

Global environmental governance and environmental development: Perspective Bangladesh

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Abstract: This paper has submerged from the thinking on global and its implication in the local level. Global Environmental Governance is the sustainability of environment achieved by collective management and environmental development from the national to international level. Environmental governance as it currently stands is far from meeting one or more of these imperatives. The need to deal with the complex character of environmental issues calls for the adoption of coherent multilateral management by a great variety of stakeholders. “However, the global community has proved incapable of meeting this challenge and environmental governance is currently victim to a great many afflictions.” This paper shows that impressive institutional machinery has actually been built, but also that the overall state of the global environment seems not to have improved as a consequence of this. Numerous multilateral environmental agreements have been concluded, many meetings are held each year to advance implementation, and significant amounts of human resources are spent to produce national reports on the efforts undertaken. Yet, as the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment and the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change have shown us, ecosystem decline and global warming continue, representing real dangers to our planet. Finally this paper shows if the global environmental governance is possible then what the process will be built environmental development in Bangladesh and shows various environmental development initiatives, strategy, policy and plan by government of Bangladesh and shows the how environmental development is sustain in Bangladesh by the implication of environmental governance. This paper also shows about the various roles and problems of environment in Bangladesh and how can we overcome of those troubles and ensure the peaceful situation in the state of Bangladesh.

Keywords: Global Environmental Governance (GEG), Environmental development, Issues of GEG, Actors of GEG, Environmental development in Bangladesh

1. Preamble

Human induced environmental pressures might seriously affect national and international security (Ullman, 1983: 145). For the Sustainability of political ecology and economic policy environmental governance is the crucial issue. To cope the social, political, economic and cultural phenomena in the environment and ecosystems should be understand and manage as subsets of environmental development. The state of environment is critical for the existence of living creatures as well as for non- living things to exist in the long run. Environmental governance is the protection of global environment which has the sum of organizations, policy instruments, financing mechanisms, rules, procedures and norms that regulated of those environmental problems. Environmental governance often necessitates founding alternative systems of governing for the capturing the diverse range of dynamic forces. If the natural resources and the environment has been seen as a global public good and these goods stems from the presence of each of the constituent elements that from an integrated system then it is possible of that everyone can benefit from the atmosphere, climate and biodiversity, to name a few, whilst the entire planet suffers the dramatic consequences of global warming, reduced ozone layer and the disappearance of species. So an approach of collective management is that mean of global environmental governance.

2. World environment movement

The Stockholm Conference on environment is a significant milestone in the world environment movement. The concept of environment was expanded in the larger areas of social, economic and political sectors through this conference held in 1972. The Stockholm conference created the opportunity for advancement in the field of environment. Following the decisions of the conferences, many countries of the world formed environmental institutions and undertook environment management related initiatives (Najam, 2005: 303-321).

Key constitutional movements in the development of environment

- The 1972 United Convention on the Human Environment (UNCHE), held in Stockholm, Sweden.
- The 1987 Brundtland Report, Our Common Future, which coined the Phrase ‘Sustainable Development’.
- The 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), coming into existence in 1988 undertaking research on various issues related to changes in the global climatic conditions and arousing public opinion and awareness.