

LIFE ON LAND

SDG 15 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

THE Impact Rankings 2027 | Reporting Year 2026

Terrestrial Ecosystems, Biodiversity, Sustainable Land Management and Environmentally Sensitive Waste Disposal

14	500 m²	197 m³/day
Indicators reviewed	Community green-space project (reported)	Historical permitted wastewater discharge

SDG 15 OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

Universitas YARSI contributes to SDG 15 through field-based mangrove conservation, community green-space revitalisation, sustainable agriculture outreach, and institutional waste-management safeguards. The evidence principally covers events and publications reported in 2026, alongside formal policies adopted in 2025 and historical water-discharge authorisation. These dimensions must not be conflated: an outreach activity is not a university-wide policy, and historic monitoring figures are not 2026 measurements.

The university documented mangrove planting at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park on 23 June 2026, the redevelopment of approximately 500 m² of communal land into productive green space in Tangerang, and a community composting initiative involving 30 participants and reporting 100 kg of mature compost from its first cycle. Formal Rector's Decrees are identified for plastic minimisation (24 January 2025) and hazardous-waste management (11 February 2025). A DKI Jakarta wastewater permit issued in 2020 set a maximum discharge of 197 m³/day, but expired in November 2025.

Indicator Coverage and Evidence Position

Indicator	Focus	Evidence assessment
15.2.1	Conservation events	Activity documented
15.2.2	Sustainably farmed campus food policy	Policy not established in dossier
15.2.3	Ecosystem and biodiversity action	Mangrove planting documented
15.2.4	Education on wild flora and fauna	Educational relevance; audience needs confirmation
15.2.5	Agricultural land-management outreach	2026 publication; implementation date needs confirmation
15.2.6	Tourism land-management outreach	Ecotourism context; targeted programme unconfirmed
15.3.1	Terrestrial ecosystem policy	Formal policy not independently substantiated
15.3.2	Protected-species policy	Formal policy not independently substantiated
15.3.3	Local biodiversity in planning	Related development practice; biodiversity assessment unconfirmed
15.3.4	Alien-species policy	Formal policy not independently substantiated
15.3.5	Community ecosystem collaboration	Community collaboration documented
15.4.1	Wastewater discharge standards	Historic permit verified; expired 2025
15.4.2	Campus plastic reduction policy	Rector decree dated 2025 identified
15.4.3	Hazardous-waste disposal policy	Rector decree dated 2025 identified

Quantitative Evidence: Definitions and Limitations

Reported quantity	Value	Scope / caution
Communal green space	Approximately 500 m²	Tangerang community project; not campus green-space total
Composting programme participation	30	Farmers and livestock group members; based on 2026 journal publication
Mature compost, first cycle	100 kg	Project output; not campus compost production
Wastewater discharge cap	197 m³/day	Limit in 2020 permit; not measured 2026 discharge
Wastewater treatment capacity	200 m³/day	Technical capacity, not actual daily flow
Policy dates	24 Jan / 11 Feb 2025	Plastic and hazardous-waste Rector's Decrees, respectively

Source: WUR Portal SDG 15.pdf (portal entry is the reporting reference); individual SDG 15 dossiers and sources cited in the sections below. No additional campus-wide land area or species totals are inferred.

15.2 SUPPORTING LAND ECOSYSTEMS THROUGH EDUCATION

15.2.1 University-supported events for conservation and sustainable use of land

Evidence statement. In June 2026, YARSI students and academic staff participated in an organised community programme at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park, including mangrove planting and environmental education. The event supports awareness of habitat conservation and responsible stewardship.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Conservation event	Documented: 23 June 2026
Institutional participation	MARS academic community documented

Main evidence. The university's 29 June 2026 report records the mangrove planting component and ecoprint-related environmental learning.

Additional context. A 17 July 2026 YARSI report discusses integration of environmental sustainability and healthcare learning.



Figure 1. Original documentary image from the SDG 15.2.1 source dossier.

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

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

15.2.2 Policy to ensure campus food is sustainably farmed

Evidence statement. YARSI promotes sustainable agriculture through community engagement, but the supplied dossier explicitly states that no university-wide policy requires campus food to come from sustainable farming. The separately reported plastic-use minimisation policy regulates containers and packaging, not agricultural sourcing.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Sustainable agriculture outreach	Documented in 2026 publication
Sustainable food sourcing policy	Not established in supplied evidence

Supporting programme. The Mandalamekar Village programme teaches livestock-waste composting and organic resource recovery.

Policy distinction. Research, composting and waste reduction do not demonstrate sustainable farm-to-campus procurement standards.

Source: https://academicjournal.yarsi.ac.id/ojs3/index.php/jeci/article/view/527

15.2.3 Direct maintenance and extension of ecosystems and biodiversity

Evidence statement. The planting of mangroves by the YARSI academic community at Angke Kapuk in June 2026 is direct field participation relevant to coastal ecosystem integrity and habitats supporting plants and animals.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Direct ecosystem action	Documented
Long-term survival/monitoring of plantings	Not documented in source dossier

Biodiversity relevance. Mangroves provide coastal protection and habitat functions. The event evidences a practical contribution rather than demonstrated measurable biodiversity recovery.



Figure 2. Documentary image from the SDG 15.2.3 evidence dossier.

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

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

15.2.4 Educational programmes about wild flora, fauna and ecosystems

Evidence statement. The supplied dossier links mangrove planting and explanatory reporting on habitat functions to ecosystem education and community engagement in 2026.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Wild ecosystems and habitat knowledge	Documented in public reports
Dedicated education for local/national community and Free/Paid status	Not independently substantiated

Education and outreach. Reported subject matter includes mangrove ecological functions, biodiversity and coastal protection; the programme also featured ecoprint training.

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

15.2.5 Community outreach on sustainable agricultural land management

Evidence statement. A scientific article published in 2026 documents the Mandalamekar Village composting programme, including farmer engagement, technical training, standard operating procedure development and agricultural demonstrations.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Reported participants	30 farmers and livestock-group members
First compost production cycle	100 kg mature compost
Free/Paid status	Not specified in source dossier

Technical content. The programme combined participatory assessment, training in livestock-waste composting, assisted production, operating procedures and a demonstration plot.

Environmental link. Organic fertiliser production contributes to resource reuse and soil-management knowledge; the article is evidence of community capacity-building.

Source: https://academicjournal.yarsi.ac.id/ojs3/index.php/jeci/article/view/527

Source: https://doi.org/10.33476/jeci.v5i1.527

15.2.6 Community outreach on sustainable land management for tourism

Evidence statement. The 2026 Angke Kapuk mangrove activity took place in a nature-tourism area and promoted conservation awareness. The supplied evidence dossier treats this as outreach relevant to ecologically responsible tourism land use.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Nature-tourism setting	Documented
Dedicated training on tourism land-use management	Not clearly evidenced
Free/Paid status	Not substantiated

Environmental contribution. Mangrove planting and associated messaging were relevant to ecosystem protection at Angke Kapuk Nature Tourism Park.

Verification / interpretation. A nature-tourism setting does not by itself prove a structured outreach programme on sustainable tourism land management or its audience.

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

15.3 SUPPORTING LAND ECOSYSTEMS THROUGH ACTION

15.3.1 Policy for conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems

Evidence statement. YARSI has undertaken mangrove conservation and community green-space redevelopment; however, the supplied SDG 15 materials do not establish a Rector-approved, institution-wide terrestrial ecosystem conservation policy.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Conservation/restoration implementation	Documented through community activities
Formal institutional terrestrial policy	Not independently substantiated

Relevant practice. Mangrove planting and green-space transformation illustrate environmental action, but cannot substitute for an approved policy covering university-associated ecosystems.

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

15.3.2 Policy identifying, monitoring and protecting listed threatened species

Evidence statement. The available activities demonstrate biodiversity awareness and mangrove planting; the documents do not substantiate an institutional policy for identifying, monitoring and protecting IUCN Red Listed or nationally protected species affected by university operations.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Protected-species policy	Not independently substantiated
Species inventories / monitoring logs	Not provided

Supporting context. Mangrove habitats can support biodiversity, but no protected-species inventory, assessment or monitoring procedure is presented as a university obligation.

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

15.3.3 Incorporation of local biodiversity into planning and development

Evidence statement. A 2026 YARSI report documents redevelopment of approximately 500 m² of neglected communal land at Cluster Nusantara, Tangerang, with garden landscaping, herbal planting, organic-waste recycling and local participation. The source documents environmentally oriented development but does not supply a formal local biodiversity assessment embedded in planning.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Communal land redevelopment	Approximately 500 m² reported
Herbal planting / circular economy	Documented
Biodiversity baseline within planning	Not independently substantiated

Community development. The programme includes green-space planning, garden infrastructure and organic fertiliser from plant residues; participation of local sanitation workers is described.

Complementary action. MARS students planted mangroves in the Angke Kapuk coastal environment on 23 June 2026.



Figure 3. Image reproduced from the supplied SDG 15.3.3 supporting report.

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

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

15.3.4 Policy to reduce impacts of alien species on campus

Evidence statement. The supplied documents do not verify a formal YARSI policy addressing alien or invasive species on campus, including prevention, screening, monitoring and control.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Alien-species management policy	Not substantiated
Invasive species monitoring and response	Not documented

Distinction. Herbal planting, landscape maintenance and mangrove conservation do not by themselves demonstrate alien-species risk management.

15.3.5 Collaboration with communities to maintain shared land ecosystems

Evidence statement. YARSI academics participated in a community-focused circular economy and green-space programme in Tangerang, involving local sanitation staff in collecting and processing organic matter for use in a shared productive green space.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Community participation	Documented
Improvement of shared land	Approximately 500 m² redevelopment reported
Current-year implementation details	News published September 2026; activity spans prior work

Community partnership. The project links garden restoration, herbal planting and organic-waste processing with local workers and community benefits.

Related conservation. The June 2026 mangrove planting is complementary evidence of field engagement, although the formal community-partnership arrangements are not detailed.

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

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

15.4 LAND SENSITIVE WASTE DISPOSAL

15.4.1 Water-quality standards and guidelines for discharge

Evidence statement. DKI Jakarta issued Universitas YARSI a wastewater discharge permit on 9 November 2020, setting a permitted limit of 197 m³/day, treatment requirements and effluent monitoring specifications. Its five-year validity ended on 9 November 2025.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Permitted wastewater discharge	197 m³/day (historical authorisation)
Wastewater treatment design capacity	200 m³/day (technical capacity)
Permit validity	9 Nov 2020–9 Nov 2025
2026 permit renewal and compliance data	Not provided

Discharge parameters. The supplied permit annex specifies pH, TSS, ammonia, oil and grease, COD, BOD and total coliform. Historical outlet values are pH 7.8; TSS 1.0 mg/L; ammonia below 0.15 mg/L; oil and grease below 0.54 mg/L; COD 13.0 mg/L; BOD 4.50 mg/L; total coliform 0.

Interpretation. These are standards and historical results within the supplied permit; none are presented as 2026 effluent measurements.

Source: DKI Jakarta wastewater discharge permit, 9 November 2020, 15-page source supplied in earlier SDG 15 evidence; https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Ez8aA9Z8OGOk_Z7iCtuSvAKIKZdWZiXG/view?usp=sharing

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

15.4.2 Policy on reducing plastic waste on campus

Evidence statement. Rector's Decree No. 238/REK/KU.10.03/I/2025, dated 24 January 2025, establishes YARSI's institutional Plastic Use Minimization Policy.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Formal policy	Documented Rector's Decree
Policy date	24 January 2025
2026 implementation/impact data	Not quantified in dossier

Measures. The decree sets measures for reducing specified single-use plastic items at campus food and service providers, using reusable dining materials and containers, providing water refill facilities, conducting campaigns and periodic monitoring.

Complementary education. An Earth Day 2025 environmental campaign promoted plastic reduction and waste segregation; the 2026 MARS learning programme addressed environmentally responsible waste management.



Figure 4. Documentary image included in the supplied SDG 15.4.2 evidence report.

Source: Keputusan Rektor No. 238/REK/KU.10.03/I/2025, 24 January 2025; https://drive.google.com/file/d/1oDn002rLVSCDSYvXB6Cokjb6N1aiTcTz/view?usp=sharing

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/taking-care-of-ourselves-taking-care-of-nature-the-role-of-sdgs-center-in-realizing-sustainable-life

15.4.3 Policy, process and practice for hazardous-waste disposal

Evidence statement. Rector's Decree No. 337/REK/KU.10.03/II/2025, dated 11 February 2025, establishes a university-wide hazardous-waste (B3) management and disposal policy covering work units, laboratories, research centres, staff, students and relevant partners.

Evidence dimension	Finding
Formal policy / scope	Verified from Rector's Decree, 11 Feb 2025
Waste inventory, labelling and secure interim storage	Explicit obligations
Disposal through licensed contractors and reporting	Explicit obligations
Training and routine K3 audits	Explicit obligations

Operational provisions. Units must identify and classify hazardous waste, record its origin and quantity, use sealed leak-resistant labelled containers and safe storage, engage licensed government-approved operators and maintain required reporting.

Governance provisions. The decree mandates safety training and periodic audits by occupational health and safety and sustainability personnel. This establishes requirements, not verified performance indicators for 2026.

Source: Keputusan Rektor Universitas YARSI No. 337/REK/KU.10.03/II/2025, 11 February 2025, pp. 1–2 (source examined in prior SDG 15.4.3 revision)