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Summer Field School [Online] on
MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
Ivano-Frankivsk Region, Ukraine:: 19-28 September, 2021

DELEGATE PARTICIPANT'S PROFILE

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Highest Education	Ph.D. (Medical Sciences)
Personal Statement	I would like to introduce myself as Dr. Mohammed Moinul Islam and I have been working as Associate Professor of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, University of Chittagong since 11 June 2021. I have joined as a Lecturer in the same university in 2010 and promoted to Assistant professor in 2012. I have been awarded my PhD degree from the University of Fukui, Japan and the study was supported by the MEXT scholarship of the Government of Japan for the tenure of four years from 2016 to 2020. Earlier, I have completed my four years of Bachelor of Science and one year Master of Science (MS) courses from the University of Chittagong major in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology. Currently, I am maneuvering my research as a PI in the field of Physiology at Eukaryotic gene expression and function (EuGEF) laboratory in University of Chittagong, Bangladesh. At present my research is focused on the Ca^{2+} dynamics in heart cells as well as in cancer cells. However, the impact of climatic, geographical and ethnic variation on the disease (e.g., the COVID-19) has been my interest of topic since last year. I presented my key research findings at reputed local and international conferences including 64th Annual Meeting of the Biophysical Society in San Diego, California and Physiological society of Japan. I have published about ten research

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	articles in reputed journals.
Paper/Presentation Title (Unpublished Research or Review or Field Work)	*Impacts of Climate Change on Mountain Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services for Human Health in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh*
Keywords	Mountain ecosystem; Human health; Climate change; Biodiversity; Chittagong hill tracts
Abstract (100-300 words)	Ubiquitous challenges of regional as well as global climate changes are increasingly influencing on mountain biodiversity and ecosystem services. Ecosystems in mountain region are not only important for rich biodiversity and climate regulations, but also they are undoubtedly providing benefits and values to human live, livelihood and health. Using satellite imaginaries, climatic variables record, and as of participatory research methods, this study would try to evaluate the climate changes and its impacts on biodiversity as well as their integrated effects on the existing ecosystem services for human health in Chittagong hill tracts (CHT) region of Bangladesh. High resolution and multidimensional Landsat TM/ETM/OLI images, the archived stations based climatic records of Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), and participatory local people, medical staffs, and stakeholders' open ended interview datasets would be used to identify the biodiversity, climate changes, and human health issues respectively in the study region. Moreover, rapidly used Google Earth Engine (GEE), ArcGIS 10.3, and Statistical Processes for Social Sciences (SPSS-10) would be used to data analysis, identifications, correlations, and visualizations of the study as well. Therefore, multidimensional climatic variable changes would be identified, especially temperature changes, as well as its consequences on precipitations and an irregular rainfall pattern, humidity, cloudiness etc. Overall, climate changes would visible impacts on biodiversity, as therefore, geospatially evaluated normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) could present the impacts level. Whether, participatory accumulated datasets could confirm a comparative health issues between trends of earlier and current findings, as well as existing ecosystem services and their effectiveness in human health. While, thereafter-worldwide disastrous COVID-19 infections rate in comparison between mountain region as of the study

…2

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	area and rest of the surroundings in Bangladesh could evaluate ecosystem services. Therefore, study assume climatic variables changes, biodiversity losses and overall direct and indirect multiple human intervention have decreased mountain ecosystem services. This study finding would be helpful for sustainable biodiversity conservation in mountain ecosystem and future research.
More Information (web-links)	https://cu.ac.bd/public_profile/index.php?ein=4771 https://www.eugefresearch.org/moinul-islam https://scholar.google.com/citations?user=3ShhcWcAAAAJ&hl=en&citsig=AMD79orhS8nqKUoAm_NCD6TEFkhFO7NvbA