



Times Higher Education
Impact Rankings



SDG 11
Sustainable Cities and
Communities

SDG 11.2 Support of Arts and Heritage

SDG 11 – Indicator 11.2.4 Public access to green spaces

Provide free public access to open spaces and green spaces

Universitas Sriwijaya as a Green Campus

Universitas Sriwijaya ensures free public access to its open and green spaces, creating opportunities for community interaction and environmental appreciation. This initiative aligns with SDG 11 by supporting sustainable urban development and improving quality of life through inclusive and accessible natural areas. The Universitas Sriwijaya campus spans an expansive area of approximately 7,241,059 m², embodying its vision to become a Green-Argo-Eco-Edu-Tourism Campus. This commitment is reflected in the university's sustainable management of its natural environment. A significant portion of the campus, 2,228,520 m² (32% of the total area), is preserved as natural forest, serving as a vital ecological asset that supports biodiversity, regulates the microclimate, and acts as a carbon sink. In addition to conserving natural forests, Universitas Sriwijaya has dedicated 1,405,310 m² (19% of the total area) for tree planting initiatives, including fruit-bearing trees. These efforts contribute to the campus's ecological sustainability by improving air quality, enhancing green coverage, and providing a model for sustainable land use. The cultivation of fruit trees also supports food sustainability and fosters a connection between the campus community and nature.

These initiatives directly align with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities, which emphasizes the importance of creating inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable urban spaces. By integrating environmental conservation with educational and recreational opportunities, Universitas Sriwijaya not only supports ecological balance but also inspires students, staff, and visitors to adopt sustainable practices. Furthermore, these green spaces serve as living laboratories, offering students and researchers opportunities for hands-on learning about environmental management, agroforestry, and biodiversity conservation. This integrated approach highlights the university's role in fostering sustainability while enhancing the quality of life for its academic community and surrounding areas. Through these actions, Universitas Sriwijaya demonstrates its leadership in building sustainable communities and advancing SDG 11.



Aerial Video of Universitas Sriwijaya Green Campus

Taman Firdaus of Universitas Sriwijaya



Taman Firdaus represents Universitas Sriwijaya's commitment to implementing its "Green Campus" program, which was initiated in 2021 and has since entered the planning and development phase. As part of this initiative, approximately 70 hectares of land within the Unsri campus complex in Indralaya, Ogan Ilir, have been designated for the project. To support the program's objectives, a tree-planting campaign is underway, involving the cultivation of 2,500 seedlings at the UNSRI Camping Ground.

An additional feature of Taman Firdaus is its accessibility. The park is open to visitors free of charge, reflecting its role as a community-oriented green space. However, visitors are required to obtain prior permission from campus officials to ensure proper management and maintenance of the facility. This initiative aligns with the university's broader goals of environmental conservation, education, and sustainable campus development.



Arboretum of Universitas Sriwijaya

The natural forest area includes an arboretum spanning approximately 5 hectares, established in 2007 with support from the South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP). This initiative was part of a technical cooperation project jointly funded by the European Commission and the Government of Indonesia through the Ministry of Forestry. During the development of the arboretum, invasive *Acacia mangium* seedlings were manually removed, either by pulling them out or cutting them at the soil surface. For larger trees that could not be removed physically, a ring-barking or girdling technique was applied, involving the removal of a 25–30 cm wide ring of bark. Native tree species were preserved and left undisturbed, including significant species such as *Alstonia scholaris*, *Peronema canescens*, *Schima wallichii*, *Fagraea fragrans*, *Melaleuca leucadendra*, and *Parkia speciosa*.



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