Green Audit Report

SOMAIYA VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY, MUMBAI

Address – Vidyanagar, Vidya Vihar East, Vidyavihar, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400077

Audit Date – 07, 08, 09 July 2025

Audit Conducted by

M/S Quality Asia Certifications Private Limited

212, Bhera Enclave, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi, Delhi, 110087

Contents

Table of Tables

Table of Figures

ABOUT SOMAIYA VIDYAVIHAR UNIVERSITY

Somaiya Vidyavihar University (SVU) is Mumbai's first self-financed State Private University, established in 2019. Its sponsoring body, Somaiya Vidyavihar, has an 82-year legacy in education. Recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), SVU successfully completed its first cycle of National Assessment and Accreditation **(NAAC) with an A grade**, valid until 12th February 2030.

Founded by **Padmabhushan K. J. Somaiya** in 1959 with the motto **"Knowledge Alone Liberates,"** the university spans **28.08 acres within a 49.16-acre green campus.** It offers education across multiple disciplines, including **Engineering & Technology, Education, Science, Dharma Studies, Humanities & Social Sciences, Commerce & Business Studies, Management Studies, and Music & Performing Arts.**

SVU provides a wide range of **Undergraduate, Postgraduate, and Doctoral programs**, designed to encourage interdisciplinary learning through minor and honors programs, fully aligned with the **National Education Policy (NEP).** The university also fosters entrepreneurship and innovation through its award-winning incubation centers—**Research Innovation Incubation Design Laboratories (riidl)** and **BioRiiDL**—supported by **DST, DBT-BIRAC (Government of India), and MSInS (Government of Maharashtra).**

Notable Achievements:

- **K. J. Somaiya Institute of Management (KJSIM)**, established in 1981, holds the **coveted AACSB accreditation** and has been recognized among the **top 25 business schools across India.** It also secured **45th rank in NIRF 2023.**
- **K. J. Somaiya College of Engineering (KJSCE)**, established in 1983, attained autonomous status in 2014 and received NAAC accreditation with an **A grade in 2017.**
- **K. J. Somaiya College of Education**, established in 1990, became **Maharashtra's first autonomous College of Education** and has been accredited thrice by NAAC with an A grade.
- **K. J. Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies**, established in 2020, hosts the **Indian Knowledge System Centre** under the **Ministry of Education, Government of India.**

SVU continues to expand with the **School of Design, School of Music, Sports Academy, and Somaiya Institute of Research and Consultancy**, strengthening its commitment to **education, research, and consultancy.**With a mission to **nurture excellence**, the university provides an environment of **academic freedom**, fostering **creativity, innovation, leadership, responsible citizenship, and holistic growth.** SVU empowers students to follow their passions and realize their full potential.

Institutional Infrastructure

The university campus comprises a diverse array of institutions and facilities, including:

- K J Somaiya School of Engineering (Aryabhat & Bhaskaracharya Buildings)
- K J Somaiya Institute of Management (SIMSR & Chanakya Buildings)
- Dr. Shantilal K. Somaiya School of Commerce and Business Studies (Aurobindo Building)
- Somaiya School of Humanities and Social Sciences (Aurobindo Building)
- Somaiya School of Basic and Applied Sciences (6th Floor, Bhaskaracharya Building)
- K J Somaiya School of Education (6th Floor, Bhaskaracharya Building)
- K J Somaiya Institute of Dharma Studies (4th Floor, SIMSR Building)
- Somaiya Sports Academy (Eklavya Sports Complex)
- Somaiya School of Design (5th Floor, Bhaskaracharya Building)
- Somaiya Institute of Research and Consultancy (Madhuban)
- Maya Somaiya School of Music and Performing Arts (Vinaymandir)
- Department of Library and Information Science (4th Floor, Bhaskaracharya Building)
- Administrative Building (Under Construction)
- Sanskriti Vihar Building (Under Construction)

In addition, shared facilities such as the Project Office, Welcome Centre, Biogas Plant, Solar Operated Vehicles, Solar Street Lights, Vermicomposting Unit, IT Department, Mess, EV Charging Station, Campus Gardens, Canteens, Borewells, and Water Storage Tanks were also considered as part of the audit.

Hostel Details

The following hostels were included in the scope of the environmental audit:

1. **Sandipani Hostel** – Fully managed by SVU, with independent utilities and covered under this audit.
2. **Maitreyi Hostel** – Fully managed by SVU, with electricity and water usage records submitted for this audit.

3. **Polytechnic Hostel (Shared Facility)** – While the Polytechnic College does not fall under the purview of SVU, this hostel is a shared residential facility where some SVU students are accommodated.

    - **Note:** Electricity and water bills for the Polytechnic Hostel were not submitted during this audit because they are combined with the Polytechnic College infrastructure. Only occupancy-related environmental observations have been included in this report, and no Polytechnic College-specific infrastructure details are covered.

These hostels were reviewed for their environmental performance with respect to energy usage, water consumption, waste management, and compliance with health, safety, and hygiene standards.

Shared Facilities Within Campus

In addition to the academic buildings, hostels, and administrative blocks, the environmental audit also covered the shared facilities within the **Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai (SVU)** campus. These facilities support the university's sustainability objectives and campus operations.

The following shared facilities were included in the audit scope:

- **Project Office** – Central administrative and project coordination hub.
- **Welcome Centre** – Main entry point for visitors and administrative interactions.
- **Biogas Plant** – Operational plant for organic waste treatment and renewable energy generation.
- **Solar Operated Vehicles** – Campus transport facility running on solar power to reduce carbon footprint.
- **Solar Street Lights** – Energy-efficient lighting installed across major roads and walkways in the campus.
- **Vermicomposting Unit** – Organic waste treatment facility producing compost for landscaping and gardens.
- **IT Department** – Centralized IT infrastructure supporting campus operations.
- **Campus Mess and Canteens** – Facilities reviewed for waste management and energy efficiency.
- **EV Charging Stations** – Installed to support sustainable mobility and electric vehicle adoption.

- **Gardens and Green Zones** – Key landscaped areas including Nakshatra Garden, Founders' Garden, and Butterfly Garden, supporting biodiversity and carbon sequestration.
- **Borewells and Water Storage Tanks** – Infrastructure for water supply and conservation across the campus.

These shared facilities play a crucial role in the university's environmental performance and were evaluated for their energy usage, waste management, water conservation, and compliance with environmental sustainability practices.

Global Engagement and Innovation

Somaiya Vidyavihar University maintains active collaborations with international universities, enabling:

- Faculty and student exchange programs
- Joint research and publications
- Immersive learning and cultural exchange
- International internships and placement pathways

An advanced **Innovation & Incubation Centre** supports entrepreneurial ventures and start-up ideas, while a dedicated **Placement Cell** ensures robust career support for graduates. Residential facilities, including safe and inclusive hostels, offer students a nurturing environment conducive to academic and personal growth.

Commitment to Sustainability

The university has also demonstrated a strong commitment to environmental stewardship and sustainable campus development, actively promoting green practices across operations, infrastructure, and student engagement.

ABOUT QUALITY ASIA CERTIFICATIONS PRIVATE LIMITED

M/s Quality Asia Certifications Private Limited (QACPL) is a leading **Management System Certification Body** established in 2021. QACPL has emerged as a trusted name in the field of ISO Certifications, Green audits, Environmental Audits, Energy Audits and other third-party audits across India.

The organization is backed by a **dedicated team of environmental experts, auditors, and technical professionals** possessing in-depth knowledge and practical expertise in diverse environmental domains. QACPL operates with the core objective of promoting sustainable development through systematic evaluation, awareness, and implementation of eco-friendly practices in institutions, industries, and infrastructure projects.

Audit Team for the Current Assignment:

- **Mr. Samarth Suri** – Auditor
- **Ms. Palak Ahuja** – Auditor
- **Mr. Atul Suri –** Technical Reviewer

Both auditors bring valuable experience in assessing campus sustainability, resource efficiency, and eco-campus development initiatives. Their collaborative approach ensures detailed evaluations and actionable recommendations aligned with the client's goals and compliance frameworks.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Green Audit serves as a critical tool to assess and enhance the environmental performance of university campuses. It involves a systematic process of identifying, quantifying, recording, reporting, and analysing the various components of the institutional environment that contribute to or impact ecological sustainability.

This audit aims to evaluate the environmental practices both within and surrounding the university premises, with the intent to foster an eco-friendly and resource-efficient campus ecosystem. Initiated with a vision to examine operational practices that may pose potential risks to the health of the community and the surrounding environment, the green audit provides structured insights and guidance on how these systems can be improved.

By conducting a Green Audit, the institution can establish baseline data, identify areas of concern, and design measurable strategies to enhance environmental quality and sustainability performance.

1.1.NEED FOR GREEN AUDITING

Green auditing is essential in today's context of climate change, resource depletion, and rising environmental concerns. It involves evaluating whether the institution's practices are eco-friendly, efficient, and sustainable.

Traditionally, many institutions have followed practices rooted in efficient resource use. However, with increased demand and urbanization, excessive and often unconscious consumption of energy, water, and materials—particularly in common areas—has become a concern.

Green auditing provides a framework to review and regulate such practices, ensuring:

- Optimal use of natural resources
- Compliance with environmental regulations
- Minimization of environmental footprints
- Promotion of a culture of sustainability across all levels

It also helps answer critical questions such as:

- Are we consuming more resources than necessary?
- Are we managing our waste and energy responsibly?
- Can we improve sustainability without compromising functionality?

Importantly, a green audit fosters awareness and behavioural change among students, faculty, and staff by embedding environmental responsibility into everyday activities. It

enables institutions like Somaiya Vidyavihar University to lead by example in creating green, clean, and conscious campuses.

1.2.GOALS OF GREEN AUDIT

University has conducted a green audit with specific goals as:

- Identification and documentation of green practices followed by university.
- Identify strength and weakness in green practices.
- Analyse and suggest solutions for problems identified.
- Assess facility of different types of waste management.
- Increase environmental awareness throughout campus
- Identify and assess environmental risk.
- Motivates staff for optimized sustainable use of available resources.
- The long-term goal of the environmental audit program is to collect baseline data of environmental parameters and resolve environmental issues before they become a problem.

1.3.OBJECTIVES OF GREEN AUDIT

The Green Audit at **Somaiya Vidyavihar University** has been undertaken with clearly defined goals aimed at evaluating and enhancing the institution's environmental performance. These goals are designed to support sustainability, regulatory compliance, and long-term ecological responsibility.

The specific goals of the Green Audit are as follows:

- **To identify and document existing green practices** being implemented across the university campus.
- **To evaluate the strengths and weaknesses** of current environmental initiatives and sustainability measures.
- **To analyse observed gaps or issues** and recommend practical and sustainable solutions for improvement.
- **To assess the adequacy and effectiveness of waste management systems**, including solid, liquid, hazardous, and e-waste.
- **To enhance environmental awareness** among students, faculty, and administrative staff through participatory assessment.

- **To identify and evaluate environmental risks** associated with infrastructure, operations, or behaviours that may impact the ecological balance.
- **To encourage optimal and sustainable use of resources** by fostering ownership, accountability, and environmental responsibility among campus stakeholders.
- **To establish a baseline of key environmental parameters**, facilitating long-term monitoring and enabling proactive resolution of environmental challenges before they escalate.

This goal-oriented approach ensures that the audit goes beyond compliance and supports the university's broader vision of becoming a **model eco-campus**, committed to environmental excellence.

1.4.BENEFITS OF GREEN AUDIT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Conducting a Green Audit offers significant advantages to educational institutions by embedding sustainability into their core operations and culture. The benefits extend beyond environmental compliance and directly support institutional excellence and reputation.

Key benefits include:

- **Environmental Protection**: Helps in identifying practices that safeguard the environment within and around the campus, promoting ecological balance.
- **Cost Efficiency**: Recognizes opportunities for **cost savings** through waste reduction, optimized resource use, and **energy conservation measures**.
- **Improved Environmental Performance**: Enables the institution to develop and implement more effective environmental strategies and performance benchmarks.
- **Enhanced Institutional Image**: A clean and green campus contributes to a **positive and progressive image** of the university among students, staff, parents, and external stakeholders.
- **NAAC and Accreditation Readiness**: Demonstrates **proactive environmental responsibility**, thereby enhancing preparedness and credibility during **NAAC assessments** and other accreditations.

Ultimately, the Green Audit supports **institutional sustainability**, encourages community engagement, and aligns with global and national environmental goals.

2. ACTION TAKEN ON LAST AUDIT POINTS

The previous Green Campus Assessment for Somaiya Vidyavihar University was conducted by IRClass Systems and Solutions Pvt. Ltd. from 25th to 27th June 2024. The report acknowledged several sustainability initiatives already implemented on campus and offered three key recommendations for further improvement.

A formal Action Taken Report was submitted by the Green Audit Convenor, Dr. Bharati Choudhari, detailing the progress made against each recommendation. A summary of the same is presented below:

Previous Recommendation	Action Taken by SVU
1. **Garden waste can be utilized for vermicomposting**	Proposal submitted to higher authorities for initiating vermicomposting near the **VTI block**. Budgeting, equipment, and structural planning are under review.
2. **Displaying tree photographs with names in theme parks**	Activity initiated in 2024. Additionally, **QR code tagging** has been introduced on trees to provide visitors and botany students access to scientific details and uses of trees.
3. **Plastic waste can be recycled**	Plastic waste segregation has been enforced. Recyclable waste is now being handed over to **BMC-authorized agencies** for proper recycling. Documentation is maintained by the **Project Office**.

The university has shown commitment to act upon recommendations in a timely and structured manner, reflecting its proactive stance on sustainable campus management.

3. OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE

The primary objective of the Green Audit is to promote a structured and measurable approach to environmental stewardship within the university campus. It aims to integrate ecological consciousness with institutional governance, academic activities, and operational practices. The audit serves as both an evaluative and educational tool to support sustainability in higher education.

Broad Aims and Benefits of the Green Audit System:

- **Foster environmental education** through a structured and systematic environmental management framework.
- **Improve environmental performance standards** across academic, administrative, and infrastructural operations.
- **Establish benchmarking criteria** to evaluate and enhance environmental protection initiatives.

- **Promote the sustainable use of natural resources** such as water, energy, and biodiversity within the campus ecosystem.
- **Achieve financial savings** through efficient resource consumption and waste minimization practices.
- **Enrich academic curriculum** by offering students practical exposure to real-world environmental challenges and solutions.
- **Cultivate a sense of ownership and responsibility** among students, faculty, and staff towards the campus and its environment.
- **Enhance the institutional profile** by demonstrating commitment to sustainability, compliance, and social responsibility.
- **Instil environmental ethics and value systems** in the student community to nurture environmentally responsible citizens.

This audit forms a critical foundation for continuous improvement and supports Somaiya Vidyavihar University's vision of creating an environmentally conscious academic ecosystem.

4. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Green Audit of Somaiya Vidyavihar University (SVU) was conducted to evaluate the institution's environmental sustainability performance across key operational domains including water conservation, energy management, waste handling, biodiversity preservation, and carbon footprint reduction. The audit encompassed physical verification, stakeholder interviews, documentation review, and data analysis between April and July 2025.

The university has demonstrated commendable progress in implementing structured environmental practices under its Green Campus Policy. Notable initiatives include widespread solar energy utilization, rainwater harvesting systems, an operational sewage treatment plant (STP), efficient wet and e-waste disposal mechanisms, and biodiversity enrichment through tree inventories, themed gardens, and rural immersion programs.

SVU's emphasis on pedestrian pathways, electric mobility, and vehicle entry regulation has effectively minimized campus vehicular emissions. Energy-efficient lighting systems and awareness among departments on sustainable practices reflect a culture of continuous improvement.

No major environmental non-compliances were observed. However, minor gaps were noted in solid waste segregation, documentation of used oil disposal, and maintenance practices at certain waste collection points. These are classified as Areas of Concern (AoC) and corrective recommendations have been proposed.

Overall, the institution reflects a well-integrated sustainability ethos, backed by policy, participation, and performance. The audit affirms that SVU is actively contributing to India's climate goals and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the areas of responsible consumption, life on land, and climate action.

5. GREEN AUDIT PARAMETERS

The SVU campus is spread over 198950 Sq. Meters with state-of-the-art infrastructure with modern settings and cutting-edge apparatus that helps students on practical skills within the campus.

Table 1 Land Use Data (In SQM.)

Plinth Area	Garden (Landscape) Area	Road Area	Paved Area	Sports (Hard surface) Area	Soil Area
36260.91	76389	23720	11873	10828	45637

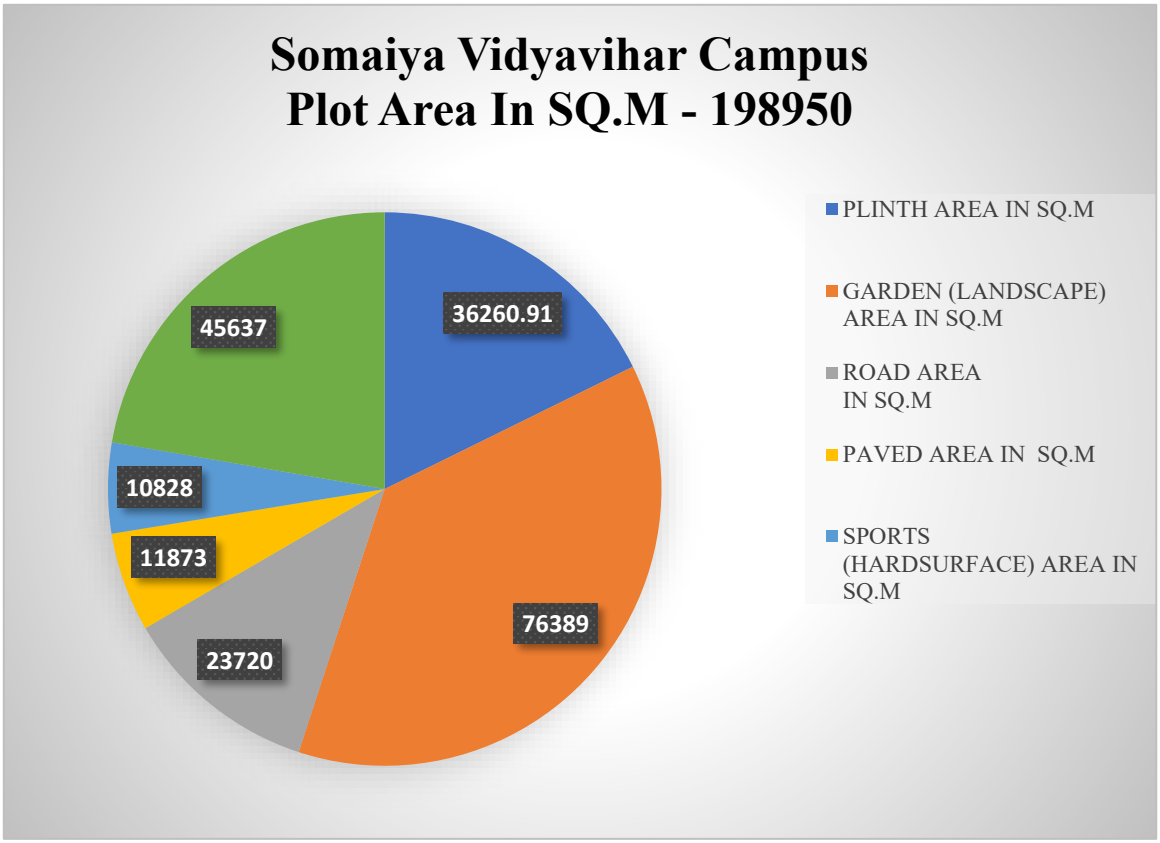


Figure 1 Land Use Data of Somaiya Vidyavihar Campus

5.1.WATER MANAGEMENT

Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai has implemented robust water management practices to ensure sustainable and efficient use of water resources. The approach focuses on sourcing, conservation, reuse, and quality monitoring across the campus.

5.1.1. SOURCES OF WATER

The university utilizes a combination of municipal water supply and borewells:

- Borewells:
  - Total: 6 borewells
  - Depth: 13–15 feet
  - Locations: Rashtriya Sanskriti Sanstha, Suruchi, Kho Kho Ground, The Somaiya School, Near Open Table Tennis area, and Maitreyi Hostel
- Usage: Gardening, toilet flushing, washing, and cleaning
- Municipal Supply (BMC):
  - Each building has an individual water meter.
  - Used exclusively for drinking purposes.
  - Stored in underground tanks, then pumped to overhead tanks.

5.1.2. WATER STORAGE INFRASTRUCTURE

Multiple **Underground (UG)** and **Overhead (OH)** tanks are installed across buildings. Water is distributed efficiently via this storage system throughout the day.

5.1.3. RAINWATER HARVESTING (RWH)

The campus has an established rainwater harvesting system since **June 2010**:

- **Objective:** Harvest **5 crore Liters/year**, with 1.5 crore liters stored and rest recharged into the ground.
- **Design and Implementation:** Executed by D&D Ecotech Services, based on 25 years of rainfall data.
- **Catchment Areas:** Rooftops of Arts, Engineering, and Hostel buildings.
- **Components:**
  - **Catchment Areas and Storage Tanks -** Rainwater collected from the terraces of the Arts College, Engineering, and Hostel buildings is directed to existing borewell tanks via advanced filters for non-drinking purposes.

Overflow and rainwater from roads and gardens are diverted to recharge tanks, where it seeps through borewells to depths of 150 to 200 feet, replenishing the groundwater.

- **Desilting and Recharging Pits -** Several recharging pits have been installed at various locations across the campus to facilitate groundwater recharge.

Table 2 Storage Tank Details

Sr. No	Location	Tank Capacity (Liters)	Tank Measurements
1.	Nakshatra Garden	26,204	7.7' x 11' x 11'
2.	Opposite Project Office	30,535 + 7,594	9.4' x 16.5' x 7' + 6' x 9' x 5'
3.	Opposite Polytechnic	13,821 + 9,119	9' x 9.10' x 6' + 7.6' x 7.11' x 6'
4.	Aurobindo	29,049	11.4' x 15.10' x 6'
5.	Engineering Parking	95,286	21.9' x 22.1' x 7'
6.	Arts Building	35,048 + 19,430	12.9' x 13.8' x 7' + 11.4' x 10.10' x 6'

Table 3 Annual Rainwater Harvesting Data:

Year	Reuse (m^3)	Ground Recharge (m^3)
2022-23	3000	3000
2023-24	3200	3200

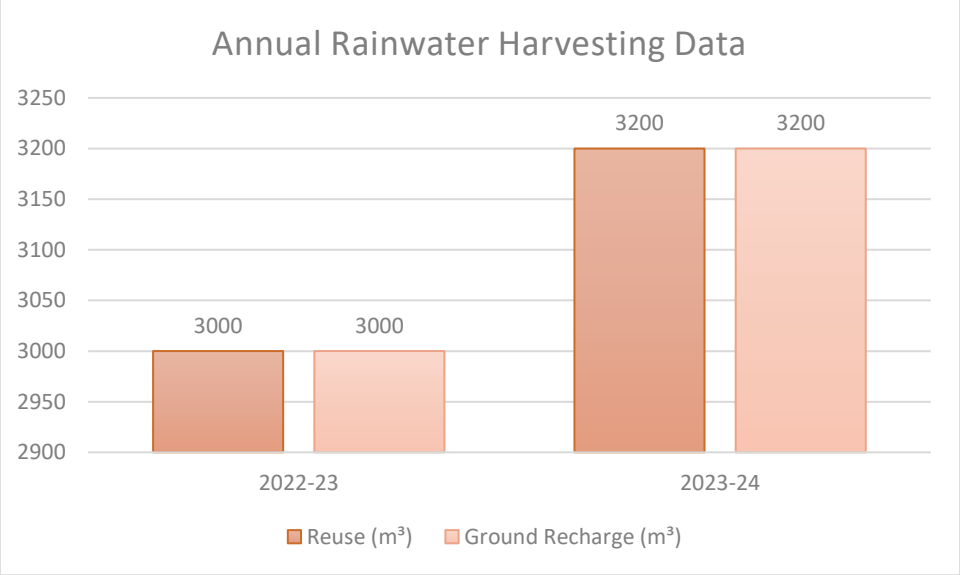


Figure 2 Annual Rainwater Harvesting Data

5.1.4. WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT (STP)

The STP operates on a zero-energy treatment process, eliminating the need for external power inputs during core treatment stages. This approach not only minimizes the operational carbon footprint but also contributes to cost efficiency and energy conservation.

The treated water from the STP is effectively reused for landscape irrigation and gardening within the campus. This significantly reduces dependency on freshwater sources, particularly during dry seasons, and promotes circular water economy principles.

The STP is integrated into the central sewer network of the university, as shown in the attached campus sewer layout. All major buildings are connected to this system through an underground drainage network that directs wastewater to the treatment facility.

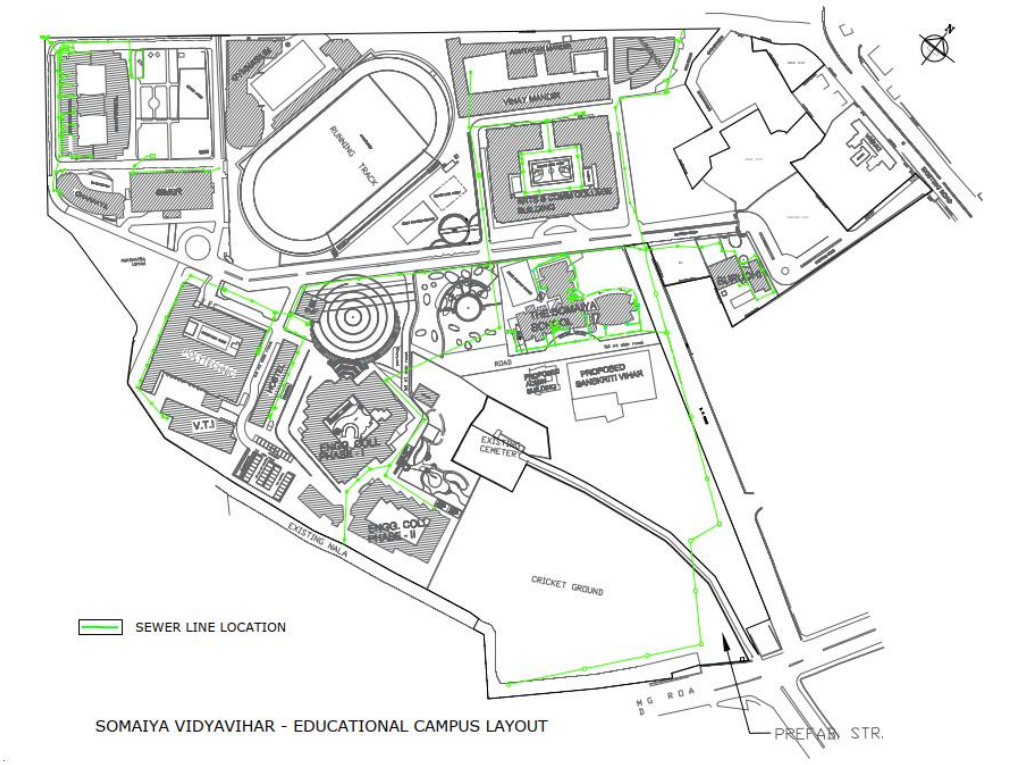


Figure 3 Sewer Line Location in the Campus

5.1.5. WATER QUALITY MONITORING

- Regular water sample testing is conducted, as per reports from **Nov 2024 to May 2025**.
- Parameters like pH, TDS, microbial content are monitored to ensure potable quality for drinking and sanitation purposes.

5.2.WASTE MANAGEMENT

Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai has established a structured framework for waste segregation and classification across its campus. Waste generated from academic buildings, laboratories, hostels, and canteens is segregated at source into five primary categories: wet waste, dry waste, garden waste, electronic waste (e-waste), and sanitary waste. The institution has installed colour-coded bins at multiple collection points to facilitate source-level segregation and minimize contamination across streams.

Reduce, Refuse and Recycle Policy:

- **Reduce:** The University has focus on interaction or activity-based learning, resulting in considerable reductions in hardcopy or paper submissions and increased in online or softcopy submissions as a part of continuous assessment.

- **Refuse:** Plastic free Campus: All the canteens in the campus have now stopped using single-use plastics such as straws, plastic containers for parcels, or plastic glasses instead, it is focusing on 'No straw', aluminum foil containers for parcel systems, and paper cups.
- **Recycle:** The institution believes in policy of recycling wherever possible.
- **Scrap Recycling –** Somaiya Campus has a centrally operated scrap handover mechanism by which all the bulk scrap generated from various campuses is handed over to already recognized scrap dealer. The wastepaper, plastic, e-waste, Mild Steel, etc., is sold to the recycling vendors.
    - All the computers and electronic waste generated from offices and IT laboratories is handed over to designated e-waste scrap dealer. College campus is fitted with many dustbin points with facilities to collect segregated waste along with no plastic on campus policy.
    - Paper Recycling - University has a formal tie up with a paper recycling organization on a regular basis collects the paper waste from college campus on notification.

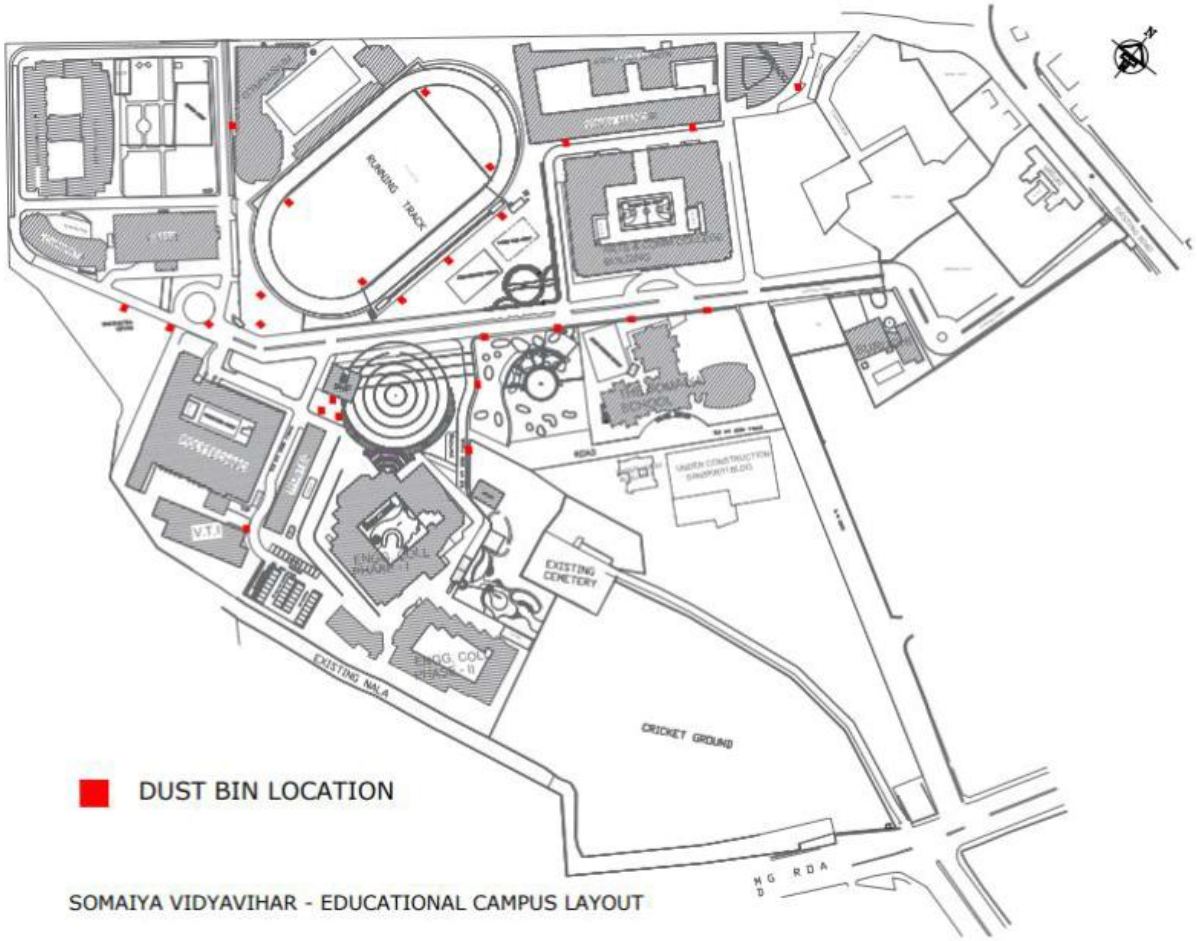


Figure 4 Dustbin Location in the Campus

5.2.1. WET WASTE GENERATION AND TREATMENT

Wet waste is predominantly generated from the university's food service operations, including the canteens located in SIMSR, Sandipani, Engineering, Aurobindo, and The Somaiya School. Based on waste collection records reviewed during the audit, the total wet waste collected from January 2024 to June 2025 amounted to approximately 397,788 kilograms. The collected organic waste is processed through two key systems on campus: a biogas generation unit and a vermicomposting facility.

Table 4 Wet Waste Data (Jan 2024 – June 2025)

Sr. No	Month	Total Waste (Kg)
1	Jan-24	26,205
2	Feb-24	25,833
3	Mar-24	23,397
4	Apr-24	17,284
5	May-24	16,350
6	Jun-24	18,126
7	Jul-24	25,340
8	Aug-24	26,449
9	Sep-24	28,408
10	Oct-24	28,341
11	Nov-24	24,283
12	Dec-24	25,047
13	Jan-25	27,392
14	Feb-25	23,782
15	Mar-25	21,580
16	Apr-25	18,326
17	May-25	11,749
18	Jun-25	9,896
	Total	3,97,788

The biogas plant, located adjacent to the engineering canteen, operates on a two-stage slurry mix bio-methanation design with a capacity to process 50 kilograms of food waste per day. The gas generated is utilized for canteen cooking and chemistry laboratory applications. In addition, the vermicomposting facility comprises eight active pits and four curing heaps spread over a 520 square meter area. This facility operates on the heap culture method and uses deep-burrowing earthworms to convert organic matter into compost, which is used in the university's horticultural operations.

Figure 5 Biogas plant

5.2.2. DRY WASTE AND RECYCLABLES

Dry waste, including paper, cardboard, plastics, and metals, is collected through a centralized collection and disposal system managed by the university's facility services team. The dry recyclables are periodically handed over to pre-identified and recognized scrap dealers. The audit confirmed that documentation regarding vendor agreements and quantity tracking is maintained. The university has implemented a "No Plastic" policy across all its canteens, prohibiting the use of single-use plastics such as straws, plastic glasses, and containers. Alternative materials such as aluminium foil containers and paper-based products are being used.

5.2.3. ELECTRONIC WASTE (E-WASTE) MANAGEMENT

Electronic waste generated from obsolete computers, printers, and laboratory equipment is collected and segregated in designated areas. The university has partnered with **Ecostar Recycling**, an authorized recycler registered under the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), for the safe and compliant disposal of e-waste. Review of disposal certificates confirmed that approximately 2,100 kilograms of e-waste were responsibly disposed of between 2023 and 2024. The disposal activities were found to be in accordance with the E-Waste Management Rules, 2022, and traceability records were found to be in place.

5.3.ECOLOGY AND BIODIVERSITY MANAGEMENT

Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai demonstrates a strong commitment to the preservation and enhancement of its ecological resources and biodiversity. The campus maintains a well-integrated landscape with diverse flora and fauna, reflecting effective implementation of biodiversity-conscious practices. Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai continues to maintain a strong ecological profile, supported by planned landscaping, species diversity, and active green initiatives. The campus sustains a rich plant diversity comprising over 2,600 trees, including native, medicinal, and ornamental

varieties, mapped through an updated Tree Inventory. Green zones like the Nakshatra Garden, Founders' Garden, and Butterfly Garden contribute to habitat creation, environmental learning, and ecological balance.

Figure 6 Biodiversity Garden

5.3.1. TREE AND VEGETATION INVENTORY

The university has carried out a comprehensive tree inventory which records a total of 2,672 trees, including a wide range of medicinal, fruit-bearing, and ornamental species. Prominent species include Ashoka, Neem, Mango, Coconut, Kadamb, and various palms. Additionally, vegetables such as spinach, brinjal, and drumstick are cultivated in designated garden areas. The detailed mapping and classification of plant species indicate systematic management of the campus green cover.

Table 5 Summary of Tree Inventory

Sr. No	Name of the Building	Total Trees

1.	Somaiya School, Sanskriti Vihar & Educational Building No.2 (Admin Bldg.)	522
2.	Arts Comm, Science Comm, Vinay Mandir & Aurobindo College	118
3.	Engineering College	176
4.	SIMSR	356
5.	Proposed Cemetery	37
6.	Welcome Centre	7
7.	RSKS	35
8.	Eklavya	285
9.	Nakshatra Garden	99
10.	SVV Campus Road - B	94
11.	Road - A	51
12.	Road - C	28
13.	Rg-4 (Gargi Plaza)	141
14.	Rg-01 (Surrounding Existing Cemetery)	16
Total		**2319**

Table 6 List of Vegetable Tree

Sr. No.	Name	Count
1	Drumstick	7
2	Chilly- Mirchi	85
3	Brinjal	70
4	Spinach	Seeds Sowed
Total		**162**

Table 7 List of Medicinal Tree

Sr. No.	Name	Count
1	Ashok	339
2	Acacia	1
3	Acacia (Dead)	2
4	Akash neem	8
5	Ananta	1
6	Arjun	15
7	Ashupalav	126
8	Awala	1
9	Badam	43
10	Bael	9
11	Bahava	13
12	Bakul	143
13	Baniya tree	1

Sr. No.	Name	Count
14	Barigtonia	1
15	Beal patra	3
16	Bel	1
17	Bend	2
18	Ber	2
19	Bhokar	1
20	Bitti	3
21	Cassia alata	3
22	Chinch	2
23	Chinch (Dead)	1
24	Coconut	48
25	Devdhar / Starculia	7
26	Dalchini	1
27	Drum stick	2
28	Gorakha chinch	5
29	Guava / Peru	7
30	Jack fruit / Fanas	9
31	Jamun	22
32	Jivanputra	1
33	Kadamb	39
34	Kailash pati	13
35	Kala umber	4
36	Kalam	2
37	Kanchan	43
38	Kanchan / Parijatak	1
39	Karanj	10
40	Kate savar	1
41	Kokam	4
42	Limbu (Lemon Tree)	8
43	Mahogani	10
44	Mango	44
45	Mauha	1
46	Neem	38
47	Neem (newly plantation)	3
48	Nilgiri	10
49	Palas	16
50	Pangara	6
51	Parijatak	2
52	Payar	1
53	Peru	2
54	Pimpal	69
55	Putranjiva	31
56	Putranjiva (Dead)	1
57	Rain tree (Shirish)	3
58	Ramfal	5

Sr. No.	Name	Count
59	Ramfal (Dead)	1
60	Red sandale wood	1
61	Safed jam	1
62	Satvin	12
63	Seeta ashoka	107
64	Shami	1
65	Shevaga (drum stick)	5
66	Shevari (Silk cotton)	7
67	Shirish / Rain tree	1
68	Sindhi plam	15
69	Sitafal	3
70	Sonchafa	2
71	Starculia	6
72	Starculia (Poon)	1
73	Starculia (Jangli badam)	17
74	Starculia / Devdhar	26
75	Supari	19
76	Taman	86
77	Tuti	1
78	Umber	24
79	Undal	17
80	Undi	1
81	Wad	16
82	Wad / Banyan tree	2
	Total	**1562**

Table 8 List of Fruit yielding Trees

Sr. No.	Name	Count
1	Awala	1
2	Badam	43
3	Bael	13
4	Ber	2
5	Bhokar	1
6	Cashew nut	1
7	Chinch	2
8	Chinch (Dead)	1
9	Coconut	48
10	Custard apple (Dead)	1
11	Custard apple	1
12	Guava / Peru	7
13	Jack fruit / Fanas	9
14	Jamun	22
15	Kadamb	39

Sr. No.	Name	Count
16	Kokam	4
17	Limbu (Lemon Tree)	8
18	Mango	44
19	Mauha	1
20	Peru	2
21	Ramfal	5
22	Ramfal (Dead)	1
23	Safed jam	1
24	Shevaga (drum stick)	5
25	Sitafal	3
26	Supari	19
27	Umber	24
28	Vilayati chinch	67
	Total	**375**

Table 9 Campus Flora

Sr. No.	Name	Count
1	Ashok	339
2	Acacia	1
3	Acacia (Dead)	2
4	Akash neem	8
5	Ananta	1
6	Arjun	15
7	Ashupalav	126
8	Awala	1
9	Badam	27
10	Bael	9
11	Bahava	13
12	Bakul	143
13	Baniya tree	1
14	Barigtonia	1
15	Beal patra	3
16	Bel	1
17	Bend	1
18	Bendi	1
19	Ber	2
20	Bhendi	2
21	Bhokar	1
22	Bitti	3
23	Bottal plam	12
24	Cashew nut	1
25	Cassia alata	3
26	Chafa	65

Sr. No.	Name	Count
27	Champion palm	10
28	Chinch	2
29	Chinch (Dead)	1
30	Chinese fan palm	17
31	Coconut	48
32	Cordia	15
33	Custard apple (Dead)	1
34	Custard apple	1
35	Deshi badam	8
36	Devdhar / Starculia	7
37	Dalchini	1
38	Deshi badam	7
39	Dombeya	1
40	Drum stick	2
41	Fan plam	7
42	Fishtail palm	96
43	Foxtail palm	54
44	Gorakha chinch	5
45	Guaiacum	8
46	Guava / Peru	7
47	Gulmohar	47
48	Hirva chafa	2
49	India sand paper	2
50	Jack fruit / Fanas	9
51	Jamun	22
52	Jivanputra	1
53	Kadamb	39
54	Kailash pati	13
55	Kala umber	4
56	Kalam	2
57	Kamini	3
58	Kanak champa	32
59	Kanchan	43
60	Kanchan / Parijatak	1
61	Karanj	10
62	Kashod	7
63	Kate savar	1
64	Kavati chafa	1
65	Kegelia	19
66	Khur chafa	70
67	Kokam	4
68	Limbu (Lemon Tree)	8
69	Mahogani	10
70	Mango	44
71	Mauha	1

Sr. No.	Name	Count
72	Mayur panhki	1
73	Neem	38
74	Neem (newly plantation)	3
75	Nilgiri	10
76	Palas	16
77	Pangara	6
78	Parijatak	2
79	Payar	1
80	Peltophourm	60
81	Peru	2
82	Philosan tree	26
83	Phoniex plam	1
84	Pimpal	69
85	Plam tree	11
86	Putranjiva	31
87	Putranjiva (Dead)	1
88	Rain tree (Shirish)	3
89	Ramfal	5
90	Ramfal (Dead)	1
91	Red sandale wood	1
92	Royal palm	72
93	Safed jam	1
94	Samudar fal	37
95	Satvin	12
96	Seeta ashoka	107
97	Shami	1
98	Shevaga (drum stick)	5
99	Shevari (Silk cotton)	7
100	Shirish / Rain tree	1
101	Silver aok	8
102	Silver plam	5
103	Sindhi plam	15
104	Sitafal	3
105	Sonchafa	2
106	Sonmohar	65
107	Sonmohar (Dead tree)	1
108	Starculia	6
109	Starculia (Poon)	1
110	Starculia (Jangli badam)	17
111	Starculia / Devdhar	26
112	Subabhul	110
113	Subhabul (Dead)	3
114	Supari	19
115	Suru	23
116	Suru (Dead)	2

Sr. No.	Name	Count
117	Savar	18
118	Tabebuia	10
119	Table plam	12
120	Taman	86
121	Tecoma gaudichaudi	3
122	Triangle plam	2
123	Tuti	1
124	Umber	24
125	Undal	17
126	Undi	1
127	Unknow palm	17
128	Umbrella tree	66
129	Unknown	10
130	Vilayati chinch	67
131	Wad	16
132	Wad / Banyan tree	2
133	X - mas tree	8
	Total	**2672**

5.3.2. FAUNAL DIVERSITY

The biodiversity records reveal a notable presence of avifauna, butterflies, and reptiles, indicating a healthy ecological balance. Species such as the Asian koel, common tailorbird, rose-ringed parakeet, and shikra are frequently observed within the premises. The campus is also home to numerous butterfly species, such as the common Mormon, red pierrot, tailed jay, and brown king crow, confirming the existence of a supportive micro-ecosystem. Reptilian diversity includes the oriental rat snake, banded kukri snake, and Indian black turtle, further supporting ecological integrity.

Documented Bird Species

Somaiya Vidyavihar University continues to demonstrate a commitment to biodiversity awareness through its annual participation in the **Campus Bird Count (CBC)**—a nationwide initiative aligned with the **Global Backyard Bird Count (GBBC)**. The 2025 event was curated by the Somaiya Center for Experiential Learning (SCEL) and actively involved students from The Somaiya School.

On 17th February 2025, a structured bird-watching session was organized for students from Grades 6 to 8, guided by experts and equipped with regional bird identification materials. The students documented bird sightings using checklist worksheets and subsequently uploaded the records to the **eBird** global bird data platform. This initiative not only promoted field-based learning but also contributed to citizen science and biodiversity monitoring efforts.

During the Campus Bird Count, students identified **24 bird species** and recorded over **250 individual sightings**. Notable species included the **Asian Green Bee-eater, Greater**

Coucal, Oriental Magpie-Robin, and **Indian Golden Oriole**—indicators of healthy, tree-dense urban biodiversity zones.

The event was further supplemented with a **workshop session** introducing students to biodiversity data platforms and conservation concepts. Participant engagement was recognized through certificates issued by **Bird Count India**, reinforcing the role of youth in environmental stewardship.

This initiative reflects the university's integration of academic learning with ecological observation and provides baseline data for tracking avian diversity trends on campus.

Figure 7 Post-Campus Bird Count group photo at Kutchi Haveli, Somaiya Vidyavihar Campus

eBird Submit Explore My eBird Science About News Help Sign In

eBird India CHECKLIST S213991643

Mon 17 Feb 2025 8:18 AM

Somaiya Vidyavihar University Mumbai Suburban County, Maharashtra, India

Shashank Bhosale
Anaiesha Thakkar, Harsh Shah, K. Sharma, Kunal Jagetiya

Traveling Complete
24 1 hr, 25 min 1 km

24 Species Observed 266 individuals

40	Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon) *Columba livia (Feral Pigeon)*
1	Spotted Dove *Spilopelia chinensis*
1	Greater Coucal *Centropus sinensis*
8	Asian Koel *Eudynamys scolopaceus*
2	Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*
28	Black Kite *Milvus migrans*
7	Asian Green Bee-eater *Merops orientalis*
1	White-throated Kingfisher *Halcyon smyrnensis*
12	Coppersmith Barbet *Psilopogon haemacephalus*
19	Rose-ringed Parakeet *Psittacula krameri*
1	Indian Golden Oriole *Oriolus kundoo*
3	Spot-breasted Fantail *Rhipidura albogularis*
2	Black Drongo *Dicrurus macrocercus*
35	House Crow *Corvus splendens*
11	Large-billed Crow *Corvus macrorhynchos*
5	Common Tailorbird *Orthotomus sutorius*
5	Dusky Crag-Martin *Ptyonoprogne concolor*
3	Red-whiskered Bulbul *Pycnonotus jocosus*
17	Red-vented Bulbul *Pycnonotus cafer*
31	Common Myna *Acridotheres tristis*
1	Oriental Magpie-Robin *Copsychus saularis*
2	Purple-rumped Sunbird *Leptocoma zeylonica*
7	Purple Sunbird *Cinnyris asiaticus*
24	House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Figure 8 Data uploaded on eBird Online portal of birds observed on Somaiya Vidyavihar Campus

Faunal Biodiversity and Habitat Coexistence

Somaiya Vidyavihar University demonstrates a strong commitment to preserving urban biodiversity, with its campus serving as a haven for diverse reptilian species coexisting within the green zones and built environment. A dedicated documentation initiative has catalogued species commonly observed across the campus landscape.

Among the reptiles recorded are:

- *Ptyas mucosa* (Oriental Rat Snake) – a non-venomous species frequently observed near dense foliage and open lawns.

- *Calotes versicolor* (Oriental Garden Lizard) – commonly sighted in gardens and on building exteriors.

- *Eutropis carinata* (Keeled Skink) – known to thrive across mixed terrains including edge habitats and shaded walkways.

- *Indotyphlops braminus* (Brahminy Blind Snake) – notable as the smallest known snake species, inhabiting both compost areas and leaf litter beds.

- *Melanochelys trijuga* (Indian Black Turtle) – a rare urban find, occasionally observed near water-holding areas and garden ponds.

- *Oligodon arnensis* (Banded Kukri Snake) – generally spotted in garden patches and undergrowth.

The presence of such species not only reflects ecological richness but also highlights the university's conducive environment for sustaining wildlife in an otherwise urbanized setting.

This faunal documentation initiative supports the broader goal of fostering environmental awareness, promoting habitat conservation, and strengthening the university's green identity.

Butterfly and Avian Diversity Enhancement Initiatives

Somaiya Vidyavihar University has made significant strides in nurturing faunal biodiversity through its well-maintained green cover and habitat-specific landscaping. The university campus supports a thriving population of **Lepidopterans (butterflies)** and **Aves (birds)**, which serve as vital ecological indicators of environmental health.

The documented butterfly diversity includes over **20 identified species**, such as the *Common Mormon*, *Common Jay*, *Lemon Pansy*, *Red Pierrot*, and *Tailed Jay*. These species have been observed across garden beds, hedgerows, and tree-lined avenues. Their presence indicates a healthy pollinator ecosystem and reflects the absence of harmful pesticide use on campus flora.

Similarly, the avifaunal richness is notable with numerous sightings of species like the *Coppersmith Barbet*, *Purple Sunbird*, *Rose-ringed Parakeet*, *Black Kite*, *Common Tailor Bird*, *Asian Koel*, and *Oriental Magpie Robin*. These birds utilize the university's diverse tree canopy, waterbodies, and hedges as nesting and feeding grounds, underlining the institution's success in maintaining an ecologically supportive urban habitat.

Such biodiversity is not incidental but a result of conscious **landscape planning**, use of **native plant species**, and a policy of minimal chemical intrusion in gardens and plantations. These efforts not only preserve the natural balance but also offer students and faculty the opportunity to engage with nature directly through observation and documentation.

Figure 9 Compilation of selected faunal diversity

5.3.3. DESIGNATED GREEN AREAS

Several specialized green zones such as the Nakshatra Garden, Founders Garden, and Butterfly Garden have been developed to enhance biodiversity and encourage environmental awareness among students and staff. These spaces not only provide ecological value but also serve as live learning environments. Additional features like pedestrian walking tracks, restricted automobile access, and electric vehicle (EV) charging stations support the vision of a sustainable campus.

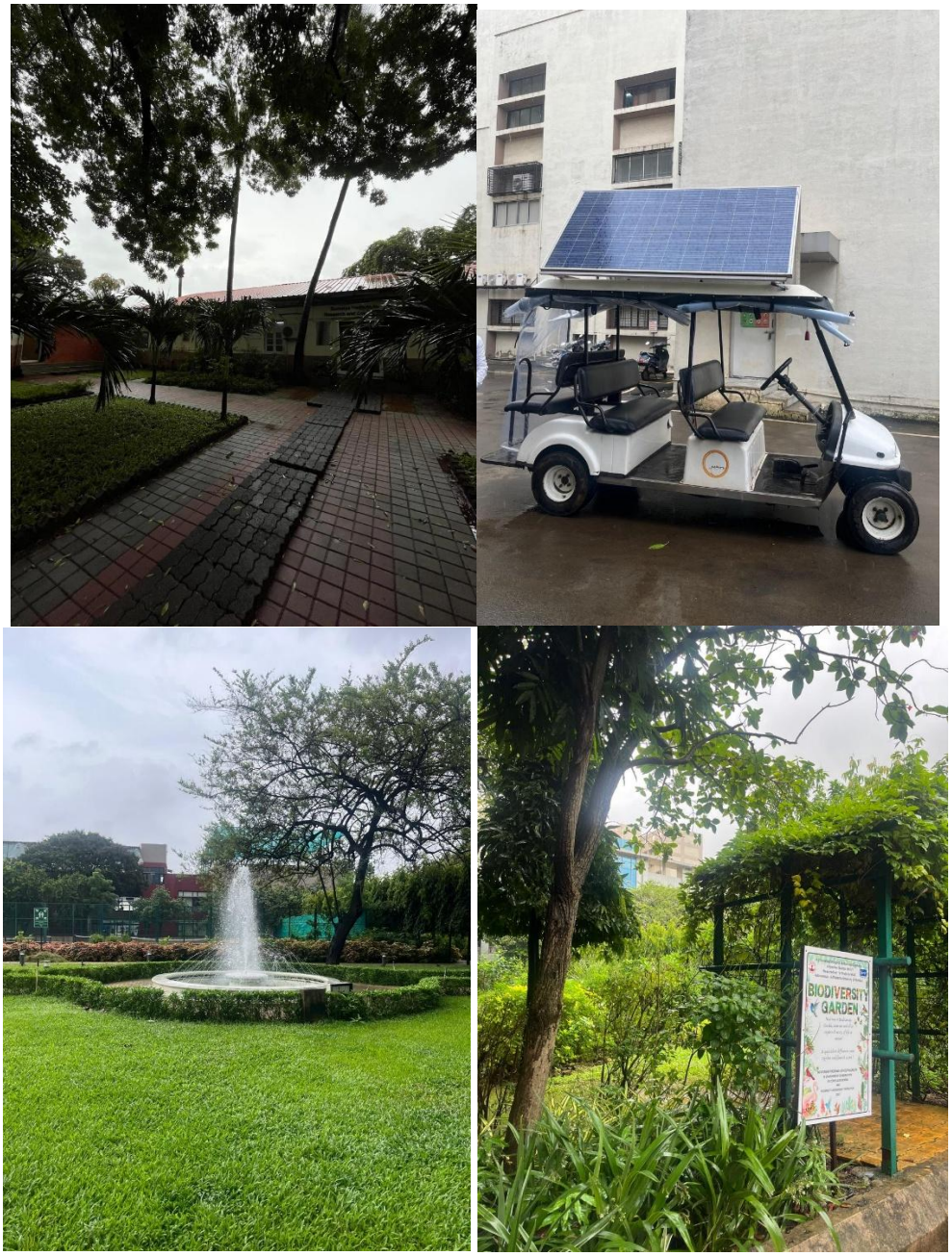


Figure 10 Green Areas in the Campus

5.3.4. CONSERVATION AND AWARENESS INITIATIVES

Periodic tree plantation drives, bird counts, and campus biodiversity documentation activities are conducted as part of institutional green initiatives. The efforts are supported by well-maintained geotagged records and visual documentation, reflecting transparency and continual improvement in biodiversity management.

5.4.ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Energy management at Somaiya Vidyavihar University is approached with a focus on monitoring consumption, improving operational efficiency, and integrating renewable sources. The campus infrastructure supports centralized and distributed energy systems that cater to academic, residential, laboratory, and utility requirements.

5.4.1. CONNECTED LOAD AND CONSUMPTION PROFILE

As per the energy audit conducted in 2024–25, the total connected electrical load across all blocks of the campus is estimated at 3,728.48 kW. The distribution includes:

- Academic and administrative buildings
- Hostels and staff residences
- Laboratories and workshops
- Common areas including lifts, pumps, and HVAC systems

Note: Bills for Aryabhat, Bhaskaracharya, SIMSR, Chanakya, Sandipani, Maitreyi, Aurobindo, and Eklavya Complex were reviewed during the audit.

Major energy consumption is attributed to lighting, cooling, pumping, and equipment operation. The load profile shows potential for energy-saving interventions in lighting, motor-driven systems, and cooling units.

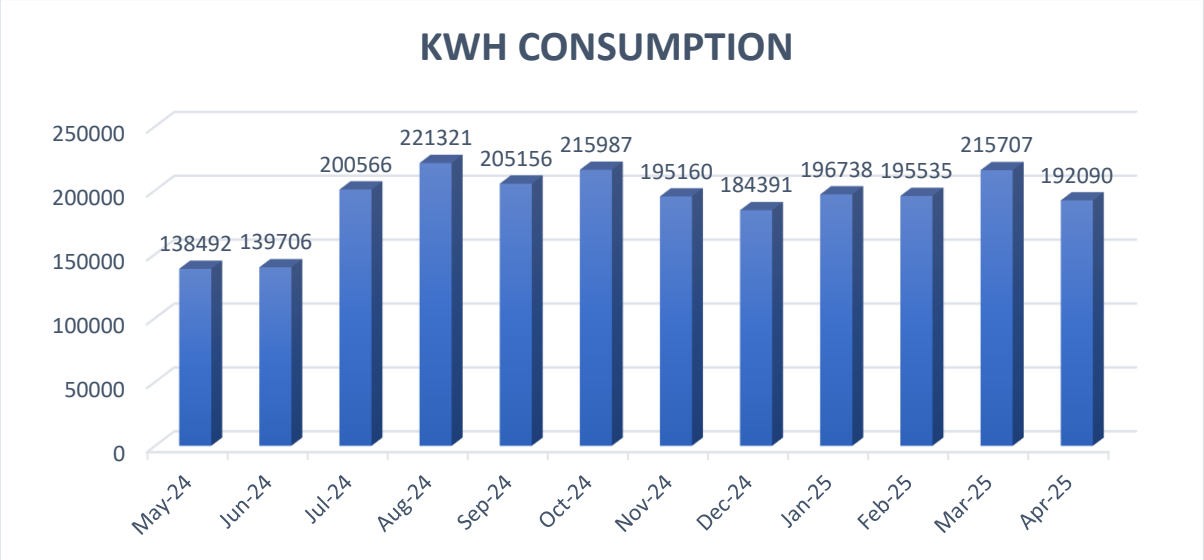


Figure 11 KWH Consumption of 2024-25

5.4.2. ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES

The university has implemented several energy conservation practices, including:

- 100% replacement of conventional lights with LED fittings in corridors, classrooms, and hostels.
- Use of energy-efficient ceiling fans in student accommodations and classrooms.
- Automation of lighting controls in common areas to reduce wastage during unoccupied hours.
- VFD (Variable Frequency Drive) installation on selected pump sets and motors.
- Usage of star-rated appliances in hostels and guest houses.

These initiatives have led to measurable improvements in energy performance as reflected in reduced specific energy consumption per block.

5.4.3. RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS

These systems are installed across multiple buildings and contribute directly to the institutional energy supply. Institution has installed solar Institute with capacity of 50 KWp.

S.No	Location	Capacity (kW)
1	KJSSC	50

The solar generation is synchronized with the grid, and excess power is net-metered, ensuring energy optimization and cost savings.

5.4.4. MONITORING AND AWARENESS

Energy meters are installed at main distribution points and high-load areas for regular monitoring. Periodic audits and load analysis help in identifying inefficiencies and planning improvements. Awareness programs, student campaigns, and “Switch-Off” drives are conducted to promote responsible energy use.

Figure 12 Energy Usage Awareness Posters in the Campus

5.5.CARBON FOOTPRINT MANAGEMENT

Somaiya Vidyavihar University recognizes transportation as a key contributor to its campus carbon emissions and has undertaken measures to quantify, monitor, and reduce its transportation-related carbon footprint. The university promotes non-motorized transport, reduces vehicular congestion, and implements eco-conscious mobility policies within campus premises.

5.5.1. CARBON FOOTPRINT FROM TRANSPORTATION

Somaiya Vidyavihar University has undertaken a quantitative assessment of its transportation-related carbon emissions to better understand and address its environmental impact. The carbon footprint was calculated based on vehicular movements within and around the SVV campus, considering four key categories: two-wheelers (2W), three-wheelers (3W), four-wheelers (4W), and heavy load vehicles (HLVs).

The total transportation-related carbon footprint for the reporting period was estimated at 22.042 tons of CO_2 equivalent per year. The highest contributor was three-wheelers, with 8.734 tons/year, followed by two-wheelers (6.533 tons/year), and four-wheelers (6.332 tons/year). Heavy load vehicles contributed the least, at 0.444 tons/year, largely due to limited on-campus operations restricted to essential services.

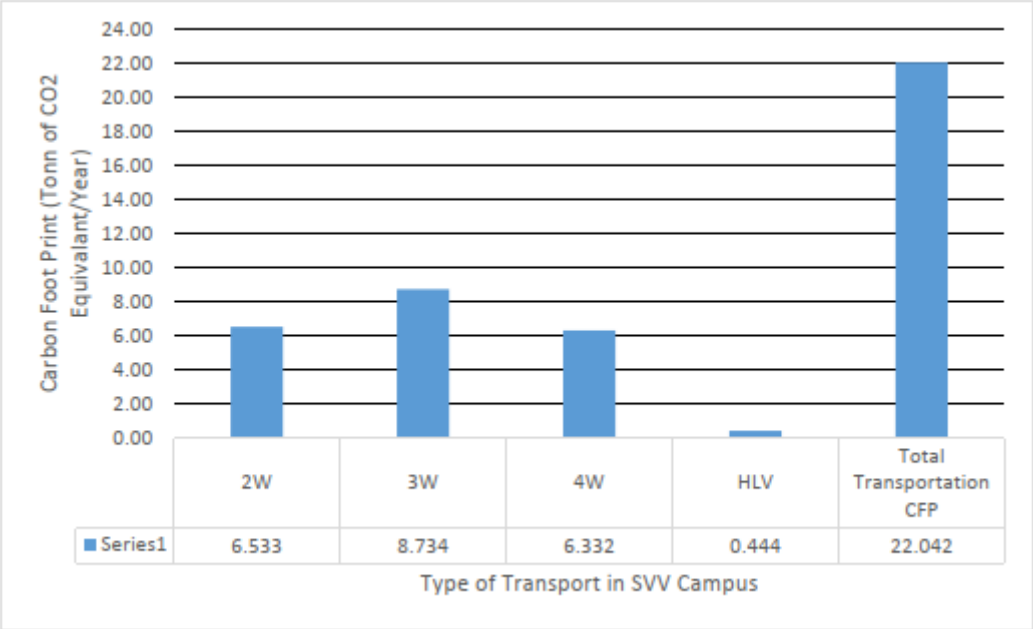


Figure 13 Summary of the Carbon Footprint due to Transportation at SVV Campus

This analysis emphasizes the potential for improvement in campus mobility planning. The data suggests the need for targeted interventions such as:

- Promotion of non-motorized transport (e.g., bicycles, pedestrian pathways)
- Increased use of electric vehicles and shared mobility solutions
- Awareness drives to reduce short-distance fossil-fuel vehicle usage
- Potential infrastructure development for vehicle pooling zones

The initiative aligns with broader sustainability goals by enabling data-driven strategies to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from campus activities.

5.5.2. ENTRY REGULATION AND NOISE POLLUTION CONTROL

Campus entry policies restrict unauthorized vehicle access. Entry gates enforce ID-based access control, and no-honking signage is enforced across the site to minimize vehicular disturbances to the community and urban fauna.

The university encourages the use of public transportation and shared mobility for faculty, staff, and students. Awareness campaigns on traffic discipline, low-emission travel, and responsible vehicle use further complement the university's sustainability goals.

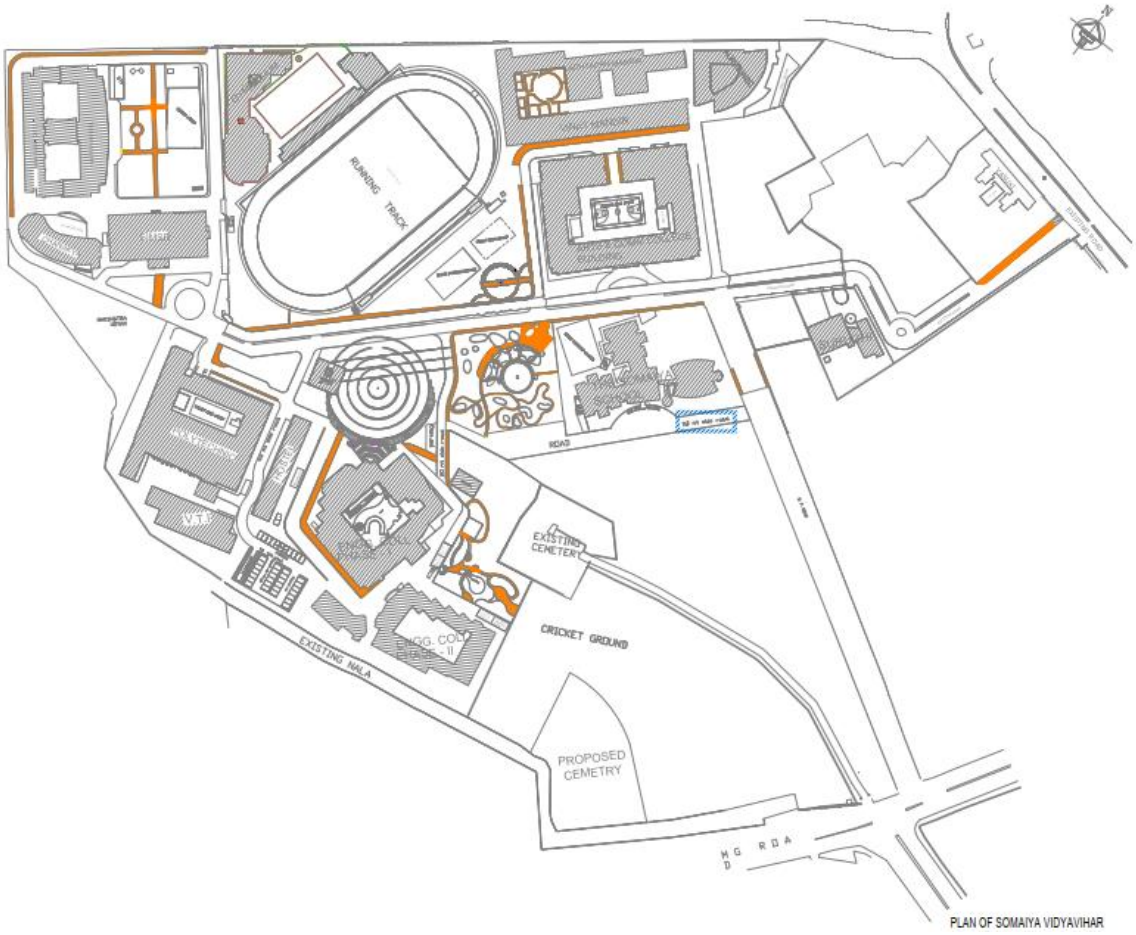


Figure 14 Footpath Location in the Campus

6. GREEN CAMPUS INITIATIVES BY SVU

Somaiya Vidyavihar University (SVU) has emerged as a pioneering institution in embedding sustainability and environmental consciousness into the heart of its academic and operational framework. Guided by its **Green Campus Policy**, the university has taken strategic steps to create an ecologically balanced and resource-efficient campus, resonating with global sustainability goals such as the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 13 – Climate Action**.

SVU's commitment to sustainability is evident through its vision of becoming a leading example of environmental stewardship, where eco-friendly practices are integrated into all spheres of campus life—from energy and water management to transportation, landscaping, waste handling, and beyond. The policy not only targets infrastructure but also instills environmental responsibility among all stakeholders including students, faculty, and staff.

Somaiya Vidyavihar University (SVU) has adopted an integrated approach toward building a sustainable and environmentally responsible campus. The institution actively promotes green practices that enhance biodiversity, reduce environmental impact, and

foster awareness among students and staff through both infrastructure and behavior-based initiatives.

The campus features extensive landscaping with designated open green spaces, including thematic gardens such as the *Nakshatra Garden*, *Founder's Garden*, and *Butterfly Garden*. These areas are not only aesthetically enriching but also play a crucial role in promoting biodiversity and improving microclimatic conditions.

To promote non-motorized transport and reduce vehicular emissions, SVU has implemented pedestrian-friendly pathways and restricted the entry of private automobiles in core academic zones. Battery-operated vehicles (golf carts) are provided to support mobility for senior citizens, differently abled individuals, and campus visitors. Additionally, a UPI-enabled electric vehicle (EV) charging station has been established to encourage the use of sustainable transport options.

The campus has also embraced noise pollution control by installing signage to discourage honking and enforce speed limits, thereby maintaining a calm and safe environment conducive to academic and ecological harmony.

Further initiatives include:

- Use of solar-powered lighting in selected areas.
- Rainwater harvesting systems to ensure water conservation.
- Composting of wet waste and biogas plant utilization to manage biodegradable waste efficiently.
- Awareness drives and eco-club activities involving students in plantation drives, clean-up campaigns, and biodiversity documentation.

6.1. TREE PLANTATION CAMPAIGN BY SKSCBC – GREEN INITIATIVE AT KARJAT

In line with its commitment to sustainability and ecological awareness, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, through the Department of Business Studies and Accounting and Finance, successfully conducted a **Tree Plantation Campaign** under the banner of **SKSCBC**. This impactful initiative took place at **Karjat, Pushpam Lords Resort** on **23rd and 24th January 2025** over a span of two days.

A total of **175 saplings** were planted by participating students and faculty members, showcasing the university's proactive role in promoting green consciousness among youth. The campaign not only contributed to enhancing green cover but also served as a live sustainability education module, encouraging students to take ownership of environmental stewardship.

This off-campus plantation activity aligns closely with the objectives of SVU's **Green Campus Policy**, specifically addressing themes such as **biodiversity, community engagement**, and **environmental education**. The program encouraged student

participation, teamwork, and understanding of ecological responsibilities in real-world settings, thereby instilling long-term environmental values.

This green initiative stands as a testament to SVU's vision of embedding sustainability into every facet of campus life and beyond, helping to build environmentally responsible citizens for a better tomorrow.

Figure 15 Tree Plantation Campaign by SKSCBC – Green Initiative at Karjat

7. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the findings and observations during the audit, the following recommendations are proposed to further strengthen the environmental sustainability framework at Somaiya Vidyavihar University:

1. **Solid Waste Segregation Enhancements** - Implement clearly demarcated color-coded bins at all major collection points, especially near hostels, canteens, and labs. Ensure proper signage and routine checks.

2. **Oil and Hazardous Waste Documentation** - Maintain updated records and manifests for all chemical and oil waste disposed via authorized vendors. Display Safety Data Sheets (SDS) near chemical storage areas.

3. **Periodic Awareness Drives** - Reinforce green practices through training sessions, orientation programs, and eco-club activities for all staff, students, and subcontractors.

4. **Strengthen Biodiversity Monitoring -** Institutionalize annual biodiversity surveys and maintain updated flora/fauna registers; include seasonal bird count data and reptile documentation.

5. **Internal Green Self-Audit Mechanism** - Develop a department-level green self-audit format to be conducted bi-annually to ensure internal preparedness and compliance with the Green Campus Policy.

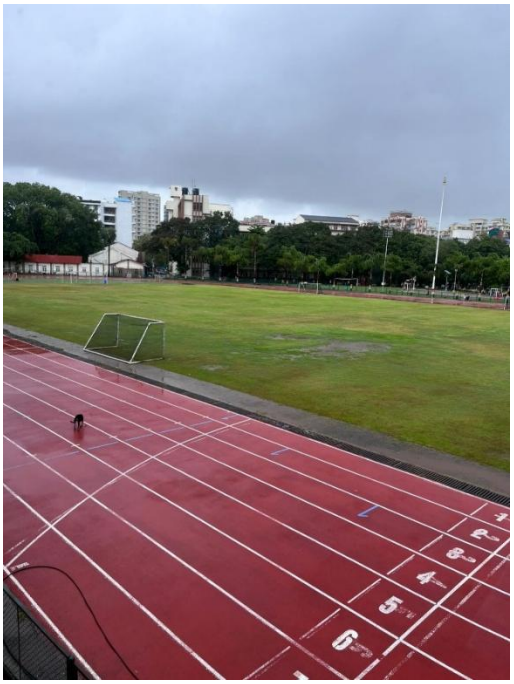
6. **Green Procurement and Digitalization -** Continue promoting paperless documentation, encourage procurement from eco-certified vendors, and explore ISO 14001 alignment where applicable.

7. **Student-Led Environmental Projects** - Encourage student research and innovation projects focused on carbon footprint reduction, clean energy, and circular economy solutions within campus operations.

These recommendations aim to transition SVU from sustainable implementation to sustainable excellence, ensuring long-term ecological responsibility and institutional leadership in green practices. The timeline for closure of above recommendation shall be one audit cycle.

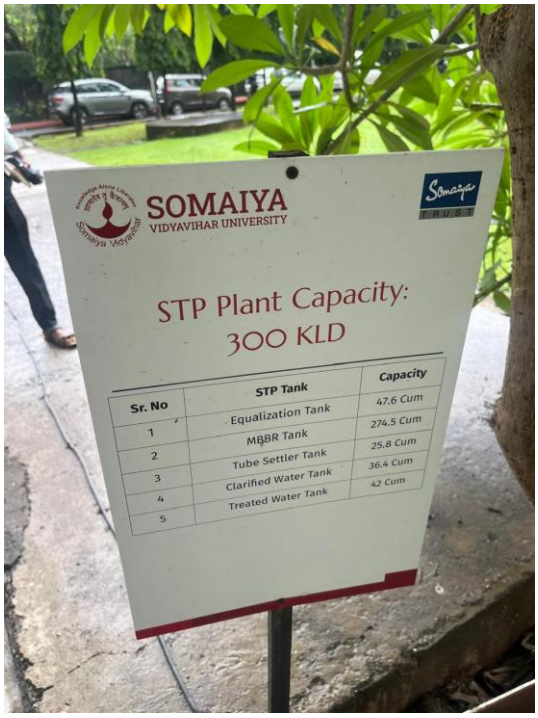
Next Green Audit to be conducted before 09-July 2026.

8. NOTEWORTHY POINTS

Green Sports Ground and Walking Track Area – Promotes eco-friendly physical activities with natural landscaping	Tree Canopy View from rooms – Natural ventilation and daylighting through green planning
	
Awareness Poster on Energy Saving – Sensitizing students on environmental responsibility	**Solar-Powered Electric Cart – Sustainable in-campus mobility**
	

Shaded Green Walkways – Enhancing microclimate and walkability	Herbal Garden and Native Plant Area – Part of biodiversity conservation drive
	

Lush Lawns with Fountain – Aesthetic and microclimate benefits with treated water reuse	
	

STP Plant Signage (300 KLD) – Signifying water conservation efforts through sewage recycling	Botanical Trail & Awareness Zone – Signboards educate visitors on native plant species
	

Electric Campus Vehicle & Forested Pathway – Promoting zero-emission mobility and forest patch development

Audit Team Photo with SVU Officials – Collaborative execution of the Green Audit

----------**End of the Report**----------