance evaluation result after the salary increase order has been signed by the President or a person delegated by the President. The evaluator shall inform the person being evaluated of the evaluation results and staff development guidelines for both evaluation rounds, and the evaluator and the person being evaluated shall each sign to acknowledge them in the Performance Evaluation Summary and Staff Development Plan Form prescribed by the University.

In the event that the person being evaluated does not consent to sign, a record shall be made in the Performance Evaluation Summary and Staff Development Plan Form, signed by 2 witnesses as evidence, and the evaluation result shall be deemed to have been notified.

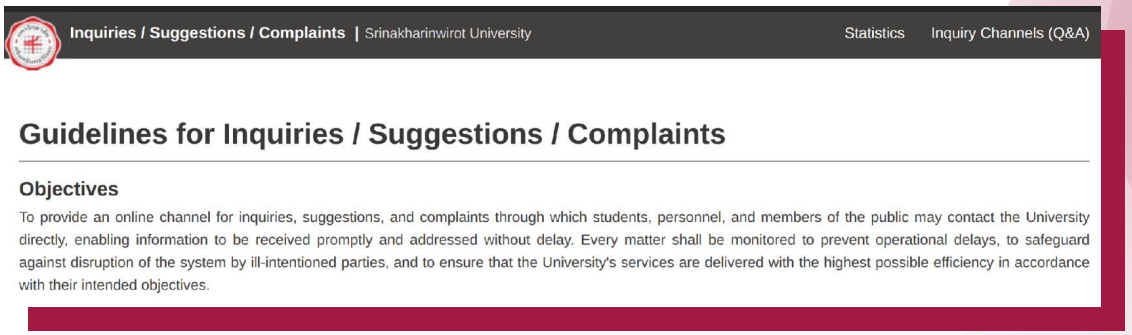
(10) Any University employee who considers that they have not been treated fairly in the evaluation may appeal the evaluation result to the University-level Performance Evaluation Screening Committee within 30 days from the date of signing the acknowledgement, or the date on which they are deemed to have been notified of the annual performance evaluation result. The outcome of the appeal shall be submitted to the President for adjudication.

Clause 15. A person being evaluated who disagrees with the adjudication of the evaluation appeal may file a grievance with the University Appeals and Grievances Committee within 30 days from the date of being informed of the adjudication.

Announced on 31 July B.E. 2560 (2017)

Online Complaint System

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) provides an online complaint system accessible to students, staff, and the public, promoting transparency, timely responses, and efficient complaint resolution. The system covers corruption, negligence, abuse of authority, ethical misconduct, and personal data violations. Complaints can be submitted through four channels: in person or by post, call center, email, or website. Users may submit general inquiries, suggestions, general complaints, or anonymous corruption complaints, with measures to protect whistleblower information.



Inquiries / Suggestions / Complaints | Srinakharinwirot University

Statistics Inquiry Channels (Q&A)

Guidelines for Inquiries / Suggestions / Complaints

Objectives

To provide an online channel for inquiries, suggestions, and complaints through which students, personnel, and members of the public may contact the University directly, enabling information to be received promptly and addressed without delay. Every matter shall be monitored to prevent operational delays, to safeguard against disruption of the system by ill-intentioned parties, and to ensure that the University's services are delivered with the highest possible efficiency in accordance with their intended objectives.

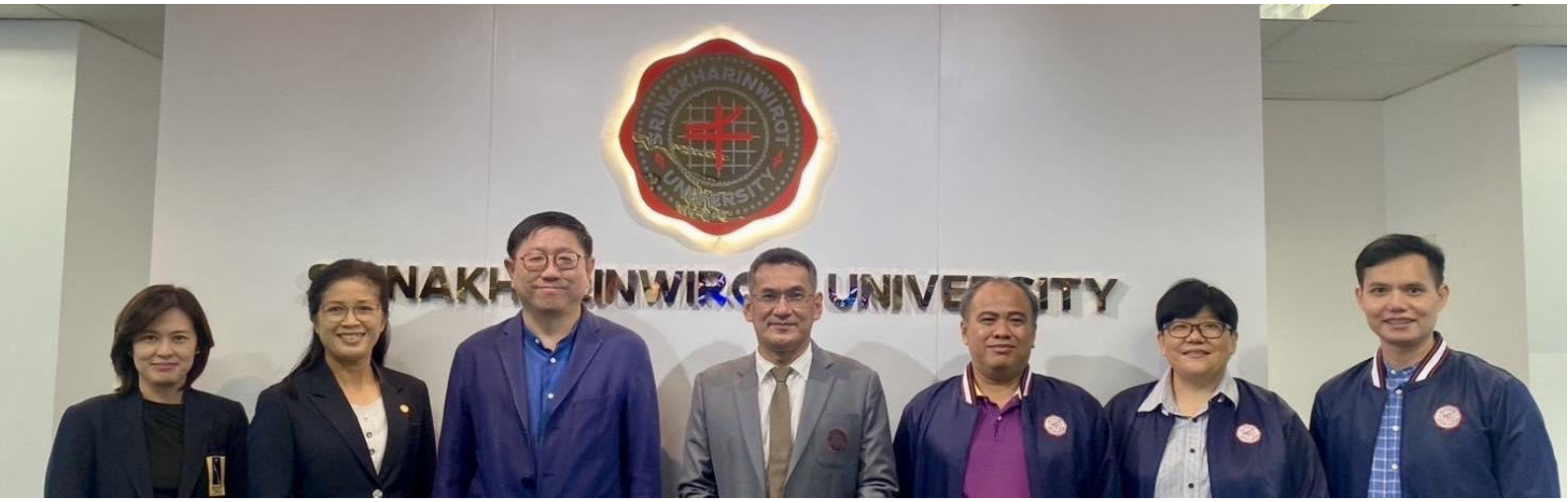
Employment Practice: Labour Rights

Protection of Labour Rights

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) protects staff labour rights through its Faculty and Staff Council, which represents academic and support staff of all genders, nationalities, and employment types. In 2025, the Council promoted freedom of association, equality, fair employment conditions, remuneration, welfare, and staff participation. Key activities included presenting staff concerns to university management, proposing personnel policies, organising dialogue platforms such as "SWU Talk: Think, Speak, Change," recognising outstanding employees, and collaborating with the Council of University Faculty Senates of Thailand (CUFST) to advance staff rights and higher education policies.

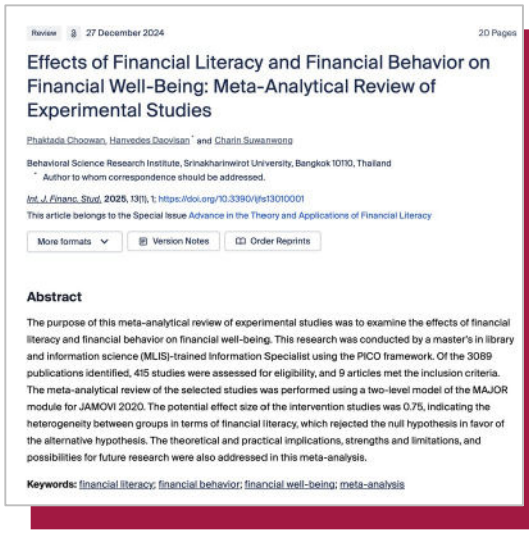






Research Publications

Selected Scopus-indexed articles published in 2025 by SWU researchers on decent work and economic growth. SWU published 74 papers on SDG 8, 16 of them in top journals.


Review 27 December 2024 20 Pages

Effects of Financial Literacy and Financial Behavior on Financial Well-Being: Meta-Analytical Review of Experimental Studies

Phaktada Choowan, Hanvedes Daovisan * and Charin Suwanwong

Behavioral Science Research Institute, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok 10110, Thailand
* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

Int. J. Financ. Stud. 2025, 13(1), 1; https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs13010001
This article belongs to the Special Issue Advance in the Theory and Applications of Financial Literacy

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Abstract

The purpose of this meta-analytical review of experimental studies was to examine the effects of financial literacy and financial behavior on financial well-being. This research was conducted by a master's in library and information science (MLIS)-trained Information Specialist using the PICO framework. Of the 3089 publications identified, 415 studies were assessed for eligibility, and 9 articles met the inclusion criteria. The meta-analytical review of the selected studies was performed using a two-level model of the MAJOR module for JAMOVI 2020. The potential effect size of the intervention studies was 0.75, indicating the heterogeneity between groups in terms of financial literacy, which rejected the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative hypothesis. The theoretical and practical implications, strengths and limitations, and possibilities for future research were also addressed in this meta-analysis.

Keywords: financial literacy; financial behavior; financial well-being; meta-analysis

1 Effects of Financial Literacy and Financial Behavior on Financial Well-Being: Meta-Analytical Review of Experimental Studies

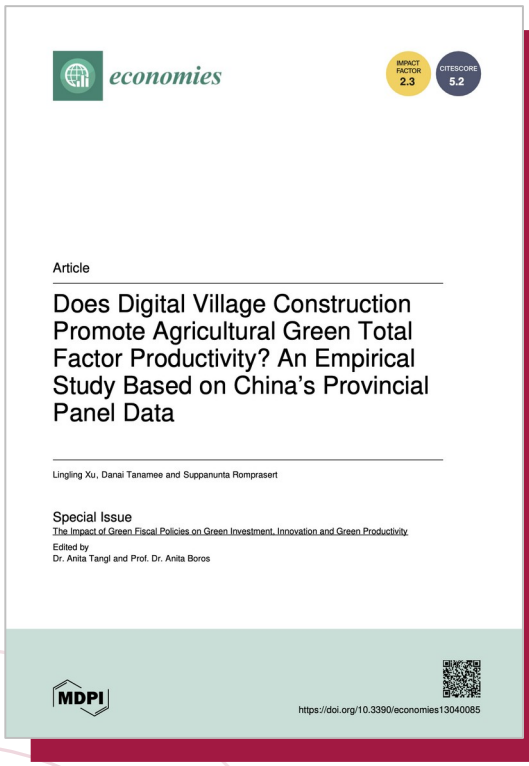
Authors

Choowan, P., Daovisan, H., & Suwanwong, C.

Journal

International Journal of Financial Studies, 13(1), 1 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs13010001


economies

IMPACT FACTOR 2.3 CITESCORE 5.2

Article

Does Digital Village Construction Promote Agricultural Green Total Factor Productivity? An Empirical Study Based on China's Provincial Panel Data

Lingling Xu, Danai Tanamee and Suppanunta Romprasert

Special Issue
The Impact of Green Fiscal Policies on Green Investment, Innovation and Green Productivity
Edited by
Dr. Anita Tangl and Prof. Dr. Anita Boros

MDPI

https://doi.org/10.3390/economies13040085

2 Does Digital Village Construction Promote Agricultural Green Total Factor Productivity? An Empirical Study Based on China's Provincial Panel Data

Authors

Xu, L., Tanamee, D., & Romprasert, S.

Journal

Economies, 13(4), 85 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/economies13040085

SDG 8 Progress in 2025

Fair pay above the living wage, and a clear voice for every member of staff.

THB 36,200
starting salary for lecturers with a doctorate

1.32×
lowest starting salary against the living wage

30 days
to appeal a disciplinary or evaluation decision

How we made progress

Thailand has no official living wage, so SWU checks its pay against two benchmarks: Bangkok's minimum wage of THB 12,000 a month, in force from 1 July 2025, and the Global Living Wage Coalition figure of THB 15,292 a month for urban Thailand. SWU's 2025 starting salaries cleared both, from THB 20,250 for support staff with a bachelor's degree to THB 27,600 and THB 36,200 for lecturers with master's and doctoral degrees, or 1.32 to 2.44 times the living wage. Provident funds, social security, healthcare, housing support and family benefits come on top.

Staff who feel treated unfairly have clear routes to be heard. They can appeal disciplinary orders or performance evaluations within 30 days, file grievances about discrimination, or use an online complaint system with four channels and anonymous reporting for corruption. The Faculty and Staff Council represents staff of every type and nationality, took their concerns to management through forums such as "SWU Talk: Think, Speak, Change", and worked with the Council of University Faculty Senates of Thailand. SWU researchers published 74 papers on SDG 8.

Monthly starting pay compared, 2025

THB 12,000	THB 15,292	THB 20,250	THB 27,600	THB 36,200
Bangkok minimum wage	Living wage benchmark	Support staff, bachelor's degree	Lecturer, master's degree	Lecturer, doctorate



SDG 9

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure



SDG 9

Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Research that feeds new technologies and partnerships with industry and commerce

28.6	601–800	826
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Patents Citing SWU Research

SWU research is increasingly used as a foundation for new technologies. According to the THE Ranking Tracker, the number of patents worldwide citing SWU publications rose from 327 for the 2019–2023 publication window to 332 for 2020–2024.

Over the same period, the number of SWU publications cited by patents grew from 164 to 174, showing that a wider range of the university's research is feeding into real-world inventions.

332	174	+10
patents citing SWU publications (2020–2024)	SWU publications cited by patents (2020–2024)	more SWU publications cited than in 2019–2023

Research Partnerships with Industry

SWU works with industrial and commercial partners on research across its disciplines. In 2025, the university received about THB 27.8 million in research income funded directly by industry and commerce.

THB 16,575,719.50
Medicine

THB 10,707,300
STEM

THB 565,400
Arts & Humanities and Social Sciences

THB 27.8 million
total from industry and commerce in 2025 (approx.)

Research Output on SDG 9

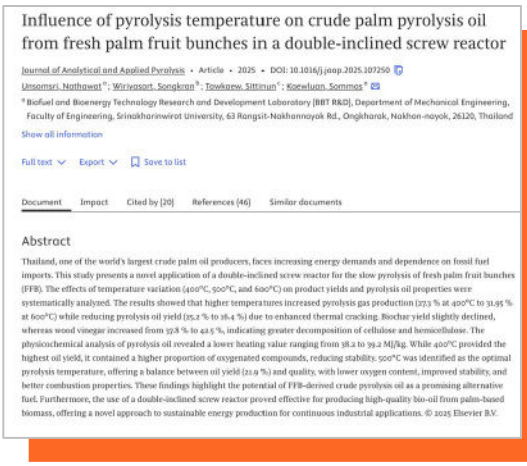
SWU published 89 papers on SDG 9, above the worldwide median of 65 per institution.

89
SWU publications on SDG 9

65
worldwide median per institution

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers that contribute to industry, innovation and infrastructure.


Influence of pyrolysis temperature on crude palm pyrolysis oil from fresh palm fruit bunches in a double-inclined screw reactor

Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis • Article • 2025 • DOI: 10.1016/j.jaap.2025.107250

Unsomsri, Nathawat [a]; Wiriyasart, Songkran [a]; Tawkaew, Sittinun [a]; Kaewluan, Sommas [a]

[a] Biofuel and Bioenergy Technology Research and Development Laboratory (BBT R&D), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, 63 Rangsit-Nakhonnayok Rd., Ongkharak, Nakhon-nayok, 26120, Thailand

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Abstract

Thailand, one of the world's largest crude palm oil producers, faces increasing energy demands and dependence on fossil fuel imports. This study presents a novel application of a double-inclined screw reactor for the slow pyrolysis of fresh palm fruit bunches (FFB). The effects of temperature variation (400°C, 500°C, and 600°C) on product yields and pyrolysis oil properties were systematically analyzed. The results showed that higher temperatures increased pyrolysis gas production (27.3 % at 400°C to 31.95 % at 600°C) while reducing pyrolysis oil yield (25.2 % to 16.4 %) due to enhanced thermal cracking. Biochar yield slightly declined, whereas wood vinegar increased from 37.8 % to 42.5 %, indicating greater decomposition of cellulose and hemicellulose. The physicochemical analysis of pyrolysis oil revealed a lower heating value ranging from 38.2 to 39.2 MJ/kg. While 400°C provided the highest oil yield, it contained a higher proportion of oxygenated compounds, reducing stability. 500°C was identified as the optimal pyrolysis temperature, offering a balance between oil yield (21.9 %) and quality, with lower oxygen content, improved stability, and better combustion properties. These findings highlight the potential of FFB-derived crude pyrolysis oil as a promising alternative fuel. Furthermore, the use of a double-inclined screw reactor proved effective for producing high-quality bio-oil from palm-based biomass, offering a novel approach to sustainable energy production for continuous industrial applications. © 2025 Elsevier B.V.

1 Influence of Pyrolysis Temperature on Crude Palm Pyrolysis Oil from Fresh Palm Fruit Bunches in a Double-Inclined Screw Reactor

Authors

Unsomsri, N., Wiriyasart, S., Tawkaew, S., & Kaewluan, S.

Journal

Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis, 192 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaap.2025.107250


Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering 12 (2025) 101265

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journal homepages: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/case-studies-in-chemical-and-environmental-engineering

Case Report

Fuel potential of bio-oil from co-pyrolysis of fresh palm fruit bunches and waste cooking oil sludge: composition, fuel properties, and carbon distribution analysis

Nathawat Unsomsri [a], Khanes Chunyok [a], Watcharapol Pakdee [a], Phakwan Muncharoenporn [a], Patchara Koedthong [a], Sittinun Tawkaew [a], Songkran Wiriyasart [a], Sommas Kaewluan [a,*]

[a] Biofuel and Bioenergy Technology Research and Development Laboratory (BBT R&D), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, 63 Rangsit-Nakhonnayok Rd., Ongkharak, Nakhon Nayok, 26120, Thailand

[b] Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, 63 Rangsit-Nakhonnayok Rd., Ongkharak, Nakhon Nayok, 26120, Thailand

[c] Thermal Solution and Energy Technology Research and Development Laboratory (TSET R&D), Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, 63 Rangsit-Nakhonnayok Rd., Ongkharak, Nakhon Nayok, 26120, Thailand

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Co-pyrolysis
Fresh palm fruit bunch
Bio-oil
Waste cooking oil sludge

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the co-pyrolysis of fresh palm fruit bunches (FFB) and waste cooking oil sludge (WCOS) in a batch pyrolyser at various ratios (FFB:WCOS, 100:0 to 25:75). Increasing the WCOS ratio reduced the bio-oil yield (from 30.8 % to 25.8 %) but improved the quality. GC-MS revealed more long-chain alkanes, alkenes, and nitriles (e.g., hexadecanenitrile). The lower heating value rose to 42.2 MJ/kg, and the viscosity (2.7 cSt) was comparable to diesel fuel standards. These results indicate that co-processing FFB and WCOS produces bio-oils with favorable fuel properties, offering a sustainable route for the utilization of agricultural biomass and industrial waste.

1. Introduction

Thailand ranks as the third-largest producer of oil palm globally, following Indonesia and Malaysia [1]. The country's oil palm cultivation is primarily concentrated in the southern provinces, including Krabi, Surat Thani, and Chumphon [2]. The main product derived from oil palm is the fresh palm fruit bunch (FFB), which is processed to obtain crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel oil (PKO) [3]. These oils are extensively used across various sectors, including food production [4], chemical manufacturing [5], and energy generation [6].

In the energy sector, Thailand has actively promoted the use of renewable energy, with a particular emphasis on biodiesel derived from vegetable oils such as CPO. Biodiesel production is typically carried out through a chemical process known as transesterification, in which triglycerides, the primary component of vegetable oils, react with an alcohol, usually methanol, in the presence of a catalyst such as sodium hydroxide (NaOH) or potassium hydroxide (KOH). This reaction yields fatty acid methyl esters (FAME), which constitute biodiesel, and glycerol as a byproduct [7]. Biodiesel produced through this process can be directly used as a substitute for petroleum-based diesel in compression ignition engines. In Thailand, government policies, such as the mandatory blending of biodiesel in commercial diesel fuels (e.g., B7, B10, and B20), have significantly driven the demand for palm oil in recent years [8]. In 2020, a total of 5.9 million rai was allocated to oil palm cultivation, yielding 16.2 million tonnes of fresh fruit bunches and 2.9 million tonnes of CPO. Of this, 1.4 million tonnes (48 %) was used by biodiesel refiners, while the remainder served household and industrial needs [9].

Transesterification is widely adopted due to its operational simplicity, high conversion efficiency, and ability to produce biodiesel that meets international fuel standards [10]. In addition to CPO, which is the most commonly used feedstock, waste cooking oil (WCO) from household and commercial sources has also gained considerable attention as an alternative raw material for biodiesel production. Several studies have demonstrated the technical feasibility and environmental benefits of using WCO in the transesterification process. For instance, Abdulla et al. [11] investigated biodiesel production from waste palm cooking oil using an environmentally friendly biocatalyst, immobilized lipase from Candida rugosa. In their study, waste palm cooking oil collected from a university cafeteria was used as feedstock, and the

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: sommas@g.swu.ac.th (S. Kaewluan).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cscee.2025.101265
Received 11 June 2025; Received in revised form 18 July 2025; Accepted 18 July 2025
Available online 19 July 2025
2666-0164/© 2025 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/).

2 Fuel Potential of Bio-Oil from Co-Pyrolysis of Fresh Palm Fruit Bunches and Waste Cooking Oil Sludge: Composition, Fuel Properties, and Carbon Distribution Analysis

Authors

Unsomsri, N., Chunyok, K., Pakdee, W., Muncharoenporn, P., Koedthong, P., Tawkaew, S., Wiriyasart, S., & Kaewluan, S.

Journal

Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering, 12, 101265 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cscee.2025.101265

SDG 9 Progress in 2025

Research that industry pays for, and inventions that build on SWU's work.

27.8 million
THB research income from industry

332
patents citing SWU publications

89
SWU publications on SDG 9, median 65

How we made progress

Companies and commercial partners paid SWU about THB 27.8 million for research in 2025: THB 16,575,719.50 in medicine, THB 10,707,300 in STEM and THB 565,400 in the arts, humanities and social sciences. That income keeps SWU laboratories working on problems that businesses and hospitals actually face.

SWU research is also finding its way into new technology. Patents citing SWU publications rose from 327 for the 2019–2023 publication window to 332 for 2020–2024, and the number of SWU papers cited by patents grew from 164 to 174. SWU published 89 papers on SDG 9, above the worldwide median of 65; among them were engineering studies that turn fresh palm fruit bunches and waste cooking oil sludge into fuel oil.

Industry research income by field, 2025

THB 16,575,719.50
Medicine

THB 10,707,300
STEM

THB 565,400
Arts, humanities and social sciences



SDG 10

Reduced Inequalities

SDG 10

Reduced Inequalities

Opening university to students with disabilities and building a campus where everyone belongs



43.5	401–600	932
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Learn Well, Get a Job

On 26 November 2025, SWU co-hosted a free education and career fair for young people with disabilities in Bangkok with ThaiHealth, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI), the Social Innovation Foundation and the Together Foundation.

Over 250 people joined, 16 universities shared admission information, and senior students with disabilities shared their experiences. SWU restated its commitment to admitting more students with disabilities.







Opening Access to University

Dedicated Admission and Tracking for Underrepresented Groups

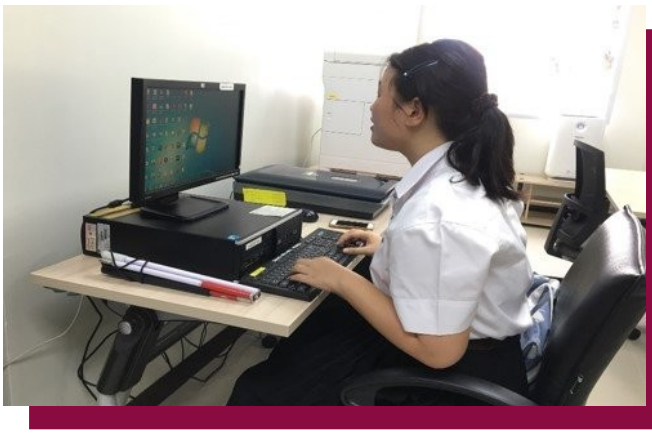
SWU admits students with disabilities through its own project in TCAS Round 1, using separate programme codes so that every application and admission can be counted and followed. For the 2025 intake, seven places were offered in three faculties and colleges, and on 4 November 2025 SWU opened the project for the 2026 intake. Students from low-income families apply for support through the Student Loan Fund, and the university records and follows up every application.

Supporting Students with Disabilities

SWU Disability Support Services Center

The SWU DSS Center, Division of Student Affairs, is the university's office for students with disabilities. Students with disabilities pay no tuition fees, with costs covered by government subsidies. The Center lends notebooks, Braille printers and electric wheelchairs, provides JAWS, Duxbury and ZoomText software, reads exam papers for students with visual impairments, works with lecturers to adjust teaching and prepares students for work.





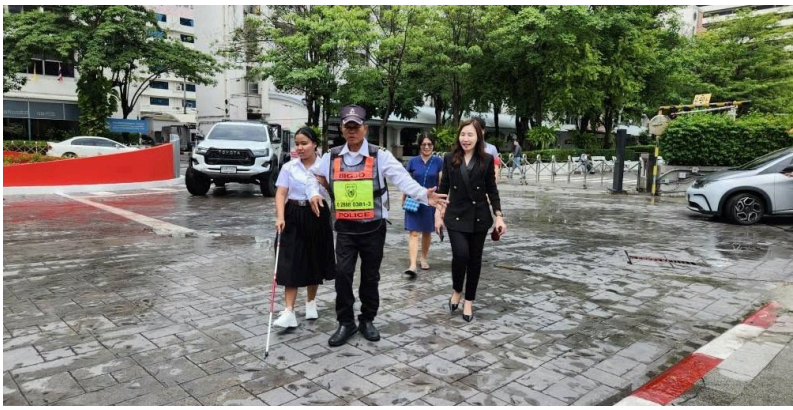
The SWU DSS Center (left) and a student using assistive technology (right).

SWU BUDDY and Orientation and Mobility Training

Through the SWU BUDDY scheme, student volunteers help classmates with disabilities in daily campus life, such as travelling to the MRT or BTS and getting to class, and receive public service hours and a certificate.

On 4 September 2025, a specialist from Ratchasuda Institute, Mahidol University, trained a student with a visual impairment to use a white cane, cross campus roads and use lifts on her own.





Orientation and mobility training on Prasarnmit Campus, 4 September 2025.

Training Lecturers and Disability Support Staff

Lecturers and programme chairs from every faculty joined trainings on supporting and teaching students with special needs on 5–7 February and 17–19 December 2025. On 11 June 2025, SWU hosted a national training in basic psychological counselling for disability support staff from Thai universities.





An Accessible and Inclusive Campus

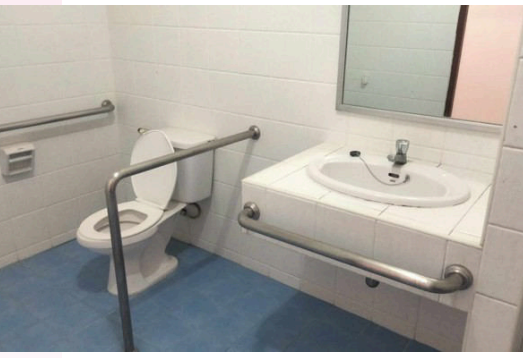
Since 2018, SWU has added ramps with handrails and tactile paving at building entrances, walkways and public spaces such as the Crazy Wheel area, together with accessible toilets. All buildings with lifts have lower call panels and Braille-marked buttons, and dormitories at Ongkharak Campus offer rooms with accessible bathrooms for students with disabilities.

Counselling and Career Support

SWU SMILE offers free counselling by psychologists at both campuses and online, with a mission to care for students in financial need. SWU Career Service and the SWU CAREER platform help students, including those from low-income backgrounds, find part-time work and prepare for jobs.

Pride Month: SWU Values and Embraces Diversity

On 14 July 2025, SWU released “SWU Tells It All” Episode 2 for Pride Month, featuring the Vice President for Student Affairs. It highlights year-round education on LGBTQ+ issues and marriage equality, and the Trans Health Clinic at the HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn Medical Center, which provides safe, private gender-affirming hormone therapy.







An accessible toilet (left), the SWU SMILE counselling page (centre) and the SWU CAREER platform (right).

Policies for Equality and Inclusion

Policy on Equality, Equity and Fairness in Human Resource Management
Announced 13 December 2024. No one may be denied rights or benefits because of race, nationality, age, colour, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, marital status, disability or socio-economic background. It covers recruitment, pay, promotion and outsourced workers, and lets staff of all genders dress as they identify.

Policy on the Prevention and Prohibition of All Forms of Harassment
Announced 31 March 2025. It covers administrators, staff, students, outsourced workers and service users on and off campus and online, bans sexual, verbal, physical, psychological and online harassment, and sets out safe reporting, protection from retaliation and fair investigation.

Regulation on Education for Persons with Disabilities
Announced 9 October 2018 and in force throughout 2025. It gives persons with disabilities the right to study on an equal basis, exempts them from fees through government subsidies, and requires accessible buildings, adapted teaching materials and a dedicated admission project.

Faculty of Science Policy on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Belonging
Announced 17 February 2025. It commits the faculty to fair treatment regardless of sex, age, ethnicity, religion, disability or social status.

Who Makes the Policies Work

SWU's Committee for the Promotion of Sexual Safety and Gender Awareness develops policies on gender equality and human rights, runs awareness activities and handles reports of harassment and discrimination, supported by faculty committees. Students can raise concerns through SWU VOICE, an online complaint channel run by the Division of Student Affairs.

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers that contribute to reduced inequalities. SWU published 30 papers on SDG 10.


Fruitful in Old Age: Future Skills as a Pathway for Older Thai Adult Women To Live in a Super-Aged Society

Journal of Population Ageing · Article · 2025 · DOI: 10.1007/s12062-025-09516-6

Wanitchanon, Phoabade[a] ; Panyachit, Saichol[a] ; Jearajit, Cholvit[a] ; Wichaino, Pechanipha[a]

[a] Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, 10110, Thailand

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Document · Impact · Cited by (1) · References (63) · Similar documents

Abstract

By 2036, Thailand will be the second country in Southeast Asia, after Singapore, to become a super-aged society. Thailand has been preparing for this situation for some time. However, only a small number of concrete policies that truly respond to the needs of older adults have been implemented. Furthermore, recent studies on older adult women in Thailand are limited. Hence, this research explored the perspectives of older adult women in Thailand, particularly with respect to their needs in the context of developing future skills, with the goal of identifying an alternative way of improving their quality of life. This qualitative research employed a focus group alongside design thinking techniques, including brainstorming, the 2 × 2 matrix, and dot voting. Data collected from 28 older adult women in the focus group showed that certain key elements, including future skills, can help older adult women cope with changes. The most important skill identified in this research was health literacy, and other future skills that are compatible with the relevant social and cultural contexts were detected. The findings of this research reflect the distinctions among different future skills developed in response to government policies that focus on the promotion of lifetime human potential. This approach can thus help policymakers obtain insights from the data and apply those insights in practice. © The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature B.V. 2025.

1 Fruitful in Old Age: Future Skills as a Pathway for Older Thai Adult Women to Live in a Super-Aged Society

Authors

Wanitchanon, P., Panyachit, S., Jearajit, C., & Wichaino, P.

Journal

Journal of Population Ageing (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1007/s12062-025-09516-6


Stay Active, Do Not Retire: Strategies for Older Persons to Remain in the Workforce in Community Enterprise in Thailand

Journal of Population and Social Studies · Article · Open Access · 2025 · DOI: 10.25133/JPSSV332025.016

Jearajit, Cholvit[a] ; Panyachit, Saichol[a] ; Wanitchanon, Phoabade[a] ; Promjittiphong, Chaiwatchara[a] ; Soonsinpai, Tannikarn[a] ; +1 author

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Show all information

Full text · Export · Save to list

Document · Impact · Cited by (3) · References (52) · Similar documents

Abstract

Given the societal transition towards a more inclusive society of older persons, encouraging job opportunities is another mechanism to address challenges associated with this shrinking workforce and strengthen active aging, leading to the value of older persons. This study introduces a framework for older persons based on community enterprises to bridge the gaps in previous research. It sheds more light on sustainable improvement in the older person's quality of life. Another objective is to explore supportive methods for older persons' well-being and job security. Based on a qualitative approach, the study adopted semi-structured interviews, group discussions, and observational methods from 20 older people. The findings indicate that older persons transform resources, encompassing social, cultural, human, economic, and psychological capital, which are utilized in strategies for aging well. Regarding work-related strategy, the employment status of older persons is closely tied to their membership status. Furthermore, this study reveals that older persons' job security is associated with meaningful use of leisure time and the development of diverse skills. © (2025), (Mahidol University). All rights reserved.

2 Stay Active, Do Not Retire: Strategies for Older Persons to Remain in the Workforce in Community Enterprise in Thailand

Authors

Jearajit, C., Panyachit, S., Wanitchanon, P., Promjittiphong, C., Soonsinpai, T., et al.

Journal

Journal of Population and Social Studies, 33, 301–316 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.25133/JPSSV332025.016

SDG 10 Progress in 2025



A university that people with disabilities can reach, study at and belong to.

250+
people at the free disability career fair

7
admission places for students with disabilities

0
tuition fees for students with disabilities

How we made progress

SWU wants more students with disabilities to come, and to stay. Its own TCAS Round 1 project uses separate programme codes so every application can be tracked; seven places were offered in three faculties and colleges for the 2025 intake, and the project for 2026 opened on 4 November 2025. Students with disabilities pay no tuition fees, and the SWU DSS Center lends notebooks, Braille printers and electric wheelchairs, reads exam papers aloud and helps lecturers adapt their teaching, while SWU BUDDY volunteers help with daily travel and classes.

On 26 November, SWU co-hosted a free education and career fair for young people with disabilities with ThaiHealth, MHESI and two foundations; more than 250 people came and 16 universities explained how to apply. Lecturers from every faculty trained in teaching students with special needs, and SWU hosted national counselling training for disability support staff on 11 June. Inclusion goes beyond disability: on 14 July, SWU released a Pride Month video on its year-round work with LGBTQ+ students and staff.

2025 milestones

5–7 Feb
Lecturer training on special needs

11 Jun
National counselling training

14 Jul
Pride Month video

4 Sep
White cane and mobility training

4 Nov
2026 admission project opens

26 Nov
Education and career fair



SDG 11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

SDG 11

Sustainable Cities and Communities

Planning affordable housing with local authorities and keeping living heritage alive

58.2	201–300	865
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Planning Affordable Housing

In 2025, the Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences, partnered with the Community Organizations Development Institute (CODI) and the BMA's Huai Khwang District Office on participatory urban development and community housing planning.

In the Rong Poon Nuea–Tai community, students surveyed households on residents' difficulties, population, occupations and monthly incomes. The district office provided data and hosted activities, and the findings helped residents plan affordable savings for future housing.







Recording and Preserving Cultural Heritage

Preventive Conservation of Ancient Documents and Photographs

In October 2025, the Department of Arts and Cultural Management Innovation, Faculty of Fine Arts, held a three-day preventive conservation workshop on Thai folding books, palm-leaf manuscripts and old photographs. Students and participants learned to assess, store and conserve these materials, which preserve irreplaceable local history and wisdom.



Participants practising preventive conservation of palm-leaf manuscripts and documents.

Students Passing Local Heritage to the Next Generation

Students of MAC 301 in the same department ran five heritage projects with schools and communities in late 2025:

Sueb Sin Thin Phet
Phetchaburi stucco art: students at Benchamathep Uthit Phetchaburi School made stucco key rings on 25 November 2025.

COCO at Bang Prathun
Bangkok's last coconut orchard community: a guided walk, games and crafts for Bang Prathun Nok School, 7 November 2025.

Clay To Play
A board game on Nonthaburi's traditional pottery, tested with students at Pakkret School on 28 November 2025.

AR for Khrua In Khong murals
AR media interpreting the murals of Wat Prot Ket Chettharam, Samut Prakan, launched on 24 November 2025.

Klong Craft

Water hyacinth from Khlong Sam Wa made into paper for Mon miniature centipede flags with Wat Paen Thong School (Sam Wa Witthaya), 10 November 2025, cutting an invasive weed while passing on Mon wisdom.



"COCO at Bang Prathun": project posters and eco-cultural learning in the coconut orchards. Source: Department of Arts and Cultural Management Innovation, Faculty of Fine Arts, SWU

Recording the Intangible Heritage of Five Communities

In 2025, SWU and the Department of Cultural Promotion, Ministry of Culture, carried out the first year of the project Development of Cultural Knowledge for Creative Economy and Soft Power. The team recorded the intangible heritage of five communities and worked with each on prototype designs that add value and keep local knowledge alive: Chok weaving in Uttaradit, Krajood basketry in Phatthalung, Tai Khrang weaving in Uthai Thani, Thai Phuan fermented fish (pla ra) in Nakhon Nayok and palm sugar in Phetchaburi.





Products inspired by local weaving patterns shown at the academic seminar, 5 March 2025.

Policy: Commuting and Carbon Neutrality

SWU has set a target to become a carbon neutral university by **2040** (SWU Carbon Neutrality by 2040). Under this commitment it will propose measures to cut greenhouse gas emissions and build a database to account for emissions across all university units. Sustainable commuting is part of this work:

Free electric shuttle (EV Kapor)
In 2025 the 100% electric shuttles at Ongkharak Campus, run by the Sustainable Development Division, stayed free for students, staff and the public on four lines, linking dormitories, faculties and Gate 2, where public vans stop.

EV charging at Prasarnmit Campus
On 16 June 2025 SWU opened the #EvSmartCharger station on Level B1 of the underground car park, supporting lower-emission commuting.

Safer motorcycle commuting
On 23 September 2025, SWU and ThaiHealth held "Safe & Style" at Ongkharak Campus, where students, staff and local residents decorated helmets and learned how CCTV can detect helmet use.





The free EV Kapor shuttle at Ongkharak Campus (left) and "Safe & Style" helmet decorating, 23 September 2025 (right).

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers that contribute to sustainable cities and communities. SWU published 51 papers on SDG 11.


Examining drivers' motivations to use a carpooling platform in Thailand: A technology acceptance model and consumer perceived value perspective

International Journal of Sustainable Transportation • Article • 2025 • DOI: 10.1080/15568318.2025.2520351

Julagasigorn, Puthipong[a] ✉; Banomyong, Ruth[b]; Grant, David B.[c]; Varadejsatitwong, Paitoon[b]

[a]Hospitality and Tourism Management Department, International College for Sustainability Studies, Srinakharinwirot University, Bangkok, Thailand

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Full text · Export · Save to list

Document · Impact · Cited by (5) · References (93) · Similar documents

Abstract

This study investigates the psychological factors influencing drivers' use of carpooling platforms for sustainable shared transport, through an empirical analysis of a startup online platform in Thailand. The research is grounded in the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) and Consumer Perceived Value (CPV) theory, employing a multiple-qualitative-methods approach. Data were collected from twenty driver interviews and netnographic archival data, which included social networking sites and data obtained from the platform's database, and analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings reveal platform-related factors based on TAM and value perceptions of carpooling benefits from CPV, therefore introducing the concept of Provider Perceived Value (PPV) for the transport and peer provider literature. Notably, three new value types, (1) functional, (2) relationship, and (3) merit, were identified. Additionally, the study proposes a conceptual model for future research. Nine characteristics of carpool drivers were identified, alongside strategies to address drivers' needs and how to increase and maintain driver numbers for both the startup under study and other platforms. The paper offers policy recommendations for policymakers and governments to collaborate with carpooling platforms to guide strategic initiatives to promote carpooling. These initiatives aim to support the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 13 (Climate Action). © 2025 Taylor & Francis Group, LLC.

1 Examining Drivers' Motivations to Use a Carpooling Platform in Thailand: A Technology Acceptance Model and Consumer Perceived Value Perspective

Authors

Julagasigorn, P., Banomyong, R., Grant, D. B., & Varadejsatitwong, P.

Journal

International Journal of Sustainable Transportation, 19(7), 615–634 (2025)

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Sustainable Futures 10 (2025) 101076

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Sustainable Futures

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/sustainable-futures

The sustainable development of eco-industrial parks affecting the satisfaction of the map ta phut industrial estate community

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Eco-industrial Parks development
Industrial ecology
Community
Factor Analysis
Structural Equation Model

ABSTRACT

Current environmental problems are almost entirely caused by human actions. Communities near industrial areas cause and experience toxic effects and competition to use the remaining resources, creating societal conflicts. These problems can be solved if everyone in the community joins in seriously preventing and resolving them. Cooperation in solving problems in all sectors will be able to restore natural resources and the local environment to their original state. This study aims to analyze the satisfaction of people in Eco-Industrial Parks (EIPs), specifically the communities surrounding the Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate. A self-administered questionnaire was administered to collect data from 607 participants. We collected data and used exploratory factor analysis, confirmatory factor analysis, and structural equation modelling to determine the causal relationship between factors affecting satisfaction. The study results showed that factors relevant to EIP management, including physical, economic, environmental, social, and managerial performance, affect satisfaction. This study also found that Environmental Performance positively affected Social and Economic Performances. Social Performance positively affects Economic Performance. The findings provide actionable insights for industrial estate managers to enhance EIP governance aligned with community satisfaction. Policymakers can use the results to design balanced sustainable development strategies. Community leaders may leverage the evidence to promote participatory decision-making. These outcomes highlight the need for cross-sector collaboration in advancing sustainable eco-industrial urban development.

1. Introduction

Economic and industrial growth, along with the development of towns, are affecting the increasing environmental concerns that are mechanisms for the sustainable development of Eco-industrial Parks (EIPs) [1]. Concerns about industrial park expansion, which affects the surrounding communities, are important, which include pollution, competition for water supplies,and infrastructure that does not meet regulation standards. According to industrial waste statistics,there were 16.8 million tonnes of waste in 2020, and 18.05 million tonnes in 2021, which included 16.77 million tonnes of non-toxic industrial waste; moreover, 13.05 million tonnes were used as renewable sources for electricity power. In addition, the rest of the industrial waste (1.28 million tonnes) was less than that in the previous year. However, the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, the volume of industrial waste has steadily increased, exerting both direct and indirect impacts on the environment, public health, and overall quality of life [2]. Scholars across various countries are actively seeking solutions to mitigate the consequences of industrial pollution through technological, managerial, and policy-based approaches. The concept of Green Industry has consequently emerged as a key strategic framework, emphasizing efficient production, waste minimization, and the adoption of environmentally friendly technologies. It plays a pivotal role in the development of Eco-Industrial Parks (EIPs), which have been formally implemented in Thailand since 2000 through collaborative efforts between the public sector, private enterprises, and development organizations [3].

EIPs are business communities of production and services established in the area of park group members, aiming to collectively reduce environmental impacts, increase economic benefits, and promote welfare societies [4]. Moreover, parks are important for promoting green innovation with regard to environment-friendly and sustainable parks and

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Available online 12 August 2025
2666-1888/© 2025 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

2 The Sustainable Development of Eco-Industrial Parks Affecting the Satisfaction of the Map Ta Phut Industrial Estate Community

Authors

Jarusen, J., & Cheunkamon, E.

Journal

Sustainable Futures, 10, 101076 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sftr.2025.101076

SDG 11 Progress in 2025

Affordable homes, living heritage and cleaner ways to get around.

4
free electric shuttle lines at Ongkharak Campus

5
communities whose living heritage was recorded

51
SWU publications on SDG 11

How we made progress

The Department of Sociology teamed up with CODI and the Huai Khwang District Office of the BMA on community housing in 2025. Students surveyed households in the Rong Poon Nuea–Tai community on income, work and living conditions, and the results helped residents plan affordable savings for future homes. Getting around also became greener: the free, fully electric EV Kapor shuttles ran four lines at Ongkharak Campus, and an EV charging station opened at Prasarnmit on 16 June, both part of SWU's goal to be carbon neutral by 2040.

Heritage work kept local knowledge alive. With the Department of Cultural Promotion, SWU recorded the intangible heritage of five communities, from Chok weaving in Uttaradit to palm sugar in Phetchaburi, and designed prototype products with them. Fine arts students ran heritage projects with schools and communities in November, including stucco art in Phetchaburi and water hyacinth paper flags with a Mon community, and a three-day workshop in October trained people to conserve palm-leaf manuscripts and old photographs.

2025 milestones

5 Mar
Heritage seminar with five communities

16 Jun
EV charging opens at Prasarnmit

23 Sep
"Safe & Style" helmet day

Oct
Manuscript conservation workshop

7–28 Nov
Student heritage projects



SDG 12

Responsible Consumption and Production

SDG 12

Responsible Consumption and Production

Cutting waste and single-use plastics across campus, from canteens to suppliers

68.5	201–300	758
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Eco-Friendly Packaging at the Night Market

SWU extends its waste and plastic policies to the outsourced food and beverage vendors at the SWU Night Market on campus.

Vendors are encouraged to replace single-use plastic bags, boxes and cups with eco-friendly packaging, reducing plastic waste and raising awareness among vendors, students, staff and visitors. This puts the SWU Zero Plastic policy into practice: foam containers are banned for campus vendors, plastic bags, cups and straws are given only on request, and single-use plastics are to fall by at least 10% a year.







Putting the Policies into Practice

Bring Your Cup: Get a Free Drink 2025

Under the campaign "Bring Your Cup: Get a Free Drink 2025", members of the University community who brought their own reusable cup to the event's beverage station received a free drink, cutting single-use cup waste.

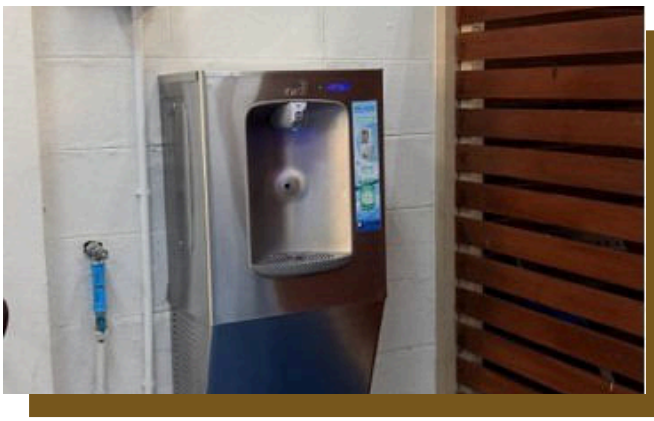


Staff and students bringing their own cups to the beverage station.

SWU Green: Drink Safe, Cut Plastic

Across Prasarnmit Campus, free drinking water stations in buildings and canteens let students and staff refill their own bottles instead of buying bottled water. Stations include hot, cold and room-temperature dispensers and contactless UV refill stations, so the water is both free and safe to drink.





The SWU Green map of free drinking water stations (left) and a contactless refill station (right).

Measuring and Reporting Progress

Tracking Waste across the Whole University

SWU records waste every month by campus and by type on its public SWU SDG Sustainability Dashboard. In 2025, the University generated 3,340.67 tonnes of waste across both campuses, and 167.45 tonnes of it were recycled.

3,340.67 t
waste generated in 2025

167.45 t
recycled in 2025

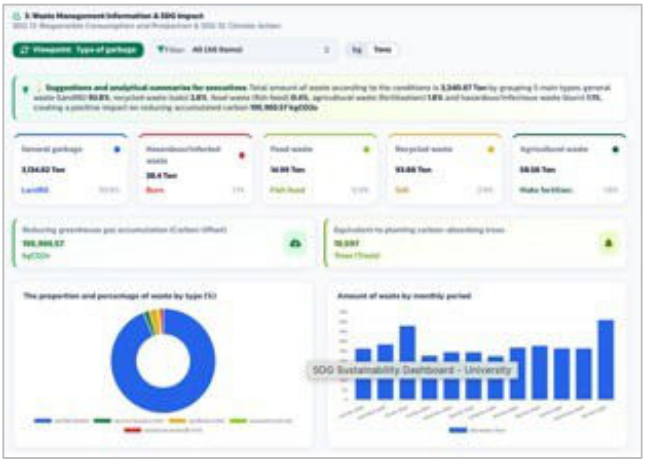
93.88 t
recyclables

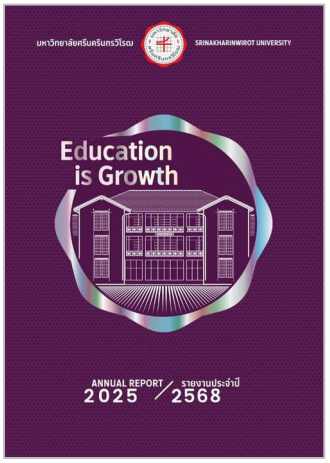
58.58 t
agricultural waste composted

14.99 t
food waste used as fish feed

SWU Annual Report 2025: Reporting on Sustainability

SWU publishes its annual report on the University website. In the SWU Annual Report 2025, the "E – Environment" section reports on green space as a carbon sink, waste sorting with measured waste and CO2 savings, single-use plastic reduction, tap water quality, 880 kWp of rooftop solar at the Medical Center, the 5,654.22 kWp SWU Net-Zero Solutions project and EV charging.







The SWU SDG Sustainability Dashboard (left) and the SWU Annual Report 2025 with its "E – Environment" section (centre and right).

Policies for Responsible Consumption

On **31 March 2025**, the President of SWU announced five policies that build on the SWU Zero Carbon and SWU Zero Waste policy of 13 December 2024. Each covers all university premises, students, staff, vendors, contractors and service providers, and is published on the University's website.

Ethical Sourcing of Food and Supplies
SWU favours suppliers that respect human rights and fair labour, rules out forced and child labour, and encourages local, seasonal and sustainable food. Ethical terms are written into contracts and monitored.

Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal
Chemical, infectious and electronic waste, batteries and lamps are separated at source and disposed of only by authorised providers. SWU records the type, quantity and final disposal of all hazardous waste.

Landfill Waste Reduction and Recycling
SWU measures waste generated, landfilled and recycled each year. General and landfill waste are to fall by at least 10% a year through sorting, recycling and composting.

SWU Zero Plastic
Single-use plastics are to fall by at least 10% a year. Foam is banned for vendors, plastic bags, cups and straws are given only on request, and customers with their own containers get discounts.

Minimising Disposable Items
Following the 3Rs, disposable items are to fall by at least 10% a year, with reusable tableware in canteens, reusable cups and digital documents at meetings, and durable products.

Minimisation Extended to Suppliers
Announced 13 December 2024. Contractors' TORs require green products, contractors sort and weigh their campus waste, and a Recycle Bank promotes reuse.

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers on responsible consumption and production. SWU published 91 papers on SDG 12, 21 in top journals.


Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering 12 (2025) 101240

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering

journal homepage: www.sciencedirect.com/journal/case-studies-in-chemical-and-environmental-engineering

Case Report

Electricity generation from co-pyrolysis gas of fresh palm fruit bunches and medical waste plastic bottles for sustainable energy applications

Songkran Wiriyasart [a], Nathawat Unsomsri [b], Pichai Asadamongkon [b], Sittinun Tawkaew [c], Surachai Narrat Jansri [d], Sommas Kaewluan [b,*]

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
Co-pyrolysis gas
Fresh palm fruit bunches
Medical waste plastic
Heating value
Electricity generation

ABSTRACT

Co-pyrolysis gas produced from the co-pyrolysis of fresh palm fruit bunches and medical waste plastic bottles using a batch pyrolyzer integrated with a downdraft gasifier was evaluated for sustainable electricity generation. Increasing the plastic fraction enhanced the gas heating value (41.43–55.53 MJ/Nm^3) but decreased gas yield from 22.7 % to 9.0 %. Electrical efficiency was calculated based on the ratio of output power to syngas energy content, achieving 8.96–9.01 %. Engine tests showed a reduction in CO emissions (30,149–17,419 ppm) and comparable NO_x levels to gasoline combustion. These results demonstrate the co-pyrolysis gas's potential as a renewable fuel for decentralized power.

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of climate change and the increasing burden of solid waste management have driven scientific research and technological innovation to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions while addressing the rising demand for energy due to dwindling fossil fuel reserves [1]. Traditional waste disposal methods, such as landfilling and incineration, are not only inefficient but also environmentally detrimental, contributing to air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and ecological harm [2]. As a result, there has been a growing interest in developing sustainable waste-to-energy solutions that reduce reliance on fossil fuels and minimize harmful emissions.

Biomass and other waste-derived materials have been identified as viable alternatives to fossil fuels due to their abundance, carbon neutrality, and potential for renewable energy generation [3]. Among various waste materials, plastic waste presents a significant environmental challenge, especially non-biodegradable medical waste plastic bottles. Improper disposal of plastic waste leads to persistent pollution in landfills and marine environments, exacerbating environmental degradation [4]. Conventional disposal methods are insufficient in addressing this issue, making alternative waste management approaches, such as thermochemical conversion, increasingly important. Pyrolysis and gasification have emerged as promising technologies for converting waste into useful fuels and chemicals while mitigating environmental impacts [5,6]. Unlike conventional biofuel production methods such as Transesterification, which primarily convert vegetable oils or animal fats into biodiesel through chemical reactions with alcohols (e.g., methanol or ethanol) [7], other advanced methods such as photocatalytic transesterification using Si/MgO heterojunctions under visible light irradiation have also been explored, achieving biodiesel production with 96 % yield using 2 wt% catalyst and a 12:1 M ratio of methanol to Jatropha curcas oil [8]. Additionally, high-grade biodiesel has been produced from microalgae (Nannochloropsis oculata) lipids via transesterification with methanol, using a heterogeneous $Ca(OCH_3)_2$ catalyst, achieving a high yield of 92 % at 60 °C, which is significantly higher than the 22 % yield achieved with Mg–Zr catalysts [9]. However, these transesterification processes require significant amounts of high-purity alcohols, catalysts, and specific feedstocks (oils or fats), making them extensive resource consumers. In contrast, pyrolysis can convert a wide range of feedstocks, including waste biomass, plastics, and agricultural residues, into useful fuels without the need for alcohols or specific catalysts, making them more flexible and resource-efficient.

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Available online 21 May 2025
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1 Electricity Generation from Co-Pyrolysis Gas of Fresh Palm Fruit Bunches and Medical Waste Plastic Bottles for Sustainable Energy Applications

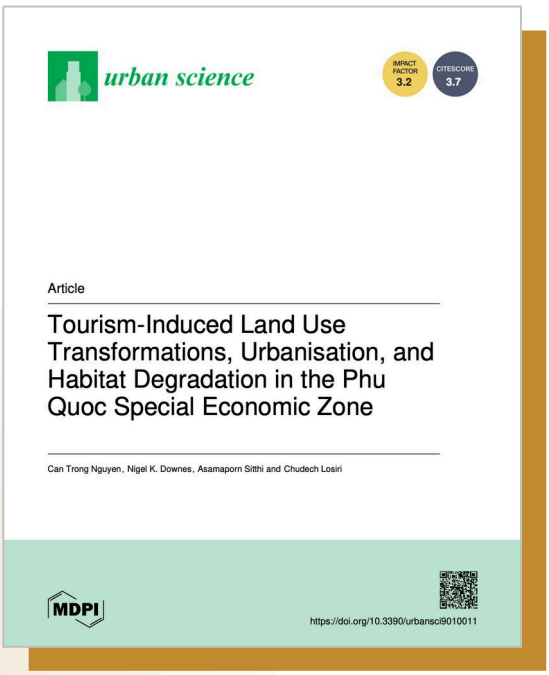
Authors

Wiriyasart, S., Unsomsri, N., Asadamongkon, P., Tawkaew, S., Jansri, S. N., & Kaewluan, S.

Journal

Case Studies in Chemical and Environmental Engineering, 12, 101240 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cscee.2025.101240


urban science

IMPACT FACTOR 3.2

CITESCORE 3.7

Article

Tourism-Induced Land Use Transformations, Urbanisation, and Habitat Degradation in the Phu Quoc Special Economic Zone

Can Trong Nguyen, Nigel K. Downes, Asamaporn Sitthi and Chudech Losiri

MDPI

https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci9010011

2 Tourism-Induced Land Use Transformations, Urbanisation, and Habitat Degradation in the Phu Quoc Special Economic Zone

Authors

Nguyen, C. T., Downes, N. K., Sitthi, A., & Losiri, C.

Journal

Urban Science, 9(1), 11 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/urbansci9010011

SDG 12 Progress in 2025

Measuring every tonne of waste, and cutting plastic at the source.

3,340.67 t	167.45 t	10%
waste recorded across both campuses	recycled, composted or used as fish feed	yearly cut targeted in waste and plastics

How we made progress

You cannot cut what you do not count, so SWU records its waste every month by campus and type on a public dashboard. Both campuses produced 3,340.67 tonnes in 2025, and 167.45 tonnes stayed out of landfill: 93.88 tonnes of recyclables, 58.58 tonnes of composted farm waste and 14.99 tonnes of food waste fed to fish. On 31 March, five new policies on ethical sourcing, hazardous waste, landfill, single-use plastic and disposable items set targets to cut waste and plastics by at least 10% a year.

Change happened where people buy food and drinks. Vendors at the SWU Night Market switched to eco-friendly packaging, the "Bring Your Cup" campaign gave a free drink to anyone with a reusable cup, and refill stations across Prasarnmit Campus offered free, safe water instead of bottles. Contractors must sort and weigh their waste under the supplier policy, and the SWU Annual Report 2025 published waste, plastic and energy results. SWU researchers published 91 papers on SDG 12.

2025 at a glance

31 Mar	Monthly	Night Market	Bring Your Cup	Annual Report
Five waste and plastic policies	Waste recorded by campus and type	Eco-friendly packaging	Free drink with a reusable cup	Environment results published



SDG 13

Climate Action

SDG 13

Climate Action

Preparing communities for floods and drought and cutting our own carbon footprint

33.5	401–600	826
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Working with Government on Climate Disasters

Under the NRCT-funded research programme “Innovation for Water Security”, SWU worked with provincial, district and local government and communities in Phayao, Nan, Chaiyaphum and Khon Kaen to plan for floods, flash floods and drought and to strengthen early warning.

From 28 to 31 October 2025, SWU held workshops at four district offices in Phayao with 67 participants, including district chiefs, mayors, community leaders and disaster prevention officers. With the Phayao Provincial Administrative Organization and the Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Regional Centre 15, they prepared risk calendars and evacuation maps for 20 subdistricts, which were added to local disaster prevention plans.



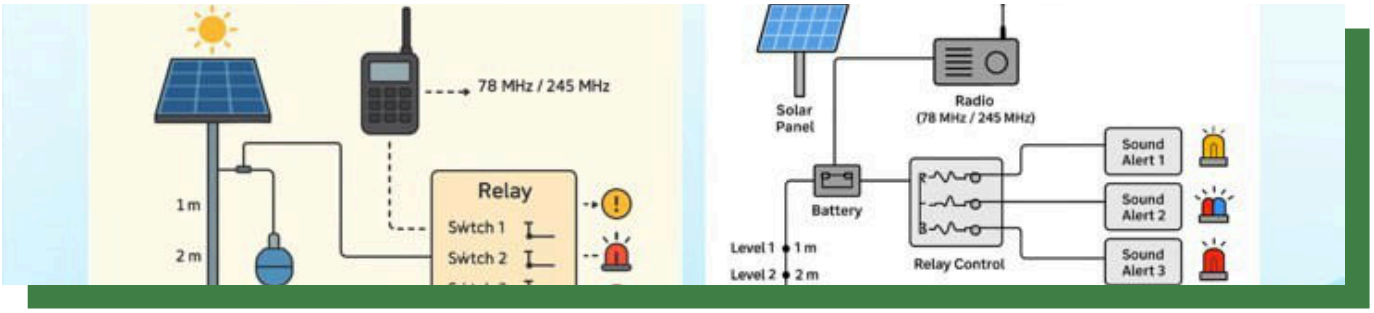




Early Warning with Local Government

FloodBoy Real-Time Flood Monitoring

With Chiang Mai University's Climate Change Data Center and CENDiM, SWU installed FloodBoy solar-powered water-level stations in Chun and Phu Kam Yao districts, Phayao. Real-time data go to local government, so subdistrict officers can monitor rivers and issue warnings themselves, supported by a trained community monitoring network.



How the FloodBoy station works: solar power, water-level sensor and real-time data transmission.

Flash-Flood Early Warning and Household Emergency Plans in Nan

On 27 October 2025, SWU worked with the Nan Provincial Office of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation and 20 subdistrict administrative organisations to plan a four-level flash-flood warning network using civil-band radio, and trained 25 participants to use national water data for local warnings. The partners also tested a household emergency plan for flash floods and landslides.

Flash-Flood Forecasting for Chaiyaphum

On 5 November 2025, SWU transferred the Fastflood forecasting model to 16 provincial and local agencies at Chaiyaphum Provincial Hall.

On 6–7 November, workshops in Ban Khwao and Mueang Chaiyaphum districts trained 223 participants from 10 flood- and drought-prone subdistricts.

Flood and Drought Planning in Khon Kaen

From 11 to 13 November 2025, SWU held focus groups at four reservoirs with the Khon Kaen Irrigation Project, the Provincial Agricultural Office and water user groups, shaping a joint plan for drought-resilient plots and a reservoir inflow forecasting tool.

Climate Learning with Communities and NGOs

Climate Justice Walk in the Asok Area

On 15 February 2025, SWU joined the project "Climate Justice in the Cultural Dimension of Urban Communities", led by the Siam Society under Royal Patronage with Thai Climate Justice for All (TCJA), Thai PBS and Hear and Found. Community members, NGO partners and SWU students walked through the Asok area to learn how climate change affects urban communities and how they adapt.





Community members, NGO partners and SWU students on the Climate Justice Walk, 15 February 2025.

Sook Asok Network: A Green City for the Future

SWU leads the Sook Asok network with the Siam Society, private-sector partners, the Watthana District Office and BMA agencies. Network meetings on 24 September and 8 December 2025, chaired by the President of SWU, advanced the goal "Sook Environment: a green city for the future" for the area around Prasarnmit Campus.

Clean Technology in Schools

Environmental Health students from the Faculty of Physical Education worked with Grade 4–6 pupils at Wat Amphasiriwong Community School on waste management, water sanitation and resource saving, helping the school community reduce waste and adapt to climate impacts.

Policy: Climate Action Plan and Carbon Neutrality

SWU Carbon Neutrality 2040

On **12 July 2024**, SWU declared its commitment to "SWU Carbon Neutrality 2040" through a memorandum of understanding signed by the central administration and all faculties, colleges, institutes and offices. The target remains in force in 2025 and supports Thailand's goals of carbon neutrality by 2050 and net zero emissions by 2065.



Executives of all SWU units after signing the SWU Carbon Neutrality 2040 memorandum, 12 July 2024.

SWU Zero Carbon Policy and Climate Risk Assessment

The SWU Zero Carbon and SWU Zero Waste policy, applied across all campuses in 2025, sets annual targets to cut:

5%
greenhouse gas emissions each year

5%
electricity and water use each year

10%
general waste each year

A Climate Risk Assessment based on IPCC AR6 identifies heat, flooding and drought risks for the Prasarnmit and Ongkharak campuses and sets priority adaptation measures.

Measuring Our Carbon Footprint

In 2025, Ongkharak Campus measured its carbon footprint across Scopes 1–3, with purchased electricity as the largest source. Monthly electricity use and solar PV output at both campuses are published on the SWU SDG Sustainability Web App dashboard, and smaller systems, such as the bioshop's solar installation, are tracked through inverter monitoring apps.

16,359.86
tCO2e footprint of Ongkharak Campus

200,559 GJ
energy used by SWU in 2025

463.59 GJ
solar PV at Ongkharak, almost all used on campus

Faculty of Medicine Carbon Footprint Certification

In fiscal year 2025, the Faculty of Medicine had its organisational carbon footprint verified in line with ISO 14064-1:2018 and the GHG Protocol. It received the Carbon Footprint for Organization (CFO) certificate from the Thailand Greenhouse Gas Management Organization (TGO), the first step towards a CFO assessment for the whole University.





Receiving the CFO certificate from TGO (left) and the certificate for the Faculty of Medicine (right).

Carbon Credit Calculation Workshop for Staff

The workshop "Carbon Credit Calculation for Driving University Sustainability" built staff skills in analysing carbon footprints and calculating emissions, supporting the University's GHG inventory and emission reduction work.

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers on climate action. SWU published 39 papers on SDG 13, 8 in top journals.


Characterization of palm pyrolysis oil produced from fresh palm fruit bunches with a modified downdraft biomass gasifier and burner as heat source

Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis • Article • 2025 • DOI: 10.1016/j.jaap.2024.106917

Unsomsri, Nathawat [a]; Kaewluan, Sommas [a]; Tawkaew, Sittinun [b]; Wiriyasart, Songkran [c]

[a] Biofuel and Bioenergy Technology Research and Development Laboratory (BBT R&D) Department of Mechanical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

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Document Impact Cited by (32) References (52) Similar documents

Abstract

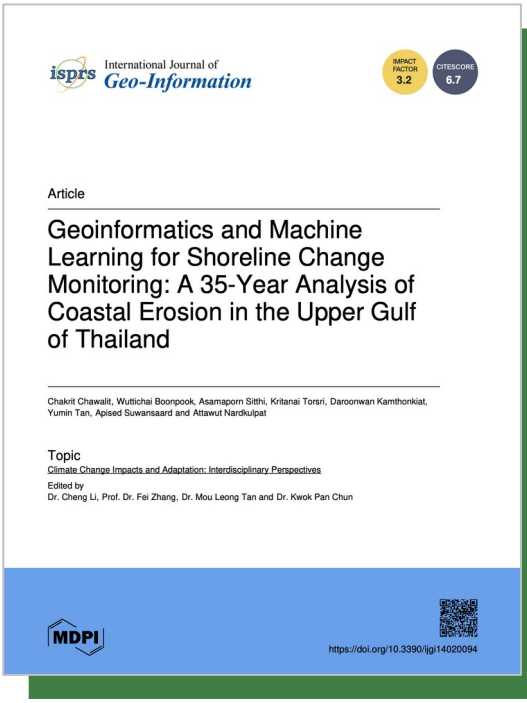
Thailand relies heavily on crude oil imports, emphasizing the need for alternative, locally sourced energy solutions. This study highlights pyrolysis as a cost-effective method for converting biomass into energy and producing three primary outputs: pyrolysis oil, pyrolysis gas, and biochar. Fresh palm fruit bunches (FFB) from the Tenera strain were investigated as a feedstock for pyrolysis using a modified downdraft biomass gasifier and burner as heat sources. The FFB underwent size reduction to ensure a diameter of no more than 20 mm before pyrolysis. A 120-liter batch pyrolyzer was designed to maximize thermal efficiency and product yield. Key parameters, including pyrolysis temperatures of 400, 500, and 600 °C, were systematically analyzed. The highest yield of pyrolysis oil (24.66 %) was obtained at 400 °C, with chemical analysis identifying compounds such as naphthalene, heptadecanol, phenol, and methyl palmitate. Environmental evaluations showed significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, with 5.37 kg-CO_2/kg-PPO less than LPG and 8.44 kg-CO_2/kg-PPO less than electricity. This study demonstrates the feasibility of utilizing FFB for biofuel production and presents a sustainable framework for addressing energy demands in Thailand. © 2024 Elsevier B.V.

1 Characterization of Palm Pyrolysis Oil Produced from Fresh Palm Fruit Bunches with a Modified Downdraft Biomass Gasifier and Burner as Heat Source

Authors
Unsomsri, N., Kaewluan, S., Tawkaew, S., & Wiriyasart, S.

Journal
Journal of Analytical and Applied Pyrolysis, 186 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaap.2024.106917


isprs International Journal of Geo-Information

IMPACT FACTOR 3.2 CITESCORE 6.7

Article

Geoinformatics and Machine Learning for Shoreline Change Monitoring: A 35-Year Analysis of Coastal Erosion in the Upper Gulf of Thailand

Chakrit Chawalit, Wuttichai Boonpook, Asamaporn Sitthi, Kritanai Torsri, Daroonwan Kamthonkiat, Yumin Tan, Apised Suwansaard and Attawut Nardkulpat

Topic
Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation: Interdisciplinary Perspectives
Edited by
Dr. Cheng Li, Prof. Dr. Fei Zhang, Dr. Mou Leong Tan and Dr. Kwok Pan Chun

MDPI

https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi14020094

2 Geoinformatics and Machine Learning for Shoreline Change Monitoring: A 35-Year Analysis of Coastal Erosion in the Upper Gulf of Thailand

Authors
Chawalit, C., Boonpook, W., Sitthi, A., Torsri, K., Kamthonkiat, D., et al.

Journal
ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 14(2), 94 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi14020094

SDG 13 Progress in 2025

Counting our own carbon and helping communities prepare for floods and drought.

16,359.86
tCO2e footprint of Ongkharak Campus

67
local leaders and officers trained in Phayao

223
people trained in flood forecasting, Chaiyaphum

How we made progress

SWU has committed to carbon neutrality by 2040 and to cutting emissions, electricity and water use by 5% a year. To know where to start, Ongkharak Campus measured its full carbon footprint in 2025 at 16,359.86 tCO2e across Scopes 1–3, with purchased electricity the biggest source, and the Faculty of Medicine received the Carbon Footprint for Organization certificate from TGO. A climate risk assessment based on IPCC AR6 mapped heat, flood and drought risks for both campuses.

Under the NRCT-funded "Innovation for Water Security" programme, SWU helped local government in four provinces prepare for climate disasters. In Phayao, 67 district chiefs, mayors and officers drew risk calendars and evacuation maps for 20 subdistricts on 28–31 October; in Nan, partners planned a four-level flash-flood warning network on 27 October. In Chaiyaphum, 223 people from 10 subdistricts learned to use the Fastflood forecasting model on 6–7 November. FloodBoy stations now send river levels straight to subdistrict officers.

2025 milestones

15 Feb
Climate Justice Walk, Asok

27 Oct
Flash-flood warning plan, Nan

28–31 Oct
Risk mapping workshops, Phayao

5–7 Nov
Flood forecasting, Chaiyaphum

11–13 Nov
Reservoir focus groups, Khon Kaen

8 Dec
Sook Asok green city meeting



SDG 14

Life Below Water

SDG 14

Life Below Water

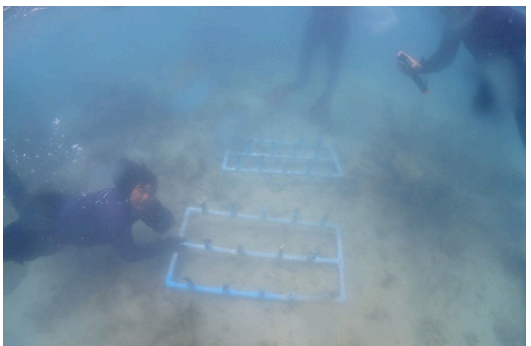
Restoring coastal ecosystems with fishing communities and keeping pollution out of our waters

61.1	101–200	561
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

SWU Sea Conservation Project, Chanthaburi

On 21–23 May 2025, 84 students, staff and community partners worked with the Khao Sam Phao Khwam fishing community at Kung Wiman Bay. Guided by local fishers, students built 40 artificial rope reefs and released them near the mouth of Khlong Pak Nam Kracha as nursery grounds for juvenile fish, shrimp and crabs. They also cleaned up the coast, released crabs and learned about mangrove management at the Kung Krabaen Bay Mangrove Nature Study Centre.







Learning for Water and Fisheries Communities

Environmental ECE Youth Camp: Learning to Care for Fresh Water

The Faculty of Environmental Culture and Ecotourism runs the Environmental ECE Youth Camp (EECEY Camp), a free, recurring programme for upper-secondary students. EECEY Camp 2 (7–9 February 2025) brought 40 students from nine schools in five provinces to Ongkharak Campus to assess water quality, use plants to treat pollution and link fresh-water health with climate change and waste. EECEY Camp 3 followed on 24–26 October 2025, and graduates receive certificates they can use for university admission.



The free EECEY Camp 2 poster (left) and students testing water quality at Ongkharak Campus (right).

Free Training on Parasites in Snails and Fish for Fisheries Officers

On 3 July 2025, the Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, gave free training to 20 government officers responsible for livestock and fisheries disease management and to fishing community representatives. A lecture on snail intermediate hosts and a hands-on workshop on detecting parasites in snails and fish strengthened disease surveillance for safe and sustainable aquaculture and fisheries.

Restoring Marine and Coastal Ecosystems

Fish Homes for Coral Reef Restoration, Chonburi

On 9–10 August 2025, under "SWU Together for Good", 65 student leaders and alumni joined the Samaesan Marine Science and Conservation Camp and the Ban Roi Sao community to install artificial fish homes at Ao Samaesan, Sattahip. The structures restore degraded reef areas, shelter marine life and reduce pressure on natural reefs.





Briefing at the Samaesan camp (left) and fish homes on the seabed at Ao Samaesan (right).

Caring for Endangered Sea Turtles with the Royal Thai Navy

On 16–17 November 2025, faculty members and students of the Department of Sociology worked with staff of the Royal Thai Navy Sea Turtle Conservation Center in Sattahip to clean nursery ponds for young turtles. The work supports the endangered green turtle and the critically endangered hawksbill turtle, and links classroom learning with practical conservation.





At the Sea Turtle Conservation Center (left) and cleaning a nursery pond (right).

Technology and Campus Water Stewardship

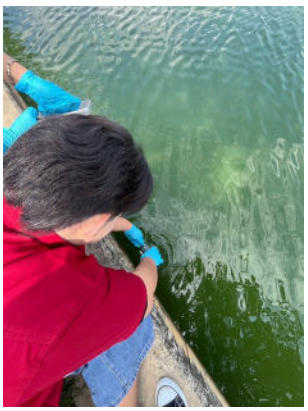
Rapid Disease Tests that Protect Aquatic Ecosystems

The Faculty of Science develops rapid tests for aquatic animal diseases and brings them to market with industry. The Q-Test strip detects white spot syndrome virus in shrimp in 15–30 minutes, and the Ve-Briosis test confirms early mortality syndrome; both are marketed by Marine Leader Co., Ltd. Early detection helps farms control outbreaks and avoid releasing pathogens and chemicals into surrounding waters.

Monitoring the Health of Local Waterways

From January to April 2025, the Department of Biology and the Armed Forces Research Institute of Medical Sciences surveyed freshwater snail diversity and water quality along Saen Saeb Canal beside Prasarnmit Campus, creating baseline data on this urban waterway's health. At Ongkharak Campus, students tested water quality at the Ho Phra water body before campus water flows into public canals, and Bodhivijjalaya College continued its twice-yearly monitoring of the Phra Prong River.







The Q-Test strip for white spot syndrome virus (left) and collecting water and snail samples (centre and right).

Policy: Reducing Marine Pollution

The Policy on Reducing Marine Pollution, announced on **13 December 2024** and in force throughout 2025, is part of SWU Zero Carbon and SWU Zero Waste. It targets land-based pollution, such as campus waste and wastewater, through three clauses:

Sort and manage waste
Waste separation and proper waste management on campus stop waste leaking into water sources.

Educate the campus
Students, staff and campus vendors learn waste separation to prevent improper disposal.

Cut general waste by 10%
Less general waste each year means less waste entering drains and the sea.

Other clauses support the same goal, including wastewater treatment and reuse, a 5% annual cut in energy use, water use and emissions, solar energy, energy-efficient buildings and more green space.

Action Plan to Reduce Plastic Waste

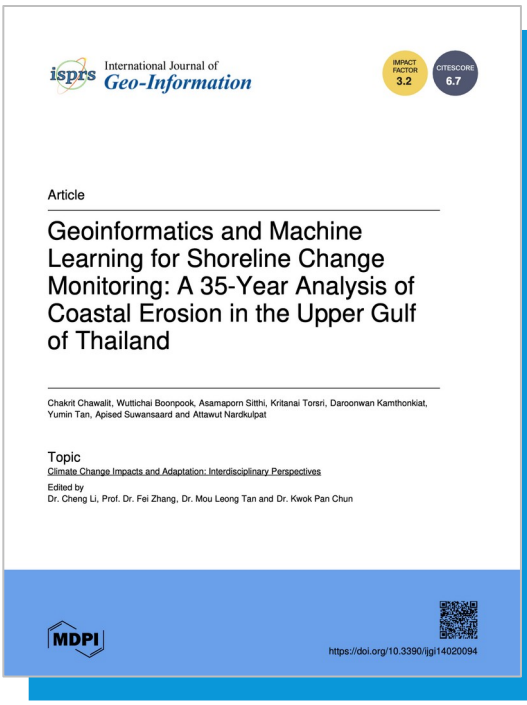
Under SWU Zero Waste and the policy on reducing plastic bags and banning foam containers, in 2025 SWU Night Market vendors switched to eco-friendly packaging, 157 free drinking water stations replaced bottled water across both campuses, and the "Bring Your Cup: Get a Free Drink 2025" campaign rewarded people who used reusable cups.

Water Discharge Standards and Certified Laboratories

All campus effluent must be treated and meet the national effluent standard for buildings, B.E. 2567 (2024), and is tested every month by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025. The January 2025 test at the Faculty of Science met every parameter. In 2025, eight laboratories in three faculties passed the national ESPReL peer evaluation of chemical and waste management, so no chemicals reach the drains.

Research Publications

Selected 2025 Scopus-indexed articles by SWU researchers on life below water. SWU published 19 papers on SDG 14.



1 Geoinformatics and Machine Learning for Shoreline Change Monitoring: A 35-Year Analysis of Coastal Erosion in the Upper Gulf of Thailand

Authors

Chawalit, C., Boonpook, W., Sitthi, A., Torsri, K., Kamthonkiat, D., et al.

Journal

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 14(2), 94 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi14020094



2 Development of a Loop-Mediated Isothermal Amplification with Lateral Flow Dipstick (LAMP-LFD) Assay for the Detection of Dactylogyrus Monogeneans in Goldfish (Carassius auratus)

Authors

Raksaman, A., Tejangkura, T., Purivirojkul, W., & Chontananarth, T.

Journal

Acta Tropica, 270, 107768 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actatropica.2025.107768

SDG 14 Progress in 2025

Restoring reefs with fishing communities and keeping campus pollution out of the water.

40
artificial rope reefs built with fishers

84
students, staff and partners in Chanthaburi

8
laboratories that passed ESPReL evaluation

How we made progress

Much marine pollution starts on land, so SWU's Policy on Reducing Marine Pollution focuses on campus waste and wastewater. Effluent must meet the national standard for buildings and is tested every month by a laboratory accredited to ISO/IEC 17025, and eight laboratories in three faculties passed the national ESPReL evaluation in 2025. Night Market vendors switched to eco-friendly packaging, and 157 free water stations replaced bottled water.

Students also worked in the sea. In Chanthaburi on 21–23 May, 84 students, staff and partners built 40 artificial rope reefs with the Khao Sam Phao Khwam fishing community as nurseries for young fish, shrimp and crabs; in August, 65 student leaders and alumni installed fish homes at Ao Samaesan; and in November, sociology students cleaned nursery ponds for green and hawksbill turtles with the Royal Thai Navy. Fisheries officers received free training on parasites in snails and fish on 3 July.

2025 milestones

7–9 Feb
EECEY Camp 2 on fresh water

21–23 May
Rope reefs, Chanthaburi

3 Jul
Training for fisheries officers

9–10 Aug
Fish homes, Sattahip

24–26 Oct
EECEY Camp 3

16–17 Nov
Sea turtle nursery care



SDG 15

Life on Land

SDG 15

Life on Land

Caring for farmland, forests and wildlife together with the communities around us.



73.3	101–200	658
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

Events about Sustainable Use of Land

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) organised and supported five sets of conservation activities across Khon Kaen, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, and Nakhon Nayok provinces. In collaboration with farmers, government agencies, local authorities, and private-sector partners, SWU promoted soil and water conservation, sustainable farming, organic waste recycling, low-carbon rice cultivation, forest and biodiversity protection, and wildlife conservation through workshops, field visits, and practical training.





ChiWaree: Participatory Workshops and Field Visit on Sustainable Farmland Use, Khon Kaen Province

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU), with funding from the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT), implemented the "ChiWaree: Smart Water Management Innovation" project across four reservoirs in Khon Kaen Province: Huai Toei, Huai Sai, Lalerng Wai, and Huai Yang. Developed through consultations with farmers and irrigation authorities, the project promoted sustainable land and water management to address recurring drought, idle farmland, limited irrigation access, and low agricultural incomes during the dry season.

"Water Future, Community Future" Workshops (8–12 December 2025)

In December 2025 (8, 9, 11 and 12), Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) organised participatory workshops at Huai Sai, Huai Yang, Huai Toei, and Lalerng Wai reservoirs in Khon Kaen Province, engaging 280 participants from water user groups, irrigation authorities, and agricultural offices. Activities included local context analysis, participatory water mapping, and collaborative dry-season land-use planning to promote water-efficient agriculture and sustainable farming incomes.







Field Visit to a Drip-Irrigation Demonstration Plot (11 December 2025)

To complement the workshops, the research team took representatives of the water user groups and agricultural officers to a drip-irrigation demonstration plot at Huai Toei Reservoir, Tha Phra Subdistrict, Mueang Khon Kaen District. The visit let participants see for themselves how crops can be grown with very little water during the dry season while conserving both soil and water.

Outcomes for Sustainable Land Use

The project promoted productive dry-season farming by introducing high-value crops, water-saving irrigation, organic fertilisers, and bio-based pest control to improve soil health and agricultural incomes. Community-led mapping and planning empowered farmers to make sustainable land-use decisions. Two demonstration plots serve as ongoing learning centres, while farmer groups are expanding these practices across four districts to support year-round sustainable agriculture.





Training on Black Soldier Fly Larvae for Organic Waste Recycling, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) collaborated with the Department of Climate Change and Environment, CP Axtra, Makro, Lotus's, and local authorities to organise a Black Soldier Fly (BSF) training programme in Uthai District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya.

Through lectures, practical workshops, and a rearing handbook, participants learned to convert organic waste into animal feed resources, reduce farming costs, and adopt circular agricultural practices. The initiative strengthened community capacity in sustainable land management, resource efficiency, and biodiversity conservation.







Land Stewardship Learning Events at the College of Creative Agriculture for Society, Nakhon Nayok Province

In 2025, SWU's College of Creative Agriculture for Society (CCAS) used its Nakhon Nayok campus as a living classroom to promote sustainable land use through two initiatives:

Bodhivijjalaya College Social Academic Service Project
Engaged students and local communities in crop rotation, composting, soil conservation, low-carbon rice cultivation, and safe agricultural practices.

Green Office "CCAS Go Green" and "Bodhi Green Team" Workshop
Promoted energy efficiency, PM2.5 management, waste separation, regenerative agriculture, soil improvement, green procurement, and staff well-being, with active participation from executives, staff, and students.

Together, these initiatives strengthened environmental awareness, sustainable land management, and community engagement.





Conserving Forests, Wild Land and Local Biodiversity, Nakhon Nayok Province

On 4 September 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) organised "Conserve the Ecosystem and Local Biodiversity for Sustainable Development" at Ban Thung Kraprong, Nakhon Nayok Province, under the Ongkharak Model, in collaboration with local communities and authorities. The free event engaged students, parents, and residents through community-led discussions, traditional knowledge workshops, ecological exploration, and the establishment of permanent forest ecology study plots. The initiative promoted biodiversity conservation, sustainable land use, environmental awareness, and long-term community participation in forest protection.






Supporting Wildlife Conservation at Wildlife Rescue Centre 1, Nakhon Nayok Province

On 24 May and 26 July 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU), through its Asok Model project, collaborated with the Mon Asa volunteer group to organise wildlife conservation activities at Wildlife Rescue Centre 1, Nakhon Nayok Province. SWU students and external volunteers participated in wildlife conservation education, food preparation, and enclosure cleaning for rescued animals, including tigers and Asian black bears. These activities supported wildlife rehabilitation and raised awareness of illegal wildlife trade, biodiversity protection, and the importance of conserving forests and natural habitats.







More Actions for Life on Land in 2025

Maintaining and Extending Ecosystems and Biodiversity

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) worked directly to maintain and extend existing ecosystems and their biodiversity, of both plants and animals. On its own campuses, SWU looked after a living urban tree ecosystem of 639 large trees of 77 species, carried out tree-by-tree care across six zones, kept green spaces and drainage canals in good condition on the Ongkharak campus, and extended green space by turning a paved fountain roundabout into planting beds.

Beyond its campuses, SWU staff and students fertilised trees and made EM balls for the ponds of Chatuchak Park, Bangkok, and helped care for rescued wild animals, including tigers, Asian black bears and otters, at Wildlife Rescue Centre 1, Nakhon Nayok Province.

Educational Programmes on Ecosystems

SWU offered three free educational programmes on ecosystems for local and national communities in 2025: the Ban Thung Kraprong biodiversity learning event, the wildlife conservation activities at Wildlife Rescue Centre 1, and a three-day forest ecosystems and conservation field camp run from 10 to 12 December 2025 by SWU's Faculty of Environmental Culture and Ecotourism and the Faculty of Forestry, Kasetsart University, at the Wang Nam Khiao Forestry Research and Training Station, Nakhon Ratchasima Province.

Community Education for Sustainable Agricultural Tourism

SWU offered educational outreach for local communities on the sustainable management of land for tourism at Ban Luang Khok Nong Na, Pho Sao Han Subdistrict, Uthai District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. In October 2025, its Faculty of Environmental Culture and Ecotourism started a community-based tourism project at the Ban Luang Khok Nong Na Low-Carbon Learning Center, organised around five learning stations, including organic rice farming, organic gardening and black soldier fly-based fertiliser production. The project helps residents present local resources as educational tourism assets while keeping their farmland in productive use.

Local Biodiversity Included in Planning and Development

SWU keeps a tree survey of its Prasarnmit campus for fiscal year 2025, recording 639 large trees of 77 species around 41 buildings and open spaces, with tree numbers, trunk girth and condition. The University planned its large-tree work around crown pruning and thinning, which keeps mature trees in place, and announced a landscape project at the fountain roundabout to increase green space. All construction and renovation work on campus requires a Work Permit from the Sustainable Development Division, which checks the impact on the surrounding environment.

Water Discharge Guidelines and Standards

The SWU Water Discharge Management Policy, announced on 13 December 2024 and in force throughout 2025, applies to all discharges on University premises. It sets out who is responsible for the drainage system, requires the Physical Development Office to collect water samples for laboratory testing, and must be reviewed every two years. University manuals and environmental policies require wastewater to be treated before it is discharged or reused, and treated water is checked against the national effluent standards of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. The latest results for the Ho Phra pond on the Ongkharak campus are within the national limits for pH, BOD and TKN.

Research Publications

Selected Scopus-indexed articles published in 2025 by SWU researchers on life on land.


Assessing the effectiveness of mangrove rehabilitation using above-ground biomass and structural diversity

Scientific Reports · Article · Open Access · 2025 · DOI: 10.1038/s41598-025-92514-7

Sitthi, Asamaporn[a] ✉; Pimple, Udey[b,c]; Piponiot, Camille[c]; Gond, Valery[c]

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Document | Impact | Cited by (29) | References (71) | Similar documents

Abstract

Understanding the carbon sequestration potential of undisturbed and rehabilitated mangrove ecosystems is crucial for mitigating the effects of climate change. In this study, the above-ground biomass (AGB) and structural complexity of natural, rehabilitated and regenerated mangrove forest stands were investigated. Using 32 years of Landsat time series-based normalized difference infrared index data and transect field inventory methods, we examined species and structural diversity as well as AGB distribution across 24 plots spanning a gradient from sea to land. A common allometric model and linear regression analysis were used to evaluate the influence of species diversity, structural complexity, and tree density on AGB. The results revealed that natural mangrove stands exhibited higher AGB, structural complexity, and species diversity than the rehabilitated and regenerated stands. The Shannon diversity index had a negligible effect on AGB, whereas structural complexity significantly influenced AGB in natural stands. This may be attributed to the predominance of rehabilitated monoculture and less diverse scrub mangroves in natural stands. Total AGB ranged from 45.05 to 536.48 tons/ha in natural stands and from 61.57 to 98.99 tons/ha in rehabilitated stands. Our findings illustrate the challenges (e.g., high-density plantation practices, lack of species diversity, and unsuitable site conditions for planted species) associated with current rehabilitation efforts and provide insights for optimizing future rehabilitation strategies. © The Author(s) 2025.

1 Assessing the Effectiveness of Mangrove Rehabilitation Using Above-Ground Biomass and Structural Diversity

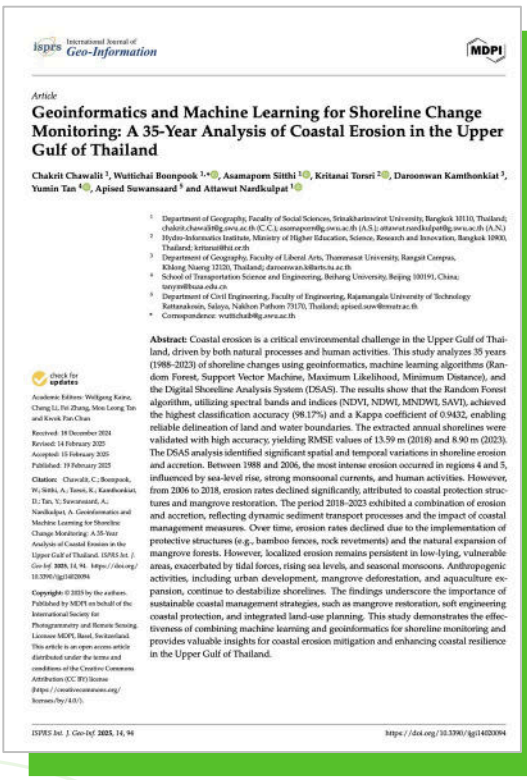
Authors

Sitthi, A., Pimple, U., Piponiot, C., et al.

Journal

Scientific Reports, 15(1), 7839 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-025-92514-7


ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information

MDPI

Article

Geoinformatics and Machine Learning for Shoreline Change Monitoring: A 35-Year Analysis of Coastal Erosion in the Upper Gulf of Thailand

Chakrit Chawalit [1], Wuttichai Boonpook [1,*], Asamaporn Sitthi [1], Kritanai Torsri [2], Daroonwan Kamthonkiat [3], Yumin Tan [4], Apised Suwansaard [5] and Attawut Nardkulpat [1]

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Abstract: Coastal erosion is a critical environmental challenge in the Upper Gulf of Thailand, driven by both natural processes and human activities. This study analyzes 35 years (1988–2023) of shoreline changes using geoinformatics, machine learning algorithms (Random Forest, Support Vector Machine, Maximum Likelihood, Minimum Distance), and the Digital Shoreline Analysis System (DSAS). The results show that the Random Forest algorithm, utilizing spectral bands and indices (NDVI, NDWI, MNDWI, SAVI), achieved the highest classification accuracy (98.17%) and a Kappa coefficient of 0.9432, enabling reliable delineation of land and water boundaries. The extracted annual shorelines were validated with high accuracy, yielding RMSE values of 13.59 m (2018) and 8.90 m (2023). The DSAS analysis identified significant spatial and temporal variations in shoreline erosion and accretion. Between 1988 and 2006, the most intense erosion occurred in regions 4 and 5, influenced by sea-level rise, strong monsoonal currents, and human activities. However, from 2006 to 2018, erosion rates declined significantly, attributed to coastal protection structures and mangrove restoration. The period 2018–2023 exhibited a combination of erosion and accretion, reflecting dynamic sediment transport processes and the impact of coastal management measures. Over time, erosion rates declined due to the implementation of protective structures (e.g., bamboo fences, rock revetments) and the natural expansion of mangrove forests. However, localized erosion remains persistent in low-lying, vulnerable areas, exacerbated by tidal forces, rising sea levels, and seasonal monsoons. Anthropogenic activities, including urban development, mangrove deforestation, and aquaculture expansion, continue to destabilize shorelines. The findings underscore the importance of sustainable coastal management strategies, such as mangrove restoration, soft engineering coastal protection, and integrated land-use planning. This study demonstrates the effectiveness of combining machine learning and geoinformatics for shoreline monitoring and provides valuable insights for coastal erosion mitigation and enhancing coastal resilience in the Upper Gulf of Thailand.

2 Geoinformatics and Machine Learning for Shoreline Change Monitoring: A 35-Year Analysis of Coastal Erosion in the Upper Gulf of Thailand

Authors

Chawalit, C., Boonpook, W., Sitthi, A., Torsri, K., Kamthonkiat, D., et al.

Journal

ISPRS International Journal of Geo-Information, 14(2), 94 (2025)

Source: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi14020094

SDG 15 Progress in 2025

Caring for farmland, forests and wildlife alongside the communities who depend on them.

280
people at land and water workshops

639
large trees of 77 species cared for on campus

3
free education programmes on ecosystems

How we made progress

SWU looks after its own land first. A survey of Prasarnmit Campus records 639 large trees of 77 species around 41 buildings, each with its girth and condition, and all construction needs a permit that checks environmental impact; at Ongkharak, a paved fountain roundabout was turned into planting beds. Water leaving campus is tested against national effluent standards under the Water Discharge Management Policy.

Further afield, the NRCT-funded ChiWaree project helped farmers in Khon Kaen make better use of dry-season land and water: 280 people from water user groups and agencies mapped water sources and planned crops at four reservoirs during 8–12 December 2025, and two drip-irrigation plots now serve as learning centres. SWU also trained farmers in Uthai District to recycle organic waste with black soldier flies, ran a biodiversity day at Ban Thung Kraprong on 4 September, helped care for rescued tigers and bears at Wildlife Rescue Centre 1, and ran a forest ecology camp on 10–12 December.

2025 milestones

24 May, 26 Jul
Wildlife Rescue Centre 1

4 Sep
Biodiversity day, Ban Thung Kraprong

Oct
Low-carbon tourism project, Uthai

8–12 Dec
ChiWaree workshops, Khon Kaen

10–12 Dec
Forest ecology field camp



SDG 16

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

SDG 16

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions



Open dialogue, shared decisions and accountable institutions.

63.3	201–300	914
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

12%	3	26
Share of publications in top journals (median 14%)	Publications in top journals	Publications

Neutral Platforms for Political Dialogue

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) promotes democratic values, academic freedom, and inclusive political dialogue by providing neutral and safe spaces for politicians, policymakers, scholars, activists, students, and the public to exchange diverse perspectives openly and respectfully within legal frameworks. Through public lectures, academic forums, and conferences, SWU facilitates constructive discussions on justice, political participation, and governance. In 2025, the University hosted several platforms supporting impartial dialogue among political stakeholders on national and international challenges.

Special Lecture and Academic Forum: "Justice, Law, and Society" (8 September 2025)

To mark the 50th anniversary of SWU's Faculty of Social Sciences, the LL.B. Programme hosted a special lecture on "Morality, Law, and Justice" by former Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai, followed by the public academic forum "Justice, Law, and Society." The forum brought together representatives from the judiciary, public prosecution service, Parliament, and private legal practice to exchange diverse perspectives on justice, morality, and the rule of law. SWU served as a neutral academic platform, facilitating open and constructive dialogue among political and legal stakeholders, scholars, students, and the public.

Source: facebook.com/swulaws (post of the Faculty of Social Sciences 50th anniversary lecture)

Academic Forum: "Politics and Society: The Situations in Indonesia and Nepal" (15 September 2025)

The Center for Asia-Pacific Studies, Faculty of Social Sciences, organized an academic forum on "Politics and Society: The Situations in Indonesia and Nepal," with Asst. Prof. Dr. Manoch Aree and Asst. Prof. Dr. Surasak Jamnongsarn as speakers and Asst. Prof. Dr. Pornpan Prongjit as moderator. Held in response to the youth-led ("Gen Z") political protest movements in Nepal and Indonesia in September 2025, the forum offered a timely, open space to analyze political mobilization, democratic governance, and their implications for the region and for Thailand.





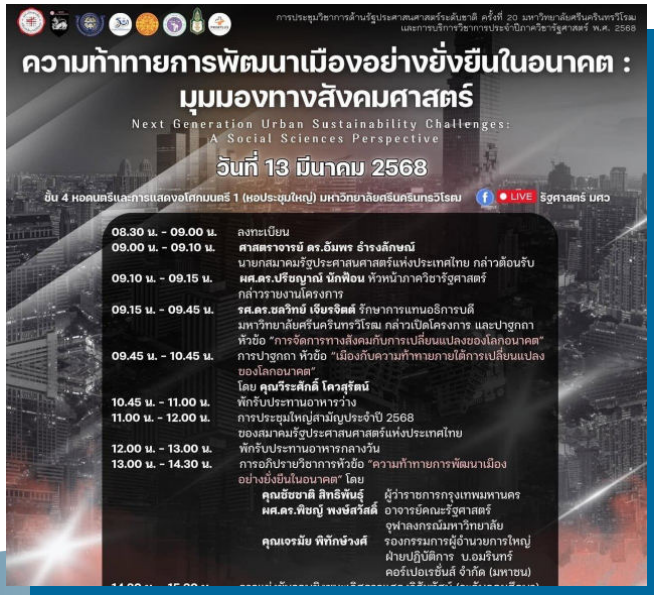
20th National Conference on Public Administration (13 March 2025)

SWU hosted the 20th National Conference on Public Administration, "Challenges of Future Sustainable Urban Development: Social Science Perspectives," together with the Department of Political Science's annual academic service program for 2025, in the Main Auditorium (4th Floor, Asokmontri Music and Performance Hall 1). The conference featured keynote addresses by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cholvit Jearajit, President of SWU, and Mr. Weerasak Kowsurat; a panel discussion with Mr. Chadchart Sittipunt, Governor of Bangkok, Asst. Prof. Dr. Pongpich Pongsawat, and Mr. Jeremiah Pitakwong; the 2025 Annual General Meeting of the Thai Association of Public Administration; and the final round of a vision and public speaking competition. By bringing elected officials, former ministers, academics, and students into one forum, the conference provided a neutral space for open debate on urban governance and sustainable development.

Source: facebook.com (Department of Political Science post, 20th National Conference on Public Administration)

Guest Lecture by the Chairman of the Bangkok Metropolitan Council (29 August 2025)

The Bachelor of Arts Program in Sociology for Development invited Mr. Viput Srivaurai, Chairman of the Bangkok Metropolitan Council, to lecture fourth-year students majoring in urban community development on sustainable urban development and local government in Bangkok. The session gave students direct access to an elected local legislator and an opportunity to question and discuss local policy openly.





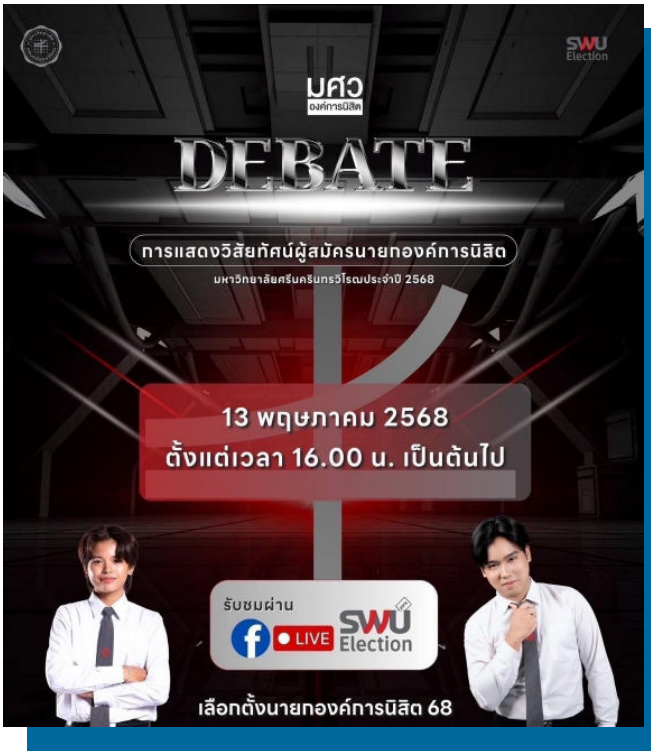
Student Election Day 2025: Vision Debate and Election (13 May 2025)

On 13 May 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) provided a platform for the two candidates for President of the Student Organization for Academic Year 2025 to present their visions and policy proposals. The debate brought candidates with different proposals into a shared forum and enabled students to hear and compare their approaches to student representation and university activities ahead of the election held on 27 May 2025. The event illustrates the university's role in supporting dialogue among participants in student governance and informed participation in university democratic processes.

Contribution to National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue: "Reforming Laws, Transforming Lives" (20 June 2025)

SWU's academics also bring their expertise to dialogue platforms convened by government. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Poom Moolsilpa served as a speaker at "The Future of Legal Transformation 2025 – Reforming Laws, Transforming Lives: Reducing Burdens and Creating Opportunities through Legal Reform for the People," organized by the Strategic Transformation Office (STO). The forum brought together legal scholars, political scientists, and public officials working in law to discuss regulatory reform for citizens.

Source: sto.go.th (news: Reforming Laws seminar)



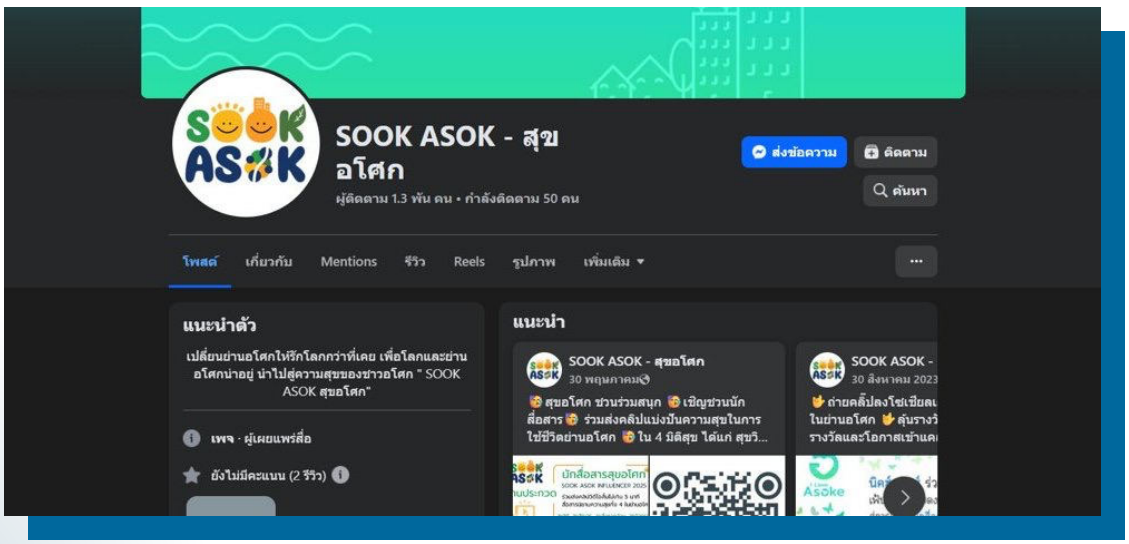


Participatory Bodies for Stakeholder Engagement

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) promotes local stakeholder participation in university governance and decision-making through formal mechanisms involving communities, local authorities, businesses, and civil society. These platforms integrate community perspectives into institutional priorities and long-term planning, strengthening transparency, accountability, and shared governance. The SOOK ASOK Network, led and convened by SWU, serves as a key mechanism for structured local stakeholder engagement.

SOOK ASOK Network: A Multi-Stakeholder Participatory Body for the Asok District

The SOOK ASOK Network, led by Srinakharinwirot University (SWU), brings together educational institutions, businesses, civil society, and the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) to improve livability in the Asok district. On 3 April 2024, partners signed an MOU at SWU to advance four priorities: Happy Mobility, Healthy Lifestyles, Environmental Well-being, and Engaging Activities. Established through consultations beginning in 2022, the network conducted stakeholder interviews, environmental assessments, and workshops. A survey of 555 residents, businesses, and area users identified key concerns regarding pedestrian safety, infrastructure, air quality, noise, cleanliness, and waste management, providing evidence to guide collaborative area development.



SOOK ASOK Network in 2025: Continued Participatory Decision-Making

On 24 September 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) hosted the fourth SOOK ASOK Network meeting of 2025, chaired by University President Prof. Dr. Cholvit Jearajit. The meeting brought together network partners, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration agencies, public utilities, district authorities, police, residents, and contractors to review project progress and coordinate local development. Key discussions included the Asok identity manhole cover design competition, public communications, road and sidewalk improvements, and water pipeline installation along Asok Montri Road, demonstrating SWU's role in facilitating multi-stakeholder participation in urban development.





In 2025, the SOOK ASOK Network contributed to local decision-making, with the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration adopting its co-designed sidewalk improvement plan following the Governor's inspection on 19 March 2025. The network also advanced environmental sustainability through recycling initiatives. SWU Zero Waste Club and partners collected 3,955 kg of waste, reporting 14,495.39 kgCO_2 in avoided emissions, and raised 350,000 baht for solar panels at Bo Kluea Hospital. Additionally, Indorama Ventures collected over 300 kg of PET bottles in July 2025, demonstrating collaborative action on urban sustainability and waste reduction.





How the Network Informs University Decision-Making

The SOOK ASOK Network serves as an ongoing participatory mechanism connecting local government, businesses, residents, civil society, and SWU leadership. Through regular meetings, joint decision-making, and stakeholder feedback, the network influences local development, as demonstrated by the BMA's adoption of its co-designed sidewalk improvements. These collaborative processes also inform SWU's community engagement priorities, particularly the ASOK Model project.



Sources: SOOK ASOK Network meeting No. 4/2025; SOOK ASOK Network posts of 6 February, 19 March and 22 July 2025 (https://www.facebook.com/WELOVESOOKASOK)

Integrated Development Project for Holistic Health Management: ASOK Model

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) is developing Sukhumvit 21 (Asok) as the "ASOK Model" to address local challenges identified through stakeholder assessments, including pedestrian safety, waste management, occupational health risks, healthy food access, and exercise facilities. In March 2025, SWU's Social Services Office partnered with Singha Complex to organise free public D.I.Y. workshops on 15, 16, and 20 March, promoting community engagement, creativity, and collaboration with local businesses.



Governance, Transparency and Policy Engagement in 2025

Elected Representation

Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) promotes governance and the participation of its faculty and staff through three key levels. Its highest governing body, the Srinakharinwirot University Council, works with the University Executive Committee to set academic and administrative policies and provide strategic guidance. Under Article 20 of the Srinakharinwirot University Act B.E. 2559 (2016), the Council includes the Chairperson, 15 distinguished external experts nominated by university personnel, the President, the Chair of the Faculty and Staff Council, 7 senior executive representatives, and 4 representatives elected from among full-time faculty members.

Source: https://www.swu.ac.th/ucouncil

Students' Union

Srinakharinwirot University officially recognizes the Students' Union as an independent representative organization for all students.

The Union receives administrative and budget support from the Division of Student Affairs, while its leaders are elected by students and it sets its own plans and activities. It serves as a central mechanism for student participation in governance and decision-making processes for students' benefits within the University.

Identifying and Engaging Local Stakeholders

SWU's approach to local stakeholders is set out in the SWU Social Engagement Master Plan (2023–2027), adopted under Strategy 3: Social Engagement of the university's 20-Year Strategic Plan (2023–2037). The plan designates area-based communities in Nakhon Nayok and Sa Kaeo Provinces for five-year strategic implementation, defines vulnerable groups as priority stakeholders, and commits the university to developing at least 20 external networks or partnerships each year from 2024 to 2027, with progress tracked through measurable KPIs.

University Principles on Corruption and Bribery

SWU has made a public commitment to preventing and suppressing corruption, bribery, and misconduct across all of its missions through three publicly available documents: the Declaration of Integrity in University Administration, issued by the President and by the heads of all faculties and units; the SWU No Gift Policy, published in Thai and English; and the annual Corruption and Misconduct Risk Management Plan, which sets control measures under a zero-tolerance Risk Appetite Statement. Implementation is overseen by the Committee for Promoting Integrity and Transparency, chaired by the President, with results reported publicly every year.

Publication of Financial Data

SWU publishes its audited financial statements each year. Its Financial Report for the year ended 30 September 2025 was audited by an independent licensed auditor, who issued an unqualified opinion that the statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position and performance of the university in accordance with the Government Accounting Standards and the accounting policies prescribed by the Ministry of Finance.

Expert Advice and Policy Engagement with Government

SWU provides expert advice to government at the local, regional, and national levels through participation in government committees and advisory bodies, consultancy projects, research that produces evidence-based policy recommendations, and support for the participatory development of national plans. The university also delivers capacity-building programs for lawmakers, policymakers, public officials, and law enforcement practitioners through executive education, graduate degree programs, and job-focused training. In 2025, SWU researchers undertook policy-focused research projects with government departments and public agencies in three domains: social development and well-being, economic and infrastructure development, and governance, law, and justice.

Research Publications

Selected Scopus-indexed articles published in 2025 by SWU researchers on peace, justice and strong institutions. SWU published 26 papers on SDG 16, 3 of them in top journals.


Development of Strengthening Higher Education Institution Models for Sustainable Development of Local Communities

Journal of Multidisciplinary in Social Sciences • Article • 2025

Aruni, Punpermsak[a] ; Moolsilpa, Poom[b] ; Jearajit, Cholvit[a]

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Full text Export Save to list

Document Impact Cited by (0) References (16) Similar documents

Abstract

This study aimed to develop a model to enhance the role of higher education institutions (HEIs) in supporting the sustainable development of local communities. The model was informed by Thailand's Ministry of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation (MHESI) policies and the actions of HEIs in systematic community development from 2019 to 2023. A mixed-methods approach was adopted, including questionnaire-based data collection and model evaluation through focus group discussions addressing relevance, suitability, and feasibility. The research instruments-structured questionnaires, focus group protocols, and in-depth interviews—were validated through a literature review of relevant documents on HEIs' contributions to local development. The sample included representatives from 85 out of 104 eligible HEIs. Data were analyzed by three focus groups: (1) eight representatives from MHESI and higher education experts, (2) eight executives from HEIs involved in area-based and community engagement initiatives, and (3) four leaders or specialists in local development. The model was further refined through in-depth interviews with three higher education experts. Questionnaire results indicated strong support for MHESI policies in guiding HEI contributions to local development, with average ratings of 89.0% for policy support, 86.0% for model suitability, and 79.2% for policy-driven action plans. The model demonstrated high alignment with key national initiatives, particularly the Integrated Sub-district Economic and Social Enhancement Project, the University to Tumbon (U2T) project, and the Post-COVID Economy and Social Development Project with a Bio-Circular-Green (BCG) economy approach, which achieved the highest alignment score (81.6%). Other notable areas of alignment included HEI grouping policies (78.8%) and participation in the Times Higher Education (THE) Impact Rankings (75.8%). Focus group evaluations affirmed the model's responsiveness to local needs. In-depth interviews

1 Development of Strengthening Higher Education Institution Models for Sustainable Development of Local Communities

Authors

Aruni, P., Moolsilpa, P., & Jearajit, C.

Journal

Journal of Multidisciplinary in Social Sciences, 21(1), 34–45 (2025)


The Construction of Gay Films in Vietnam between 2007 and 2020

Journal of Arts and Thai Studies • Article • 2025 • DOI: 10.69598/artssu.2025.4054

Chimbanlang, Parinya[a] ; Supasetsiri, Prit[a] ; Inchan, Noppadol[b]

[a] Faculty of Fine Arts, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

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Full text Export Save to list

Document Impact Cited by (0) References (31) Similar documents

Abstract

Background and Objectives: Films featuring LGBTQ content are frequently banned or subject to severe criticism in numerous countries due to the perceptions of inappropriateness. However, in Vietnam, a socialist country, there is notably less opposition to films depicting homosexuality. This shift can be attributed to the government's efforts to address the human rights issues concerning LGBTQ individuals, including the proposal of the first gender equality-focused draft legislation in 2012. This legislation marked a significant milestone in promoting the rights, freedom, and positive images of LGBTQ individuals at a later time. This research article aims to study the social perspective regarding the construction of gay films in Vietnam between 2007 and 2020. Methods: This qualitative research analyzed the scripts of Vietnamese gay films released between 2007 and 2020, focusing on 19 films featuring gay male characters as main protagonists, which had to be mainstream films released in theaters. They were analyzed using a conceptual framework based on the film narrative structure consisting of five key elements: 1. plot, 2. theme, 3. conflict, 4. character, and 5. scene. The study aimed to explore the meanings conveyed through these narrative elements, focusing on the overall portrayal within the films. Additionally, the concept of the social construction of reality was employed as a theoretical framework to discuss how Vietnamese films convey and present "truth" regarding gay films, how societal perspectives influence the construction of Vietnamese gay films, or what mechanisms are behind the construction of these films. Results: The study found that: most of the Vietnamese gay films released between 2007 and 2020 were created under the influence of binary opposition, showing that social institutions played a role in producing knowledge and regulating societal members to conform to rules aligning with social norms. Gay films were constructed using the framework of social and cultural dimensions, such as 1. valuing heterosexual love, 2. valuing masculinity, 3. prejudice against LGBTQ relationships, and 4. the influence of Confucianism on the

2 The Construction of Gay Films in Vietnam between 2007 and 2020

Authors

Chimbanlang, P., Supasetsiri, P., & Inchan, N.

Journal

Journal of Arts and Thai Studies, 47(1) (2025)

SDG 16 Progress in 2025

Open debate, shared decisions and institutions people can hold to account.

6
public forums and debates on politics, law and justice

3,955 kg
waste collected through the Sook Asok network

26
SWU publications on SDG 16

How we made progress

SWU offered neutral ground for political and legal debate throughout 2025. The 20th National Conference on Public Administration on 13 March brought the Governor of Bangkok to campus, former Prime Minister Chuan Leekpai spoke on morality, law and justice on 8 September, and a forum on 15 September examined the youth-led protests in Indonesia and Nepal. Students heard the two candidates for Student Organization President set out their plans on 13 May before voting on 27 May.

Neighbours have a say too. The Sook Asok Network, led by SWU with businesses, residents, civil society and the BMA, held its fourth meeting of the year on 24 September, chaired by the President; the BMA adopted its co-designed sidewalk plan after the Governor's inspection on 19 March, and partners collected 3,955 kg of waste for recycling. SWU publishes audited financial statements every year, and its report for the year ended 30 September 2025 received an unqualified audit opinion.

2025 milestones

13 Mar — Public administration conference

19 Mar — Sidewalk plan reviewed by Governor

13 May — Student election debate

8 Sep — Justice, law and society forum

15 Sep — Forum on Indonesia and Nepal

24 Sep — Sook Asok network meeting



SDG 17

Partnerships for the Goals

SDG 17

Partnerships for the Goals

Working with government, civil society and international partners to move the goals forward.



79.8	201–300	1,610
THE Impact Ratings score	World rank	Institutions ranked

961 Partnership for the goals publications (worldwide median 489)

Cross-Sectoral Dialogue on Data, Digital Transformation and the SDGs

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) actively participated in and hosted cross-sectoral dialogues involving government agencies, private-sector partners, non-profit organisations, universities, and international institutions to advance the SDGs. These collaborations addressed open government data, digital infrastructure, AI in education, climate action, social innovation, and sustainable community development.





SWU's University World Ranking Steering Committee coordinates and monitors SDG initiatives, with progress publicly documented in the annual SWU SDGs Report. Six key forums demonstrated this commitment:

Government Data Catalog Day 2024
With the National Statistical Office, engaging over 1,000 participants.

44th WUNCA
With MHESI, UniNet, universities, technology companies, and non-profit organisations.

45th WUNCA "SWU EDUVERSE"
Hosted by SWU with MHESI, UniNet, over 700 participants, and Japan's National Institute of Informatics.

Bangkok Climate Action Week 2025
With the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, Just Transitions Incubator, and international environmental NGOs.

2nd National and International Academic Conference
With MCU, government ministries, ThaiHealth, universities, and public-private partners.

Uthai District Cross-Sectoral Network Meeting
With government agencies, entrepreneurs, and local communities.

SWU and the National Statistical Office: Dialogue on Government Open Data



On 19 February 2025, faculty members and students from SWU's Information Studies Programme participated in "Government Data Catalog Day 2024", organised by the National Statistical Office (NSO) under the Ministry of Digital Economy and Society, with over 1,000 participants from government, academia, and the private sector. The forum promoted cross-sectoral knowledge exchange on government open data, transparency, and evidence-based policymaking. SWU also received the GD Catalog Award 2567 for Outstanding Educational Agency in the Use of Government Open Data, recognising its integration of public data into teaching and research. This engagement supports SDG 16 (transparent institutions), SDG 9 (digital innovation), and SDG 17 (cross-sectoral partnerships).

Source: https://is.hu.swu.ac.th/gdcatalog/

SWU at the 44th WUNCA: National Dialogue on Digital Infrastructure for Education

From 5–7 February 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) participated in the 44th Workshop on Utilizing Network for Campus Activities (WUNCA 44), organised by MHESI, UniNet, and Chiang Mai University. The forum brought together universities, government agencies, technology providers, and non-profit organisations to exchange knowledge on network security, digital services, and educational technology. SWU also formally accepted the role of host for WUNCA 45, demonstrating its leadership in cross-sectoral collaboration. The initiative supports SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 9 (digital infrastructure and innovation), and SDG 17 (partnerships).

Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1EjMwMghMw/





SWU Hosts the 45th WUNCA: AI for Education

From 3–5 September 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) hosted WUNCA 45 under the theme "SWU EDUVERSE: Empowering Education through Artificial Intelligence", in collaboration with MHESI and UniNet. The forum brought together over 700 participants from government, universities, technology companies, and Japan's National Institute of Informatics (NII). Discussions focused on AI in education, open science, secure digital networks, and smart university infrastructure, promoting cross-sectoral knowledge exchange and innovation. SWU subsequently transferred hosting responsibilities to Burapha University for WUNCA 46, ensuring continued collaboration. The initiative supports SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 9 (digital innovation), and SDG 17 (partnerships).

Source: https://www.naewna.com/lady/911673

Bangkok Climate Action Week 2025: International NGO Collaboration and SDG Best Practices







In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU), represented by Assoc. Prof. Dr. Poom Moolsilpa, Vice President for Organizational Development and Special Affairs, participated in Bangkok Climate Action Week 2025, organised by JUTI and the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA). The event brought together government, private-sector, civil society, and international NGO partners, including EJF and SFOC, to exchange knowledge and international best practices on climate action, environmental justice, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable urban development. This collaboration supports SDG 11 (sustainable cities), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 17 (partnerships).

Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1J2ZpkpdfU/

SWU supported international collaboration by providing university spaces for public dialogue, sustainability activities, and stakeholder engagement. Through partnerships with international NGOs, the University facilitated knowledge exchange, comparison of global sustainability practices, and their potential application to local climate action. SWU also integrated sustainability awareness into student learning and leadership development, strengthening cross-sectoral partnerships and supporting research-informed approaches to achieving the SDGs.

Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/14t1QBxnwpM/

2nd National and International Academic Conference "Social Innovation and Creative Culture for Development"



On 28 September 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU), through its Faculty of Social Sciences, co-organised the 2nd National and International Academic Conference on "Social Innovation and Creative Culture for Development" at Mahachulalongkornrajavidyalaya University (MCU), Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya. The conference involved 13 network partners, including universities, government ministries, public agencies, and civil society organisations, with additional private-sector support. SWU also contributed to the editorial board through Assoc. Prof. Dr. Cholvit Jearajit. The forum promoted cross-sectoral knowledge exchange on social innovation, creative culture, community development, social welfare, and sustainable development, strengthening academic and multi-stakeholder collaboration toward the SDGs.





The conference facilitated dialogue among government, academia, and communities on sustainable social development. Keynote speakers from MCU and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security addressed Buddhist innovation, mental and social well-being, social innovation, and creative culture as pathways to improving quality of life. ThaiHealth contributed a health promotion perspective, linking social innovation and cultural development to community health and sustainable well-being.



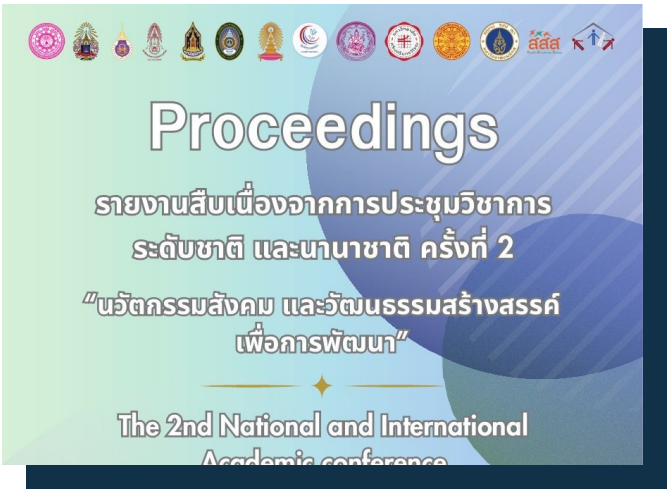


The afternoon featured three parallel academic sessions where researchers, development practitioners, monastic scholars, and graduate students presented studies on community development, social welfare, cultural creativity, and well-being.

These sessions promoted interdisciplinary knowledge exchange, connected research with policy and practice, and strengthened academic capacity building through collaboration among universities, government representatives, and emerging scholars.

The conference outcomes were published in the publicly accessible MCU Conference Proceedings (2025), featuring keynote lectures and 41 peer-reviewed papers in Thai and English. The studies addressed community development, local economies, environmental sustainability, ageing, digital literacy, women's leadership, and cultural innovation, including research from Thailand, Laos, Myanmar, and the United States. An evaluation survey of 50 participants from academia, government, the private sector, and monastic communities further reflected the conference's cross-sectoral engagement.





The conference contributes most directly to SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Its design and delivery rested on collaboration among universities, government, a public health promotion agency, civil society and religious institutions. Its substantive themes also engaged SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), through discussion of social welfare, community well-being and local development.

Source: https://socant.mcu.ac.th/con/?page_id=493

Cross-Sectoral Network on the Creative Economy, Uthai District

On 19 August 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) organised the "Academic Network Coordination on the Creative Economy" in Uthai District, Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya, under the national Reinventing University programme.

The forum brought together local and national government agencies, entrepreneurs, villagers, and SWU academics to promote sustainable community development, agricultural productivity, value-added products, and creative businesses through the Khok Nong Na Model. SWU also provided free business mentoring to local communities. Follow-up meetings on 16–17 October 2025 strengthened ongoing collaboration and future planning. The initiative supports SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 11 (sustainable communities), and SDG 17 (partnerships).

Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/19gdKDUPr2/





Building International Best Practices for the SDGs

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) strengthened international and inter-university collaboration to compare approaches, exchange knowledge, and identify best practices for advancing the SDGs. Four key initiatives demonstrated this commitment:

ICCGC-CoNGO Global Conference, Republic of Korea
Religion, global crises, peace education, and sustainability (SDGs 4, 10, 13, 16, 17).

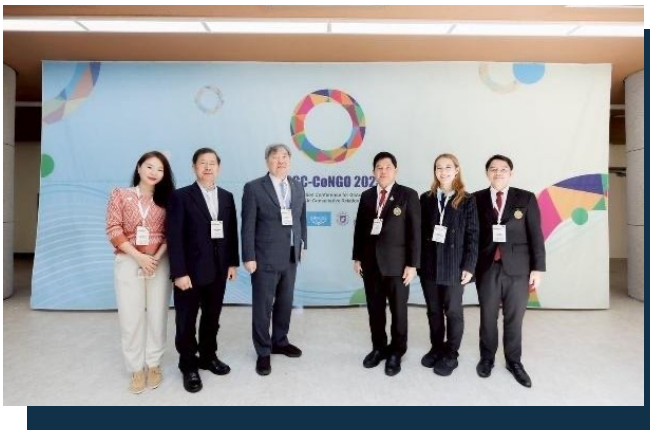
Three-University SDG Collaboration
With Suan Dusit University and Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University on community development, education, and local workforce development (SDGs 4, 8, 11, 17).

Bangkok Climate Action Week 2025
Practices in climate action, environmental justice, and sustainable urban development (SDGs 11, 13, 17).

VIA University College, Denmark
Student exchanges, knowledge sharing and research in physical education, health promotion, and sustainable learning (SDGs 3, 4, 17).

Reviewing International Approaches to Religion, the Polycrisis and Education: ICCGC-CoNGO 2025





From 15–18 August 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) participated in the 2025 ICCGC-CoNGO Global Conference at Wonkwang University, Republic of Korea, under the theme "Global Society and Leadership for Life and Peace." The conference brought together international leaders, scholars, faith-based organisations, and civil society to exchange and compare approaches to peacebuilding, inequality, climate action, interfaith dialogue, and sustainable development.

SWU's engagement focused on two key areas: (1) the role of religion in addressing interconnected global crises, including conflict, inequality, and environmental challenges; and (2) education for peace, global citizenship, ethical leadership, and sustainability.

Through international knowledge exchange and comparative discussions, SWU explored transferable best practices to strengthen its educational and sustainability initiatives. The collaboration supports SDGs 4, 10, 13, 16 and 17, particularly SDG Target 4.7 on education for sustainable development and global citizenship.

Source: https://www.iccgc.kr/conference.php?shem=aimgspe

Outcomes of the Review: The international comparison identified key best practices, including engaging religious organisations in peacebuilding and environmental stewardship, promoting interfaith dialogue, integrating peace and sustainability into education, empowering youth leadership, and connecting local action with global partnerships. These findings provide SWU with international benchmarks to strengthen its values-based education, peacebuilding, and education for sustainable development.

Reviewing Institutional SDG Practice: SWU, Suan Dusit University and Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University





Srinakharinwirot University (SWU) collaborated with Suan Dusit University (SDU) and Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University (BSRU) through the "Sustainability in Action: SDGs in SDU's Path to the Future" forum to compare institutional approaches to SDG implementation, particularly in education, workforce development, and community engagement.

Source: https://www.facebook.com/share/p/1FMoE9cD6g/

Outcomes of the Review: The exchange identified good practices in aligning education with local workforce needs, integrating community-based learning, applying research and innovation to local challenges, and embedding SDGs across university operations.

These findings support SWU's sustainability strategies and contribute to SDGs 4, 8, 11 and 17.

International Academic and Research Collaboration for Sustainable Education: SWU and VIA University College, Denmark

In 2025, Srinakharinwirot University (SWU), through its Faculty of Physical Education, Sports and Health and Demonstration Schools, collaborated with VIA University College, Denmark, on student exchanges, academic knowledge sharing, and joint research. The partnership promoted comparative learning and international best practices in physical education, health promotion, and sustainable education, strengthening research capacity and educational quality while supporting SDGs 3, 4 and 17.







Policy and NGO Partnerships for the SDGs

Relationships with Government and Regional NGOs for SDG Policy

In 2025, SWU maintained direct involvement in, and input into, national government and regional SDG policy development. Working with national government agencies, provincial authorities, local government and a national health-promotion agency, SWU contributed its research, technical expertise and convening capacity at every stage of the policy cycle. Key partnerships included:

Nan Province
Flood-risk governance with the National Research Council of Thailand (NRCT) and provincial, district and local government agencies.

Nakhon Nayok Province
The village water supply "3C" standard with the Provincial Public Health Office and local administrative organisations.

Ongkharak Model
Holistic well-being with the Thai Health Promotion Foundation (ThaiHealth) and a network of eight schools.

Samurai Curry Project
With the Sikkha Asia Foundation (an NGO), Spice Up (Thailand) Co., Ltd. and Japanese university students.

Khon Kaen Province
Drought-resilient water management through the ChiWaree project (2025–2026) with NRCT, irrigation and agriculture offices, and local social enterprises and agricultural NGOs.

International Collaboration on SDG Data Gathering

SWU took part in international collaboration on gathering, measuring and sharing data and evidence for the SDGs. SWU faculty members, researchers, graduate students and members of the University Council brought research findings, measurement results and practice-based evidence from Thailand to international networks: the 2025 ICCGC-CoNGO Global Conference in the Republic of Korea; the 5th International and National Conference on Educational Administration and Higher Education (ICEAHE 2025), where SWU researchers presented measurement-based studies of teachers' competencies and digital readiness; and the World Peace Awards 2025 in Stockholm, Sweden, where a member of the SWU University Council shared Thailand's experience of peacebuilding.

Collaboration with NGOs for the SDGs

SWU works with NGOs in three ways: student volunteering programmes, research programmes and the development of educational resources.

In 2025 this included educational resources for a small rural school with the Suthirat Yoovidhya Foundation; a research programme on social value and impact measurement with Social Value Thailand; the 26th Phet Asa Community Development Camp, in which more than two hundred SWU students improved sanitation and learning environments at two under-resourced rural schools; a student volunteering programme with the Sikkha Asia Foundation that raised scholarship funds for students; and a research programme on climate justice in urban communities with the Siam Society under Royal Patronage and Thai Climate Justice for All.

Education for the SDGs

Commitment to Meaningful Education across the Curriculum

SWU integrates the SDGs across its full curriculum: in general education, in every degree programme, and in compulsory community engagement. Every student, in every faculty, learns how the goals relate to their own discipline and future profession, and puts that learning into practice. The commitment is written into University policy and strategy, carried into every programme through the curriculum design and review cycle, and made compulsory for all students through the community engagement requirement. Every undergraduate must take SWU 196, a compulsory General Education course built around the SDGs.

Specific Courses on Sustainability

SWU offers full-degree programmes at the International College for Sustainability Studies (SWUIC), where sustainability is the organising principle of the whole degree, and at the Faculty of Social Sciences, where the M.A. in Social Management makes sustainability a required learning outcome. Every undergraduate in all faculties also takes SWU 196 Science and Art of Sustainable Social Development, a course built directly around the United Nations SDGs.

Education for the SDGs in the Wider Community

In 2025, SWU offered short courses, e-learning, hands-on workshops, study visits, field-based learning and intergenerational learning to people outside the University.

Alumni joined free sustainability and ESG training and an alumni e-learning series on social enterprise; local communities took part in community-based learning, knowledge transfer, life-skills learning in schools and free mentoring for entrepreneurs; and displaced, conflict-affected and vulnerable groups received health education, Thai language and culture programmes, and educational guidance.

Sustainability Literacy Assessment 2025

1,560
members of the University assessed in April–May 2025: 1,248 students and 312 staff and other personnel

11.1 / 15
mean score on the 15-item knowledge test covering the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainability

SWU measures the sustainability literacy of its students every year, and from 2025 it extends the same measurement to academic and support staff. The SWU Sustainability Literacy Assessment, run by the Social Services Division, also measures self-reported knowledge, attitudes and everyday practices and the barriers to acting sustainably, and identified four priority areas for improvement that are put forward for the University's consideration in 2025–2026.

Research Publications

Selected Scopus-indexed articles published in 2025 by SWU researchers on partnerships for the goals. SWU published 961 papers related to the SDGs, against a worldwide median of 489.


"BECAUSE I BELIEVE, I WORSHIP": A VISUAL AUTOETHNOGRAPHY OF FAITH, IDENTITY, AND THE BUDDHA STATUES IN THAILAND

Journal of Buddhist Anthropology • Article • 2025

Panyachit, Saichol

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Document Impact Cited by (1) References (24) Similar documents

Abstract

Background and Objectives: The intersection between collections and popular culture has become an important topic of sociological debate, particularly within the context of contemporary Thai society. The Buddha statue represents a prominent cultural collection among devotees and practitioners of Buddhist worship. Simultaneously, it is closely connected to Buddhist institutions that exist amid the ongoing commodification of culture. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the culture of Buddha statue worship and its relationship with social identity and everyday belief systems by employing visual autoethnography as a methodological approach. Methodology: This study employed a qualitative research design using visual autoethnography, which integrates subjective experiences and memories through the lens of material culture. In this study, I used photographs alongside personal field notes to construct a mixed analytical process that combined both inductive and deductive reasoning. Visual autoethnography challenges the conventions of traditional research by emphasizing active participation and reflexive engagement. This situates personal experience as the central medium through which broader social phenomena can be interpreted and understood. Despite its potential, this approach remains relatively underutilized in the study of Buddha statue worship in contemporary Thai society. Main Results: The findings of this study revealed the intricate relationships between faith, online space, and the identities of Buddha statue devotees. These relationships demonstrated that the veneration and collection of Buddha statues constituted a distinct form of collection culture that reflected personal tastes and aesthetic preferences. Concomitantly, the practice of collecting Buddha statues was deeply embedded within the collective consciousness, a shared sense of faith and belonging tied to place. For example, devotion to

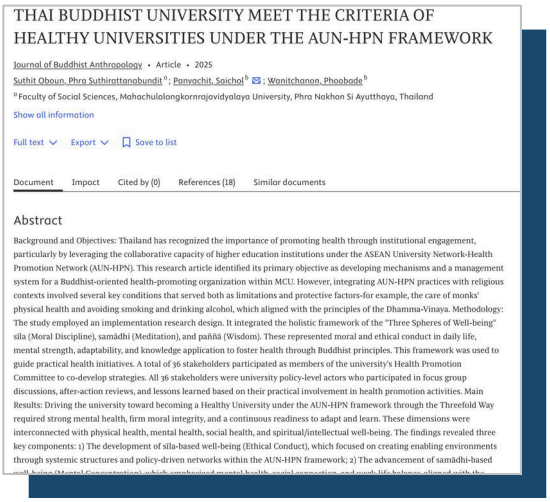
1 "Because I Believe, I Worship": A Visual Autoethnography of Faith, Identity, and the Buddha Statues in Thailand

Authors

Panyachit, S.

Journal

Journal of Buddhist Anthropology, 10(4), 589–604 (2025)


THAI BUDDHIST UNIVERSITY MEET THE CRITERIA OF HEALTHY UNIVERSITIES UNDER THE AUN-HPN FRAMEWORK

Journal of Buddhist Anthropology • Article • 2025

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Document Impact Cited by (0) References (18) Similar documents

Abstract

Background and Objectives: Thailand has recognized the importance of promoting health through institutional engagement, particularly by leveraging the collaborative capacity of higher education institutions under the ASEAN University Network-Health Promotion Network (AUN-HPN). This research article identified its primary objective as developing mechanisms and a management system for a Buddhist-oriented health-promoting organization within MCU. However, integrating AUN-HPN practices with religious contexts involved several key conditions that served both as limitations and protective factors-for example, the care of monks' physical health and avoiding smoking and drinking alcohol, which aligned with the principles of the Dhamma-Vinaya. Methodology: The study employed an implementation research design. It integrated the holistic framework of the "Three Spheres of Well-being" sīla (Moral Discipline), samādhi (Meditation), and paññā (Wisdom). These represented moral and ethical conduct in daily life, mental strength, adaptability, and knowledge application to foster health through Buddhist principles. This framework was used to guide practical health initiatives. A total of 36 stakeholders participated as members of the university's Health Promotion Committee to co-develop strategies. All 36 stakeholders were university policy-level actors who participated in focus group discussions, after-action reviews, and lessons learned based on their practical involvement in health promotion activities. Main Results: Driving the university toward becoming a Healthy University under the AUN-HPN framework through the Threefold Way required strong mental health, firm moral integrity, and a continuous readiness to adapt and learn. These dimensions were interconnected with physical health, mental health, social health, and spiritual/intellectual well-being. The findings revealed three key components: 1) The development of sīla-based well-being (Ethical Conduct), which focused on creating enabling environments through systemic structures and policy-driven networks within the AUN-HPN framework; 2) The advancement of samādhi-based

2 Thai Buddhist University Meet the Criteria of Healthy Universities under the AUN-HPN Framework

Authors

Suthit Oboun, P. S., Panyachit, S., & Wanitchanon, P.

Journal

Journal of Buddhist Anthropology, 10(2), 239–250 (2025)

SDG 17 Progress in 2025

Working with government, civil society and partners abroad to move the goals forward.

1,560
students and staff assessed on sustainability literacy

700+
participants at WUNCA 45, hosted by SWU

961
SWU publications related to the SDGs

How we made progress

SWU worked across sectors on the goals throughout 2025. It hosted WUNCA 45, "SWU EDUVERSE", on 3–5 September for more than 700 participants from government, universities, technology firms and Japan's National Institute of Informatics, joined the National Statistical Office's open data forum and Bangkok Climate Action Week, and co-organised a social innovation conference with MCU and 13 network partners that produced 41 peer-reviewed papers. With government and NGOs, it worked on flood risk in Nan, village water standards in Nakhon Nayok and drought-resilient farming in Khon Kaen.

To learn from others, SWU compared SDG practice with Suan Dusit University and Bansomdejchaopraya Rajabhat University, joined the ICCGC-CoNGO conference in Korea on 15–18 August, and exchanged students and research with VIA University College in Denmark. At home, every undergraduate takes SWU 196, a course built around the SDGs, and 1,560 students and staff sat the sustainability literacy assessment in April–May, scoring 11.1 out of 15 on average. SWU published 961 papers related to the SDGs.

2025 milestones

5–7 Feb
WUNCA 44, Chiang Mai

19 Feb
Government open data forum

Apr–May
Sustainability literacy assessment

15–18 Aug
ICCGC-CoNGO, Republic of Korea

3–5 Sep
WUNCA 45 at SWU

28 Sep
Social innovation conference



Working towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Learning, research and partnerships for society, reported goal by goal.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Srinakharinwirot University

EDUCATION IS GROWTH

