

Seminar: “SDGs: Driving Local Communities towards Sustainability”

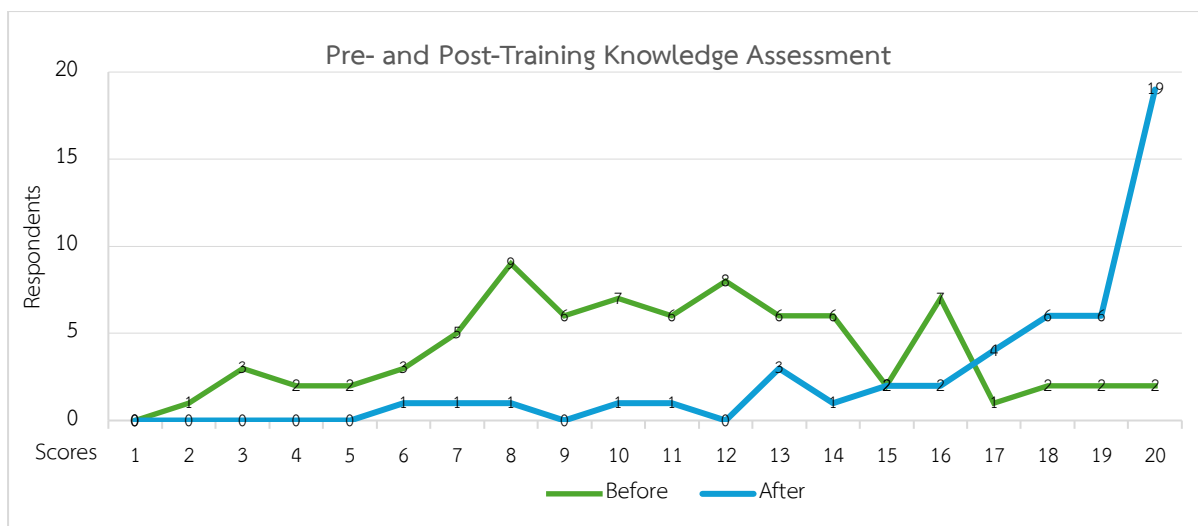
2–3 April 2025

Pre- and Post-Training Knowledge Assessment

Participants’ knowledge was assessed before and after the training using a 20-question test, with one point awarded for each correct answer. The summary table records 80 pre-training respondents and 47 post-training respondents.

The overall median score increased from 11 to 19 out of 20, while the average score increased from 11 to 17. Among student respondents, the average score increased from 10 to 17 and the median increased from 10 to 18. These figures compare the responses collected at each assessment stage; the number of respondents differed between stages.

Participant group	Assessment	Respondents	Minimum score /20	Maximum score /20	Average	Median
Personnel	Before training	29	3	20	11	11
	After training	15	10	20	17	19
Students	Before training	34	2	18	10	10
	After training	21	6	20	17	18
Overall	Before training	80	2	20	11	11
	After training	47	6	20	17	19



Assessment Questions and Results		Before training	After training
1.	Which statement most clearly reflects a key principle distinguishing the SDGs from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)?		
	A. The SDGs focus primarily on poverty reduction.	16 (20%)	6 (12.8%)
	B. The SDGs specify shared goals for the private sector.	12 (15%)	6 (12.8)
✓	C. The SDGs establish specific, comprehensive and measurable goals and indicators.	52 (65%)	34 (72.3%)
	D. The SDGs focus mainly on vulnerable groups.	0 (0%)	1 (2.1%)
2.	Participation by personnel at all levels is particularly important for achieving which SDG?		
✓	A. SDG 17	51 (36%)	44 (93.6%)
	B. SDG 14	16 (20%)	0 (0%)
	C. SDG 2	9 (11.3%)	2 (4.3%)
	D. SDG 6	4 (5%)	1 (2.1%)
3.	Managing water for drinking and domestic use to improve public access to clean drinking water contributes most directly to which SDG?		
	A. SDG 17	11 (13.3%)	0 (0%)
	B. SDG 14	23 (28.7%)	1 (2.1%)

Assessment Questions and Results		Before training	After training
	C. SDG 2	8 (10%)	1 (2.1%)
✓	D. SDG 6	38 (47.5%)	45 (95.7%)
4.	What distinguishes the strategic focus of SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) from conventional urban policies?		
	A. Emphasising economic growth	19 (23.8%)	3 (6.4%)
	B. Promoting water management infrastructure	14 (17.5%)	1 (2.1%)
✓	C. Emphasising urban inclusiveness, safety and resilience	43 (53.8%)	41 (87.2%)
	D. Promoting the construction of high-rise buildings	4 (5%)	2 (4.3%)
5.	Which SDG is directly associated with “People” within the five dimensions of sustainable development—the 5Ps?		
✓	A. SDG 1	33 (41.3%)	39 (83%)
	B. SDG 6	22 (27.5%)	4 (8.5%)
	C. SDG 14	10 (12.5%)	3 (6.4%)
	D. SDG 15	15 (18.8%)	1 (2.1%)
6.	Providing accessible infrastructure for people with disabilities in an office building contributes to which SDG?		
	A. SDG 2	14 (17.5%)	1 (2.1%)
	B. SDG 5	23 (28.7%)	7 (14.9%)
	C. SDG 8	21 (26.3%)	6 (12.8%)
✓	D. SDG 10	22 (27.5%)	33 (70.2%)
7.	Which role should the Kamphaeng Phet Provincial Statistical Office prioritise to support the SDGs locally?		
	A. Developing environmental impact assessment tools	12 (15%)	2 (4.3%)
✓	B. Collecting and analysing local SDG indicator data	53 (66.3%)	43 (91.5%)

Assessment Questions and Results		Before training	After training
	C. Planning sustainable green agriculture projects	10 (12.5%)	1 (2.1%)
	D. Campaigning to reduce office energy consumption	5 (6.3%)	1 (2.1%)
8.	What should be the first step in integrating the SDGs into the strategic plan of a municipality, subdistrict administrative organisation or province?		
	A. Allocating tasks as considered appropriate	10 (12.5%)	0 (0%)
✓	B. Analysing the SDGs relevant to the local context	56 (70%)	43 (91.5%)
	C. Requesting additional provincial funding	6 (7.5%)	0 (0%)
	D. Immediately implementing activities requested by residents	8 (10%)	4 (8.5%)
9.	Which action should the Kamphaeng Phet Provincial Public Health Office take to make a practical contribution to SDG 3?		
	A. Reducing vaccine procurement to save money	10 (12.5%)	3 (6.4%)
✓	B. Implementing a participatory plan to reduce community health risk factors	57 (71.3%)	42 (89.4%)
	C. Building additional hospitals in every district	8 (10%)	2 (4.3%)
	D. Focusing treatment exclusively on vulnerable groups	5 (6.3%)	0 (0%)
10.	Which is NOT a benefit of conducting an organisational SWOT analysis in the context of the SDGs?		
	A. Identifying SDG-related strengths and challenges	18 (22.5%)	2 (4.3%)

Assessment Questions and Results		Before training	After training
✓	B. Planning individual personal development	33 (41.3%)	36 (76.6%)
	C. Providing a tool for developing organisational strategies	17 (21.3%)	4 (8.5%)
	D. Examining alignment between organisational responsibilities and the SDGs	12 (15%)	5 (10.6%)
11.	Which initial approach would most directly align a provincial administrative organisation's work with SDG 13 indicators?		
	A. Purchasing pollution reduction equipment	10 (12.5%)	1 (2.1%)
✓	B. Promoting low-carbon activities and developing a climate action and resilience plan	55 (68.8%)	45 (95.7%)
	C. Publicising information about drought	9 (11.3%)	1 (2.1%)
	Expanding cash-crop cultivation	6 (7.5%)	0 (0%)
12.	What should a provincial public works and town planning office prioritise when developing a new residential community aligned with the SDGs?		
	A. The aesthetic appearance of buildings	11 (13.8%)	5 (10.6%)
	B. Population density	13 (16.3%)	3 (6.4%)
✓	C. Access to basic services, such as clean water and public transport	49 (61.3)	39 (83%)
	D. Competitive land prices	7 (8.6%)	
13.	As a provincial office executive, how would you prioritise SDG-related projects to reflect the local context?		
	A. Select projects that create the best public image.	8 (10%)	2 (4.3%)

Assessment Questions and Results		Before training	After training
	B. Select projects based on public votes.	9 (11.3%)	2 (4.3%)
✓	C. Select projects based on evidence and their contribution to SDG outcomes.	60 (75%)	43 (31.5%)
	D. Select projects with the lowest costs.	3 (3.8%)	0 (0%)
14.	If a SWOT analysis identifies a lack of public participation, which action should the organisation prioritise?		
	A. Providing training exclusively for officials	10 (12.5%)	0 (0%)
	B. Increasing the public relations budget	11 (13.8%)	4 (8.5%)
✓	C. Establishing community consultation forums	55 (68.8%)	42 (89.4%)
	D. Accelerating activities to complete them sooner	4 (5%)	1 (2.1%)
15.	Which approach is essential for integrating the SDGs to achieve long-term results?		
	A. Strict top-down direction	12 (15%)	1 (2.1%)
✓	B. multi-stakeholder participation and partnerships	53 (66.3%)	40 (85.1%)
	C. Relying exclusively on legal enforcement	12 (15%)	4 (8.5%)
	D. Providing only financial incentives	3 (3.8%)	2 (4.3%)
16.	A project in Phran Kratai District's SDG plan promotes solar energy in communities. Which SDG is most directly relevant?		
✓	A. SDG 7	31 (38.8%)	40 (85.1%)
	B. SDG 9	19 (23.8%)	2 (4.3%)
	C. SDG 12	22 (27.5%)	3 (6.4%)

Assessment Questions and Results		Before training	After training
	D SDG 15	8 (10%)	2 (4.3%)
17.	Waste management within your organisation contributes to which SDG?		
	A. SDG 3	13 (16.3%)	1 (2.1%)
	B. SDG 6	17 (21.3%)	1 (2.1%)
✓	C. SDG 12	30 (37.5%)	45 (95.7%)
	D. SDG 16	20 (25%)	0 (0%)
18.	Which SDG is associated with “Planet,” the environmental dimension of the 5Ps?		
	A. SDG 1	12 (15%)	3 (6.4%)
	B. SDG 2	13 (16.3%)	0 (0%)
	C. SDG 5	21 (26.3%)	1 (2.1%)
✓	D. SDG 13	34 (42.5%)	43 (91.5%)
19.	Which SDG is associated with “Partnership” within the 5Ps?		
	A. SDG 5	13 (16.3%)	3 (6.4%)
	B. SDG 7	16 (20%)	2 (4.3%)
	C. SDG 8	15 (18.8%)	4 (8.5%)
✓	D. SDG 17	36 (45%)	38 (80.9%)
20.	Which SDG is associated with “Prosperity,” the economic dimension of the 5Ps?		
	A. SDG 5	17 (21.3%)	5 (10.6%)
✓	B. SDG 7	34 (42.5%)	39 (83%)
	C. SDG 5	15 (18.8%)	1 (2.1%)
	D. SDG 3	14 (17.5%)	2 (4.3%)