University Waste Report

2024 Data and 2025 Comparison

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An evidence-based report drawing on the university's SDG 12 dossier and waste records

Executive Summary

This report presents the waste data documented in the university's SDG 12 materials, separating the 2024 baseline from the 2025 reporting cycle. The SDG 12 report lists 851.50 metric tons of waste for 2024, compared with 722.74 metric tons in 2025. This is a decrease of 128.76 metric tons, or approximately 15.12%. For 2025, the records show 532.16 metric tons treated or recovered in total: 531.31 metric tons of organic and inorganic materials, plus 0.85 metric tons of hazardous waste treated separately. A further 190.58 metric tons were sent to landfill.

The 2024 values are presented as the previous-year figures in the 2025 SDG 12 report; separate monthly 2024 weighing records were not available in the reviewed file set. An older document titled as a 2024 report contains monthly rows dated January–December 2023. Its figures—810 tons generated, 320 tons recycled, and 490 tons landfilled—are therefore not treated as verified 2024 totals in this report.

Waste quantities by stream

Waste stream	Generated 2024 (t)	Generated 2025 (t)	2025 treatment / recovery and landfill
Organic	578.34	490.88	392.70 treated; 98.18 to landfill
Inorganic	272.16	231.01	138.61 recovered; 92.40 to landfill
Hazardous	1.00	0.85	0.85 treated separately; 0.00 to landfill as listed
Total	**851.50**	**722.74**	**532.16 treated/recovered total; 190.58 to landfill**

Interpretation of the results

1. Total recorded waste declined from 851.50 metric tons in 2024 to 722.74 metric tons in 2025, a calculated decrease of 15.12%. The comparison uses annual values reported in the SDG 12 dossier and should be supported in future submissions by dated weigh tickets or waste-collection receipts for each year.

2. In 2025, 392.70 metric tons of organic waste were treated from 490.88 metric tons generated, equivalent to 80.0%. The SDG 12 report describes source separation, on-campus co-composting, and mechanical mulching of suitable landscaping material, with treated material returned to campus green areas. The records do not provide a separate measured quantity for finished compost.

3. The university recovered 138.61 metric tons of inorganic materials from 231.01 metric tons generated. The 0.85 metric tons of hazardous waste were recorded as treated separately; this quantity is not included in the 531.31 metric tons of organic and inorganic recycling/recovery.

4. The reported landfill quantity was 190.58 metric tons: 98.18 metric tons organic and 92.40 metric tons inorganic. The report's 532.16 metric tons total for treatment/recovery includes the separate treatment of hazardous waste; the organic and inorganic total alone is 531.31 metric tons.

Supporting initiatives and policies

The SDG 12 dossier records waste separation and recovery, plastic-reduction and responsible-sourcing policies, and EcoWrite, a 2025 student prototype using recycled paper and agricultural residues for sustainable stationery and cellulose-based materials. These are contextual examples; without measured inputs and outputs, they do not add tonnage to the waste balance.

Method and record clarification

The 2024 figures in the comparison table are the previous-year values published in the university's 2025 SDG 12 report: 578.34 metric tons organic, 272.16 metric tons inorganic, and 1.00 metric ton hazardous. The source set reviewed for this report did not include corresponding 2024 processing or landfill figures.

The older "النفايات تقرير .docx" file is titled as a 2024 report, but its monthly table is dated Jan-23 through Dec-23. Its total of 810 tons generated, 320 tons recycled, and 490 tons landfilled is therefore not assigned to 2024 here. The 2025 quantities are reported separately and are not merged with the 2024 baseline.

All quantities are in metric tons. The figures reflect the coverage and definitions used in the GreenMetric forms cited by the SDG 12 report. Treatment of hazardous waste is distinguished from recycling of organic and inorganic materials.

Conclusion and recommendations

The reported figures provide a basis for comparing waste generation between 2024 and 2025 and document substantial organic-waste treatment and inorganic-material recovery in 2025. To strengthen verification and year-to-year comparability, the university should maintain dated monthly weighing records, define campus and facility coverage, document the destination of each waste stream, and distinguish recycling, treatment, and final disposal. A unified annual ledger should link generated quantities to treated, recovered, and landfilled quantities, supported by weigh tickets or collection receipts.

Sources

- SDG12 Responsible Consumption and Production Report Final 2025, waste table and UI GreenMetric forms 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.11, 3.13, and 3.15.
- "النفايات تقرير .docx" in the SDG 12 folder, reviewed to check the older monthly series and its 2023 date labels.
- SDG 12 Final 2025 in the SDG 12 folder, used for policy and student innovation context.