



UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2023



Green- Agro - Eco-Edu-Tourism-Campus





FOREWORD

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* is the oldest University in the Southern Sumatra. It was officially launched by the First President of the Republic of Indonesia, Dr. Ir. H. Soekarno on November 3, 1960.



The *Universitas Sriwijaya* understand very well that in line with Indonesian policy on implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), we do not overlook the importance of supporting such a policy by adapting and localizing the 17 goals, 169 targets and 241 indicators of the SDGs to the local conditions of the *Universitas Sriwijaya*. We also believe that campus plays very important roles in strengthening and ensuring that the recovery to reduce carbon emissions, conserve natural resources, advance gender equality and tackle growing poverty and inequalities is sustained. Therefore, untangling complexity of the SDGs urges all stakeholder to collaborate hand-in-hand in order to ensure that our efforts can directly contribute significantly to the community.

We are eager to say that the **Triple Resiliences** under which the *Universitas Sriwijaya* endeavor to be a **Green-Agro-Eco-Edu-Tourism-Campus** will be a part of the SDGs and will contribute to the global efforts.

I would like to thank all members of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* who have worked together to advance this institution as a **Green-Agro-Eco-Edu-Tourism-Campus**.

Palembang, December, 2023

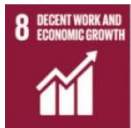
Prof. Dr. Taufiq Marwa, S.E., M.Si.

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ABOUT UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

Universitas Sriwijaya has 2 campuses.



Universitas Sriwijaya has 2 campuses:

- 1. Palembang:**
 - a. $02^{\circ}59'15''$ S to $02^{\circ}59'00''$ S and $104^{\circ}43'52''$ E to $104^{\circ}44'01''$ E
 - b. Officially launched by The First President of Indonesia, Mr. Soekarno, on November 3, 1960,
 - c. Only two faculties, Economic and Law, and
 - d. Total area of 32.76 Ha.
- 2. Indralaya:**
 - a. $03^{\circ}12'36''$ S to $03^{\circ}14'29''$ S and $104^{\circ}38'8''$ E to $104^{\circ}39'54''$ E
 - b. The construction began in 1983 and physically started in 1989 and finished on December 31, 1993 (financially supported by the ADB),
 - c. The full utilization started on February 1, 1995 as stipulated in the Rector's Decree of January 1, 1995, and
 - d. Officially launched by President Soeharto on March 6, 1997.
 - e. Total area of 724 Ha.

Number of Faculty:

1. Economics,
2. Law
3. Engineering
4. Medicine
5. Agriculture
6. Teacher Training and Education
7. Social and Political Sciences
8. Mathematics and Sciences
9. Computer Sciences
10. Public Health
11. Graduate Program

11

Number of Study Program:

- | | |
|---------------------|------|
| 1. College/D3 | : 5 |
| 2. Under-graduate | : 57 |
| 3. Master | : 27 |
| 4. Doctoral | : 10 |
| 5. Profession | : 5 |
| 6. Specialist 1 | : 9 |
| 7. Sub-specialist 2 | : 1 |

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1. Similar Access to Education for All

It has been widely acknowledged that education is a basic building block of every society, regardless of origin, religion, and ethnicity. Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that “Everyone has the right to education”.

Therefore, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* welcome all prospective students from all over Indonesia, including those having excellent academic achievement but are economically constrained.



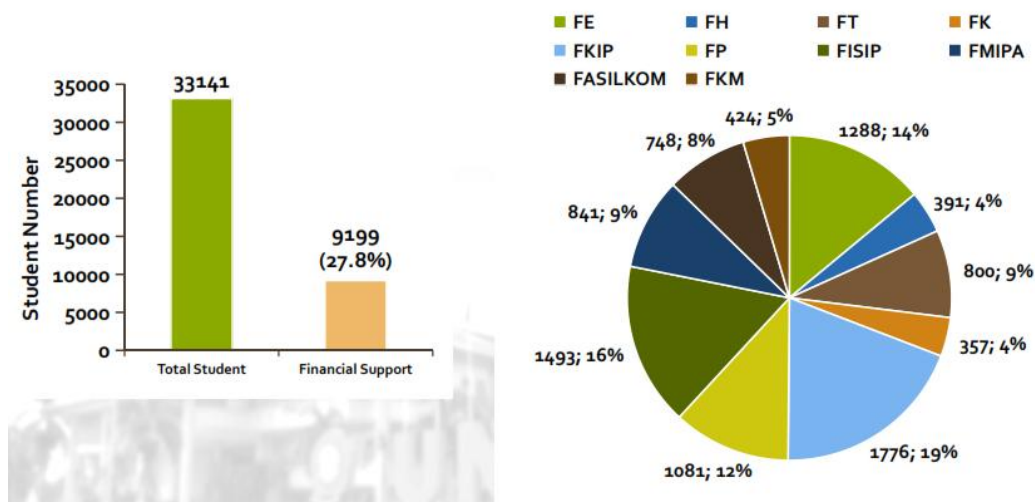
Covid-19 outbreak from 2019 to 2021 still leaves remnant effects on some students. The *Universitas Sriwijaya* is understanding that building local action is part of the public response and can help building resilience of students. To provide similar access to education, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* provide tuition fee adjustment (UKT I to VIII), depending on economic capacity of the students.

In addition there also several schemes of scholarship:

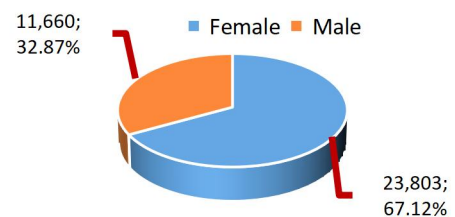
1. National;
 - a) GOI (KIP, IISMA)
 - b) Official Bond Scholarship,
 - c) Ministry,
 - d) Provincial Government.
2. International Partner under collaboration schemes provides *Tuition Fee Reduction Program*.

In addition, *Universitas Sriwijaya* also collaborates with third parties, such as , BRI, BSI, BNI, BCA, PT Pertamina (Persero), PT Bukit Asam Tbk, PT Pusri (Persero), RAPP, etc., which also provide scholarship for students.

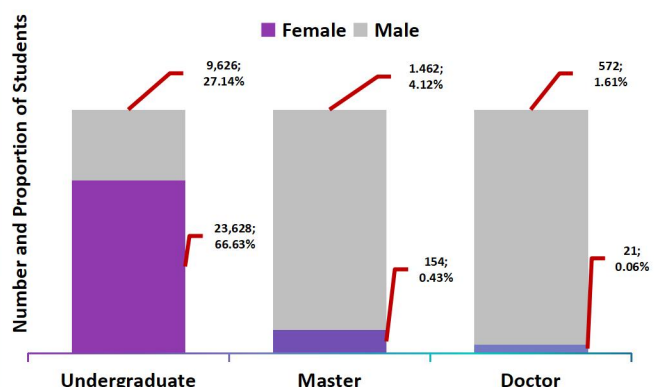
In 2023, there are 9,199 students (28% of the total students) from all faculties receiving financial support (tuition fee waivers and scholarships).



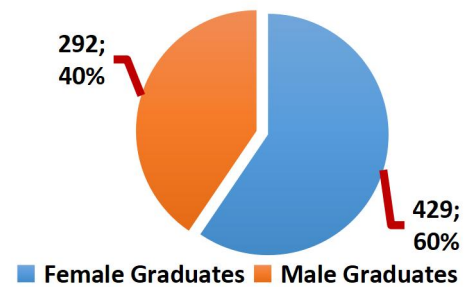
The female-to-male student ratio is often used as an indicator of the degree to which females have comparable access to education as males. In many countries, the female-to-male enrollment ratio has improved over time, suggesting more equal access to education. In fact, the current ratio at all levels (undergraduate, master, and doctor) at the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is 2 : 1. There are more female students (23,803 students) than male students (11,660 students), as shown in the following picture. It confirms that the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is open to all people and provide equitable quality schooling opportunities to all genders regardless of their socio-economic or geographical backgrounds so they can reach their full potential.



However, the ratio above (2 : 1) applies only to the undergraduate students. Different conditions apply to postgraduate students. Male students are still dominant at both master's and doctoral levels. The ratio of female-to-male master and doctoral student is 1 : 9 and 1 : 27 consecutively, as shown in the following figure.

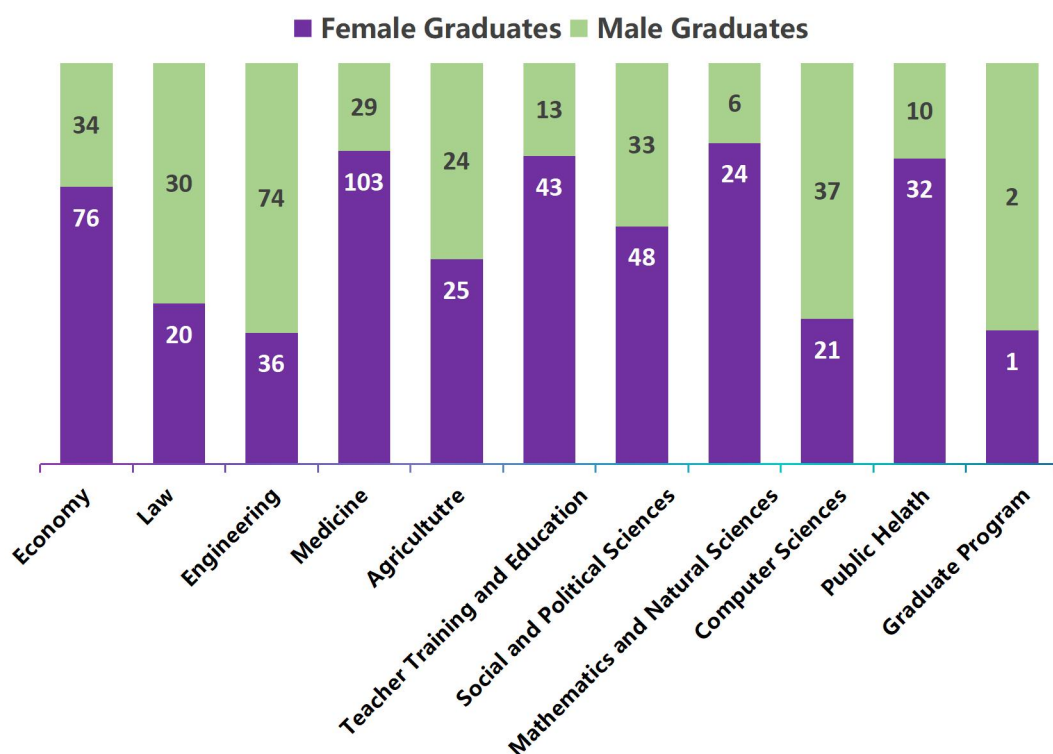


Then when we look at the alumni, for example data on the graduates in December 2023 alone, female graduates (429 graduates) are more dominant than male graduates (292 graduates), resulting a ratio of 1.5 : 1.0, as shown in the following figure.



If we look at each faculty, there are 3 patterns as follows:

1. Female graduates are dominant in 6 faculties, namely the Faculty of Economics, Medicine, Teacher Training and Education, Social and Political Sciences, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and Public Health;
2. Male graduates are dominant in 3 faculties, namely the Faculty of Law, Engineering and Computer Science; and
3. Equal male and female graduates, namely in the Faculty of Agriculture and Postgraduate Programs.





1. Caring for Communities



Universitas Sriwijaya also provide aid to communities affected by disasters, such as fires, and floods. For example, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* provided aids on food, clothes, and medicines to people affected by severe fires in 2022 in Sungsang, Banyuasin District (<https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/306/unsri-peduli-serahkan-bantuan-kemanusiaan-korban-kebakaran-di-kabupaten-banyuasin>).



<https://fisip.unsri.ac.id/launching-fisip-unsri-menyapa-peduli-dan-berbagi/>

The program of greeting, caring and sharing by Faculty of Social and Political Sciences and social concern for society by the Nursing Study Program are efforts to make a positive contribution to the concern for the society.

Through a collaboration with PT PLN UIP Sumbagsel, the program launched an anti-stunting village in November 2023 in Mariana Village, Banyuasin District 1, Banyuasin District, South Sumatra Province.



The Launching of Anti Stunting Village Mariana Village, Banyuasin District 1, Banyuasin District, South Sumatra Province
<https://fisip.unsri.ac.id/pengurangan-angka-stunting-di-kelurahan-mariana-kec-banyuasin-1-kabupaten-banyuasin/>



2. Ensuring Availability of and Accessibility to Rice for All Campus Members

The Faculty of Agriculture opened a rice sales kiosk for the campus community. The rice on sell is a product of farmers in *Sungai Pinang* Village, South Sumatra Province, Indonesia who have been supervised by the Faculty of Agriculture for 20 years (under a mentoring program called *Desa Binaan*). In the last 10 years, the involvement of students has been intensified to give them a chance to better understand the problems faced by farmers and to identify the real needs of farmers. The mentoring and existence of this kiosk gives the following benefits:

1. Farmers have knowledge about Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) so they are able to adopt rice cultivation techniques, increase



yields, and improve post-harvest management, while maintaining ecosystem sustainability.

2. The existence of the kiosk also provides a clear market chain.
3. Consumers on and off campus get good quality rice at reasonable prices.
4. This program also provides students with the opportunity to identify and better understand the real problems faced by farmers, and assist them in designing solutions.

The average rice sale in the last 5 years is 7,000 kg yr⁻¹, as shown in the following figure.



3. Self-grown Vegetables in Urban Areas

Today's urban development, coupled with climate change and natural resource pressures create 2 challenges faced by urban communities: health aging and food security. With the theme of Utilizing Home Yards for Microgreens Cultivation as an Urban Farming, team of Faculty of Agriculture of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* (lecturers and students) organized a community service in *Permata Baru* Village, North Indralaya Sub-district, Ogan Ilir District, South Sumatra, Indonesia (<https://palembang.tribunnews.com/2023/09/08/adaptasi-urban-farming-unsri-kenalkan-masyarakat-di-desa-permata-baru-tentang-budidaya-microgreens>; https://repository.unsri.ac.id/107492/1/A5_BUKU%20TEKNIK%20BUDIDAYA%20MICROGREENS.pdf)



In addition, the team also encourages urban communities to cultivate vegetables in the yard or in open spaces where it is still possible. As an anticipatory step, both students and faculty members of the Faculty of Agriculture *Universitas Sriwijaya* made a movement to encourage urban communities to cultivate vegetables in the yard or in open spaces where it is still possible.



The Faculty of Agriculture Team also introduce a Three in One Farming Model. This system is carried out in concrete tubs by combing leaf vegetables at the first layer (floating system), fruit vegetables at the second layer, and fast-growing fish such as freshwater tilapia species underneath. To protect the system from direct hit of rainfall and other possibilities, a net with a height of 2 meters is installed (<https://www.antaranews.com/berita/2900825/solusi-keterbatasan-lahan-optimalisasi-3-in-1-dikembangkan-unsri>).



4. Agricultural Clinic

Bearing in mind that good harvest handling and good post-harvest practices are important to support SDGs #2, the Faculty of Agriculture, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* establish a Plant Clinic. This clinic is intended to provide:

1. Pest and plant disease control services, such as Introduction of parasitoid and predatory natural enemies and (Integrated Pest Control (IPCI);
2. Training to improve knowledge and skills of farmers, such as Good Agriculture Practice (GAP); and
3. Opportunity for students to learn practical aspects of sciences they learn in classes.

One example of activities of this clinic in the field is providing assistance in chili cultivation in Talang Kelapa Sub-District, Palembang City. This activity was organized by the Drinking Water Company of Palembang. The main purposes was to empower the community through guided chili cultivation (<https://kompasnews.co.id/pj-walikota-pj-sekda-dan-direktur-utama-pdam-tirta-musi-manfaatkan-pekarangan-rumah-kita-untuk-bertanam-cabai/>).



In addition, the Agribusiness Clinic (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rk5DuuOGrHo>) managed by the Agribusiness Study Program, Agricultural Social Economics Department, Faculty of Agriculture is intended to provide opportunities for students:

1. to practice;
2. to be a center of agribusiness activities; and
3. To be an agritourism area.



1. Health Clinic



The *Universitas Sriwijaya* manages 2 health infrastructures, one in Indralaya Campus, and one in Palembang to provide health services (<https://oganilir.disway.id/read/10581/rektor-dorong-klinik-unsri-layani-masyarakat-umum>). Both clinics provide first aid, emergency room, inpatient room, and are supported by certified personnel (medical doctors and nurses). Both are also available and accessible for public (<https://oganilir.disway.id/read/10581/rektor-dorong-klinik-unsri-layani-masyarakat-umum>).



2. Health Literacy Movement



Collaborating with the Palembang City Health Office, faculty members and students of the Faculty of Public Health have been building an accessible a health profile system for each disease and health condition (<http://fkm.unsri.ac.id/post/gerakan-literasi-kesehatan-bersama-dinas-kesehatan-kota-palembang>).



The *Universitas Sriwijaya* has also launched a Healthy Campus Literacy Movement: #Unsri Healthy, Unsri Great (<https://lajusumsel.co.id/3201-baca-berita-launching-gerakan-literasi->





3. Campaign to Overcome Stunting



To increase awareness of the importance of preventing stunting, the Nutrition Study Program of the Faculty of Public Health, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* held a campaign on stunting prevention called Nutrition Camp (<https://palpos.disway.id/read/636272/prodi-gizi-unsri-kampanye-cegah-stunting-di-posyandu>).



In line with the policy of the Directorate General of Higher Education, Research and Technology, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology in stunting mitigation, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has also taken several factual steps.

Through multi-stakeholder collaboration (several universities in South Sumatra and *BKKBN*), Research Team of *Universitas Sriwijaya* have been conducting action research on the Stunting Prevention in South Sumatra. This activity is supported by the *Kedaireka* funding scheme. This collaboration assists all villages in South Sumatra to reduce the stunting prevalence rate by 14% by the end of 2024 (<https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/211/unsri-bersama-konsorsium-perguruan-tinggi-di-7-kabupatenkota-sumsel-gelar-diseminasi>).



In addition, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has strengthened the engagement in the stunting mitigation efforts through a Thematic Community Service by students (*KKN Tematik*).

Such activity has been escorted by 400 students from various faculties and study programs and was carried out in 32 villages in four districts in South Sumatra, namely Ogan Ilir, Ogan Komering Ilir, Muara Enim, and Pali Districts (<https://www.myedisi.com/palpos/20190821/481312/kkn-unsir-mengentaskan-kasus-stunting>; <https://www.infopublik.id/kategori/nusantara/636406/pemkab-muara-enim-terima-106-mahasiswa-kkn-unsri>; <https://kampungkab.bkkbn.go.id/kampung/16777/intervensi/420245/kkn-tematik-stunting-fkm-unsri> ; <https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/298/unsri-lepas-397-peserta-kkn-tematik>).

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



1. US-CamZi, an Application Built by the *Universitas Sriwijaya*

To response the needs of Generation Z in breaking through the cyberspace, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has been developing and using its own virtual lecture application called US-CamZi. The benefits are:

1. It can accommodate up to a thousand students in one lecture.
2. The lectures are recorded directly and readily downloaded when need for replay.
3. It can also be used on mobile phones.
4. It is also equipped with various custimaizable features.
5. More importantly, because it is a product of the *Universitas Sriwijaya*, using it can save costs.



USCAMz Fitur



Personalized Rooms



Recording Management



Custom Designs



User Authentication

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



2. Digital Library



The e-library is to:

1. provide information on education, research and community.
2. gain, process, store, and disseminate information using IT-based facilities.
3. facilitate the end user easily and rapidly in searching and finding appropriate information.

The collection consists of:

1. E-Book.
2. E-Journal.
3. Fiction to Science Material (printed and digital).
4. Serial publications such as newspaper and magazines.
5. Open access database.



In addition, the library also provide:

1. Similarity check for all students and faculty members using Ithenticate.
2. A cafe to support visitor comfort.

<https://digilib.unsri.ac.id/>

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



3. Career Development Center



The Career Development Center is intended to:

1. Providing support to the university in developing the careers of students and alumni by establishing collaboration with the industries.
2. Providing career development services for

students and alumni through job vacancy information or job fairs, online career consultations and training.

3. Organizing tracer studies at university level.
4. Building an organization that prioritizes innovation, professionalism and mutual respect.

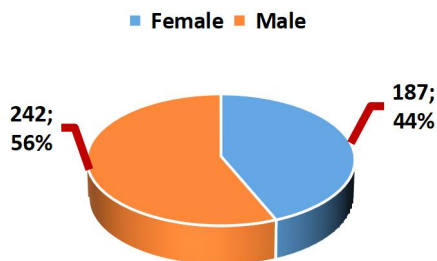
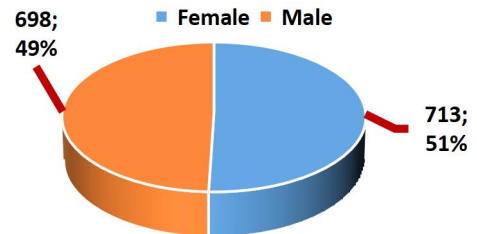


<http://cdc.unsri.ac.id/site/index>

5 GENDER
EQUALITY

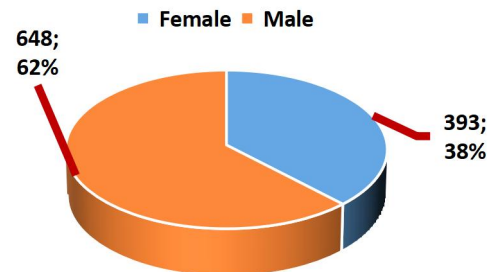
1. Equity in Gender

Total number of lecturer of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is 1.411 lecturers, consisting of 698 male lecturers (49%), and the rest, 713 female lecturers (51%).



There are 429 lecturers holding structural position (Rector, Vice Rector, Dean, Vice Rector, Director, Manager, etc.). There are 242 (56%) are male, and the rest, 187 (44%), are female.

Total number of administrative staff is 1.041 staffs, consisting of 648 male staffs (62%) and the rest, 393 female staffs (38%).



In fact gender equity also applies to the ratio of female student to male student. This aspect has been described earlier in the SDGs #1.

Even some students

(<https://lpmlimas.id/bem-km-fisip-unsri-gelar-diskusi-terbuka-bahas-isu-perempuan-hingga-soroti-satgas-porks-unsri/>).



To ensure sustainable water supply and sanitation on campus, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has been prioritizing 4 scenarios.

1. Water Conservation

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* has fully (100%) implemented water conservation program by:

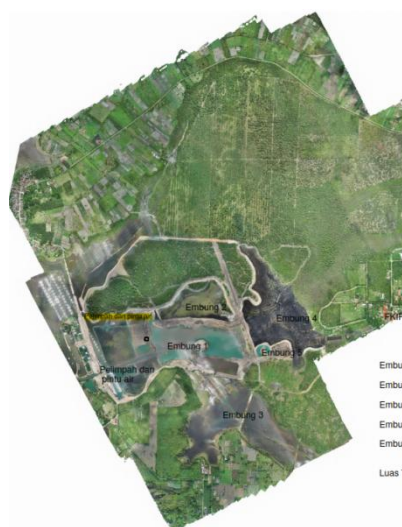
1. Keeping around 85Ha (12%) of the total campus area ($\pm$ 724Ha) covered with natural forest, including arboretum around 5Ha.
 2. Planting around 143Ha (20%) of the total campus area ($\pm$ 724Ha) with local tree species, mainly fruit trees.
 3. Keeping around 43Ha (6%) of the total campus area ($\pm$ 724Ha) for water absorption.
- In addition, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* also has 5 reservoirs with total area of 108.60Ha. The details are:

1. Reservoir 1 (Embung 1) : 42.09 ha with a water depth of 10 m,
2. Reservoir 2 (Embung 2) : 8.37 ha with a water depth of 2 m,
3. Reservoir 3 (Embung 3) : 31.38 ha with a water depth of 3 m,
4. Reservoir 4 (Embung 4) : 26.25 Hectares ha with a water depth of 3 m,
5. Reservoir 5 (Embung 5) : 0.51 Hectares ha with a water depth of 3 m,

The functions of the reservoirs are:

1. To collect and store excess water during higher flow (rain and Kelekar River).
2. Water sources for on-campus clean water.
3. Water sources for watering plants.
4. Water sources for mitigating forest and land fires

(<https://sriwijayamedia.com/2021/06/manfaatkan-embung-solusi-kongkret-unsri-hadapi-karhutla/>)



Embung 1 : Luas = 42,09 ha
Dalam air = 5 m
Embung 2 : Luas = 8,37 ha
Dalam air = 2 m
Embung 3 : Luas = 31,38 ha
Dalam air = 3 m
Embung 4 : Luas = 26,25 ha
Dalam air = 3 m
Embung 5 : Luas = 0,51 ha
Dalam air = 3 m
Luas Total = 108,60 ha



2. Wastewater Treatment

Wastewater treatment is a series of processes to remove and clean industrial, commercial or household waste in water. To ensure water safety in campus, *Universitas Sriwijaya* put in place a water management policy aimed at removing pollutants in wastewater, such as organic compounds, suspended solids and pathogenic microbes.

To date, only around 41.84% of waste water has been processed before being drained into sewers or reused for watering plants. With current capabilities, *Universitas Sriwijaya* prioritizes processing wastewater from canteens on campus. In the future, *Universitas Sriwijaya* will continue to gradually improve its capacity so that no more waste water goes directly into the sewer.

In addition, *Universitas Sriwijaya* in such ways has been also fully (100%) provided with sufficient water discharge network on campus. Below is an overview of the wastewater treatment facilities and waterway networks to control pollution.



3. Water-efficient Appliances Usage

Even though the *Universitas Sriwijaya* are still using manual water taps for all hand washing sinks and toilets with dual-flush toilets only account for around 21% of all toilets on campus, we will gradually replace them with automatic water taps equipped with sensors and more water-efficient toilets (dual-flush toilets).



4. Water Sprinkler

A water sprinkler is a device that distributes water in various patterns to irrigate lawns, gardens or fields.

Realizing that water sprinklers provide a number of benefits (water conservation, less manual labor requirement, more precise control over the timing and frequency of irrigation), the Soil Department of the Faculty of Agriculture, *Universitas Sriwijaya* is using water sprinklers for routine watering of grass fields.



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Affordable and clean energy, such as wind, solar, and hydropower, is a critical objective to reduce the environmental impact of burning fossil fuels. Realizing the great benefits of clean energy in slowing down climate change, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is trying to adopt it to support campus activities. However, with its current capacity, until now Unsri has only been able to implement 3 strategies.

1. Solar Lamps

1. Solar lamps of 600 watts in Palembang Campus
 - a. Faculty of Economics = 27 units.
 - b. Faculty of Engineering = 27 units.
 - c. Along the access roads of Palembang Campus = 27 units.
2. Solar lamps of 600 watts in Indralaya Campus = 47 units.

Total energy generated by the solar cells is 85,800 watts (85.8 KW). Even though the proportion only reaches 0.02% of the total electrical energy consumption on campus, the Universitas Sriwijaya have started small steps to make a significant leap in the field of green energy in the future.



2. Research in Clean Energy

1. The Solar Panels at the Center of Fuel Cell and Hydrogen (PUR) has a capacity of 7 kWP (peak power) installed on the right side of the building,
2. The solar panel facility is installed as a car-park shelter, which On-Grid to the PLN network. The solar panel consists of solar panels, DC Circuit Breakers, solar inverters, Exim meters, AC circuit breakers, network interfaces, monitoring systems,
3. The solar panel system consists of 30 panels with each panel having a maximum power of 260 Watts,
4. Electricity for the PUR laboratory are supplied directly from solar panels. If the required power is greater than the capacity of the solar panels, then the shortage of power will be supplied from PLN, and vice versa, if the laboratory power requirement is less than the capacity of the solar panels, the power can be absorbed by the PLN network.
5. An electric racing car is developed by students, named *Pempek Balap*.
6. A prototype of an electric motorcycle is developed by The Eco Team of Universitas Sriwijaya, a collaboration between faculty members and students of Faculty of Engineering.



3. Green Building

Green buildings are designed to use less energy and resources, which ultimately saves money and decreases the negative impact on the environment. Although the *Universitas Sriwijaya* was constructed in 1989 to 1993 in which the term of green campus was not yet emerged, some buildings adopted the design elements that maximized natural light.

1. The Rectorate Building implements a passive system to supply both outdoor air and lighting. This is possible because the building has a wide open compartment in the middle. This gives two benefits, namely
 - a. Natural air circulation (natural ventilation).
 - b. Natural lighting.



2. The Student Dormitory has a V-shape (a star-fruit shape), which is enable the building to catch wind and then distribute the wind to each room to help cooling down the room.



The condition above enables the building to have a healthy and cost effective way to save energy and provide fresh air for the building occupants.

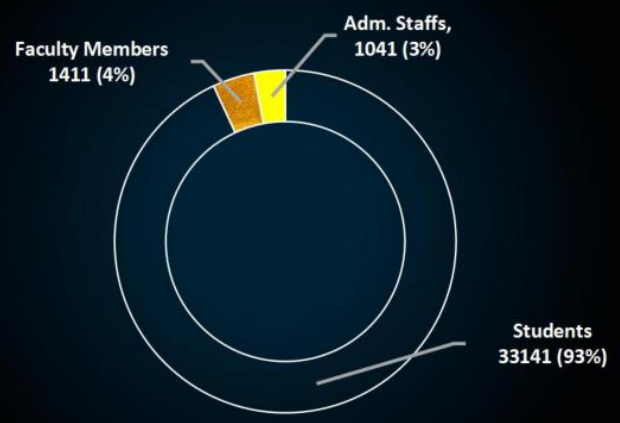
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Decent work refers to employment that provides fair wages, safe working conditions, and opportunities for personal growth and career advancement. It typically encompasses

aspects such as job security, social protections like health insurance or retirement benefits, and a healthy work-life balance. The idea is that everyone should have access to dignified livelihoods and be able to provide for themselves and their families without facing exploitation or poverty.

Nowadays, the total population of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is 35,038 people consisting of mainly students, faculty members, and administrative staff. The big challenge faced by the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is how to provide an atmosphere enabling the teaching and learning process to run comfortably.



To ensure decent work and economic growth for all campus members the *Universitas Sriwijaya* exercise 2 (two) scenarios.

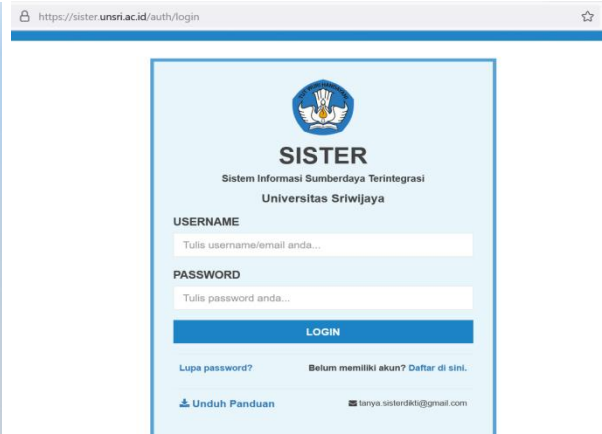
1. Triple-Bottom Campus Development

- 1 → Education,
- 2 → Research,
- 3 → Aesthetic,
- 4 → Conservation,
- 5 → Social interaction and culture,
- 6 → Recreation.

As mentioned before that the development of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* in endeavoring to a sustainable campus is based the triple resilience (Social and Livelihood, Economy, and Landscape). Based this concept, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* defines 5 important functions, not only as a academic center but also as a place where people are socializing and having recreation.

2. Talent Pool

- The employees of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* consist of:
 - Civil servants, and
 - Non-civil servants.
 The later further consists of:
 - BLU employees, and
 - Contract.
- Policies on talent management and payroll are following applicable regulations.
- In addition to the monthly salary, the university also provide remuneration as financial incentives for the efforts made by individuals
- All employees have equal rights, regardless of their race, ethnic, religion, gender, or marital status, age, and physical condition.
- To prepare alumni to suit user demands, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has also developed a unit called Career Development Center (CDC).



The main functions of this unit are:

- to facilitate character and career development to students and alumni.
- to mediate job seekers and companies/agencies/industries.
- to organize seminars, training, job fairs, career & scholarship expo, and tracer study.



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Industry, innovation, and infrastructure are three important areas that contribute to economic growth and development. Industry refers to the manufacturing or production of goods and services, while innovation involves coming up with new ideas, products, and

processes. Infrastructure refers to the physical components needed for a society to function smoothly such as transportation systems, communication networks, and energy grids.

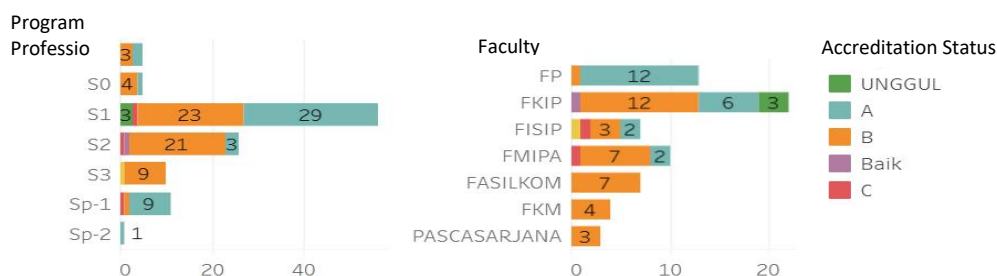
The *Universitas Sriwijaya* as an educational entity continues to strive to make a positive contribution to these 3 components of SDGs 9 through the following schemes.

1. Good Education Services

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* is fully aware that accreditation of a study program is of great importance as:

1. it assures a certain level of quality and credibility of a study program.
2. it provides assurance that the study program meets recognized standards of excellence.
3. it can enhance its reputation and credibility among stakeholders.
4. it can also provide validation for academic degrees or programs, which can be useful in obtaining employment or pursuing further education opportunities of the alumni.
5. it may be required for licensure in certain professions of the alumni, such as healthcare.

Therefore, to provide a quality education, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* always accelerate accreditation improvement. The *Universitas Sriwijaya* currently runs 114 study programs, all of which have been accredited, and 11 of them have been internationally accredited.



No.	Faculty	Study Program	Level	Accredited by
1	Economics	Management	Master	EBEST21
2	Engineering	Civil	Undergraduate	IABEE
	Engineering	Chemical		IABEE
3	Teaching	English Language Education		AQAS Germany
		Indonesian Study	Undergraduate	AQAS Germany
		Language Education	Master	AQAS Germany
4	Agriculture	Agribusiness	Undergraduate	ASIIN
		Agricultural Product Technology		
		Agromony		
		Plant Protection		
		Soil Science		

2. Community Services: Lecturers and Students Go to Village

Through a program called *Desa Binaan*, students (around 20 students per year), under the supervision of lecturers, carry out an activity called Student Go to Village. Through this activity, students have the opportunity to:

1. learn about local communities
2. gain practical experience outside of the classroom.

This activity is carried out either through collaboration with external parties or with direct support from the *Universitas Sriwijaya*. The aims of this program are:

1. to understand the social and economic conditions of the community in the village.
2. provide education or training to village residents.
3. carry out research or community service.
4. help improve the welfare of the community in the village.



Students provide training on banana stem compost.



Students provide training in making chicken feed based on golden snails.

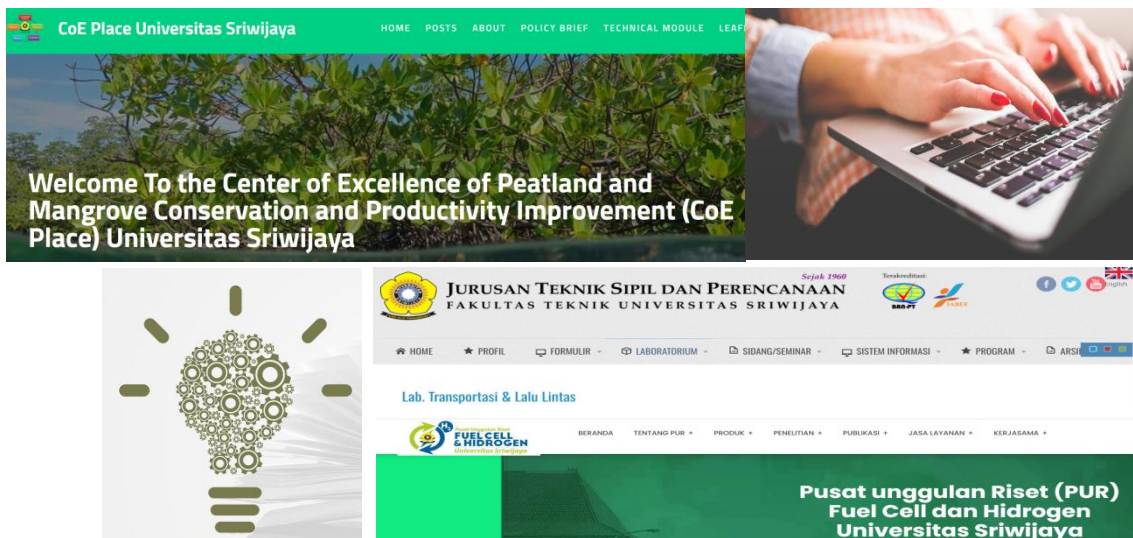


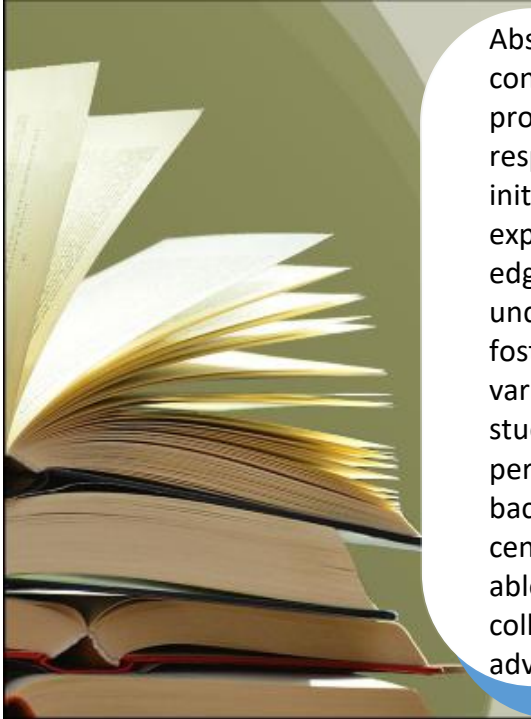
Students provide training on processing lotus seeds into tempe.

3. Center of Excellence (CoE)

As part of its commitment to providing a quality teaching and learning process, and research, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* established a Center of Excellence (CoE), such as:

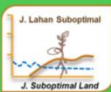
1. CoE of Peatland Conservation and Productivity Improvement (<https://coeplace-unsri.id/>).
2. CoE of Fuel Cell and Hydrogen ([https://pur-fuelcell.unsri.ac.id](https://pur-fuelcell.unsri.ac.id;); https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dCGbes_Dlvo).
3. CoE of Transportation Study Center (<http://sipil.ft.unsri.ac.id/s1/index.php/laboratorium/lab-transportasi-lalu-lintas>).
4. CoE of Sub Optimal Land Development (*PUR PLSO*).





Absolutely, these CoEs have made significant contributions to improving teaching and learning process, research, and publication within their respective fields. Through various programs and initiatives, these CoEs have brought together leading experts in a particular field to collaborate on cutting-edge projects that aim to advance knowledge and understanding. This enhances opportunities while fostering innovation through collaborations with various partners. Such practices not only benefit students but also faculty members who gain valuable perspectives by being exposed to diverse academic backgrounds. By investing resources into these centers of excellence, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* are able to create an environment that fosters curiosity, collaboration, and ultimately leads to meaningful advancements in various fields of study.





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<http://ilsuboptimal.unsri.ac.id/index.php/ilso>

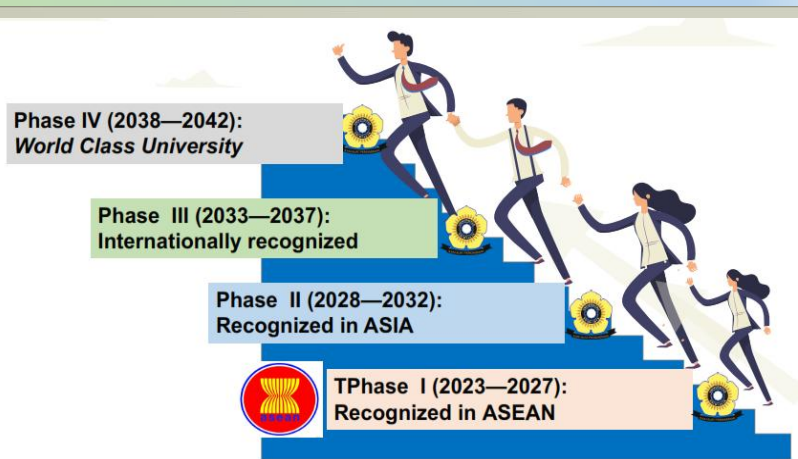
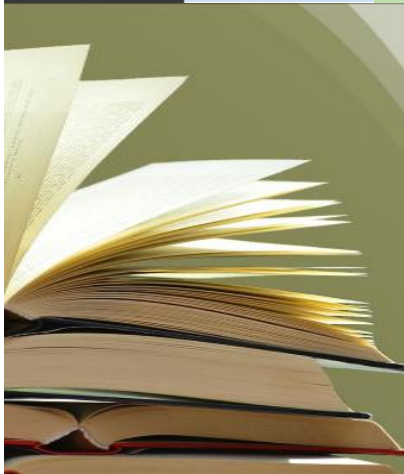
4. Road-map to a World Class University



A world class university has a strong emphasis on research, innovation, and scholarship across a variety of academic fields. It typically attracts top faculty and students from around the globe, and offers rigorous degree programs that prepare graduates for success in their respective fields. Overall a world-class university strives to create an environment where individuals can grow intellectually and reach their full potential for personal fulfillment as well as contributing positively to the global society.

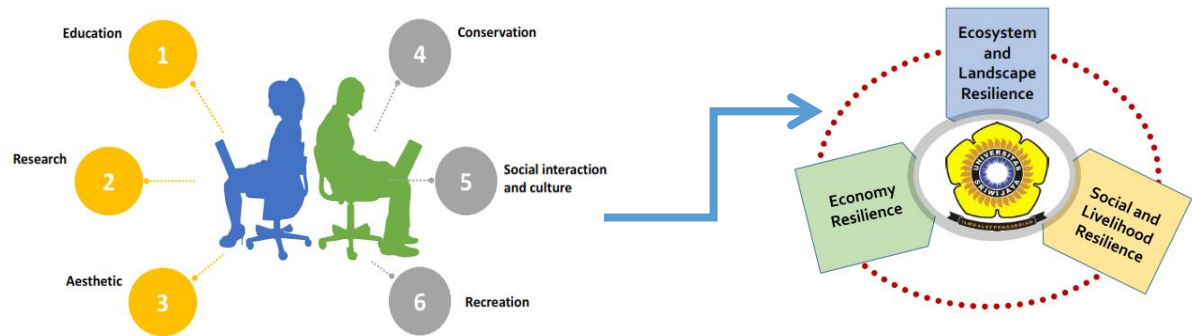
The *Universitas Sriwijaya* has set a road map for future development to be a World Class University (WCU) where individuals can grow intellectually and reach their full potential for personal fulfillment as well as contributing positively to the global society. To achieve this level of excellence, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* focus on factors such as:

1. increasing investment in research and scholarship.
2. infrastructure development.
3. faculty hiring practices.
4. curriculum design.
5. student support services.
6. international partnerships and collaborations.



5. Comfortable Campus Environment

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* realize that a comfortable campus environment can increase innovation. Therefore, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* not only provides sufficient and good infrastructure, such as laboratories, digital libraries, collaborative spaces, access to technology tools and platforms, mentoring programs, networking opportunities with experts in various fields but also creates a comfortable campus ambience—especially the landscape—to create a conducive learning and work environment that fosters creativity and motivation among lecturers, students and educational staff.



The total campus area of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is about 7,241,059 m². As a part of the commitment to be a Green-Argo-Eco-Edu-Tourism Campus, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is not only maintaining the existing natural forest area of 845,472.68 m² (11.68% of total area) but also planting trees and fruit trees in an area of 1,438,579.68 m² (19.87% of total area).



6. International Visibility

The importance of international visibility for a campus lies in the benefits it brings to the institution, such as international recognition, increased enrollment from international students and the potential to attract global partnerships and collaborations. In addition, having an internationally visible campus can lead to enhanced academic reputation and cultural diversity on campus. It also helps to position the institution at par with other reputable institutions across the globe.

To increase its international visibility, the *Sriwijaya University* has participated in several global university ranking as follows:

Indonesia

1

Ranking	World Ranking	University	Det.	Country	Impact	Openness	Excellence
21	2038	Universitas Sriwijaya			1871	1439	3232

<https://www.webometrics.info/en/search/Rankings/Universitas%20Sriwijaya%20type%3Apaais>

2

1501+	Universitas Sriwijaya	36,361	24.7	0%	60 : 40
	 Indonesia				

https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2024/world-ranking#!/length/25/name/Sriwijaya/sort_by/rank/sort_order/asc/cols/stats

3

Sriwijaya University: Rankings

Updated: July 18, 2023 EduRank



Sriwijaya University ranked 24th in Indonesia, 2065th in the global 2023 rating, and scored in the TOP 50% across 67 research topics. Sriwijaya University ranking is based on 3 factors: research output (EduRank's index has 15,170 academic publications and 13,106 citations attributed to the university), non-academic reputation, and the impact of 5 notable alumni.

#2065 of 14,131
In the World

#602 of 5,830
In Asia

#24 of 562
In Indonesia

#1 of 13
In Palembang

4

1501+	Universitas Sriwijaya	36,361	24.7	0%	60 : 40
	 Indonesia				

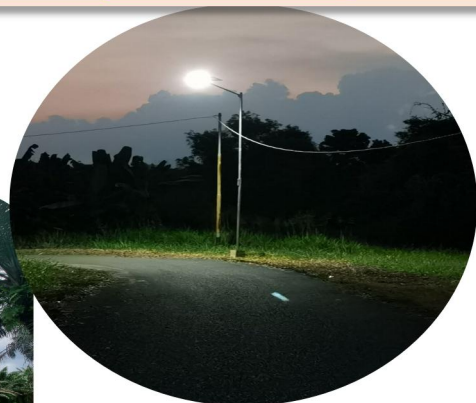
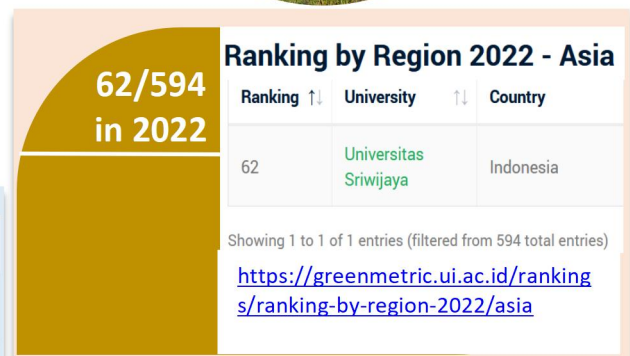
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2024/world-ranking#!/length/25/name/Sriwijaya/sort_by/rank/sort_order/asc/cols/stats

Realizing that campus sustainability is crucial to support innovation as it creates an environment that fosters creativity, problem-solving, forward thinking, and interest of a variety of stakeholders to the institution, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have also participated in UI-GreenMetric since 2021. Since then, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have shown progress in its commitment to maintaining the ecological conditions of the campus.

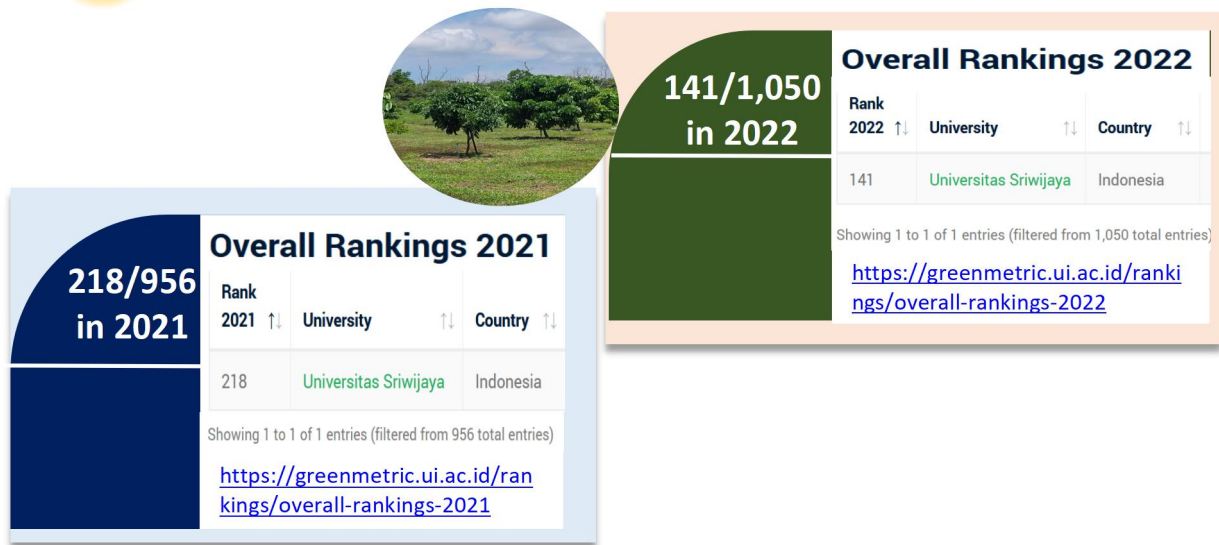
1 Tree Rating



2 Ranking by Region - Asia



3 Overall Ranking (World)



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



As presented in SDGs 5 in this report that the *Universitas Sriwijaya* are committed to promoting gender equality. The *Universitas Sriwijaya* are also fully aware that there is a

relationship between gender equality (SDGs 5) and reduced inequality (SDGs 10). Therefore, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* widely and equally open access to all activities on campus without discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, disability, and and gender. In addition, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* also integrate gender equality issues into the teaching and learning process. By reducing inequality, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* can also work towards reducing income inequality, improving access to education and healthcare, and creating a more equitable society where everyone has an equal chance to succeed.

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* have implemented various programs and initiatives aimed at reducing inequality on campus. These include scholarships for students from low-income families, creating partnerships with local businesses to provide job opportunities for graduates, and community outreach programs focused on improving healthcare and education access in rural areas. Through these efforts, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is working towards promoting social mobility and reducing the gap between different socio-economic groups in society.

1. Anti-Harassment Policy



In accordance with Ministerial Regulation of Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology No. 30/2021, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have established a Task Force to prevent sexual harassment on campus.

2. Facility and Accessibility for Disability



The *Universitas Sriwijaya* have various facilities and resources in place to support students with disabilities, including:

1. Accessible classrooms.
2. Accessible toilets.
3. Designated staff members to provide assistance.

These efforts reflect the university's commitment to creating an inclusive learning environment for all students.

3. Lactation Room

Finding a place to nurse in comfort on campus is often challenging for a nursing mother. Therefore, some faculties at the *Universitas Sriwijaya*, e.g. Faculty of Law and Faculty of Public Health, provide lactation rooms for nursing mothers on campus. These private spaces come equipped with a comfortable chair and electrical outlet, allowing mothers to express milk in peace and privacy. The university recognizes the importance of supporting nursing parents and strives to create a welcoming environment that meets their needs.



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

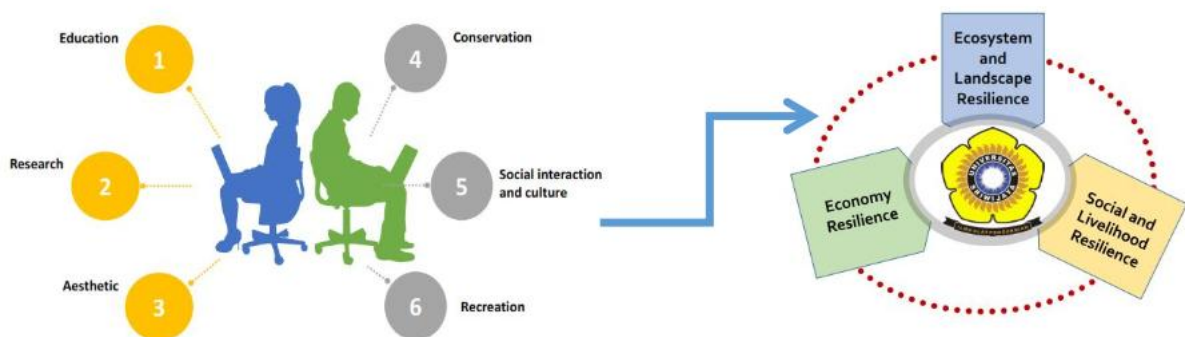


We all depend on clean air and water, plants, and natural resources. Thus, it has been widely acknowledged that human health and well-being are directly tied to the state of

the environment. Realizing that earning in a healthy learning in a healthy environment helps students, academics, and administrative staffs acquiring a deeper understanding and sound knowledge of the subject matter, the development of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* campus is based on a Triple Bottom Approach in order to create Triple Resilience. Therefore, the campus has a dual functions, not only as a provider of educational services but also as a place for recreation.

The aims are to:

1. make our campus more livable for everyone while minimizing the impact on the environment.
2. ensure that everyone has an equal chance to succeed regardless of their ethnicity, religion, disability, and and gender, thus contributing towards a more inclusive society.



Triple Bottom Approach to create Triple Resilience of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* Campus

1. Sustainable Campus Setting

The total campus area of *Universitas Sriwijaya* is about 7,241,059 m². As a part of the commitment to be a Green-Argo-Eco-Edu-Tourism Campus, *Universitas Sriwijaya* is not only maintaining the existing natural forest area of 845,472.68 m² (12% of total area) but also planting trees and fruit trees in an area of 1,438,579.68 m² (20% of total area).



Around 32% of the campus at the Universitas Sriwijaya consists of open spaces, consisting of natural forest as a natural greenery (12%) and planted forest as a human-made greenery (20%). This is a notable amount and could potentially provide a lot of outdoor recreational opportunities for students, faculty, administrative staffs, and the community around the campus.

Total Campus Area (m ²)	Open Space Name	Area (m ²)	Proportion (%)
7,241,059	Forested area (natural)	845,472.68	11.68
	Planted vegetation	1,438,579.68	19.87
	Total Open Space	2,284,052.36	31.55



2. Arboretum

Included in the natural forest area is an arboretum of about 5 ha. The establishment of the arboretum was initiated in 2007 with modest funding from South Sumatra Forest Fire Management Project (SSFFMP), a technical co-operation project jointly funded by the European Commission and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Ministry of Forestry (MoF).



2007



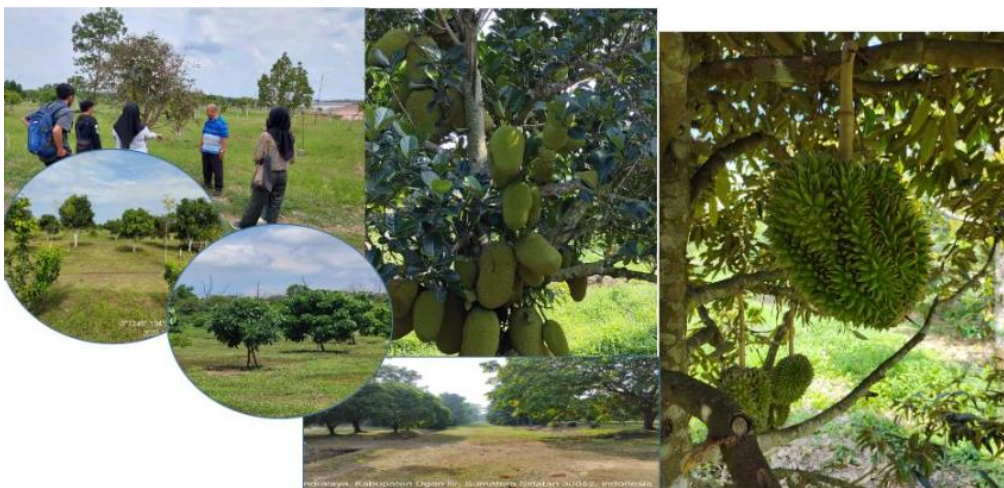
2023

During the establishment, the invasive trees, mainly *Acacia mangium* wild. were removed physically by pulling out the seedlings or cutting off the top growth immediately at the soil surface. If the tree was too large for physical removal, ring-barking method or girdling was employed. It was carried out by removing a ring of bark of about 25 to 30cm wide. The trees will die after about 1 month.

On the other hand, native tree species were left undisturbed. Amongst important native tree species include *Alstonia scholaris*, *Peronema canescens*, *Schima wallichii*, *Fagraea fragrans*, *Melaleuca leucadendra*, and *Parkia speciose*.

To increase the biodiversity of tree species, local trees, such as **bambang lanang** (*Magnolia champaca*), **meranti** (*Shorea sp.*), and **tembesu** (*Cyrtophyllum fragrans*), were planted. The tree seedlings were provided by the Forest Plant Seedling Center (*Balai Perbenihan Tanaman Hutan*) of Sumatra.

3. Taman Firdaus (Garden of Eden)



Adopting religious terminology, Sriwijaya University established a park called "*Taman Firdaus*" or Garden of Eden, which is part of the plantation forest area on campus. The establishment of this garden has been intended to realize the "Triple Resilience"-campus as described above.

The construction of this park is carried out through a multi-party cooperation scheme. The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing has built 5 reservoirs, as described in the SDGs 6. Tree seedlings, especially fruit trees, are provided by local governments, private companies and other donors.

Land management, including planting and maintenance is divided among faculties. Each faculty gets an area of 1 to 2 hectares. It is meant to encourage a sense of responsibility and ownership towards maintaining their respective green spaces.

The park serves multiple purposes, such as:

2. a site for research.
3. a site for field labs.
4. a place for recreational use.



Arboretum as a laboratory for lecturers and students.



Lecturers and students conduct research on fertilization of fruit plants in *Taman Firdaus*.



Melon (*Cucumis melo* L.) garden, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences.



Decorated Kite Competition in *Taman Firdaus*.



Peat sampling for research by students supervised by a lecturer.



Boating on the reservoir.

4. Promoting Sustainable Commuting

As previously explained that the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have 2 separate campuses, in Palembang and Indralaya. This condition requires the entire campus community to travel from one campus to another. At the same time it also can contribute to increased carbon dioxide emissions due to the additional transportation required for students, faculty and staff between the two locations.

No.	Vehicle	Total Number
1	Car managed by the university	103
2	Cars entering the university	1,018
3	Motorcycles entering the university	1,760
4	Private bus	20
	Total	2,901

There are around 2,901 fossil-fuel based vehicles entering campus daily (Monday to Friday), resulting in a total carbon footprint of 4,522.23 metric tons, and a carbon footprint of 0.13 metric tons per person.

To contribute to reducing carbon emissions, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have been taking the following steps:

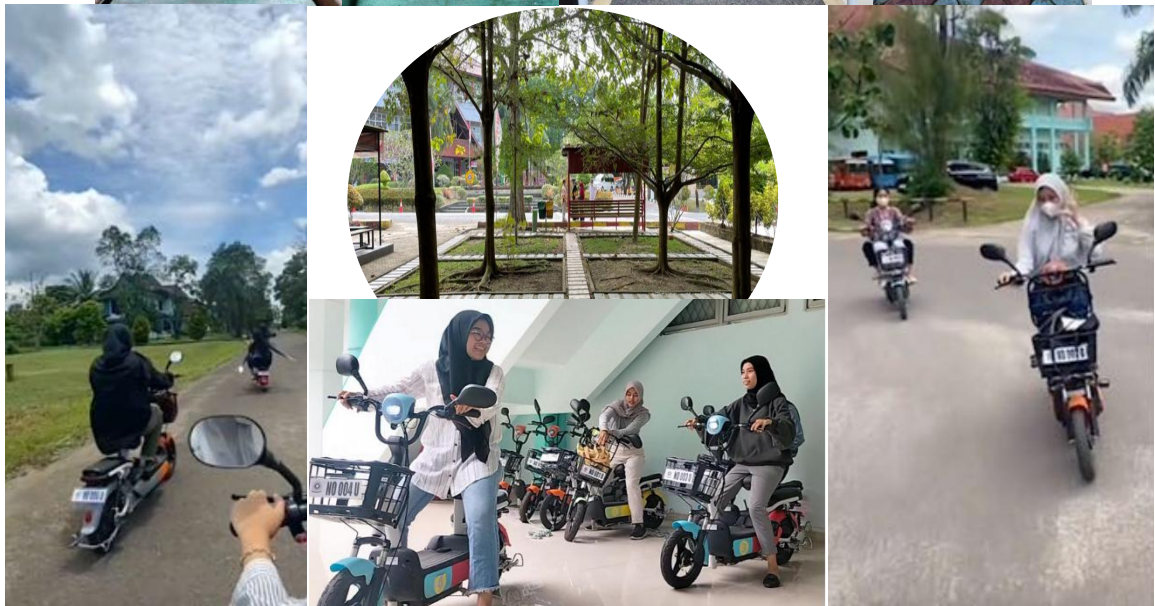
- providing commuter buses, which consist of two groups:
 - Those are provided by the university for staffs, which are free of charge but students must pay at subsidized fares.
 - Those are provided by a private company (DAMRI and Cooperative) are not free. All staffs and students must pay at a reasonable rate.
- providing shuttle buses on campus that transport students from the main campus gate to all faculties.
- encouraging lecturers, staff and students to use carpooling to campus.
- providing bicycles and electric bicycles (ZEV) although the number is still limited. The ratio of total number of ZEV to the total campus population is 00.43.
- providing good pedestrian path to promote walking on campus.



Example of commuting bus provided by campus.



Example of a commuting bus provided by private company (left) and a shuttle bus for on-campus transportation provided by campus (right).



Example of pedestrian path on campus (above) and students riding electric bikes on campus (below)



Students are walking under shady trees



The SDGs 12 encourages the *Universitas Sriwijaya* to use resources more efficiently, reduce waste and adopt sustainable practices. The goal highlights the needs for

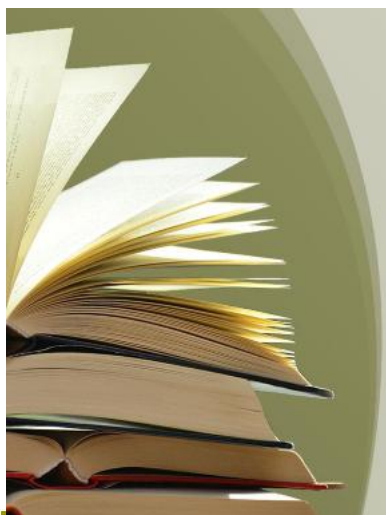
reducing food waste, managing organic, in-organic and toxic waste on campus. Apart from the steps described in SDGs 11, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has also carried out several initiatives related to realizing the goals of SDG 12. By adopting resource-efficient strategies and reducing waste, the campus can contribute towards achieving the goal stipulated in the SDGs 12.

1. Quality Water Supply

In line with the SDG 6 which aims not only to ensure the availability and sustainability of water supply but also to ensure water sanitation for all, ensuring a quality water supply is crucial for the campus. As explained in the SDGs 6, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have 5 reservoirs and continuously maintain water catchment areas so that the campus has sufficient water reserves.

Increasing requirement of clean water due to the increasing number of students, lecturers and educational staffs, the university is constructing the second Drinking Water Supply System with capacity of 20 L/sec, which will operate in 2024. By finding alternative sources such as rainwater harvesting, conserving water in daily activities, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* can make great strides in sustaining its water



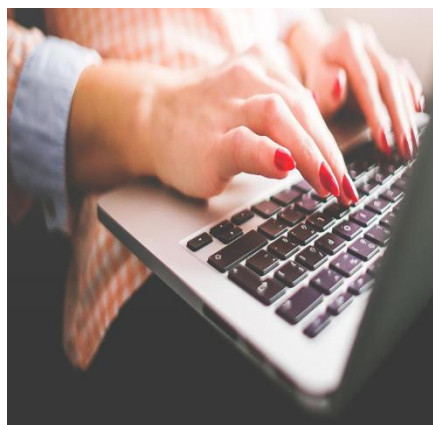


Beside ensuring the production capacity, it is also important to ensure that the water source is safe and free from any potential hazards or contaminants. Therefore, regular testing and monitoring have been carried out to maintain the level of quality assurance.

Based on the test results, it can be confirmed that all test parameters meet the quality standard requirements. This proves that the quality of the water source for the Drinking Water Supply System on campus is good and safe for consumption.

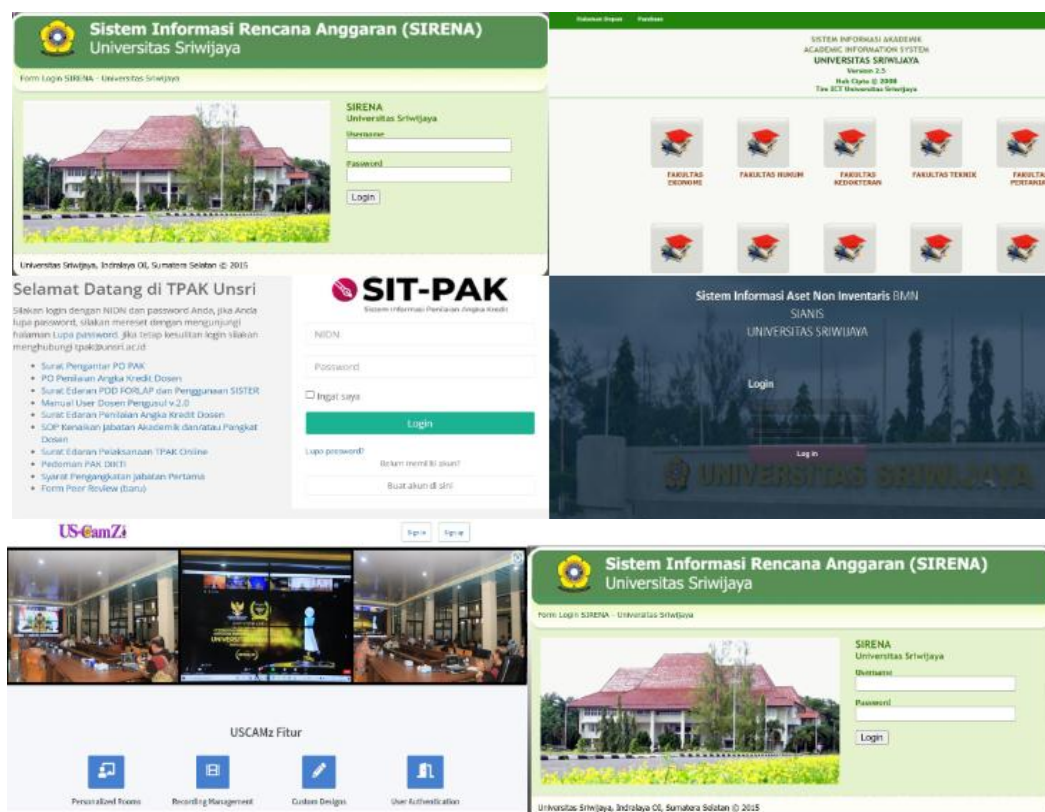
No	Parameters	Unit	Standard	Results	Method	No	Parameters	Unit	Standard	Results	Method
1	Fenol ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0.002	<0,001	SNI 06-6989.21-2004	18	Fluorida ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.1	0,12	SNI 06-6989.29-2005
2	Boron (B)	mg/L	Maks.1	<0,0015	Spektrofotometri	19	Minyak & Lemak	mg/L	Maks.1	0,8	Gravimetri
3	Barium (Ba)	mg/L	Maks. 1	<0,8	AAS	20	pH ^{a)}	-	6-9	7,70	SNI 6989.11:2019
4	Kadmium (Cd) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0,01	0,001	SNI 6989.38:2005	21	Suhu ^{a)}	°C	Dev 3	24,0	SNI 06.6989.23-2005
5	Kobalt (Co)	mg/L	Maks.0,2	<0,07	SNI 6989.68:2009	22	Warna ^{a)}	Pt-Co Unit	Maks. 15	75,9	SNI 6989.80:2011
6	Mangan (Mn) a)	mg/L	Maks.0,4	0,06	SNI 6989.84:2019	23	TSS ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.25	0,4	SNI 6989.3:2019
7	Arsen (As)	mg/L	Maks.0,05	<0,0005	AAS.HVG	24	DO ^{a)}	mg/L	Min. 6	7,2	IK Lab 5.4.1.U
8	Raksa (Hg) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0,001	<0,0004	SNI 6989.78:2019	25	TDS ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks. 1000	80	SNI 6989.27:2019
9	Tembaga (Cu) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0,02	<0,005	SNI 6989.84:2019	26	Sulfat (SO ₄) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.300	26,4	SNI 6989.20:2019
10	Besi (Fe) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0,3	0,65	SNI 6989.84:2019	27	Nikel (Ni)	mg/L	Maks.0,05	<0,02	AAS
11	Zeng (zn) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0,05	0,07	SNI 6989.84:2019	28	Kromium Heksa Valen (Cr6)	mg/L	Maks.0,05	0,03	SNI 6989.71:2009
12	BOD ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks. 2	0,7	SNI 6989.72:2019	29	Klor Bebas (Cl ₂)	mg/L	Maks.0,03	0,04	Spektrofotometri
13	Sulfida (H ₂ S)	mg/L	Maks.0,002	0,005	Spektrofotometri	30	Klorida (Cl) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.300	8	SNI 6989.19-2009
14	Coliform ^{a)}	APM/ml	Maks. 1000	90	SNI 06-4158-1996	31	N-Total	mg/L	-	2,5	Perhitungan *
15	COD ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.10	14,41	SNI 6989.2:2019	32	Sianida (CN)	mg/L	Maks.0,02	<0,002	Spektrofotometri
16	Selenium(Se)	mg/L	Maks.0,01	<0,005	AAS.HVG	33	Fosfat ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0,01	0,3	SNI 06.6989.31-2005
17	E-Coli ^{a)}	APM/ml	Maks.100	14	SNI 19-3957-1995	34	Timbal (Pb) ^{a)}	mg/L	Maks.0.03	<0.0023	SNI 6989.46:2009

2. Reducing the Use of Paper and Plastic



The *Universitas Sriwijaya* realize how important it is to reduce the use of paper and plastic on campus, in accordance with the targets set in SDGs 12. Therefore, the campus has established policies and steps to reduce the use of paper and plastic in the daily workplace by developing IT-based management. The following initiatives have been fully implemented:

1. Promotion System for lecturers (<https://tpak.unsri.ac.id/login>).
2. Planning System /SIRENA Unsri (<https://sirena.unsri.ac.id/login/login.php>)
3. Staff Information System (<http://simpeg.unsri.ac.id/login>).
4. Academic System (<https://akademik.unsri.ac.id/08d/login/login.php>).
5. USCamz for online course (<https://uscamz.unsri.ac.id/b>).
6. Publication Information System (<https://siepub.unsri.dev/>).
7. Document Registration System (<http://sinora.unsri.ac.id/login.php>).
8. Budget Plannintg System (<https://sirena.unsri.ac.id/login/login.php>).



Examples of existing IT-based management system

3. Recycling Organic Waste



<https://millerrecycling.com/organic-waste-and-how-to-handle-it/>

Recycling organic waste on campus is an important action to achieve the SDG 12. By diverting organic waste from landfills, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* can reduce greenhouse gas emissions as well as creating valuable resources such as compost. This helps to minimize the negative impact that consumption of chemical fertilizers have on the environment and contributes towards building a more sustainable campus.

Main sources of organic waste on campus include grass cuttings, rice straw, corn straw. The estimated amount of the organic waste is presented in the following table.

Type of waste	Amount (ton/yr)		Proportion (%)
	Total	Recycled (Direst use and Composting)	
Organic	1,199.93	859.95	71.67
1. food waste	1,151.93	825.55	
2. plant cuttings, fruit waste, other plant debris	48	34.40	

The organic waste are recycled in three different methods as follows:



01 Direct application. Biomass is piled on the ground around the trees as natural fertilizer.

02

02 Composting: The remaining of grass cuttings, rice straws, corn straws, and tree pruning are chopped into small pieces using a thresher. The mixtures are then composted by mixing them with local bacterial inoculants and/or earthworm. Those are composted using earthworm are called vermi-composting.

03

03 The *Universitas Sriwijaya* has recently started producing Eco Enzyme. This is a great initiative towards promoting environmentally friendly practices and reducing the use of harmful chemicals. The production of Eco Enzyme campus can also serve as an example for communities to adopt similar practices and contribute towards preserving our planet. Based on the results of research and manufacturing practices on campus, some faculty members and students have carried out community service regarding eco-enzyme.



How plant dwbeis is directly applied and



<https://beritasebelas.id/manfaatkan-limbah-mahasiswa-unsri-ubah-kulit-durian-jadi-karbon-aktif/>



<https://www.antaranews.com/berita/3118613/pkm-universitas-sriwijaya-manfaatkan-limbah-jeroan-ikan-untuk-pakan>

Examples of how students convert organic waste into products of economic and ecological value.

4. Inorganic Waste Treatment



To strengthen the commitment on the SDG 12, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* provided 3-coloured trash bin on campus. Apart from that, larger trash boxes are also prepared to accommodate large inorganic waste.

The total in-organic waste produced and proportion of each practice of the 3Rs is given in table below.

Paper waste still dominate in-organic non-toxic waste production on campus (87.86%), followed by hard plastic (10.12%, and soft plastic (2.02%). The 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) in inorganic waste management has been implemented on campus. The treatment on these in-organic waste is carried out outside of campus by a third party.

To avoid waste burning on campus, students are also involved in handling and converting in-organic waste into valuables products. Hence, they not only reduce waste but also contribute towards sustainable development. It's important to encourage such practices to promote eco-friendly lifestyle among people and create awareness about waste management.

Type of Waste	Amount (ton yr ⁻¹)			
	Total	Reduce	Reuse	Down-cylce
Non-toxic In-organic	89.69	19.93	4.15	65.61
1. paper	78.80	17.51	3.65	57.64
2. Soft plastic	1.81	0.40	0.08	1.33
3. Hard plastic	9.08	2.02	0.42	6.64



Plastic Waste Prizes for Ice Cream by Students

(<https://www.liputan6.com/regional/read/3152978/sampah-plastik-berhadiah-es-krim-ala-mahasiswa-unsri>)



Garbage Charity for Tuition Fee

(<https://gelorasriwijaya.co/blog/bem-km-unsri-luncurkan-program-sedekah-sampah-untuk-bantuan-ukt/>)

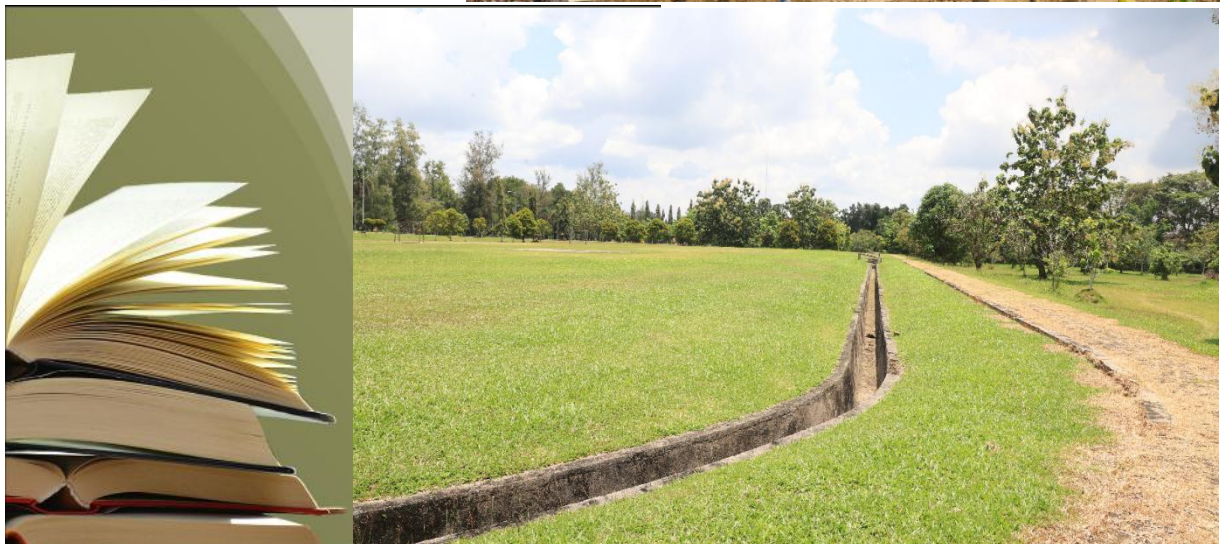


Machine to Process Plastic Bottle Waste into 3D Printer Filament

(<https://www.rri.co.id/ipitek/382825/karya-mahasiswa-unsri-mesin-pengolah-limbah-botol-plastik-jadi-filament-printer-3d>)

5. Toxic Waste Treatment

Toxic waste can have a significant impact on campus life. To address this issue, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* urge every laboratory at all faculties and/or laboratory management units to carry out hazardous waste (solid/liquid) management in accordance with applicable standards. Therefore, all laboratories have been provided with a waste storage to temporarily and safely store the hazardous waste until they are handled further. The recycle of toxic waste is handled by a third party on contractual bases (PT. Biutika Bina Prima) (<https://biuteknika.com/>).



13 CLIMATE ACTION



The *Universitas Sriwijaya* strives to be a campus that contributes to achieving the goals of the SDGs 13. In this regard, apart from water conservation (SDGs 6), energy (SDGs 7), infrastructure (SDGs 9), Triple Bottom Approach (SDGs 11), and resource efficiency (SDGs 12),

which have been explained in the previous sections, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* also has carried out various activities to support the SDGs 13. The actions that have been taken include:

1. establishing degree programs (master program in environmental management and doctoral program in environmental science).
2. preparing a curriculum that includes courses related to sustainability.
3. allocating research funds related to sustainability.
4. organizing workshops/seminars on sustainability issues.
5. establishing a sustainability website.
6. preparing a sustainability report

1. Education-based Approach

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* are fully aware that education plays a vital role in climate action, as it helps individuals understand the impact of their actions on the environment and encourages them to make more sustainable choices. In addition, education can also lead to innovations in technologies and practices that reduce our environmental footprint. Education is therefore essential for promoting awareness and responsibility about climate change, which is crucial for achieving positive outcomes for our planet.

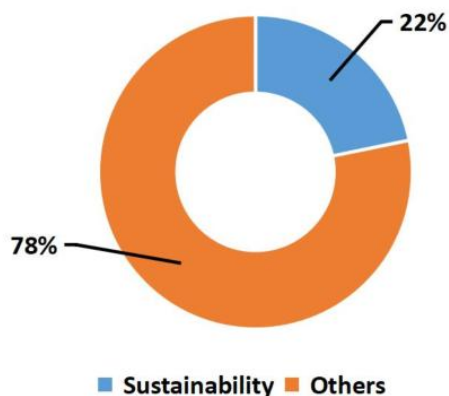
Running a degree program on environment is an excellent way for the *Universitas Sriwijaya* to support the SDGs 13 (Climate Action). The *Universitas Sriwijaya* is currently running both master (<https://pps.unsri.ac.id/program-studi-pengelolaan-lingkungan/>) and doctoral (<https://pps.unsri.ac.id/ilmu-lingkungan/>) programs in environmental sciences. By providing education and training focused specifically on environmental issues, students in this program can gain the knowledge and skills necessary to promote sustainable practices and contribute towards reducing our overall impact on the planet. With broader awareness and engagement around climate change through programs like these, we can work towards achieving more positive outcomes for both people and our ecosystem.



2. Sustainability-oriented Curriculum

Apart from the degree program as explained above, the curriculum is a crucial tool for achieving the goals postulated in the SDGs 13. The current number of courses related to sustainability at the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is 755 courses or 18% of the total courses (3,658 courses). By including information about the science of climate change through these courses, the impact of human activities on the environment and practical measures to reduce our carbon footprint into their curriculum, our campus can instill values of responsible behavior among students. This can promote awareness about the importance of taking action against climate change and encourage individuals towards more sustainable lifestyles. Reading materials have also been prepared to support the curriculum (<https://repository.unsri.ac.id/88454/1/Buku%20Climate%20Change%20Impacts%20Our%20Planet%20.pdf>).

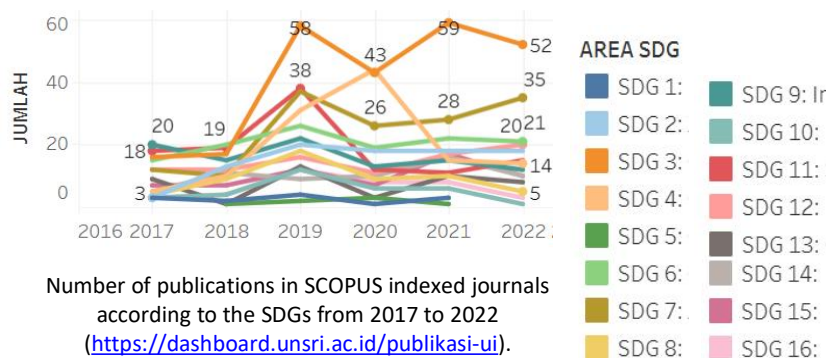
3. Sustainability-oriented Research and Publication



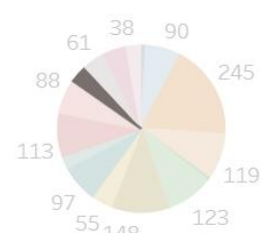
Research plays a significant role in achieving the SDGs 13. It helps us understand the impact of human activities on the environment, identify key areas that require immediate intervention and develop effective strategies to mitigate climate change. Overall, research provides us with critical insight into how we can combat climate change and serve as an important driver towards meeting our shared goals for a more sustainable future.

The current funding allocation for research related to sustainability at the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is about USD 457,000 or 21.79% of total research funding (USD 2,097,640).

The main output of research at the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is publication in internationally indexed journals. There are 1,177 papers Publications related to the SDGs at the *Universitas Sriwijaya* fluctuate over time (2017-2022). There are 1,177 articles related to the SDGs that have been published from 2017 to 2022. In particular, there are 44 articles that are directly related to SDGs 13 or around 4% of the total publications (1,177 articles), as shown in figure below.



Number of publications in SCOPUS indexed journals according to the SDGs from 2017 to 2022 (<https://dashboard.unsri.ac.id/publikasi-ui>).



4. Calling for Collective Actions

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* is fully aware of the fact that collective actions are crucial in achieving the SDGs 13, as it requires a concerted effort of university, research center, governments, businesses, communities and individuals. Collective action involves working together towards common goals through cooperative partnerships, shared knowledge and resources, coordinated actions and mutual support.

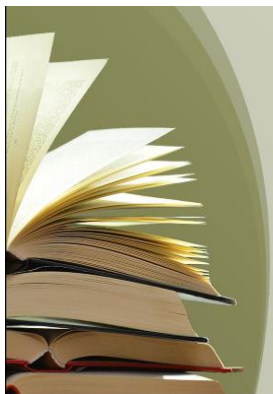
Therefore, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is always striving to collaborate with various parties, amongst other with:

1. A tripartite collaboration between the *Universitas Sriwijaya* - PT Pupuk Sriwijaya, a fertilizer company in Palembang - Provincial Office of Forestry of South Sumatra Province on tree planting on campus (<https://www.pusri.co.id/id/news/detail/unsri-bersama-dinas-kehutanan-sumsel-dan-pt-pusri-tanam-ribuan-pohon-di-taman-eco-edu-agro-wisata-kampus-unsri>).
2. New students. Through an “Engagement Action”. The *Universitas Sriwijaya* regularly engage new students in tree planting on campus. This activity also involves external parties, such as local governments and private companies (<http://fe.unsri.ac.id/index.php/2023/08/pkkmb-universitas-sriwijaya-penanaman-pohon-bersama-dekan-fakultas-ekonomi/>).
3. Apart from the on-campus action, tree planting movements are also carried out off campus. Students together with the Regional Government of South Sumatra Province, the Regional Government of Banyuasin District, and the Environmental Service Office of South Sumatra Province, and the Natural Resources Conservation Center Region III planted 1,000 mangrove tree seedlings at Tanjung Api-api Harbor, Banyuasin Regency (<https://harianbesemah.com/bem-unsri-tanam-1000-bibit-magrove-di-taman-magrove-lanal-palembang-rimau-sungsang-kec-banyuasin-ii-memperingati-hari-magrove-sedunia/>).
4. The collective actions are also carried out through seminars both nationally and internationally, such as:
 - a. CoE of Sub-optimal land Management (<https://conference.unsri.ac.id/index.php/lahansuboptimal/index>).
 - b. Applicable Innovation of Engineering and Science Research (<http://ejournal.ft.unsri.ac.id/index.php/avoer>).
 - c. The 6th International Conference on Social Studies and Humanities (ICOSH VI) (<https://fisip.unsri.ac.id/the-6th-international-conference-on-social-studies-and-humanities-icosh-vi/>).
 - d. Sriwijaya Economics, Accounting and Business Conference (SEABC) The 8th 2023 (<http://fe.unsri.ac.id/index.php/2023/10/business-and-economics-post-pandemic-recovery-digitalization-and-sustainability-fakultas-ekonomi-gelar-sriwijaya-economics-accounting-and-business-conference-internas/>).
 - e. Sriwijaya International Conference on Environment (SRICOENV) (<http://sricoenv.conf.unsri.ac.id/>).



The *Universitas Sriwijaya* regard that the SDGs 6 and SDGs 14 are 2 inseparable SDGs. Both focus on ensuring the sustainability of life below water. Specifically, the SDG 6 aims to improve access to clean drinking water and sanitation, while the SDG 14 focuses on protecting water ecosystems by reducing pollution levels and preserving biodiversity. By implementing effective water conservation strategies and waste water treatment practices, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* can help ensure a sustainable future for our water ecosystems and all the creatures that call it home.

1. Fish Restocking

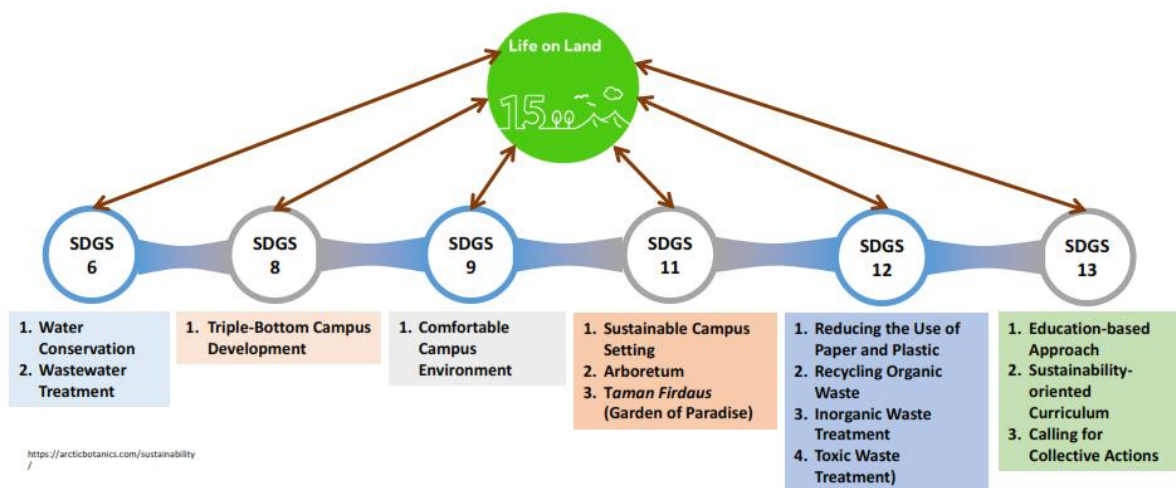


The *Universitas Sriwijaya* have taken various actions to reduce the impact of changes on aquatic ecosystems both on campus. In addition to the initiatives related to realizing the goals of SDG 12 as described in the previous section, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have organized an even specifically related to the implementation of the SDGs 14, namely fish restocking. There were 20 different types of native fish restocked in the on-campus reservoirs. Overall, this activity can have numerous benefits for both on-campus recreation and ecological health. The 20 species are listed in the following table.



The SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. Some examples include reducing deforestation and land degradation, preserving biodiversity and ensuring the conservation of endangered species, promoting sustainable landscape management.

To implement the SDGs 15 on campus, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have promoted sustainable practices by implementing the following SDGs, as explained in the previous sections. Those practices are actually interconnected, as shown in the following figure.



Additionally, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* are also working with multi-stakeholders in order to provide opportunities for a long-term partnership and collaboration on larger-scale projects relating to ecosystem maintenance, protection, and restoration on campus. The network covers both national and international multi-stakeholders, as shown in figure below.



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

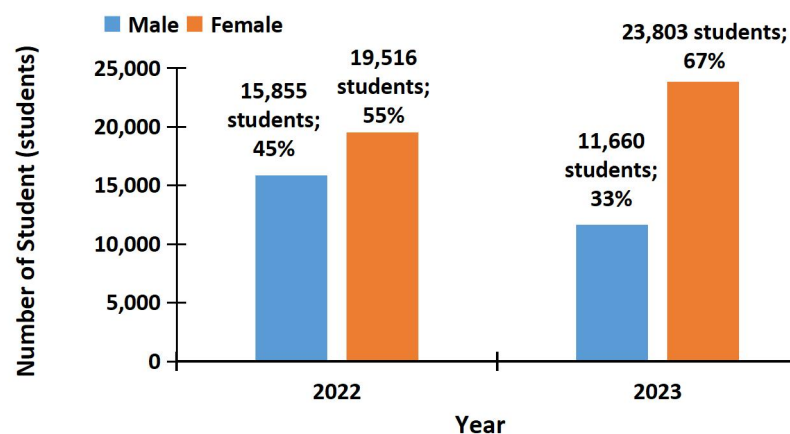


The *Universitas Sriwijaya* are integrating peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development into campus policies and practices in order to create a more just and equitable society both within the campus community and beyond.

1. Equal Opportunity

As described in the SDGs 8 that at the *Universitas Sriwijaya*, there is a growing trend towards achieving equity in gender, particularly in regards to academic programs and hiring practices. The university has taken steps to actively recruit female students and staff members, in order to promote diversity and ensure equal opportunities for all individuals. Additionally, various initiatives are in place to provide support for women pursuing higher education or careers within the institution. Overall, while progress is being made towards greater gender equity the *Universitas Sriwijaya*, there is still work that needs to be done to fully achieve this goal.

Specifically for the students, the number of female students in 2023 increases by about 12% (from 55% to 67% of total student body) as compared to those in 2022. While this trend may present challenges for the *Universitas Sriwijaya*, it is important to note that achieving gender equity requires addressing disparities and imbalances between groups. Importantly, efforts should continue towards promoting equal opportunities and support for all individuals, regardless of gender or other factors.



2. Transparency and Openness of Public Information

Information openness is now essential for social life. The urgency of public access to public services in public institutions is also increasing. Therefore the government has issued a Law Number 14/2008 concerning Information Openness. Furthermore, in 2010 the government established a Government Regulation Number 61/2010 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 14/2008, followed by Information Commission Regulation Number 1/2010 concerning Public Information Service Standards.

To support the implementation of these laws and regulations, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has assigned an Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) - <https://ppid.unsri.ac.id/>. The main mission is to create accurate, responsive and transparent public information services to achieve an excellent and competitive university by 2025.



BERANDA PROFIL + REGULASI + INFORMASI PUBLIK + FORMULIR PERMOHONAN + AKSES PPID

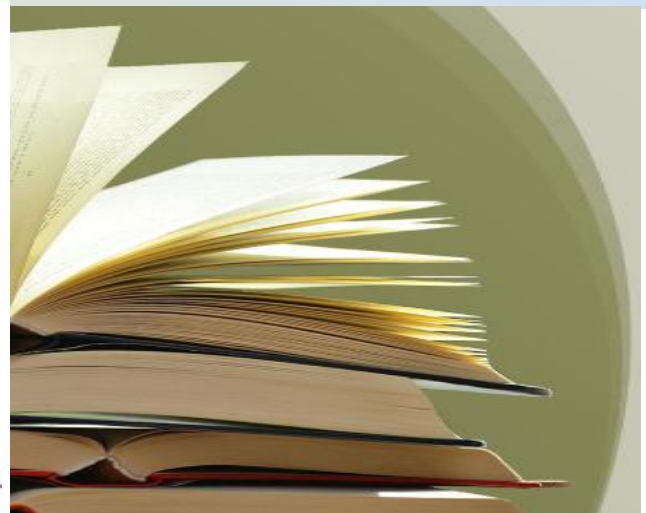


As part of efforts to ensure the implementation of information disclosure, the Central Information Commission (KIP) carries out Monitoring and Evaluation (Monev) every year. Therefore, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* always carries out continuous improvements in providing transparent and open access to information to the public as a part of the contribution towards achieving the overarching goals outlined in the SDGs 16.



In the Public Agency Information Openness Monitoring and Evaluation 2023, the Rector of the *Universitas Sriwijaya*, Prof. Dr. Taufiq Marwa, S.E., M.Sc. and Vice Rector for Planning and Cooperation, Prof. Dr. Muhammad Said, M.Sc. explained that to strengthen the PPID function, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* have and will continue to take the following steps:

1. Digital Transformation of Public Information Services.
2. Integrating services of PPID at all faculties into the Main PPID at the university.
3. Providing services for campus members with disabilities.
4. Improving the quality of human resources through training.
5. Conducting internal Monev.
6. Improving information service facilities and infrastructure.
7. Disseminating public information in collaboration with mass media, both print and online mass media.





The SDG 17 specifically highlights the importance of building partnerships and collaboration among academia, governments, private sector organizations, and civil society groups. To promote sustainable practices and develop educational programs on campus that raise awareness about environmental issues, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* always encourages the involvement of student organizations and local businesses or non-profit organizations. By working together towards common goals like reducing carbon emissions or promoting social justice, partners can create more effective solutions that have a greater impact both on the campus and on the community as a whole.

1. Collaboration for the SDGs

As explained in the SDG 1 to 16 that the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is committed to developing a campus that supports the implementation of the SDGs. This commitment is then translated and implemented through active participation in various activities both on and off campus, nationally and internationally.

As an educational institution, guest lectures and seminars, especially on topics related to the SDGs, are media that are always developed by the *Universitas Sriwijaya*. Amongst important activities are as follows.

1. In the context of World Water Day and World Soil Day, the students, under the supervision of faculty members, organize a national webinar on sustainable water and soil governance.
2. To contribute to overcoming peat fires, webinars on sustainable peat management are also regularly held.
3. To obtain the latest developments on sustainable development at all levels, guest lectures and bench-marking are also held regularly.





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