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CLIMATE CHANGE LAW AND POLICY: GLOBAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVES

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Runaway climate change has already been adversely affecting every corner of the globe creating critical economic, social, cultural, natural and lawful problems. The challenges are mounting and required to change global architectures including financial and legal regimes. The evolution kicked off with creation of United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1992, Kyoto Protocol in 1997, setting up of Green Climate Fund in 2010, Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage in 2013 and Paris Agreement in 2015, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The administration framework applying to climate change is still unfolding, perplexing and multi-level. The international law and arrangement by which nations seek to weight of tending to global climate change. Different nations are taking both national and local actions to fight this crisis of our time. The cost of climate change is ever increasing and disproportionately higher for the most vulnerable countries; not at all responsible for creating this problem rather are innocent victims. How these frontline countries like LDCs being victims are trying to take them off the hook requires looking at for achieving sustainable development across the globe. How to advance climate-smart development especially in the ground zero countries is a huge sustainable development question. There are some rays of lights at the end of the tunnel. Changes in the legal regime, policy and financial architectures are essential.

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