

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

SDG 17 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

THE Impact Rankings 2027 | Reporting Year 2026

Strategic Partnerships, Research Collaboration, SDG Reporting and Education for Sustainable Development

14	3	2026
Indicators documented	**Evidence streams: 17.2 / 17.3 / 17.4**	**Reporting year**

SDG 17 OVERVIEW

Executive Summary

Universitas YARSI's 2026 evidence describes collaborations and knowledge-sharing activity across national SDG dialogue, international academic exchange, civil-society educational partnerships, SDG-themed public communications and community sustainability education. The compiled portfolio reflects a distributed contribution across research, teaching, community service and dissemination. The documentary weight differs by indicator: 17.4.3 has direct 2026 outreach evidence, while participation in national policy formulation, SDG-specific international measurement, and student sustainability-literacy assessment require further verification.

This consolidated report integrates 14 indicator evidence files (17.2.1–17.2.5, 17.3.1–17.3.5 and 17.4.1–17.4.4) already prepared in the project. Older activities are treated as context only; event publicity, proposed collaboration, and signed relationships are not automatically equated to implemented institutional action. The requested WUR Portal SDG 17 document and original 17.1 evidence files were not available; quantitative totals and missing portal fields therefore remain explicitly unverified.

Indicator Coverage and Evidence Readiness

Indicator	Assessment focus	Evidence readiness
17.2.1	SDG policy development	Limited: direct policy input not documented
17.2.2	Cross-sector SDG dialogue	Limited: YARSI participation not documented
17.2.3	International SDG data measurement	Gap: SDG-specific measured output absent
17.2.4	International best-practice exchange	Supported research-sharing; joint outputs unverified
17.2.5	Collaboration with NGOs	Partial: educational resources; other tracks unverified
17.3.1–17.3.5	Publication of SDG 1–5 progress	Theme pages and 2026 activity; measured progress reports unverified
17.4.1	SDG education across university	Not verified for all students
17.4.2	Dedicated sustainability courses	Conditional; approved RPS/course mapping needed
17.4.3	Outreach education	Supported for local community
17.4.4	Student sustainability literacy measurement	No verified 2026 measurement output

17.2 RELATIONSHIPS TO SUPPORT THE GOALS

National policy input, cross-sector dialogue, international data collaboration, comparative practice and NGO engagement

17.2.1 Direct contribution to SDG policy development

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI documented and disseminated information on two important national multi-stakeholder SDG policy forums held in 2026: the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (PPN/Bappenas) Focus Group Discussion on Indonesia's positioning in the Beyond-2030 agenda on 11 May 2026, and the SDGs Center Conference on 25 June 2026. The first forum addressed emerging global challenges, Indonesia's strategic position ahead of the SDG Summit 2027, the five dimensions of sustainable development (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership), and the relationship between the SDGs and the national medium- and long-term development plans. It also introduced horizon scanning and multi-stakeholder consultation as approaches for anticipating future development priorities. The second forum addressed academic leadership, research-informed solutions, cross-sectoral partnerships and the role of SDGs Centers in accelerating national and local action. Together, these sources demonstrate the relevance of academic knowledge and stakeholder collaboration to national SDG policy processes. Universitas YARSI also published information on the preparation of Indonesia's Voluntary National Review (VNR) in February 2025, which provides historical context for national SDG monitoring and reporting. However, the available articles establish YARSI's role as a publisher of information rather than independently verifying that its representatives formally attended these forums, submitted policy recommendations, or contributed data adopted by the government. Accordingly, the evidence is relevant but remains partial for Indicator 17.2.1; direct institutional involvement must be substantiated by attendance records, official invitations, meeting minutes, policy briefs or acknowledgement of YARSI's input.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
National SDG policy process	Bappenas FGD, 11 May 2026, considered Indonesia's position for the 2027 SDG Summit.
University involvement/input	YARSI-hosted article documents the event

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Bappenas Beyond 2030 FGD (11 May 2026)

The Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (PPN/Bappenas), through the National SDGs Secretariat, convened a focus group discussion on 11 May 2026 to gather initial multi-stakeholder perspectives on Indonesia's positioning in the Beyond-2030 development agenda ahead of the SDG Summit 2027. As reported on Universitas YARSI's official website on 12 May 2026, the discussion addressed emerging global development challenges, the five dimensions of sustainable development—People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership—and their relationship to Indonesia's medium- and long-term national development plans. The process included horizon scanning, contributions from multiple stakeholder groups, and identification of strategic issues to inform national positioning and adaptive policy planning. Source (APA 7): Universitas YARSI. (2026, May 12). Ministry of PPN/Bappenas holds FGD on Indonesia's positioning in Beyond 2030 agenda discourse towards SDG Summit 2027. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/ministry-of-ppn-bappenas-holds-fgd-on-indonesias-positioning-in-beyond-2030-agenda-discourse-towards-sdg-summit-2027



Figure 1. Documentary image reproduced from the 17.2.1 source evidence report; original university-article URL appears above.

Evidence 2 — SDGs Center Conference (25 June 2026)

The SDGs Center Conference 2026 was organized by PPN/Bappenas on 25 June 2026 under the theme 'Strengthening the Role of SDGs Center: Promoting Local Action for National SDGs Achievement and Global Partnership.' According to the article published on Universitas YARSI's official website on 29 June 2026, the conference brought together government officials, higher-education leaders, SDGs Center representatives, researchers, and private-sector stakeholders. Its sessions explored academic leadership as a center of excellence for accelerating SDG achievement and perspectives on shaping the Beyond-2030 sustainable development agenda. The discussions emphasized the potential contribution of universities through scientific evidence, research-based recommendations, innovation, institutional collaboration, and local implementation experience. In relation to Indicator 17.2.1, the conference illustrates a national platform where academic expertise can inform policy priorities and strategies across sectors. Source (APA 7): Universitas YARSI. (2026, June 29). SDGs Center Conference 2026: Strengthening the role of centers of excellence for accelerating national and global SDGs. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-center-conference-2026-strengthening-the-role-of-centers-of-excellence-for-accelerating-national-and-global-sdgs



Figure 2. Documentary image reproduced from the 17.2.1 source evidence report; original university-article URL appears above.

Evidence 3 — 2025 VNR contribution (historical)

On 5 February 2025, PPN/Bappenas held an online kick-off meeting for preparation of Indonesia's 2025 Voluntary National Review (VNR) of Sustainable Development Goals implementation, as reported by Universitas YARSI on 17 February 2025. The VNR process was intended to document national progress, identify remaining challenges, and strengthen inclusive, evidence-based approaches to sustainable development, with particular attention to SDGs 3, 5, 8, and 17. The published article describes the participation of ministries, agencies, and development partners and highlights the need for multi-stakeholder contributions of data and insights. This process is thematically relevant to Indicator 17.2.1 because national SDG reporting can inform policy monitoring, priority setting, and subsequent adjustment of implementation strategies. Nevertheless, the source does not explicitly identify a YARSI representative or a specific dataset, written submission, technical recommendation, or policy contribution provided by the university. Moreover, the event took place in 2025, outside the 2026 reporting year for THE Impact Rankings 2027. The article should therefore be retained only as historical or complementary context unless additional documentation establishes a qualifying YARSI contribution and its relevance to the applicable reporting period. Source (APA 7): Universitas YARSI. (2025, February 17). Voluntary National Review (VNR) report of SDGs Indonesia 2025: The first step toward

accelerating the achievement of SDGs. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/voluntary-national-review-vnr-report-of-sdgs-indonesia-2025-the-first-step-toward-accelerating-the-achievement-of-sdgs



Figure 3. Documentary image reproduced from the 17.2.1 source evidence report; original university-article URL appears above.

17.2.2 Cross-sectoral dialogue about the SDGs

Evidence Statement

During the 2026 reporting year, Universitas YARSI disseminated official coverage of two nationally significant multi-stakeholder forums convened by the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (PPN/Bappenas): the SDGs Center Conference on 25 June 2026 and the Beyond-2030 Focus Group Discussion (FGD) on 11 May 2026. Together, these events illustrate mechanisms through which government bodies, universities, SDGs Centers, researchers, and other development stakeholders exchange evidence, identify shared challenges, and discuss strategies for advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs Center Conference highlighted the contribution of academic centers of excellence to locally grounded SDG action, knowledge sharing, research-based innovation, and national–global partnerships. The Beyond-2030 FGD addressed Indonesia's prospective positioning ahead of the 2027 SDG Summit, including emerging development priorities, the five sustainable-development dimensions (People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership), and horizon-scanning approaches to future policy challenges. These topics are directly relevant to Indicator 17.2.2, which evaluates whether a university initiates or participates in cross-sectoral dialogue about the SDGs, rather than merely reporting on such dialogue. Although YARSI's website documented both 2026 forums, the reviewed public sources do not establish that Universitas YARSI, acting institutionally, convened, co-organised, presented at, or attended either event. Accordingly, these articles substantiate the existence and policy relevance of the dialogues but remain complementary evidence until YARSI's direct institutional involvement is verified through named participation records, invitations, official programmes, presentations, meeting minutes, or other primary documentation.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Cross-sector dialogue and stakeholder diversity	The 25 June 2026 SDGs Center Conference brought together national planning actors, SDGs Centers, higher education, research stakeholders and other development sectors to exchange ideas on SDG acceleration and collaboration.
Policy dialogue and future priorities	The 11 May 2026 PPN/Bappenas Beyond-2030 FGD invited multi-stakeholder perspectives on emerging challenges, Indonesia's strategic positioning, five dimensions of sustainable development, and the 2027 SDG Summit.
Evidence period and institutional involvement	Both events occurred in reporting year 2026. YARSI published coverage of the dialogues, but the cited articles do not independently show that YARSI initiated, co-hosted, attended or contributed to either forum.

Required institutional corroboration	Official invitations or agendas naming Universitas YARSI; participant lists; presentations; institutional correspondence; meeting minutes; or acknowledgement of YARSI's contribution.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — SDGs Center Conference 2026

On 25 June 2026, the Ministry of National Development Planning/National Development Planning Agency (PPN/Bappenas) convened the SDGs Center Conference 2026 under the theme "Strengthening the Role of SDGs Center: Promoting Local Action for National SDGs Achievement and Global Partnership." The conference served as a national cross-sectoral dialogue platform connecting government decision-makers, higher education institutions, research organisations, the Indonesia SDGs Center Network, and private-sector partners. Its programme included ministerial remarks, a panel discussion on "Academic Leadership as Center of Excellence Driving SDGs Achievement Acceleration," and an academic dialogue on "Shaping Perspectives on the Beyond-2030 Sustainable Development Agenda." Contributors represented PPN/Bappenas, the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology, the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), universities, and industry, including Telkom Indonesia and Pertamina. Discussions highlighted the role of universities and SDGs Centers in generating research-based solutions, strengthening local SDG implementation, supporting innovation and knowledge exchange, and informing national development priorities through multi-stakeholder cooperation. The event is closely aligned with Indicator 17.2.2 because it demonstrates structured engagement across public, academic, research, and business sectors around shared SDG challenges and strategies. Universitas YARSI reported the conference on its official website on 29 June 2026. However, the public article does not explicitly name a YARSI delegate, presenter, organiser, or institutional contribution. Consequently, this publication establishes the relevance and occurrence of the dialogue but should be supplemented by an invitation, attendance record, presentation, or official correspondence to establish YARSI's direct...

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-center-conference-2026-strengthening-the-role-of-centers-of-excellence-for-accelerating-national-and-global-sdgs

Evidence 2 — Bappenas Beyond 2030 FGD

On 11 May 2026, PPN/Bappenas, through the National SDGs Secretariat, organised Focus Group Discussion (FGD) I entitled "Indonesia's Positioning on Beyond 2030 Agenda Discourse Towards SDG Summit 2027." The forum brought together perspectives from government, private-sector actors, civil society, and academia to consider Indonesia's strategic response to changing global development priorities beyond the current 2030 Agenda. The dialogue sought to identify emerging international challenges and opportunities, examine global and foreign-policy developments, and gather stakeholder perspectives across the five SDG dimensions—People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership (5P). It also considered the integration of SDG priorities into Indonesia's National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025–2029 and National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025–2045. The consultation used horizon scanning and multi-stakeholder input as approaches for identifying strategic issues and developing preliminary national positioning ahead of the 2027 SDG Summit. Under this framework, government contributes coordination and regulation, industry provides innovation and investment perspectives, civil society contributes advocacy and community experience, and academia offers research and evidence-based analysis. This process directly illustrates the type of cross-sectoral exchange contemplated by Indicator 17.2.2, particularly dialogue linking sustainable-development challenges to shared strategies and future policy directions. Universitas YARSI published a report on this forum on 12 May 2026. The available publication does not, however, establish that YARSI was among the participating institutions or that its representatives delivered formal input. Verification of institutional participation is therefore still required before presenting the FGD as direct YARSI engagement.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/ministry-of-ppn-bappenas-holds-fgd-on-indonesias-positioning-in-beyond-2030-agenda-discourse-towards-sdg-summit-2027

17.2.3 International collaboration in gathering or measuring SDG data

Evidence Statement

During 2026, Universitas YARSI demonstrated institutional engagement in international research and academic collaboration with potential relevance to data-driven sustainable development. On 10–12 August 2026, YARSI organized the FARADISA international workshop, involving partners from Nara Institute of Science and Technology (NAIST) and Kansai University in Japan, Kasetsart University in Thailand, and Indonesian healthcare and technology institutions. The workshop addressed federated artificial intelligence, secure analytics, data interoperability, privacy, regulatory considerations, technology transfer, and future

collaborative research. These activities strengthen the methodological and partnership foundations needed for cross-border data sharing and analysis. In addition, YARSI's planned participation in the ASEAN–China Alliance of Private Higher Education Institutions (ACAPHEI) forum on 16–19 November 2026 offers a prospective platform for research exchange and SDG-related innovation. However, as of 29 October 2026, the ACAPHEI forum had not yet taken place. Moreover, the available sources do not demonstrate that either initiative has jointly collected, measured, validated, or reported a specific SDG indicator or produced an SDG-focused multinational dataset. Accordingly, the evidence supports international research collaboration and enabling capacity, but remains insufficient to substantiate the precise SDG data-measurement requirement in Indicator 17.2.3.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
International research partners (2026)	FARADISA (10–12 August 2026) linked YARSI with NAIST and Kansai University (Japan), Kasetsart University (Thailand), and Indonesian healthcare and technology organizations.
Cross-border data methods	FARADISA addressed federated artificial intelligence, data interoperability, secure analytics, privacy, regulatory compliance, technology transfer, and collaborative research planning.
Planned international SDG exchange	The ACAPHEI ASEAN–China Forum (16–19 November 2026) was scheduled to promote research exchange, innovation, and SDG-themed activities; it had not occurred by 29 October 2026.
Direct SDG data gathering or measurement	Neither published source identifies a jointly gathered SDG dataset, a specific SDG indicator measured with international partners, a shared monitoring protocol, or a published SDG measurement output.
Documentation needed for Yes	Joint research agreement and project scope naming SDG indicators; multinational data-collection instruments or dataset; analysis/report co-authored with international partners; evidence of actual 2026 implementation.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — FARADISA international workshop (10–12 August 2026)

Universitas YARSI organized the Federated Artificial Intelligence Research Assembly for Data Interoperability and Secure Analytics (FARADISA) on 10–12 August 2026, involving international partners from NAIST and Kansai University, Japan, and Kasetsart University, Thailand, alongside Indonesian healthcare and technology institutions. The workshop strengthened cross-border research collaboration in federated artificial intelligence, secure data analytics, interoperability, and healthcare applications. Participants discussed data privacy, regulatory compliance, technology transfer, and collaborative research roadmaps. These initiatives support international data-management capacity relevant to sustainable development, although joint collection or measurement of specific SDG indicators has not yet been documented.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/yarsi-gelar-faradisa-wujudkan-kolaborasi-dan-kembangkan-ai-jadi-produk-bermanfaat

Evidence 2 — ACAPHEI 2026 programme (future event)

Universitas YARSI, a founding member of the ASEAN–China Alliance of Private Higher Education Institutions (ACAPHEI), is scheduled to co-organize the 2026 ASEAN–China Forum on 16–19 November 2026. The programme promotes international research partnerships, technological innovation, and sustainable development through academic exchanges, collaborative research presentations, and an SDG-themed research competition. Participating institutions are expected to explore data-driven solutions to health, education, environmental, and societal challenges. Although the initiative demonstrates institutional commitment to international SDG-related collaboration, the event remains forthcoming, and documented joint SDG data collection or measurement outputs are not yet available.

Source: https://acaphei2026.yarsi.ac.id/

17.2.4 Comparative approaches and international best practice for SDGs

Evidence Statement

During 2026, Universitas YARSI strengthened its international engagement in sustainable development through research dissemination and academic partnership. On 2 February 2026, a representative of its Faculty of Dentistry presented appropriate technologies for sustainable village development at the International Development and Sustainability Studies Center, University of Malaya, Malaysia. This scholarly exchange shared Indonesian experiences and approaches concerning community health, local livelihoods, environmentally responsible innovation, and resource management. It provides relevant evidence of international knowledge sharing and consideration of transferable practices addressing multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). On 8 June 2026, Universitas YARSI additionally hosted a representative of WSB University, Poland, to review ongoing academic cooperation, reflect on Erasmus+ staff mobility, and explore future exchanges, joint educational activities, research and institutional capacity building. The Malaysia activity is the principal example of SDG-oriented international knowledge exchange; the Poland visit is complementary evidence of a cross-border academic network. The available publications do not, however, establish a completed joint comparative study, a formally validated international best-practice guideline, or documented implementation of a jointly developed SDG intervention. Further presentation materials, comparative analyses and collaborative outputs would strengthen the indicator claim.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Direct international SDG knowledge exchange	2 February 2026: YARSI Faculty of Dentistry shared appropriate-technology research for sustainable village development at the University of Malaya, Malaysia.
Comparative approaches and transferability	The Malaysia presentation offered Indonesia-based approaches to village development, community health, livelihoods and sustainable resource management; formal cross-country comparison is not documented.
Complementary international partnership	8 June 2026: YARSI and WSB University (Poland) discussed existing Erasmus+ mobility and prospective exchanges, joint research and capacity-building activities.
SDG relevance	The activities connect most directly to sustainable communities, health, education, responsible innovation and partnerships; SDG links beyond documented outputs are interpretative.
Best-practice outputs and verification	International sharing is evidenced; jointly validated guidelines, completed comparative research or joint SDG interventions require additional documentation.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — YARSI sustainable village presentation, University of Malaya (2 February 2026)

On 2 February 2026, Prof. Dr. Bambang S. Trenggono, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, Universitas YARSI, presented research findings on appropriate technology for sustainable village development at the International Development and Sustainability Studies Center, University of Malaya, Malaysia. The international forum facilitated comparative knowledge exchange on environmentally friendly technologies, village-based economic empowerment, community healthcare, and sustainable resource management. Drawing on Indonesian community engagement experiences, YARSI contributed practical approaches potentially adaptable across developing countries. The initiative supports international best-practice sharing relevant to SDGs 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, 13, and 17.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/dean-of-faculty-of-dentistry-universitas-yarsi-presents-appropriate-technology-for-sustainable-village-development-at-university-of-malaya-kuala-lumpur.htm

Evidence 2 — WSB University international collaboration (8 June 2026)

On 8 June 2026, Universitas YARSI hosted Paweł Urgacz, Deputy Dean for Internationalization at WSB University, Poland, to strengthen international academic cooperation. Both institutions reviewed their partnership established in 2023, including Erasmus+ staff mobility, and explored joint educational activities, research, student exchanges, and future Erasmus+ capacity-

building projects. Discussions also addressed sustainable institutional development, academic innovation, and best practices in university governance and internationalization. This engagement reinforces cross-border knowledge exchange and institutional capacity relevant to SDG 4 and SDG 17, although jointly developed SDG-specific practices or comparative research outputs have not yet been documented.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/visit-from-wsb-university-strengthens-international-collaboration-opportunities-at-universitas-yarsi

17.2.5 Collaboration with NGOs to tackle the SDGs

Evidence Statement

During 2026, Universitas YARSI documented collaborative community engagement with civil-society and local partners addressing public health, women's empowerment, and access to educational resources. On 5 August 2026, the Empowered Women with TOGA programme brought together YARSI, Vijja Care, community representatives in Glodok, and PT Pramudita Darya Parma to promote household medicinal-plant knowledge, practical cultivation, family health, and economic empowerment. The activity involved YARSI academics and students and introduced a collaboratively developed digital herbal educational resource (Museum Herbal encyclopedia), offering a tangible example of knowledge transfer beyond the campus. Separately, a YARSI academic contributed to PPTI's June 2026 NAPAS public-health dialogue on tuberculosis and tobacco risks, complementing YARSI's institutional community-service register, which records a PPTI partnership in 2025. Together, these sources support SDG-related educational outreach, health advocacy, and multi-stakeholder collaboration, particularly SDGs 3, 5, and 17. However, Vijja Care's formal NGO classification, the institutional scope of the PPTI activity, and the voluntary character of student participation require confirmation. The cited evidence does not independently demonstrate a jointly implemented NGO research programme in 2026.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
NGO/community collaboration and SDG focus	5 August 2026 TOGA programme with Vijja Care, Glodok community and a business partner; women's empowerment, medicinal-plant learning and family health (SDGs 3, 5 and 17).
Development of educational resources	YARSI–Vijja Care collaborative Museum Herbal digital encyclopedia and accompanying herbal-plant education; concrete learning output, subject to verification of Vijja Care's NGO status.
Health education with civil-society partner	3 June 2026 PPTI NAPAS dialogue featured a YARSI academic discussing tobacco and tuberculosis; YARSI community-service records list PPTI as a 2025 partner. Formal 2026 institutional scope should be confirmed.
Student volunteering programmes	YARSI students were reported in TOGA implementation, but no evidence yet demonstrates enrolment in a formally designated NGO-linked volunteering programme.
Research programmes with NGOs	No joint NGO research design, project agreement, research results, or 2026 programme output established by the three cited sources.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Empowered Women with TOGA (5 August 2026)

On 5 August 2026, Universitas YARSI collaborated with Vijja Care, community representatives in Glodok, and PT Pramudita Darya Parma to implement the "Empowered Women with TOGA" programme. The initiative integrated women's economic empowerment, family health education, and sustainable cultivation of medicinal plants. YARSI academics and students facilitated educational sessions, practical planting activities, and digital learning through the collaboratively developed Museum Herbal encyclopedia. This accessible educational resource provides information on medicinal plants and their applications. The collaboration demonstrates community-based knowledge transfer and educational resource development, supporting SDGs 3, 5, 12, and 17.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/universitas-yarsi-launches-empowered-women-with-toga-program-the-urgency-of-economic-empowerment-and-family-health-based-on-herbal-medicine

Evidence 2 — PPTI dan Rokok (3 June 2026)

On 3 June 2026, Prof. Tjandra Yoga Aditama, Director of the Graduate School of Universitas YARSI, contributed expert knowledge to the NAPAS public-health talk show organized by the Indonesian Tuberculosis Eradication Association (PPTI). The event engaged tobacco-control advocates, Women Without Tobacco Indonesia (WITT), tuberculosis survivors, and community representatives. Discussions addressed smoking-related lung damage, impaired immunity, tuberculosis risks, electronic cigarettes, and public-health advocacy. This academic contribution strengthened civil-society health education and knowledge dissemination, supporting SDG 3 and SDG 17 through partnerships addressing tuberculosis prevention and tobacco-related health risks.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/ppti-dan-rokok

Evidence 3 — YARSI community service partnerships

Universitas YARSI maintains an institutional community-service framework supporting partnerships with government agencies, civil-society organizations, and community stakeholders. Its official community engagement portal lists the Indonesian Tuberculosis Eradication Association (PPTI) among cooperation partners established in 2025. This partnership complements YARSI TB Care's institutional commitment to tuberculosis prevention, community education, and treatment support. The June 2026 PPTI public-health dialogue involving a YARSI academic provides complementary evidence of continued professional engagement. However, the partnership register alone does not establish joint research, student volunteering, or specific institutional programme deliverables implemented with PPTI during 2026.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pengabdian

17.3 PUBLICATION OF SDG REPORTS

Public publication of progress against SDGs 1–5

17.3.1 Publication of progress against SDG 1 – No Poverty

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI demonstrates institutional commitment to SDG 1 – No Poverty through publicly accessible thematic information, student financial-support programmes, and an organizational unit dedicated to Sustainable Development Goals and population issues. The SDG 1 thematic webpage serves as a public entry point for information on scholarship access, microenterprise development, and community economic empowerment, although its '-25' designation and older content require reporting-period verification. The university's scholarship portal offers particularly relevant 2026 disclosures: BSI Scholarship 2026 assists eligible financially disadvantaged students, while the KIP-K programme sets out admission, socioeconomic verification, selection, and ongoing student support procedures. Together, these sources indicate an established mechanism for communicating poverty-related initiatives and improving access to higher education. The SDGs and Population Center supplies a broader institutional framework for research, community engagement, training, partnerships, and publication. Nevertheless, these publicly available sources primarily evidence thematic dissemination, programme design, and organizational capacity rather than a consolidated account of measurable progress against SDG 1. The available material does not establish a published 2026 institutional SDG 1 results report documenting performance indicators, beneficiary numbers, outcomes, baselines, or comparison with previous years. Accordingly, a verifiable 2026 overall SDG progress report or a separate SDG 1 progress report is required to substantiate the corresponding THE reporting classification.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Public SDG 1 disclosure	The public No Poverty thematic webpage groups poverty-related programmes and community activities; its 2026 coverage and quantitative progress reporting are not confirmed.
2026 financial inclusion initiatives	The scholarship portal publicises BSI Scholarship 2026 and describes KIP-K socioeconomic verification, student financial support, and periodic evaluation.
Institutional SDG reporting infrastructure	The SDGs and Population Center identifies research, training, partnerships, publication and community engagement among its functions.
Overall / separate progress report	Neither an overall 2026 results report nor a separate SDG 1 report with annual outcomes is independently verified from these sources.
Verification before THE submission	Obtain a dated, public 2026 report containing SDG 1 indicators, results, comparisons, and its institutional publication link.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public thematic SDG 1 – No Poverty page

Universitas YARSI maintains a publicly accessible SDG 1 – No Poverty thematic webpage that brings together information about poverty reduction, scholarship opportunities, microenterprise initiatives, and community economic empowerment. By grouping relevant activities under a specific SDG, the page helps stakeholders identify the university's contributions to social inclusion and sustainable livelihoods. It also illustrates an existing platform for public dissemination of SDG-related initiatives. However, its '-25' URL designation and inclusion of earlier-year items mean that the reporting period must be verified. The page does not, by itself, establish a quantified 2026 progress report with targets and measured outcomes.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). *No poverty* [SDG thematic webpage]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-no-poverty-25

Evidence 2 — Scholarship access and student financial protection in 2026

The official Universitas YARSI scholarship portal documents BSI Scholarship 2026, supporting economically disadvantaged students through tuition assistance, mentoring, and capacity-building opportunities. It also explains the KIP-K programme,

including socioeconomic eligibility, verification, selection, and routine evaluation coordinated with LLDIKTI Region III. Information about additional scholarship schemes further demonstrates institutional mechanisms for widening access to higher education and mitigating financial exclusion. These disclosures support SDG 1 by illustrating practical student financial-protection measures during 2026. However, they mainly describe programme availability and procedures, without publishing consolidated 2026 beneficiary totals, poverty-related outcomes, or comparative progress indicators.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). *Beasiswa* [Official student scholarship portal; includes BSI Scholarship 2026 and KIP-K guidance]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kemahasiswaan/beasiswa

Evidence 3 — Institutional SDGs and Population Center

Universitas YARSI's SDGs and Population Center provides an institutional framework for advancing sustainable development through research, training, seminars, workshops, collaborative studies, networking, publication, and student engagement. Its stated mandate links expertise with Indonesia's SDG agenda and recognizes population issues as important determinants of sustainable development outcomes. This organizational structure supports the university's capacity to gather, interpret, and communicate evidence on poverty-related challenges and interventions. Nevertheless, the webpage is an institutional profile rather than an annual evaluation of SDG 1 implementation. It therefore serves as complementary evidence of governance and reporting capacity, not proof of published 2026 progress against SDG 1.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). *SDGs & Kependudukan* [Institutional centre webpage]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-kependudukan

17.3.2 Publication of progress against SDG 2 – Zero Hunger

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI demonstrates institutional commitment to communicating its contributions to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) through a dedicated public thematic webpage, relevant community-service publications, and the organizational remit of its SDGs and Population Center. The thematic webpage provides a recognizable channel for disseminating university initiatives concerning food, nutrition, agriculture and community welfare, although its historical content and '-25' URL do not themselves establish reporting of 2026 achievements. A university publication dated 20 October 2026 documents Accounting Programme assistance to approximately 20 members of Kelompok Tani Mustika in Kramat Jati, including environmentally responsible production, resource efficiency, waste management and financial administration. This activity demonstrates practical engagement with local producer livelihoods and may contribute indirectly to sustainable food systems. The SDGs and Population Center provides an institutional framework for research, training, partnerships and publication. Taken together, these sources substantiate public SDG-related communication and a concrete 2026 outreach activity, but they do not yet constitute a verified report tracking institutional progress against SDG 2 through quantified food-security, nutrition, agricultural or year-on-year indicators. An explicitly dated and publicly accessible 2026 overall or SDG 2-specific progress report would be needed to substantiate the selected reporting category without qualification.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Public thematic reporting channel	Dedicated SDG 2 – Zero Hunger webpage groups publicly accessible food, nutrition and agricultural news; legacy entries and the "-25" address require year verification.
Documented 2026 university action	20 October 2026 article reports September–October mentoring of approximately 20 Kelompok Tani Mustika members on greener production, resource efficiency, waste management and finance.
Institutional publication capacity	SDGs and Population Center formally describes research, training, partnerships, publication and student engagement.
Overall report	Previously mentioned "Report THE 2026 – Yarsi University.pdf" has not been reviewed or verified as a publicly released report covering measurable 2026 SDG 2 progress.
Separate report	The dedicated thematic page is public but has not been established as a dated SDG 2 performance report containing quantitative 2026 results.

Evidence required for report classification	Provide an accessible 2026 report with SDG 2 indicators, achievements, reporting date, targets or baselines and, where available, annual comparisons.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public thematic SDG 2 – Zero Hunger page

Universitas YARSI provides a publicly accessible SDG 2 – Zero Hunger thematic webpage that brings together university news and activities relating to food, nutrition, agriculture and community welfare. This institutional communication channel helps external stakeholders locate SDG-related initiatives and demonstrates a public-facing commitment to sustainable development. However, the page includes earlier-year materials, and the '-25' designation does not establish that its contents constitute an annual 2026 report. The reviewed material does not present consolidated SDG 2 targets, baseline figures, measurable outcomes or comparisons across reporting periods. Accordingly, it supports evidence of thematic publication, rather than verified progress reporting for 2026.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs Zero Hunger [Thematic webpage]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-zero-hunger-25

Evidence 2 — 2026 mentoring of a local farmer group and green microenterprises

Universitas YARSI reported on 20 October 2026 that its Accounting Programme provided mentoring for approximately 20 members of Kelompok Tani Mustika in Kramat Jati during September–October 2026. The activities addressed environmentally responsible production, efficient use of resources, waste management and business financial practices, strengthening producers' knowledge and enterprise-management capacity. This dated publication illustrates university engagement with local agricultural livelihoods and sustainable microenterprise development, relevant to SDG 2. Nevertheless, it does not quantify improvements in food availability, nutrition, agricultural productivity or household food security. Further mentoring mentioned in the article should be treated as planned rather than a completed outcome.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 20). Universitas YARSI dorong Kelompok Tani Mustika kembangkan UMKM Go Green [News article]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/universitas-yarsi-dorong-kelompok-tani-mustika-kembangkan-umkm-go-green

Evidence 3 — Institutional SDGs and Population Center

Universitas YARSI's SDGs and Population Center provides an institutional platform for contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals through research, training, seminars, workshops, research networking, publication and student engagement. Its official profile explains the link between population issues and sustainable development, highlighting a basis for interdisciplinary initiatives and dissemination of SDG-related knowledge. This infrastructure facilitates compilation and communication of SDG contributions, including Zero Hunger. Nevertheless, the center's descriptive webpage contains no verified 2026 SDG 2 performance dataset, monitoring results or annual comparative analysis. It therefore functions as complementary institutional evidence, not a substitute for a published progress report.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). SDGs & Kependudukan [Institutional webpage]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-kependudukan

17.3.3 Publication of progress against SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI maintains a publicly accessible thematic publication page for SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being and a central SDGs and Population Center supporting publication, research and community engagement. The institutional website also disseminates relevant 2026 programmes. For THE 17.3, however, publishing news about SDG-related activities is different from publishing documented progress against the SDG. The supplied thematic URL carries the "-25" designation and features legacy news; it has not been verified as a results-oriented report for reporting year 2026. The combination supports public health activity disclosure, not a fully established annual SDG 3 progress reporting claim. Any Yes answer, and especially the classification "overall report" or "separate report," should be supported by a public, dated 2026 progress publication with indicators and outcomes.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Public SDG-specific webpage	Thematic SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being webpage exists: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-good-health-well-being-25
2026 supporting university activity	2026 community dialogue on tuberculosis prevention; dated source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kampung-siaga-tb-di-gandaria-selatan
Overall report	Previous-cycle "Report THE 2026 - Yarsi University.pdf" is user-described, but its contents and public 2026 reporting scope were not supplied/verified.
Separate report	Thematic webpage is public, but does not yet establish a 2026 SDG-specific progress report with monitored outcomes.
Needed before submission	Public release date, 2026 indicator results, baseline/comparative values, and approved report PDF or equivalent permanent page.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public thematic SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being page

YARSI's health and well-being thematic page assembles news and projects on care, public health and student health services. A live 2026 activity article complements it, but the sampled -25 thematic page is not identifiable as a standalone 2026 results report.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Good Health & Well-being [SDG thematic webpage]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-good-health-well-being-25

Evidence 2 — 2026 community dialogue on tuberculosis prevention

A YARSI-hosted article dated 23 September 2026 describes Prof. Tjandra Yoga Aditama's 15 September dialogue with local RT/RW representatives and health cadres in Gandaria Selatan, addressing tuberculosis transmission, recognition and community responses. This is public evidence of recent health-related outreach and expert engagement. It does not, on its own, provide quantitative annual progress against institutional SDG 3 targets.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026). 2026 community dialogue on tuberculosis prevention. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kampung-siaga-tb-di-gandaria-selatan

Evidence 3 — Institutional SDGs and Population Center

The institutional SDGs and Population Center describes research, community engagement, training, partnership development and publication as part of its remit. This establishes an organizational framework for SDG communication and reporting, but its institutional profile is not an annual progress report and should be used as complementary context only.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Pusat SDGs & Kependudukan Universitas YARSI. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-kependudukan

17.3.4 Publication of progress against SDG 4 – Quality Education

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI maintains a publicly accessible thematic publication page for SDG 4 – Quality Education and a central SDGs and Population Center supporting publication, research and community engagement. The institutional website also disseminates relevant 2026 programmes. For THE 17.3, however, publishing news about SDG-related activities is different from publishing documented progress against the SDG. The supplied thematic URL carries the "-25" designation and features legacy news; it has not been verified as a results-oriented report for reporting year 2026. The education portal and 2026 scholarship announcements are supporting evidence only until measurable education-progress reporting is published. Any Yes answer, and especially the classification "overall report" or "separate report," should be supported by a public, dated 2026 progress publication with indicators and outcomes.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Public SDG-specific webpage	Thematic SDG 4 – Quality Education webpage exists: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-quality-education-25
2026 supporting university activity	Public student educational access and support information updated for 2026; dated source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kemahasiswaan/beasiswa
Overall report	Previous-cycle "Report THE 2026 - Yarsi University.pdf" is user-described, but its contents and public 2026 reporting scope were not supplied/verified.
Separate report	Thematic webpage is public, but does not yet establish a 2026 SDG-specific progress report with monitored outcomes.
Needed before submission	Public release date, 2026 indicator results, baseline/comparative values, and approved report PDF or equivalent permanent page.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public thematic SDG 4 – Quality Education page

The Quality Education thematic webpage is publicly available and aggregates education-related news and institutional initiatives, including items dated 2025. Its thematic character supports publication infrastructure but does not independently prove a dated 2026 SDG 4 progress account.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Quality Education [SDG thematic webpage]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-quality-education-25

Evidence 2 — Public student educational access and support information updated for 2026

The university's official scholarship page details 2026 BAZNAS and BSI scholarship applications, mentoring opportunities, tuition subsidies and KIP-K student support procedures. These provisions relate to access and inclusion in higher education under SDG 4. Yet a list of opportunities or eligibility rules does not constitute a published 2026 outcome report showing coverage, completion, learning results or progress against baseline targets.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026). Public student educational access and support information updated for 2026. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kemahasiswaan/beasiswa

Evidence 3 — Institutional SDGs and Population Center

The institutional SDGs and Population Center describes research, community engagement, training, partnership development and publication as part of its remit. This establishes an organizational framework for SDG communication and reporting, but its institutional profile is not an annual progress report and should be used as complementary context only.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Pusat SDGs & Kependudukan Universitas YARSI. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-kependudukan

17.3.5 Publication of progress against SDG 5 – Gender Equality

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI maintains a publicly accessible thematic publication page for SDG 5 – Gender Equality and a central SDGs and Population Center supporting publication, research and community engagement. The institutional website also disseminates relevant 2026 programmes. For THE 17.3, however, publishing news about SDG-related activities is different from publishing documented progress against the SDG. The supplied thematic URL carries the "-25" designation and features legacy news; it has not been verified as a results-oriented report for reporting year 2026. A 2026 gender-related intervention is publicly documented; quantitative SDG 5 progress reporting remains to be established. Any Yes answer, and especially the classification "overall report" or "separate report," should be supported by a public, dated 2026 progress publication with indicators and outcomes.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Public SDG-specific webpage	Thematic SDG 5 – Gender Equality webpage exists: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/gender-quality-25
2026 supporting university activity	2026 women-focused community empowerment with TOGA; dated source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/dari-ceramah-hingga-cangkul-universitas-yarsi-dan-vijja-care-gelar-edukasi-toga-berbasis-digital-di-glodok
Overall report	Previous-cycle "Report THE 2026 - Yarsi University.pdf" is user-described, but its contents and public 2026 reporting scope were not supplied/verified.
Separate report	Thematic webpage is public, but does not yet establish a 2026 SDG-specific progress report with monitored outcomes.
Needed before submission	Public release date, 2026 indicator results, baseline/comparative values, and approved report PDF or equivalent permanent page.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public thematic SDG 5 – Gender Equality page

The gender thematic page groups women's empowerment and campus gender-related news, prominently including 2025 items. It is evidence of a public topic page; it is not, by itself, proof of a full 2026 gender-equality performance report.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Gender Quality (website title) [SDG thematic webpage]. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/gender-quality-25

Evidence 2 — 2026 women-focused community empowerment with TOGA

On 5 August 2026, YARSI academic staff and students worked with Vijja Care and a private partner in Glodok on medicinal-plant education and a digital herbal learning resource. The programme, published on 11 August, foregrounded women's empowerment, family health and potential household livelihood benefits. It substantiates a specific, dated SDG 5-related activity, but does not publish annual gender-equality metrics or a comparative progress assessment.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026). 2026 women-focused community empowerment with TOGA. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/dari-ceramah-hingga-cangkul-universitas-yarsi-dan-vijja-care-gelar-edukasi-toga-berbasis-digital-di-glodok

Evidence 3 — Institutional SDGs and Population Center

The institutional SDGs and Population Center describes research, community engagement, training, partnership development and publication as part of its remit. This establishes an organizational framework for SDG communication and reporting, but its institutional profile is not an annual progress report and should be used as complementary context only.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Pusat SDGs & Kependudukan Universitas YARSI. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/sdgs-yarsi/sdgs-kependudukan

17.4 EDUCATION FOR THE SDGs

University-wide curriculum, dedicated courses, community outreach and student sustainability literacy

17.4.1 Institution-wide Commitment to Meaningful Education on the SDGs

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI demonstrates a sustained educational and public-service orientation toward sustainable development through preventive medicine, community health, social responsibility, and university-managed community engagement. Its publicly available Faculty of Medicine curriculum includes public-health and preventive-medicine competencies, while the Family and Primary Care Specialist curriculum explicitly contains global-health issues and evidence-based practice. The university also operates a KKN platform for academic year 2025/2026 and documents education-oriented community programmes. These sources indicate that sustainability-related themes are present in identifiable programmes and experiential learning. They do not,

however, establish a senate- or rector-approved commitment requiring meaningful SDG education for every student across every faculty, nor provide a university-wide curriculum mapping showing all degree programmes, participation rules or student coverage. Accordingly, institution-wide classification remains provisional. The previously cited 'Perilaku dan Gaya Hidup Berisiko' PDF was named in prior THE data but was not supplied for content verification in this review.

Evidence sufficiency requires source-level verification.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
University-wide SDG education commitment	Partially supported by institutional educational and outreach infrastructure; no authenticated university-wide SDG education directive located.
Integrated across full curriculum	Not verified: no complete cross-faculty CLO/CPL–SDG mapping or curricular coverage evidence.
Mandatory education for all	Not verified: KKN portal does not demonstrate compulsory SDG content across every degree programme.
Optional education for all	Not verified: relevant activities and course offerings do not show that every enrolled student has access to a defined SDG education option.
Reporting-year connection	2025/2026 KKN portal and current public programme pages; delivery to all students in calendar 2026 not established.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Faculty of Medicine curriculum and SDG-relevant competencies

The official Faculty of Medicine profile establishes a prevention-oriented educational mission and identifies graduate competencies in community health, lifelong learning and social responsibility. The publicly available undergraduate curriculum lists public-health, community-medicine and preventive-medicine learning areas. These are substantive connections to SDG 3 and related sustainability challenges, but apply specifically to medical education. They should not be generalized to all programmes without an institutional curriculum map and course-level learning outcomes for every faculty.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Faculty of Medicine: Educational mission and graduate profile; Undergraduate medicine curriculum (2019). https://www.yarsi.ac.id/akademik/fakultas-kedokteran https://www.yarsi.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Buku-Kurikulum-sarjana-kedokteran-2019.pdf

Evidence 2 — Family and Primary Care Specialist curriculum

The published specialist curriculum identifies 'Permasalahan kesehatan global di layanan primer' alongside evidence-based practice, preventive care, community-facing competencies and health-service financing. This is identifiable formal, sustainability-relevant curriculum content, particularly concerning SDG 3 and equitable access to health services. The available programme page does not establish whether its SDG content is explicitly assessed, offered to all students or required outside the specialist programme. Current implementation should be confirmed against 2026 timetables and approved RPS documentation.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Kedokteran Keluarga Layanan Primer: Curriculum 2023. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/akademik/fakultas-kedokteran/kedokteran-keluarga-layanan-primer

Evidence 3 — KKN academic-year 2025/2026 platform

YARSI maintains an institutional KKN portal for the 2025/2026 academic year, indicating a structured interface between student learning and community engagement. Practical service-learning can contextualize local health, economic inclusion, educational and environmental issues. However, the portal alone does not establish that SDG learning objectives are embedded, formally assessed or mandated for all enrolled students. Supporting evidence should include the 2026 KKN handbook, programme coverage by faculty, compulsory or elective status, and student participation data.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2025/2026). KKN Universitas YARSI [institutional platform]. https://kkn.yarsi.ac.id/

17.4.2 Dedicated Courses Addressing Sustainability and the SDGs

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI publishes identifiable formal course offerings whose substantive content engages sustainability-related development issues. The Family and Primary Care Specialist programme explicitly includes 'Permasalahan kesehatan global di layanan primer' (global health issues in primary care) and course components addressing community and family health. The university's March 2026 postgraduate brochure lists dedicated modules such as public health, health systems and policy, digital health, and health economics in the Master of Hospital Administration curriculum. These constitute stronger evidence of dedicated learning than standalone community outreach. Their SDG alignment is particularly relevant to SDG 3 and interconnected targets concerning equitable and resilient health systems. Nevertheless, the evidence does not identify an expressly titled SDG course nor prove that a particular 2026 cohort completed SDG-specific outcomes; the approved 2026 syllabi and teaching timetables would substantiate implementation. The previously referenced 'Penanganan Stunting di Masyarakat' PDF was not provided for verification, and a stunting outreach report alone would not qualify as a formal dedicated course.

Evidence sufficiency requires source-level verification.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Dedicated formal curriculum	Supported: published specialist global-health course and postgraduate health-policy/public-health modules.
Course identified	214105 – Permasalahan kesehatan global di layanan primer (specialist, 1 SKS), from published curriculum.
Additional course offerings	2026 postgraduate brochure: Kesehatan Masyarakat (Rumah Sakit), Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan, Ekonomi Kesehatan, Digital Health.
SDG alignment	SDG 3 direct thematic fit; links to social equity and sustainable health systems are interpretive, not explicit course SDG labels.
2026 delivery and assessment	Requires 2026 RPS, timetable, enrolment and evaluated coursework.
Stunting reference	The prior PDF was named but not attached; do not reclassify community education as formal coursework.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Published dedicated global-health module

The official Family and Primary Care Specialist curriculum includes course 214105, 'Permasalahan kesehatan global di layanan primer' (1 SKS), within the first semester. It places contemporary global health problems inside a formal degree structure and complements training in prevention, health-service delivery and evidence-based practice. These competencies relate to sustainable health systems and SDG 3. The course listing is direct proof of a dedicated formal teaching unit; a 2026 syllabus and course schedule are needed to confirm explicit SDG learning outcomes and delivery in the reporting period.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Kedokteran Keluarga Layanan Primer: Curriculum 2023. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/akademik/fakultas-kedokteran/kedokteran-keluarga-layanan-primer

Evidence 2 — 2026 postgraduate degree brochure: public health and health policy

The March 2026 official postgraduate brochure lists Master of Hospital Administration modules including 'Kesehatan Masyarakat (Rumah Sakit)', 'Sistem dan Kebijakan Kesehatan', 'Ekonomi Kesehatan', and 'Digital Health'. Their documented placement in an accredited academic degree programme differentiates them from occasional awareness campaigns. The topics address population health, policy design, resource allocation and technology in healthcare, which are applicable to sustainable development. A full RPS and teaching records are nevertheless needed to establish expressly designed SDG-oriented course content and outcomes.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, March). Brosur Pascasarjana Universitas YARSI. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Brosur_Pascasarjana-UY_Maret-2026.pdf

Evidence 3 — Historical stunting community education: non-course comparator

A published YARSI-affiliated community-service study describes a participatory anti-stunting education session using posters in Pejaten Barat. The event took place on 28 November 2024 and the article was published in June 2025; it reported pre/post learning results among community respondents. The subject matter is highly relevant to SDG 2 and SDG 3, but it is an outreach intervention rather than a documented curriculum course. It is retained only to prevent misclassification and should not be used as primary 2026 course evidence.

Source: Info Abdi Cendekia. (2025, June 26). Peningkatan Pengetahuan Masyarakat tentang Stunting Melalui Penyuluhan Berbasis Poster. DOI: 10.33476/iac.v8i1.171. https://academicjournal.yarsi.ac.id/iac/index.php/iac/article/view/171

17.4.3 Dedicated Outreach Education for Alumni and the Wider Community

Evidence Statement

During 2026, Universitas YARSI carried out multiple documented outreach activities that deliver practical education to community members outside regular enrolled-student teaching. On 5 August, lecturers and students from Informatics and Management, together with Vijja Care and another partner, provided hands-on medicinal-plant education in Glodok, West Jakarta, supported by the Museum Herbal digital learning resource. From September to October, the Accounting programme trained approximately 20 members of Kelompok Tani Mustika on environmentally responsible microenterprise management; separate Management programme mentoring taught digital marketing to approximately 15 farmer-group representatives during 2026. On 6 July, a cross-faculty community team provided governance and digital-service capacity building in Ciseeng. Additionally, a YARSI academic conducted an interactive TB-prevention discussion with neighborhood and health volunteers in Gandaria Selatan on 15 September. Taken together, these 2026 publications substantiate outreach education for local communities and align with multiple SDGs. No direct evidence was identified for dedicated alumni education or refugee/displaced-person education in this evidence set. The suggested historical women's and children's rights article reports a 2024 event, and must not be counted as 2026 implementation.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Dedicated educational outreach	Directly supported: 2026 medicinal plant, green business, digital marketing, smart village and TB education.
Local community	Supported: Glodok residents; Kelompok Tani Mustika; Ciseeng village stakeholders; Gandaria Selatan residents and health volunteers.
Alumni	Not independently verified as an outreach target during 2026.
Displaced people and refugees	Not independently verified as a programme target during 2026.
Teaching methods	Practical demonstrations, digital resource use, direct mentoring, interactive discussions.
Historically cited women/children rights event	Held in January 2024, not qualifying as 2026 activity.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Digital medicinal-plant education for Glodok residents, 5 August 2026

The YARSI multidisciplinary outreach programme took place in RT 05/RW 05 Glodok, West Jakarta on 5 August 2026. Informatics and Management lecturers and students, working with Vijja Care and PT Pramudita Darya Parma, taught residents about household medicinal plants and their potential health and economic applications. Delivery combined face-to-face instruction, practical planting and the Museum Herbal digital encyclopedia. The published evidence names a community target group, learning materials, implementation date and teaching approach, making this a strong example of local-community education linked to SDGs 3, 5 and 12.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, August 11). Dari Ceramah hingga Cangkul: Edukasi TOGA Berbasis Digital di Glodok. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/dari-ceramah-hingga-cangkul-universitas-yarsi-dan-vijja-care-gelar-edukasi-toga-berbasis-digital-di-glodok

Evidence 2 — Go Green business mentoring for Kelompok Tani Mustika, September–October 2026

Universitas YARSI's Accounting programme worked with approximately 20 Kelompok Tani Mustika members in Kramat Jati, East Jakarta, during September–October 2026. Training covered environmentally responsible business practices, resource-use efficiency, waste management, financial organization and self-assessment using green-enterprise indicators. The programme

directly transferred sustainability-related management knowledge to local producers. The October 2026 article describes additional mentoring planned through December; those future sessions should not be counted as completed. Relevant links include SDGs 8, 12 and 17.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 20). Universitas Yarsi Dorong Kelompok Tani Mustika Kembangkan UMKM Go Green. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/universitas-yarsi-dorong-kelompok-tani-mustika-kembangkan-umkm-go-green

Evidence 3 — Ciseeng smart-village training, 6 July 2026

The Community Empowerment Center and academic team from YARSI's Law and Information Technology faculties delivered community assistance in Ciseeng, Bogor, on 6 July 2026. Sessions focused on strengthening BUMDes governance, organizational capacity, information technology and more sustainable village services. The university article documents practical dialogue and mentoring with village administrators and managers, linking higher-education expertise with local community capability development. This is further direct evidence for the local community category, with relevance to SDGs 8, 9, 11 and 17.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, July 6). Ciseeng Menuju Smart Ecosystem, Aamiin. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/ciseeng-menuju-smart-ecosystem-aamiin

Evidence 4 — Tuberculosis-prevention dialogue in Gandaria Selatan, 15 September 2026

Prof. Tjandra Yoga Aditama, identified in the university publication as Director of YARSI Graduate School, delivered a presentation and interactive discussion on TB prevention to neighborhood representatives and health cadres at Gandaria Selatan. The programme, held on 15 September 2026 and reported on 23 September, addressed transmission, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, contact involvement and preventive therapy. This documents educational outreach delivered by a YARSI academic to local residents and health volunteers, contributing to SDG 3. It is expert-led outreach rather than a university-wide course.

Source: Aditama, T. Y. (2026, September 23). Kampung Siaga TB di Gandaria Selatan. Universitas YARSI. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kampung-siaga-tb-di-gandaria-selatan

Evidence 5 — Historical women's and children's rights education, January 2024

The cited article 'Empowering Families Through Education' describes an activity conducted in Ujung Menteng, Cakung, on 14 January 2024 by Faculty of Law lecturers. The participatory session combined instruction and discussion about women's and children's rights, supporting SDGs 5 and 16. Its topic is pertinent to outreach education, but it falls outside the 2026 reporting year and cannot serve as primary evidence for this cycle. Retain it as institutional historical context only.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2024, November 20). Empowering Families Through Education: Promoting Women's and Children's Rights for a Better Future. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/empowering-families-through-education-promoting-womens-and-childrens-rights-for-a-better-future.htm

17.4.4 Measurement of Students' Sustainability Literacy

Evidence Statement

The evidence review distinguished student participation in sustainability-related educational programmes from actual measurement of students' sustainability literacy. Universitas YARSI has formal and extracurricular learning infrastructure, including the academic-year 2025/2026 KKN platform and curricular programmes addressing global health, social responsibility and community challenges. These are plausible delivery channels for sustainability literacy, but neither their existence nor university outreach news establishes that enrolled students completed a standardized or explicitly defined sustainability-literacy assessment during 2026. No publicly verifiable 2026 results were located identifying the tested student population, instrument domains, administration date, baseline or post-intervention results, or institutional use of measured findings. The legacy file '17.4.4 SDG-Literacy Improvment.pdf' is named in the prior portal information but was not supplied for examination, so its contents, timeframe and results cannot be assumed. Accordingly, the reviewed public record is insufficient for an evidence-based affirmative response until primary measurement records are provided.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Student literacy measurement	Not verified: no direct 2026 assessment result or university report found.

Assessment criterion	Evidence status / interpretation
Student population and coverage	Not documented: number, faculty, level, sampling and participation rate unknown.
Instrument and domains	Not documented: SDG knowledge, systems thinking, attitudes, behavioral competencies and scoring rubric require confirmation.
Pre-test/post-test results	Not documented: no student score distributions or before/after comparisons verified.
Use for improvement	Not verified: feedback-to-curriculum, annual monitoring and remeasurement records absent.
Legacy SDG-Literacy Improvement PDF	Named in previous-cycle submission; content not attached and therefore not independently reviewed.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — KKN Universitas YARSI academic-year 2025/2026 platform — learning context

The public KKN website identifies an academic-year 2025/2026 platform for university service learning. Community-based projects can expose students to social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainability and may provide opportunities for reflective evaluation. Nevertheless, the page does not disclose an instrument measuring student knowledge of SDGs or related sustainability competencies, nor a dated 2026 sample, scoring system or analysis of results. This is therefore complementary programme context, not direct evidence that student sustainability literacy was measured.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2025/2026). KKN Universitas YARSI [institutional platform]. https://kkn.yarsi.ac.id/

Evidence 2 — Formal global-health curriculum — potential assessed subject matter

The published Family and Primary Care Specialist programme includes a formal global-health issues module and other community-oriented competencies. These learning goals are relevant to SDG-linked systems and population health. Course assessments, if documented, could measure specific learning outcomes, but grades within a health subject should not automatically be equated with institution-wide sustainability literacy. A dedicated assessment instrument, clear SDG/sustainability domains and reportable 2026 student results would be necessary for Indicator 17.4.4.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Kedokteran Keluarga Layanan Primer: Curriculum. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/akademik/fakultas-kedokteran/kedokteran-keluarga-layanan-primer

Evidence 3 — Community pre-test/post-test publications — excluded from student measurement

A YARSI-affiliated study on stunting education in Pejaten Barat reports a 2024 community workshop and a pre-test/post-test exercise among consenting community respondents, published in 2025. Its outcome concerns local residents' stunting knowledge, not students' sustainability literacy. It illustrates the university's methodological capacity for educational evaluation but cannot satisfy this indicator. Similarly, pre/post assessment of farmer trainees or other beneficiaries should not be counted as a student literacy measurement without a student-level research design.

Source: Info Abdi Cendekia. (2025, June 26). Peningkatan Pengetahuan Masyarakat tentang Stunting Melalui Penyuluhan Berbasis Poster. DOI: 10.33476/iac.v8i1.171. https://academicjournal.yarsi.ac.id/iac/index.php/iac/article/view/171