

SUSTAINABILITY REPORT 2024

Universitas Sriwijaya
Green • Agro • Eco • Edu • Wisata Kampus





FOREWORD

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.

Universitas Sriwijaya are aware 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 our campus. 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 *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**.

Indralaya, December 2024

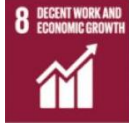
Prof. Dr. Taufiq Marwa, S.E., M.Si.

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ABOUT UNIVERSITAS SRIWIJAYA

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. Total area of 724 Ha.
 - c. The construction began in 1983 and physically started in 1989 and finished on December 31, 1993 (financially supported by the ADB).
 - d. The full utilization started on February 1, 1995 as stipulated. Officially launched by President Soeharto on March 6, 1997.

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.

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Number of Study Program:

1. College/D3 : 5
2. Under-graduate : 56
3. Master : 29
4. Doctoral : 10
5. Profession : 7
6. Specialist 1 : 12
7. Sub-specialist 2 : 2

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There were 36,806 enrolling students at *Sriwijaya University* in 2024, spreading into various academic programs. Undergraduate students made up the largest portion of the population (75.23%), as presented in Figure 1.

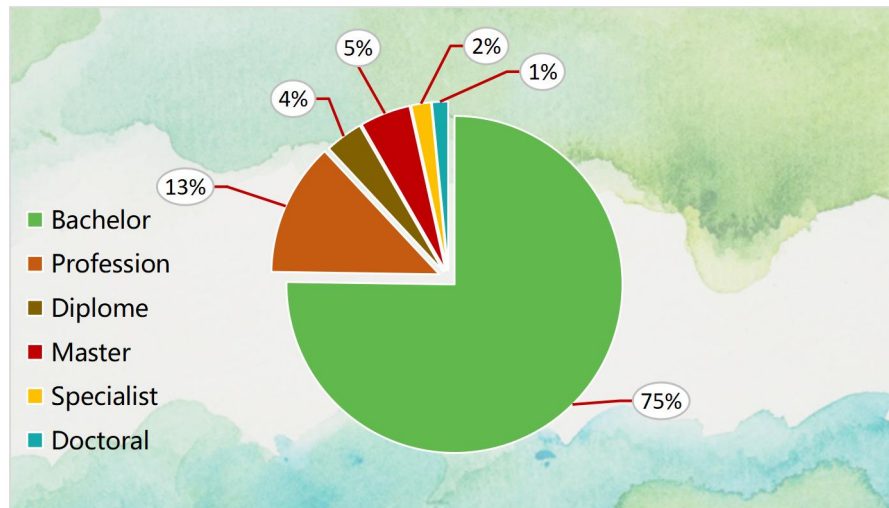


Figure 1. Total number of enrolled students by academic program 2024 (Academic and Student Affairs Bureau, 2024).

To promote inclusivity and to contribute to the global goal of poverty alleviation as outlined in SDGs 1, *Universitas Sriwijaya* implemented a financial support scheme to ensure the rights and interests of the poor. As for 2024, there were 12,216 students (33.19% of the total students) from all faculties receiving financial aid to attend university because of poverty (Figure 2).

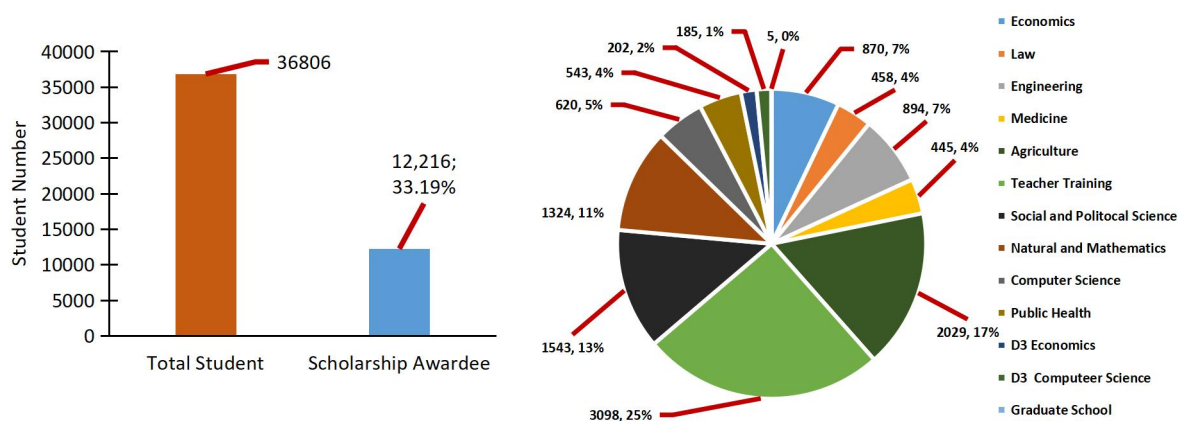


Figure 3. Proportion and distribution of scholarship awardee 2024 (Academic and Student Affairs Bureau, 2024).

The number of awardees in 2024 increased significantly as compared to those in 2023 . In 2023, there were a total of 9,199 awardees, and the number increased by 32.8% to a total of 12,216 awardees in 2024 (Figure 3).

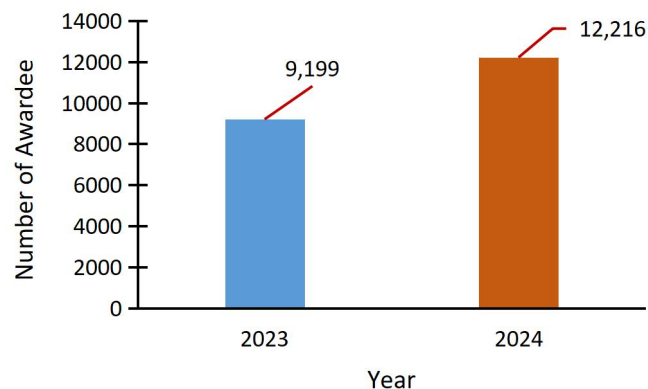


Figure 3. Dynamics of financial support awardee (Academic and Student Affairs Bureau, 2024).

The significant increase in the number of awardees in 2024 compared to 2023 indicates that the university is actively working towards fighting against poverty and promoting social and economic inclusion for all.

Apart from providing scholarship (Figure 3), *Universitas Sriwijaya* also support domestic low-income students who fall into the bottom 20% of household income group takes the following measures:

1. Tuition Fee Relief.

The university provides tuition fee relief for this group with tuition fee of Class 1 and 2, namely tuition fee of IDR500,000 (USD31,50) and IDR1,000,000 (USD62,99) per semester. As of the end of December 2024, there are 452 students receiving tuition relief Class 1 and 1.425 students receiving tuition relief Class 2. All of them are from families in the lowest 20% income group, accounting for 5.7% of total students (Figure 4).

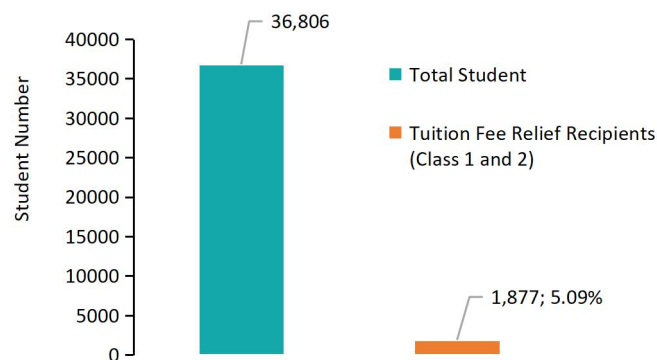


Figure 4. Proportion of students receiving tuition fee relief (Academic and Student Affairs Bureau, 2024).

The number of students receiving tuition fee relief in 2024 increased significantly as compared to those in 2023. In 2023, there were a total of 1,284 recipients, and the number increased by 48.18% to a total of 1,877 recipients in 2024 (Figure 5).

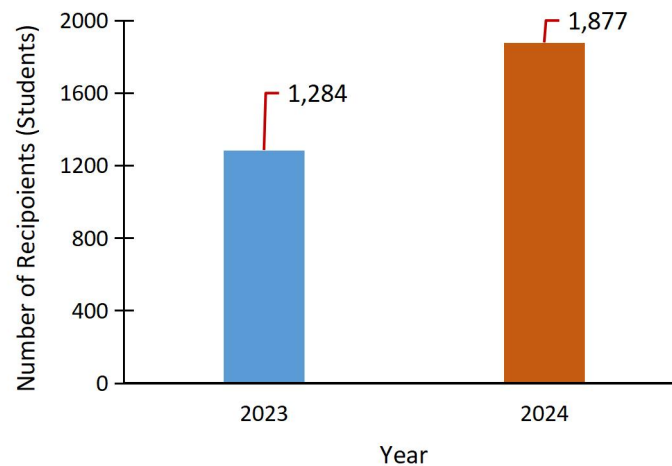


Figure 5. Dynamics of tuition fee relief (Academic and Student Affairs Bureau, 2024).

2. Affordable Dormitory.

Realizing that dormitories can have a positive impact on student success and achievement, the university provides convenient and affordable on-campus dormitories for students who comes from low-income families. Dormitories are provided separately for male and female students (<https://bpu.unsri.ac.id/kerjasama/layanan/sewa-aset>).

3. Policy Addressing Poverty

- a) To establish resource-linking platforms to support students from low-income families, *Universitas Sriwijaya* actively collaborates with governments, banks, private businesses, and non-profits. Examples are given in the following figures.



The optimization of swamp land was carried out on an area of 98,400 hectares. The implementation of this activity involved students from the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Engineering (<https://bali.antaranews.com/rilis-pers/3939672/pemprov-sumsel-unsri-mou-untuk-sid-optimalisasi-lahan-rawa-tahun-2024>).

Figure 6. Signing of cooperation between the South Sumatra Provincial Government and Unsri for surveys, investigations, and optimization designs for swamp land in 2024 (Januari 30, 2024).



Universitas Sriwijaya and *Universitas Bengkulu* agreed to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on education, research, community service and resource development (<https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/1174/unsri-sepakat-tandatangani-mou-dengan-universitas-bengkulu>).

Figure 7. Signing of MoU between *Universitas Sriwijaya* and *Universitas Bengkulu* (July 27, 2024).



The Community Development Department of the Student Executive Board of the Faculty of Medicine, *Universitas Sriwijaya*, organized a series of Community Services to increase public awareness of the importance of a healthy lifestyle (<https://sumsel.antaranews.com/berita/748059/fakultas-kedokteran-unsri-gelar-bulan-bakti-ismki-2024>).

Figure 8. Faculty of Medicine, *Universitas Sriwijaya* organized Community Services (July 13, 2024).



Figure 9. Examples of MoU between *Universitas Sriwijaya* and partners on scholarship in 2024.

- b) *Universitas Sriwijaya* actively supports student activities both at national and international levels. Examples are given in the following figures.

	Student Activity Unit (UKM) of <i>Universitas Sriwijaya</i> organized an Education Festival 2024. The festival had four competition categories, namely: - Quiz. - Ranking. - Poster. - Essay. The event was opened by the Vice Rector for Student Affairs and Alumni, Prof. Dr. dr. Radiyati Umi Partan, Sp. PD-KR, M.Kes. at the Auditorium of <i>Universitas Sriwijaya</i> Indralaya on May, 16, 2024 (https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/1138/ukm-unsri-mengajar-menggelar-4-lomba-untuk-tingkat-lokal-regional-dan-nasional).
	<i>Universitas Sriwijaya</i> sent five students to take part in the 12th <i>Gelora Cinta Tanah Air</i> (patriotism) 2024 to join the National Community Service Program (KKN). The five students were Siti Aisyah (Physics Education Study Program), Mutiara Putri (Physics Education Study Program), Dila Aulia (Chemistry Study Program), M. Aldi Septian (Mathematics Study Program) and Muhammad Fiqi (Communication Science Study Program) (https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/1183/lima-mahasiswa-unsri-siap-ikuti-kkn-kebangsaan-xii-tahun-2024).
Figure 11. Representatives of <i>Universitas Sriwijaya</i> to the 12th <i>Gelora Cinta Tanah Air</i> (patriotism) 2024.	



One of the objectives of SDG 2 Zero Hunger is to achieve food security and improve nutrition for all. Food waste contributes to global food insecurity by reducing the amount of food available for consumption. According to the FAO, around one-third of all food produced for human consumption is either lost or wasted each year. Efforts to reduce food waste can help contribute to achieving SDG 2 by ensuring that the food produced reaches those who need it most. Therefore, *Universitas Sriwijaya* organize some schemes as follows.

1. Preparing Food Waste Tracking System.

The statistics showed that the average daily food waste generated on campus in 2024 is about 3.16 tons, which has not changed yet as compared to the amount in 2023. Therefore, the university initiated a Study on Integrated Waste Management on Campus in 2024 (Figure 12).

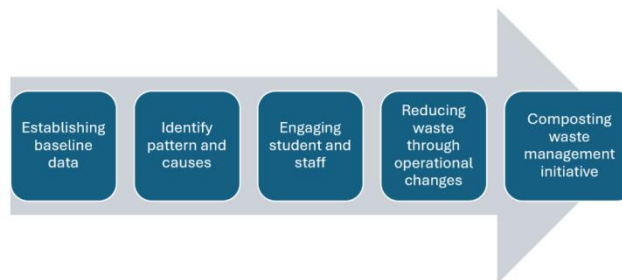


Figure 12. Study on Integrated Waste Management on Campus in 2024 .

2. Solidarity for Humanity

A flash flood disaster occurred on March 09, 2024 in Baturaja and on April 16, 2024 in most areas of North Musi Rawas (Muratara) of South Sumatra, which has damaged homes and public facilities and even resulted in fatalities. Therefore, students from several faculties organized fund raising

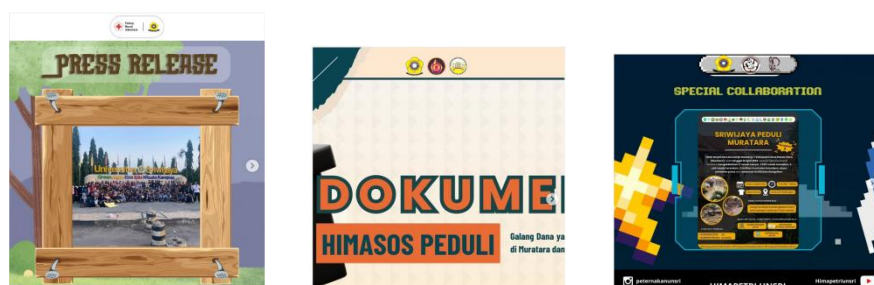


Figure 13. Examples of students' initiatives in solidarity for humanity (https://www.instagram.com/ksrpmiunsri/p/C7BUPGaLKpF/?img_index=1; https://www.instagram.com/himasos_unsri/p/C2zILsQSZH-/?img_index=1; https://www.instagram.com/p/C6a8us4y_lk/).

3. Accessibility to Rice for All Campus Members

The Faculty of Agriculture open 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 program called *Desa Binaan/Sister Village*).

In relation to the SDGs 2, this kiosk provides good quality rice at affordable prices for on- and off-campus consumers. In addition the existence of this kiosk provides the following co-benefits:

1. A clear market chain.
2. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) sharing, which enables farmers to adopt rice cultivation techniques, increase yields, and improve post-harvest management, while maintaining ecosystem sustainability.
3. Opportunities for students to identify and better understand the real problems faced by farmers, and assist them in designing solutions.



Figure 14. Students are serving rice buyers

(https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bzt_QJfRrrg).

4. Proportion of Graduates in Agriculture and Aquaculture

The number of students graduating in 2024 is 7,275 graduates. There are 825 (11.34%) of them are agriculture and aquaculture graduates (AAG). Of the 825 graduates, there are 780 (94.54%) bachelors (BAAG), 39 (4.73%) masters (MAAG), and 6 (0.73%) doctors (DAAG), as shown in Figure 15.

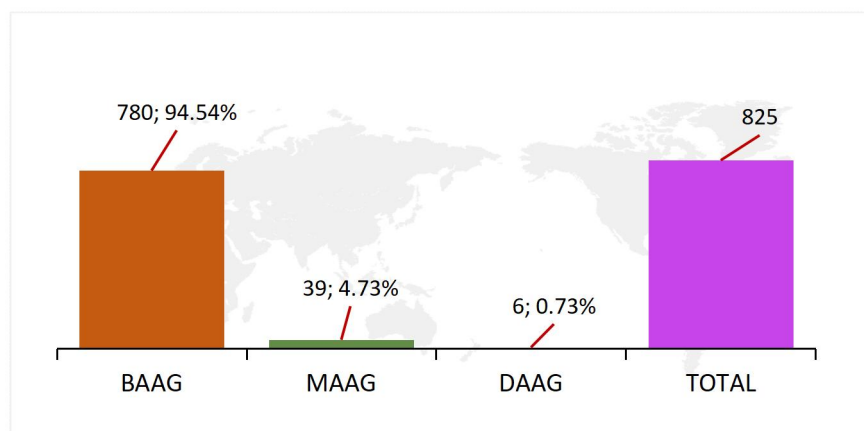


Figure 15. Number and proportion of agriculture and aquaculture graduates.

5. Events for Local Farmers and Food Producers

Plant Protection Study Program, Department of Plant Pests and Diseases, Faculty of Agriculture, *Universitas Sriwijaya* regularly holds Community Service Programs. One of them is technical guidance on Bioinsecticide Application on Farmers' Chili Plantations in Tanjung Pering Village, Ogan Ilir (Figure 16).



Figure 16. Community Service on bioinsecticide use

(<https://fp.unsri.ac.id/blog/2024/10/07/pengabdian-kepada-masyarakat-prodi-proteksi-tanaman-unsri/>).

PT Wilmar Padi Indonesia is an agribusiness company that implements a partnership program with farmers through the Farmer Engagement Program (FEP). *Universitas Sriwijaya* and *PT Wilmar Padi Indonesia* agreed to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The goal is to work together to improve land productivity and the welfare of rice farmers in Indonesia, and to participate in Indonesia's food security program, especially those in South Sumatra.



Figure 17. MoU signing between *Universitas Sriwijaya* and *PT Wilmar Padi Indonesia*

(<https://unsri.ac.id/index.php/web-prodi/informasi/57469554-a7ba-4390-8e93-6a31b7950ae3/detail-informasi/1118/unsri-dan-pt-wilmar-padi-indonesia-tandatangani-mou>).



SDG 3, which focuses on good health and well-being, is crucial to ensure that everyone has access to quality healthcare services and can live healthy lives. Achieving this goal is essential for promoting overall human well-being and reducing inequalities in healthcare access. It can also improve the productivity and economic outcomes of individuals and communities.

1. Proportion of Graduates in Medical Sciences

The number of students graduating in 2024 is 7,275 graduates. There are 780 (17.39%) of them are medical school graduates (MD). Of the 780 graduates, there are 400 (51.28%) bachelors (BMD), 55 (7.05%) masters (MMD), 13 (1.67%) doctors (DMD), and 31 (40.00%) profession, as shown in Figure 18.

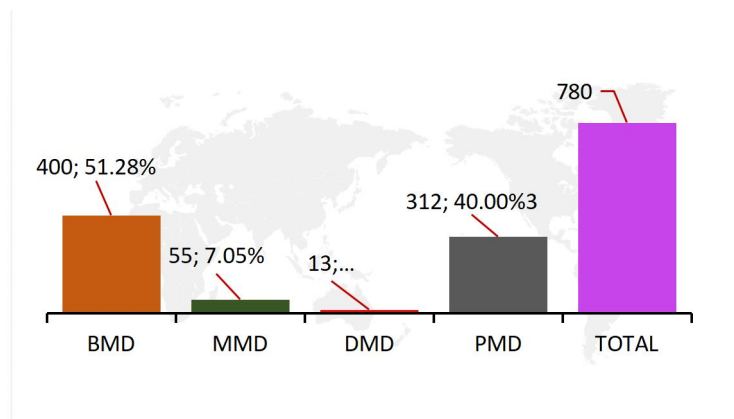


Figure 18. Number and proportion of medical school graduates.

2. Current Collaborations with Health Institutions

a. Local Collaboration

Students of *Universitas Sriwijaya* complete A Thematic Community Service (*KKN*) in Muara Enim District, South Sumatra Province (Figure 19). Various thematic and general activities have been carried out by students. Activities related to SDGs 3 include health education on healthy lifestyles and stunting prevention.



Figure 19. A Thematic Community Service (*KKN*) in Muara Enim District, South Sumatra Province (<https://www.unsri.ac.id/detail-information/1172/286-mahasiswa-unsri-selesai-kkn-tematik-di-kabupaten-muara-enim>).

b. National Collaboration

The Faculty of Public Health of *Universitas Sriwijaya* and the Local Health Office of Bone Bolango District, Gorontalo Province, have established synergy in the preparation of the 2025 Health Work Plan. This collaboration is part of the Indonesian Ministry of Health's program which aims to strengthen regional health governance, through accurate planning documents and a focus on priority needs.



Figure 18. Synergy of the Faculty of Public Health of *Universitas Sriwijaya* and Bone Bolango Health Office: Preparing a Measurable and Structured 2025 Health Plan (<https://palpos.disway.id/read/681166/sinergi-fkm-unsri-dan-dinkes-bone-bolango-menyusun-renja-kesehatan-2025-yang-terukur-dan-terstruktur>)

The university also establish a collaboration with The Indonesian National Police Medical and Health Center (*PUSDOKKES*). The collaboration is very important to further improve the role and function of each institution, especially those related to improving the quality of human resources and public health. *Universitas Sriwijaya* can also utilize the Hospital owned by *PUSDOKKES* to be means for students in completing their studies



Unsri dan PUSDOKKES Polri Gelar Rapat Pembahasan Rencana Perjanjian Kerja Sama

www.unsri.ac.id @potretunsri @potretunsri @ppid_unsri

Figure 19. Synergy between *Universitas Sriwijaya* and The Indonesian National Police Medical and Health Center (<https://unsri.ac.id/web-fakultas/informasi/6/detail-informasi/1152/unsri-dan-pusdokkes-polri-gelar-rapat-pembahasan-rencana-perjanjian-kerja-sama>).

3. Health Clinic

To provide health services to campus community and public, *Universitas Sriwijaya* manages 2 health clinics, one in Indralaya Campus (<https://oganilir.disway.id/read/10581/rektor-dorong-klinik-unsri-layani-masyarakat-umum>), and one in Palembang (https://www.instagram.com/klinik_unsripalembang/). 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.



Figure 20. Health clinics.



SDG 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. It is crucial for sustainable development as education is key to reducing poverty, improving health, and fostering economic growth. It also helps promote gender equality and empower individuals to reach their full potential.

1. Proportion of Graduates with Relevant Qualification for Teaching

As mentioned in SDGs 3 that a total of 7,275 students graduated in 2024. Of that number, there are 1,123 (15.44%) graduates from Faculty of Teacher Training and Education with teaching qualifications (Figure 21). Graduates with teaching qualifications play a vital role in shaping the future of education and ensuring that students receive a high-quality learning experience. These individuals have been trained in educational pedagogy, instructional methods, and classroom management techniques, which are crucial for creating a stimulating and effective learning environment. Furthermore, teachers with qualifications can also help in addressing educational disparities, promoting gender equality in education, and preparing students to become global citizens who are equipped with the knowledge and skills needed to contribute to advance the objectives of SDG 4 and ultimately in building a more equitable and quality education system.

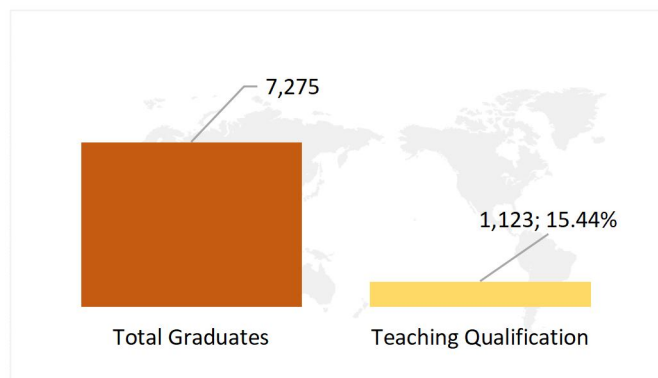


Figure 21. Number and proportion of graduates with teaching qualifications.

2. Training Leading to Certification

a. Vocational Training

The Civil Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, *Universitas Sriwijaya* conduct a free training and certification on Bridge Construction Workers for students (<http://sipil.ft.unsri.ac.id/s1/index.php/pembekalan-dan-sertifikasi-pada-program-vokasi-tingkat-perguruan-tinggi-di-universitas-sriwijaya-jabatan-kerja-pelaksana-lapangan-pekerjaan-jembatan-provinsi-sumatera-selatan-2024>).

b. Laboratory Services

Faculty of Economics, *Universitas Sriwijaya* provides free laboratory services for students to support their skills, namely:

- i. Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis (<https://fe.unsri.ac.id/index.php/fasilitas-layanan/laboratorium/laboratorium-analisis-kuantitatif-dan-kualitatif/>).

- ii. Economic and Business Applications (<https://fe.unsri.ac.id/index.php/fasilitas-layanan/laboratorium/laboratorium-aplikasi-ekonomi-dan-bisnis/>).
- iii. [CPA Center](#)).
- iv. Islamic Financial Institutions (<https://fe.unsri.ac.id/index.php/fasilitas-layanan/laboratorium/laboratorium-cpa-centre/>).
- v. Office Management and Secretariat (<https://fe.unsri.ac.id/index.php/fasilitas-layanan/laboratorium/laboratorium-lembaga-keuangan-syariah/>).
- vi. Multimedia and Business (<https://fe.unsri.ac.id/index.php/fasilitas-layanan/laboratorium/laboratorium-manajemen-perkantoran-dan-keseekretarian/>).

c. Teacher Professional Education

Collaborating with the Directorate of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, Technology, and Higher Education (Figure 22), the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, *Universitas Sriwijaya* regularly organize Teacher Professional Education (Figure 23).



Figure 22. Memorandum of Understanding on Teacher Professional Education.



Figure 23. Opening of Teacher Professional Education (<https://unsri.ac.id/en/detail-information/990/374-mahasiswa-ikuti-orientasi-ppg-prajabatan-gelombang-i-tahun-2024-tahun-2024>).

d. English Teaching Resources

To comply with the academic requirement policy, *Universitas Sriwijaya* has developed English class for students and faculty members. Although course participants must pay,

there are still exceptions (reductions or exemptions from course fees) for participants who meet the terms and conditions (https://suliet.unsri.ac.id/english_class/?act=pembayaran).

3. Free access to Campus Facilities

Universitas Sriwijaya campus is open to the public. The library, sports fields and courts, toilets, and other spaces and facilities are available for free use.

a. Campus Space

The campuses are open to the public, allowing visitors to enjoy walks throughout the grounds.



Figure 24. Free access to campus facilities.

b. Sport Facility

The campus also provides sport facilities, such football field, badminton field, volley ball field for campus members and public (Figure 25). The facility is free for campus residents, but external users must pay a reasonable price.



Figure 25. Sport facilities.

4. Digital Library

The tagline of library of *Universitas Sriwijaya* is Digital Library for Smart University (<https://digilib.unsri.ac.id/index.php>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tAw8ZxQx6WY>).

Current collection include:

- a. E-Book.
- b. E-Journal.
- c. Fiction to Science Material (printed and digital).
- d. Serial publications such as newspaper and magazines.

e. Open access database.

In addition, the library also provide:

- Free plagiarism checker service.
- Free facilities for visitors (theatres, reading lounges and prayer rooms).
- A cafe to support visitor comfort.

5. Public Lectures

The university regularly organizes numerous public lectures, talk shows, and focus group discussions. Some of which are presented in Figures 25 -29.



Figure 25. Public Lecture on the Nutraceutical: Functional Food Extraction at the Agricultural Product Technology Departement, Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sriwijaya (<https://fp.unsri.ac.id/blog/2024/03/27/kuliah-umum-prodi-thp-unsri/>).



Figure 26. Public Lecture on the Future Engineering Professionals at the Faculty of Engineering (<https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/1213/kuliah-umum-bagi-mahasiswa-psppi-angkatan-v-unsri>).



Figure 27. Public Lecture on the Issues Regarding Broadcasting and Television at the Faculty of Social Sciences and Political Sciences (<https://fisip.unsri.ac.id/kuliah-umum-jurusan-ilmu-komunikasi-fakultas-ilmu-sosial-dan-ilmu-politik-isu-isu-seputar-penyiaran-dan-pertelevisian/>).



Figure 28. Public Lecture on the New Era of Indonesian Coal t the Faculty of Engineering (<https://unsri.ac.id/detail-information/1264/ratusan-mahasiswa-prodi-teknik-pertambangan-unsri-ikuti-kuliah-umum-era-baru-batu-bara-indonesia>).

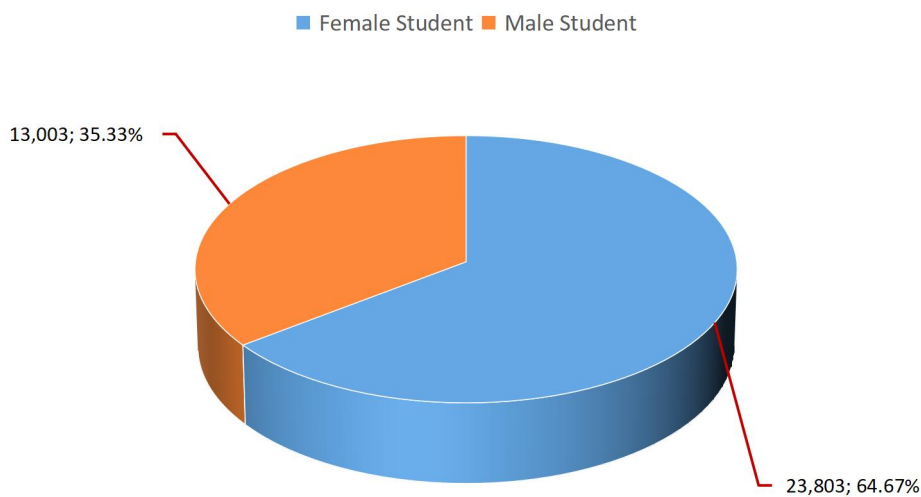


Figure 29. Public Lecture on the Landscape-Seascape Environmental Safeguard and Transglobal Leadership (<https://www.unsri.ac.id/detail-information/1137/sekretaris-jenderal-klhk-ri-beri-kuliah-umum-di-unsri>).

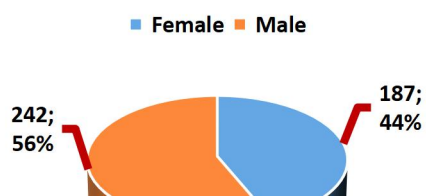
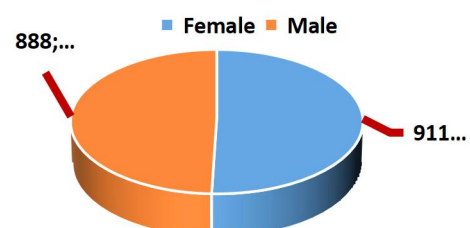


Universitas Sriwijaya is committed to implementing gender equality, promoting equal access to economic opportunities, leadership positions, and education, carrying out research on gender issues, contributing to policy development, and raising awareness about the importance of gender equality.

Number of women enrolled in bachelor's programmes in 2023: 567 Master's program: 317 students; Doctoral program: 31 students; a total of 915 students. This number accounts for 47.36% of the number of those enrolled in bachelor's classes in 2023, Increased by 1.77% compared to 45.59% in 2022. As shown in Figure 1.



Total number of lecturer of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* is 1,799 lecturers, consisting of 888 male lecturers (49%), and the rest, 911 female lecturers (51%).



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



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

BEM Unsri Holds Women's Empowerment Discussion Forum, Fights for Gender Equality.



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

1. Water Conservation

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.

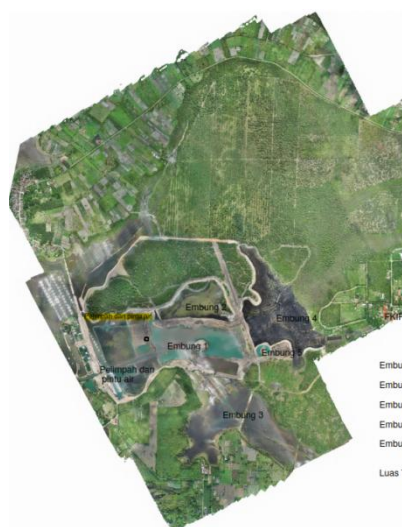
In addition, *Universitas Sriwijaya* also has 5 reservoirs with total area of 108.60Ha. The details are:

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

A number of procedures are used in wastewater treatment to eliminate and purify commercial, residential, and industrial waste from water. Universitas Sriwijaya implemented a water management program to remove contaminants such as organic compounds, suspended particles, and pathogenic bacteria from wastewater in order to guarantee campus water safety.

Only about 41.84% of waste water has been treated up to this point before being dumped into sewers or utilized again to irrigate plants. Universitas Sriwijaya gives priority to processing wastewater from campus canteens given its present capabilities. To ensure that no more waste water ends up in the sewer, Universitas Sriwijaya will keep progressively expanding its capacity.

Furthermore, Universitas Sriwijaya has been completely (100%) equipped with an adequate water outflow network on campus. An outline of the canal networks and wastewater treatment plants used to reduce pollution may be found below.



3. Water-efficient Appliances Usage

Even though only about 21% of the campus's restrooms are dual-flush, *Universitas Sriwijaya* still uses manual water taps for all hand washing sinks and toilets. However, they will be gradually replaced with automatic water taps and more water-efficient dual-flush toilets.



4. Water Sprinkler

A water sprinkler is a tool used to irrigate fields, gardens, and lawns by distributing water in different patterns. The Soil Department of the Faculty of Agriculture, Universitas Sriwijaya, has adopted water sprinklers for routinely watering grass fields after realizing the many advantages they offer, including water conservation, reduced manual labor requirements, and more accurate control over the timing and frequency of irrigation.



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, *Universitas Sriwijaya* is trying to adopt it to support campus activities. However, with its current capacity, until now *Universitas Sriwijaya* has only been able to implement 3 strategies.

1. Solar Lamps

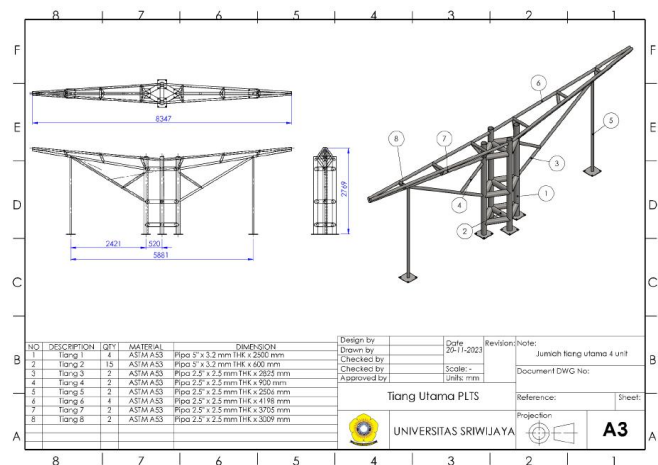
Solar cell lamps of 600 watts have been installed both in Palembang and in Indralaya campuses:

1. Faculty of Economics = 27 units.
2. Faculty of Engineering = 27 units.
3. Along the access roads at Palembang campus = 27 units.
4. Solar cell lamps of 600 watts on Indralaya Campus = 47 units.
5. Additional solar cell lamps of 600 watts On Indralaya Campus 2024 = 60 units.

Total energy generated by the solar cell is 126,019 watts (126.02 KWh). Even though the proportion only reaches 0.003% of the total electrical energy consumption on campus, *Universitas Sriwijaya* have started small steps to make a significant leap in the field of green energy in the future.



In addition, Faculty of Engineering, supported by PT Bukit Asam Tbk will install a new solar cell panel used for a charging station (electrical bicycles, electrical motorbikes).



2. Research in Clean Energy

1. 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 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.



@sriwijayaeco



3. Green Building

Green buildings are made to utilize less energy and resources, which reduces their negative environmental effects and eventually saves money. Even though Universitas Sriwijaya was built between 1989 and 1993, before the term "green campus" had been coined, some of its buildings used design features that made the most of natural light.

1. The Rectorate Building executes a inactive framework to supply both open air discuss and lighting. Typically conceivable since the building features a wide open compartment within the center. This gives two benefits, to be specific
 - a) Natural discuss circulation (characteristic ventilation).
 - b) Natural lighting.



2. Student dormitory has a V-shape (a star-fruit) shape, which is enable the building to capture wind and disseminate the wind to each room to assist cooling down the room.

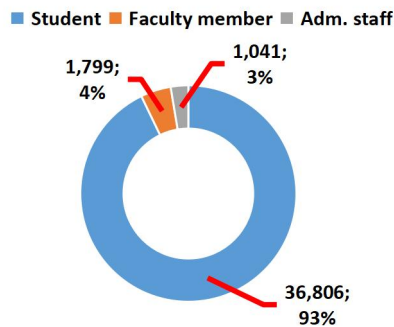


The condition above enables the building to have a healthy and cost effective way to save energy and provide fresh air for the building occupants.

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 39,646 people consisting of mainly students, faculty members, and administrative staff. The big challenge faced by *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, *Universitas Sriwijaya* exercise 2 (two) scenarios.

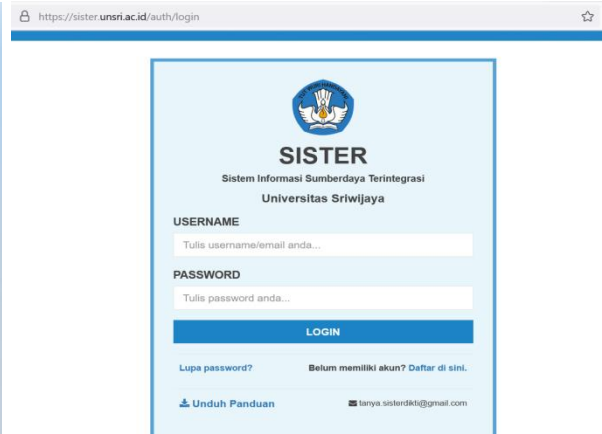
1. Triple-Bottom Campus Development

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

As previously stated, the triple resiliences—Social and Livelihood, Economy, and Landscape—are the foundation for Universitas Sriwijaya's development in its pursuit of a sustainable campus. Based on this idea, Universitas Sriwijaya identifies six key roles for the campus, including serving as a social hub and a place for relaxation in addition to being an academic institution.

2. Talent Pool

1. The employees of the *Universitas Sriwijaya* consist of:
 - a. Civil servants, and
 - b. Non-civil servants.
 The later further consists of:
 - a. *BLU* employees, and
 - b. Contract.
2. Policies on talent management and payroll are following applicable regulations.
3. In addition to the monthly salary, the university also provide remuneration as financial incentives for the efforts made by individuals
4. All employees have equal rights, regardless of their race, ethnic, religion, gender, or marital status, age, and physical condition.
5. 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:

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



Three key sectors that support economic development and growth are industry, innovation, and infrastructure. Innovation is the process of developing new concepts, goods, and procedures, whereas industry is the manufacturing or production of goods and services.

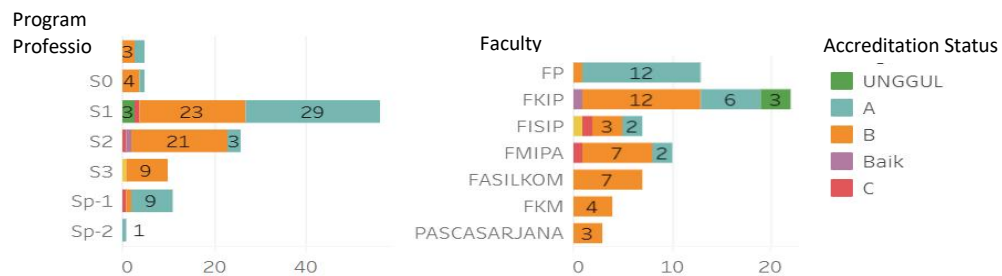
The physical elements required for a society to run smoothly, such as energy grids, communication networks, and transportation systems, are referred to as infrastructure. Through the following initiatives, *Universitas Sriwijaya*, as an educational institution, continues to work toward positively impacting these three SDG 9 components.

1. Good Education Services

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, *Universitas Sriwijaya* constantly speeds up accreditation improvement in order to deliver high-quality education. There are currently 114 accredited study programs offered by Universitas Sriwijaya, 11 of which are 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	Undergraduate	AQAS Germany
		Indonesian Study		AQAS Germany
		Language Education	Master	AQAS Germany
4	Agriculture	Agribusiness	Undergraduate	ASIIN
		Agricultural Product Technology		
		Agronomy		
		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 improving 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.

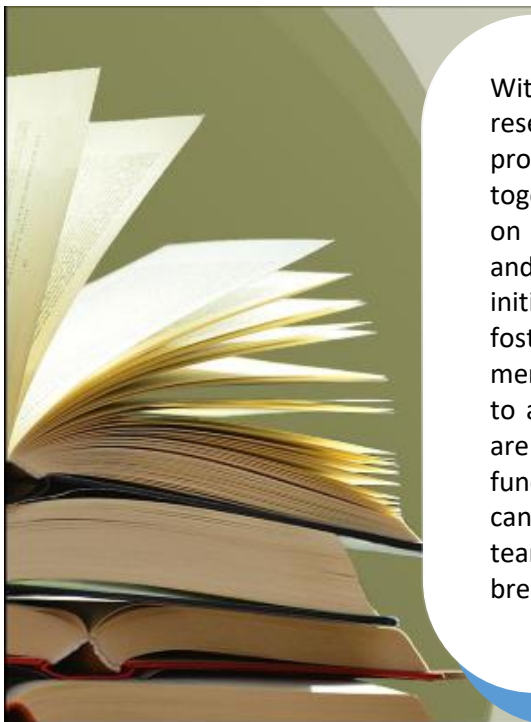
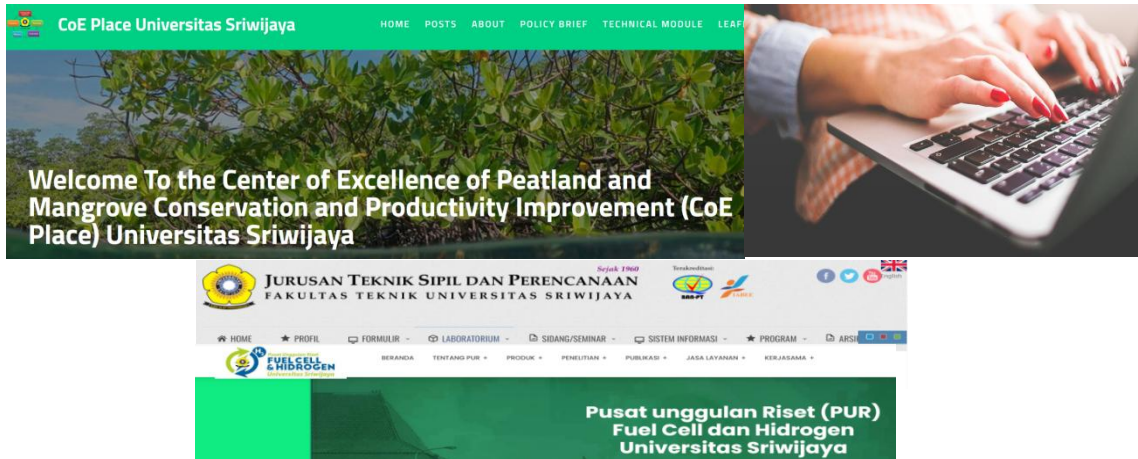


Students provide training on processing lotus seeds into tempe.

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://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*).



Without a doubt, these CoEs have significantly improved research, publications, and the teaching and learning process in their respective fields. These CoEs have brought together top authorities in a given field to work together on innovative projects that seek to increase knowledge and understanding through a variety of programs and initiatives. By collaborating with different partners, this fosters innovation and improves opportunities. Faculty members also gain important perspectives from exposure to a variety of academic backgrounds, so these practices are beneficial to both students and faculty. By allocating funds to these centers of excellence, Universitas Sriwijaya can establish an atmosphere that encourages inquiry and teamwork, which eventually results in significant breakthroughs across a range of academic disciplines.

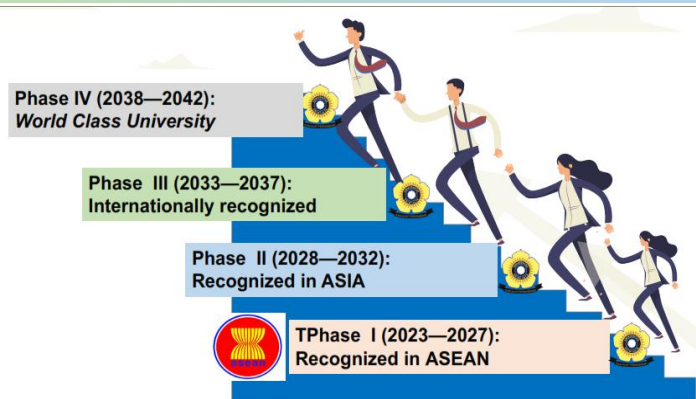
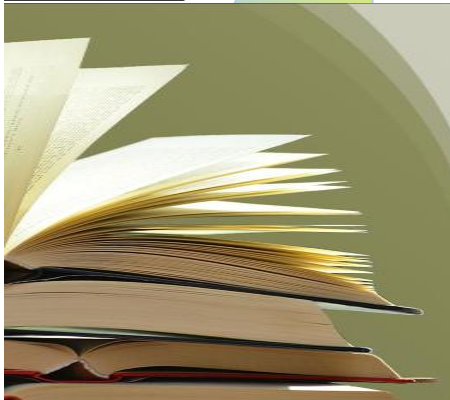
4. Road-map to a World Class University



A top-tier university places a high value on scholarship, innovation, and research in a range of subject areas. Because of its demanding degree programs that equip graduates for success in their fields, it usually draws top faculty and students from all over the world. All things considered, a top university aims to establish an atmosphere in which people can develop intellectually, realize their greatest potential for personal fulfillment, and make constructive contributions to society at large.

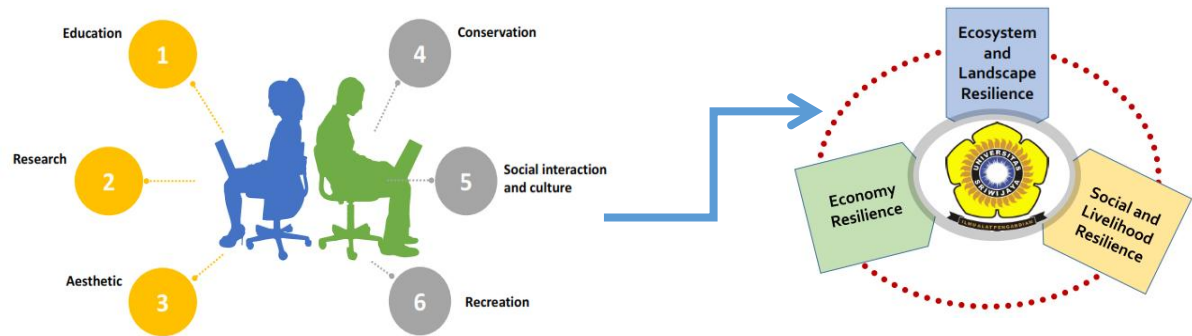
In order to become a World Class University (WCU), where people can develop intellectually, realize their full potential for personal fulfillment, and make a positive contribution to society worldwide, *Universitas Sriwijaya* has established a roadmap for future growth. In order to attain this degree of excellence, Universitas Sriwijaya prioritizes elements like:

1. Increasing funding for scholarship and research.
2. Development of infrastructure.
3. Faculty member recruitment.
4. Design of curriculum.
5. Student support.
6. international cooperation and partnerships.



7. Comfortable Campus Environment

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.



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).



8. 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:

Quick View

Full View

sriwijaya

Rank

University

Overall Score

Overall Asia Rank

=127

Sriwijaya University

Indralaya, Indonesia

n/a

751-800

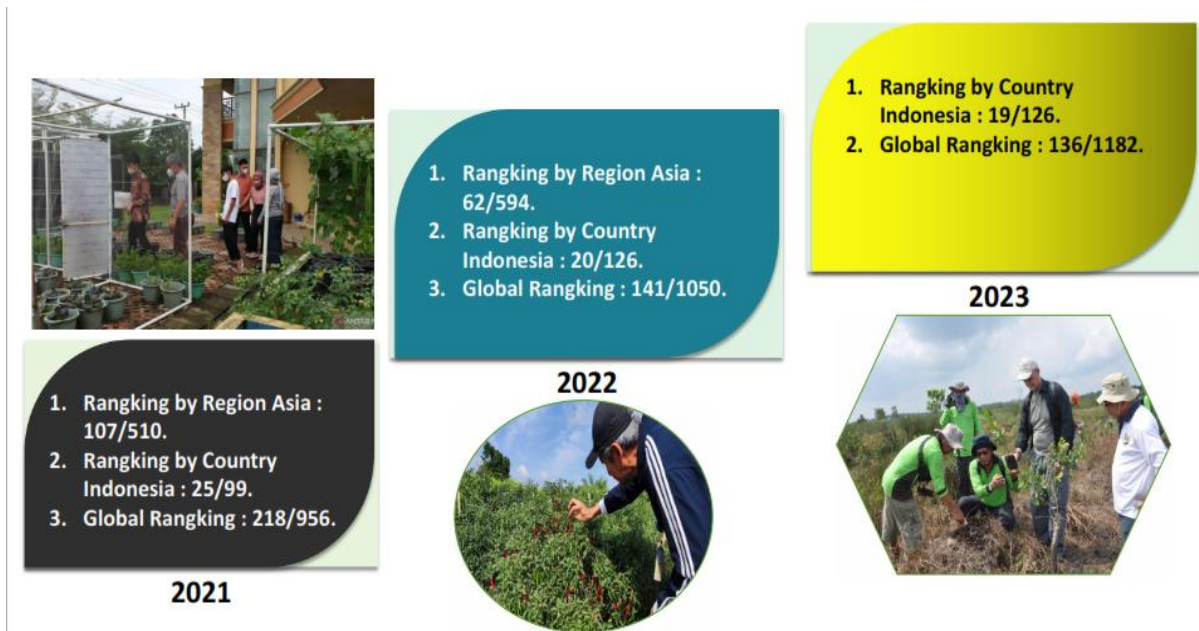
Shortlist

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.

ACHIEVEMENT IN UIGM: TREE RATING

The *Universitas Sriwijaya* has been participating in The UI-GreenMetric since 2021. Since then, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* has also been strengthening commitment to maintain the sustainability of the campus.





10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



1. Anti-Harassment Policy

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

and reduced inequality (SDGs 10). Therefore, *Universitas Sriwijaya* widely and equally open access to all activities on campus without discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, disability, and and gender. In addition, *Universitas Sriwijaya* also integrate gender equality issues into the teaching and learning process. By reducing inequality, *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.

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.



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.

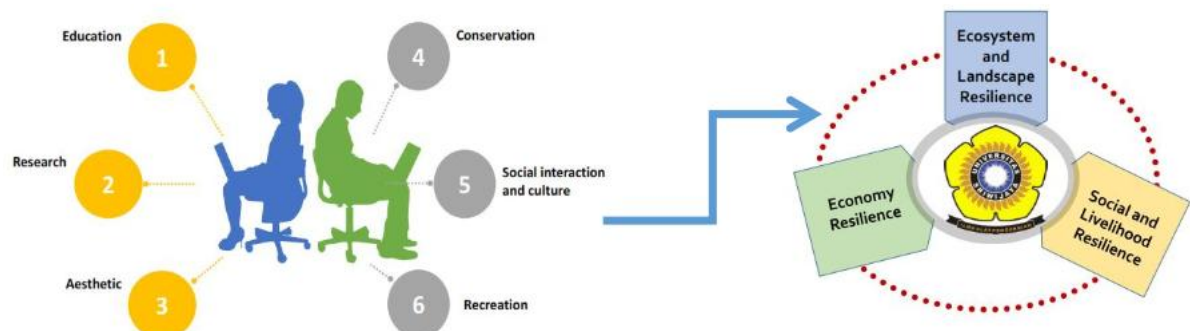


We all depend on clean air and water, plants, and natural resources. Thus, it has been widely acknowledged that human health and well-being are directly tied to the state of the environment.

Realizing that 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 *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



2007



2024

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.

This multifunctional aspect is very beneficial to students, faculty members, administrative staffs of the campus, since they have access to different resources and activities in one location.



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*.

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

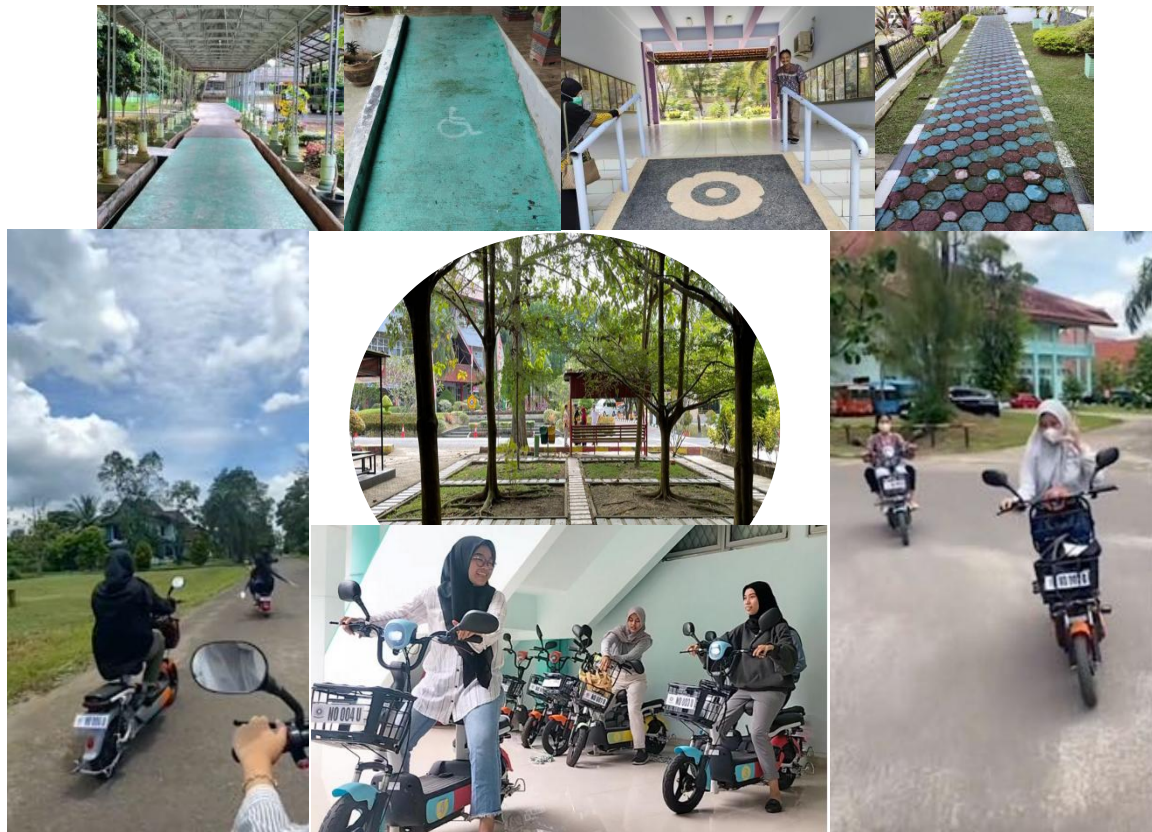
There are around 2,901 fossil-fuel based vehicles entering campus daily (Monday to Friday), resulting in a total carbon footprint of 4,522.23 metric tons, and a carbon footprint of 0.13 metric tons per person.

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



Students are walking under shady trees

12 RESPONSIBLE

1. Quality Water Supply



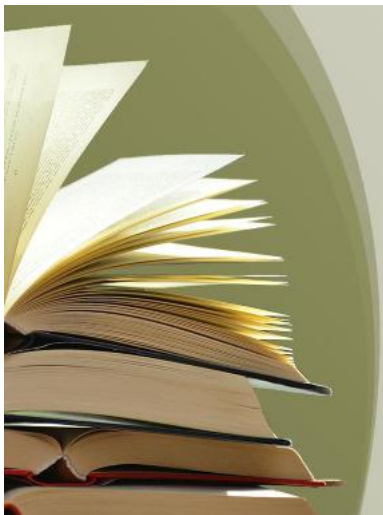
efficiently, reduce waste and adopt sustainable practices. The goal highlights the needs for

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.

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 supply.

Existing reservoirs (5 units, ± 100 ha in total), water absorption areas, and Drinking Water Supply Systems



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.

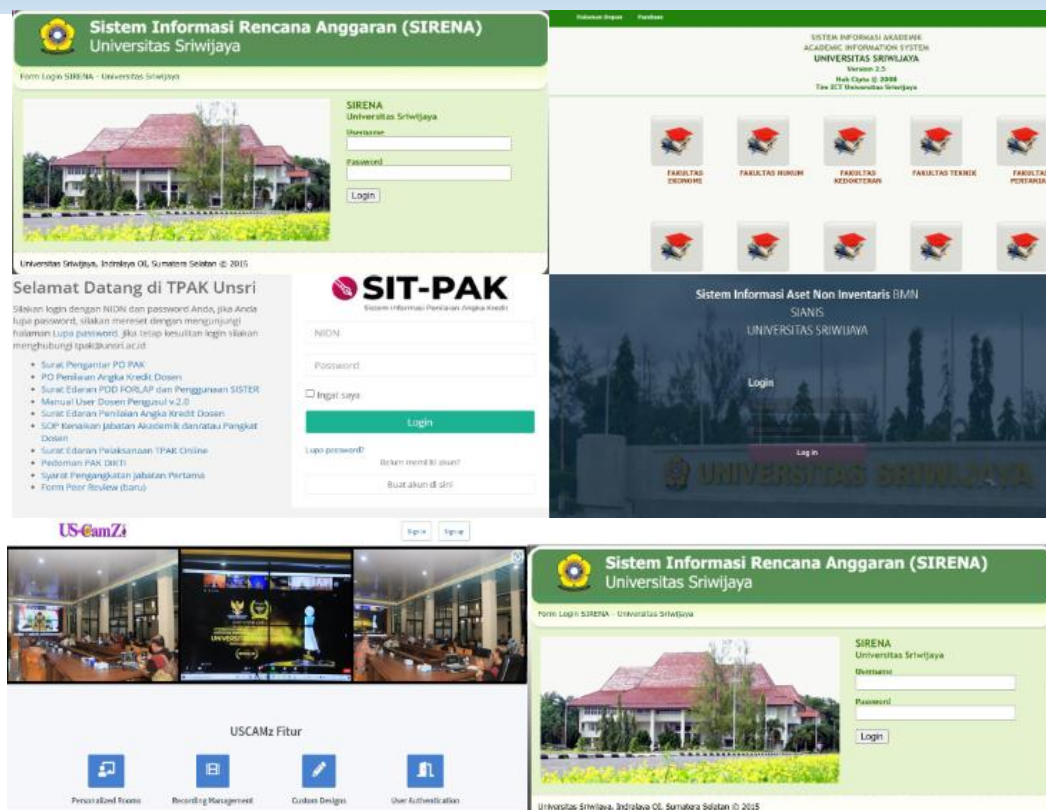
Based on the test results, it can be confirmed that all test parameters meet the quality standard requirements. This proves that the quality of the water source for the Drinking Water Supply System on campus is good and safe for consumption.

2. Reducing the Use of Paper and Plastic



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	48.00	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 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

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.



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



<https://www.antaraneews.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.



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/>).



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.

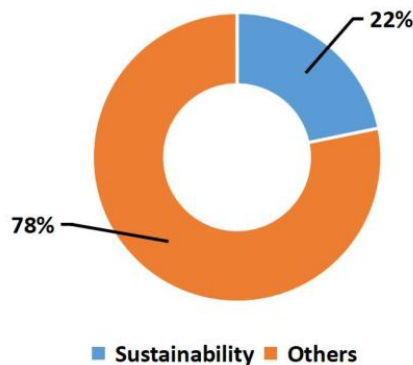


2. Sustainability-oriented Curriculum

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>).

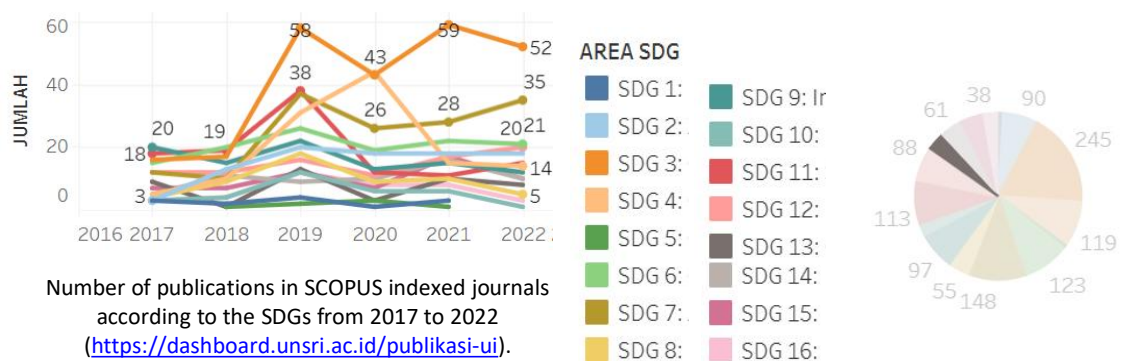
3. Sustainability-oriented Research and Publication



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.



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 painting 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/pkkm-b-universitas-sriwijaya-penanaman-pohon-bersama-dekan-fakultas-ekonomi/>).

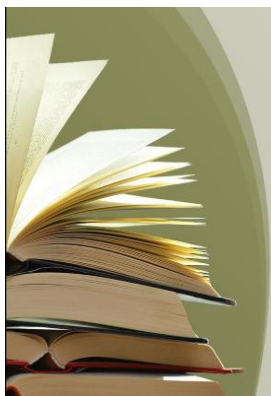
3. Apart from the on-campus action, tree planting movements are also carried out off campus. Students together with the Regional Government of South Sumatra Province, the Regional Government of Banyuasin District, and the Environmental Service Office of South Sumatra Province, and the Natural Resources 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/>).





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



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.

No.	Local Name	Scientific Name	Picture
1.	Sepat Siam	<i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i>	 https://www.faanadanflora.com/cara-budidaya-ikan-sepat-siam/
2.	Sepat rawa	<i>Trichogaster trichopterus</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sepat_rawa
3.	Sepatung	<i>Pristolepis grootii</i>	 https://muslimakulturblogspot.com/2019/11/ikan-sepatung_25.html
4.	Bujuk	<i>Channa lucius</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kehung
5.	Betutu	<i>Oryzias latipes</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betutu
6.	Udang Galah	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	 https://www.malekperikanan.com/2020/01/udang-galah.html
7.	Palau	<i>Osteochilus vittatus</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nilem
8.	Selincih	<i>Belontia hasselti</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kapar
9.	Belut	<i>Monopterus albus</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belut
10.	Tembakung	<i>Helostoma temminckii</i>	 https://dikantawar.blogspot.com/2018/06/klasifikasi-dan-ciri-ciri-ikan-tembakung.html
11.	Setambun	<i>Nandus sp.</i>	 https://wiki.nus.edu.sg/spaces/flying/pdf/pageexport.action?pageId=302681282
12.	Gabus	<i>Channa striata</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/ikan_gabus
13.	Jelawat	<i>Leptobarbus hoeveni</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jelawat
14.	Betok	<i>Anabas testudineus</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Betok
15.	Udang Rawa	<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergii</i>	 https://id.wikihow.com/Mengembalikan-Ghost-Shrimp
16.	Putak	<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Notopterus
17.	Patin	<i>Pangasius larnaudii</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pangasius
18.	Sepengkah	<i>Parambassis wolffii</i>	 https://muslimakulturblogspot.com/2019/01/ikan-sepengkah-parambassis-sp.html
19.	Keli Kalang	<i>Clarias melanoderma</i>	 https://www.malekperikanan.com/2020/03/mengenal-ikan-keli.html
20.	Tawes	<i>Borbonymus gonionotus</i>	 https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tawes

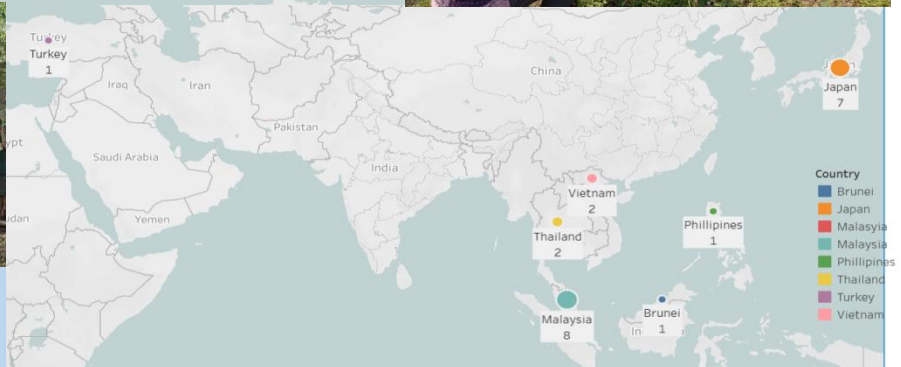
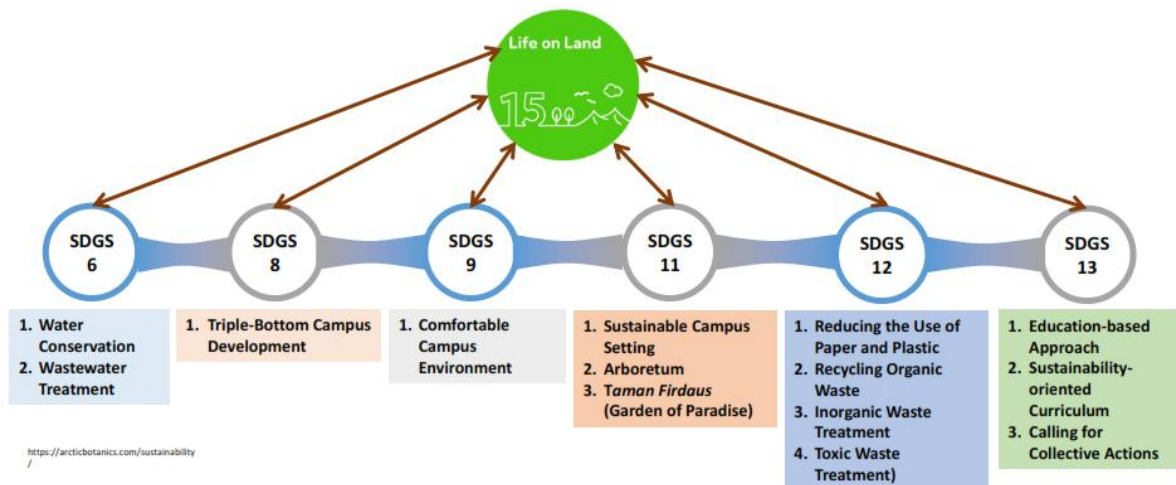


The SDG 15 aims to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. Some examples include reducing deforestation and land degradation, preserving biodiversity and ensuring the conservation of endangered species, promoting sustainable landscape management.

To implement the SDGs 15 on campus, *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, *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.

It's important to approach this work with a long-term perspective as goals may take time to achieve but will make an impact in the future.



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

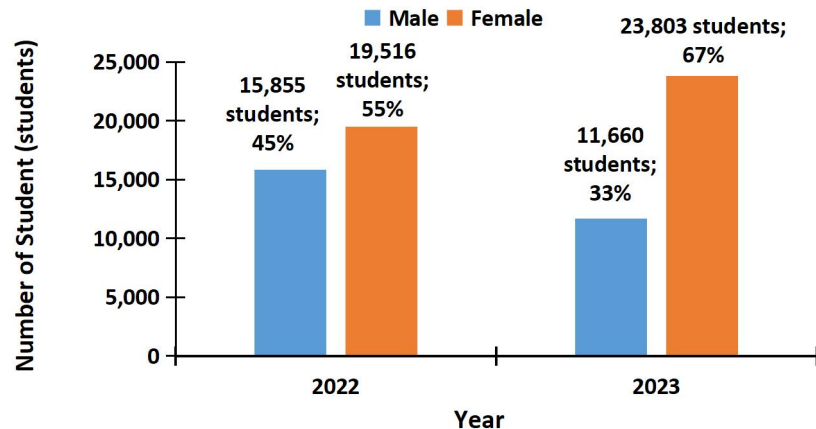


Universitas Sriwijaya are integrating peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development into campus policies and practices in order to create a more just and equitable society both within the campus community and beyond.

1. Equal Opportunity

As described in the SDGs 8 that at *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

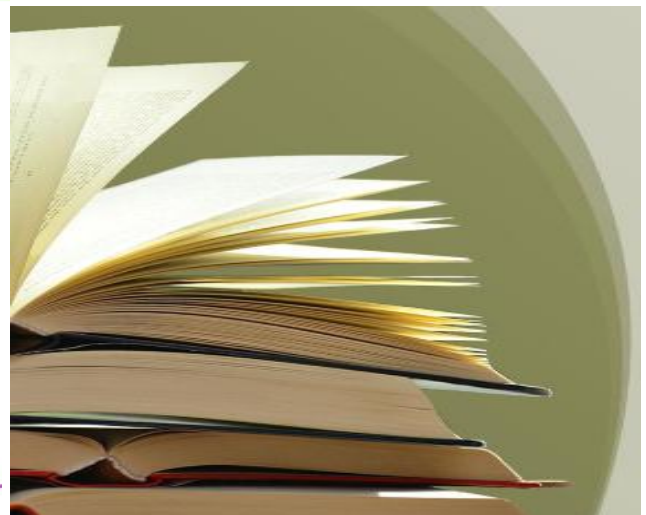


As part of efforts to ensure the implementation of information disclosure, the Central Information Commission (KIP) carries out Monitoring and Evaluation (Monev) every year. Therefore, the *Universitas Sriwijaya* always carries out continuous improvements in providing transparent and open access to information 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.





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