

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

SDG 6 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

THE Impact Rankings 2027 | Reporting Year 2026

Institutional Water Monitoring, Wastewater Treatment, Reuse, and Community Water Stewardship

59,635 m³	4,979	11.98
Annual inbound water use	Campus population (FTE)	m³ per FTE per year

SDG 6

SDG 6 OVERVIEW

Institutional water stewardship and community sustainability

Executive Summary

Universitas YARSI advances SDG 6 through integrated campus water management and community initiatives. The institutional evidence encompasses metered inbound water use, operational wastewater treatment and contamination-prevention procedures, free drinking-water facilities, water-saving devices and messaging, a formal policy supporting wastewater reuse, and outreach promoting efficient irrigation and coastal ecosystem conservation. The current reporting year is 2026 for THE Impact Rankings 2027; older institutional policies and documents are identified as continuing frameworks rather than presented as newly enacted 2026 activities.

The WUR Portal records 59,635 m³ of inbound water consumption and a campus FTE population of 4,979 for THE 2027. Compared with the prior portal figures of 68,556 m³ and 5,429 FTE, total water use declined by 8,921 m³ (13.01%), while per-person intensity declined from 12.63 to 11.98 m³/FTE/year (5.15%). The clean-water schematic identifies 190 m³/day as a technical reference flow; this should not be substituted for the measured annual volume.

The evidence is strongest for water monitoring, existence of wastewater treatment processes, free drinking-water provision, water-saving messaging, a university wastewater-reuse policy, community education and off-campus conservation. Three indicators warrant particular audit attention: 6.4.2 lacks quantitative reuse measurement logs; 6.5.4 lacks identified sustainable extraction from a natural source; and 6.5.5 lacks a specific, documented YARSI–government water-security joint programme. Portal selections are recorded separately from evidentiary sufficiency.

THE Portal Metrics – SDG 6.2

Indicator / derived metric	THE 2026	THE 2027	Interpretation
6.2.1 Measurement coverage	Yes; whole university	Yes; whole university	Selection displayed in WUR Portal
6.2.2.1 Inbound water (m³)	68,556	59,635	Measured reported annual water use
6.2.2.2 Campus population (FTE)	5,429	4,979	Portal-reported FTE denominator
Derived m³/FTE/year	12.63	11.98	Annual inbound water / FTE
Year-on-year water reduction	—	13.01%	8,921 m³ below previous cycle
Per-person intensity reduction	—	5.15%	Based on portal FTE figures

Indicator Coverage and Evidence Quality

Indicator group	What is covered	Key documentation
6.2 Consumption	Whole-campus monitoring and annual volume/FTE	Verified portal figure; clean-water flow diagram; official SDG webpage
6.3 Water usage and care	Wastewater treatment; anti-contamination; drinking water; efficiency standards; landscaping	Campus treatment documentation, water-installation SOP, photographs, IMB, SDG website
6.4 Water reuse	Reuse policy and water-reuse measurement	Rector's Decree 154/2024, ablution-water collection and filtration facility
6.5 Community	Education, off-campus conservation, extraction, government cooperation, water-awareness campaigns	2026 IoT irrigation; mangrove programme; regulation; water-saving notices

6.2 Water Consumption per Person

6.2.1 Measurement of Total Water Consumption

Universitas YARSI monitors campus water consumption via its documented mains-supply distribution system and annual water-use reporting. In 2026, verified inbound clean-water usage totalled 59,635 m³, down from 68,556 m³ in the prior reporting period. The system schematic links PAM JAYA supply to tanks and campus facilities and then to wastewater infrastructure. The reference diagram shows approximately 190 m³/day as an engineering/operational flow, not the annual metered total.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Water distribution diagram	Identifies PAM JAYA inflow, GWT, campus demand nodes and the wastewater pathway; reference flow only.
Official SDG 6 institutional webpage	Documents regular consumption monitoring, water-efficient plumbing and historical conservation outcomes.
WUR Portal	59,635 m³ in THE 2027 vs 68,556 m³ in THE 2026; Yes / whole-university selected.

6.2.2 Quantitative Consumption and Campus Population

The two numeric fields are compiled from the WUR Portal rather than estimated from diagrams. The intensity calculation divides annual inbound water by total campus population in full-time equivalents (FTE), excluding non-resident visitors. As of the supplied portal extract, 2027 values are 59,635 m³ and 4,979 FTE, giving 11.98 m³/FTE/year. The 2026 comparative values are 68,556 m³ and 5,429 FTE, giving 12.63 m³/FTE/year.

Source: WUR Portal – SDG 6.pdf, page 1; THE UY 2027 – SDG 6.2.1.pdf; Diagram clean water.pdf.

6.3 Water Usage and Care

6.3.1 Institutional Wastewater Treatment Process

Universitas YARSI maintains treatment infrastructure for liquid effluent generated by campus operations. Its institutional SDG documentation shows sewage-treatment ponds and a designated off-campus discharge route. The campus water-system diagram also identifies an IPAL connected to the final discharge pathway, with 188 m³/day shown as technical reference flow. The earlier portal record references a wastewater discharge permit; its validity and conditions should be assessed from the underlying permit, not inferred solely from the file title.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Institutional sewage-treatment photographs	Depict treatment ponds and discharge arrangement.
Campus schematic	Links clean-water use to IPAL and discharge route.
Historical permit record	Previously uploaded wastewater-discharge permit; actual validity requires separate review.

6.3.2 Prevention of Water Pollution and Incidents

The university's SOP Perawatan Instalasi Air (POB-MB 00, 1 March 2013) defines preventive inspections and corrective repairs for the Menara Campus Building and parking infrastructure. The procedure addresses water-quality checks, tank inspection, pipe integrity, backflow prevention, leakage, corrosion, and escalation from technicians to supervisors and engineering management. Water-quality inspection and follow-up procedures help contain risks of contamination arising from faults or incidents.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Water installation SOP	Weekly tank/chlorine checks, semi-annual quality testing, pipe/pump maintenance and response workflows.
Treatment ponds	Complementary downstream risk control before wastewater discharge.
Research context	Earlier IoT liquid-waste sensing of pH and dissolved solids.

6.3.3 Free Drinking Water for Campus Users

Universitas YARSI provides free drinking-water dispensers in employee and teaching workspaces. Photographs document dispensers at the Directorate of PDJAMA, Integrated Service Center and lecturer rooms. An official university article additionally documents complimentary mineral water at Masjid Jami YARSI for worshippers and visitors. A Ramadan 2026 article confirms free mosque hospitality but, by itself, does not establish year-round water availability.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Photographic facility documentation	Dispensers located in university offices and lecturers' areas.
Masjid Jami YARSI article	Explicitly mentions complimentary mineral water, tea and coffee.
Ramadan 2026 article	Corroborates community-facing services, not daily drinking-water supply.



Figure 1. Free drinking-water dispensers documented at Universitas YARSI.

6.3.4 Building Standards and Water-Efficient Fixtures

Universitas YARSI's official SDG page describes water-saving taps, toilets and showers implemented in campus facilities. An Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB) establishes building authorisation, while Minister of Public Works and Housing Regulation No. 21/2021 supplies a relevant national green-building performance framework. These sources should be interpreted together: the fixtures document conservation practice; IMB is a building permit, not a stand-alone certification of compliance with a water-efficiency standard.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Official SDG documentation	Water-saving taps, toilets and showers, paired with ongoing awareness messages.
Building permit (IMB)	Supporting evidence of authorisation and facilities governance.
Permen PUPR 21/2021	National reference for green-building assessment and resource conservation.

6.3.5 Water-Conscious Campus Landscaping

University photos illustrate vegetated paths, shade trees, vertical planting and a herb garden. Institutional SDG documentation describes about 1,000 m² of planted areas within a 14,000 m² campus. Vegetation, shade and appropriate watering can support more responsible landscape management; however, no quantified irrigation savings or detailed drought-tolerant species inventory was supplied.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Campus garden photographs	Planted walkway, vertical greenery and herb garden.
Official SDG 6 webpage	Approximately 1,000 m² vegetated campus coverage.
2026 related research/outreach	Off-campus smart irrigation provides complementary expertise, not direct evidence of campus planting.



Figure 2. Tree-shaded campus walkway and landscaped planting.

6.4 Water Reuse

6.4.1 University-Wide Policy to Maximise Water Reuse

Universitas YARSI established a wastewater-use policy through Rector's Decree No. 154/REK/KU.10.03/XII/2024, dated 23 December 2024. The decree applies across faculties and campus units, promotes reduce–reuse–recycle, and allows appropriately treated water to be reused for irrigation, cleaning of public areas and other non-potable purposes. It sets monitoring and annual evaluation responsibilities. The mosque ablution-water filtration project illustrates practical policy alignment.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Rector's Decree 154/2024	Signed institution-wide policy; policy-created portal year 2024.
Masjid Jami YARSI water reuse	Documented infrastructure for collecting and filtering ablution water.
WUR Portal	Policy created: 2024; policy reviewed: blank (no dated formal review evidence).

6.4.2 Measurement of Water Reuse

The mosque's used-ablution-water capture and filtration initiative identifies a practical collection point for water reuse, and the rector's policy provides governance and quality-monitoring duties. However, photographs, construction information, and obligations to check water quality do not establish actual measured volumes of reclaimed water. Recorded flow-meter readings, measured tank discharges or equivalent dated calculations would be needed to demonstrate the volume reused across the university.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Ablution water reuse project	Collection and filtration facility documented in institutional publication.
Rector's Decree 154/2024	Water-quality monitoring and annual policy evaluation responsibilities.



Figure 3. Construction of the Masjid Jami YARSI ablution-water reuse facility.

6.5 Water in the Community

6.5.1 Community Education on Good Water Management

In September 2026, a multidisciplinary YARSI team implemented sensor-enabled smart irrigation in a community productive garden in Cipete, Tangerang, and transferred operating know-how to local caretakers. The programme offers a practical learning opportunity involving water-efficient irrigation and community-managed technology. Historical education activities in Tugu Utara and water conservation programmes with students in Bekasi provide continuity of academic community outreach, not additional 2026 events.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
2026 smart-irrigation outreach	Technology introduction and direct training for local garden caretakers.
Tugu Utara clean-water education	Historical community workshop/outreach on safe water.
BASC proceedings	Historical water-conservation education to school pupils.



Figure 4. IoT smart irrigation introduced at a community productive garden in Tangerang.

6.5.3 Off-Campus Water Conservation

On 23 June 2026, MARS YARSI academics and students planted mangroves in the Angke Kapuk coastal environment of North Jakarta, linking ecosystem resilience with green-hospital learning. A separate 2026 YARSI community project in Cipete, Tangerang introduced smart irrigation to promote water-conscious gardening. These activities contribute through distinct pathways—coastal ecosystem stewardship and efficient community irrigation—and should be cited as separate projects rather than presented as quantitative water savings.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Angke Kapuk mangrove programme	Coastal habitat and erosion protection; official university reports June and July 2026.
Cipete smart irrigation	Responsible community water use and irrigation technology deployment.



Figure 5. YARSI students and academics participating in mangrove planting, Angke Kapuk.

6.5.4 Sustainable Water Extraction Technologies

No 2026 evidence supplied establishes extraction of water from an identified aquifer, lake, river or equivalent source using a sustainable technology on university-associated land. The Cipete initiative uses smart irrigation, which concerns delivery of irrigation water and does not by itself establish extraction from a natural water source. The campus mains supply and treated ablution-water reuse are different activities and should not be substituted for extraction evidence.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Smart irrigation report	Documents water distribution and automation
Campus utilities	PAM JAYA mains supply

6.5.5 Cooperation with Government on Water Security

YARSI academic work in 2026 includes a law thesis concerning PDAM procurement governance, alongside the community-based smart-irrigation programme in Tangerang. A university partnerships portal identifies government institutions as partners, while Minister of Health Regulation No. 2/2023 provides a national framework for environmental water quality. These demonstrate institutional capability and policy relevance but not, independently, a specific joint YARSI–government water-security programme.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Permenkes 2/2023	Regulatory context for safe water and health-environment monitoring.
2026 PDAM-related legal research	Academic analysis of clean-water service governance
2026 smart irrigation and partnership portal	Community action and generic government collaboration channels; water-security co-delivery not established.

6.5.6 Promotion of Responsible Water Use on Campus

The university places “Save Water” signs and bilingual notices at toilets and handwashing points reminding users to turn off taps after use. Institutional documentation also describes reminders in ablution areas and adoption of water-saving fixtures. The visible notices supply direct evidence of on-campus communication to students, staff and other facility users.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
Campus notice photographs	Direct reminders installed above taps and in washrooms.
Official SDG 6 website	Describes conservation campaigns, water-efficient fixtures and monitoring.



Figure 6. “Save Water” conservation notice posted at a campus washroom.

6.5.7 Promotion of Water-Conscious Behaviour in Wider Community

YARSI promoted efficient water management beyond campus through its 2026 IoT smart-irrigation community project in Cipete, Tangerang, combining technology demonstration with knowledge transfer. The university’s public communications for World Water Day and SDG 6 water conservation complement this activity, although the cited World Water Day social-media post is historical and should not be misdated as a 2026 event.

Evidence base	Documented relevance
2026 smart irrigation	Community demonstration and training encouraging responsible irrigation.
World Water Day social post	Historical public water-stewardship messaging.
Official SDG website	Public educational material on conscious water use.