GREEN AUDIT REPORT

2023-2024

GITA AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE, BHUBANESWAR

PRINCIPAL
GITA AUTONOMOUS COLLEGE, BHUBANESWAR
AT-BADARAGHUNATHPUR, PO-MADANPUR, PIN-752054,
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From the Desk of Chairperson, IQAC

GITA Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar, Odisha, undertook a comprehensive Green Audit for the academic year 2023–2024 as part of its ongoing commitment to fostering a sustainable campus environment. The audit commenced with initial discussions with the college management to gain insights into institutional policies, ongoing sustainability initiatives, relevant documentation, and the engagement of faculty, staff, and students in implementing environmental mitigation strategies. This was followed by structured interviews, questionnaire-based data collection, document reviews, direct observation of practices, and evaluation of tangible outcomes.

The audit process was marked by the active participation of both management and staff, ensuring a holistic and transparent assessment. The findings of this report reflect the Institute's noteworthy achievements in addressing environmental concerns, including the successful implementation of the recommendations from the previous audit within a one-year timeframe. GITA Autonomous College has exhibited a commendable dedication to assessing and minimizing the ecological footprint of its operations.

While the institution has made significant strides in its sustainability journey, this report also outlines strategic recommendations for further enhancement. These suggestions aim to support the Institute in its continued efforts toward establishing itself as a model for environmental responsibility and sustainable development in higher education.

Summary

The accelerating pace of industrialization and urbanization has given rise to pressing environmental challenges, bringing the world closer to an ecological tipping point. In light of this, integrating sustainable practices into daily operations has become not only necessary but urgent. **GITA Autonomous College** fully embraces this vision and remains steadfast in its commitment to proactively addressing environmental issues.

The Green Audit conducted by the institution is a strategic initiative to ensure that campus operations are in alignment with its established Green Policy. The audit process involves a comprehensive methodology, including detailed questionnaires, on-site inspections, systematic observations, documentation reviews, data analysis, and precise measurements. These activities culminate in informed recommendations for continuous improvement.

Core areas of focus during the audit include water conservation, afforestation and tree plantation, effective waste management, and the promotion of renewable energy sources. The overarching goal is to assess the College's compliance with its environmental policy and to foster a campus culture rooted in sustainability and ecological responsibility.

1. About the Institute

GITA Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar, formerly known as Gandhi Institute for Technological Advancement (GITA) since its inception, has firmly established itself as a leading institution in India's rapidly evolving technical education landscape. Founded in 2004, the college is home to over 4,000 students and a distinguished faculty, providing ample opportunities for cutting-edge research and development. Situated in Bhubaneswar, the capital of Odisha, GITA has set itself apart by fostering an exceptional academic environment for students and stakeholders alike.

The institution has been granted Autonomous status by the University Grants Commission (UGC), with approval from both the Government of Odisha and the Biju Patnaik University of Technology (BPUT), Odisha.

Since its inception, GITA has been dedicated to the holistic development of its students, fostering both academic and extracurricular excellence. The institution continually raises the bar by providing an ecosystem that nurtures technological learning, skill development, and research-driven education. Since its inception, the institution has nurtured a culture of intellectual and practical growth, ensuring that students are well-prepared to compete in the global job market. GITA provides its students with extensive placement opportunities across a diverse range of companies. As a result, our students consistently achieve remarkable placements, with many securing multiple job offers before the completion of their final semester.

To enhance capacity building and quality education, GITA has signed several Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with esteemed organizations, including Mega International Maritime Academy Ltd., Canada; KEMPPI India Pvt. Ltd., Finland (Advanced Welding Technology); Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Bhubaneswar. The institution is equipped with state-of-the-art laboratories, enriching the learning experience by allowing students to engage in hands-on experimentation and gain a deeper understanding of theoretical concepts. GITA offers a wide array of programs, including B.Tech., M.Tech., MBA, MCA, and Ph.D. in Engineering, Management, and Science.

1.1. Vision

To foster prosperity through technological advancement by promoting education, innovation, and collaborative research, and to emerge as a globally renowned premier technical institution.

1.2. Mission

1. To impart high-quality professional education to students worldwide, fostering innovation, technological advancement, discipline, effective communication skills, and strong moral values.
2. To provide a broad-based education that ensures the holistic development of students.
3. To leverage expertise in science, technology, and management to deliver comprehensive training in visualizing, synthesizing, and executing projects.
4. To nurture a spirit of entrepreneurship and innovation among students.
5. To undertake sponsored research and offer consultancy services in industrial, educational, and other socially relevant domains.
6. To promote healthy practices such as community service, outreach initiatives, and innovative projects for societal benefit

1.3. Administration

Chairman	: Dr. Satya Prakash Panda, MA, LLB, Ph.D., Former Professor, Govt. of Odisha
Secretary	: Dr. Chandra Dhwaj Panda MA, M.Phil, MBA, Ph.D. Former Professor, Govt. of Odisha
Vice-Chairman	: Dr. Biranchi Narayan Panda M.Sc. (Agr), LLB, Ph.D., Retd. Director (Agriculture), Govt of Odisha
Director, IQAC	:Dr. N.P. Patro

1.4. Members of the Board of Management

Dr. Satya Prakash Panda	Chairman, GGI, Odisha	President
Dr. Chandra Dhwaj Panda	Secretary, GGI, Odisha	Member
Dr. Biranchi Narayan Panda	Vice-Chairman, GITA Autonomous College, Bhubaneswar	Member
Mrs. Pratima Panda	Trustee, VBET, Gunupur	Member
Mrs. Basanta Manjari Panda	Trustee, VBET, Gunupur	Member
Mr. S. K. Pradhan, OAS (SAG)	Additional Secretary to Government, SDTE Department, Govt. of Odisha, (State Govt. Nominee)	Member

Dr. L. N. Singh	Head, Department of Physics, Dean (R&C) and Director IQAC, Dr. B.A. Technological University, Maharashtra (UGC Nominee)	Member
Dr. B.B. Pati	Professor, Department of Electrical Engineering, VSSUT, Burla, (BPUT, Nominee)	Member
Dr. Mana Govind Mishra	MD, Nemhans Solutions Pvt Ltd	Member
Dr. Pradeep Kumar Rautray	Dean Administration (Staff Representative)	Member
Dr. Kishore Kumar Mishra	Dean Academics (Staff Representative)	Member
Dr. Manmatha Kumar Roul	Principal	Member Secretary

2. Overview of the Institute:

- Accredited by NAAC with an A grade (CGPA 3.30) since 2015.
- NBA accreditation since 2014.
- Recognized as a Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (SIRO) by DSIR, Govt. of India.
- Approved as a Host Institute for Incubation Centre by MSME, Govt. of India.
- Ranked among the top 300 engineering colleges in India by NIRF, MoE, Govt. of India, five times until 2024.
- UGC Autonomous status granted for ten years, effective from the 2020-21 academic session.
- AICTE IDEA Lab sanctioned among 49 colleges across India in 2021-22, aligning with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 to foster innovation and experiential learning.
- Recognized as a Nodal Centre for Research by BPUT, Odisha.
- Designated as a Centre of Excellence in Industrial Automation using IoT by BPUT, Odisha, in collaboration with CTTC, Bhubaneswar.

Through its commitment to excellence, GITA continues to shape future leaders, innovators, and professionals, fostering an environment where knowledge meets innovation.

2.1. Key infrastructures:

Land	10.545 A
Built up area	38194 Sqm
Class Rooms	83 Rooms
Lab Rooms	82 Rooms
Seminar Halls	12 nos.
Auditoriums	02 nos.
Workshop	500 Sqm
Hostels	25 (17+8)
Library	2480 sqm
Multi Gym	02
Outdoor Games & Sports	Available
Hobby Clubs	8 nos.
Dispensary	01
Bank and ATM	02 + 02

2.2. Selected Photographs:

Library facilities :

Classroom/Tutorial Room facilities:

Laboratory details :

Computer Centre facilities :

Auditorium / Seminar Halls / Amphi

Cafeteria

Indoor Sports facilities

Outdoor Sports facilities

Gymnasium facilities :

Boys Hostel

Girls Hostel

Medical & other Facilities at Hostel :

3. Objectives of the Green Audit:

The purpose of the green audit is to promote environmental management and conservation within the University campus and its surrounding areas. It also aims to identify, quantify, describe, and prioritize a framework for achieving environmental sustainability while ensuring compliance with relevant regulations, policies, and standards. The main objectives of conducting the Green Audit are:

- To secure the environment and cut down the threats posed to human health by analyzing the pattern and extent of resource use on the campus.
- To establish a baseline data to assess future sustainability by avoiding the interruptions in environment that are more difficult to handle and their corrections require high cost.
- To bring out a status report on environmental compliance.

3.1. Methodology

The audit was conducted through a combination of questionnaires, physical inspections, observations, documentation reviews, and interviews with key personnel. The primary areas of focus in the audit report include the management of Water, Waste and Greeneries within and around the College campus.

4. Outcomes

4.1. Water audit

The water audit involves an on-site survey and assessment to evaluate current water usage, identify future requirements, and enhance efficiency. The audit covered aspects such as water supply, consumption, and the performance of appliances and fixtures.

4.1.1. Observations

The institution uses a daily water supply of 4,00,000 liters from the its ground water (Pumped) system which is utilized for various purposes such as laboratory activities, lavatories, gardening, and drinking. A well-maintained water purifier system has been installed for providing drinking water to the hostels and college .The survey found no evidence of water loss due to leakage or overflow from overhead tanks. Data collected from all departments has been thoroughly examined and verified.

The institution's average daily water consumption is 4,00,000 liters, with 3,00,000 liters allocated for domestic use, and1,00,000 liters for laboratories. The, 60,000 liters used for gardening is generated by treating sewerage water through two plants installed for that purpose. Sprinkler irrigation system is being used in gardens for minimizing the water consumption.

The water supplied for drinking purposes meets the IS10500:2012 specifications for drinking water quality and is confirmed to be potable.

Waste water generated in laboratories is stored and treated prior to disposal, while domestic wastewater is managed through septic tanks and soak pits.

4.1.2. Drinking water analysis report

A. Organoleptic and Physical Parameters

Sl.	Parameter	Result	Acceptable Limit as per IS 10500:2012
1	Colour (Cobalt Scale) (part 4 of IS 3025)	3 - 5 Unit	5 Unit
2	Odour (part5 of IS 3025)	agreeable	agreeable
3	pH Value (part 11 of IS 3025)	7.2	6.5-8.5 mg/lt
4	Turbidity	10.5-15 NTU	5-25 NTU
5	Total Dissolved Solids(mg/l)	1050-1268mg/lt	500-1500mg/lt
6	Calcium (as Ca) (mg/l)	20- 25 mg/l	75 mg/l
7	Chloride (as Cl) (mg/l)	280-300mg/lt	250-1000 mg/lt
8	Fluoride (as F) (mg/l)	0.35-0.54mg/lt	0.6-1.2 mg/lt
9	Iron (as Fe) (mg/l)	0.75-0.75 mg/lt	0.3-1.0 mg/lt
10	DO	5.2-5.6 mg/lt	5-6 mg/lt
11	BOD	1.25-1.48	1-2 mg/lt

B. Bacteriological Analysis

Sl.	Parameter	Result	Acceptable Limit as perIS10500: 2012
16	E.coli	nil	nil
17	TotalColiforms	nil	nil

4.1.3. Recommendations

- Dependency on depleting Ground water should be reduced. Attempt should be made to get supply of water from WATCO/BMC to augment ground water resources.
- The current rain water harvesting Systems should be improved to recharge Ground water better.

- In campus small scale/medium scale/ large scale reuse and recycle of the water system should be installed.

4.2. Waste generation and treatment

The generation and management of solid waste are significant concerns, as improper handling can pose risks to both humans and the environment. This audit aims to examine the production and disposal of various types of waste, including paper, food, plastic, biodegradable materials, glass, and dust, while also exploring opportunities for recycling. Solid waste often contains valuable resources that can be better utilized through practices such as recycling, repair, and reuse. The survey focuses on analyzing the volume, types, and existing solid waste management practices to identify areas for improvement. Solid waste generation and its effective management remain a pressing issue.

4.2.1. Observations

The total solid waste collected on the campus amounts to approximately 350 kg per day. The predominant sources of solid waste in the campus are the waste generated from the office works, canteen and tree droppings. To address this, the waste is segregated at its source through the provision of separate dustbin for biodegradable (wet waste) and non-biodegradable (dry waste) waste.

Biodegradable waste, originating from the mess kitchen, canteen, and plant litters, is collected and utilized for bio-gas production. Paper waste, particularly cardboard, is typically sold to recyclers. In an effort to reduce paper consumption and waste generation, the institute adopts double-sided printing for official purposes. Chemical waste generated in laboratories is also subject to segregation.


Solid Waste Collection at the corridor and wet and dry waste collection

Important and confidential papers are sent for recycling to authorized recycling departments once their preservation period is over. In adherence to government regulations, the use of plastic has been prohibited. Metal and wooden waste are stored and provided to authorized scrap agents for further processing. Glass bottles generated in laboratories are reused, and food waste from the canteen and tree droppings is directed to vermin compost. All laboratories are equipped with fire extinguishers for emergency situations.

4.3. E-waste Generation

E-waste refers to consumer and business electronic equipment that is either nearing or at the end of its useful life. Despite constituting approximately 5% of all municipal solid waste globally, e-waste is considered significantly more hazardous than other types of waste. This heightened risk is attributed to the presence of substances such as cadmium, lead, mercury, and Poly- Chlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) within electronic components. These elements pose substantial threats to both human health and the environment.

4.3.1. Observations

The generation of e-waste within the campus is minimal. The campus currently operates with a total of 1606 computers and laptops, 90 printers, 10 Xerox machines, and 15 scanners those are in working condition. To promote sustainability, the cartridges of printers are refilled and reused. The administration actively conducts awareness programs on e-waste management in collaboration with various departments.

Efforts are made to handle e-waste and defective items from the computer laboratory responsibly. Materials such as computers, computer peripherals, printers, scanners, etc., that can be safely reused or recycled are handed over to needy organizations or departments. For the remaining e-waste, it was handed over only to the registered recycler or collection centre as per E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2022.

4.3.2. Recommendations

- As far as possible electronics instruments from reputed companies, and with a better life span should be purchased.
- E-waste generated at the institute should be sent to recycler

Solar cell in the campus

4.4. Land Use and Green area

This includes the available area under construction and open space available for plantation to ensure that the buildings conform to green standards. This helps in ensuring that the Environmental Policy is enacted, enforced and reviewed using various environmental awareness programmes.

4.4.1. Chart showing Available area and area under construction

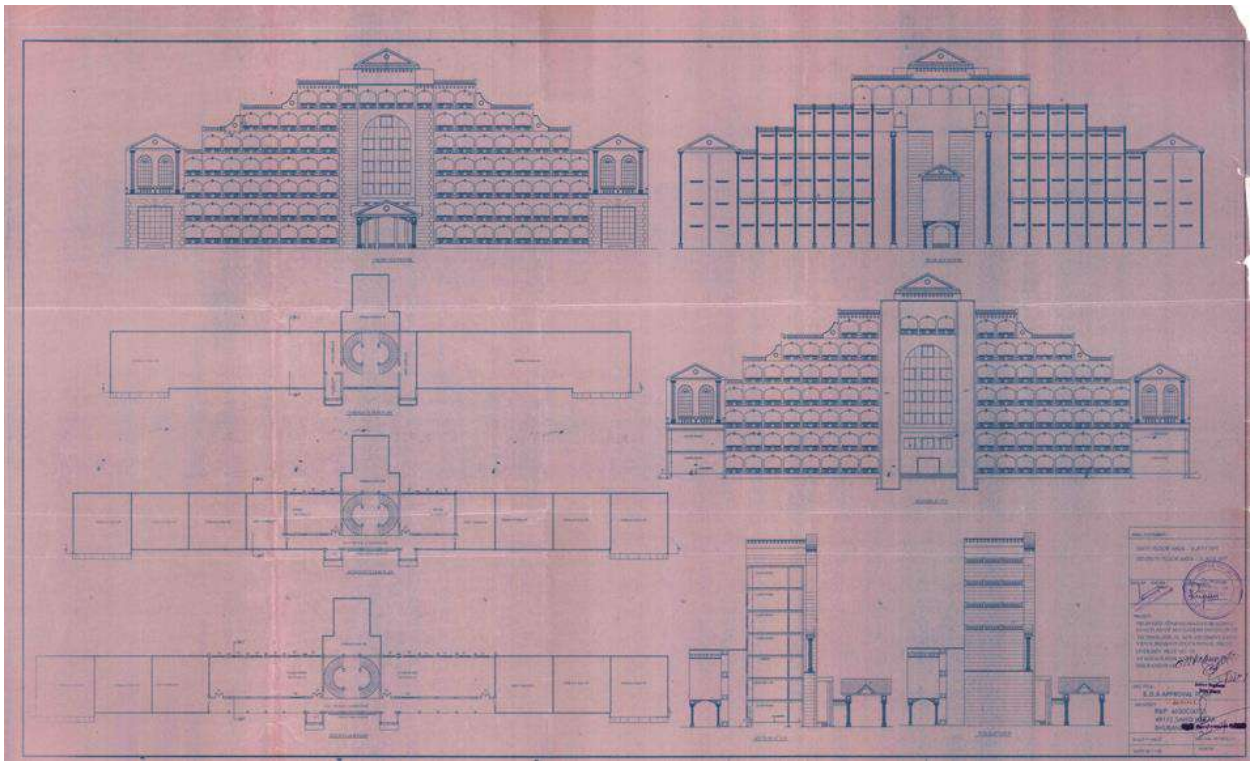
Facility	Rooms	Carpet area Sqm.
Class Rooms	95	6042
Laboratories for UG and PG Programs	93	9103
Computer Lab	8	738
CAD centre	6	816
Language Laboratory	1	33
Research Laboratory		70

Library	1	682
Workshop	4	950
Administrative Block	25	525
Seminar Hall	3	403

4.4.2. Campus & Built-upArea

- Location :Urban area
- Campus area :18.72 Acres
- Built-up area in sq.mts : 11361 Sqm

4.4.3. Master Plan



4.4.4. Greenery

The institution attempts to maintain eco-friendly atmosphere on the campus; the number and variety of plants pecies help to maintain an eco-friendly ambience. Further, to create eco-friendly awareness among the students, the institution arranges special programmes through wheich the students get clear idea and importance of trees in life. There are several perennial plant species in the campus. University has undertaken various activities like plantation and beautification of campus through various drives.

4.4.5. List of Plants

SL NO	Name of the plant	*Botanical Name*
1	Neem	*Azadira chtaindica*
2	Banyan	*Ficus benghalensis*
3	Peepal	*,Ficus religiosa*
4	Mango	*,Mangifera indica*
5	Ashoka, (False Ashoka)	*Polyalthialongi folia*
6	Gulmohar	*,Delonix regia*
7	Rain Tree	*,Samanea saman*
8	Coconut	*,Cocos nucifera*
9	Ashoka (True)	*,Saraca asoca*
10	Jackfruit	*,Artocarpush eterophyllus*
11	Guava	*,Psidium guajava*
12	Teak	*,Tectona grandis*
13	Mahogany	*,Swietenia mahagoni*
14	Cassia, (Amaltas)	*,,Cassia fistula*
15	Jamun,	*Syzygium cumini*
16	Karanja	*,Pongamia pinnata*
17	Bottle Palm	*,Hyophorbela genicaulis*
18	Areca Palm	*,Areca catechu*
19	Lemon	*,Citrus limon*

4.4.6. Recommendation

The institution has ample green area and has utilized the available space generously in this regards. However, the institution could make an understanding with local bodies to contribute to greening the spaces available with the local bodies.

4.5. Environmental Audit

This includes the assessment and monitoring of air quality, and noise levels in around the Institute.

4.5.1. Air Monitoring

Air quality in the academic institute is very important for the health of the students, faculty and staff of the institute. The air pollution sources in the institution campus are wind, pollen grains, natural dust, vehicular emissions, and laboratory and AC fumes etc. All the pollutants were measured using standard air monitoring methods. The air pollutants monitored on regular basis are sulphur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxide (NO_2), Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), and

Repairable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM) etc. Other relevant parameters such as temperature, humidity, pressure, and rainfall are also monitored.

Air quality near the main gate

A. Meteorological Data / Environmental Conditions

- Average wind velocity :8.02km/h
- Prominent wind direction :S-N
- Relative Humidity(Max./Min.) :97.4/29.6%

B. Air quality Report

Parameter	**Result**	**WHO standards**
Sulphur Dioxide(SO_2)	2.0–3.0 ppb	15.27ppb
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	8.0 -10.0 ppb	13.29 ppb
Particulate Matter (size less than10µm)o PM 10	25-30 µg/nm^3	45 µg/m 3 annual mean
Particulate Matter (size les sthan2.5µm) or PM2.5	10-12.5µg/nm^3	15µg/m3 annual mean
Ozone (O_3)	6-7ppb	51ppb
Lead	nil	0.50µg/m 3 annual mean
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	300-350ppb	3490ppb

4.6. Noise Environment

The noise level measurements were carried out using the Noise Level Meter. The noise level survey was carried out at seven locations , both circulation area as well as the study area. The institution is 2kms away from the National Highway 16 and 10 kms away from the Bus stand. The noise levels monitored in the institute campus as well as inside the classroom are within the permissible limit.

Sl.No.	Location	**Minimum Reading In dB**	**Maximum Reading In dB**	Limits
1	Near Main Gate	25	45	75
3	Inside Classroom	26	47	75
4	Outside Class room	24	46	75
5	Inside Library	18	24	75

6	Inside Physics lab	22	27	75
7	Inside Computer Centre	21	30	75

4.6.1. Recommendation

- Some more tall trees may be planted along the front boundary wall to reduce noise and air pollution from the roadside.
- Improve acoustic in rooms installed with heavy machines. Improve damping for machine vibration and sound in laboratories and work shops.
- A continuous air monitoring system should be procured for measurement of air pollution.

4.7. Rain Water Harvesting

Rainwater harvesting involves collecting and storing rainwater for later use. It is an eco-friendly and sustainable method that can be implemented on various scales, from individual households to large institutions. The institution has implemented rainwater harvesting systems on its buildings. Gutters and down spouts are used to direct rainwater from the collection surfaces to storage facilities. Rainwater is stored in storage. The size of the storage facility is sufficient considering the intensity of rainfall. Rainwater undergoes filtration to remove debris and contaminants before storage. Harvested rainwater is used for ground water recharging

Administrative building roof area	8270sft
Library Building roof area	7253sft
West block roof area	6675sft
East block roof area	6318sft
South block roof area	17717sft
MBA/MCA block roof area	6192sft
Total roof area of Institution Building where RWH can be implemented =	**52425sft**
Total roof area of Institution Building where RWH is implemented in first phase =	**17717sft.**
% of rain water collected=	**33.8%**

The RWH is done in South block in First Phase. Manual for " Rain water harvesting and conservation" , Govt. of India, Consultancy services Organisation, CPWD is referred for the design

Surface area of the roof top of South block measures 82mx19.4m

Net area= 81.0x18.4=1490.4 Sqm

Provision of 100mm dia pipe is considered for collection of water from the roof top.

Refer Table No 4 : Chapter 3 . Number of pipes are decided as per rain fall intensity.

For average rain fall of 25mm/hr

The area coverage per pipe shall be 170.8 Sqm.

Number of pipes required 1490.4 sqm = 1490.4/170.8=8.72 say 8 Nos

So 4 pipes are provided in the each side of the building.

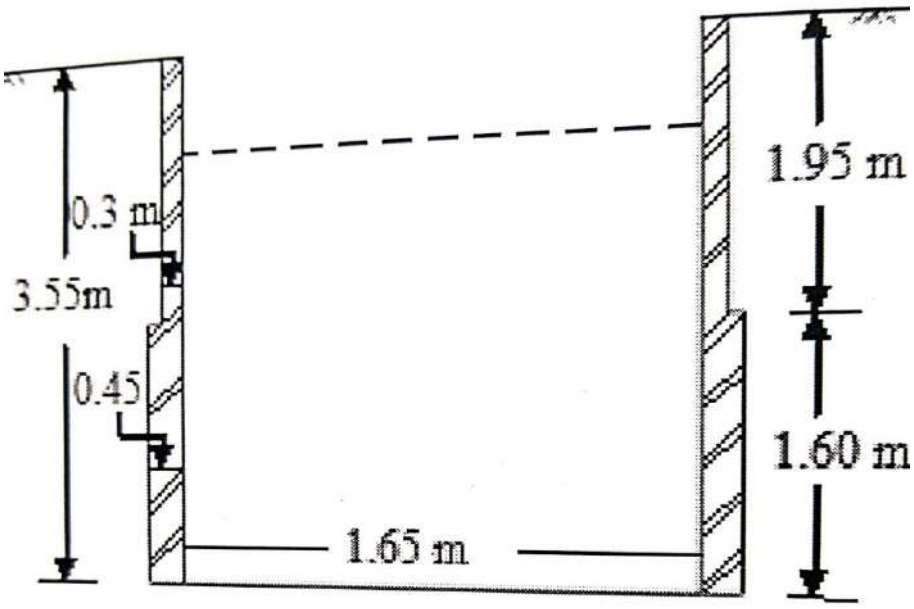
So we can provide 4 pipes in the back side of the building

Estimate for rain water harvesting system of south block

Dimensions are
Inner diameter of the well=1.65m

1st step
Thickness of the wall=0.45m
Height of the wall=1.60m

2nd step
Thickness of the wall=0.30m
Height of the wall=1.95m



Cross section of the Percolation Tank

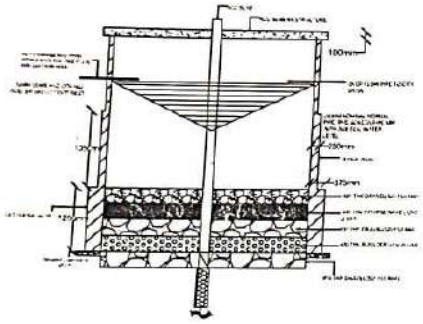
1. Excavation Volume= π X 2.8^2 X 3.55=21.848m^2
2. Masonry Volume for 1st step= π X2.05 X1.60X0.45 =4.637m^2
   For 2nd Step = π X1.9X1.95X0.3=3.492m^2
3. Plastering outside wall for 1st Step = πX2.55X1.60=12.818m^2
   For 2nd Step= π X 2.25X 1.95=13.784m^2
4. Plastering inside wall = π X 1.65X0.3=1.55m^2
5. Sand filling = $\pi/4$ X1.65^2 x0.6=1.283m^2

Abstract of cost

1. Excavation@ Rs 210 per Cum=21.848 X210.00	=Rs 4855.00
2. Masonry @ Rs 3250 per Sqm=8.129 X 3250	=Rs 26419.25
3. Plastering @ Rs 180 Per Sqm = 26.602X180	=Rs 4788.36
4. 100mm pipe@ Rs 300 per m for 15m=300 X 15	= Rs 4500.00
5. fitting L.S	=Rs 3000.00
6.Sand filling @ Rs 100 per Cum 2.138 X 1100.00	=Rs 2351.80
7. Stone filling@ Rs 210 per Cum 1.283 X 2800	=Rs 3592.40
Total	= Rs 49506.56
Say	=Rs 49510.00

For four units = Rs 49510 X 4 =Rs 19840.00

RAIN WATER HARVESTING SYSTEM OF SOUTH BLOCK IN GITA ,BHUBANESWAR



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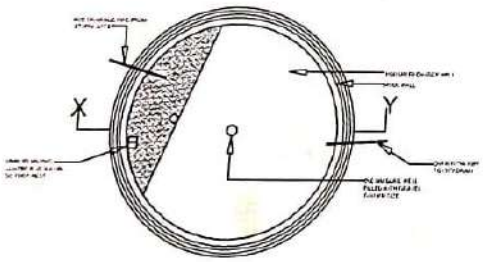
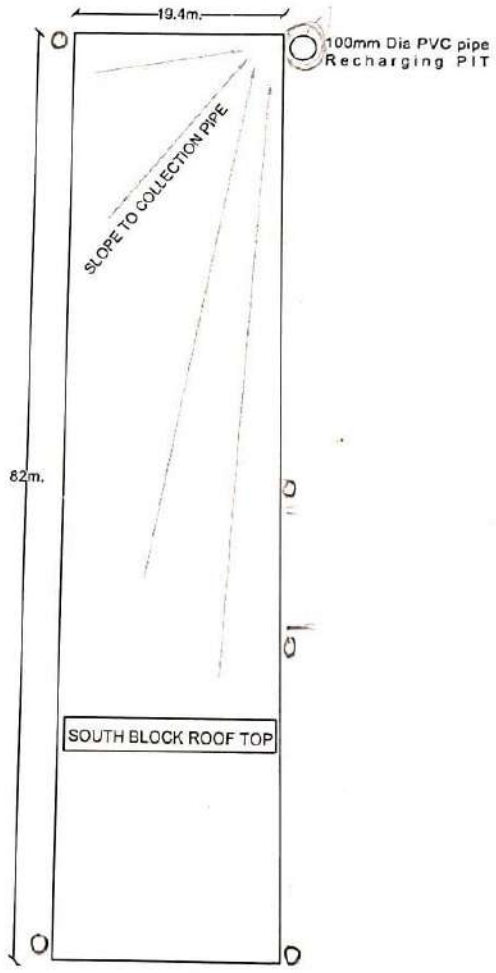


PLAN
GROUND WATER RECHARGE PIT



Roof Top PLAN of SOUTH BLOCK
Not To Scale

4.8 Infiltration pond

These are large open water ponds excavated and donot exceed 15000m^3 . They store rain water which ultimately infiltrate to the aquifers which can be extracted using bore wells nearby**.** They are constructed in the area where the base is permeable so that the aquifer can be charged. The typical amount of water going into ground is 30m/year for fine texture soil and 300m/year for coarse clean sands. Ideally infiltration should exceed evaporation rates.

Previously, after rain fall the rain water was spread all over the play ground. A regular drain was constructed around the field for collection of rain water. The water collected from the field was led into a pond excavated for this purpose. The pond is being used to recharge the ground water.

4.8.1 Design of Percolation pond.

Area of the drainage catchment in the campus to be fed to the pond=3.0 Ha=0.03 sq Km

Q= Discharge=C $XA^{¾}$ (Dicken 's Formula)

=10 $X(0.03)^{0.75}$ =0.72 m^3 /Sec

Volume of Flow into the pond per hour=0.72X60X60=2595.0 M^3

Capacity of the pond = 35 X 30 X 8 =8400 M^3

Total retention time= 8400/2595=3.23hrs

For average rainfall the pond can absorb storm water for 3.23 hours. The extra water is being released into the natural drains in the vicinity.

6. Conclusions

The campus community, comprising faculty, staff,and students, demonstrates a commendable level of environmental awareness, with their proactive efforts making a significant impact. Initiatives such as the installation of solar panels, the adoption of a paperless workflow system, composting practices, and the introduction of an environmental awareness course by the administration highlight the campus's progress towards becoming a Green Campus. Additionally, recommendations have been provided to address waste management issues through eco-friendly and scientifically sound methods.

As part of the green audit, a detailed assessment was conducted on various parameters, including water usage, waste management ,e-waste disposal, greenery, ventilation, illumination, air quality and noise level in and around the campus. It was observed that the campus benefits from sufficient lighting and ventilation leveraging natural light and air flow effectively.Noise levels were found to be well within the permissible limits.

The green audit report serves as an important tool, reflecting institution's commitment to transparency and accountability in its sustainability efforts. To promote continous improvement it recommended to schedule the next Green audit in the Academic year 2026-27.