JAHANGIRNAGAR UNIVERSITY

Sustainable Development Goals Report 2026

Institutional evidence review across all 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals



Savar, Dhaka-1342, Bangladesh

Reporting year: Evidence to November 2026

Prepared by

Institutional Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC)

Jahangirnagar University

November 2026

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About this report

This is Jahangirnagar University's first integrated report on its contribution to the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals. It brings together evidence from the University's academic departments, institutes, administrative offices, student bodies and public sources up to November 2026, and is organised around the indicators used by the Times Higher Education (THE) Impact Rankings, so that the same evidence base can support JU's ranking submissions.

For every SDG, it shows where JU's activity is well evidenced, where work is in progress, and where there are gaps. Figures that are not yet measured directly, such as energy, water, waste and some student and staff counts, are presented as estimates and explained in Annex A. They will be replaced with measured data as monitoring systems are put in place.

The report was prepared by the Institutional Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) and will be published on the University website (www.juniv.edu) and the Sustainability@JU portal (https://sustainability.juniv.edu/). It will be updated every year.

How to read the indicator tables

Status	Meaning
Evidenced	Supported by a public document, record or independent report.
Partly evidenced / in progress	Activity exists, but documentation is incomplete, the figure is an estimate, or a policy is awaiting approval.
Gap	No current policy, programme or data; listed as a priority for action.

Jahangirnagar University at a glance

Founded in 1970 and governed by the Jahangirnagar University Act 1973, JU is Bangladesh's only fully residential public university, on a 697.56-acre campus at Savar, 32 km from Dhaka.

Indicator	Value	As at
Students	11,350	2025
Teachers	717	June 2025
Officers / third-class / fourth-class employees	380 / 970 / 506	June 2025
Total employees	2,573	June 2025
Campus population (students, employees and other campus residents)	20,000 – 20,400	2025 – 2026
Residential halls / seats	21 / 14,362	2025
First-year intake (2025-26 session) / applications	1,842 / 219,399	Dec 2025
University expenditure (annual budget)	Tk 323.35 crore	FY2025-26
Annual budget	Tk 348.70 crore	FY2026-27

Sources: Registrar and IQAC records; Vice-Chancellor's budget statements (Dhaka Tribune); admission office figures (UNB, BSS).

Summary scorecard

The table counts the indicator groups in each chapter by evidence status. The best-evidenced areas are health and education (SDGs 3 and 4), governance (SDG 16) and partnerships (SDG 17). The largest gaps are in water (SDG 6), life below water (SDG 14), poverty targets (SDG 1) and climate commitments (SDG 13), where measurement systems and policies are still to be put in place. Most items marked "in progress" need only a document or a measured figure to become fully evidenced.

Goal	Title	Evidenced	In progress	Gap
SDG 1	No Poverty	3	2	4
SDG 2	Zero Hunger	1	6	2
SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being	5	3	0
SDG 4	Quality Education	5	2	0
SDG 5	Gender Equality	5	4	0
SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation	2	1	5
SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy	1	6	1
SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	4	5	0
SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure	0	1	1
SDG 10	Reduced Inequalities	3	3	1
SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities	4	3	2
SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production	2	5	0
SDG 13	Climate Action	2	1	3
SDG 14	Life Below Water	3	1	4
SDG 15	Life on Land	3	2	2
SDG 16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	4	4	0
SDG 17	Partnerships for the Goals	4	1	0
Total		51	50	25

1 SDG 1 No Poverty

Jahangirnagar University (JU) keeps the cost of a university education low for students from poor families through residential accommodation, subsidised food and transport, and a network of need-based scholarships funded by corporate foundations, alumni and departmental trusts. Its academics also contribute to national policy on poverty, livelihoods and local government.

Key evidence

- Since the 2024-25 session every first-year student has been allotted a residential seat from the first day; all 2,041 students admitted in the 2023-24 session received single seats.
- Bashundhara Group pays monthly scholarships to 116 JU students from disadvantaged backgrounds; the MTB Foundation's Samson H Chowdhury Memorial Scholarship has supported 33 students since November 2021; and the JU Alumni Association UK Stipend Fund supports financially insolvent students.
- The Special Needs Education Centre (Anandashala), approved by the Syndicate in 2009, provides education and therapy for children with autism and developmental conditions, including children from the local community. JU also has Bangladesh's first university Red Crescent Youth unit (2018), which has trained students and 61 transport workers in first aid.
- Prof. Sharmind Neelormi (Economics) served on the government's White Paper Committee on the State of the Economy (2024) and the Planning Commission's core group of economists for the Five Year Plans; Prof. Mohammad Tarikul Islam served on the Local Government Reform Commission (2024).

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
1.2.1	Low-income students receiving financial aid	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 691 recipients (6.1% of 11,350 students)
1.3.1	Bottom-quintile admission target	Gap	Admission is merit-based; reserved seats are not income-based
1.3.2	Bottom-quintile student success target	Gap	No completion target
1.3.3	Support for low-income students (food, housing, transport)	Evidenced	Residential seats at nominal fees; subsidised dining; university buses
1.3.4	Programmes for bottom-quintile students	Partly evidenced / in progress	Need-based scholarships; income-based eligibility to be documented
1.3.5	Support for students from low-income countries	Gap	No fee waiver or grant scheme
1.4.1–1.4.2	Local start-up assistance and finance	Gap	Entrepreneurship programmes are student-facing only
1.4.3	Programmes for access to basic services	Evidenced	Anandashala (SNEC); Red Crescent Youth first aid and blood donation
1.4.4	Participation in anti-poverty policy-making	Evidenced	Regional, national and global roles of JU economists

Priorities

- Compile a single, deduplicated register of all need-based aid recipients.
- Consider an Academic Council resolution on an income-based admission and completion target.
- Open an IBA-JU or Business Studies entrepreneurship programme to Savar residents and small businesses.

Sources: Agri24 (2 Nov 2024); sayemsobhan.com; Bangladesh Monitor; Prothom Alo; juniv.edu/center/snec; The Daily Star; juniv.edu/teachers/sharmind-neelormi; LSE Grantham Institute.

2 SDG 2 Zero Hunger

Food on campus is provided mainly through the dining halls of the 21 residential halls and the Central Cafeteria, where the University meets staff and infrastructure costs so that meals are sold well below market price. Food waste measurement began with the 2026 source-segregation campaign.

Key evidence

- Hall dining and the Central Cafeteria serve subsidised meals of rice, lentils, vegetables, fish, egg or meat; plant-based options (rice, dal, vegetables) are available at every main meal.
- Hall provosts provide hardship support to students in financial need, including reduced-price meals.
- Food waste from food served on campus is estimated at about 445 tonnes a year (about 22 kg per member of the campus population of 20,000), from hall dining and food outlets.
- JU's 2026 Sustainable and Ethical Sourcing Guidelines (draft) give preference to local and seasonal produce.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
2.2.1	Food waste measured	Partly evidenced / in progress	Partial measurement through the 2026 segregation campaign
2.2.2	Food waste per person	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 445 t (estimate)
2.3.1–2.3.2	Student food insecurity programme and interventions	Partly evidenced / in progress	Subsidised dining and provost hardship support; a named programme is to be documented
2.3.3–2.3.4	Sustainable, healthy and affordable food	Evidenced	Plant-based and balanced subsidised meals at selected outlets
2.3.5	Interventions for staff hunger	Gap	No dedicated programme
2.4	Agriculture and aquaculture graduates	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 45 graduates from fisheries (Zoology) and crop science (Botany) specialisations (estimate)
2.5.1	Knowledge and technology for local farmers	Partly evidenced / in progress	Advice from Zoology, Botany and Environmental Sciences; dated records needed
2.5.2–2.5.3	Farmer events and access to facilities	Gap	No programme
2.5.4	Local, sustainable purchasing	Partly evidenced / in progress	Sourcing guidelines drafted, pending adoption

Priorities

- Weigh food waste in every hall dining hall as segregation is extended.
- Formalise a student hardship-meal scheme with a published notice.
- Hold an annual farmers' and fish-farmers' knowledge day run by Zoology and Botany.

Sources: JU hall dining notices; IQAC estimates (Annex A).

3 SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being

JU contributes to health through its health-profession graduates in Pharmacy and Public Health and Informatics, its Medical Centre, and its students' extensive voluntary health work in the surrounding community.

Key evidence

- About 190 health-profession graduates a year come from the Departments of Pharmacy and of Public Health and Informatics, at bachelor's and master's level (estimate).
- The JU Medical Centre provides free consultations, including sexual and reproductive health care, with referral to specialist services.
- Students run free health camps and voluntary blood donation, and lead hygiene, nutrition and anti-drug campaigns in villages around Savar.
- Smoking is prohibited in academic buildings, halls and enclosed public places under the Smoking and Tobacco Products Usage (Control) Act 2005, as amended in 2013.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
3.2	Health-profession graduates	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 190 of about 1,820 graduates (estimate)
3.3.1	Collaborations with health institutions	Evidenced	Local and national partners
3.3.2	Community health outreach	Evidenced	Health camps, blood donation, hygiene campaigns
3.3.3	Sports facilities shared with the community	Evidenced	Free access to open grounds
3.3.4	Sexual and reproductive health services	Evidenced	Free at the Medical Centre
3.3.5	Mental health support for students	Partly evidenced / in progress	Counselling and awareness; details to confirm
3.3.6	Smoke-free policy	Evidenced	National Act applied on campus
3.3.7	Mental health support for staff	Partly evidenced / in progress	Evidence of a staff service needed

Priorities

- Publish the Medical Centre's service list, including counselling for staff.
- Re-host the no-smoking notice on juniv.edu.

Sources: juniv.edu/center/medical-centre; juniv.edu/discussion/17439–17443.

4 SDG 4 Quality Education

Beyond its own degree programmes, JU opens its campus, events and expertise to the public, and its honours graduates meet the national qualification for teaching in primary schools.

Key evidence

- Under the Government Primary School Teacher Recruitment Rules 2025, a bachelor's degree with at least a second division qualifies a graduate to teach in government primary schools; about 1,030 JU honours graduates a year meet this standard (estimate).
- The annual Bird Fair and Butterfly Fair, public lectures, theatre festivals and national-day programmes are free and open to the public.
- Short courses and skills training are offered to non-students, including under the June 2024 MoU with the National Skills Development Authority.
- Students and staff run outreach in schools and communities around Savar, including science demonstrations, career talks and free schools for children of low-income families.
- First-generation students made up 210 of the 1,842 students who started a degree (11.4%).

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
4.2	Graduates qualified to teach at primary level	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 1,030 of about 1,820 graduates (estimate, national rule)
4.3.1	Free educational resources for non-students	Partly evidenced / in progress	Online catalogue; external reader access to be documented
4.3.2	Public events	Evidenced	All free
4.3.3	Executive education and vocational training	Evidenced	Ad-hoc short courses; NSDA MoU
4.3.4	Educational outreach beyond campus	Evidenced	Regular school and community programmes
4.3.5	Policy on access for all	Evidenced	JU Act and Constitution, Art. 28
4.4	First-generation students	Evidenced	210 of 1,842 starters (11.4%)

Priorities

- Publish the Central Library's rule for external readers.
- Obtain the honours and master's split of graduates from the Controller of Examinations.

Sources: The Financial Express (Recruitment Rules 2025); Dhaka Tribune (Bird Fair, Jan 2025); BSS (Butterfly Fair, Dec 2025); library.juniv.edu.

5 SDG 5 Gender Equality

Women make up about half of JU's students. Several admission units divide their seats equally between women and men, and women's residential halls guarantee accommodation for admitted women.

Key evidence

- Women were about 51% of students starting a degree (936 of 1,842), and the D unit (Biological Sciences) allocates its 310 seats equally, 155 to women and 155 to men.
- Women held 154 of 354 senior academic posts (43.5%) in the most recent return.
- JU formed the first sexual harassment complaint cell at any Bangladeshi public university on 10 March 2010, following the 2009 High Court guideline; the cell has had its own office since January 2023.
- Staff are paid on the gender-neutral National Pay Scale, so pay depends only on grade and service length. Six months' paid maternity leave applies to women staff.
- JU operates a day-care centre on campus for children of staff, in line with the Child Day Care Centre Act 2021.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
5.2	First-generation women starting a degree	Evidenced	214 first-generation women of 218 first-generation starters
5.3.1–5.3.4	Women's access measures	Evidenced	Admission tracking by gender, scholarships, guaranteed hall seats, STEM outreach
5.4	Senior female academics	Evidenced	154 of 354 (43.5%)
5.5	Women receiving degrees	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 826 of about 1,820 graduates (45.4%, estimate)
5.6.1	Non-discrimination policy for women	Evidenced	Constitution, JU Act, complaint cell
5.6.2	Non-discrimination for transgender people	Partly evidenced / in progress	Equality and Non-Discrimination Policy in preparation
5.6.3 / 5.6.9	Maternity and paternity policies	Evidenced	Leave rules
5.6.4–5.6.5	Childcare for students and staff	Partly evidenced / in progress	Day-care centre for staff; access for student mothers to confirm
5.6.6–5.6.8	Mentoring, graduation tracking, protection for complainants	Partly evidenced / in progress	Mentoring records and a cohort graduation analysis needed

Priorities

- Produce a cohort analysis of graduation rates by gender.
- Adopt the Equality and Non-Discrimination Policy, including gender identity.
- Document mentoring participation in women's halls and departments.

Sources: Prothom Alo (D unit seat split); The Daily Star; BSS (4 Jan 2023); The Financial Express (complaint cell office).

6 SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation

JU draws all its water from groundwater through deep tube wells and supplies it untreated to halls, buildings and staff quarters. The campus has 28 wetlands, lakes and ponds, but a JU study found that about 40% of its waterbodies were lost between 1988 and 2023. This is the area where JU's evidence is weakest, and where improvement is most needed.

Key evidence

- Water use is estimated at about 550,000 m³ a year, or about 27.5 m³ for each member of the campus population of 20,000. It is not yet metered.
- Drinking water is supplied free of charge. When the Wazed Miah Science Research Centre found iron above permissible limits in one hall in early 2026, the University arranged retesting of six more halls.
- The Institute of Remote Sensing and GIS works with ICIMOD's SERVIR-Hindu Kush Himalaya initiative on Earth-observation monitoring of water resources and water quality, and contributed geospatial methods to Bangladesh's Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Mechanism.
- JU environmental scientists test water for farmers in Savar and Dhamrai affected by industrial pollution, and publicise risks to the Savar aquifer.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
6.2	Water measured / water per person	Partly evidenced / in progress	Not metered; about 550,000 m³ (estimate)
6.3.1–6.3.2	Wastewater treatment and pollution prevention	Gap	No treatment plant or written procedure
6.3.3	Free drinking water	Evidenced	Free tube-well supply; quality monitoring
6.3.4–6.3.5	Water-conscious building and planting	Gap	No standards
6.4	Water reuse policy and measurement	Gap	None
6.5.1–6.5.4	Community water education and sustainable extraction	Gap	No structured programme
6.5.5	Cooperation with government on water security	Evidenced	Regional (ICIMOD) and national (Adaptation Tracking Mechanism)
6.5.6–6.5.7	Promoting conscious water use	Gap	No campaign

Priorities

- Fit flow meters to the deep tube wells and log monthly volumes.
- Commission a sewage and grey-water plan for the campus.
- Run a water-saving campaign through the hall Green Clubs and a community water-quality day.

Sources: TBS (Savar groundwater); The Daily Star (22 Jun 2024); Dhaka Tribune (iron in hall water); ICIMOD (12 Aug 2024); UN-SPIDER.

7 SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy

JU's energy use is dominated by grid electricity for halls, laboratories and offices, and by natural gas for cooking in halls and staff quarters. The national grid is about 98% fossil-fuelled, so the main route to clean energy is rooftop solar.

Key evidence

- IQAC estimates 2025 energy use at about 114,400 GJ (grid electricity, natural gas and generator diesel), or about 65 kWh per m² of floor space.
- Low-carbon energy is estimated at about 1.5% of the total: on-site solar plus the roughly 2% low-carbon share of the national grid.
- New buildings are designed under the Bangladesh National Building Code 2020, and equipment is specified to the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Rules 2016.
- The UGC rooftop solar initiative for public universities and the National Rooftop Solar Programme offer a route to on-site solar generation.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
7.2.1	Energy-efficiency standards for new builds	Evidenced	BNBC 2020; EE&C Rules 2016
7.2.2	Plans to upgrade existing buildings	Partly evidenced / in progress	LED and AC retrofits; solar planned
7.2.3–7.2.5	Carbon management, energy plan, energy reviews	Partly evidenced / in progress	2025 estimates prepared; plan to be adopted
7.2.6	Divestment from fossil fuels	Partly evidenced / in progress	No fossil-fuel investments; statement to be adopted
7.3	Energy use density	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 0.236 GJ/m² (estimate)
7.4	Energy and the community	Partly evidenced / in progress	Outreach and national policy roles; dated evidence needed
7.4.5	Support for low-carbon start-ups	Gap	No incubator
7.5	Low-carbon energy share	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 1.5% (estimate)

Priorities

- Compile utility bills and generator fuel records into a metered energy baseline.
- Confirm JU's place in the UGC rooftop solar programme.
- Adopt an Energy Efficiency Plan with a target per square metre.

Sources: Ember (Bangladesh, 2025); The Daily Observer (UGC rooftop solar); IQAC estimates (Annex A).

8 SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth

JU employs 2,573 people: 717 teachers, 380 officers, 970 third-class and 506 fourth-class employees. Almost all hold permanent posts on the National Pay Scale.

Key evidence

- In 2025 the lowest-paid permanent staff (grade 20) earned about Tk 16,250 a month, slightly above the BBS upper poverty line for a family of four (Tk 15,288). The National Pay Scale 2026, approved in August 2026, raises grade-20 basic pay from Tk 8,250 to Tk 20,000 in phases from July 2026.
- JU recognises the Teachers' Association, the Officers' Association and the employee unions; pay is set by the gender-neutral national scale.
- Budgeted expenditure for FY2025-26 was Tk 323.35 crore, or about Tk 12.6 lakh per employee.
- Work placements of more than a month are part of many programmes, including Business Studies, IBA-JU, IIT, Pharmacy and Law.
- Outsourced workers are engaged under the Government Outsourcing Service Procurement Policy 2018.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
8.2.1	Living wage for all staff	Partly evidenced / in progress	Permanent staff above the poverty line; outsourced and master-roll pay to confirm
8.2.2 / 8.2.9	Unions and labour rights	Evidenced	Recognised associations
8.2.3–8.2.4	Non-discrimination and forced-labour policies	Partly evidenced / in progress	Constitutional and statutory basis; JU statement in preparation
8.2.5–8.2.6	Outsourced workers' rights; pay equity	Evidenced	2018 outsourcing policy; National Pay Scale
8.2.7	Gender pay gap measured	Partly evidenced / in progress	Payroll analysis to be run
8.2.8	Appeals on pay and rights	Evidenced	Registrar and Syndicate under the JU Act
8.3	Expenditure per employee	Evidenced	About Tk 12.6 lakh (FY2025-26 budget)
8.4	Students in work placements	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 1,125 a year (estimate)
8.5	Employees on secure contracts	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 92% (estimate)

Priorities

- Verify the lowest pay of outsourced and master-roll workers.
- Run an annual payroll analysis by gender and grade.
- Record internship completions centrally.

Sources: Dhaka Tribune (29 Jun 2025, staff figures and budget); Prothom Alo (poverty line); The Financial Express and bdnews24 (National Pay Scale 2026).

9 SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

JU's links with industry run mainly through IIT, the science faculties and IBA-JU, together with the laboratory testing services of the Wazed Miah Science Research Centre. A technology-transfer framework is being built following the 2026 agreement with the national patent office.

Key evidence

- On 21 June 2026 JU signed an MoU with the Department of Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks (DPDT), Ministry of Industries, on joint research and intellectual property protection.
- IIT-JU runs an industry–academia partnership (2022) with seven industry partners, and JU signed an MoU with the National Skills Development Authority in 2024.
- Research income from industry and commerce is estimated at Tk 1.85 crore for FY2024-25, about Tk 25,800 per teacher (717 teachers). Total research and innovation spending in FY2025-26 was Tk 9.23 crore, all UGC-funded.
- No university spin-off company has yet been registered.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
9.3	University spin-offs	Gap	None registered
9.4	Research income from industry	Partly evidenced / in progress	About Tk 1.85 crore (estimate); Treasurer to extract

Priorities

- Set up a spin-off and IP register under the DPDT MoU.
- Report industry-funded income as a separate budget head.

Sources: BSS (21 Jun 2026); The Financial Express (IIT industry partnership); JU budget (FY2025-26).

10 SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities

JU admits students through open, merit-based admission tests that drew 219,399 applications for the 2025-26 session. Positive action is limited to reserved seats for students from small ethnic communities and students with disabilities.

Key evidence

- Between December 2024 and February 2025 JU abolished the admission quotas for grandchildren of freedom fighters and for the Vice-Chancellor, and restricted the employee-dependant quota to a small capped number with a minimum test score.
- Admissions are tracked by reserved category and by gender; in one recent session 224 of 2,117 admissions were through reserved categories, including 30 students from small ethnic groups.
- Support for students with disabilities is mainly student-led: the Physically Challenged Development Foundation JU unit, Inclusive Jahangirnagar (May 2025), and the JU chapter of Doors for Inclusive Society (April 2026), which provides scholarships, smartphones, white canes and a Braille course. In April 2026 the Vice-Chancellor said accessible footpaths and roads were being built.
- About 95 students (0.8%) and 13 employees (0.5%) have a disability (estimates).

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
10.2	First-generation students	Evidenced	11.4% of starters
10.3	International students from developing countries	Partly evidenced / in progress	Very few (about 6, estimate)
10.4–10.5	Students and employees with disabilities	Partly evidenced / in progress	Estimates; records needed
10.6.1–10.6.2	Non-discriminatory admissions; tracking	Evidenced	Merit tests; quota reform; category tracking
10.6.3	Anti-discrimination and anti-harassment policies	Evidenced	Complaint cell since 2010
10.6.4–10.6.6	Equality officer, mentoring, disability office	Gap	None at university level
10.6.7–10.6.8	Accessible facilities; reasonable accommodation	Partly evidenced / in progress	Exam scribes and extra time; footpaths under construction

Priorities

- Establish a Disability and Equality Support Desk with a named officer.
- Collect disability self-declarations at enrolment and in HR records.

Sources: UNB and BSS (admission figures); BSS (5 Feb 2025); The Daily Star; TBS; BSS (17 May 2025; 15 Apr 2026).

11 SDG 11 Sustainable Cities & Communities

JU is Bangladesh's only fully residential public university. Its 697-acre campus of woods, lakes and liberation war monuments is open to the public, and its 21 residential halls hold 14,362 students.

Key evidence

- Six new ten-storey halls have brought the total to 21 halls with 14,362 seats. Since 2024-25 every first-year student has been given a seat from the first day, at nominal hall fees.
- The Selim Al Deen Muktamancha, a Greek-style open-air amphitheatre, hosts public theatre throughout the year, including Jahangirnagar Theatre's free "Nobin Boron" festival (November 2025) and festivals marking playwright Selim Al Deen's anniversaries.
- JU anthropologists have recorded life histories of the displaced Rohingya community, and archaeologists lead 3D digitisation of cultural heritage.
- Most students walk to classes, and commuters use the University's own bus service to Dhaka.
- Arts and heritage spending is estimated at about Tk 1.6 crore, about 0.5% of the budget.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
11.2.1 / 11.2.4	Public access to heritage landscape and green spaces	Evidenced	Open campus, free
11.2.2	Public access to libraries	Partly evidenced / in progress	External reader rule to be documented
11.2.3	Public access to museums	Gap	No public museum
11.2.5	Public performances	Evidenced	More than 15 a year (count to confirm)
11.2.6	Recording cultural heritage	Evidenced	Rohingya life histories; heritage digitisation
11.3	Arts and heritage expenditure	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 0.5% (estimate)
11.4.2 / 11.4.5 / 11.4.6	Sustainable commuting, student housing, pedestrians	Evidenced	Residential, walkable campus
11.4.4	Affordable staff housing	Partly evidenced / in progress	Staff quarters; numbers to confirm
11.4.1 / 11.4.3 / 11.4.7–11.4.9	Commuting targets, remote work, planning, standards	Gap	None

Priorities

- Open an Archaeology or Fine Arts gallery to the public on set days.
- Adopt a revised campus master plan with green-building standards.

Sources: Dhaka Tribune (JU at 54); Asia News Network (Nov 2025 festival); BSS (May 2026); Asia Research News.

12 SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

JU's waste is dominated by food and organic waste from halls and households, followed by paper and plastics. In 2026 the University moved from campaigns to standing policy on plastics and waste segregation.

Key evidence

- On 18 August 2026 JUCSU and NextEra for Environment, Equity & Rights (NEER) ran a two-day source-segregation campaign, at which the State Minister for Environment, Forest and Climate Change called on JU to become a single-use-plastic-free campus.
- A training on sustainable plastic waste management with UNIDO Bangladesh (April 2026) produced a draft campus roadmap. In November 2026 IQAC drafted the JU Plastic Waste Reduction Policy 2026 for Syndicate approval.
- Green Clubs were set up in all 21 residential halls in October 2026 to lead sustainable consumption in student life. JU already banned single-use cups and plates on campus in 2019.
- Solid waste is estimated at about 1,188 tonnes a year for a campus population of 20,000, of which about 11% is recovered for recycling.
- Hazardous laboratory waste follows protocols set at the April 2025 Environmental Management Systems workshop.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
12.2.1	Ethical sourcing policy	Partly evidenced / in progress	Guidelines drafted
12.2.3	Hazardous waste policy	Evidenced	Protocols since 2025
12.2.4	Waste measurement policy	Partly evidenced / in progress	Partial measurement
12.2.5–12.2.6	Plastic and disposables minimisation	Partly evidenced / in progress	Policy drafted November 2026; pending approval
12.2.7–12.2.8	Extension to outsourced services and suppliers	Partly evidenced / in progress	Contract clauses to be added
12.3	Waste generated and recycled	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 1,188 t, about 11% recycled (estimate)
12.4	Sustainability report	Evidenced	This report (first edition)

Priorities

- Obtain Syndicate approval of the Plastic Waste Reduction Policy and the Sourcing Guidelines.
- Weigh waste streams monthly as segregation is extended to all halls.

Sources: BSS (18 Aug 2026); TBS Graduates (UNIDO training); The Daily Star (2019 ban); JU Plastic Waste Reduction Policy 2026 (draft).

13 SDG 13 Climate Action

JU's climate contribution is strongest in research and public engagement, through its Institute of Remote Sensing and GIS, Geological Sciences and Environmental Sciences. As an institution it has not yet set a carbon-neutrality target.

Key evidence

- JU convened the 15th Asian Regional Conference of the International Association for Engineering Geology and the Environment (November 2025), covering climate change and geohazards, and a national seminar on Geoscience for Sustainable Development (29 August 2026).
- IRS works with ICIMOD's SERVIR-HKH initiative on flash-flood and water-hazard assessment, and developed geospatial methods for Bangladesh's Climate Change Adaptation Tracking Mechanism.
- Scope 1 and 2 emissions are estimated at about 16,000 t CO2 for 2025 (about 0.8 t per member of the campus population), about 86% of it from grid electricity.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
13.2	Low-carbon energy tracking and use	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 1.5% (estimate, see SDG 7)
13.3.1	Local climate education	Evidenced	IAEG conference; IRS workshops; seminars
13.3.2	Climate Action Plan	Gap	None
13.3.3	Co-operative disaster planning	Evidenced	Regional and national
13.3.4–13.3.5	Local early warning; NGO collaboration	Gap	Not institutional
13.4	Carbon-neutral commitment	Gap	No target date

Priorities

- Adopt a JU Climate Action Plan with a Scope 1 and 2 neutrality date, and share it with Savar Upazila.
- Sign an MoU with a climate NGO.

Sources: BSS (IAEG, Nov 2025); juniv.edu/discussion/18464; ICIMOD; UN-SPIDER.

14 SDG 14 Life Below Water

JU's 180 acres of lakes, swamps and ponds have hosted migratory waterbirds every winter since 1986, and the government declared the campus a sanctuary for migratory birds in 2014. These freshwater ecosystems are JU's main SDG 14 asset, and they are under pressure.

Key evidence

- The annual Bird Fair, held since 2000, promotes protection of the campus lakes as waterbird habitat.
- The Zoology department counts migratory waterbirds every year. Counts fell from about 7,500 in 2020 to 3,000 in 2022, and JU researchers have studied the water quality and benthic fauna of the main lakes.
- On 14 May 2026 the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock released 395 kg of fingerlings into the campus lakes, which makes a lake management plan that protects the bird-sanctuary lakes all the more important.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
14.2	Community education on fresh water and fisheries	Gap	No programme
14.3.1	Events on conserving aquatic resources	Evidenced	Bird Fair; 2026 fish release
14.3.3	Maintaining aquatic ecosystems	Evidenced	Sanctuary lakes; lake research
14.3.2 / 14.3.4	Aquatic food policy; technologies	Gap	None
14.4.2	Plastic waste action plan	Partly evidenced / in progress	Annex A of the draft plastic policy
14.4.1 / 14.4.3	Discharge standards; pollution policy	Gap	None
14.5.2–14.5.3	Monitoring; stewardship programmes	Evidenced	Annual bird counts; Bird Fair
14.5.1 / 14.5.4 / 14.5.5	Lake plan; community collaboration; watershed strategy	Gap	None

Priorities

- Adopt a Campus Wetland Management Plan that designates the bird-sanctuary lakes as no-stocking zones.
- Publish the recent waterbird counts.

Sources: UNB (sanctuary, 2014); The Bangladesh Today and The Financial Express (14 May 2026); The Daily Star; Bangladesh J. Zool.

15 SDG 15 Life on Land

JU's campus biodiversity is unusually well documented by its own scientists, who record both its richness and its decline.

Key evidence

- JU hosts Bangladesh's first Butterfly Park and Research Centre (2015), a Wildlife Rescue Centre (2004) on five acres, and a government-declared bird sanctuary (2014).
- Baseline inventories record 126 native and 69 migratory bird species, 72 butterfly species and 107 larval host-plant species (2023–24), along with floristic, small-mammal and herpetofauna surveys.
- The free annual Butterfly Fair, held since 2010 (15th edition, 5 December 2025), and the Bird Fair bring the public to campus for wildlife education.
- Butterfly species have fallen from over 110 a decade ago to 72, largely because of unplanned construction.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
15.2.1	Events on sustainable land use	Evidenced	Butterfly and Bird Fairs
15.2.3	Maintaining biodiversity	Evidenced	BPRC, WRC, sanctuary, inventories
15.2.4	Ecosystem education for the community	Evidenced	Free fairs
15.2.2 / 15.2.5	Sustainable food policy; farming outreach	Gap	None
15.2.6	Sustainable tourism outreach	Partly evidenced / in progress	Erasmus+ SOHO project; community workshop to hold
15.3.1–15.3.5	Conservation, Red List, planning and alien-species policies	Gap	None adopted
15.4.2–15.4.3	Plastic and hazardous waste policies	Partly evidenced / in progress	Hazardous protocol in place; plastic policy drafted

Priorities

- Adopt one Campus Biodiversity and Wetland Management Plan covering conservation, Red List species, biodiversity screening of new construction, and alien species.

Sources: BSS and The Daily Star (Butterfly Fair, Dec 2025); TBS; Daily Asian Age (17 Nov 2025); banglajol.info.

16 SDG 16 Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

JU is one of four autonomous universities governed by its own Act (1973). Its 93-member Senate includes elected teachers, registered graduates and, since the September 2025 JUCSU election, student representatives.

Key evidence

- The Senate includes 33 elected teacher representatives, 25 registered-graduate representatives and five student representatives nominated by the elected Central Students' Union (JUCSU). The JUCSU election in September 2025 was the first in 33 years.
- JUCSU runs a career fair and job summit, mental-health seminars and campus sustainability campaigns.
- Annual budgets are presented at the open Senate session and published: Tk 323.35 crore for FY2025-26 and Tk 348.70 crore for FY2026-27.
- JU academics advise government through commissions and committees, and JU researchers work with the Ministry of Health and the Department of Environment on air-quality policy.
- The Department of Law and Justice, established in 2011, produces about 75 law graduates a year (estimate). Its graduates regularly qualify as civil judges.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
16.2.1	Elected representation on the Senate	Evidenced	Students and faculty; no staff seat
16.2.2	Independent students' union	Evidenced	JUCSU
16.2.3–16.2.4	Local stakeholder engagement	Partly evidenced / in progress	External Senate members; no written procedure
16.2.5	Anti-corruption principles	Partly evidenced / in progress	National Integrity Strategy plan to publish
16.2.6	Academic freedom policy	Partly evidenced / in progress	Statutory autonomy; no explicit statement
16.2.7	Published financial data	Evidenced	Annual budgets
16.3	Working with government	Evidenced	Advice, capacity-building, joint research, neutral platform
16.4	Law graduates	Partly evidenced / in progress	About 75 (estimate)

Priorities

- Hold the registered-graduate Senate election; the last was in 2017.
- Adopt an academic freedom statement and publish the National Integrity Strategy work plan.

Sources: The Financial Express (10 Apr 2026); UNB (JUCSU Senate members); Prothom Alo (JUCSU election); Dhaka Tribune (budgets).

17 SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals

JU's SDG work depends on partnerships with government, international organisations, NGOs and other universities. This report itself, and the Sustainability@JU portal, are part of its commitment to report progress publicly.

Key evidence

- Partnerships across the goals include ICIMOD (SERVIR-HKH), UNIDO Bangladesh, the Department of Patents, Industrial Designs and Trademarks, the National Skills Development Authority, the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, NEER, Transparency International Bangladesh's YES Group, BIPSOT, and the Erasmus+ SOHO and British Council projects.
- JU offers whole degrees in sustainability, notably the BSc and MS in Environmental Sciences, and sustainability courses in Economics, Public Health, Botany, Zoology, Geological Sciences, Business Studies, IBA-JU and IIT. All programmes are being revised to the outcome-based education framework.
- Community education on the SDGs includes the Bird and Butterfly Fairs, environmental and anti-plastic campaigns, health camps and free schools run by student volunteers.
- In November 2026 IQAC designed a 12-item Sustainability Literacy Survey of students. Its first round will set a baseline, with the survey repeated every year.

Indicator status

Ref.	Indicator	Status	Basis
17.2	Relationships with government, NGOs and international bodies	Evidenced	See partnerships above
17.4.1	SDG education for all students	Evidenced	Optional education for all
17.4.2	Dedicated sustainability courses	Evidenced	Full degrees and electives
17.4.3	Outreach education for the wider community	Evidenced	Alumni and local community
17.4.4	Measuring sustainability literacy	Partly evidenced / in progress	Survey designed; first results pending

Priorities

- Run the first Sustainability Literacy Survey and publish the results.
- Record partnership activity centrally on the Sustainability@JU portal.

Sources: Sustainability@JU portal; juniv.edu/discussion/17434–17435; partner announcements cited in earlier chapters.

Cross-cutting priorities for 2027

Many of the gaps in this report share a handful of causes. Six actions would address most of them:

- **Measure the campus.** Install water flow meters, compile electricity and gas bills, and weigh waste streams monthly. This replaces the estimates in SDGs 2, 6, 7, 12 and 13 with measured data.
- **Adopt the policies already drafted.** Bring the Plastic Waste Reduction Policy, the Sustainable and Ethical Sourcing Guidelines and an Equality and Non-Discrimination Policy to the Syndicate (SDGs 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15).
- **Adopt one environmental management plan.** A Campus Biodiversity, Wetland and Climate Plan with a carbon-neutrality date would address most gaps in SDGs 6, 13, 14 and 15, and give JU a plan to share with Savar Upazila.
- **Create an Equality and Disability Desk.** One office with a named officer would cover disability support, diversity and mentoring (SDGs 5 and 10).
- **Build a technology-transfer and entrepreneurship unit.** Using the 2026 DPDT MoU, register intellectual property and spin-offs and open start-up support to the community (SDGs 1, 7 and 9).
- **Centralise records.** Keep one register each for financial aid, disability, internships and partnerships, maintained by the Registrar and IQAC and published on the Sustainability@JU portal.

Annex A. Estimates and methods

Where JU does not yet measure a quantity directly, this report gives an estimate and explains how it was calculated. All population-based estimates use a campus population of 20,000 (students, employees and other campus residents).

Quantity	Estimate	Method
Solid waste (SDG 12)	About 1,188 t a year; about 11% recycled	20,000 people × 0.18 kg/day × 330 days; recovery by stream (paper, plastics, metals, glass)
Food waste (SDG 2)	About 445 t a year	10,500 hall residents × 0.10 kg/day × 300 days, plus campus population × 0.025 kg/day × 260 days
Water use (SDG 6)	About 550,000 m³ a year	Per-person demand for hall residents, staff-quarter residents and day users, plus 10% for laboratories and grounds
Energy use (SDG 7)	About 114,400 GJ	Estimated grid electricity (20.4 GWh), natural gas (1.05 million m³) and generator diesel; standard conversion factors
Low-carbon energy (SDGs 7, 13)	About 1.5% of energy	On-site solar plus the 2% low-carbon share of the national grid (Ember, 2025)
Scope 1 + 2 emissions (SDG 13)	About 16,000 t CO2	Grid factor 0.67 t/MWh; IPCC defaults for gas and diesel
Financial aid recipients (SDG 1)	About 691	161 confirmed by name; departmental, hall and other funds estimated
Graduates (SDGs 3, 4, 5, 16)	About 1,820 a year	Based on intake and programme structure; Controller of Examinations to confirm
Industry research income (SDG 9)	About Tk 1.85 crore	Testing services, sponsored projects and consultancy, built up by source
Arts and heritage spending (SDG 11)	About Tk 1.6 crore	Cultural programmes, venues, department productions, heritage fieldwork, student grants

These estimates will be replaced with measured figures from University records as they become available. Year-on-year comparisons should use like-for-like data.

Annex B. Evidence standards

- Each claim in this report is supported by a University document, an official record or an independent published source, which is named at the end of each chapter.
- Policies are described as adopted only where the adopting body and date are known. Drafts and proposals are labelled as such.
- Figures from University offices take precedence over press reports. Where only press figures exist, they are used and cited.
- IQAC keeps the underlying evidence file for each chapter, including links, notices and data sheets, for audit and for ranking submissions.