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Editorial
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Climate Change and Global Challenges

The present editorial of IJSSM brings attention on a serious environmental issue which is mainly caused by climate change. Climate of any particular area depends on various environmental conditions which seems to be changeable by scientific rule. All the biotic components present in any ecosystem exploit the natural resources according to their own benefit, and human beings are more responsible for this problem. According to a recently published report, by 2050, half of the world's population will reside in the tropics, the relatively warm belt that girdles the globe. It is believed that by increasing human population along with their economic growth the region's influence will be enhanced; but, simultaneously the tropical conditions are expanding poleward as a result of climate change. As a result of climate change, some species are moving toward the poles or to higher elevations; similarly, shifts towards lower elevations have also been practiced. The species which are not migrating try to cope with climate change in situ or perish. Tropical zone is the part of the earth's surface between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of Capricorn which is characterized by a hot climate. The expansion of tropical climate towards north and south poles are serious challenges of these days.

Sandra Harding, project convener and vice chancellor of Australia's James Cook University, reported in his statement that the tropical population is expected to exceed that of the rest of the world in the late 2030s. Therefore, reconsideration on the world's priorities on aid, development, research and education is the demand of present day.

Although only 5% of scientific and technical journal articles published worldwide since 1990 by tropical nations, growth is expanding rapidly—publishing output for the tropics rose at more than double the rate than in the rest of the world from 1990 to 2013. To overcome with these challenges, more researches are essential.

An initiative for solving the challenges have been taken from developing countries which are focusing the issues of climate change. The quickly drawing back glaciers (average drawback of more than 30 m/year), rapid rise in temperature (>0.06°C), mercurial rainfalls and increase in frequency of extreme events such as floods and drought like situation are some of the effects Nepal have been noticed in the last few years in Nepal. The Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP) have been

started with an objective to ensure the poorest and most vulnerable communities to make them able to adapt accordingly to cope with the effects of climate change.

The distribution of species on Earth and their interactions are tightly linked the climate since their origin up to present time, so that global climate change will transform the world where we live. Biological models which have been made in recent decade show trends in field data to climate change, but predicting future impacts on biological communities is a major challenge.

Due to climate change, it has become more difficult to predict how particular species will react? Species interactions shape communities and ecosystem functions, but how will these interactions change as species evolve, migrate, or become extinct when the climate changes? The mechanistic links between climate and the ecological processes that determine species diversity across spatial and temporal scales remain poorly understood. Neither do we fully understand the consequences of those changes for the structure and dynamics of food webs and the extent to which they matter for humans.

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