The ASEAN European Academic University Network (ASEA-UNINET) is a network of universities, consisting of European and South-East Asian universities with the goal of promoting the continuous internationalization of education and research. Every year, more than 100 bilateral and multilateral ASEA-UNINET research projects, international workshops, conferences, summer/winter schools as well as networking events are conducted. There are no limits to the areas of academic cooperation. ASEA-UNINET research projects are interdisciplinary, ranging from Natural sciences, Technologies, Economics, Social sciences and Human Sciences to Medicine and Pharmacy. Besides the scientific focus of ASEA-UNINET, the network is characterized by the very tight personal relations of its participants.

The promotion of scientific, cultural and human relationships as well as personal contacts, scientific findings and collaboration are part of the mission of ASEA-UNINET. As the global community continues to grapple with growing insecurities and uncertainties - billions continue to live in poverty, rising inequalities, conflicts, and glaring disparities in wealth and opportunity, amid climate change threats - the imperatives for sustainability become increasingly pronounced. Sustainability puts emphasis on managing and promoting socioeconomic development with full consideration of ecological limits. Essentially, it seeks to balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental, creating inclusive societies.

One of the key strategies devised to achieve Global Sustainable Development, emphasizing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015, is a revitalized global partnership that produces concrete policies and actions, mobilizes financial resources, and facilitates capacity-building and transfer of technology, particularly toward addressing the needs and priorities in developing countries. Governments, international organizations, business and other non-state actors, including academia, are expected to make contributions to strengthen countries of the Global South’s scientific, technological and governance capacities.
UI GREENMETRIC RANKING
World University Ranking, initiated by Universitas Indonesia

ASEA-UNINET STUDENTS WEEK ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
3-16 December 2017, hosted by Universitas Indonesia Campus Depok

WASTE MANAGEMENT BASED ON COMMUNITY THROUGH THE GREEN ECONOMY MOVEMENT
Lombok, Indonesia

ADOPTING A COMMUNITY PARK: THE WINGED-FRUIT TREES
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

NBOS VOLUNSHARING
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT EXCHANGE
Langkawi Island, Malaysia
UI GREENMETRIC
WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS

Universitas Indonesia (UI) GreenMetric World University Rankings is an initiative of UI, started in 2010. The aim of the ranking is to provide the result of an online survey on current conditions and policies related to Green Campus and Sustainability at universities all over the world.

By attracting the attention of university leaders and stakeholders, it is expected that more focus will be laid on combating the impact of global climate change through green setting and infrastructure, energy and water conservation, waste management, green transportation and education. Such activities will require strong commitment from the university leaders and change of behavior from stakeholders in order to get more attention to environmental, economic and social issues related to campus sustainability.

UI GreenMetric collects data questionnaires, submitted by universities worldwide, and processes them systematically to reflect the efforts made by the institutions to implement environmentally friendly and sustainable policies and programs, resulting in an achievement-based ranking of the universities. The rankings support university leaders when placing eco-friendly policies and managing behavioral change among the academic community at their respective institutions.

The participation at the UI GreenMetric Ranking is simple and doesn't require a registration fee. After login, the universities can submit data by filling in an online survey form. The period for submitting data to the online questionnaire ranges from May to October. The scores will be automatically calculated by the system, verified by reviewers, and published in the middle of December every year.

Last year, 619 universities from 76 countries around the world have been ranked. The number of participating universities significantly increased from 95 universities in 2010 to 619 universities in 2017 (Figure 1). This remarkable trend shows that UI GreenMetric World University Rankings has received increasing acknowledgement as a world university ranking on sustainability.
The conduct of UI GreenMetric in promoting sustainability practices to universities in 2017 is based on 1,693,974 participating faculty members, 21,499,456 students and more than US$ 9,906,897,311.27 total research funding on environment and sustainability (Figure 2). The participating institutions are located on all continents. Based on this, UI GreenMetric created a strategic network that includes universities around the world by creating UIGM network hub.

UI GreenMetric has been presented in IREG (International Ranking Experts Group) and ISCN (International Sustainable Campus Network) forums in Doha, Siena, and Vancouver. In June, August, September, and October 2017, nine technical workshops on UI GreenMetric have been conducted to encourage the participation of universities from Kazakhstan, Colombia, Brazil, Indonesia, Taiwan, Italy, Northern Europe, Thailand and Russia. These workshops are organized in collaboration among the UI GreenMetric team and hosted by universities including Kazakh National Agrarian University, El Bosque University, University of Sao Paulo, Diponegoro University, Green University Union of Taiwan, University of Bologna, Aalborg University, the Sustainable University Network of Thailand and RUDN University so far. The workshops aim at promoting UI GreenMetric participation and provide a platform to share experiences in creating green and sustainable campuses.

UI GreenMetric World University Rankings was pleased to organize the 4th International Workshop on UI GreenMetric (IWGM) in collaboration with Universitas Diponegoro from 8-10 April 2018 in Semarang. Further information on the Workshop is available via:

For further information, please contact Ms. Arsy Imanda: Office UI GreenMetric World University Rankings, Integrated Laboratory and Research Center (ILRC) 4th Floor, University of Indonesia, Kampus UI Depok, Indonesia E-Mail: greenmetric@ui.ac.id; Phone: +62 2129 120 936
ASEA-UNINET STUDENTS WEEK ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

From 3-16 December 2017 the first ASEA-UNINET students week on Sustainable Development took place at Universitas Indonesia, Campus Depok. 35 students from Universities of Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines, Myanmar, Pakistan and Austria participated in the two-week program which aimed at fostering awareness on the importance of sustainable development through interdisciplinary fields of study, field observation activities and discussions on the broad issues of sustainability.

RICH IN DIVERSITY. DIVERSE IN DISCIPLINES. UNITED IN ONE OBJECTIVE: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In order to mediate a fundamental understanding on the extensive issues of sustainability, the participating students were invited to take part in a program of interdisciplinary lectures held by seven professors of Universitas Indonesia in the first week, issuing theoretical knowledge and current conditions in Indonesia.

PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

Dr. Dr. Sabarinah, Msc.

Dr. Sabarinah introduced the participants to the health system of Indonesia including the administrative levels and the reformation of the system in terms of decentralization since 2000 in her lecture „Prevention and Mitigation of Contagious Diseases“. Strokes, traffic accidents, coronary heart disease, cancer and diabetes rank among the top causes for disabilities and deaths in Indonesia today. Although the percentage of deaths caused by communicable diseases decreased from 1990 to 2010, they still account for 33% of all deaths in Indonesia, emphasizing the burden of communicable diseases for the population. In contrast, in Austria the percentage of deaths caused by communicable diseases made up only 3% already in 2014.

In Indonesia Public Health Centres called „Puskesmas“ play an essential role for the countries healthcare, providing primary health services, inpatient as well as outpatient care for sectoral areas with up to 40,000 people.

Besides offering treatment for communicable diseases, recording and observing patients’ symptoms, Puskesmas-Health Centers also claim responsibility to inform about environmental health, healthy nutrition etc.

ECONOMIC WELFARE AND DEMOGRAPHY

Dr. Prijono Tjiptoherijanto

Dr. Prijono Tjiptoherijanto, Professor for Economics, focused on a series of current challenges in Indonesia related to “Economic Welfare and Demography”.

Indonesia is currently witnessing a demographic dividend era with an expected peak in 2020, in which the proportion of people in the productive age is greater than the proportion of people in the non-productive age. As a consequence, an increase in urbanization, democratic development, economic growth and life expectancy are approaching. Having said this, the Indonesian government faces the challenge to implement appropriate policies to ensure and provide decent employment opportunities for the population. In addition, appropriate employment stra-
Strategies are needed to avoid demographic disasters and to benefit from the prosperous demographic era.

However, in capitalist economies, economic growth is as well coupled to a growing environmental impact, resulting in a severe necessity for a national and global sustainable development strategy. Followed by a series of remarkable initiatives, conferences and frameworks including inter alia the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICFD) in Cairo in 1994, the Gender and Women's Empowerment in China in 1995, the United Nation's Millennium Development Goals launched in 2000, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by 193 countries and members of the United Nations in 2015, emphasizing the global awareness for sustainable development.

PROTECTION OF COMMUNITY RIGHTS
Prof. Dr. Budi Anna Keliat

Doctor of public health and human rights activist Prof. Dr. Budi Anna Keliat discussed two severe problems that In-
Indonesia is currently facing: mental health disorders and the protection of community rights. On a global scale, mental and substance use disorders increased in recent years. Despite several initiatives, today people with mental disorders continue to face severe deficiencies regarding basic human rights: Affected individuals have to deal with social exclusion, a lack of treatment, denial of basic human rights such as shelter, food, clothing and discrimination in the fields of employment and education. In Indonesia, 15 million people (6% of the total population) suffer from mental emotional disorders. 60,000 people with severe mental disorders are held in “Pasung” by their families, which means that patients are kept in confinement or are kept physically restrained with iron shackles or blocks of wood. Appropriate care and intervention opportunities for mental illnesses are very costly and cannot be afforded by many families. In addition, a lack of knowledge about mental illnesses as well as fear causes many families to keep their affected loved ones in “Pasung”, providing them only with insufficient family-treatment and care.

To improve the situation, community mental health nursing services have been established to provide comprehensive mental health and social care services in community-based settings. A special nursing care unit e.g. identifies patients kept in confinement and coordinates releases with community leaders, educates families on ways to cope with the situation in an appropriate way and refers patients to continuing care services. On a global scale, the World Health Organization aims to increase the service coverage for severe mental disorders by 20% until 2020.

Biodiversity Preservation and Poverty Eradication
Prof. Jatna Supriatna, M.Sc., Ph.D, Prof. Dr. Bambang Shergi Laksmono, M.Sc

In her lecture Prof. Jatna Supriatna, M.Sc., Ph.D highlighted the great biodiversity of Indonesia and related problems, including palm oil production, fish production and bio pharmacy. Indonesia is the third largest fish producer, home to 25% of the world’s biodiversity of fish and corals and has the highest diversity of bananas in the world. While counting three million plants, 6,000 can be used for food and 2,500 serve medical usage. Having in mind the importance of ecosystem services and biodiversity for a stable environment and the basis of human life, a change in resource use is indispensable, as land privatization, the expansion of palm oil plantations, massive amounts of plastic waste etc. and the consequences of global climate change pose a severe threat to Indonesia’s ecosystems and biodiversity.

Prof. Dr. Bambang Shergi Laksmono presented the topic of poverty eradication, including an integrated perspective on environmental costs, externalities, human costs and the correlation with poverty in Indonesia. To foster a sustainable biophysical and human environment, Prof. Dr. Laksmono further introduced the concept of Social Impact Assessment (SIA). SIA helps to identify people and groups affected by projects or plans, which potentially harm environment and societies. In addition, the tool provides support to foster trust and cooperation within affected groups and offers a basis to develop and prepare mitigation measures to avoid, reduce and manage adverse impacts.

Waste and Water Management
Dr.-Ing. Ir. Dwita Sutjiningsih, Dipl. HE

Dr. Dwita Sutjiningsih discussed country-specific challenges related to watershed protection, water engineering, groundwater management, shallow water hydrodynamic and flood disaster risk management and introduced Universitas Indonesia’s Cascade-Pond System. Universitas Indonesia Campus Depok has a size of 300 hectares, including the UI Cascade-Pond system Danau K.A.M.P.U.S
covering an area of 22.7 hectares and comprising six ponds embedded in the mid of a high-density urban area. Challenges surrounding the campus include land use, grey water management and solid waste management. E.g. in the Beji neighborhood more than 70 % of solid waste is collected and disposed in temporary dumps.

HUMAN CULTURE
Prof. I Ketut Surajaya. M.A.

Prof. I Ketut Surajaya focused on human culture and the dynamic change in Indonesia. Cultural identity, as part of a person’s self-conception, influences values, humor, hopes, loyalties, worries, fears and as well the way people cooperate, adapt to natural surroundings, handle economic matters, learn and act. Indonesia is home to 1,340 ethnic groups, 742 ethnic languages and 740 ethnic cultures on 17,504 islands, emphasizing the challenge when it comes to protecting the country’s wealth of culture. When talking about culture and sustainable development, questions occur, including indigenous culture of agriculture and compatibility with sustainable issues, traditional culture and compatibility with a healthy lifestyle, national education in different ethnical and traditional cultures, gender equality in religion and traditional contexts of Indonesia, elevating economic growth without harming indigenous cultures etc.

FIELD OBSERVATION

The program of the ASEA-UNINET Students Week included three field trips which aimed at conveying real-life insights and practical experience. At PUSKESMAS Pasar Rebo Centre the history, system, values and challenges of the Indonesian health system were demonstrated. At Bogor Botanical Gardens, operated by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences, the students had the possibility to discover the great diversity of Indonesia’s flora and fauna on an area of 87 hectares with almost 14,000 different kinds of trees and plants. The Bogor Botanical Garden’s long-lasting research and conservation practices caught the students’ special interest. On the third field trip the students had the possibility to explore the authentic bamboo village of the Indonesian Bamboo Foundation at the "Yayasan Bambu Indonesia", where they were introduced to bamboo furniture production and the bamboo housing of West Java.
The program enabled students to gain further cultural insights through visits of historical Indonesian places, language classes and cultural workshops such as applying the traditional Batik-technique of wax-resist dyeing cloth materials, learning the traditional Javanese dance “Sirih Kuning” and an Arumba Workshop, which is a kind of Indonesian folk music mainly conducted on bamboo instruments. The cultural experience was rounded off by a visit to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, the Indonesian miniature park in East Jakarta. This 150-hectare exploring area captures Indonesia’s rich culture and nature with several park installations such as an area showing the traditional housings of all national provinces, a clothing and arts area and a green area displaying Indonesia’s flora and fauna.

After learning how to play Arumba themselves the previous week, the students were surprisingly asked to perform again at the performance venue Saung Angklung Mang Udjo (SAU), which the students were invited to visit in the frame of a two-day trip to the capital city of West Java and third largest Indonesian city, Bandung. At SAU a variety of cultural performances are being held by professionals, kids and various groups in a very authentic atmosphere. Amid the show, Angklung-instruments (traditional instrument out of bamboo) were distributed among all visitors in the audience. After a precise five minutes instruction by the conductor and his son, the visitors performed three songs including the “Pirates of the Caribbean Theme Song” themselves – and it was amazing.

After staying a night in Bandung City, the group explored the popular stratovolcano Tangkuban Perahu, located 30 kilometers north of Bandung, where visitors can walk along the edge of the impressive crater.

During the final days of the program, the students elaborated and presented group works on a variety of issues, challenges and opportunities regarding Sustainable Development, Indonesian conditions and a comparison with their home countries as well as diverted development strategies for Indonesia and countries of the Global South.
Our special and sincere thanks for hosting and organizing the ASEA-UNINET Students Week 2017 go to the Universitas Indonesia team, headed by ASEA-UNINET Coordinator Prof. Melda Kamil Ariadno, who made it possible for this event to take place. Our special thanks also go to the entire organizational team and the many volunteering students including Ismi Rahmawati (Program Coordinator) and Alfrida Hutapea, Ridwan Esa Setiawan, Arif Wica Wibisono, Ningtyas Sekar Ayu, Desi Puji Setia Dinwati and Fitriana Verinska who implemented and facilitated the program and took exceptional and warm care of the participants.

Excursion to Taman Mini Indonesia Indah, the Indonesian Miniature Park in East Jakarta

Photos by Mohammad Rahadiansyah, Katrin Christina Salbrechter and Katrin Detter
THE PROGRAM WAS SO INSPIRING. ALL PARTICIPANTS HAVE SHOWN AN OVERWHELMING COMMITMENT IN EXPLORING THE DIVERSITY OF INDOONESIAN CULTURE. THIS PROGRAM HAS ACHIEVED SIGNIFICANT SUCCESS IN POPULARIZING THE CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT VIA THE DEEP UNDERSTANDING OF THE CULTURAL ROOTS OF SCIENCE AND THEREBY ENCOURAGING INTERCULTURAL RESPECT AND APPRECIATION.

SYAFIQ MUNIR BIN ISMAIL MUNIR
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA, MALAYSIA

PARTICIPANTS OF ASEA-UNINET STUDENTS WEEK ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2017
Based in University of Malaya’s (UM) Rimba Ilmu Botanic Garden, The Rimba Project (RIMBA) is a campus sustainability and urban conservation Living Lab with the mission to protect, document and promote biodiversity on the campus and beyond, in collaboration with UM’s Department of Development and Estate Maintenance (JPPHB).

For both, the campus community and the general public, RIMBA conducts guided walks, nature educational programs and provides capacity building and field skills training for volunteers to introduce ecologically sound principles in campus development. The objective of the project is to create a walk-in educational garden, where plants and animals coexist harmoniously with humans and to make the campus greener while helping the University to increase the Green Campus rank based on UI GreenMetric World University Ranking.

“I think there are several outcomes that can be generated, such as leveraging connections between lecturers and students and as well increasing the money contribution to the University.”

Syafiq Munir Bin Ismail Munir
University of Malaya
The „National Blue Ocean Strategy“ (NBOS) is a unique and dynamic Malaysian national strategy platform, which brings together ministries, agencies, all levels of government and the private sector on a voluntary basis.

From 29th April to 1st May 2017 the NBOS Volunsharing International Student Exchange took place in Langkawi Island, Malaysia. The participants stayed at villagers’ houses in Wang Tok Rendong Village to learn about culture including traditional dance, games, culinary and production, to visit and clean an orphanage, to plant mangroves for coastal protection and to clean beaches. The objective of the project was to support below average villagers, give children of the village a moral boost and support in education, promote Malaysian culture and preserve nature and ecosystems.

Participants: Dr. Hendrik Lamsali, Dean of College of Business University Utara Malaysia, Dr. Farizal Rajemi, Director of International Affairs and Cooperation of University Utara Malaysia, Lecturers, Organizational Staff, Global Buddies Club University Utara Malaysia Committee and 30 International students

Muhamad Khamim Zikri Bin Mohd Nahrawi
Participant of NBOS Volunsharing International Student Exchange, University Utara Malaysia