

SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

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- Waste Tracking
- 4 Publication of a sustainability report



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SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Operational measures

1. A policy on ethical procurement of food and materials prioritizes the purchase of environmentally friendly food and supplies.

2. A policy, procedure, or guideline covers waste disposal, including hazardous materials. The university collaborates with the Provincial Administrative Organization to collect hazardous waste for proper disposal.

3. A waste management policy measures the amount of waste sent to landfill and for recycling. The university implements an internal waste management project in which tree branches and leaves from pruning are shredded and composted to nourish plants on campus.



Policy for minimization of plastic use

Single-use plastic is one of the major sources of waste within organizations and universities, causing long-term impacts on the environment and ecosystems.

Policy Objectives

- To reduce the use of single-use plastics on the organization's premises.
- To encourage staff, students, and stakeholders to use reusable containers.
- To support an efficient waste management system.

Collaboration and Participation

- Organize ongoing campaigns such as "Plastic-Free Day" or "Green Day."
- Hold competitions for departments or faculties that reduce the most plastic waste.
- Establish a Green Youth Network.

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Waste Tracking

Waste Tracking refers to the process of collecting, monitoring, and analyzing data on the movement of waste—starting at the point of generation through final disposal or recycling. The objective is to enhance waste management efficiency, reduce waste, and prevent environmental impacts.

Types of Waste Tracking

1. Municipal Waste Tracking

Used in cities or communities to monitor the amount of waste generated from households or businesses.

Example: A data collection system that Used to trace the route of electronic waste cover municipal garbage trucks.

Tools and Technologies Used

- garbage trucks or bins to identify locations and collection status.
- RFID Tags / QR Codes Used to identify the type and source of waste.
- Database and Dashboard Systems -For collecting and displaying realtime data.
- Al & Data Analytics To analyze waste generation trends and support sustainable waste management planning.

2. Industrial Waste Tracking

Used to track waste generated from manufactu processes in factories, such as hazardous wa chemicals, or production residues.

3. E-Waste Tracking

records daily waste volumes from collection points through recycling facilities.

4. Hazardous Waste Tracking

Requires rigorous tracking systems due to • GPS and IoT Sensors - Installed on significant environmental and health impacts.

Benefits of Waste Tracking

- Reduce waste management and transportati costs
- Increase recycling rates and resource reuse
- Decrease illegal dumping of hazardous waste
- Enhance transparency and traceability
- Support the concept of a Circular Economy



SDG 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Publication of a sustainability report

Sustainability Reporting is the process through which an organization prepares and discloses information about its performance in economic, social, and environmental aspects (ESG: Environmental, Social, and Governance). The purpose is to provide stakeholders with transparency and demonstrate the organization's accountability in advancing sustainable development.

The university publishes a Green University Report as part of its sustainability reporting efforts.

