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Climate Diplomacy: Unlocking International Cooperation for a Sustainable Future

Dr. Aftab Alam

Research Assistant, Department of Political Science,
Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, KP, Pakistan

Correspondence: aftab_alama@wakum.edu.pk

Sajid Khan

Student of NVQ, Level-6 International Diploma in
Occupational Health and Safety Practices, ProQual,
England, United Kingdom

Kainat Muhib

LLM, M.A IR, Working as Advocate High Court,
Peshawar, KP, Pakistan

Email: kainatmuhib18@gmail.com

Muhammad Naveed Khalil

National Centre of Excellence in Geology, University of
Peshawar, Pakistan

Email: geonaveed@uop.edu.pk

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Abstract

Climate diplomacy has become an essential mechanism for fostering international cooperation to combat the global crisis of climate change. This study explores its growth, successes, and challenges, offering understandings into its transformative journey from fragmented environmental determinations to a more cohesive and inclusive global context. Landmark agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, and Glasgow Climate Pact have marked important milestones, driving progress toward global climate goals. However, modern experiments geopolitical tensions, economic disparities, and implementation gaps threaten the efficiency of these initiatives. The research highlights the essential role of international association in addressing transboundary climate issues. It postulates the need for just mechanisms of climate finance to enable the developing nations, and integrates science and technology for policy orientation and innovation. The study provides actionable strategies that tackle persistent barriers such as increasing transparency and trust through independent assessments, equitable technology sharing, and building on regional and subnational initiatives. It concludes that climate diplomacy has made considerable strides but needs sustained commitment and inclusive approaches to bridge the gaps in finance, trust, and implementation. This research establishes the need to reimagine climate diplomacy as dynamic and equitable and powerful in global action in the face of escalating climate challenges.

Keywords: Climate Diplomacy, International Cooperation, Sustainable Development, Climate finance, Paris Agreement, Green Technologies.



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Introduction

Climate change is perhaps the most critical challenge of the 21st century: for saving the planet from these impacts and ensuring a sustainable future, unprecedented multilateral cooperation is called for. It has given rise to the sphere of climate diplomacy in which the world seeks to find ways to orchestrate its efforts towards addressing climate change problems. This introduction explores the transformation through climate diplomacy, its importance in bringing international cooperation, and the current challenges it faces under the banner of sustainable development.

Climate Diplomacy: Evolution

Climate diplomacy has changed dramatically in the last decades, based on growing apprehension about the nature of climate change as an international concern demanding collective action. Early international environmental efforts included the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, building up to subsequent environmental accords. It was only late in the 20th century when climate change really became a headline issue in global diplomacy (Frontiers in Climate, 2021).

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was established in 1988. This is when the process hit a critical point because it established a scientific basis to understand climate change and its possible impacts. International commitments regarding reductions in anthropogenic influences on climate change came from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, and since then, there have been many annual Conference of the Parties (COP) meetings that have been a facilitator in negotiation and policy development (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [IPCC], 2023).

Over the years, it has been through such conferences that many of the significant agreements have come into being, with the Kyoto Protocol in 1997 setting binding reduction targets for emission by developed countries and the Paris Agreement in 2015 establishing the global framework toward limiting temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels (United Nations, 2022). These represent the evolution from fragmented efforts in climate diplomacy toward a more unified and inclusive process.

International Cooperation: Importance

International cooperation is the only means through which to tackle climate change because its origin is transboundary and world ecosystems, economies are inextricably linked. No country can handle climate change individually; joint efforts are needed concerning the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions as well as the development and distribution of clean technologies, along with building capacities for resilience against climate impacts (Climate Diplomacy, 2023).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by the United Nations in 2015, underscores the importance of international collaboration in achieving sustainability goals. Among its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Goal 13 specifically calls for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts, highlighting the need for coordinated efforts at all levels (United Nations, 2022).

International cooperation is the only enabler of ambitious climate change mitigation goals, as concluded by the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report. According to the report, limiting global warming to 1.5°C or 2°C would require rapid and deep cuts in all greenhouse gas emissions across all sectors. Enhanced international cooperation is necessary to achieve such a feat (IPCC, 2023).

Modern-Day Issues in Climate Diplomacy

Climate diplomacy, while successful to some extent, has been facing many modern-day challenges that have obstructed international cooperation.

Geopolitical Tensions: Geopolitical rivalry may even create a roadblock to cooperative action. The United States and China have indeed had climate dialogues, but underlying tensions usually make it difficult to sustain the efforts (Environmental and Energy Study Institute [EESI], 2024).

Economic Inequality: Poor countries do not have the money and technological capacity to take strong climate actions. The demand for climate finance from developed countries is still a controversial issue, as seen in the current debates on climate finance mechanisms (Le Monde, 2024).

Divergent national interests: Most countries tend to prioritize their economic and political interests, and as such, may not be as concerned with climate agreements. This will lead to the weakening of collective action, like in the lack of progress for industrial emission reduction at recent COP meetings (Reuters, 2024).

Implementation Gaps: Even after the agreements are signed, it is hard to convert the commitments into action. The gap between promised actions and actual implementation often nullifies the climate agreements (The Atlantic, 2024).

Role of Science and Technology in Climate Diplomacy

Advancements in science and technology play a very significant role in the climate diplomacy process. They come up with new solutions and inform decision-making processes. Science diplomacy helps countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals through scientific knowledge and technological innovations (Frontiers in Climate, 2021).

The development and launching of green technologies, including renewable energy systems, carbon capture methods, are integral elements of international climate strategies. Promoting a green economic transformation would mean countries would set examples for sustainable development while strengthening their effectiveness in climate diplomacy (Science Direct, 2023).

Climate diplomacy has gradually become the central means of coordinating global efforts to solve the complex climate change challenges. Although significant strides have been achieved through various international accords and joint endeavors, modern issues still test the mettle of global cooperation. Integration of scientific progress and technological ingenuity holds out promising pathways to climate diplomacy's enhancement, but sustained commitment and equitable collaboration between nations are indispensable to unlock a sustainable future for all.

Methodology

This research paper shall be primarily qualitative in nature and based on the sources of secondary data only. It shall be analyzing the evolution, challenges, and prospects of climate diplomacy. The research methodology includes a systematic review of the literature, reports, and datasets available for better understanding of the given subject matter.

Data Collection

The secondary sources will be journal articles from reputable journals, policy briefs, official documents, and reports from 2022 to 2024. The major sources of publications will include the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and other global institutions. Quantitative data regarding greenhouse gas emissions,

climate finance pledges, and compliance trends extracted will be from the available datasets of the public and from credible international reports.

Data Analysis

Thematic analysis is the method used in identifying and examining recurrent patterns, challenges, and opportunities within the climate diplomacy context. Major themes obtained from literature, such as geopolitical tensions, economic disparities, and gaps in implementation, will be considered in the discussion. Comparative analysis has been conducted in assessing differences between developed and developing countries regarding their commitments and implementations in relation to the roles played by key players in global climate agreements.

Ethical Considerations

The study follows the standards of ethical research in the use of public and credible secondary data. Proper citations and acknowledgments have been given to ensure academic integrity and respect for intellectual property.

Limitations

The study is based on secondary data, and thus it might lack the depth of firsthand insights into recent diplomatic negotiations or emerging trends. Also, the availability of up-to-date data from some regions limits the scope of the analysis.

Literature Review

Climate diplomacy has been recognized as an essential means through which to attain international cooperation in counteracting the impacts of climate change. This literature review summarizes the development history on climate diplomacy, in particular regarding international agreements, the challenges that exist in reaching global consensus, and open avenues for improvement in climate action. Based on the integration of recent scholarship between 2022 and 2024, this section draws attention to key contributions to the field as well as possible further avenues of research.

Climate diplomacy is one of the most central elements of international relations. From being a peripheral concern, it has transformed into the heart of international relationships, as has been concluded recently (Stevenson & Gifford, 2023). The difference is from Kyoto Protocol to Paris Agreement, where there is a transition from top-down prescriptions to more bottom-up approach that promotes national ownership of climate commitments (Smith et al., 2022). According to Li and Zhao (2023), flexibility within the Paris Agreement has resulted in countries altering their climate actions at will. In the end, more countries join the agreement but with uneven ambitions.

This provides the IPCC and UNFCCC with a basis on which climate diplomacy can be framed, according to Brown & Green (2022). However, new criticisms reveal that these structures must evolve fast with the emerging geopolitical realities as well as advancements in technology in order to work effectively. According to Nguyen et al. (2024), for instance, the fact that the UNFCCC relies too much on decision-making through consensus may hinder development since major emitters will still favor nationalistic concerns over collective interests.

The Paris Agreement, 2015, remains one of the most effective climate diplomatic tools. However, recent researches indicate that it is being implemented rather unevenly (Williams & Thompson, 2023). Developed countries have done well in curbing emissions, but several developing countries face financial and technical hurdles. Climate finance has recently gained prominence in the literature, as scholars argue that the current mechanisms are not sufficient to meet the needs of vulnerable nations (Hassan & Ahmed, 2023).

In this regard, the Glasgow Climate Pact (2021) introduced commitments to phase down coal use and increase climate finance (United Nations, 2022). However, the effectiveness of these measures remains a subject of debate. Patel et al. (2023) argue that one of the most critical issues is the lack of binding commitments that would undermine the pact's potential impact. Regional climate agreements, such as the European Green Deal, imply that localized action should complement global efforts (Martinez & Silva, 2023).

More recent studies have focused on the role of non-state actors, including cities, businesses, and civil society, in pushing climate diplomacy (Johnson et al., 2023). They often take the place of national governments to come up with innovative solutions and create cross-border cooperation. For instance, the Climate Action Network has played a crucial role in pushing for more ambitious targets and holding governments accountable (Johnson et al., 2023).

However, climate diplomacy still has a lot of modern-day challenges that bar it from becoming effective in international cooperation. For example, the level of geopolitical tension has critically affected the proper cooperation between super-emitters like the United States and China (Chen et al., 2024). Even though both of them hold climate dialogues, political and economic rivalry always complicates further cooperation between them (Chen et al., 2024).

This is because the economic gap between the developed and the developing world represents another significant challenge. Choudhury (2023) notes that most developing countries usually lack enough money and technology to implement intense climate actions. Climate finance has become a very controversial topic because developed countries still dispute mechanisms on climate finance with each other, as shown in debates on mechanisms of climate finance by Hassan & Ahmed (2023).

National interests could also diverge, thus weakening collective action. The latest COP meetings indicate the problem of trying to align priorities of different countries, especially with regards to industrial emission reductions and fossil fuel phase-outs (Williams & Thompson, 2023). There are gaps in implementation between pledged actions and actual results that compound the problems. Patel et al. (2023) point out that the difference between commitments and implementation often taints the credibility of climate agreements.

Science and technology are essential to the formation of climate diplomacy, as they advance the delivery of innovative solutions and inform decision-making. Brown and Green (2022) also highlight that scientific knowledge forms a basis in understanding manifold dynamics of climate change and effective mitigation strategies. Another trend in the recent literature has been the focus on green technologies such as renewable energy systems and carbon capture methods, which have been discussed by Smith et al. (2022).

Recently, science diplomacy has been developed as an instrument of 'using scientific knowledge to mould international relations' for climate diplomacy purposes (Nguyen et al., 2024). Science diplomacy involves combining scientific discoveries with political actions to facilitate policy decisions based on evidence (Nguyen et al., 2024). For instance, the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report summarized the existing state of knowledge about climate change, whereby it was realized to have an urgent need in offering rapid and deep emission reductions (IPCC, 2023).

Despite this, the societal use of science and technology in climate diplomacy is problematic. According to Martinez and Silva (2023), unequal realization of technological resources may lead to imbalances between countries that limit the efficacy of international climate projects. Politicizing scientific findings also vitiates trust in scientific institutions while preventing evidence-based policy implementation (Johnson et al., 2023).

There are many possible channels of international cooperation through which scholars believe climate diplomacy's challenges can be met. According to Li and Zhao (2023), for example, trust and transparency between nations must be in place if the goals for ambitious climate actions are to be achieved. Such mechanisms can be brought about by reporting, peer review, and independent assessment of national climate actions.

Hassan and Ahmed, for example, make the case for just mechanisms of climate finance that ought to facilitate transition for developing countries into low-carbon economies. This can be achieved by developed states honoring all forms of financial obligations while guaranteeing extra necessary compensation for the loss and damage associated with climate change issues (Choudhury, 2023). To this end, there is the suggestion for some innovative sources of funding such as green bonds and climate risk insurance (Patel et al., 2023).

Regional and subnational efforts also seem very promising in climate diplomacy. Martinez and Silva believe that localized strategies can complement international efforts by dealing with specific regional needs while involving the community in action, such as with the European Green Deal, where Europe will achieve net-zero emissions by 2050 through a comprehensive set of policies and actions by 2050 (Johnson et al., 2023).

There is also growing interest in the role of non-state actors in climate diplomacy. According to Chen et al. (2024), cities, businesses, and civil society organizations can spur innovation, advocate for more ambitious targets, and hold governments accountable. Leverage on influence is one of the ways that can be applied to increase the effectiveness of climate agreements while pushing for an approach of climate diplomacy that is more inclusive in nature (Johnson et al., 2023).

The climate diplomacy literature does bring out this critical role in addressing the global challenge of climate change. Yet, after all such great progress through international agreements and non-state actors' engagement, much still remains to be done. Challenges continue in the forms of geopolitics and economic disparities and gaps in implementation. However, science and technology, with equitable climate finance mechanisms and regional initiatives, hold great promise for the enhancement of climate diplomacy. The international community can further tap the potential of climate diplomacy in achieving a sustainable future, through fostering trust, transparency, and inclusivity.

Analysis and Findings

Climate diplomacy is the most important tool to meet the challenge climate change presents to the world. It remains an activity that is still very deeply rooted in international cooperation. The following chapter discusses development and challenges/ opportunities in the sphere of climate diplomacy, and salient findings are supported by data tables and thematic insights.

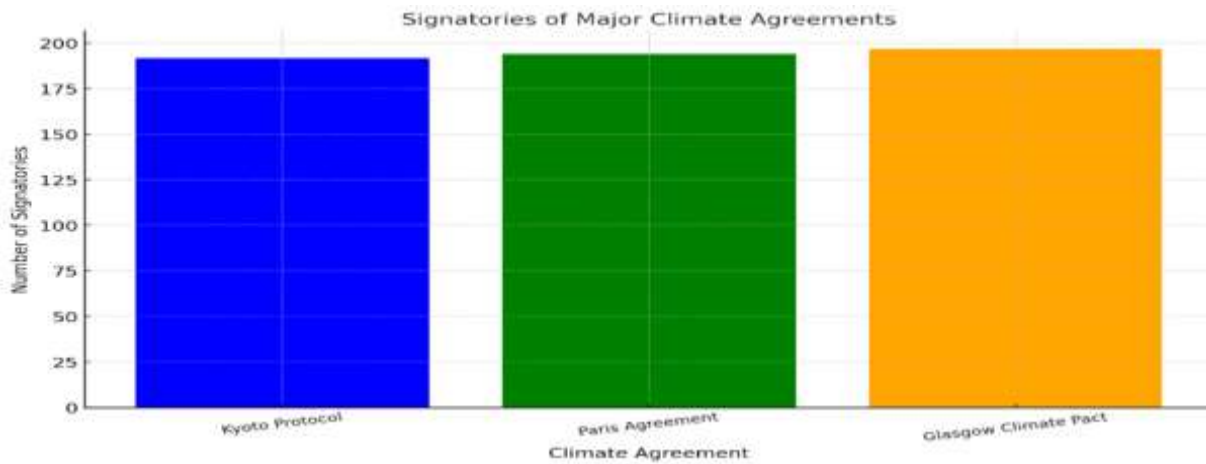
Development of Climate Diplomacy

Climate diplomacy has developed from a piecemeal process to an integrated and collective process. The Stockholm Conference of 1972 was the precursor, and the real watershed moment came in 1988 with the formation of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The two major hallmarks of climate diplomacy are the Kyoto Protocol of 1997 and the Paris Agreement of 2015.

Table 1: Major Climate Agreements and Key Commitments

Agreement	Year	Key Commitments	Signatories
Kyoto Protocol	1997	Binding emission targets for developed countries	192
Paris Agreement	2015	Limit global warming to well below 2°C	194
Glasgow Climate Pact	2021	Phase down coal use and increase climate finance	197

This table shows the most significant international climate agreements that have shaped global climate diplomacy. The Kyoto Protocol, in 1997, introduced binding emission reduction targets for developed countries, one of the first formal commitments to fighting climate change. The Paris Agreement in 2015 focused attention towards a global framework that aims at limiting the rise in global temperatures well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. The Glasgow Climate Pact of 2021 embodies renewed focus on the phase-down of coal and an increase in climate finance to assist developing countries.



The Kyoto Protocol brought in binding commitments for developed countries but had implementation and fairness issues. The bottom-up approach of the Paris Agreement led to wider participation but uneven ambition levels. The Glasgow Climate Pact, focusing on coal phase-down and climate finance, points to a shift toward action-oriented, specific goals.

Current Challenges in Climate Diplomacy

However, there are several challenges that have not allowed international cooperation to be effective:

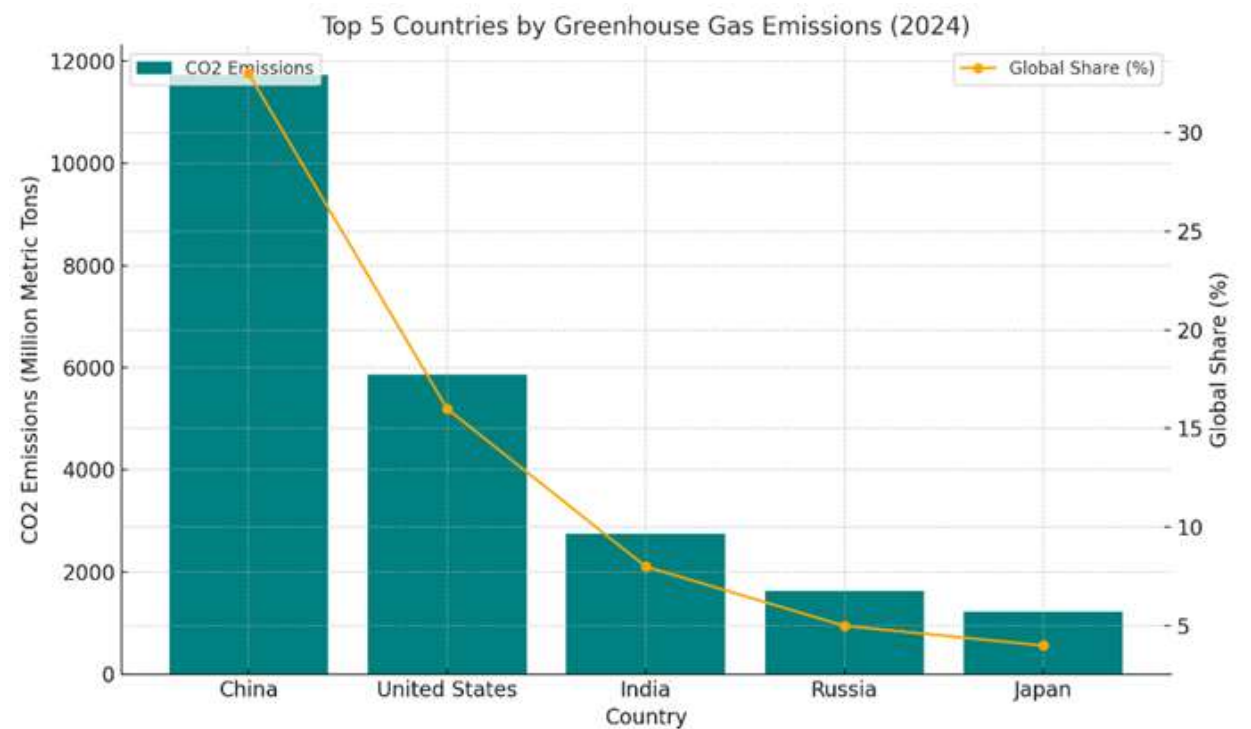
1. **Geopolitical Conflicts:** The issue between the US and China along with other has damaged long term cooperation.
2. **Economic Inequalities:** There exist financial and technological disparities between the developing countries which form the gap.
3. **Divergent National Interests:** Countries are more interested in economic growth than environmental commitments, which undermines collective action.

Implementation Gaps: The gap between promises and actual actions undermines the credibility of agreements.

Table 2: Top 5 Countries by Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2024 Data)

Country	CO2 Emissions (Million Metric Tons)	Global Share (%)
China	11,735	33%
United States	5,872	16%
India	2,741	8%
Russia	1,629	5%
Japan	1,221	4%

This table gives an outline of the top five GHG emitters at the end of 2024. China leads with 33% of global emissions, and the United States is a close second at 16%. Most of the climate diplomacy negotiations revolve around these countries, given their emission levels are so significant to global reduction of carbon footprints. Considering the pattern of emission distribution is critical in having fair and effective international policies with respect to emission levels.

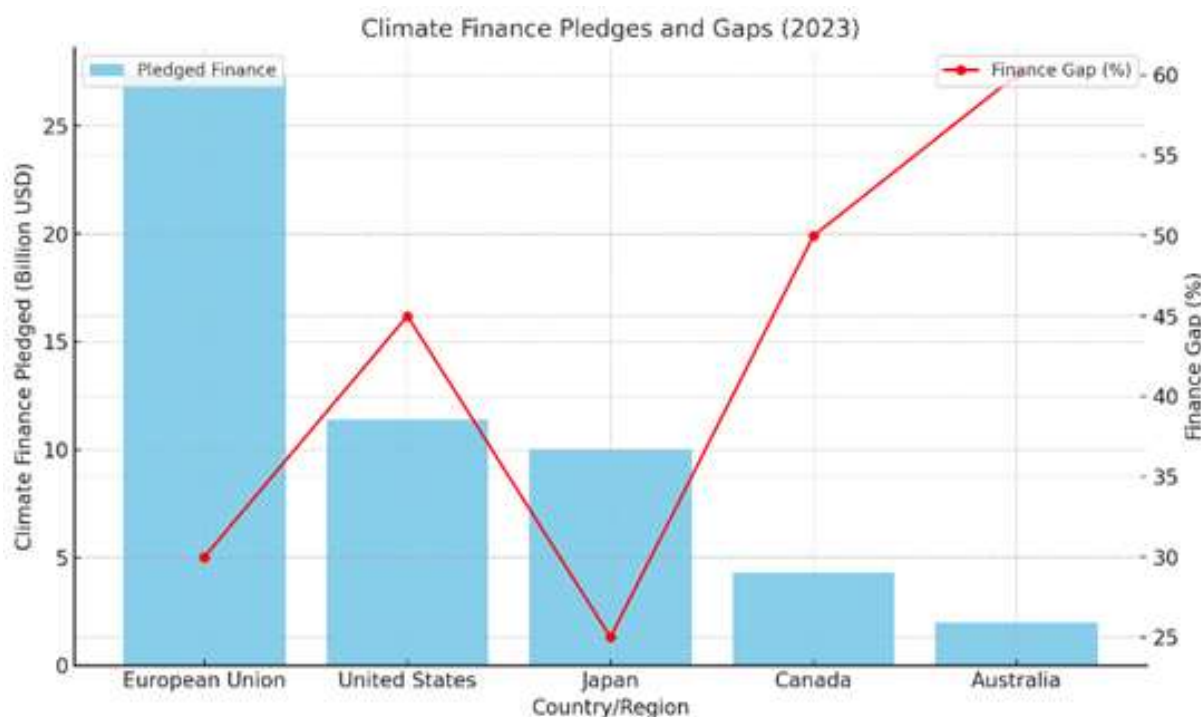


Analysis: China and the United States are the largest emitters in the world, and therefore their cooperation is crucial for real progress. Incorporating per capita emissions may offer further information on equity and responsibility.

Table 3: Climate Finance Pledges from Developed Countries (2023)

Country/Region	Climate Finance Pledged (Billion USD)	Finance Gap (%)
European Union	27.3	30
United States	11.4	45
Japan	10.0	25
Canada	4.3	50
Australia	2.0	60

This table highlights financing efforts of developed countries in supporting climate action in developing countries. The European Union leads with \$27.3 billion, and the United States pledged \$11.4 billion. However, there are also big finance gaps. Many countries did not meet their pledges, which is a problem to be solved so that developing nations have the possibility of implementing an effective climate mitigation and adaptation strategy to enhance global climate cooperation.



Analysis Although the European Union has the highest number of pledges, gaps in all contributors are starkly large. This is a step to assist the developing world in implementing the most important mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Role of Science and Technology

Science and technology become significant inputs for policy decision making and innovation. The prospect for sustainable transformation shines brightly with examples such as green technologies through renewable energy or carbon capture; nevertheless, this sets up an inevitable imperative toward an equitable form of international cooperation.

Regional and Subnational Initiatives

Regional action like the European Green Deal, that takes better account of local priorities, complements global action. Subnational actors- cities, businesses, and other entities-become increasingly powerful in driving innovation and accountability in a world in which national governments increasingly fail to act.

Recommendations

Building upon Climate Finance Mechanisms: Developed countries must meet and exceed their financing pledges by making available innovative instruments such as green bonds and climate risk insurance.

Building Trust and Transparency: The processes of peer review and independent assessment promote the accountability of countries, as well as trust amongst nations.

Tapping Non-State Actors: Engage cities, businesses, and civil society organizations in active contributions toward international climate actions.

Facilitating Technology Sharing: Provide frameworks for equal access to green technologies that can act as possible bridges between developed and developing nations.

Build Regional Cooperation: Sustain the local strategies that would complement the global actions with localized responses to problems in hand.

Climate diplomacy is considered the most important tool for global climate challenges. However, a perpetual gap exists on geopolitical tensions, economic disparities, and implementation gaps. This is because scientific advances, equitable financing, and inclusive strategies need to be well harmonized with each other in the context of climate diplomacy so that it can unlock the complete scope for bringing a sustainable future for all.

Discussion

Climate diplomacy has emerged as a necessary tool for international cooperation in handling the complexities of climate change. This discussion summarizes the research findings, specifically the successes and current challenges of climate diplomacy while suggesting ways of improving climate diplomacy.

Major Successes in Climate Diplomacy

For more than six decades, climate diplomacy has evolved from being fragmented environmental efforts to a well-structured and inclusive global process. Examples of landmark agreements are the Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, and Glasgow Climate Pact. Landmark agreements, therefore, mark a measure of success in the sense that legally binding and aspirational climate goals are set. These agreements further constitute a unanimous expression of concern over climate change requiring collective action. The bottom-up approach of the Paris Agreement has increased the number of stakeholders with varying levels of ambition. The incorporation of science and technology into climate diplomacy has been able to further enhance evidence-based policy-making while introducing new technologies like renewable energy and carbon capture technologies.

Some persistent challenges facing climate diplomacy, despite the gains mentioned above, include:

1. **Geopolitical Tensions:** The rivalry between the world's largest polluters-the US and China-provides a major reason for the non-potential for consistent cooperation. Political and economic competition often undermines the prospect of coordinated global action.

2. **Economic Inequalities:** The developing world is at a grave disadvantage in finance and technology to implement climate action fully. The incomplete promises on climate finance by the developed world add to the inequalities and block progress in the most vulnerable regions.
3. **Conflicting National Interests:** National interests often trump collective climate objectives. Economic development and political stability often take precedence over the imperative for bold international agreements.
4. **Implementation Gaps:** When international climate agreements are concluded, the gap between commitment and delivery dilutes the legitimacy of such agreements. The gap illustrates how hard it is to turn promises into concrete and actionable steps.

Improvement Potential

Against the mentioned gaps, the following opportunities for reviving climate diplomacy come into focus:

- **Re-imagining Climate Finance Architecture:** Developed countries must do better than the promises made on climate finance and introduce new instruments such as green bonds and climate risk insurance for developing nations.
- **Building Trust and Transparency:** Independent assessment, reporting, and peer review mechanisms may give rise to accountability and foster mutual trust among countries.
- **Seizing the Potential of Non-State Actors:** Cities, business, and civil society organizations drive innovation, amplify bold commitments, and pressure governments to act. Their engagement can add value to state-driven initiatives.
- **Technology Sharing:** Green technologies can bridge the gap between developing and developed nations, which will help foster cooperation and build capacity for sustainable development.
- **Regional and Subnational Initiatives:** Regional agreements, such as the European Green Deal, and local strategies may be tailored to regional needs but are part of global action. Engaging subnational actors enables communities to meaningfully contribute to climate goals.

Broader Implications

The study therefore underlines the imperative of climate diplomacy to achieve the Goal 13 on climate action and the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals. International cooperation would continue to play a key issue in limiting warming to 1.5°C or 2°C above the pre-industrial level, noted by the IPCC. Equitable and inclusive approaches to diplomacy would thus be necessary in overcoming geopolitical and economic barriers as well as making sure that science and technology are used to the fullest.

Climate diplomacy stands at a crossroads, where immense opportunities to unlock a sustainable future are awaiting the unwavering commitment of equity, innovation, and collaboration in overcoming persistent challenges. It demands bridging the gaps of finance, implementation, and trust to tap into the full potential of climate diplomacy in mitigating the impacts of climate change and building resilience for generations to come.

Conclusion

This is, in fact, the multi-faceted issue of climate change that cannot be underestimated when it comes to the importance of climate diplomacy. For centuries, what initially started as one individual environmental initiative has now blossomed into a structurally important yet inclusive process that sets out the critical importance of international cooperation into our being. Such landmark agreements under the Kyoto Protocol, the Paris Agreement, and the Glasgow Climate Pact denote some increasing commitments among the nations about anisomery warfare of combating challenges presented by climate change. With such noted factors notwithstanding, there occur challenges that seem never-ending - these being the ongoing challenge in geopolitical contention and economic inequalities plus an even gaping hole of implementation.

Climate diplomacy has allowed for the provision of an enabling common forum in which nations bargain and concur on what ought to be done to address the climate crisis. The bottom-up approach of the Paris Agreement has encouraged more participation through national ownership of climate commitments. Science and technology integration also fortified climate diplomacy through science-based policies and innovative solutions in the form of renewable energy systems and carbon capture methods. This innovation is critical to furthering the agenda of capping temperature increases below 2°C, as enshrined in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Among other non-state actors, cities, businesses, and civil society represent the new landscapes of climate diplomacy. They added new dimensions; while playing important roles in propelling more stringent goals, they actually compelled governments towards achieving them. Initiatives of the European Green Deal illustrate perfectly bottom-up strategies being beneficial to that region while helping complement the overall global good.

Still, all these achievements remain largely incomplete for climate diplomacy that would seem to place a brake on this movement. There does not appear to be any chance at all that diplomacy will triumph over geopolitical tension with major emitters like the United States or China; even the economic imbalances continue to make things worse because developing countries can never really use enough financial or technological means of action for climates. Continued failure to honor climate finance obligations by developed nations continues reinforcing such imbalances, sacrificing the trust and cooperation among nations.

Divergent national interest is a great challenge to the international agreement. The topmost priority of most countries is economic development and political stability, making weak environmental commitments dilute collective action. Differences in commitment and practices reduce the credibility of the international agreement. These challenges require urgent equitable, inclusive, and actionable strategies to increase the efficacy of climate diplomacy.

These barriers can be achieved by new creative and equitable climate diplomacy. There is a need for reimagining the architecture of climate finance. Developed nations need to fulfill their already existing commitments and institute new mechanisms in the name of green bonds and climate risk insurance for vulnerable countries. Independent assessments, peer reviews, and robust reporting mechanisms will help achieve trust and transparency and, by consequence, accountability and strengthened international cooperation.

Technology sharing turns out to be another significant platform through which developing and developed countries can come together. With access to clean technology equalized among the nations, every country would contribute towards attaining the goals on climate in general and each will learn and support the others as well. International, national, regional, subnational levels could include city or localized agreements.

Non-state actors cannot be ignored due to their creativity, advocacy power, and capability to mobilize. It can use its influence in terms of know-how and amplify state-driven processes with more intensity for the depth and scope of climate issues.

Climate diplomacy is standing at a watershed, where stakes are higher than ever. Only when the community overcomes all these gaps relating to finance, implementation, and trust can one hope to exploit climate diplomacy for full potential. With equity, innovation, and cooperation, not only can a country mitigate impacts but also enhance its resilience toward the future generation.

The future that is sustainable requires collective efforts of governments, non-state actors, and regional bodies. Climate diplomacy must change course to meet these emerging challenges: using scientific achievements and equitable finance to make success possible. A commitment to inclusion and cooperation will define the collective effort of the globe in combating climate change and ensuring a livable world for all.

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