

Proceedings of the

1st EVS National Seminar on Enhancing Sustainability and a Sustainable Future



**Seminar on
Enhancing Sustainability and a Sustainable Future
Date:
10th December, 2025
Venue:
International University of Business Agriculture and
Technology
Organized and Hosted by
International University of Business Agriculture and
Technology**

Organizing Committee

Prof. Dr. Abdur Rab, Honorable Vice Chancellor and Chair, IUBAT
Prof. Dr. Mohammed Aatur Rahman, Chairman, Department of
Environmental Science, and Convener, IUBAT
Prof. Selina Nargis, Treasurer and Director (Admin), and Chief
Patron, IUBAT

Overview

This publication primarily focuses on the outcomes of the seminar, documented from notes taken during presentations by the rapporteur. It reflects a summary from the organizers' point of view, and it does not necessarily represent the views of each individual participants.

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Contents

- Message from the Vice Chancellor
- Message from the convener
- Seminar Background
- Advisory Board Members
- Keynotes: Sustainability, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management
- Key Learnings of the Seminar
- Presentation Summaries
- Sustainable Development Goals and the Thematic Areas of the Seminar
- Abstracts
- Photo Gallery
- Media Coverage
- ISeminar Program Schedule

Preface

The 1st EVS National Seminar on Enhancing Sustainability and a Sustainable Future, held on December 10, 2025, at IUBAT, brought together academics, policymakers, researchers, and practitioners to address pressing sustainability challenges in Bangladesh and beyond. The seminar focused on climate change, environmental management, sustainable agriculture, urban resilience, and the localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Key discussions highlighted the urgency of integrating environmental, social, and economic dimensions into national development planning. Climate change was identified as a critical threat multiplier, particularly for vulnerable countries such as Bangladesh. The seminar emphasized the importance of nature-based solutions, sustainable resource management, and policy-driven interventions. Keynote speaker Dr. Rahman provided a glimpse on sustainability issues and sustainable development goals (SDGs) including poverty, hunger, natural resources, basic needs and demand, global inequality, clean energy, gender equality, safe drinking water and sanitation, climate action, responsible consumption & production, sustainable cities, just societies and partnership for the development.

The outcomes of the seminar underscore the need for multi-stakeholder collaboration, evidence-based policymaking, and increased investment in sustainability initiatives. This proceedings document presents key insights, research findings, and policy recommendations to guide future action.

Message from the Vice Chancellor

It is widely acknowledged that the world is advancing, and I take pride in living in an era where nations have begun to collaborate in addressing significant development challenges globally. Following our joint efforts on the inaugural set of eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), we have now shifted our focus to addressing unfinished objectives and emerging challenges by establishing seventeen new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We contend that the SDGs serve as a blueprint for the future we aspire to achieve, as they emphasize the necessity of integrating the three pillars of sustainable development: social, economic, and environmental dimensions in a coherent, holistic, comprehensive, and balanced approach. Nevertheless, achieving the SDGs necessitates robust and effective institutional mechanisms that engage stakeholders, including public representatives, government officials, the bureaucracy, the private sector, civil society, the academic community, and global development partners. In alignment with this significant initiative, our university has formulated the Strategic Plan which outlines our vision to be recognized as a leader in embedding sustainability across all facets of our operations, teaching and learning, research, engagement, and governance. With this vision in mind, IUBAT, in partnership with EVS, has proudly hosted the 1st EVS National Seminar on Enhancing Sustainability and a Sustainable Future for Sustainable Development 2025. This year's conference specifically emphasizes eight of the SDG goals: zero hunger, water and sanitation, clean energy, sustainable cities, responsible production and consumption, climate action, and the preservation of life both below water and on land. Our Department of Environmental Science has already integrated these principles into its academic curriculum, research initiatives, co-curricular programs, and other operational aspects. It was genuinely inspiring to witness such a significant assembly of intellectuals during the conference. The collective presence of all attendees was a remarkable testament to our progress. The organization of these events typically results from close collaboration among various stakeholders.



Message from the Convener

The inaugural session of the EVS 1st National Seminar on Enhancing Sustainability and Sustainable Future 2025 commenced at IUBAT on December 10, 2025, uniting academics, researchers, scientists, UNESCO representatives, civil society members, and government officials to share and explore insights on sustainable development goals.

At the outset, Professor Dr. Mohammed Ataur Rahman extended a warm welcome to all attendees of the 1st National Seminar on Sustainable Development 2025, offering a brief introduction of the guests, presenters, and the seminar's objectives, particularly emphasizing IUBAT's initiatives in greening education. He underscored that such seminars create opportunities and platforms for academics, researchers, and students to convene and exchange sustainable ideas and knowledge.

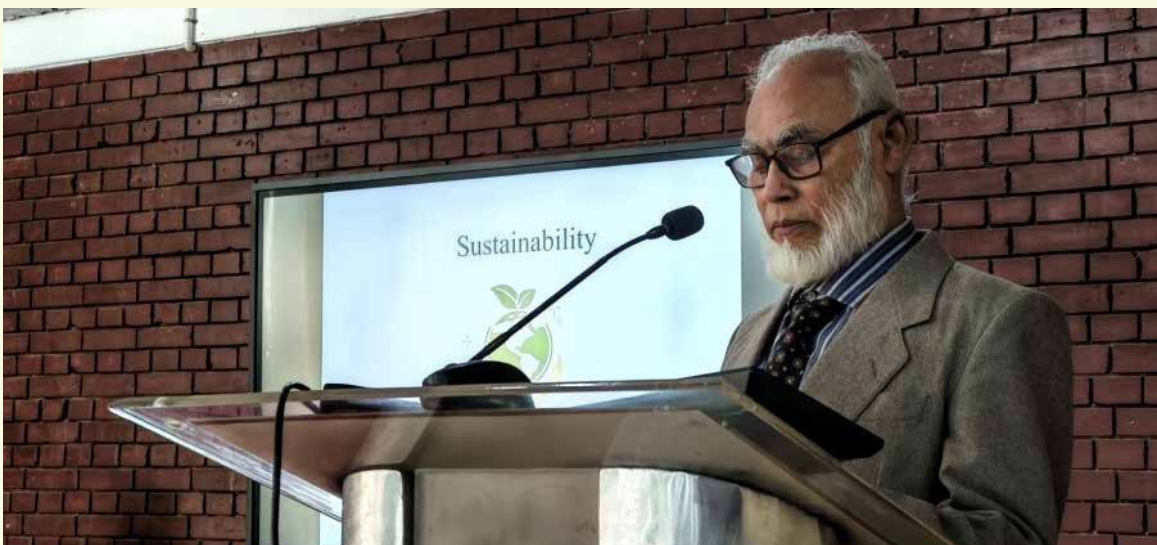
Furthermore, the outcomes of the seminar will be disseminated to policymakers and other stakeholders in this field. Dr. Rahman also noted that the Department of Environmental Science of IUBAT has organized two annual sustainable Olympiads over the past two years. He expressed their intention to refine the specific agenda, enhance focus, and align it with the work being conducted at EVS, IUBAT, regarding sustainability and the sustainable continuum.

He introduced EVS and RCA Greater Dhaka as a collaborative platform that emphasizes the increased ambition of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and greening education. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is vital for Bangladesh, as it is for the entire globe. In this context, EVS collaborates with the global community to contribute to a sustainable future.

Susan Vize, the Country Representative of UNESCO, took the stage and expressed gratitude to all attendees. She primarily concentrated on the connection between economic growth and sustainable development goals. Currently, there is an escalating income inequality alongside significant environmental challenges facing the world. Therefore, to address this situation, there must be a heightened focus on the availability and capacity to meet the needs of the populace without compromising future generations.

Objectives of the Seminar

- To promote an integrated understanding of sustainability across environmental, social, and economic dimensions.
- To provide a platform for knowledge exchange among academics, policymakers, practitioners, and students.
- To explore climate change challenges and identify effective adaptation and mitigation strategies.
- To support the localization and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- To foster collaboration and generate policy recommendations for a sustainable and resilient future.



Seminar Background

Paris to Belém: Enhancing Global Sustainability and a Sustainable Future

Sustainability is the voice of 21st century of our existence and our future generations in a world exhausted by the over exploitation of natural resources and human negligence. Living on an earth experiencing climate extremes, mass extinction, and overpopulation is jeopardizing each and every days of our livelihood. The many fold increment of global food production in the 20th century could not eliminate global hunger and the gap between rich and poor is far than ever. Living on the edge of potential global conflicts, the Earth is near to 6th mass extinction. To promote sustainability education, IUBAT has launched a mandatory Environmental Science and Sustainability course for all students and observes the Sustainability Day on the last Wednesday of October each year. Last year, a youth led community project in Uttara Dhaka, was recognized as a Flagship Project in Waste Management, and the Sustainability Olympiad has become a unique initiative in Bangladesh. This national seminar is organized to observe the World Sustainability Day. The theme, “Paris to Belém: Enhancing Global Sustainability and a Sustainable Future” explores the interconnected pathways between international climate commitments and localized sustainable development. Building on the momentum of the Paris Agreement, the initiative highlights Belém’s emerging role as a hub for biodiversity conservation, climate resilience, and inclusive socio-environmental governance. It examines how collaborative strategies linking global policy frameworks with regional innovation can accelerate decarbonization, protect ecosystems, and foster equitable economic growth. However, Bangladesh, as one of the world’s most climate-vulnerable nations, enters COP-30 with heightened expectations and a strategic vision for securing stronger global commitments. The country’s priorities are shaped by increasing climate-induced losses, rising temperatures, salinity intrusion, cyclones, and displacement affecting millions. This seminar will critically explore Bangladesh’s anticipated commitments at COP-30 alongside its existing achievements, analyzing how national actions align with global climate objectives. Through dialogue and expert insights, the session aims to identify strategic opportunities for Bangladesh to strengthen its climate diplomacy and accelerate its journey toward a resilient, climate-smart future.

Advisory Board Members

The 1st EVS National Seminar on Enhancing Sustainability and a Sustainable Future was guided by an esteemed Advisory Board composed of senior academicians, policymakers, and sustainability experts. Their guidance ensured academic rigor, thematic relevance, and alignment with national and global sustainability priorities.

Advisory Board

- Prof. Dr. Abdur Rab, Honorable Vice Chancellor, IUBAT
- Prof. Dr. Mohammed. Ataur Rahman, Chair, Department of Environmental Science, IUBAT
- Prof. Selina Nargis, Treasurer and Director (Admin), IUBAT
- Dr. Susan Vize, Head of Office and UNESCO Representative to Bangladesh
- Dr. Md. Kamruzzaman, Director General, Department of Environment, Bangladesh
- Dr. Sohag Miah, Assistant Professor, Department of forestry and Environmental Science. Chattagram

University

- Mr. Bidhan Chandra Paul, CEO, Probha Aurora Bangladesh
- Senior Faculty Members, Department of Environmental Science, IUBAT

IUBAT—International University of Business Agriculture and Technology
Founded 1991 by Md. Alimullah Miyan

Enhancing Global Sustainability and Sustainable Future

10 December 2025 @ 11 am-1 pm Venue: 227

 Dr. Susan Vize Head of Office and UNESCO Representative to Bangladesh	 Prof. Dr. Abdur Rab Vice-Chancellor, IUBAT	 Prof. Selina Nargis Treasurer & Director (Admin), IUBAT	 Masud Iqbal Md Shameem Director, Department of Environment	 Dr. Sohag Miah Assistant Professor, Forestry and Environmental Science, Chattogram University	 Bidhan Chandra Paul Founder CEO, Probha Aurora Bangladesh
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Organized By:
 Department of Environmental Science, IUBAT

Key Notes: Sustainability, Climate Change and Natural Resource Management

The keynote and the invited sessions have given a holistic picture of the interrelations between sustainability and climate change with natural resource management. The speakers stressed that sustainability is not a development option anymore, but rather a mandatory requirement to the sustainability of the environment, social fairness and economic stability.

The issue of climate change was given a lot of emphasis as a multiplier of the already existing social-economic and environmental vulnerabilities especially in third-world and climate-prone nations like Bangladesh. The increase in temperature, unpredictable rains, cyclones, sea level rise, seawater intrusion and land degradation were cited as some of the biggest challenges to food security, livelihood and biodiversity.

The discussions indicated that, sustainable land, water, forest and marine resource management is needed, to reduce the risks of climate and increase adaptive capacity. Speakers emphasized the need to make policy based on evidence, technological solutions, green solutions, and community engagement. The keynote sessions ended with a request of further cooperation of academia, government institutions, international organizations and the private sector to enhance rapid sustainable development.



Figure 1: Professor Dr. Mohammed Ataur Rahman presenting key notes paper

Key Learning of the Seminar



Figure 2: Students participated in the Seminar

The seminar produced several significant insights and lessons relevant to sustainability discourse in Bangladesh and beyond:

1. Sustainable development requires a holistic approach integrating environmental protection, economic growth, and social inclusion.
2. Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies must be mainstreamed into national development planning.
3. Urban environmental challenges can be effectively addressed through green infrastructure and ecosystem-based solutions.
4. Sustainable soil management is fundamental to achieving long-term food security and agricultural resilience.
5. Environmental education plays a critical role in shaping responsible behaviour among youth and future leaders.
6. Poorly managed tourism leads to ecosystem degradation and livelihood vulnerability, highlighting the need for sustainable tourism governance.
7. The seminar emphasized the ecological and socio-economic importance of the Boilam tree,

highlighting its role in biodiversity conservation, soil stabilization, climate mitigation, and traditional livelihoods. Participants stressed the need for its conservation through afforestation, community awareness, and sustainable management to support long-term environmental sustainability.

8. Multi-stakeholder collaboration strengthens policy implementation and ensures long-term sustainability outcomes.

Cross-Cutting Themes

Several cross-cutting themes emerged from the seminar:

- Interlinkages between climate change and agriculture
- Urbanization and environmental sustainability
- Policy implementation gaps
- Role of education in sustainability transitions
- Community participation and grassroots engagements
- Data-driven –decision –making and environmental monitoring systems

Presentation Summaries

● Urban Environmental Management

The technical and invited presentation sessions of the 1st EVS National Seminar on Enhancing Sustainability and a Sustainable Future provided a detailed discussion of the modern environmental challenges and potential solutions to sustainability. These presentations incorporated empirical research, qualitative evaluations, and policy discussions, offering a comprehensive perspective on sustainability issues at both national and international level.

One notable presentation focused on air and noise pollution in Dhaka, emphasizing mitigation role of vegetation. Using comparative measurements in the field, the presenter was able to establish that areas with higher vegetation cover had significantly lower levels of particulate matter, noise intensity, and ambient temperature. The findings highlighted the effectiveness of urban green areas in improving environmental quality of the environment and public health. The study recommended expanding green belts, promoting urban forestry and incorporating eco-friendly transportation systems to minimize pollution in densely populated urban areas.

● Soil Sustainability

Another key presentation addressed soil sustainability through bio-based solutions. It highlighted the degradation of agricultural soils due to excessive use of chemical fertilizers. The speaker described how the biofertilizers, composts, microbial inoculants, and organic amendments improve the soil structure, nutrient cycling, and biodiversity. In addition to environmental benefits, the presentation emphasized the economic advantages of such bio-based practices, including lower input costs, improved crop yields, and increased resilience to climate related stresses, such as droughts and floods,. The discussion underscored the need for greater investment, conduct more research and involve the private sector in the bio-based fertilizer production and promotion.

● Sustainable Tourism

One of the qualitative research presentations investigated the problem of over tourism and its socio-environmental effects on the Island of Saint Martin, the unique coral island in Bangladesh. The study revealed significant environmental degradation, especially the destruction of coral reefs, marine pollution and loss of biodiversity, largely due to uncontrolled tourism activities. The paper has also emphasized the socio-economic challenges faced by local communities, particularly the vulnerability of livelihood due to seasonal tourism limitations. To address these issues, the presenter suggested the adoption of controlled tourism policies, effective waste and sewage management systems, alternative livelihoods, and sustainable tourism planning involving the local stakeholders in sustainable tourism planning.

● Policy for a Sustainable Environment

Additional enhancement of the seminar was made by the guest and invited speakers who addressed the environmental governance, climate policy, and sustainability education. They emphasized the critical role of government institutions in ensuring the implementation of environmental laws and the importance of private-sector engagement in sustainability initiatives. The speakers also stressed the need to integrate sustainability into higher education curricula and to align national development strategies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and international climate pledges especially considering that Bangladesh is vulnerable to climate change.

In general, the presentation sessions provided a valuable opportunity to promote fruitful discussion and share of knowledge between academics, policy makers, practitioners and students. The collective insights reinforced the importance of evidence-based-decisions-making, interdisciplinary collaboration, and coordinated action in promoting sustainability and creating a resilient future.

Policy Recommendations

- Strengthen climate adaptation and mitigation policies
- Promote sustainable agriculture through bio-based solutions
- Expand urban green infrastructure
- Implement sustainable tourism regulations
- Enhance environmental education programs
- Foster public-private partnerships for sustainability initiatives

Sustainable Development Goals and the Thematic Areas of the Seminar

The seminar was strategically aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), serving as a platform to localize global sustainability targets. Thematic discussions addressed the following SDGs:

- SDG 2 (Zero Hunger): Soil health, sustainable agriculture, and food security
- SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation): Pollution control and water resource protection
- SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy): Sustainable resource utilization
- SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): Urban sustainability and environmental management
- SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production): Sustainable tourism and agricultural practices
- SDG 13 (Climate Action): Climate adaptation, mitigation, and resilience building
- SDG 14 (Life Below Water): Marine ecosystem conservation
- SDG 15 (Life on Land): Biodiversity protection and land sustainability



Figure 4: Speech from the Chief Guests



Figure 5: Speech from the Guests of honour



Figure 6: Speech from the Guests of Speaker



Figure 7: Speech from the Guests of Speaker

Abstracts**Sustainability, Practices and Challenges**Mohammed Ataur Rahman¹¹Professor and Chair, Department of Environmental Science

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Abstract

Sustainability is a comprehensive concept that focuses on maintaining a balance between human development and the natural environment over a long period of time. According to the United Nations Brundtland Commission (1987), sustainability means meeting the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This definition highlights the long-term responsibility of human society toward the planet and emphasizes intergenerational equity. Human needs and desires are continuously increasing due to population growth, technological advancement, and changing lifestyles. However, the natural resources required to fulfill these needs—such as energy, water, air, soil, minerals, and biodiversity—are limited. Unsustainable patterns of consumption and production, driven largely by human behavior including greed, overconsumption, and the pursuit of economic dominance, have led to the overexploitation of natural resources. As a result, ecosystems are being degraded, biodiversity is declining at alarming rates, and the natural balance of the Earth is being disturbed. The consequences of unsustainable development are evident across environmental, social, and economic dimensions. Environmentally, excessive resource use has caused pollution of air, water, and soil, increased waste generation, deforestation, and loss of habitats. These pressures have intensified global challenges such as climate change, global warming, natural disasters, and the spread of diseases. Ecological footprint studies reveal that humanity currently requires multiple Earths to sustain its lifestyle, clearly indicating that current development pathways are unsustainable. To address these challenges, sustainability practices must be adopted at individual, community, national, and global levels. These include conserving energy, shifting toward renewable energy sources, saving water, reducing waste through reuse and recycling, minimizing pollution, protecting forests and biodiversity, and respecting the natural laws and ecological limits of the Earth. Equally important are ethical and social practices such as reducing overconsumption, rejecting corruption, promoting social justice, and fostering peaceful coexistence. In conclusion, sustainability is a holistic approach that integrates environmental protection, social equity, and economic development. Ensuring sustainability is the only viable path to saving the planet, preserving biodiversity, and securing a healthy and equitable future for humanity.

Role of Plant Species in Mitigating Noise and Air Pollution – A Comparative Analysis in Dhaka, Bangladesh

Md. Shafiqul Islam¹ and Md. Hafizur Rahman²

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Abstract:

Noise and air pollution have a significant impact on human health, the environment, and overall quality of life. In Dhaka city, air and noise pollution are identified as the third most critical type of environmental pollution. This research aims to assess the contribution of various plant species in lowering temperature and alleviating air and noise pollution. Data were gathered on several air and noise parameters in high-traffic zones during both peak and off-peak hours, as well as on weekends and holidays, utilizing a Class 1 Sound Level Meter and a portable air quality meter. The highest average noise level recorded was 87.7 dB(A) in Bijoy Shoroni, while the lowest was 65.8 dB(A) in Ramna Park. Air quality metrics (including PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, CO, CO₂, O₃, and temperature) reached maximum values of 864 µg/m³, 321 µg/m³, 7.0 ppm, 630 ppm, 0.0 µg/m³, and 29°C at Bijoy Shoroni, whereas minimum values of 62 µg/m³, 34 µg/m³, 1.0 ppm, 429 ppm, 0.0 µg/m³, and 23.3°C were noted at Ramna Park. The presence of plant species has been associated with reduced noise levels, lower air pollution, and decreased temperatures in Ramna Park. Conversely, Bijoy Shoroni has experienced elevated levels of noise and air pollution due to a lack of vegetation. Consequently, enhancing urban greenery and enacting policies that encourage eco-friendly transportation are essential measures for mitigating noise and air pollution in Dhaka city. The following strategies are recommended to lessen the effects of noise caused by traffic: i) Implementing noise barriers; ii) Conducting regular noise quality assessments in traffic areas; iii) Substituting noisy machinery with low-noise or noiseless vehicles; iv) Ensuring regular vehicle maintenance; and v) Developing green belts around the periphery of high-traffic areas (such as Bijoy Shoroni). When a driving license is issued, the BRTA should offer comprehensive awareness training throughout the day regarding the effects of noise and air pollution on health, the causes of these pollutants, environmental responsibilities, and traffic regulations. During the license renewal process, the BRTA should evaluate noise and emission levels.

Keywords: Air pollution; noise pollution; plant species; particulate matters; environment

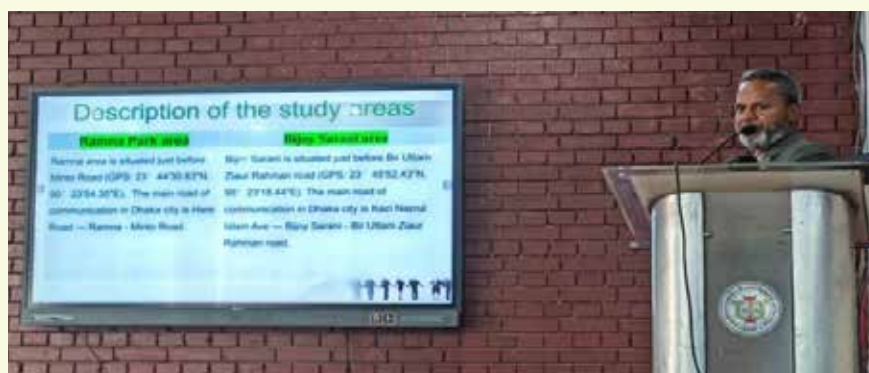


Figure 8: Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam presenting research paper

Bio based solution of soil sustainability Dr. Muhammad Rehan Dastagir¹

¹Dr. Muhammad Rehan Dastagir

IUBAT- International University of Business Agriculture and Technology

Corresponding author email: rdastagir@iubat.edu

Abstract:

Bio-based solutions for soil sustainability use living organisms and natural materials like biofertilizers, composts, and microbial inoculants to improve soil health and fertility. These approaches boost nutrient cycling, enhance soil structure, and reduce dependency on chemical inputs. Over time, they help restore degraded soils, support biodiversity, and make agriculture more resilient to climate stress. The reasons why soil sustainability matters are: Soil provides 95% of our food, degraded soil leads to lower harvests, erosion, and nutrient loss; sustainable soil stores carbon and helps reduce climate impacts. Soil Sustainability is declining worldwide: 30% world's soil already degraded, if present trend continues 90% of the soil could degrade by 2050. Over 55% of Bangladesh's farmland is now classified as unsustainable, according to a 2025 survey largely because of the overuse of chemical fertilizers. More than 75% of the country's land suffers from fertility deficiency, organic matter has dropped below 0.5% in many soils. Soil acidity is increasing: about 2.78 million hectares are now highly acidic ($\text{pH} < 4.5$) and impairing nutrient availability. Measures of Bio-based solutions" are: use of microbes, plants, or organic matter to improve soil health, restore fertility and reduce chemical inputs and enhance soil structure, water retention, and biodiversity by compost, leguminous cover crops or by biochar. The economic & social benefits of bio-based solutions includes it cuts fertilizer costs by 20–40%., Higher yields: Biofertilizers boost yields by 15–30%, and up to 29%, Stronger crop resilience: Improves soil health (enzymes 20–50%) → better drought/flood tolerance. Bio-based solutions offer a sustainable way to improve soil health, increase crop productivity, and reduce chemical inputs. Yet, bio-fertilizer is slowly released fertilizers and require large amount in the land. More companies need to come forward for the production of bio-fertilizers.

Keywords: Bio based solutions; bio char; compost; soil; sustainability



Figure 9: Dr. Muhammad Rehan Dastagir presenting research paper

A Qualitative Study of Overtourism and Its Implications for Socio-Environmental Impacts and Sustainability at Saint Martin Island

Ferdous Ahmed¹, Mohammad. Abu Horaira², Saqib Hasan³, Khaled Shams Chisty³, Shaikh Ershad Hossain², Farzana Al Ferdous², Mohammad Mofasserul Islam², Shafiqul Islam², Sumyia Akter²

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Abstract:

Saint Martin's Island, the only coral island of Bangladesh, is located in the Bay of Bengal and spans approximately eight square kilometers. Despite its small size, it remains one of the country's most prominent tourist destinations, attracting between 4,000 and 4,500 visitors daily during the peak season (December–January). The island is renowned for its exceptional natural beauty, diverse marine ecosystems, and strategic geographical significance in Bangladesh's maritime boundary with Myanmar. However, rapid and unmanaged tourism has led to severe environmental degradation, including biodiversity loss particularly of coral reefs and the decline of both terrestrial and aquatic species. This study adopts a qualitative approach, utilizing a focus group discussion conducted in 2024 with 12 participants representing key stakeholder groups such as local business owners and Union Parishad (local government) representatives. The objective is to identify major forms of environmental degradation and livelihood challenge socio-environmental impacts due to natural disasters and controlled tourism. Findings reveal that coral reefs are the most critically threatened biodiversity component on the island. Land scarcity and the absence of agricultural activity further exacerbate environmental vulnerability, while unplanned sewage disposal and wastewater dumping contribute significantly to marine pollution and ecosystem decline. However, the key findings show that overtourism is responsible for overall environmental depletion at this Island. Due to restricting time period of tourist this research also identified that many of the species can be regained in that community. However, problem exists for losing livelihood of the local community for the specific time limiting for tourists. This also indicates the vulnerabilities of the livelihoods. However, government is creating the alternatives mode of livelihoods to neutralize the crisis period during dull season of tourist. Lastly, this research recommends several policies to enhance ecosystem resilience, conserve biodiversity, livelihood options promoting sustainable tourism management for the long-term sustainability of Saint Martin Island.

Keywords: Overtourism, Saint Martin, Environmental Depletion, Livelihood, Sustainability, Bangladesh

Conclusion and Future Directions

A key outcome of the seminar was the recognition that sustainability challenges are deeply interconnected and require integrated, multi-sectoral responses. Effective collaboration among government institutions, academia, civil society, and the private sector is essential for achieving meaningful and lasting impact. Furthermore, aligning national actions with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remains a central priority for ensuring global relevance and local effectiveness.

Future Directions

Moving forward, the seminar identifies several priority areas for continued progress:

- Strengthening interdisciplinary research on climate change, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable resource management.
- Scaling up successful initiatives in urban greening, sustainable agriculture, and environmental education.
- Enhancing policy implementation through stronger institutional coordination and accountability mechanisms.
- Expanding community engagement and awareness programs, particularly among youth and local stakeholders.
- Promoting innovation and investment in nature-based and bio-based solutions for environmental sustainability.
- Supporting climate-resilient development strategies, particularly for vulnerable regions like Bangladesh.

Acknowledgements

The organizers express their gratitude to all speakers, participants, and supporting institutions for their contributions to the success of the seminar.



Figure 10: Dr. Ferdous Ahmed presenting research paper

Photo Gallery



Media coverage

Different daily newspapers (Bengali & English) and online portals cover the news of IUBAT sustainability seminar 2025.



Media coverage

Deshkal News

আইইউবিএটিতে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অলিম্পিয়াড ২০২৫: পরিবেশ সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিতে নতুন দিগন্ত



ইউনাইটেড ইন্টারন্যাশনাল অর বিজনেস এগ্রিকালচার অ্যান্ড টেকনোলজি (আইইউবিএটি) সফলভাবে আয়োজন করেছে দ্বিতীয় টেকসই উন্নয়ন অলিম্পিয়াড ২০২৫, যার লক্ষ্য ছিল শিক্ষার্থী ও শিক্ষা মহলের মধ্যে পরিবেশ সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করা। এ আয়োজন যৌথভাবে করেছে আইইউবিএটির পরিবেশবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, টেকসই বিজ্ঞান ইনসিটিউট, গ্রেটর ঢাকা অর্থসিই এবং আইইউবিএটির আনুষ্ঠানিক এলাকা উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি।

২nd Sustainability Olympiad 2025

দেশ রূপান্তর

আইইউবিএটিতে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অলিম্পিয়াড অনুষ্ঠিত

২০২৫ : পরিবেশ সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিতে নতুন দিগন্ত



ইউনাইটেড ইন্টারন্যাশনাল অর বিজনেস এগ্রিকালচার অ্যান্ড টেকনোলজি (আইইউবিএটি) সফলভাবে আয়োজন করেছে দ্বিতীয় টেকসই উন্নয়ন অলিম্পিয়াড, যার লক্ষ্য ছিল শিক্ষার্থী ও শিক্ষা মহলের মধ্যে পরিবেশ সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করা। এ আয়োজন যৌথভাবে করেছে আইইউবিএটির পরিবেশবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, টেকসই বিজ্ঞান ইনসিটিউট, গ্রেটর ঢাকা অর্থসিই এবং আইইউবিএটির আনুষ্ঠানিক এলাকা উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি।

২nd Sustainability Olympiad 2025

ঢাকা টাইমস

আইইউবিএটিতে টেকসই উন্নয়ন অলিম্পিয়াড ২০২৫: পরিবেশ সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধিতে নতুন দিগন্ত



ইউনাইটেড ইন্টারন্যাশনাল অর বিজনেস এগ্রিকালচার অ্যান্ড টেকনোলজি (আইইউবিএটি) সফলভাবে আয়োজন করেছে দ্বিতীয় টেকসই উন্নয়ন অলিম্পিয়াড ২০২৫। এর লক্ষ্য ছিল শিক্ষার্থী ও শিক্ষা মহলের মধ্যে পরিবেশ সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করা। এ আয়োজন যৌথভাবে করেছে আইইউবিএটির পরিবেশবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ, টেকসই বিজ্ঞান ইনসিটিউট, গ্রেটর ঢাকা অর্থসিই এবং আইইউবিএটির আনুষ্ঠানিক এলাকা উন্নয়ন কর্মসূচি।

২nd Sustainability Olympiad 2025

কালের কণ্ঠ

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and JICA's Knowledge Based Area Development (KBAD) programme.

2nd Sustainability Olympiad 2021
 An initiative of JICA and
 Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Government of Nepal



An Environmental Designed for Learning

Date: 10 December, Time: 11.00AM-1.00PM, Venue: Room 227

Time	Speaker	Designated Person	Affiliation
11.00-11.04	National Anthem		
11.05-11.06	One-minute silent prayer for the salvation of departed soul of Prof. Dr. M Alimullah Miyan, Founder Vice Chancellor and Professor Mahmuda Khanum, Former Pro Vice Chancellor of IUBAT		
11.07-11.13	Six seasons of IUBAT		
11.14-11.19	Welcome Speech	Prof. Dr. Md. Aatur Rahman	Chair, Department of Environmental Science
11.20-11.30	Keynote Speech	Prof. Dr. Md. Aatur Rahman	Chair, Department of Environmental Science
11.31-11.36	Speech by	Prof. Selina Nargis, IUBAT	Treasurer and Director Admin, IUBAT
11.37-11.43	Paper Presentation	Dr. Md. Shafiqul Islam	Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Science
11.44-11.51	Paper Presentation	Dr. M. Rehan Dastagir	Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Science
11.52-11.58	Paper Presentation	Dr. Ferdous Ahmed	Associate Professor, Department of Environmental Science
11.59-12.09	Guest Seaker	Dr. Sohag Mia	Assistant Professor, Department of forestry and Environmental Science. Chattogram University
12.10-12.20	Guest Seaker	Mr. Bidhan Chandra Paul	CEO, Probha Aurora Bangladesh
12.21-12.31	Speech-Guest of Honor	Dr. Md. Kamruzzaman	Director General, Department of Environment
12.32-12.40	Speech-Chief Guest	Dr. Susan Vize	Head of Office and UNESCO Representative to Bangladesh
12.41-12.46	Presidential Speech	Prof. Dr. Abdur Rab	Honorable Vice Chancellor, IUBAT
12.47-12.52	Vote of Thanks	Dr. Mariyam Sultana Marry	Assistant Professor, Department of Environmental Science, IUBAT
12.53-12.58	Token of Appreciation and Photo Session		