Sustainable Development Performance of Uttaradit Rajabhat University

Fiscal Year 2026 and Evidence Preparation for THE Sustainability Impact Ratings 2027

This report presents the University's local development activities, reported results and remaining evidence gaps. It translates and reorganises the supplied Thai synthesis for a public audience and adds independently retrieved institutional information and a practical evidence preparation framework for the 2027 assessment cycle.

The core portfolio covers Thai fiscal year 2569, equivalent to fiscal year 2026, from 1 October 2025 to 30 September 2026. It comprises 13 reporting records covering 14 projects across seven faculties or units. Figures attributed to this portfolio are reported by the source document rather than independently audited. Online additions are dated and identified separately; they are not added to the portfolio totals.

The public findings show substantial activity in education, local livelihoods, circular resource use, climate adaptation and community health. A complete institutional assessment also needs research, teaching, employment policies and campus operational data. Community project success alone does not establish performance against every THE indicator.

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Executive summary

Uttaradit Rajabhat University allocated THB 6.43 million to 14 local development projects in fiscal year 2026. The synthesis reports disbursement of THB 6,093,416, or 94.77 per cent, across seven faculties or units. The projects selected 14 of the 17 SDGs as primary or secondary goals. SDG 8 was selected in eight reporting records and SDG 12 in seven, indicating a strong emphasis on local livelihoods and resource recovery. These are portfolio findings, not a measure of all University activity. [S1]

Area	Reported results
Local livelihoods	21 new entrepreneurs; household income increases reported across four projects; examples range from THB 20,000 to THB 68,000 per year.
Climate adaptation	728 participants across 15 communities in four projects; six environmental model communities; technologies include biochar, clean air rooms and flood or landslide warning systems.
Education	3,000 school pupils, 1,916 teacher education students and 31 schools, including Buddhist monastic and Border Patrol Police schools.
Health and inclusion	1,554 older people and people with disabilities reportedly reached through knowledge transfer; 217 vulnerable participants piloted an emergency care service model.
Partnerships	Approximately 70 reported collaboration networks in 61 communities across Uttaradit, Phrae, Nan and Sukhothai.

The source recommends SDGs 4, 8, 12 and 13 as strategic priorities, supported by SDG 17. This remains a sensible programme focus, but the selection of goals for assessment should follow an indicator-level evidence review. A large number of income-generating projects does not automatically provide the employment practice data required under SDG 8.

Three goals—SDGs 6, 14 and 16—were not selected in the reviewed project records. This is a gap in the supplied portfolio, rather than evidence that the University has no work on water, aquatic ecosystems or governance. The English edition makes that distinction throughout.

For the 2027 cycle, THE's published announcement confirms a submission deadline of 9 November 2026 and participation through Sustainability Impact Network membership. The detailed 2027 indicator guide and accepted evidence years were not independently obtained in this review. The preparation framework below therefore uses verified 2027 administrative information and the official 2026 methodology as a clearly labelled provisional reference. [S2–S4]

Before external submission, the University should reconcile the financial discrepancy identified in the source, verify the reporting period of the nursing project, deduplicate beneficiaries and partners, confirm the geographical indication claim, and attach accessible evidence that answers each selected indicator directly.

1 Scope and reporting methods

1 1 Purpose

The report summarises the contribution of University-funded local development projects to sustainable development, describes outputs and reported outcomes by SDG, and identifies evidence needed for

accountable public reporting and assessment preparation. It provides a public narrative and an accompanying preparation annex; it does not certify a score, rank, membership status or submission readiness.

1 2 Source base and counting rules

The Thai synthesis is the authoritative source for the fiscal year 2026 project portfolio. It describes 13 faculty-level SDG reporting records covering 14 projects. Two Faculty of Education projects are combined into one reporting record. Two nursing files describe the same project and were counted once. The original underlying faculty reports were not supplied separately for this English edition. [S1]

Primary and secondary SDG classifications follow the selections recorded in the source. Relevant activities not formally selected are identified as supplementary alignment. UN target numbers, such as 13.1 or 13.3, describe substantive alignment; they must not be treated as THE assessment indicator codes.

A reporting record can contribute to several goals. SDG record counts therefore cannot be added to obtain a unique project count. Participant and community totals may overlap across activities. Only figures with compatible units should be combined, and aggregate reach should not be described as a verified count of unique beneficiaries.

1 3 Evidence and assurance boundaries

Three categories are used: source-reported results, publicly retrieved institutional information, and proposed evidence or actions. Public retrieval confirms what a webpage or document states, not the effectiveness of every activity described. Proposed documents and policies are not presented as already adopted. No institutional approval or independent audit is implied by this English translation.

Thai fiscal year 2569 is reported here as fiscal year 2026; fiscal year 2568 as fiscal year 2025. Historical web documents retain their own periods. The 2027 cycle's accepted data years must be checked against its current guide or authenticated submission portal; publication of this report in 2026 does not make all its results eligible for that cycle.

2 Portfolio overview

2 1 Resources and institutional participation

Faculty or unit	Projects	Allocation THB	Disbursement THB	Rate %
Education	3	1,730,000	1,592,608	92.06
Management Sciences	3	1,600,000	1,593,550	99.60
Industrial Technology	3	1,200,000	1,015,822*	84.65
Agriculture	2	900,000	893,348	99.26
Nursing	1	400,000	400,000	100.00
Contemporary Arts and Culture Innovation unit	1	300,000	300,000	100.00

Faculty or unit	Projects	Allocation THB	Disbursement THB	Rate %
Science and Technology	1	300,000	298,088	99.36
Total	14	6,430,000	6,093,416*	94.77

Source: supplied synthesis [S1]. English unit names are descriptive translations. *The Phrae technology integration project reports THB 331,735 against an allocation of THB 300,000, apparently duplicating another project's figure. The synthesis substitutes the reported rate of 82.02 per cent, equivalent to THB 246,060. The displayed industrial technology and overall totals therefore remain provisional pending reconciliation. The other unit rates are reproduced as reported.

2 2 Reported reach and outputs

Measure	Source reported total
Communities	61 in four provinces
Schools	31, including 10 Buddhist monastic schools and four Border Patrol Police schools
Community participants	Approximately 2,700, excluding school pupils and University students
School pupils and teacher education students	3,000 pupils and 1,916 students
New entrepreneurs or enterprises	21
Innovations and product prototypes	More than 50
Collaboration networks	Approximately 70, including memoranda of understanding
Environmental model communities	Six

These are aggregated reporting totals with possible overlap. The 21 new entrepreneurs comprise 10 from the textile innovation unit, five from the Phrae management sciences project and six from the Nan project. The 728 climate adaptation participants are included within the broader portfolio reach and should not be added again.

2 3 Distribution by goal

SDG	Primary records	Secondary records	Total selections
1	0	1	1
2	1	1	2
3	1	2	3
4	3	2	5
5	0	1	1

SDG	Primary records	Secondary records	Total selections
6	0	0	0
7	1	3	4
8	5	3	8
9	0	2	2
10	1	1	2
11	3	2	5
12	4	3	7
13	4	0	4
14	0	0	0
15	0	1	1
16	0	0	0
17	2	3	5

Counts reproduce the classifications in the source and its project register. Supplementary alignment is excluded. Primary-goal project budgets overlap where a project selects multiple primary goals; the SDG 8 allocation of THB 2.50 million and SDG 4 allocation of THB 2.23 million must not be added as mutually exclusive funding categories.

3 Progress against the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 1 No Poverty

One reporting record selected SDG 1 as a secondary goal. In Wang Daeng, 56 households reported an annual income increase of THB 22,080 per household, equivalent to 17.12 per cent, through straw mushroom production and processing. The Khun Fang project provides supplementary alignment through fertiliser cost reduction and five products made from lower-grade Burmese grapes. Other livelihood projects also report income gains. [S1]

Income increases alone do not establish that participating households were below a poverty threshold or that poverty was reduced. Future reporting should identify eligible low-income households using a documented screening method, record baseline and follow-up net income, and distinguish University support from other influences. Scholarships, student financial support and community anti-poverty services should be collected separately for institutional assessment.

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

Two records selected this goal, one primary and one secondary. The Wang Daeng project worked in five villages with 56 households, using rice straw to cultivate mushrooms and developing crackers and chilli paste.

Reported annual income rose by THB 22,080 per household; the source reports a 13.01 per cent increase in Gross Village Happiness, or GVH. The Industrial Technology project supported soil testing and tailored fertiliser use in Khoi Sung. Khun Fang offers supplementary evidence of soil-informed fertilisation and fermented soybean or fish inputs. [S1]

These activities support smallholder productivity and sustainable production, particularly UN targets 2.3 and 2.4. Food security and nutrition outcomes were not measured in the synthesis. Assessment preparation should also seek campus food waste measurements, student hunger support, food sustainability graduate data and records of knowledge services to farmers.

SDG 3 Good Health and Well being

Three records selected this goal, one primary and two secondary. The nursing project in Hat Kruat and Khung Taphao assessed the health of 200 older people and involved 217 vulnerable participants in piloting an emergency care service model. It reported four innovations, three health datasets and one model emergency care service area. In Hua Mueang, Phrae, a positive-pressure clean air room and air purifiers addressed PM2.5 exposure. Wang Daeng reported improved well-being among older farming households. [S1]

The results demonstrate service delivery and outreach rather than verified reductions in morbidity or mortality. Stronger evidence would include service agreements, anonymised utilisation records, emergency response times, air quality readings and user outcomes. Health graduate totals and campus health services require separate institutional datasets.

SDG 4 Quality Education

Five records selected this goal, three primary and two secondary. The four-characteristics literacy project reached 3,000 pupils and 50 teachers through one model school and five partner schools. It reported more than five per cent improvement in PISA-oriented literacy scores and satisfaction of 82.17 per cent. The creative education and education support projects worked with 25 schools: 10 Buddhist monastic, 11 small and four Border Patrol Police schools. Coding and AI camps involved 132 learners and reported a skill score of 4.43 out of five. [S1]

The education portfolio also reported a 5,000-item teacher recruitment examination bank, participation of 1,916 teacher education students in 18 programme-level activities, and awards for eight of 24 student research projects. Technology-based lifelong learning provided mushroom cultivation, electrical, solar installation and solar drying skills to 60 community participants in five villages. Nursing activities supported three older-person schools; agriculture offered continuing learning in production, processing and marketing. These results support outreach and lifelong learning, but the 1,916 participating students must not be substituted for the number of graduates with teaching qualifications. Obtain graduate and first-generation entrant data, public course access conditions and an approved inclusive lifelong learning access policy.

SDG 5 Gender Equality

One record selected SDG 5 as a secondary goal. The Wang Daeng participants were predominantly older women farmers. Supplementary activities in Phrae supported ethnic women’s groups and the Ban Mae Tuet women’s development group through textiles and local plants. In Huai Lu, Nan, Mlabri production reportedly expanded task allocation and remuneration beyond a women-only labour group to include men, homemakers and older people. [S1]

The supplied reports do not provide sex-disaggregated participant or income data. This prevents a verified conclusion about gender gaps or equitable benefits. Future evidence should include participation, leadership and pay data, women's access to support, and approved institutional policies on discrimination, maternity support and progression.

SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

No reviewed record selected this goal. Flood monitoring in Pa Maet and natural dye use are related activities, but water quality and sanitation outcomes were not measured. This is a portfolio evidence gap, not a finding that the University has no water-related work. [S1]

Potential work in the Nan and Yom river basins includes community water management and water quality monitoring. Prepare campus water consumption, drinking-water access, treatment and reuse records, together with documented community services. Flood warning evidence must not be treated as proof of safe drinking water or wastewater treatment.

SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

Four records selected this goal, one primary and three secondary. Charim reported a prototype converting waste plastic into oil. Na In used recovered cooking oil to produce biodiesel, and vocational training covered solar installations and solar drying. Wang Daeng selected SDG 7 but did not report a direct energy outcome. [S1]

Solar energy, biodiesel and plastic-derived fuel require separate accounting. Plastic-derived oil is not automatically renewable or low-carbon energy. Establish feedstock, energy output, fuel displacement, emissions and safety data before making such claims. Collect campus energy use and low-carbon energy records, rather than treating community demonstrations as institutional energy performance.

SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

Eight records selected SDG 8, five primary and three secondary. The Phrae product identity project reached 150 people in five communities, developed five products and five new entrepreneurs, and reported an income increase of THB 68,000, or 50.37 per cent, with a GVH increase of 43.55 per cent. Nan supported six enterprises, six new entrepreneurs and six new occupations. Its reported economic and social impact valuations were THB 184,250 and THB 424,250 respectively. The Nan report identifies Yok Mlabri bags as a geographical indication product; certification and beneficiary coverage should be verified before treating registration as a confirmed project outcome. [S1]

Social engineering activities involved 68 participants in seven communities across Uttaradit, Phrae and Sukhothai, produced eight innovations such as branding, LINE Official Accounts and tourism routes, and supported enterprise cost accounting. Vocational technology activities reported at least THB 20,000 additional annual household income; one mushroom case increased monthly income from THB 2,475 to THB 4,735. The nursing project trained 100 healthy older people in product making. Tha Nuea reported 10 new entrepreneurs, 22 per cent income growth and an economic impact valuation of THB 984,000. Charim reported valuations of THB 15,000 economic and THB 56,000 social impact. These valuations have no common calculation method in the synthesis and are not independently verified or additive. For THE preparation, collect staff employment rights, secure contracts, work placements and expenditure data; entrepreneurship reach does not answer those institutional measures.

SDG 9 Industry Innovation and Infrastructure

Two records selected this goal as secondary: Wang Daeng and Charim. Supplementary innovation evidence includes plant-based textile fibres, intellectual property applications, flood and landslide warning systems, and coding or AI learning activities. The portfolio reports more than 50 innovations or product prototypes. [S1]

Create an innovation register showing ownership, stage of development, users, licensing and follow-up. An intellectual property application is not a granted patent, and a community enterprise is not automatically a University spin-off. Research income from industry and legally documented spin-offs require separate verification.

SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

Two records selected this goal, one primary and one secondary. The nursing programme reports knowledge transfer reaching 1,554 older people and people with disabilities, including socially active, homebound and bedridden participants, and service trials involving 217 vulnerable participants. Wang Daeng supported older smallholder farmers. Supplementary alignment includes Mlabri value chains, Karen textile learning in Mae Koeng, and digital learning support to remote schools. [S1]

Use consistent definitions for vulnerable groups and deduplicate service contacts. Community inclusion does not establish campus accessibility or nondiscrimination. Prepare disability support records, accessible facilities evidence, first-generation student data and approved policies covering both students and staff.

SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities

Five records selected this goal, three primary and two secondary. Phrae activities served 150 participants in three communities through biochar, clean air rooms and flood warning technology; GVH reportedly increased by more than five per cent in each community. Charim reported a conservation and low-carbon community model, plastic waste management, and GVH increasing from 72.37 to 76.80. The nursing programme developed three model health learning areas, with high GVH ratings in eight villages and three older-person schools. Ban Pha Mup used landslide monitoring and warning technology. [S1]

Textiles, natural dyeing and Mlabri basketry provide supplementary heritage alignment. The source recommends provincial integration of disaster warning platforms with local authorities. Evidence should document actual access, maintenance and warning protocols, while cultural participation and University arts expenditure require their own records. The Charim GVH change is 4.43 score points, approximately 6.12 per cent relative to baseline; these are different measures.

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

Seven records selected this goal, four primary and three secondary. Tha Nuea produced fibres from pineapple leaves, durian husks and sugarcane leaves, used natural dyes and eco-printing, and reported 18 prototypes across 10 communities. Charim demonstrated plastic-to-oil conversion and reported a 78.94 per cent increase in waste-sorting knowledge and skills. Industrial Technology recovered used cooking oil for biodiesel and supported green agricultural supply chains in four communities with 200 participants. [S1]

Wang Daeng used rice straw for mushrooms, fish residues for fermented biological inputs and three processed mushroom products. Khun Fang used lower-grade Burmese grapes for cider, kombucha, wine, compost and fermented inputs. Phrae converted biomass residues into biochar, while vocational work used solar drying to

reduce losses. Record input and recovered material mass, environmental controls and actual use. Community material recovery must be distinguished from campus generated, recycled and landfill waste. Ethical procurement, hazardous waste, plastic reduction and supplier coverage should be evidenced through adopted policies and operational records.

SDG 13 Climate Action

All four records selecting SDG 13 treated it as primary and cited UN targets 13.1 and 13.3. Khun Fang reached 216 people in five villages, reported a 38.46 per cent improvement in resource management skills, three model communities and four innovations: an automatic compost mixer, fermented soybean input, fruit fly traps and soil testing services. Industrial Technology worked with 200 people in four communities, reporting 20–50 per cent knowledge gains, four locally adapted innovations and one model community at Na In. [S1]

Phrae reached 150 people in three communities, reporting 20–40 per cent knowledge gains, three innovations and one model community. Charim reached 162 people in three villages, developed 10 local innovators and reported a 78.94 per cent knowledge increase and 6.12 per cent relative GVH improvement. Together these projects report 728 participants and six model communities. No quantified greenhouse gas reduction is established by the synthesis. Inventory boundaries, baseline assumptions, emission factors and evidence of avoided emissions are needed before making tCO2e or carbon credit claims. Campus carbon neutrality commitments and institutional energy data require separate evidence.

SDG 14 Life Below Water

No reviewed record selected this goal. The University works in an inland setting; that does not exclude relevant freshwater ecosystem education, conservation or pollution prevention. The source identifies Nan River work, freshwater fisheries and reduced agricultural chemical runoff as possible future areas. [S1]

Treat these as opportunities until specific activities and results are evidenced. Prepare aquatic ecosystem teaching records, water-sensitive waste procedures, biodiversity observations and partnership documentation. General flood management alone does not demonstrate aquatic ecosystem conservation.

SDG 15 Life on Land

One record selected this goal as secondary. Khun Fang supported degraded-soil restoration using soil-informed fertilisation and microorganisms such as mycorrhizae and Trichoderma. Supplementary activities include biochar and fuel management to reduce open burning or fire risk, and the use of wild thapaet vines for Mlabri products. Sustainable harvesting is a source-reported intention, not a verified ecological outcome. [S1]

Track restored land area, baseline and follow-up soil indicators, harvest rules and biodiversity safeguards. Conservation, land-sensitive waste management and ecosystem education should be supported with dated plans and implementation records.

SDG 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions

No reviewed record selected SDG 16. Several projects nevertheless involve participatory decisions and local authorities. The absence of a selected goal cannot establish an absence of University governance, legal education or support to government. [S1]

Collect governance representation, published financial information, anti-corruption and academic freedom policies, government advisory work and law or civil enforcement graduate data. Local authority collaboration should be mapped to a specific indicator rather than assumed to meet the goal in full.

SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

Five records selected this goal, two primary and three secondary, while partnerships appear throughout the portfolio. The nursing project reported 19 networks, Charim one municipal partnership, Phrae two local authority partnerships, vocational technology three networks and Wang Daeng two. Supplementary partnerships include six education MOUs, seven northern Rajabhat institutions and the National Science and Technology Development Agency, eight textile-unit MOUs, the OrigiNan cluster and 10 community enterprise partners. The synthesis reports approximately 70 networks overall. [S1]

A central register should identify partner organisations, relationship type, active period, agreement and joint outputs. Counts of organisations, MOUs, networks and activities are different units and should not be combined without reconciliation. Assessment preparation should also collect SDG-related research, contributions to policy dialogue, public progress reports for each goal and evidence of SDG teaching. An MOU alone does not demonstrate an implemented partnership or its outcomes.

4 Institutional strengths and improvement priorities

4 1 Strengths demonstrated by the portfolio

The University combines place-based teaching, applied technology and community partnerships across four provinces. Management sciences activities develop market access and products based on cultural and biological resources. Agriculture, industrial technology, science and arts collaborate around circular material use and environmental adaptation. Education reaches schools with access barriers, while nursing activities address the needs of an ageing population. These are complementary capabilities rather than proof of a single uniform impact across all sites. [S1]

4 2 Data and evidence gaps

The source identifies inconsistent SDG selection, limited evidence links, incompatible outcome measures and inadequate follow-up. Its internal reporting form permits one or two primary goals, but nursing and science records each selected five. That is an internal form compliance issue, not a THE rule limiting an institution to two SDGs. Future forms should concentrate each project’s main claims while retaining documented secondary contributions.

Some reports refer only to photographs in a final report and provide no public URL or traceable supporting document. Two records have only participant and community counts as quantitative measures. Economic valuations use different methods, GVH is reported as percentages or categories, and participants are not consistently disaggregated by sex. These weaknesses limit comparability and do not justify causal claims about impact.

The Phrae financial inconsistency must be reconciled against the allocation and expenditure ledger. The nursing Word report is described as having an impossible period of October 2026 to May 2026; the synthesis suggests October 2025 as the intended start. This proposed correction requires confirmation and is not silently treated as verified.

The source reports common delivery constraints: a short implementation period of approximately seven months, maintenance needs, older target populations and weak market channels. Sustainability therefore depends on named local operators, maintenance resources, accessible training and viable routes to customers. Follow-up at six and 12 months would provide stronger evidence of continuing use and benefit.

4 3 Recommended institutional actions

Retain SDGs 4, 8, 12 and 13 as programme priorities with SDG 17 as the partnership base, and separately choose assessment entries after reviewing the full indicator requirements.

Introduce common monitoring fields for reporting period, participant characteristics, baseline and follow-up household net income, waste mass, energy output and verified emission calculations. Do not require a numerical claim when measurement is absent.

Create a central evidence repository with public documents, source datasets, partner agreements, innovation records and an indicator-specific register. Assign a data owner and reviewer to every submitted value.

Develop documented work on water and governance where local need warrants it, and use a transparent poverty identification method for livelihood targeting.

Coordinate faculties in shared locations such as Khung Taphao and Tha Pla so that outcomes can be followed across health, education and livelihood services without counting the same beneficiary repeatedly.

Publish follow-up findings, including limitations and unsuccessful outcomes, to support credible public accountability rather than only activity publicity.

5 Additional public institutional evidence

The following additions were retrieved from official uru.ac.th subdomains on 14 October 2026. They extend the institutional context but remain separate from fiscal year 2026 project totals. Access to the main website led to an entry landing page. The requested Facebook page returned an access block; a search-indexed ranking post was located, but its full content and reporting year could not be verified. No ranking number or additional project outcome from that post has therefore been included. [S5–S9]

5 1 Public lifelong learning access

The University’s lifelong learning website describes short courses and competency certification. Its online course catalogue displays courses with no charge, including introductory AI-related offerings. This provides a public route to inspect learning opportunities and supports the report’s education narrative. The current catalogue does not by itself establish historical delivery dates, completion numbers or universal eligibility. Capture the relevant course page, access and fee conditions, learning materials and delivery records for the assessment’s accepted year. [S5–S6]

5 2 Published institutional planning and accountability

The official fiscal year 2025 action plan performance report covers 1 October 2024 to 30 September 2025. Its executive summary reports a net University budget of THB 652,522,314 and expenditure of THB 633,461,251.43, or 97.08 per cent. It reports achievement of 146 indicators across 15 major projects. These

figures describe a different year and a broader institutional scope than the THB 6.43 million local development portfolio. They are presented as published University figures, not independently verified achievement. [S7]

This published report is a useful accountability source and may help evidence disclosure or expenditure measures once definitions and accepted periods are checked. It contains inconsistent period wording in parts of the text, so a signed, reconciled extract should support any assessment value. Total expenditure cannot be substituted for a metric requiring a particular functional category or per-employee denominator.

5 3 Public research information

The University's public research listing includes titles, researcher names and years, with entries on indigenous chicken production and local livelihoods, and on older-person business and quality of life. It is a useful starting point for identifying relevant projects and institutional expertise. The listing is not a verified Scopus bibliography, patent register, industry research income statement or proof of completed impact. Obtain publication identifiers, affiliations, funding and outcome records before converting the listing into assessment evidence. [S8]

5 4 Status of the requested Facebook evidence

The official Facebook channel can provide supporting dates, partner identities and activity descriptions, but a page homepage is not a specific evidence item. For each relevant post, preserve its permalink, publication date, full caption, attachments and a stable official website counterpart. The full ranking post found through search was inaccessible; it is retained only as a discovery lead in the source register. A historical ranking claim has not been used to predict a 2027 result. [S9]

6 Evidence preparation for the 2027 assessment

6 1 Confirmed cycle information and provisional mapping

THE's announcement dated 14 September 2026, updated 17 September, identifies the cycle as Sustainability Impact Ratings 2027, with required data due by 9 November 2026 and results expected in June 2027. Only subscribed Sustainability Impact Network members can submit and receive a published result. The University's membership and data provider or approver status have not been checked. [S2]

The latest detailed guide independently retrieved for this report is the official 2026 methodology. Its framework assesses research, stewardship, outreach and teaching; overall participation requires SDG 17 and at least three other goals. These are reference principles for preparation, not confirmation that every 2027 detail is unchanged. [S3–S4]

Before data entry, obtain the current 2027 guide or portal definitions, confirm accepted periods, numerical definitions, policy review dates and evidence accessibility rules, and revise this provisional mapping. No 2027 data year or indicator weighting is invented in this report. Fiscal year 2026 activities may remain useful for public reporting even when they fall outside an assessment item's accepted period.

6 2 Priority evidence packages

The matrix below is an institutional preparation recommendation based on the supplied portfolio and public evidence. It is not a complete official questionnaire. Indicator identifiers mentioned refer to the 2026 guide and must be reconfirmed for 2027. [S4]

Goal and provisional reference	Evidence already identified	Evidence to assemble and responsible owner
SDG 17 Public goal reporting 17.3.1–17.3.17	This report covers all 17 goals, with explicit gaps.	Planning office: publish accessible goal-level progress, accepted-year results, active partnership records, SDG teaching and research evidence. A report file alone is not public evidence until published.
SDG 4 Lifelong learning 4.3.1–4.3.5	School outreach and vocational training in S1; public catalogue S5–S6.	Education, lifelong learning and registrar units: access conditions, dated delivery, course resources, inclusive access policy, teaching-qualified graduates and first-generation entrant datasets.
SDG 8 Institutional employment and placements	Livelihood and entrepreneur results in S1.	HR, finance and academic units: approved employment rights policies, contract categories, audited expenditure and verified work placements. Community income is contextual evidence, not a replacement.
SDG 12 Waste tracking 12.3.1 and sustainability reporting	Community material recovery projects; this report.	Facilities and procurement: campus waste mass by stream and destination, disposal receipts, reconciled totals, procurement and reduction policies and evidence of supplier implementation.
SDG 13 Environmental education 13.3	Four adaptation projects and disaster technologies.	Facilities, researchers and local partners: dated education, warning and adaptation records, campus energy and emissions records, adopted plans and clearly bounded calculations.

6 3 Evidence needed across all goals

This broader checklist prevents the local development portfolio from being mistaken for a complete institutional submission. Each row identifies suggested collection priorities; availability is not asserted.

SDG	Additional institutional evidence to collect
1	Student aid denominators and awards; income-targeted access and community support programmes.
2	Campus food waste and student food support; relevant graduate data; agricultural knowledge and service access.
3	Health-qualified graduates; health service partnerships; campus and community well-being services.
4	Teaching-qualified graduates; first-generation entrants; public learning resources, events and inclusive access.
5	Sex-disaggregated access and completion; senior academic staffing; progression and family support policies.
6	Water metering, treatment, reuse and free drinking water; community water education and support.
7	Campus energy inventory, efficiency plans and low-carbon energy; community energy services.

SDG	Additional institutional evidence to collect
8	Staff rights, secure contracts, institutional expenditure and student work placements.
9	Legally documented University spin-offs, patent-linked evidence and research income from industry.
10	Student and staff disability data, support services, access and nondiscrimination policies.
11	Public arts and heritage access, cultural expenditure, transport and other sustainable campus practices.
12	Waste and recycling mass, disposal methods, procurement and reduction policies, public sustainability reporting.
13	Energy and carbon records, climate education, adopted climate plans and carbon neutrality commitments.
14	Aquatic ecosystem learning and protection, pollution prevention and water-sensitive waste procedures.
15	Land ecosystem learning, conservation actions, species safeguards and land-sensitive waste management.
16	Representation and governance, financial disclosure, academic freedom, anti-corruption, public policy support and relevant graduates.
17	Implemented SDG partnerships, public progress by goal, SDG education and relevant research.

6 4 Public evidence standards

For every intended submission, prepare an evidence item that answers the specific question and identifies the institution, activity or policy, location, reporting period and result. Use a stable public URL with readable text and a dated document. Keep original Thai records and provide English explanations that preserve scope and qualifications. Screenshots can support preservation but should not replace accessible text or substantive records.

A suggested evidence package consists of a concise indicator response, an official policy or activity page, a signed supporting record where relevant, the calculation sheet for numerical values and an evidence register entry. Give photographs meaningful captions and corroborate claimed results through records. Publish only anonymised participant information, with aggregated results sufficient for public accountability.

For outcome calculations, state baseline and follow-up dates, unit, sample size, formula and assumptions. Separate sales from profit, gross income from net income, relative percentage change from percentage-point change, and outputs from sustained outcomes. Do not present an unmeasured greenhouse gas reduction, a draft policy or an IP application as a completed achievement.

6 5 Recommended timetable before submission

Period in 2026	Recommended task	Deliverable
14–20 October	Confirm membership, approver and 2027 guide; resolve year eligibility and source discrepancies.	Verified requirements register and corrected source extracts.
21–28 October	Collect indicator-specific datasets, policy records and partner evidence.	Owned evidence packages and calculation sheets.

Period in 2026	Recommended task	Deliverable
29 October–3 November	Publish accepted evidence on stable official pages and check access.	Public URLs with dates and clear English descriptions.
4–8 November	Review data, denominators, duplication and claims; secure institutional sign-off.	Approved submission and retained evidence copy.
By 9 November	Submit within THE's published deadline; verify portal receipt and any stated closing time.	Submission receipt and final record.

This is a proposed workflow, not an adopted University timetable. The official deadline is confirmed in S2; the portal closing time and local time conversion still require confirmation. Keep public evidence accessible after submission and apply any retention requirement in the current cycle guide.

Appendix A Project register

The 13 records below cover 14 projects. Titles and unit names are descriptive English translations. Primary and secondary goals follow the supplied register. Project leaders should be added from the University's authoritative English personnel directory before publication if personal attribution is required; romanised spellings are not inferred from Thai names. [S1]

Record 1 Eco Engagement in natural resource conservation at Khun Fang

Responsible unit: Agriculture. Location: Khun Fang, Mueang Uttaradit. Allocation: THB 400,000. Reported disbursement: 99.06 per cent. Primary SDGs: 13. Secondary SDGs: 12, 15.

Record 2 Quality of life through lifelong learning and economic opportunity at Wang Daeng

Responsible unit: Agriculture. Location: Wang Daeng, Tron, Uttaradit. Allocation: THB 500,000. Reported disbursement: 99.42 per cent. Primary SDGs: 2, 12. Secondary SDGs: 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 17.

Record 3 Four characteristics development for improved literacy

Responsible unit: Education. Location: Six schools in Uttaradit. Allocation: THB 700,000. Reported disbursement: 88.90 per cent. Primary SDGs: 4. Secondary SDGs: None selected.

Record 4 Creative education for innovators and educational management support for local development Two projects in one record

Responsible unit: Education. Location: Uttaradit, Phrae and Nan. Allocation: THB 1,030,000. Reported disbursement: 94.21 per cent. Primary SDGs: 4. Secondary SDGs: None selected.

Record 5 Community participation in energy soil and environmental management

Responsible unit: Industrial Technology. Location: Na In, Mae Phun, Dan Mae Kham Man and Khoi Sung, Uttaradit. Allocation: THB 400,000. Reported disbursement: 82.90 per cent. Primary SDGs: 12, 13. Secondary SDGs: 2, 7, 11.

Record 6 Technology integration for environmental management and climate adaptation

Responsible unit: Industrial Technology. Location: Hua Mueang and Pa Maet, Phrae. Allocation: THB 300,000. Reported disbursement: 82.02* per cent. Primary SDGs: 11, 13. Secondary SDGs: 3, 12, 17.

Record 7 Technology based occupational skills for lifelong learning

Responsible unit: Industrial Technology. Location: Khung Taphao, Nam Khrai, Phak Khuang and Tha Pla, Uttaradit. Allocation: THB 500,000. Reported disbursement: 87.60 per cent. Primary SDGs: 4, 8. Secondary SDGs: 7, 12, 17.

Record 8 Tha Nuea Northern Textile Innovation

Responsible unit: Contemporary Arts and Culture Innovation unit. Location: Uttaradit and Si Satchanalai, Sukhothai. Allocation: THB 300,000. Reported disbursement: 100.00 per cent. Primary SDGs: 12. Secondary SDGs: 8.

Record 9 Social innovation in health and emergency care for older people

Responsible unit: Nursing. Location: Hat Kruat and Khung Taphao, Uttaradit. Allocation: THB 400,000. Reported disbursement: 100.00 per cent. Primary SDGs: 3, 8, 10, 11, 17. Secondary SDGs: 4.

Record 10 Local resource identity products for grassroots economic development

Responsible unit: Management Sciences. Location: Mueang and Wang Chin, Phrae. Allocation: THB 600,000. Reported disbursement: 99.96 per cent. Primary SDGs: 8. Secondary SDGs: None selected.

Record 11 Local capacity development through social engineering

Responsible unit: Management Sciences. Location: Seven communities in Uttaradit, Phrae and Sukhothai. Allocation: THB 300,000. Reported disbursement: 99.00 per cent. Primary SDGs: 8. Secondary SDGs: None selected.

Record 12 Sustainable community product development in Nan

Responsible unit: Management Sciences. Location: Six communities or enterprises in Nan. Allocation: THB 700,000. Reported disbursement: 99.54 per cent. Primary SDGs: 8. Secondary SDGs: None selected.

Record 13 Community learning and climate adaptation at Charim

Responsible unit: Science and Technology. Location: Charim, Tha Pla, Uttaradit. Allocation: THB 300,000. Reported disbursement: 99.36 per cent. Primary SDGs: 7, 11, 12, 13, 17. Secondary SDGs: 8, 9.

*Record 6 remains subject to the financial reconciliation described in section 2. Full industrial technology implementation reports, appointment orders and duplicate education, science and nursing files were described as supporting material in the Thai synthesis and were not counted as additional projects. They were not separately available for this edition.

Appendix B Evidence register and quality controls

B 1 Public source register

ID	Evidence and period	Status and use
S1	Supplied Thai synthesis; fiscal year 2026	Read in full including tables. Source-reported portfolio results; underlying reports not independently checked.
S2	THE 2027 submission announcement; September 2026	Verified public announcement: cycle name, membership and deadline.
S3–S4	Official 2026 methodology webpage and detailed guide	Verified prior-cycle framework; provisional mapping only for 2027.
S5–S6	URU lifelong learning homepage and course catalogue; retrieved 14 October 2026	Public course information. Historical delivery, access policy and results require records.
S7	URU fiscal year 2025 action plan performance report	Public institutional accountability document; separate period and scope.
S8	URU public research listing; retrieved 14 October 2026	Discovery and context; not a verified bibliometric or impact dataset.
S9	Official Facebook homepage and indexed ranking post	Homepage blocked; full post not retrieved. No ranking claim adopted.

B 2 Recommended record fields

Field	Required content
Evidence ID and owner	Unique reference and accountable University unit.
Goal and assessment item	UN SDG plus exact current THE indicator code and response field.
Claim and status	What the evidence establishes; measured, source-reported, provisional or proposed.
Period and eligibility	Activity dates, dataset year, policy effective and review dates, eligibility check.
Population and calculation	Unit, numerator, denominator, baseline, follow-up, method and duplication controls.
Supporting material	Official record, dataset extract, agreement, policy approval or operational receipt.
Public access	Stable URL, page or section, publication date, English summary and access test.
Review and approval	Reviewer, reconciliation notes, approval date and retained final version.

B 3 Items to resolve before publication or assessment use

Reconcile Record 6 expenditure and the provisional faculty and portfolio totals.

Confirm the nursing project dates from signed records.

Deduplicate participant contacts, communities and collaboration networks where unique reach is claimed.

Verify the Yok Mlabri geographical indication registration, scope and project attribution.

Document the income and impact valuation methods, and confirm whether reported changes are gross or net.

Retain GVH as a source-specific measure; verify its instrument and distinguish score-point changes from relative percentages.

Check approved English unit and place names where formal institutional naming is required.

Confirm current 2027 data years and indicator definitions before using the provisional mapping.

Publish a reviewed public copy and link each claimed indicator to accessible underlying evidence.

References and source notes

Web sources were accessed on 14 October 2026. References document sources used for this edition, not proof that the University has already published or submitted this report. The following URLs identify the exact pages or documents; long website addresses wrap in Word.

[S1] Uttaradit Rajabhat University. Supplied Thai synthesis report on University activity responding to the Sustainable Development Goals, fiscal year 2569. Uploaded Word document with filename suffix (1). Unpublished source supplied by the user.

[S2] Times Higher Education. Sustainability Impact Ratings 2027 time to submit your data. Published 14 September 2026, updated 17 September 2026. https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/sustainability-impact-ratings-2027-time-submit-your-data

[S3] Times Higher Education. Sustainability Impact Ratings 2026 methodology. Published 10 June 2026, updated 30 June 2026. https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/sustainability-impact-ratings-2026-methodology

[S4] Times Higher Education. Sustainability Impact Ratings Methodology 2026. Detailed official guide. Relevant sections: general evidence guidance; SDGs 4, 8, 12, 13 and 17. https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cms-academic/sites/default/files/2025-08/THE.SustainabilityImpactRatings.METHODOLOGY.2026.v2.pdf

[S5] Uttaradit Rajabhat University. Lifelong Learning website. https://lifelong.uru.ac.th/

[S6] Uttaradit Rajabhat University. Lifelong Learning online course catalogue. https://lifelong.uru.ac.th/Mooc

[S7] Uttaradit Rajabhat University, Planning Division. Fiscal year 2568 action plan performance report at the end of quarter 4. Executive summary and budget reporting, PDF pages 1–4. https://plan.uru.ac.th/actionplan/ac_plan2568.pdf

[S8] Uttaradit Rajabhat University. Public research listing. https://info.uru.ac.th/research/researchs

[S9] Uttaradit Rajabhat University. Official Facebook channel. https://www.facebook.com/UttaraditRajabhatUniversity/?locale=th_TH . Search located a ranking-related post with identifier 902717505001034; full post inaccessible and not used as verified results evidence.