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NO POVERTY


มูลนิธิท่านน้อย เปาโรหิตย์ และเจ้าพระยามุขมนตรี
มอบทุนการศึกษา
10,000 บาท
"ดวม เปาโรหิตย์"





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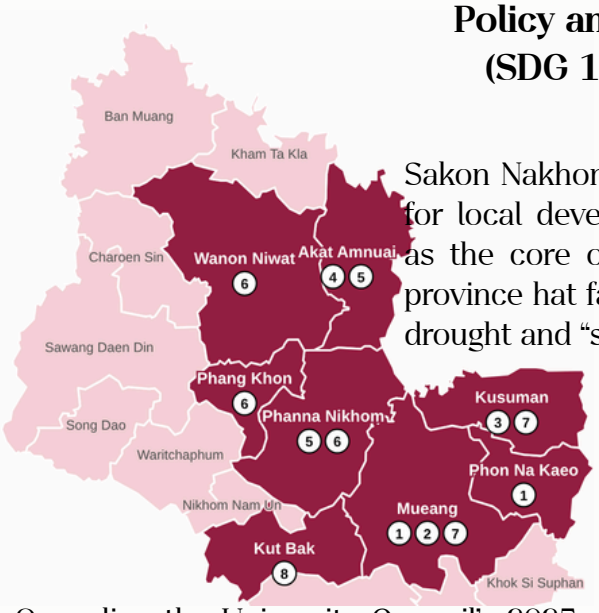
Policy and Commitment to Poverty Eradication (SDG 1), Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University, Fiscal Year 2025



Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University (SNRU) is a university for local development, and it treats poverty eradication as the core of its mission. Sakon Nakhon is a farming province hat faces high production costs, low crop prices, drought and "skipped-generation" households, where children live with grandparents children live with grandparents while parents work elsewhere. SNRU therefore works with the province, government agencies, the private sector, and communities through area-based research and academic services. Its aim is to end poverty in a comprehensive and precise way, guided by the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy.

On policy, the University Council's 2025 policy sets up an Educational Opportunity Program to reduce social inequality. It also calls for area-based research with local partners. The University Strategic Plan 2023-2027 and the FY2025 Action Plan include Strategy 1, "Sustainable Local Development through Research and Innovation." This strategy has a direct indicator: the percentage of the province's people lifted out of poverty. Through the Sakon Nakhon Total and Precise Poverty Eradication Platform, which SNRU has led since 2020, 29.81% of poor households in the platform's target areas moved out of poverty between 2020 and 2024, and participating households' income rose by 20% on average. The university's work towards SDG 1 goes beyond short-term relief. It aims to build community resilience by promoting sustainable livelihoods and expanding educational opportunities, guided by the Bioeconomy concept linked with the Circular Economy and the Green Economy.

Key Activities & Projects

University anti-poverty programmes

Programmes Supporting Vulnerable and Low-Income Groups



Sakon Nakhon Rajabhat University (SNRU) supports local development in Thailand's upper Northeast. It serves Sakon Nakhon Province and the neighboring provinces of Nakhon Phanom and Mukdahan, a region that still faces deep economic challenges. In 2022, Sakon Nakhon's gross provincial product was 70,457 million baht, ranking 44th nationally and 10th in the Northeast. Almost half of households (49.91%) depend on farming, where incomes are low and uncertain. PPPConnext, the provincial poor-household database developed by SNRU, recorded 13,528 poor households with 72,384 members in surveys from 2020 to 2025. In 2023, 259,550 of the province's 1,142,657 residents held State Welfare Cards for low-income people. Many of SNRU's students therefore come from farming families and low-income households in the local area.

For these families, a university degree is one of the most reliable ways to break the cycle of intergenerational poverty. SNRU's work under SDG 1 (No Poverty) starts with this belief: that no capable student should be kept out of higher education or forced to leave it because of family income. This commitment supports SDG Target 1.2, which aims to reduce poverty in all its dimensions, and Target 1.4, which calls for equal access to basic services and economic resources for poor and vulnerable people.

The university's Student Development Division runs two complementary financial support systems: the Student Loan Fund (SLF) and non-repayable scholarships. In the 2024 academic year, SNRU provided 3,468 financial support awards to students, worth a total of 169,217,400 baht.

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Key figures: support for low-income and vulnerable students (academic year 2025)

Indicator	Value
Students receiving Student Loan Fund (SLF) support, all types	3,313 students
Total SLF support disbursed (tuition + living allowance)	162,721,000 THB (162.72 million)
Means-tested low-income students (SLF Type 1)	2,614 students (78.9% of SLF recipients)
SLF Type 1 support disbursed	128,470,000 THB (128.47 million)
Living allowance per low-income student	36,000 THB/year (3,000 THB/month)
Students with disabilities enrolled and supported	35 students in 5 faculties

Sources: University Student Loan Fund records, academic year 2568 (data as of 7 Apr 2026); University disability student records, academic year 2568 (data as of 2 Apr 2026).



Students with disabilities by faculty and gender, academic year 2025

Faculty	Male	Female	Total
Faculty of Education	11	6	17
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	5	4	9
Faculty of Management Science	1	0	1
Faculty of Science and Technology	4	3	7
Faculty of Agricultural Technology	0	0	0
Faculty of Industrial Technology	1	0	1
Total	**22**	**13**	**35**

Source: University disability student records (as of 2 Apr 2026).

SLF recipients by faculty, academic year 2025

Faculty	Type 1 (low-income)	Type 2	Type 3	Total students	Total support (THB)
Faculty of Education	1,387	0	0	1,387	67,963,000
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	439	248	19	706	34,594,000
Faculty of Management Science	596	100	0	696	34,104,000
Faculty of Science and Technology	142	89	0	231	11,603,000
Faculty of Agricultural Technology	35	133	0	168	8,302,000
Faculty of Industrial Technology	15	110	0	125	6,155,000
Total	**2,614**	**680**	**19**	**3,313**	**162,721,000**

Source: University SLF records (as of 7 Apr 2026).

Students with disabilities by type of disability, academic year 2025

Type of disability	Students	Share
Hearing / communication impairment	19	54.3%
Physical / mobility impairment	8	22.9%
Autism	4	11.4%
Intellectual disability	4	11.4%
Total	**35**	**100.0%**

Source: University disability student records (as of 2 Apr 2026).

Student Loan Fund (SLF) support by loan type, academic year 2025

Loan type	Students	Tuition (THB)	Living allowance (THB)	Total (THB)	Share of students
Type 1: Financially disadvantaged (family income ≤ 360,000 THB/yr)	2,614	34,366,000	94,104,000	128,470,000	78.9%
Type 2: Priority fields for national development	680	8,840,000	24,480,000	33,320,000	20.5%
Type 3: Shortage / specially promoted fields	19	247,000	684,000	931,000	0.6%
Total	**3,313**	**43,453,000**	**119,268,000**	**162,721,000**	**100.0%**

Type 1 is means-tested and targets students from low-income households. Source: University SLF records (as of 7 Apr 2026).

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Key Activities & Projects : Community anti-poverty programmes

Programmes Supporting the Poor and Vulnerable Groups in Local Communities

1. Linking Poor Households to the Potato Value Chain, Ban Khok Kong

28 January 2025 · Khok Kong Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon





SNRU's poverty research team handed over two prototype solar-powered water pumps to the Ban Khok Kong potato cluster group. The pumps cut irrigation fuel costs by an estimated 200-300 baht per rai. Through a "Pro-poor Value Chain" model, low-income households are linked to a commercial potato supply chain with Wata Thai Trading Co., Ltd., which buys the crop and hires local people as daily workers during planting and harvest. More than 200 households benefit, and the model aims to raise household income by 20%. The team also delivered consumer goods and blankets to 10 vulnerable households, including bedridden patients and older people. The project supports SDG Target 1.2 by raising incomes and Target 1.4 by giving poor households access to markets and technology.

2. Poverty Forum: Potatoes as a Tool to Reduce Poverty

27 February 2025 · Ban Nong Pla Duk, Phang Khwang Subdistrict, Mueang Sakon Nakhon



SNRU brought together the district chief, provincial and district agriculture offices, the Land Development Station, the irrigation project, the local administrative organization, a private buyer, and target households. The forum planned how to expand potato farming as a route out of poverty. Each partner made a commitment: the buyer will announce stable purchase prices and supply inputs, government agencies will support farmer groups and water management, and the local authority will train people in processing downgraded potatoes. The 2025 target is about 1,600 square meters of potatoes, and each additional rai can create 5-10 jobs. The forum reflects SDG Target 1.b by building pro-poor development plans at local level.

3. Rice Seed Bank Model, Ban Dong San

Reported 30 March 2025 · Ban Dong San, Akat Amnuai District





In Ban Dong San, a village beside the Songkhram River where average household income was below 100,000 baht a year, SNRU researchers helped the community set up a rice seed bank linked to the local "Bun Kong Khao" merit-making tradition. The model secures seed for off-season rice and reduces farmers' dependence on costly inputs. It was developed with the district office, the agriculture office, the Phon Ngam Subdistrict Administrative Organisation, the local school, a sticky-rice community enterprise and Local Alike. It supports SDG Target 1.5 by strengthening the resilience of poor farming households and Target 1.4 by securing their productive resources.

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4. Five Years of Poverty Eradication Results Presented to the Minister

27 April 2025 · Na Kae Subdistrict Municipality, Nakhon Phanom



Ahead of the mobile Cabinet meeting for Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon and Mukdahan, SNRU led three universities in Sakon Nakhon in presenting the results of the Sakon Nakhon Poverty Eradication Platform to the Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation. Over five years:

- 45 agencies signed MOUs, and a database of 12,545 households was built
- 1,356 people received direct help with welfare, health, housing and skills
- 2,392 households in 7 districts received livelihood support
- 29.81% of poor households moved out of poverty
- Participating households' income rose by 20% on average

5. Upgrading the Straw Mushroom Business of Ban Non Tum Farmers (Phase 3)

Ban Non Tum, Sawang Daen Din District, Sakon Nakhon



The Agribusiness Program of the Faculty of Agricultural Technology ran the third phase of its project to strengthen straw mushroom farming among farmers in Ban Non Tum. The project trains farmers to produce their own mushroom spawn, cutting the cost of buying spawn and reducing the risk of using poor-quality spawn. In Phases 1 and 2, the farmers grew from individual small producers into a strong community enterprise. Members now share knowledge and experience, and they have built a network for joint production and marketing. Phase 3 tackles the group's main limitation. Farmers could grow heap-style mushrooms only after the rice harvest, and the rainy season made outdoor production difficult. The team combined heap cultivation in rice fields with cultivation in mushroom houses, so farmers can harvest year-round.

6. Training in Food Product Development from Silkworm Pupae

SNRU Food Product and Innovation Pilot Plant





The Food Science and Technology Program trained farmer groups from Sang Kho, Sakon Nakhon, at the university's Food Product and Innovation Pilot Plant. These farmers already raise silkworms and sell fresh, frozen, and powdered silkworm pupae, but their products lacked variety and consistent production standards. The training taught them to process pupae into new food products that meet production standards and consumer expectations. After the training, the farmers used their new skills to process pupae and adapt their products to what buyers want.

The project also linked community service with teaching. Students, lecturers and staff brought what they learned into four courses in semester 1 of academic year 2025:

- Food Product Research and Development
- Sensory Evaluation
- Development of Community Food Processing Enterprises
- Food Processing 2

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7. Building Livelihoods through Climbing Perch Farming

24–25 June 2025 · Ban Tham Si Kaeo, Sang Kho Subdistrict, Phu Phan District, Sakon Nakhon





The Aquaculture Science Program, Fisheries Department, followed up on a 2024 community needs survey in Ban Tham Si Kaeo. The survey found strong local demand and good prices for climbing perch (pla mo). However, fish from natural water sources could no longer meet that demand. The team therefore brought in academic knowledge to close the skills gap and help villagers move from relying on nature to raising fish for both home use and sale. On 24-25 June 2025, the program held a hands-on workshop covering the full cycle of climbing perch farming: selecting breeding stock, managing water quality, feeding efficiently and preventing disease. Farmers learned to manage their farms systematically. The project applies the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy to strengthen the community through income, food security, and self-reliance. The farmers can build on what they learned, and the village could become a subdistrict learning center for aquaculture.

8. Preparing Aging Farmers for Secure Livelihoods through Safe Vegetable Production

16–17 and 19 July 2025 · Chiang Sue Subdistrict, Sakon Nakhon





The Plant Science Program at SNRU's Faculty of Agricultural Technology turned its research into practice to help farmers entering old age build safe-vegetable businesses, guided by the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. Three communities in Chiang Sue Subdistrict joined the project and set up seven model safe-vegetable plots. The "Phak Tho Phu Thao" elderly farmers' group mentors the new growers and checks that their plots meet safe-agriculture standards. The farmers now sell regularly in community markets and green markets in Mueang Sakon Nakhon District, and they are preparing to enter modern trade. The project supports SDG Targets 1.2 and 1.4 by giving older farmers, a vulnerable group, the skills and market access they need for a steady income in an aging society.

9. Upgrading Community Products to Standards and Online Markets

Fiscal Year 2025 · Sakon Nakhon



Many OTOP producers in Sakon Nakhon lack knowledge of quality control, product design, and packaging, which keeps them out of modern markets. SNRU's Faculty of Agricultural Technology combined food technology with local wisdom to help community groups meet the Thai Community Product Standard (TCPS), GMP, and FDA requirements and sell online. The project worked on a range of products:

- herbal and sugar-coated banana chips
- Isan sausages
- fermented mao juice blended with mulberry
- prototype bamboo handbags

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10. Rattan Production and Value-Adding, Ban Non Samran (Year 3)

Ban Non Samran, Sang Kho Subdistrict, Phu Phan District



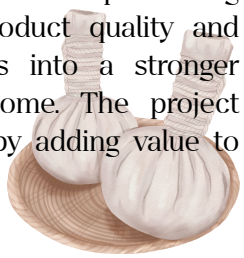
In the third year of this area-based project, SNRU's Faculty of Agricultural Technology strengthened a large-plot rattan farming group in production management and value-adding through integrated farming. The project focused on food security and self-reliance under the Sufficiency Economy Philosophy. The team also introduced an air-lift water system that improves water pumping for the plots. Participating farmers' average income rose by 20%, and they cut production costs by using their own resources more efficiently. The project's Social Return on Investment (SROI) was 1.85, so every baht invested returned 1.85 baht in social value to the community. It contributes directly to SDG Targets 1.2 and 1.4.

11. Technology Transfer for Herbal Compress Ball Processing

Phon Na Kaeo Organic Agriculture Community Enterprise, Chiang Sue Subdistrict, Phon Na Kaeo District



Under the Rajabhat University for Local Development strategy, SNRU's Faculty of Industrial Technology transferred technology and innovation to an organic farming community enterprise to upgrade its herbal compress ball processing. Better processing helps the group raise product quality and value, turning local herbs into a stronger source of household income. The project supports SDG Target 1.2 by adding value to local resources.



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Planning and Policy : Planning and Policy Measures by Government and Other Organizations to Address Poverty in Society Policy Engagement at the Local Level

SNRU does more than run anti-poverty projects. It works with local, provincial, and national bodies to shape how poverty is measured, targeted, and addressed. Since 2020, the university has led the Sakon Nakhon Total and Precise Poverty Eradication Platform, funded by the Program Management Unit on Area-Based Development (PMU-A). Through this platform, SNRU provides poverty data, evidence, and policy proposals that government agencies use to plan and deliver assistance.

Policy Engagement at the Local Level

Akat Amnuai "Poverty-Solving District" model (30 May 2025). SNRU has worked with the Akat Amnuai district office since 2022 to design a district-level poverty model. Researchers analyse each household's livelihood assets using the PPPConnext database and help the district plan a livelihood strategy for each subdistrict. The district chief presented the model as a district approach that builds people's capacity instead of only handing out aid.



Kut Bak District MOU, 2024-2026. SNRU's three-year agreement with the ABC Poverty Alleviation Centre, Kut Bak Phatthana Suksa School and the Phu Phan Royal Development Study Centre was active throughout 2025. It supports joint work to reduce poverty and inequality in Kut Bak District.



Poverty Forum on potato farming (27 February 2025). SNRU convened the Mueang Sakon Nakhon district chief, provincial and district agriculture offices, the Land Development Station, the irrigation project, the Phang Khwang Subdistrict Administrative Organisation and a private buyer to plan potato farming as a poverty-reduction tool. Each agency made a commitment, for example the local authority agreed to provide vocational training in potato processing.



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Policy Engagement at the Regional and Provincial Level

Results presented ahead of the mobile Cabinet meeting (27 April 2025). Before the mobile Cabinet meeting for Nakhon Phanom, Sakon Nakhon and Mukdahan, SNRU led three universities in presenting five years of poverty platform results to the Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation.



Governor adopts the platform as the basis for provincial policy (21 November 2025). SNRU researchers presented the poverty platform to the new Governor of Sakon Nakhon. The Governor linked it to the province's "3 Sook" strategy and ordered a multi-agency working group to oversee the platform. She also directed that the platform serve as the basis for future provincial poverty-reduction policy.



Future scenarios and policy proposals for Sakon Nakhon (December 2025). Based on community forums in Kut Bak and Akat Amnuai, SNRU produced a report with strategic proposals for the province. They call for high-value community products, welfare for all life stages, linked government data and farming suited to local soil and water.



Provincial poverty forum with 12 partners (12 November 2025). SNRU and 12 provincial agencies agreed to build a provincial poverty data center (SNOMAP), a targeted referral system, and pilot areas. The pilots are the poverty-free districts of Akat Amnuai and Phon Na Kaeo and the poverty-free local authorities of Sakon Nakhon City Municipality and Khok Kong Subdistrict.



Northeast PLC "Data Power" network (13 December 2025). SNRU joined 10 other PMU-A-funded institutions in the Northeast in a professional learning community on using poverty data for disaster risk, aid referral, welfare and policy planning. SNRU shared its practice on flood risk data for Sakon Nakhon City Municipality, and it will host the next forum.



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Policy Engagement at the National Level

Designing a national research mechanism for local poverty alleviation (June 2025). SNRU worked with SDG Move (Thammasat University) on a workshop to design a strategic network mechanism for the Science, Research and Innovation system. The workshop chose poverty alleviation as its pilot issue. Its findings inform future research policy of the Office of National Higher Education Science Research and Innovation Policy Council (NXPO). SNRU and SDG Move are also conducting a joint "Poverty Foresight" study.



National poverty platform conference (7-8 June 2025). SNRU led a team at the PMU-A conference, where researchers from 20 provinces reviewed their poverty platform reports and planned the national event "Intellectual Power to Overcome Poverty, Eliminate Debt and Generate Income".



PPPConnext lessons learned (28-29 June 2025). SNRU's data team shared lessons on upgrading the PPPConnext poor-household database and decision-support system with poverty platform researchers from 20 provinces.



How SNRU Contributes

Policy advice.

- *SNRU presented the poverty platform and its recommendations to the minister (April 2025) and the governor (November 2025).*
- *SNRU proposed four steps to the province: a single poverty database, assistance tailored to each household's poverty level, economic upliftment with social security, and model "poverty-solving" districts and local authorities.*

Capacity building.

- *SNRU trained 54 Area Managers to use poverty data in their areas.*
- *It trained community volunteers and local officials to analyze household data and rank local problems.*
- *It runs peer-learning networks with 20 provinces nationally and 11 institutions in the Northeast.*

Policy impact.

- *In November 2025, the governor directed that the platform be the basis for provincial poverty policy and set up a multi-agency working group to oversee it.*
- *SNRU's projects have been written into 6 subdistrict and 2 district development plans and the plan of the Phu Phan Royal Development Study Center (cumulative to 2024).*
- *Comparing national TPMAP data with field surveys identified poor people who had been missed and others counted twice, improving targeting accuracy.*
- *29.81% of poor households in the platform's target areas moved out of poverty (2020-2024).*