SDG 6



Indicator 6.3.5

Water-Conscious Planting

The university has demonstrated a clear, data-backed commitment to minimizing water usage. By transitioning to drought-tolerant flora (succulents and cacti), installing artificial turf, and implementing rainwater harvesting, the institution has successfully lowered daily water consumption and established a framework for sustainable campus management.

Integration of Drought-Tolerant Vegetation	To minimize irrigation requirements, the university has actively altered its landscape composition by moving away from traditional green turf (grass), which requires heavy watering. • **Adoption of Xeriscaping:** Many green turf areas have been replaced with various types of cacti and succulents. This shift was designed to economize both water consumption and maintenance expenses. • **Specific Species Used:** The university has used a variety of drought-resistant plants, including Sansevieria, White Furcraea, Pachypodium, Cereus, Echinocactus, Asparagus, Ruscus (Sefander), and Chlorophytum (Phalangium).

	• **Professional Oversight:** These replacement operations are conducted under the continuous coordination and arrangement of specialized agricultural engineers appointed by the university. • **Seasonal Adjustment:** Plant replacements are also carried out periodically based on the seasons to further limit water consumption rates.
Reduction of Water Usage in Sports Facilities	A significant reduction in water usage was achieved by altering the infrastructure of the university's sports grounds. • **Turf Replacement:** The university replaced natural grass in the playground areas with artificial turf to reduce the water used for irrigation. • **Quantifiable Impact:** This change reduced daily irrigation water consumption from **269.5 m³** to **227 m³**.
Irrigation Infrastructure and Rainwater Harvesting	Beyond plant selection, the university has engineered systems to recapture water and optimize distribution. • **Rainwater Harvesting Network:** A rainwater drainage network has been constructed within the university campus. • **Recycling Process:** Rainwater is collected in wells and then gathered in a new collection station with a capacity of 100 m³. This collected water is subsequently pumped back into the irrigation network for reuse. • **Future Modernization:** A technical and financial study is currently underway to replace the existing irrigation network with a computer-controlled system. This upgrade aims to further decrease the percentage of water waste through precise automated operation.