SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

15

LIFE ON LAND

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

Sustainability Progress Report 2025

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SDG 15: Life on Land

1. Executive Summary

Terrestrial ecosystems provide essential environmental services, including biodiversity conservation, soil fertility, climate regulation, and the maintenance of healthy urban environments. In densely populated cities, universities have an important responsibility to protect green spaces, manage land and organic waste responsibly, preserve urban biodiversity, and promote environmental awareness through education and research.

In 2025, the University of Dhaka (DU) advanced its contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land) through a combination of institutional environmental policies, campus greening, organic waste recycling, land maintenance, environmental health management, academic research, and cultural engagement.

A major feature of the university's approach was the strengthening of institutional environmental governance. The administration promoted four interconnected priorities: a Clean Campus, Green Campus, Pollution-Free Campus, and Bird-Friendly Campus. Its prohibition of fireworks, firecrackers, and sky lanterns during major celebrations received formal recognition from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in December 2025. The policy addresses environmental concerns associated with air and noise pollution, chemical residues, fire hazards, and disturbance to birds and other wildlife.

The university also took practical steps to improve the management of organic waste. On 11 December 2025, it launched the *Stop Burning Fallen Leaves* campaign to discourage open burning of leaf litter. At Kabi Jasimuddin Hall, collected leaves were converted into organic fertilizer and used in campus gardens. This initiative demonstrated how routine campus maintenance can be connected with circular resource management, cleaner air, and improved soil health.

Campus greening and land stewardship were also visible through the inauguration of the July Memorial Garden at Vijay Ekattor Hall, landscaping activities at Kavi Sufia Kamal Hall, and the placement of potted plants across residential floors at Kavi Jasimuddin Hall. The university's wider Further Development Project also incorporated environmental infrastructure, including planned restoration of four campus water bodies, drainage modernization, and improved solid waste management facilities.

In addition, residential halls undertook a range of sanitation and vector-control activities. These included regular cleaning, mosquito control, removal of stagnant water and organic debris, and targeted pest management. Such activities contributed to maintaining healthier residential environments while highlighting the importance of combining physical maintenance with responsible pest-control practices.

Academic and cultural engagement formed another important part of the university's contribution. The Department of Soil, Water and Environment announced the Rabeya Moverk Memorial Scholarship to support students studying soil conservation, water resource management, and terrestrial environmental science. The Department of Political Science organized a seminar on community participation in sustainable development, while the Faculty of Fine Arts hosted an exhibition titled *Nature in Heart's Poetry*, using visual art to encourage reflection on nature and ecosystem conservation.

Overall, the university's 2025 initiatives demonstrate a broad institutional approach to terrestrial sustainability. The activities connected administrative policy with practical campus management and academic engagement. However, the available records do not provide quantified information on tree cover, biodiversity, soil quality, organic waste volumes, or ecological outcomes. Establishing measurable indicators and a regular monitoring system will be important for assessing the long-term impact of these interventions.

2. Institutional Approach to SDG 15

2.1 Making terrestrial ecosystem protection part of campus governance

The University of Dhaka operates within a densely populated urban environment where the management of green spaces, soil, waste, and public areas has direct implications for environmental quality. Its campus includes academic buildings, residential halls, administrative facilities, gardens, roads, and other shared spaces. Managing this environment sustainably requires coordination between university leadership, administrative units, academic departments, residential halls, and students.

In 2025, the university followed an approach that connected central environmental policies with practical activities across campus. The administration promoted environmental responsibility through institutional directives, while individual halls and departments implemented measures relating to sanitation, landscaping, organic waste management, and environmental awareness.

Four institutional priorities provided a broad framework for this approach:

- **Clean Campus:** Maintaining public spaces through systematic waste management, cleaning, and regular ground maintenance.
- **Green Campus:** Expanding greenery, maintaining green areas, and promoting floral landscaping.
- **Pollution-Free Campus:** Preventing environmentally harmful activities, including open burning and unnecessary pollution.
- **Bird-Friendly Campus:** Protecting avian habitats and reducing activities that disturb campus birds and other wildlife.

These priorities reflect the university's recognition that terrestrial sustainability requires more than occasional tree planting or cleaning campaigns. It involves continuous management of the physical environment and the adoption of practices that reduce pressure on urban ecosystems.

2.2 Alignment with SDG 15 targets

The university's documented activities in 2025 were particularly relevant to the following SDG 15 targets.

SDG 15 target	Relevant University of Dhaka initiatives
15.1 – Conserve and restore terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems	Campus greening, memorial gardens, planned water-body restoration, and environmental land management.
15.2 – Promote sustainable management of forests and halt deforestation	Promotion of green spaces, preservation of campus vegetation, and protection of bird-friendly habitats.

15.5 – Reduce the degradation of natural habitats and protect biodiversity	Prohibition of fireworks and sky lanterns, bird-friendly campus measures, and pollution prevention.
15.9 – Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into planning	Environmental components of the Further Development Project and institutional green-campus priorities.
15.a – Mobilize resources for biodiversity and ecosystems	Academic scholarship support and institutional investment planning related to environmental management and restoration.
15.c – Strengthen efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species	No specific activity directly addressing this target was documented in the available source material.

The university's activities also contribute to other sustainability goals, particularly SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

3. Environmental Governance and Biodiversity Protection

3.1 Strengthening institutional responsibility for wildlife protection

Urban green spaces can provide important habitats for birds, insects, and other forms of wildlife. However, these environments are vulnerable to noise, chemical pollution, fire hazards, and human activities that disturb natural habitats.

The University of Dhaka's environmental governance framework recognizes the importance of protecting the ecological value of its campus. In 2025, the administration continued to promote restrictions on environmentally harmful activities and strengthened its institutional commitment to a bird-friendly environment.

A major example was the university's prohibition of fireworks, firecrackers, and sky lanterns during major celebrations.

3.2 National recognition for the prohibition of fireworks and sky lanterns

On 18 December 2025, the University of Dhaka received formal recognition from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change at a ceremony held at the Department of Environment.

The Ministry presented a commemorative crest and honour to the Vice-Chancellor in recognition of the university's environmental leadership.

The recognition specifically acknowledged the university's prohibition of fireworks, firecrackers, and sky lanterns during the 31st Night celebrations in December 2024.

This policy addressed several environmental concerns associated with pyrotechnic activities. Fireworks and firecrackers can release particulate matter and chemical residues, generate intense noise, and create fire hazards. Sky lanterns can also leave behind non-biodegradable materials and create risks for vegetation and wildlife.

For birds and other animals, sudden explosions and intense noise can cause stress and disturbance. Fireworks and sky lanterns may also create risks for nesting and roosting habitats within urban green spaces.

By prohibiting these activities, the university sought to reduce avoidable environmental disturbance and establish a more responsible approach to public celebrations.

The Ministry's recognition was an important institutional achievement because it demonstrated national acknowledgement of the university's environmental governance efforts. It also reinforced the university's broader Clean Campus, Green Campus, Pollution-Free Campus, and Bird-Friendly Campus priorities.

The distinction between the policy and the recognition is important: the prohibition was enforced during the 2024 celebration, while the formal national recognition took place in 2025.

3.3 Expanding the Bird-Friendly Campus framework

The university's Bird-Friendly Campus framework forms part of its wider environmental management approach.

The framework emphasizes the protection of natural nesting habitats, campus canopy structures, and spaces used by birds. It also recognizes the importance of limiting unnecessary noise and other disturbances that may affect urban wildlife.

The prohibition of fireworks and sky lanterns is one practical expression of this commitment. The wider framework provides an opportunity to incorporate biodiversity considerations into campus landscaping, maintenance, and infrastructure planning.

Future progress could be strengthened through regular bird surveys, documentation of nesting areas, identification of native plant species, and monitoring of changes in campus biodiversity.

4. Organic Waste Management, Air Quality and Soil Conservation

4.1 Moving away from the traditional practice of burning fallen leaves

Fallen leaves are a natural part of the campus environment. However, when collected leaves are treated as ordinary waste and burned in open spaces, their disposal can contribute to air pollution and the loss of valuable organic material.

Open burning releases smoke and particulate matter and can affect the quality of the surrounding environment. It also prevents organic matter from returning to the soil through natural decomposition.

Recognizing this concern, the University of Dhaka introduced an initiative to change how fallen leaves are managed across campus.

4.2 Launching the Stop Burning Fallen Leaves campaign

On 11 December 2025, the university launched the *Stop Burning Fallen Leaves* campaign, locally known as *Shora Pata Projjolon Bondho Korun*, at the campus Mall Area.

The initiative was jointly organized by the DU Arboriculture Center, Dhaka University Central Students' Union (DUCSU), Green Future Foundation, and Environment Parliament.

University of Dhaka Vice-Chancellor addressed the gathering and led an awareness rally across the campus. The campaign encouraged university staff, students, and residential hall administrations to stop burning fallen leaves and adopt more environmentally responsible disposal practices.

The initiative was important because it connected environmental awareness with routine campus maintenance. Rather than treating leaf burning as an isolated operational issue, the university sought to establish a broader institutional expectation against open combustion.

Administrative personnel from Kabi Jasimuddin Hall and Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Hall participated in the campaign and implemented the directives within their respective residential areas.

4.3 Converting fallen leaves into organic fertilizer

The campaign was followed by practical implementation at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall.

The hall established a process for collecting and preserving fallen leaves accumulated from the previous season. Instead of burning the collected biomass, the hall converted it into organic bio-fertilizer.

The resulting fertilizer was applied to garden beds, floral displays, and residential grounds across the campus.

This initiative represents a practical example of circular resource management. Organic material that would otherwise have been discarded or burned was redirected into a useful resource for campus landscaping.

The approach provides several environmental benefits:

- Reduces the need for open burning of organic waste.
- Helps prevent the release of smoke and particulate matter from leaf combustion.
- Returns organic material to campus soil.
- Supports soil fertility and the maintenance of garden areas.
- Creates opportunities to reduce reliance on synthetic fertilizers in campus landscaping.

The initiative also demonstrates the potential for residential halls to become active participants in university-wide environmental management.

Sheikh Fazilatunnesa Mujib Hall undertook awareness and mobilization activities in support of the anti-burning directive. The available records do not, however, quantify the volume of leaves collected or the amount of fertilizer produced across the participating halls.

4.4 Environmental significance of organic waste recycling

The conversion of leaf litter into organic fertilizer is relevant to both pollution prevention and soil conservation.

Open burning can release carbon monoxide, volatile organic compounds, fine particulate matter, and other combustion products. Diverting leaves from burning helps prevent these emissions at the point where they would otherwise occur.

Composting, when properly managed, also returns organic matter and nutrients to the soil. This can support soil structure, moisture retention, and the maintenance of soil biological activity.

The university's initiative therefore connects three important areas of environmental management: cleaner air, responsible organic waste handling, and improved soil stewardship.

Future reporting should include the quantity of leaves collected, the amount of compost or fertilizer produced, and the areas where the material is applied. These measurements would help demonstrate the scale and effectiveness of the programme.

5. Campus Greening, Landscaping and Ecological Land Management

5.1 Improving green spaces within the university campus

Green spaces play an important role in urban environments. They provide visual and recreational value, support local biodiversity, and contribute to the environmental quality of densely populated areas.

The University of Dhaka's campus greening activities in 2025 included the development of a memorial garden, preparation of landscaped areas in residential halls, and the placement of plants across residential buildings.

Although these activities were relatively localized, they demonstrated how environmental improvements can be incorporated into the daily management of university facilities.

5.2 Inauguration of the July Memorial Garden

On 17 July 2025, the university inaugurated the **July Smriti Uddan (July Memorial Garden)** at Vijay Ekattor Hall.

The garden created a dedicated green space within the residential hall environment. Beyond its memorial significance, the initiative contributed to the development of a landscaped area for students and other members of the university community.

Memorial gardens can serve both symbolic and environmental purposes. They provide spaces for reflection and recreation while offering opportunities to incorporate vegetation into the built environment.

The initiative also demonstrated how residential institutions can contribute to the university's broader Green Campus objectives.

5.3 Landscaping and green-space improvements at Kavi Sufia Kamal Hall

On 17 July 2025, Kavi Sufia Kamal Hall undertook landscaping improvements in the lobby car veranda.

The activities included preparing new garden beds, installing seating canopies, and arranging decorative plant displays.

These improvements enhanced the appearance and usability of the hall's shared spaces while introducing additional greenery into the residential environment.

The initiative reflects an approach to campus greening that integrates vegetation with the design and management of everyday institutional spaces.

5.4 Residential-floor greening at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall

On 14 August 2025, Kabi Jasimuddin Hall carried out a floor-by-floor beautification initiative.

Plant tubs and pots were placed alongside student shoe racks across residential floors. This introduced greenery into shared indoor and semi-indoor spaces that are not normally associated with conventional landscaping.

The initiative demonstrated that campus greening does not need to be limited to open gardens or large green areas. Residential buildings can also contribute through the use of plants in common spaces.

Together, the initiatives at Vijay Ekattor Hall, Kavi Sufia Kamal Hall, and Kabi Jasimuddin Hall reflected a distributed approach to campus greening, with individual residential units contributing to the university's wider environmental priorities.

5.5 Physical land maintenance and soil stewardship

Sustainable land management also requires routine maintenance of soil surfaces and surrounding spaces.

On 13 November 2025, groundskeeping personnel at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall undertook physical land maintenance around commercial shop premises. The work included levelling elevated soil mounds and clearing accumulated waste.

These activities helped improve the condition and usability of the area. Proper site maintenance can also reduce localized erosion risks and prevent waste accumulation from affecting surrounding land.

Although the activity was relatively small in scale, it illustrates the importance of routine groundskeeping as part of institutional land stewardship.

6. Sustainable Infrastructure and Long-Term Land Management

6.1 Integrating environmental considerations into campus development

As the university expands its academic and residential facilities, sustainable land management becomes increasingly important.

Infrastructure development can place pressure on available land, green spaces, drainage systems, and local ecosystems. For this reason, environmental considerations should be incorporated into the planning and implementation of major campus development programmes.

In November 2025, the University of Dhaka advanced its Further Development Project, which includes several components relevant to land management, ecological restoration, and environmental infrastructure.

6.2 The BDT 2,841-crore Further Development Project

On 20 November 2025, the university's Project Management Unit (PMU) outlined the implementation roadmap for the Further Development Project.

The project carries an estimated allocation of BDT 2,841 crore and a five-year implementation period, with a target completion date of 2030. An initial BDT 60 crore allocation was made under the Annual Development Programme for FY 2025–2026 to initiate project activities.

The development programme includes several components with environmental relevance.

Residential infrastructure

- Four female residential halls with a planned capacity of 2,600 students.
- Five male residential halls with a planned capacity of 5,100 students.
- House tutor accommodation across the nine proposed halls.

Academic and administrative infrastructure

- Six new academic buildings.
- Two residential buildings for faculty members and officers.
- Five administrative and supporting structures.

Environmental and land-related infrastructure

- Restoration of four major campus water bodies and reservoirs.
- Modernization of the campus-wide drainage system.
- Development of modern solid waste management facilities.
- Construction of one sports playground.
- Construction of two public toilet facilities.
- Site development incorporating environmental safety considerations.

The project also refers to vertical building footprints and surrounding green zones as part of its infrastructure planning approach.

6.3 Potential contribution to sustainable land management

The environmental significance of the Further Development Project extends beyond the construction of new facilities.

Restoring campus water bodies and improving drainage can support better management of surface runoff and help reduce localized waterlogging. Modern solid waste management facilities can improve the handling of institutional waste and reduce pressure on surrounding land.

The proposed use of vertical footprints for residential facilities may also help manage land requirements as the university expands its residential capacity. However, the actual land-use implications will depend on the final designs and implementation of the project.

The inclusion of environmental components in a large development programme provides an opportunity to integrate sustainability into long-term campus planning rather than treating it as a separate activity.

The university should ensure that the implementation of these projects protects existing vegetation and incorporates suitable green spaces, soil protection measures, and ecological safeguards.

7. Environmental Health, Sanitation and Integrated Vector Management

7.1 Maintaining healthy residential environments

In a large urban university, environmental health depends on the condition of residential buildings, drainage systems, water storage facilities, and surrounding outdoor spaces.

Poorly maintained drains, stagnant water, accumulated organic debris, and pest infestations can create risks for students and staff. At the same time, pest management must be undertaken carefully to avoid unnecessary chemical exposure and environmental contamination.

During 2025, several residential halls implemented sanitation and vector-control activities. These included regular cleaning, mosquito control operations, targeted pest eradication, and physical removal of potential breeding sites.

7.2 Vector control activities across residential halls

Different residential halls undertook vector-control interventions during the reporting period.

Bangamata Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib Hall

On 10 July 2025, the hall carried out mosquito and larval control activities using fogger machines and sprayers across residential grounds.

Bangladesh-Kuwait Maitree Hall

The hall maintained recurring cleanliness and vector-control activities. Recorded operations took place on 10 July, 17 July, 14 August, 18 September, 9 October, 13 November, 11 December, and 18 December 2025.

These activities included scheduled pesticide applications and manual cleaning.

Rokeya Hall

On 11 December 2025, the hall reported daily mosquito-control operations using fogger machines across its building wings.

Kavi Sufia Kamal Hall

On 9 October 2025, the hall completed targeted bedbug eradication treatment across 29 designated student rooms.

These interventions addressed different environmental health concerns within residential facilities and demonstrated the continued involvement of hall administrations in maintaining hygienic living conditions.

7.3 Mechanical removal of mosquito breeding sites at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall

On 13 November 2025, Kabi Jasimuddin Hall undertook a physical cleaning operation to remove accumulated organic debris and stagnant water from external window cornices.

Using bamboo poles and safety ropes, maintenance personnel cleared cornices from the first through fifth floors. The activity targeted areas where standing water and accumulated debris could create suitable conditions for mosquito breeding.

The hall also undertook routine drainage cleaning, arranged outsourced spray equipment, and scheduled morning and evening larvicide applications across surrounding drainage channels.

This initiative is important because vector management can involve both physical and chemical methods. Removing standing water and accumulated debris addresses breeding conditions at their source, while targeted treatments can complement these efforts.

The activity demonstrates the value of incorporating structural maintenance into routine environmental health management.

7.4 Water storage hygiene and environmental sanitation

On 9 October 2025, Kabi Jasimuddin Hall also conducted a water hygiene and maintenance operation covering its major storage facilities.

The operation included manual cleaning, scrubbing, and flushing of:

1. The main ground-level reserve water tank.
2. The North Building overhead water tank.
3. The South Building overhead water tank.
4. The hall canteen overhead water tank.
5. The house tutor building overhead water tank.

Maintaining these facilities is important for reducing the accumulation of sediment and organic material and supporting hygienic water storage.

Although the activity is primarily connected with water quality and public health, it forms part of the wider environmental management system within the residential hall.

7.5 Moving towards more integrated and environmentally responsible pest management

The university's recorded activities show that residential halls used a combination of physical cleaning, drainage maintenance, fogging, pesticide applications, and targeted pest treatments.

A more integrated approach to vector management can help reduce dependence on broad, repeated chemical applications. Physical removal of standing water, cleaning of drains, and elimination of breeding sites should therefore remain central components of future programmes.

The university could strengthen this approach by documenting the chemicals used, application frequency, safety procedures, and environmental precautions. Monitoring non-target effects and ensuring appropriate disposal of chemical containers would also improve environmental accountability.

The available records describe operational activities but do not provide quantified data on pesticide use, vector population changes, or associated environmental impacts.

8. Academic Research, Education and Cultural Engagement

8.1 Developing environmental knowledge through academic activities

Universities contribute to terrestrial sustainability not only by managing their own campuses but also by producing knowledge, supporting research, and developing environmental awareness.

In 2025, the University of Dhaka engaged with SDG 15 through academic scholarship support, research-related activities, seminars, and cultural programmes.

These initiatives reflected the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to environmental sustainability. Soil and environmental sciences contribute technical knowledge, social sciences examine governance and community participation, and fine arts provide accessible ways to communicate environmental ideas.

8.2 Supporting students in soil and environmental sciences

On 11 December 2025, the Department of Soil, Water and Environment announced the **Rabeya Moberk Memorial Scholarship**.

The scholarship provides a monthly stipend of BDT 500 for one year to eligible undergraduate students from the second year onwards and postgraduate students.

The scholarship is intended to support students pursuing studies related to:

- Soil conservation.
- Water resource management.
- Terrestrial environmental science.

The initiative provides financial support for students in disciplines that are important to understanding land degradation, soil health, natural resource management, and environmental protection.

By supporting students in these fields, the university can help strengthen the academic and research capacity needed to address environmental challenges in Bangladesh.

The available record documents the scholarship announcement and its intended coverage. It does not provide the number of recipients or the research outputs generated through the scholarship during 2025.

8.3 Research and discussion on community participation in sustainable development

On 14 August 2025, the Department of Political Science organized its first PhD seminar titled *Right-Based Approach: Community Participation and Ownership in Sustainable Development of Bangladesh*.

The seminar examined how rights-based approaches, community participation, and local ownership can contribute to sustainable development and environmental governance.

This topic is relevant to SDG 15 because the protection of terrestrial ecosystems requires more than technical interventions. It also depends on the participation of communities, responsible resource management, and institutional arrangements that recognize local interests and responsibilities.

The seminar provided an academic platform for examining these governance dimensions and their relevance to sustainable development in Bangladesh.

8.4 Connecting environmental research with professional opportunities

On 20 November 2025, the Faculty of Earth and Environmental Sciences convened a planning committee for a Career Festival and Research Fair scheduled for 14 January 2026.

The proposed event aimed to connect environmental research with professional opportunities in relevant sectors.

Although the event was scheduled for 2026, its planning during the reporting year reflected the university's interest in linking environmental education with career development.

Such initiatives can help students understand how academic knowledge in environmental sciences can be applied in research, public policy, conservation, and professional practice.

The available record documents the planning activity, not the completion of the event.

8.5 Promoting nature conservation through visual arts

Environmental awareness can also be strengthened through cultural and artistic engagement.

On 10 July 2025, artist Md. Rokibul Hasan held a solo painting exhibition titled *Nature in Heart's Poetry* at Zainul Gallery. The exhibition was organized by the Faculty of Fine Arts.

The artworks presented visual interpretations of terrestrial ecosystems, rural landscapes, and botanical conservation.

The exhibition provided an opportunity to communicate environmental themes through visual expression. By presenting nature and conservation as subjects of artistic reflection, the initiative helped connect environmental awareness with the university's cultural and creative activities.

This contribution is important because environmental sustainability is not limited to scientific research or administrative policy. Cultural activities can also influence how individuals understand and value the natural environment.

9. Summary of Key SDG 15 Initiatives in 2025

The following table consolidates the main activities documented in the available official records.

Initiative	Main contribution to SDG 15
Nature in Heart's Poetry painting exhibition	Promoted nature conservation and ecological awareness through visual arts.
Vector-control activities at Bangamata Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib Hall	Supported residential environmental health and mosquito control.
Inauguration of July Smriti Uddan at Vijay Ekattor Hall	Added a dedicated landscaped green space to the campus.
Landscaping at Kavi Sufia Kamal Hall	Improved residential green spaces through garden beds, canopies, and plant displays.
Residential-floor greening at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall	Introduced plants into shared residential spaces.
PhD seminar on community participation in sustainable development	Promoted academic discussion on rights-based environmental governance.
Bedbug eradication across 29 rooms at Kavi Sufia Kamal Hall	Addressed residential environmental health concerns.
Water hygiene and sanitation at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall	Improved maintenance of residential water storage facilities.
Vector-control and sanitation activities across residential halls	Supported cleaner and healthier campus environments.
Physical land maintenance at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall	Improved ground conditions through soil levelling and waste clearance.
Mechanical removal of potential mosquito breeding sites	Combined physical cleaning with targeted vector management.
Further Development Project implementation roadmap	Included planned water-body restoration, drainage modernization, and waste management infrastructure.
Environmental Career Festival and Research Fair planning	Prepared an academic platform connecting environmental research with career opportunities.
Stop Burning Fallen Leaves campaign	Promoted open-burning prevention and responsible organic waste management.
Organic leaf collection and fertilizer production at Kabi Jasimuddin Hall	Supported circular organic waste management and soil improvement.
Rabeya Moverk Memorial Scholarship announcement	Supported student development in soil conservation and environmental sciences.

National recognition for the fireworks and sky lantern prohibition	Recognized institutional efforts to protect wildlife and prevent environmental pollution.

10. Conclusion

In 2025, the University of Dhaka continued to strengthen its institutional commitment to terrestrial ecosystem protection through environmental governance, organic waste recycling, campus greening, land maintenance, environmental health management, and academic engagement.

The national recognition for its prohibition of fireworks and sky lanterns demonstrated the importance of institutional policy in protecting wildlife and reducing environmental disturbance. The Stop Burning Fallen Leaves campaign and the conversion of leaf litter into organic fertilizer provided a practical example of how campus maintenance can support cleaner air and healthier soil.

Localized greening activities, including the July Memorial Garden and landscaping initiatives across residential halls, contributed to the university's Green Campus priorities. Meanwhile, the Further Development Project created a framework for incorporating water-body restoration, drainage modernization, and improved waste management into long-term infrastructure planning.

The university also supported terrestrial sustainability through research-related scholarships, academic discussions on community participation, and cultural advocacy for nature conservation.

The next stage of progress should focus on strengthening the measurement and monitoring of environmental outcomes. Establishing biodiversity baselines, maintaining tree and green-space inventories, quantifying organic waste recycling, and integrating ecological safeguards into infrastructure development will be important for demonstrating long-term results.

Through continued institutional commitment, interdisciplinary research, and evidence-based environmental management, the University of Dhaka can further strengthen its role in promoting sustainable land use and terrestrial ecosystem conservation in Bangladesh.