

LIFE BELOW WATER

SDG 14 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

THE Impact Rankings 2027 | Reporting Year 2026

Protecting aquatic ecosystems through education, research, community engagement and responsible institutional operations

15	4	2026
THE SDG 14 indicators covered	**Reporting areas: 14.2–14.5**	**Reporting year for THE 2027**

SDG 14 OVERVIEW

Institutional Approach to Life Below Water

A consolidated account of policies, operational practices, education, research and community engagement

Executive Summary

Universitas YARSI's documented contribution to SDG 14 in the 2026 reporting year is concentrated in four connected pathways: community education on freshwater conservation and sustainable aquaculture; coastal conservation and academic engagement on mangrove ecosystems; campus water and waste-management practices relevant to pollution prevention; and community-based resource recovery. The strongest current-year evidence includes freshwater-conservation education documented in a 2026 scholarly publication, fishery-waste valorisation training reported in July 2026, mangrove planting by MARS students on 23 June 2026, and a circular-economy community initiative reported in September 2026.

The evidence base also contains historical institutional practices, including campus wastewater-treatment ponds, water-saving facilities, reuse of ablution water for irrigation, and research on IoT-based pH/TDS monitoring. These records provide institutional context but should not be represented as newly implemented 2026 activities unless current-year operational records are available.

Several indicators require careful qualification. The aquaculture education evidence does not specifically document outreach on overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, or destructive fishing practices. Evidence of wastewater treatment and water conservation does not establish ecological monitoring of nearby natural aquatic habitats or a location-specific watershed strategy. The proposed policy on sustainable campus sourcing of aquatic food and the policy on preventing marine pollution from land-based activities are described as being in development, not formally approved.

Portal Response Snapshot

The following is a transcription of the 2026 response selections visible in the supplied WUR Portal capture (screenshots dated 2 November 2026). Where a selection is not legible or where the evidence dossier does not establish the underlying criterion, the report explicitly flags the verification issue rather than treating the portal response as proof.

Indicator	Portal response / status	Evidence qualification
14.2.1	Yes*	Freshwater conservation education; activity/publication dates need separation.
14.2.2	Yes	Community training on sustainable aquaculture and fishery-waste recovery.
14.2.3	Yes*	Specific IUU/overfishing/destructive-fishing content not evidenced.
14.3.1	Yes	Mangrove conservation event, 23 June 2026.
14.3.2	No / in development	Sustainable aquatic-food procurement policy not formally approved.
14.3.3	Yes	Mangrove planting and mangrove-governance academic work.
14.3.4	Yes*	Aquaculture-related waste recovery; marine-industry scope limitation.
14.4.1	Yes*	Wastewater infrastructure/SOP documented; discharge standards and test results need verification.
14.4.2	Yes*	Waste segregation, plastic-reduction messaging and outreach; formal action plan needs verification.
14.4.3	No / in development	Marine-pollution policy is being drafted, not approved.
14.5.1	No*	No site-specific plan to minimise ecosystem alterations established.
14.5.2	No*	No direct monitoring of local aquatic ecosystem health established.
14.5.3	No*	No defined local aquatic stewardship programme/incentive mechanism established.
14.5.4	Yes*	Mangrove collaboration documented, but location is not immediately adjacent to campus.
14.5.5	No	No biodiversity-based watershed management strategy documented.

**Portal selection is reproduced from the supplied screenshot to the extent legible; the asterisk indicates that the dossier identifies a material evidence or scope limitation that should be reviewed before final submission.*

Reporting Principles

- Current-year implementation, publication date, and historical institutional context are distinguished throughout.
- Institutional practices are not automatically treated as formal policies, and infrastructure is not treated as proof of discharge compliance.
- Direct marine/coastal conservation is distinguished from freshwater aquaculture and indirect pollution-prevention measures.
- Quantitative outcomes are reported only where a source provides a figure; no missing quantities or ecological impacts are inferred.

Community Education and Sustainable Aquaculture

Education, outreach and knowledge transfer for local and national communities

14.2.1 Educational programmes on freshwater ecosystems

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI has documented community education addressing freshwater conservation in Mandalamekar Village, Bandung Regency. The programme responded to concerns about declining spring-water discharge through participatory learning, discussions and support for land greening and reforestation. A peer-reviewed article published in January 2026 describes the intervention; the related institutional activity report is dated 25 July 2025. The publication year therefore falls within the 2026 reporting period, while the activity itself should be identified as a 2025 implementation unless a separate 2026 continuation record is available.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Community audience	Residents of Mandalamekar Village, Bandung Regency	Local community outreach is documented.
Freshwater ecosystem focus	Two village springs and reduced dry-season discharge	Directly relevant to freshwater conservation.
Educational methods	Lectures, interactive discussions and participatory learning	Educational component is documented.
Practical action	Greening and tree-planting support	Practice-oriented conservation support; ecological outcomes are not quantified.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Peer-reviewed article on freshwater conservation education (2026)

Evidence classification: *Scholarly publication | Published January 2026; underlying activity date should be distinguished*

The article by Liza Evita, Muhammad Faisal, Dodik Pranata Wijaya, Oktavianisa Nuraini and Suci Chantika in Taroa: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, 5(1), 2026 describes community education to help conserve two freshwater springs in Mandalamekar. The programme combined discussions, public awareness and land-greening activities in response to reduced spring discharge during the dry season. The article provides scholarly documentation of the educational approach and its freshwater relevance.

Source: https://doi.org/10.52266/taroa.v5i1.5410

Evidence 2 | YARSI institutional activity report (25 July 2025)

Evidence classification: *Institutional report | Prior-year activity; contextual support*

The university's institutional publication describes educational assistance and reforestation intended to conserve water resources in Mandalamekar. It corroborates YARSI's involvement and the nature of the community engagement. Because the report is dated 2025, it should not be presented as proof of a new 2026 activity.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/category/hukum

Evidence 3 | Garuda scholarly index record (2026)

Evidence classification: *Scholarly index record | Bibliographic corroboration*

The Garuda record indexes the 2026 article and summarises the community engagement programme, including educational sessions, interactive discussions and land-greening activities. It is useful as an independent bibliographic discovery record, but it is not a separate programme or a substitute for the full article.

Source: https://garuda.kemdiktisaintek.go.id/documents/detail/6327668

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The evidence supports a positive response where THE accepts a 2026 publication documenting the programme. For audit clarity, retain the full article and distinguish its January 2026 publication date from the 25 July 2025 institutional activity report. A 2026 follow-up activity record would strengthen the claim that outreach was delivered during the reporting year.

References

- Evita, L., Faisal, M., Wijaya, D. P., Nuraini, O., & Chantika, S. (2026). Article on freshwater conservation education. Taroa: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat, 5(1). https://doi.org/10.52266/taroa.v5i1.5410
- Universitas YARSI. (2025, July 25). Institutional report on conservation education and reforestation in Mandalamekar. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/category/hukum
- Garuda. (n.d.). Bibliographic record of YARSI freshwater conservation education article. https://garuda.kemdiktisaintek.go.id/documents/detail/6327668

14.2.2 Educational outreach on sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and tourism

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

In July 2026, Universitas YARSI documented community training and technical assistance for fish-farming stakeholders in Mandalamekar Village, Bandung Regency. The programme introduced conversion of fishery waste into liquid organic fertiliser using accessible fermentation techniques. It combined direct instruction and mentoring to promote responsible by-product management, pollution prevention and circular-resource use in aquaculture. The evidence is strongest for sustainable aquaculture and waste valorisation; it does not independently establish education on sustainable fisheries tourism.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Community audience	Poklahsar Naminasang Farm & Co., Mandalamekar	Fish-farming community is explicitly identified.
Education provision	Training and technical assistance	Direct outreach is documented.
Aquaculture sustainability	Fishery-waste conversion to liquid organic fertiliser	Relevant to resource recovery and waste management.
Outcomes	No independently measured reduction in aquatic pollution provided	Environmental impact should not be quantified.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Community training on fishery-waste organic fertiliser (14 July 2026)

Evidence classification: *News report | Current-year community training*

SINDOnews reported YARSI's programme with Poklahsar Naminasang Farm & Co. on 14 July 2026. The team comprised Harry Budiantoro, Herika Hayurani, Noviendri and six students. Training covered raw-material selection, simple fermentation, quality control, storage and fertiliser use. The article describes intended ecological and livelihood benefits but does not provide independently measured reductions in aquatic pollution.

Source: https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434

Evidence 2 | IoT-supported catfish aquaculture research

Evidence classification: *Academic research | Prior-year technical context*

A scholarly article discusses Internet of Things technology to support catfish aquaculture in Mandalamekar. It demonstrates relevant technical expertise and continuity of institutional engagement in aquaculture. It is supporting context rather than a substitute for current-year outreach evidence.

Source: https://doi.org/10.36908/akm.v6i2.1638

Evidence 3 | Community economic and digital outreach in Ciseeng (2026)

Evidence classification: *Media report | Complementary context; not principal fisheries evidence*

A July 2026 media report describes YARSI community training and digitalisation support for local village enterprises. Its principal focus is local economic services and digital capacity; it is not the principal evidence of education on sustainable fisheries or aquaculture.

Source: https://gardatipikornews.com/universitas-yarsi-jakarta-laksanakan-kegiatan-penyuluhan-pelatihan-fasilitas-dan-launching-web-desa-ciseeng-bersama-kades-rbm

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The July 2026 training provides strong current-year evidence for sustainable aquaculture education. Use it as the principal evidence. The IoT study and Ciseeng report are complementary only. If the portal narrative refers to sustainable tourism, add a specific curriculum, event or outreach record on fisheries/aquaculture tourism; none is established in the supplied evidence.

References

- SINDOnews. (2026, July 14). Universitas YARSI dorong budidaya perikanan melalui inovasi POC di Desa Mandalamekar. https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434
- Akademik article on IoT-supported catfish aquaculture (2025). https://doi.org/10.36908/akm.v6i2.1638
- Garda Tipikor News. (2026). Community economic and digital outreach in Ciseeng. https://gardatipikornews.com/universitas-yarsi-jakarta-laksanakan-kegiatan-penyuluhan-pelatihan-fasilitas-dan-launching-web-desa-ciseeng-bersama-kades-rbm

14.2.3 Educational outreach on overfishing, IUU fishing and destructive fishing practices

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI has documented community education and technical assistance for fish-farming stakeholders in Mandalamekar Village, including catfish cultivation, pond-water testing, responsible resource management, financial literacy, marketing and zero-waste processing. These activities support responsible aquaculture and aquatic-resource stewardship. However, the supplied curriculum and publicity do not specifically document awareness-raising on overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, or destructive fishing practices. This distinction is material to the wording of the THE indicator.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Institutional engagement	Joint YARSI–Universitas Krisnadwipayana programme	Partnership and community-service engagement documented.
Community reach	NaminaSang Farm & Co., Mandalamekar	Local fish farmers are identified.
Outreach delivery	Training, demonstrations, mentoring and evaluation	Educational delivery is documented.
Specific indicator content	No explicit module on overfishing, IUU or destructive fishing	Core indicator-specific content remains unverified.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Joint YARSI–Krisnadwipayana aquaculture training

Evidence classification: *Institutional report | Programme described as 2024; publicised 2025*

The report describes a partnership with Universitas Krisnadwipayana and NaminaSang Farm & Co. Instruction covered pond preparation, water testing, seed sorting, feed management, harvest monitoring, financial management and zero-waste product diversification. The dossier reports a 35% improvement in participant understanding based on pre-/post-test results. The report does not document teaching about overfishing, IUU fishing or destructive fishing methods.

Source: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EaOYo4NPOBNJPTITPrrp-8jH68gdz2I0/view?usp=sharing

Evidence 2 | Fishery-waste circular practices in Mandalamekar (14 July 2026)

Evidence classification: *News report | Current-year complementary evidence*

The July 2026 news coverage of YARSI training on conversion of fishery waste to liquid organic fertiliser demonstrates current-year sustainability-related aquaculture engagement. It supports responsible waste handling but does not address overfishing, IUU fishing or destructive fishing practices.

Source: https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The evidence supports outreach on sustainable aquaculture, but does not establish the specific awareness-raising required by Indicator 14.2.3. A conservative assessment is No unless YARSI can provide a 2026 lesson plan, presentation, training module or event record explicitly covering overfishing, IUU fishing and destructive fishing practices. The 35% pre-/post-test improvement applies to the aquaculture training described and should not be attributed to IUU-fishing awareness.

References

- Joint YARSI–Krisnadwipayana Aquaculture Training (programme described as 2024; publicised 2025). https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EaOYo4NPOBNJPTITPrrp-8jH68gdz2I0/view?usp=sharing
- SINDOnews. (2026, July 14). Universitas YARSI dorong budidaya perikanan melalui inovasi POC di Desa Mandalamekar. https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434

Conservation, biodiversity and aquatic-industry practices

Institutional action and academic engagement supporting aquatic ecosystems

14.3.1 Events promoting conservation and sustainable utilisation of aquatic ecosystems

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

In June 2026, Universitas YARSI supported coastal ecosystem conservation through a community-engagement programme involving postgraduate students from its Master of Hospital Administration (MARS) programme. On 23 June 2026, participants planted mangroves at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park, North Jakarta. The activity promoted protection of coastal habitats and environmental stewardship. The university published the activity on 29 June 2026. The evidence documents participation in a conservation event, but does not quantify restored area, seedling survival or ecological impact.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Institutional support/event	MARS postgraduate community engagement	University-organised/supporting involvement documented.
Date and location	23 June 2026; Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park, North Jakarta	Current-year activity.
Conservation action	Mangrove planting and coastal habitat awareness	Directly relevant to coastal ecosystem conservation.
Measured outcomes	No area, survival rate or ecological outcome reported	Impact should not be quantified.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | MARS student mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk (23 June 2026)

Evidence classification: *Official university report | Current-year conservation activity*

The official university report, published on 29 June 2026, describes mangrove planting by MARS postgraduate students during a programme integrating environmental sustainability with healthcare education. Mangroves are presented as coastal vegetation that supports shoreline resilience and provides habitat for flora and fauna. The report documents the event but does not provide a quantified restoration area or seedling-survival data.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

Evidence 2 | Academic research on legal governance of mangrove ecosystems (2026)

Evidence classification: *Academic research | Complementary evidence*

A 2026 YARSI Faculty of Law thesis examines legal governance of mangrove management at Angke Kapuk under Indonesian forestry law. It adds an academic dimension to the institution's engagement with ecosystem protection, although a repository-year listing alone is not equivalent to evidence of a conservation event.

Source: https://digilib.yarsi.ac.id/view/year/2026.default.html

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The 23 June 2026 mangrove planting is the principal evidence for this event indicator. Retain the official report and, where available, attendance records, photographs, partner confirmation and planting/monitoring records. Do not claim a measured restoration outcome without survival or area data.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (2026, June 29). MARS student conservation activity at Angke Kapuk. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm
- Universitas YARSI. (2026). Repository listing: Mangrove ecosystem management thesis. https://digilib.yarsi.ac.id/view/year/2026.default.html

14.3.2 Policy to ensure sustainably harvested aquatic food on campus

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI recognises the importance of sourcing fish and other aquatic food products responsibly as part of sustainable campus operations. The supplied portal narrative indicates that the relevant policy is being developed; the available materials do not establish a formally approved university-wide policy requiring campus food providers to source aquatic products from sustainably managed fisheries or aquaculture. Community aquaculture and conservation activities are relevant institutional context but do not replace a procurement or catering policy.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Institutional commitment	Responsible sourcing is recognised as a sustainability concern	Commitment statement only.
Formal policy status	Policy is being drafted and has not been formally approved	No approved policy is evidenced.
Implementation	No enforceable supplier/caterer requirements or verification records supplied	Implementation cannot yet be confirmed.
Policy dates	No completed creation/review date established	Do not enter a future date.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Portal narrative on sustainable aquatic-food sourcing

Evidence classification: *Portal record | Policy-development status*

The portal narrative states that YARSI is committed to sustainable campus operations through responsible sourcing. The accompanying status described in the source materials is that the policy is under formulation and has not yet been formally approved. This is evidence of policy development, not evidence of an adopted policy.

Source: Supplied WUR Portal SDG 14 capture, 2 November 2026.

Evidence 2 | Community aquaculture and conservation initiatives

Evidence classification: *Complementary institutional context | Not a procurement policy*

YARSI's community training in sustainable aquaculture and its mangrove conservation activity demonstrate related environmental engagement. Neither establishes sourcing requirements for fish or aquatic food served on campus.

Source: https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

For the 2026 reporting year, select No unless a formally approved policy with an effective date and scope can be produced. The draft may be reported as a planned institutional improvement, but should not be assigned a creation or review year before formal approval. If approved in 2027, it may be considered for a later reporting cycle subject to THE's period rules.

References

- THE Impact Rankings 2027 WUR Portal, SDG 14.3.2, screenshot supplied by Universitas YARSI (accessed 2 November 2026).
- SINDOnews. (2026, July 14). Universitas YARSI dorong budidaya perikanan melalui inovasi POC di Desa Mandalamekar. https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434

14.3.3 Direct work to maintain and extend ecosystems and biodiversity

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents direct academic and community engagement supporting coastal ecosystems and associated biodiversity. On 23 June 2026, MARS postgraduate students participated in mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park in North Jakarta. Institutional reporting discusses mangroves' ecological functions, while a 2026 Faculty of Law thesis examines mangrove-management governance. Together, these sources substantiate practical conservation engagement complemented by academic inquiry.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Direct institutional engagement	MARS community-service activity and mangrove planting, 23 June 2026	Direct engagement documented.
Ecosystem/biodiversity focus	Coastal mangrove habitat, shoreline protection and biodiversity	Relevant ecosystem focus.
Research contribution	2026 YARSI Faculty of Law thesis on mangrove management	Academic contribution documented.
Ecological outcomes	No quantified biodiversity or habitat-condition outcome	Avoid impact claims beyond the record.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Mangrove planting by MARS students (23 June 2026)

Evidence classification: *Official university report* | *Direct conservation activity*

The official YARSI report dated 29 June 2026 documents student participation in mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park. The activity formed part of community engagement linking environmental stewardship with health-sector education. Mangrove planting is directly relevant to maintaining coastal vegetation and associated habitat.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

Evidence 2 | Institutional follow-up reporting on environment and health (17 July 2026)

Evidence classification: *Institutional reporting* | *Complementary context*

A second institutional article reports on MARS student and lecturer engagement and discusses mangroves as natural protection against shoreline degradation, carbon sinks and habitats for biodiversity. It reinforces the ecological rationale for the 2026 activity.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pahami-integrasi-kesehatan-dan-lingkungan-prodi-mars-yarsi-gelar-pkm-dan-studi-banding

Evidence 3 | Faculty of Law thesis on Angke Kapuk mangrove management (2026)

Evidence classification: *Academic research* | *Ecosystem governance*

The repository lists Alhafez Alhaddad's 2026 thesis, "Tinjauan Yuridis terhadap Pengelolaan Ekosistem Mangrove di Taman Wisata Alam Angke Kapuk Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 41 Tahun 1999 tentang Kehutanan." This supports academic engagement with legal governance of mangrove ecosystems.

Source: https://digilib.yarsi.ac.id/view/year/2026.default.html

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The evidence supports a Yes response for direct engagement, with the qualification that the activity is at Angke Kapuk and the available record does not quantify biodiversity change. Retain the institutional event report, thesis metadata/full text and any available partner or field documentation.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (2026, June 29). MARS student conservation activity at Angke Kapuk. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm
- Universitas YARSI. (2026, July 17). Integrating health and environment: MARS outreach. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pahami-integrasi-kesehatan-dan-lingkungan-prodi-mars-yarsi-gelar-pkm-dan-studi-banding
- Universitas YARSI. (2026). Repository: Alhafez Alhaddad, mangrove legal governance thesis. https://digilib.yarsi.ac.id/view/year/2026.default.html

14.3.4 Technologies or practices enabling aquatic industries to minimise ecosystem damage

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

In July 2026, Universitas YARSI documented direct engagement with an aquaculture-related community enterprise in Mandalamekar Village, Bandung Regency, to introduce fishery-waste recovery. Academic staff and six students supported Poklahsar Naminasang Farm & Co. in using fermentation techniques to convert fish waste into liquid organic fertiliser. The initiative promotes improved by-product handling and circular-resource practices. Its relevance is strongest to freshwater aquaculture; the supplied evidence does not demonstrate engagement with a marine industry.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Industry/community engagement	Poklahsar Naminasang Farm & Co.	Direct sector engagement documented.
Technology/practice	Fermentation of fishery waste into liquid organic fertiliser	Waste-recovery practice documented.
Aquatic pollution relevance	Potential prevention of unmanaged fishery-waste disposal	Intended contribution; no measured water-quality outcome.
Marine-industry scope	Freshwater aquaculture context	Scope limitation against the indicator wording.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Training in fishery-waste conversion to liquid organic fertiliser (July 2026)

Evidence classification: *News report* | *Current-year technology/practice transfer*

SINDOnews dated 14 July 2026 describes YARSI community engagement with Poklahsar Naminasang Farm & Co. The team was led by Harry Budiantoro and included Herika Hayurani, Noviendri and six students. Training addressed selection of fishery-waste material, fermentation, quality control, storage and fertiliser use. The report does not provide quantified water-quality or ecological outcomes.

Source: https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434

Evidence 2 | Digital transformation of catfish farming in Mandalamekar

Evidence classification: *Institutional publication* | *Supporting technical context*

YARSI's institutional publication describes Internet of Things technology to support catfish farming, including water-quality monitoring and feeding practices. It demonstrates continued engagement in aquaculture technologies, but is dated 3 October 2025 and does not establish a marine-industry application.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/digital-transformation-of-catfish-farming-in-mandalamekar-village

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The 2026 training is relevant to technologies and practices that may reduce pollution from aquaculture operations. However, the indicator specifically refers to the marine industry. The evidence is freshwater aquaculture-focused, so the response should be qualified and reviewed against THE's interpretation. A stronger match would require a documented partnership with a marine/aquatic industry actor and a practice explicitly preventing damage to marine or other aquatic ecosystems.

References

- SINDOnews. (2026, July 14). Universitas YARSI dorong budidaya perikanan melalui inovasi POC di Desa Mandalamekar. https://daerah.sindonews.com/read/1728191/174/universitas-yarsi-dorong-budidaya-perikanan-melalui-inovasi-poc-di-desa-mandalamekar-1783998434
- Universitas YARSI. (2025, October 3). Digital transformation of catfish farming in Mandalamekar Village. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/digital-transformation-of-catfish-farming-in-mandalamekar-village

Wastewater, plastic and land-based pollution prevention

Institutional systems and practices relevant to preventing pollution of aquatic environments

14.4.1 Water-quality standards and guidelines for water discharges

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents campus wastewater-treatment infrastructure and water-management procedures. Institutional SDG documentation describes sewage-treatment ponds that process wastewater generated by campus activities before discharge into external communal sewer systems. The University also reports an SOP for water-installation maintenance and reuse of filtered ablution water for plant irrigation. These records demonstrate wastewater-management practices; however, the supplied dossier does not include the complete discharge-quality standard, current laboratory test results or a compliance report.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Wastewater infrastructure	Campus sewage-treatment ponds documented	Treatment infrastructure described.
Operational procedure	SOP for water-installation maintenance reported	Maintenance procedure; not itself a discharge standard.
Discharge standards	Specific parameters/limits and approved guideline not reproduced in dossier	Documentary verification required.
2026 compliance	No 2026 laboratory result or compliance report supplied	Do not claim compliance without test results.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Campus wastewater treatment and discharge management

Evidence classification: *Institutional SDG documentation | Principal evidence*

The YARSI institutional SDG account describes sewage-treatment ponds that process wastewater generated by campus activities before discharge into external communal sewer systems. This is relevant to controlling wastewater before it reaches external drainage infrastructure. The page does not, by itself, provide numerical effluent limits or a 2026 laboratory analysis.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

Evidence 2 | Sustainable reuse of wudhu water (2024)

Evidence classification: *Institutional report | Historical water-conservation evidence*

The report describes a water-reuse installation at Masjid Jami YARSI in which ablution water is collected, filtered through three components and reused for landscape irrigation. This demonstrates water conservation and reuse, but does not establish discharge standards for all campus wastewater.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sustainable-reuse-of-wudhu-water

Evidence 3 | Liquid-waste pH and TDS monitoring research (2021)

Evidence classification: *Academic research | Historical technical context*

Anwar et al. (2021) describe an Internet of Things-based system for monitoring pH and total dissolved solids in liquid waste. The study demonstrates relevant technical capacity for water-quality measurement. It is not evidence that YARSI conducted routine 2026 discharge monitoring or met a particular effluent standard.

Source: http://www.seminar.iaii.or.id/index.php/SISFOTEK/article/view/252

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The institutional evidence supports the existence of wastewater treatment and maintenance practices. To substantiate the full indicator, attach the approved water-discharge quality standard/guideline, relevant permit, list of parameters and thresholds, and 2026 accredited laboratory test results or monitoring logs. The SOP for water-installation maintenance should not be described as a discharge-quality standard unless its content explicitly sets such standards.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs institutional documentation: Peace, justice & strong institutions [Campus wastewater treatment]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions
- Universitas YARSI. (2024, August 13). Sustainable reuse of wudhu water. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sustainable-reuse-of-wudhu-water
- Anwar, N., Widodo, A. M., Tundjungsari, V., Ichwani, A., Muiz, K. H., & Yulhendri, Y. (2021). Sistem Pemantauan Level Keasaman dan Total Dissolved Solids Limbah Cair Berbasis Internet of Things (IoT). Prosiding SISFOTEK, 5(1), 21–26. http://www.seminar.iaii.or.id/index.php/SISFOTEK/article/view/252

14.4.2 Action plan to reduce plastic waste on campus

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents campus waste segregation, recyclable-material collection and environmental-awareness initiatives. Its institutional SDG account describes separation of organic and inorganic waste and collection of recyclable materials. In 2026, MARS postgraduate students participated in environmental learning and community engagement that included waste management and reduced-plastic messaging. A September 2026 community circular-economy initiative provides additional evidence of resource recovery. The supplied materials establish practices and outreach, but do not include a standalone university-wide plastic action plan with targets, timeline, responsibilities and monitoring indicators.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Waste-reduction practices	Campus waste segregation and recyclable-material collection	Operational practices documented.
Plastic-reduction awareness	MARS environmental learning and reduced-plastic messaging, June 2026	Current-year awareness activity documented.
Circular-economy outreach	Community initiative reported September 2026	Complementary external engagement.
Formal action plan	No complete approved plan with targets/PIC/timeline supplied	Formal-plan element needs verification.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Campus waste segregation and recyclable-material collection

Evidence classification: *Institutional SDG documentation | Principal operational evidence*

YARSI's institutional SDG webpage describes arrangements for separating organic and inorganic waste and collecting recyclable materials. These practices can reduce mixed-waste disposal and support more circular material management. The webpage should be supplemented with a current-year operational plan if the portal response is intended to demonstrate a formal action plan.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/zero-hunger

Evidence 2 | MARS student environmental learning and plastic-reduction messaging (June 2026)

Evidence classification: *Official university report | Current-year outreach*

The report published on 29 June 2026 describes a postgraduate MARS community-engagement programme involving environmental learning, waste management and promotion of environmentally responsible behaviour, including reduced plastic use. This demonstrates awareness-building, although it is not by itself a campus-wide action plan.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

Evidence 3 | Community circular-economy initiative (24 September 2026)

Evidence classification: *Institutional report | Current-year complementary programme*

A YARSI institutional article published on 24 September 2026 reports a community programme that promotes productive recovery of resources in a previously waste-affected setting. This documents environmental engagement and circular-resource practices beyond the campus, but should not be presented as direct proof of a campus plastic-reduction plan.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/lewat-ekonomi-sirkular-yarsi-tempat-sampah-jadi-sumber-ekonomi

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The evidence supports institutional waste-reduction practices and 2026 environmental outreach. For a strong Yes assessment of an action plan, retain an approved plan or rectorate/unit instruction specifying baseline, plastic-reduction targets, single-use plastic measures, responsible units, implementation schedule and periodic monitoring.

In the absence of that document, describe the evidence as operational practice and awareness rather than a fully verified action plan.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs institutional documentation: Zero hunger [Campus waste-management practices]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/zero-hunger
- Universitas YARSI. (2026, June 29). MARS student environmental engagement. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm
- Universitas YARSI. (2026, September 24). Lewat ekonomi sirkular YARSI, tempat sampah jadi sumber ekonomi. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/lewat-ekonomi-sirkular-yarsi-tempat-sampah-jadi-sumber-ekonomi

14.4.3 Policy on preventing and reducing marine pollution from land-based activities

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI contributes to pollution prevention through wastewater treatment, campus waste segregation and community-based environmental initiatives. Institutional SDG documentation describes treatment of campus wastewater before external discharge, while waste-management practices include separation and recovery of recyclable materials. In September 2026, university reporting also documented a community circular-economy initiative. These actions are relevant to reducing land-based sources of aquatic pollution. However, the policy specifically addressing prevention and reduction of marine pollution is currently being drafted and has not yet been formally approved.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Pollution-prevention practices	Wastewater treatment and waste segregation documented	Relevant operational practices.
Community engagement	Circular-economy programme, September 2026	Current-year complementary activity.
Approved marine-pollution policy	Currently being drafted; not formally approved	Policy requirement not yet met.
Policy creation/review year	No completed approval/review year established	Do not enter a future year.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Campus wastewater treatment infrastructure

Evidence classification: *Institutional SDG documentation | Pollution-control practice*

The YARSI SDG website documents sewage-treatment facilities that process wastewater before discharge into external communal sewer systems. Such treatment is relevant to limiting land-based pollution loads that could otherwise reach aquatic environments. The source does not establish a dedicated marine-pollution policy.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

Evidence 2 | Campus waste segregation and recyclable-material collection

Evidence classification: *Institutional SDG documentation | Solid-waste practice*

The University's institutional SDG account describes separation of waste streams and collection of recyclable materials. These measures may reduce improper disposal of solid waste that can contribute to water pollution. They are general waste-management practices rather than a policy specifically addressing marine pollution.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/zero-hunger

Evidence 3 | Community circular-economy outreach (24 September 2026)

Evidence classification: *Institutional report | Current-year community engagement*

The September 2026 institutional article reports a community programme promoting productive recovery of resources in a previously waste-affected setting. The activity supports environmental awareness and responsible material use, but does not replace a formally approved marine-pollution policy.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/lewat-ekonomi-sirkular-yarsi-tempat-sampah-jadi-sumber-ekonomi

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

For the 2026 reporting year, the approved-policy requirement is not demonstrated. The portal should not report a completed policy creation or review year while the document remains in draft. The University may describe the policy-development process as a planned improvement and submit the approved version in a later cycle, accompanied by its approval date, scope, responsible unit and implementation evidence.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs institutional documentation: Peace, justice & strong institutions [Campus wastewater treatment]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions
- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs institutional documentation: Zero hunger [Campus waste-management practices]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/zero-hunger
- Universitas YARSI. (2026, September 24). Lewat ekonomi sirkular YARSI, tempat sampah jadi sumber ekonomi. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/lewat-ekonomi-sirkular-yarsi-tempat-sampah-jadi-sumber-ekonomi

Local aquatic ecosystem stewardship

Assessment of campus-linked water management, monitoring, stewardship, partnerships and watershed planning

14.5.1 Plan to minimise physical, chemical and/or biological alterations of related aquatic ecosystems

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents campus wastewater-treatment infrastructure, water-conservation measures and reuse of filtered ablution water. Sewage-treatment ponds are described as processing wastewater generated by campus activities before discharge into external communal sewer systems. These practices may help manage wastewater-related pressures and freshwater demand. Nevertheless, the available evidence does not establish a formal, location-specific plan to minimise physical, chemical and biological alterations of a natural aquatic ecosystem associated with or near the Cempaka Putih campus.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Campus wastewater management	Treatment ponds described	Operational context documented.
Water conservation	Water-saving reminders and reuse of ablution water	Resource-efficiency practices documented.
Local ecosystem plan	No site-specific plan or ecological baseline supplied	Core plan requirement not established.
2026 implementation	No distinct 2026 plan implementation/evaluation record	Current-year evidence gap.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Campus wastewater treatment and water-conservation awareness

Evidence classification: *Institutional SDG documentation* | *Historical institutional practice*

The official YARSI SDG account describes sewage-treatment ponds used to process wastewater before release into external communal sewers. It also reports water-saving reminders near sinks, toilets and ablution facilities. These measures demonstrate attention to wastewater control and resource-efficient behaviour, but do not identify a nearby natural aquatic ecosystem or provide a site-specific ecological protection plan.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

Evidence 2 | Sustainable reuse of wudhu water (2024)

Evidence classification: *Institutional report* | *Historical campus water-reuse initiative*

The report describes an installation at Masjid Jami YARSI in which ablution water is collected, filtered through three components and reused for landscape irrigation. The arrangement illustrates campus water conservation and circular use. The source does not independently confirm operation in 2026 or demonstrate a plan to prevent ecological alterations in a nearby natural waterbody.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sustainable-reuse-of-wudhu-water

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

These records support a claim of responsible campus water management but are insufficient on their own to establish the indicator's required local aquatic ecosystem plan. A stronger evidence package would identify the receiving waterbody or watershed, map the relationship to campus, establish baseline conditions and specify physical, chemical and biological safeguards, responsible units, timelines and monitoring.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs institutional documentation: Peace, justice & strong institutions. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions
- Universitas YARSI. (2024, August 13). Sustainable reuse of wudhu water. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sustainable-reuse-of-wudhu-water

14.5.2 Monitoring the health of aquatic ecosystems

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents wastewater treatment infrastructure, campus water-use monitoring and academic research on water-quality sensing. The institutional SDG account reports water-saving campaigns, water-efficient fixtures and periodic tracking of campus water consumption, including a reported 20% decrease between 2021 and 2022. YARSI-affiliated researchers also published an IoT-based approach to monitoring pH and total dissolved solids in liquid waste. These records demonstrate water-management awareness and technical capacity, but do not establish routine monitoring of the ecological health of a local natural aquatic ecosystem.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Wastewater infrastructure	Campus treatment ponds documented	Relevant pollution-control context.
Campus water-use monitoring	20% decrease reported for 2021–2022	Historical campus consumption data, not ecosystem health.
Water-quality research	IoT pH/TDS monitoring study (2021)	Technical research, not proof of current field monitoring.
Local aquatic ecosystem monitoring	No location-specific ecological monitoring dataset supplied	Core indicator requirement not demonstrated.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Campus wastewater treatment infrastructure

Evidence classification: *Institutional SDG documentation | Supporting environmental management*

YARSI describes sewage-treatment ponds serving wastewater generated by campus activities, with treated effluent directed to communal sewers outside the campus. This is relevant to wastewater handling but is not a direct measurement of the health of a nearby natural aquatic ecosystem.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

Evidence 2 | Campus water-use monitoring and conservation

Evidence classification: *Institutional SDG documentation | Historical operational monitoring*

YARSI reports water-saving campaigns, water-efficient fixtures and periodic tracking of campus water consumption. The webpage reports a 20% reduction in campus water use between 2021 and 2022. This is an internal resource-use metric and should not be represented as a 20% improvement in aquatic ecosystem health.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/clean-water-sanitation-23

Evidence 3 | IoT research on liquid-waste pH and TDS

Evidence classification: *Academic research | Technical context, 2021*

Anwar et al. (2021) present an IoT-based system for monitoring pH and total dissolved solids in liquid waste. The study is relevant to water-quality measurement capacity, but does not establish that YARSI monitored a specific local river, lake, wetland or other aquatic habitat during 2026.

Source: http://www.seminar.iaii.or.id/index.php/SISFOTEK/article/view/252

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The supplied evidence does not establish monitoring of aquatic ecosystem health as required by the indicator. To support Yes, retain a 2026 monitoring protocol and results for a named local waterbody, including sampling locations, parameters, dates, methods, laboratory or field measurements, ecological indicators and responsible partners. The 20% campus water-use reduction is historical and measures consumption, not ecosystem condition.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs—Peace, justice & strong institutions. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs—Clean water & sanitation—23. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/clean-water-sanitation-23
- Anwar, N., Widodo, A. M., Tundjungsari, V., Ichwani, A., Muiz, K. H., & Yulhendri, Y. (2021). Sistem Pemantauan Level Keasaman dan Total Dissolved Solids Limbah Cair Berbasis Internet of Things (IoT). Prosiding SISFOTEK, 5(1), 21–26. http://www.seminar.iaii.or.id/index.php/SISFOTEK/article/view/252

14.5.3 Programmes and incentives for good aquatic stewardship practices

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents campus water-conservation practices, including filtered ablution-water reuse, water-saving facilities and historical monitoring of campus water consumption. In June 2026, MARS postgraduate students also participated in mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park, outside the immediate campus vicinity. The available evidence demonstrates water stewardship practices and a conservation activity, but does not establish a sustained, location-specific programme or incentive mechanism that encourages and maintains good aquatic stewardship in a shared local ecosystem.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Campus water conservation	Reuse of ablution water (2024); water-saving measures (historical)	Supporting practices, not local ecosystem stewardship.
Student conservation engagement	Mangrove planting, 23 June 2026	Current-year activity outside immediate campus vicinity.
Programme/incentive mechanism	No defined ongoing programme or incentive documented	Core programme/incentive requirement not established.
Frequency	Evidence does not establish ongoing local stewardship	Do not select ongoing without recurring records.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Sustainable reuse of wudhu water (2024)

Evidence classification: *Campus water conservation | Historical institutional evidence*

The institutional report describes an installation at Masjid Jami YARSI that captures ablution water, filters it through three components and repurposes it for landscape irrigation. It demonstrates campus-level water conservation, but not a local aquatic stewardship incentive programme.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sustainable-reuse-of-wudhu-water

Evidence 2 | Campus water conservation and liquid-waste monitoring research (2021–2022)

Evidence classification: *Campus conservation and academic research | Historical contextual evidence*

YARSI's institutional SDG account describes conservation messaging, water-saving taps and toilets, monitoring of campus water consumption and a reported 20% decrease between 2021 and 2022. It also cites Anwar et al. (2021), an IoT study of liquid-waste pH and TDS. These records illustrate resource-management practices and technical expertise, but not a current local aquatic stewardship programme.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/clean-water-sanitation-23

Evidence 3 | MARS student mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk (23 June 2026)

Evidence classification: *Direct conservation engagement | 2026 activity; geographic limitation*

Sixth-cohort MARS postgraduate students undertook mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park, North Jakarta, as part of community engagement combining environmental sustainability and healthcare education. The report documents coastal conservation engagement but does not establish that the site is a shared aquatic ecosystem near the Cempaka Putih campus or that YARSI operates a recurring incentive programme there.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The available evidence is insufficient to establish a defined local aquatic stewardship programme or incentive mechanism. The portal's frequency options should be selected only when supported: ad hoc for isolated events, ongoing for a documented recurring programme. Evidence of water-saving fixtures and one mangrove event should not be combined to imply an ongoing local watershed programme.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (2024, August 13). Sustainable reuse of wudhu water. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sustainable-reuse-of-wudhu-water
- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs—Clean water & sanitation—23. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/clean-water-sanitation-23
- Universitas YARSI. (2026, June 29). MARS student conservation activity at Angke Kapuk. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

14.5.4 Collaboration with local communities to maintain shared aquatic ecosystems

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents community engagement and conservation activity, including mangrove planting by MARS postgraduate students at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park on 23 June 2026. This is evidence of practical coastal conservation engagement. However, the available report does not establish that the activity was conducted through a continuing partnership to maintain a shared aquatic ecosystem in the immediate vicinity of the Cempaka Putih campus. Campus wastewater management provides institutional context but is not itself evidence of community collaboration.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Community conservation activity	MARS student mangrove planting, 23 June 2026	Direct conservation engagement documented.
Partnership/shared ecosystem	No detailed agreement or recurring shared-site management record supplied	Partnership element needs stronger documentation.
Geographic scope	Angke Kapuk, North Jakarta; not immediately adjacent to Cempaka Putih campus	Local ecosystem criterion requires careful interpretation.
Campus wastewater management	Institutional treatment ponds documented	Complementary context only.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | MARS student mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk (2026)

Evidence classification: *Direct coastal conservation engagement* | *Geographic limitation*

On 23 June 2026, sixth-cohort MARS students took part in mangrove planting in North Jakarta as part of environmental and healthcare-related community engagement. The activity supports a claim of practical conservation outreach. The source does not establish a long-term local partnership maintaining a shared waterbody near the campus.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

Evidence 2 | Campus wastewater treatment infrastructure

Evidence classification: *Institutional environmental management* | *Complementary context*

YARSI's institutional SDG account describes campus sewage-treatment ponds that process wastewater before discharge to external communal sewers. This documents campus environmental management but does not, by itself, demonstrate collaboration with a local community to maintain a shared aquatic ecosystem.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The portal response should be reviewed against THE's local-ecosystem guidance. The mangrove activity is a real 2026 conservation event, but the supplied evidence does not document a partnership agreement, shared management plan, named community counterpart responsible for the same waterbody or recurring joint monitoring. Add these records if available; otherwise qualify the Yes response and avoid implying that Angke Kapuk is immediately adjacent to the campus.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (2026, June 29). MARS student conservation activity at Angke Kapuk. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm
- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs—Peace, justice & strong institutions [Campus wastewater treatment documentation]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

14.5.5 Watershed management strategy based on location-specific aquatic biodiversity

Universitas YARSI | Reporting year 2026

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documents campus wastewater treatment, water conservation and research on liquid-waste monitoring. These activities support responsible water-resource management and provide technical context. However, the supplied materials do not establish an implemented watershed management strategy based on the location-specific diversity of aquatic species. No defined watershed boundary, aquatic-species inventory, conservation objectives, community partnership, implementation plan or monitoring framework is included in the evidence dossier.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Documented status	Interpretation
Campus wastewater treatment	Treatment ponds documented	Pollution-control practice; not watershed strategy.
Water conservation and monitoring research	Historical practices and 2021 IoT study	Technical context only.
Location-specific biodiversity assessment	No aquatic species inventory or ecological baseline supplied	Core evidence missing.
Implemented watershed strategy	No strategy, community plan or implementation records supplied	Indicator not demonstrated.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 | Campus wastewater treatment infrastructure

Evidence classification: *Campus pollution control | Complementary institutional evidence*

YARSI's SDG documentation describes sewage-treatment ponds used to process campus wastewater before external discharge. This supports the existence of campus-level water pollution controls, but does not constitute a watershed management strategy.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions

Evidence 2 | Campus water conservation and liquid-waste monitoring research

Evidence classification: *Water-resource efficiency and research | Historical contextual evidence*

The institutional SDG page reports water-saving facilities, consumption monitoring and a 20% reduction in campus water use between 2021 and 2022. It also references a 2021 IoT study monitoring liquid-waste pH and total dissolved solids. These records demonstrate technical capability, but do not identify species-specific watershed measures.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/clean-water-sanitation-23

Evidence Synthesis and Reporting Assessment

The evidence is insufficient for a Yes response. A qualifying strategy should identify the relevant watershed and connected waterways, document location-specific aquatic biodiversity, set protection/restoration objectives, define community and institutional roles, and include implementation and monitoring records. General wastewater treatment and campus water conservation should remain supporting context rather than be presented as a watershed strategy.

References

- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs—Peace, justice & strong institutions [Campus wastewater treatment documentation]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/peace-justice-strong-institutions
- Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs—Clean water & sanitation—23. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/clean-water-sanitation-23