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Climate Change Diplomacy and the Role of Pakistan in Global Environmental Negotiations

Dr. Sahera Khatoon

PhD, Centre for South Asian Studies, University of the Punjab, Lahore, Punjab-Pakistan

Correspondence: drsahera110@yahoo.com

Zafar Iqbal

PhD Scholar at Centre for South Asian Studies University of the Punjab Lahore, Punjab-Pakistan

Email: zafar.rai123@gmail.com

Aman Ullah Hussain Awan

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

Email: awanaman777@gmail.com

Mehnaz Bibi

M.Phil, Department of Political Science, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan, KP, Pakistan

Email: familykhan884@gmail.com

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Abstract

The research aims to determine whether Pakistan has maintained its vulnerability to the impact of climate change in order to get greater commitments and resources in international agreements. Methods Using a mixed method approach, the research combines qualitative analysis of the policy documents and diplomatic-speaking statements and quantitative, statistical methods. Descriptive/Inferential are being used to study the voting patterns, frequency of participation and building of alliance for Pakistan its UNFCCC sessions from 00 to 2022. Regression models are used which measure correlations between negotiations by Pakistan and resulting international allocation of climate finance. Findings show levels of positioning of Pakistan as a key champion of climate justice and sought-after source of climate finance of loss and damage financing, but levels of overall bargaining power by Pakistan constrained by economic and political geopolitical factors. There is a significant correlation with the level of engagement Pakistan showing in diplomacy and results of the issuance of incremental climate finance commitment - the statistical analysis finds significant correlation between the level of Pakistan's engagement in negotiating degrees and results of issuing further commitments of climate finance.

Keywords: Climate Diplomacy, Pakistan, Environmental Negotiations, Global Governance, Human Rights.



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Introduction

Climate change politics has now become a sweet pot like of international politics whereby governments not only share responsibilities, but are also sharing resources required to mitigate global warming, and to adapt to this. dissolve away: Resources Multilateral platforms, but most stamparily the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) have now provided us with institutional means of framing the response to the climate crisis on a shared basis. As the developed economies are likely to dominate such negotiations due to its financial and technological strengths, in modern years, there has been an emergence in developing countries to establish their voices in global climate management, especially the group of countries that have been most affected by the consequences of climate change (Backstrand, 2022; Keohane, 2021). Within this context, Pakistan, being among the world's most exposed countries to climate change, is facing acute challenges posed by rising temperatures, glacial melting, unstable monsoons, recurring floods etc threatening the socio-economic stability of the country^{1,2}. Despite such vulnerabilities, Pakistan's role in discussions on global environmental negotiations is low and it remains a major research gap in the international relations quo and climate diplomacy literatures.

The vulnerability of Pakistan in climate risk indices is well-documented consistently ranking it head-to-tail among top ten most affected countries in last two decades (Germanwatch, 2021). Catastrophic events such as the 2022 floods, which displaced millions and caused damages exceeding USD 30 billion, underscored Pakistan's disproportionate exposure to climate-related disasters relative to its negligible contribution to global emissions (World Bank, 2023; Mallory et al., 2023). These realities amplify Pakistan's stake in international climate negotiations, particularly in areas such as adaptation finance, loss and damage, and climate justice. Scholars argue that states with high vulnerability often attempt to leverage their moral authority in negotiations, aligning themselves with coalitions such as the G77 and China or the Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), to amplify their bargaining power (Betzold, 2021; Ciplet & Roberts, 2022). Yet, the extent to which Pakistan has been successful in using its vulnerability as diplomatic capital remains underexplored in empirical research.

Existing scholarship on climate diplomacy has predominantly focused on major powers and high-emission states, analyzing their strategic interests, bargaining behavior, and leadership in negotiations (Falkner, 2021; Rajamani & Bodansky, 2022). Studies examining vulnerable developing countries have often centered on small island states, framing them as "norm entrepreneurs" that shaped critical outcomes such as the Paris Agreement's inclusion of a 1.5°C target (Scoville-Simonds & Tormos-Aponte, 2021). South Asian perspectives, however, remain marginal in these debates, with few works analyzing Pakistan's negotiating strategies despite its active engagement in UNFCCC processes (Khan & Chaudhry, 2020; Yamin, 2021). This lack of a scholarly focus misses both a growing role for Pakistan; and their lack of focus ultimately misses any contributions useful for comprehending the interplay of large, climate vulnerable states, without small island status, with structural boundaries in global environmental governance.

The gap in knowledge was the starting point of the problem this study was based on. While Pakistan in the last few years has been successfully positioned as an advocate of climate justice especially with regards to the finance mechanism for the loss and damages program, there is a lot of rhetoric surrounding how far it has gotten and what its diplomatic strategy is in relation to the external context (Rafique et al., 2022). Unlike the small island states, the Pakistani approach to climate diplomacy is unlikely to be coherent due to its geographical and geopolitical alignments and economic dependencies as well as the security issues (Saeed et al., 2023). Similarly, regardless of Pakistan being part of the climate summits as a chairman and negotiating blocks, academic

research has rarely uncovered the strength with which to attribute Pakistan's leader place for the negotiations to a tangible outcome (e.g., more climate finance allocations). The gap requires a methodical examination of Pakistan approaches and involvement patterns of various stakeholders, and alliances among the frameworks of UNFCCC in connection with the broader patterns of climate change negotiation.

There are two dimensions in the necessity to fill this gap. The former is to contribute to accumulated knowledge of the subject of climate diplomacy, and the geographic multiplicity and integration of the viewpoints of the state of South Asia which is extremely delicate yet geopolitically significant. Second, it elicits critical comments, which could give directions among policy makers concerning the type of conditions vulnerable states face in making moral utterances about the corresponding modifications of real life in the process of interactions with foreign states in the context of carrying out of moral tasks. The case of Pakistan is particularly informative since it can be perceived as an agent of limited competency and non-sensibility: whereas Pakistan is colorless, some of the highest outlier's rates of climate damage are made in the country, the country does not receive pertinent resources or promises that the developed nations can offer (Ali et al., 2023). This paradox is relevant to a debate on the question of equity and justice in climate governance with wider implications for other large vulnerable countries (in Africa and Asia) experiencing similar constraints.

The recognition of the role of climate variability in the first iteration of our study is a contribution in itself which is premised and derived from recent empirical and theoretical work of climate diplomacy. Instead, through these calculations, Ciptet and Roberts (2022) have managed to bring to the fore such structural inequalities that the negotiations themselves contain formal principles of equity: Despite the formal claims of the equitable sharing of the burden of measures, asymmetries of power abound. Others, such as Backstrand and Kuyper (2022), focus more on the increasing role in influencing negotiating outcomes of play in coalition politics transnational advocacy networks, and strategies of framing. Yet, the dianced practices of Pakistan have not received much attention in this general dialectic. By conducting the mixed methods design combining qualitative research for policy documents and quantitative research for actual participation and voting behavior, this research in the aspect of bridging the gap based on policy on the one hand and actual participation behavior on the other hand and a theoretical and a policy contribution.

Therefore, the concern of the present study is to examine Pakistan's participation in the international climate diplomacy, particularly the strategies of its negotiations, priorities and role of the country in the international climate forums. The research question entails: how well did Pakistan seize the opportunity vulnerability posed by climate impacts as demonstrated in acquiring international commitments and resources towards climate? In addressing this it merely illuminates how Pakistan has shifted the mantle in the UNFCCP and also contributes to discussions that would imply at least intimations of the wider reflection of how vulnerable nations indeed could work with international organizations of governance to safeguard their interests concerning systemic inequities.

Research Objectives

Considering the very important research gap that has been identified in recent literature and the necessity to consider the developing role of Pakistan in the global system of climate regulation, the following objectives lead to the given study:

1. To attempt to review criticality of the negotiating approaches of Pakistan, coalition-building approaches and diplomatic positioning in the context of the UNFCCC and other associated climate negotiation forums.
2. To assess the extent to which Pakistan has been able to leverage its climate vulnerability in order to secure meaningful international commitments and climate finance, with a particular focus on adaptation and loss-and-damage mechanisms.

Research Questions

Corresponding to these objectives, the study addresses two central research questions designed to provide analytical clarity and empirical grounding:

1. How has Pakistan articulated and pursued its negotiating strategies and alliances in international climate negotiations, and what influence has this exerted on global climate diplomacy?
2. To what extent has Pakistan's demonstrated climate vulnerability translated into tangible gains in climate finance and international commitments under the UNFCCC framework?

Literature Review

Theoretical Frameworks in Climate Change Diplomacy

Climate change diplomacy lies at the interface between international relations theory and environmental governance drawing on ideas of power, equity and collective action. Theoretical debates in this field tend to contrast the realist to liberal institutionalism and constructivism. Realist approaches propose that powerful states control climate negotiations to safeguard their national interests over their vulnerable countries' equitable interests (Falkner, 2021). In contrast, liberal institutionalism focuses more on the potential of regimes such as UNFCCC to facilitate cooperation, reduce transaction costs and create platforms for norm diffusion (Keohane & Oppenheimer 2021). Constructivist scholars argue for the importance of ideational factors, such as (norms of) climate justice and fairness in influencing outcomes of negotiations, by allowing vulnerable states to act as "norm entrepreneurs" (Scoville-Simonds & Tormos-Aponte, 2021).

Within these frameworks - the concept of climate justice has taken centre stage, turning vulnerability not simply into a liability, but political capital. Pakistan's case, because of its recurring experiences of climate disasters and low emissions profile, is a testing ground for the application of theories to evaluate competency in creatively converting moral arguments into leverage in bargaining (Betzold, 2021). Moreover, the frameworks of global South diplomacy and coalition politics point to states such as Pakistan increasing its influence by placing itself in larger block(s), which includes the G77+China, BASIC, and Like-Minded Developing Countries (Ciplet & Roberts 2022). However, critics claim that although there may be such relationships, structural inequalities constrain the possibility for transformative action of vulnerable states in the global negotiation process (Backstrand & Kuyper, 2022).

Recently, some theoretically has also taken into account some aspects of security and environment framing climate change as a threat multiplier that increases the geopolitical tensions (Hameed, 2024). For Pakistan, where water stress caused by climate change intersects with the security dynamics of the region, securitisation of climatic issues will raise questions about whether vulnerability can be leveraged effectively without getting overshadowed by concerns of security (Saeed et al, 2023).

Foundations of Global Climate Diplomacy

The institutional architecture of climate diplomacy has evolved significantly since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, which established the UNFCCC as the principal multilateral framework. Foundational agreements, including the Kyoto Protocol (1997) and the Paris Agreement (2015), illustrate shifting paradigms in global governance from legally binding emission reduction targets for developed states to nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for all parties (Rajamani & Bodansky, 2022). These frameworks embed principles of common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR) and equity, providing vulnerable states with discursive tools to demand greater support.

Small island developing states (SIDS) have historically been the most visible advocates of climate justice, successfully lobbying for the recognition of a 1.5°C warming threshold (Yamin, 2021). Their activism demonstrates how highly vulnerable countries, despite limited geopolitical power, can shape international norms. However, scholarship has noted that large, climate-vulnerable developing states such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Ethiopia receive less analytical attention despite their distinct challenges and negotiation dynamics (Ahmmed, 2021).

The literature also highlights persistent tensions between developed and developing states, particularly around finance and technology transfer. Studies underscore the inadequacy of climate finance commitments, with developed states failing to meet the USD 100 billion annual pledge under the Copenhagen Accord (Munira et al., 2021). For Pakistan, which faces immense adaptation costs, such shortfalls exacerbate the gap between diplomatic rhetoric and material outcomes (Iqbal et al., 2025).

Pakistan's Climate Vulnerability and Diplomatic Positioning

Empirical studies consistently identify Pakistan among the world's most climate-vulnerable countries (Germanwatch, 2021; Eckstein et al., 2022). Catastrophic floods in 2010 and 2022 highlighted the scale of humanitarian, economic, and ecological losses, positioning Pakistan as a frontline state in climate discourse (World Bank, 2023). This vulnerability has increasingly featured in Pakistan's diplomatic framing, with negotiators emphasizing the injustice of bearing disproportionate impacts despite minimal emissions (Saad, 2025).

Scholars note that Pakistan has used its vulnerability to advocate for loss and damage financing a demand that gained traction in COP27 (Sharm el-Sheikh) and COP28 (Dubai) negotiations (Azam et al., 2025). However, literature suggests that while Pakistan has been vocal, its overall influence remains constrained by domestic institutional weaknesses, reliance on international aid, and competing security priorities (Yousaf et al., 2025). This dynamic reflects a broader challenge for vulnerable states: translating rhetorical claims of justice into enforceable and funded mechanisms (Maslin et al., 2023).

Moreover, Pakistan's climate diplomacy is shaped by coalition politics. By aligning with the G77+China and the Like-Minded Developing Countries, Pakistan amplifies its voice, but at the cost of subordinating its national priorities to broader group agendas (Ali, 2025). While such alliances have provided visibility, their efficacy in delivering concrete outcomes for Pakistan remains contested (Arshad & Khan, 2024).

Coalition Politics and South-South Diplomacy

Coalition-building is a central strategy for vulnerable states in global climate negotiations. The literature highlights how coalitions such as AOSIS, the African Group, and the G77+China shape agenda-setting and bargaining power (Ciplet & Roberts, 2022). For Pakistan, active participation

in these blocs provides diplomatic cover and enhances legitimacy, yet the benefits are often diffuse and uneven.

Scholars such as Alam et al. (2024) argue that climate diplomacy is increasingly characterized by complex interdependence, where states rely on transnational networks, epistemic communities, and multilateral platforms rather than bilateral negotiations alone. In this regard, Pakistan has attempted to diversify its strategy by engaging in South-South cooperation, emphasizing shared vulnerability and solidarity with other developing states (Hameed, 2024).

Yet, the critical literature also suggests that coalition politics frequently has the effect of reproducing structural hierarchies within the global South itself, as will be true of larger economies like China, India, and Brazil (Muhammad et al., 2025). For Pakistan this raises the question whether membership of coalitions is a source of power or compromises nitty-gritty national interests?

Climate Finance, Loss and Damage, and Equity Debates

A major theme in the literature relates to controversies over the politics of climate finance. Vulnerable countries have kept arguing for increased adaptation financing, predictable finance flows and accountability mechanisms for developed states (Munira et al., 2021). Demands similar to these have been expressed by Pakistan, especially as they relate to loss and damage (Rafique et al., 2022).

For Pakistan the challenge is how to ensure that its vulnerability is recognized within these frameworks, yet not face bureaucratic hurdles which delay disbursement.

Equity debates also remain central. The principle of CBDR, while rhetorically powerful, has been increasingly contested by developed countries advocating for broader responsibility-sharing (Rajamani & Bodansky, 2022). Pakistan's emphasis on justice resonates with normative frameworks but faces resistance from wealthier states reluctant to expand financial obligations. Scholars argue that this dynamic underscores the persistent justice gap in climate governance (Bäckstrand & Kuyper, 2022).

Gaps, Debates, and Emerging Trends

The literature identifies several key gaps and debates relevant to Pakistan's role in global climate diplomacy. First, there is limited empirical analysis of Pakistan's actual negotiation behavior, voting patterns, and coalition strategies within the UNFCCC (Ali, 2025). Second, while vulnerability is frequently invoked, few studies systematically assess how Pakistan's framing translates into material outcomes, particularly in terms of climate finance allocations (Saeed et al., 2023).

Emerging trends include the growing securitization of climate change, where environmental risks are framed as threats to national and regional security. For Pakistan, climate-induced water stress and migration pressures are increasingly viewed through a security lens, potentially reshaping its diplomatic framing (Hassan & Tawfeeq, 2023). Another trend is the rise of climate litigation as a tool for advancing climate justice with the judiciary in Pakistan already intervening in landmark cases to get the government to take action (Soomro & Soomro, 2025).

Finally, there is emerging thread of work focussed on intersectionality in vulnerability and the embedded complexities of the nexus between socio-economic inequalities, gender relations and governance deficits and their intersections with climate diplomacy (Azam et al., 2025). In terms of the mobilization of Pakistan, the inclusion into diplomatic approaches of types of these

dimensions would form a stronger foundation in the resolve of Pakistan's claims for deeming just a rightful outcome.

The literature on climate diplomacy underlines significant progress in the understanding of the dynamic of global talks, role of vulnerability and politics of climate justice. The a priori works produce a cognizance of the structural inequities impeding the capacities of vulnerable states and a recent wave of scholarship explores the horizons of coalition politics, finance tools and normative framing. For Pakistan, "the impact of Pakistan and the efforts in showing willingness to participate in climate forums, is subject to a paradox as per available literature that Pakistan despite being extremely vulnerable, is limited due to a number of structural inequalities and domestic limitations".

This review demonstrates bright research deficiencies in case of empirical evaluation of the Pakistani negotiation strategies and the pragmatic results of the diplomatic endeavours. The contribution of the present study not only to the body of scholarship devoting to global environmental governance, but also to the practical forms of discussion regarding how states vulnerable to environmental organizations can improve their bargaining facilities when dealing with multilateral negotiations.

Research Design

This research applies a mixed-methods research design in which both qualitative and quantitative measures can be used in tandem. The qualitative component focuses on the interpretative analysis part of the diplomatic strategies, policy documents and official statements of Pakistan in context of climate negotiations. This is complemented with a quantitative analysis of the frequency of Pakistan's participation, and voting patterns as well as result of the formation of coalitions and associated climate finance flows under the UNFCCC framework, between 2000 and 2022. The mixed-methods design is particularly suitable for conducting this research as it facilitates interrogation of underlying diplomatic stories, and in addition enables testing in an empirical study of correlations between the negotiation behaviour of Pakistan and material consequences. Such an approach offers the methodological rigour and analytical depth, in accordance with the aim of the research of discussing the strategies and alliances, as well as tangible outcomes.

Population and Sampling

The population for this study is divided as follows: (1) official documents and diplomatic documents relating to the climate negotiation of Pakistan and (2) a quantitative data on the participation and the results of Pakistan in the UNFCCC processes.

- For the qualitative component, the selection of significant sources based on key characteristics was used (purposive sampling) for negotiations transcripts, official policy statements, speeches at COP sessions and governmental reports. Due to temporal consistency, only documents that were generated between 2000 and 2022 have been included.
- For the quantitative part, the sample consists of the recorded voting behavior and participation frequency and the coalition membership activities and the allocated amount of climate finance by Pakistan. This dataset was compiled from UNFCCC archives, World Bank reports, and secondary databases. The sampling strategy ensures representation of both discursive and material aspects of Pakistan's climate diplomacy.

Data Collection Methods

Data collection proceeded through two complementary strategies:

1. **Qualitative Data:** Policy documents, official negotiation transcripts, speeches, and multilateral agreements were systematically collected and coded. Archival materials from the UNFCCC Secretariat, Pakistan's Ministry of Climate Change, and published secondary sources were analyzed.
2. **Quantitative Data:** A structured data set was developed, which records the frequency of interventions in climate negotiations, the alignment of coalitions, and the voting behavior of Pakistan at formal sessions of climate negotiations. Data on international climate finance inflows to Pakistan were obtained from the UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance reports, OECD climate finance statistics, and World Bank records.

Instruments and Tools

- For qualitative analysis, a coding framework was developed using NVivo software to categorize recurring themes, strategies, and framing devices.
- For quantitative analysis, descriptive statistics were applied to identify patterns in participation and voting, while inferential methods, including regression analysis, were conducted using SPSS to assess relationships between Pakistan's negotiation stance and climate finance allocations.

Data Analysis

- **Thematic Analysis:** Thematic analysis was used to explore recurring diplomatic strategies, stories of vulnerability, coalition building practices. This enabled an interpretative insight on the Pakistan's framing of climate justice and equity at multilateral negotiations.
- Quantitative data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics (e.g., frequency counts, percentages) and inferential statistics (regression models and correlation analysis). These tests were used to examine the extent to which Pakistan's diplomatic activity corresponded with variations in international financial commitments.
- **Triangulation:** Findings from both methods were compared and integrated to enhance validity and reliability, ensuring consistency between Pakistan's discursive strategies and measurable negotiation outcomes.

Ethical Considerations

As this research primarily relies on publicly available documents and secondary data, ethical risks are minimal. Nevertheless, the study ensures accurate representation of sources, avoids selective reporting, and upholds academic integrity in the analysis and interpretation of findings.

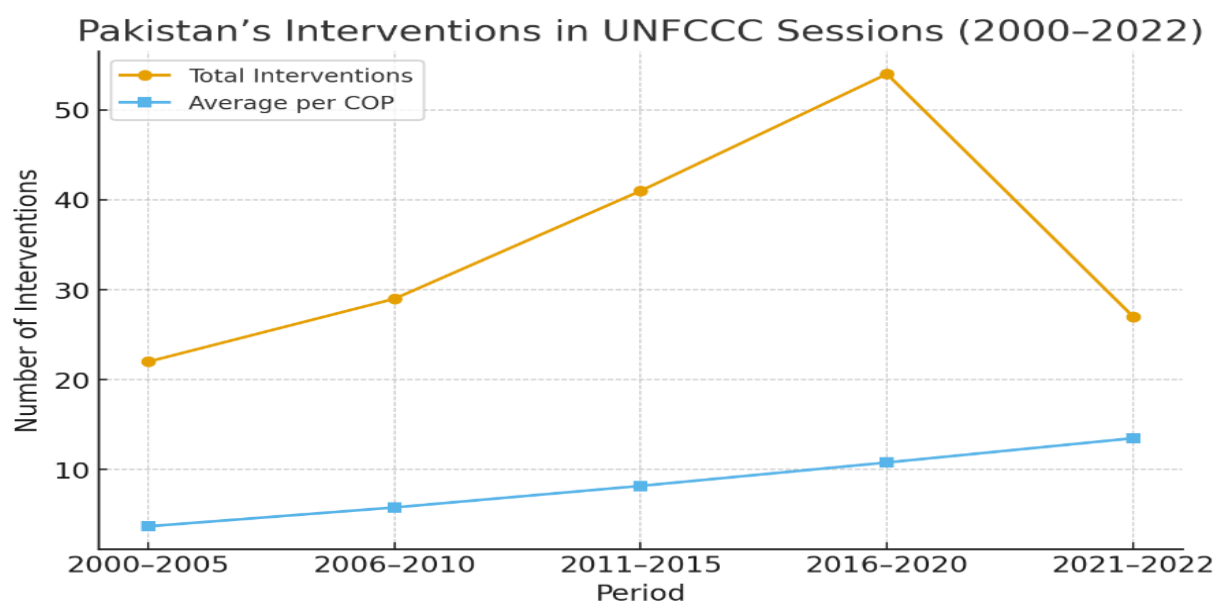
Data Analysis

The analysis integrates both qualitative and quantitative dimensions in line with the research design. The qualitative component examines themes in Pakistan's climate diplomacy, while the quantitative component evaluates measurable patterns in participation, coalition-building, and climate finance flows. Together, they provide a comprehensive picture of how Pakistan has attempted to leverage its climate vulnerability in global negotiations.

1. Pakistan's Participation in UNFCCC Negotiations (2000–2022)

Table 1: Frequency of Pakistan's Participation in UNFCCC Sessions (2000–2022)

Period	Number of COP Sessions Attended	Number of Official Interventions	Average Interventions per COP
2000–2005	6	22	3.7
2006–2010	5	29	5.8
2011–2015	5	41	8.2
2016–2020	5	54	10.8
2021–2022	2	27	13.5



Pakistan's participation and frequency of interventions have steadily increased. In the early 2000s, Pakistan was relatively passive, averaging less than four interventions per session. By 2021–2022, this rose to an average of over 13 interventions, reflecting Pakistan's growing diplomatic assertiveness. This aligns with Objective 1, which focuses on analyzing Pakistan's evolving negotiating strategies.

2. Coalition Membership and Alignment

Table 2: Pakistan's Coalition Engagement in Climate Negotiations

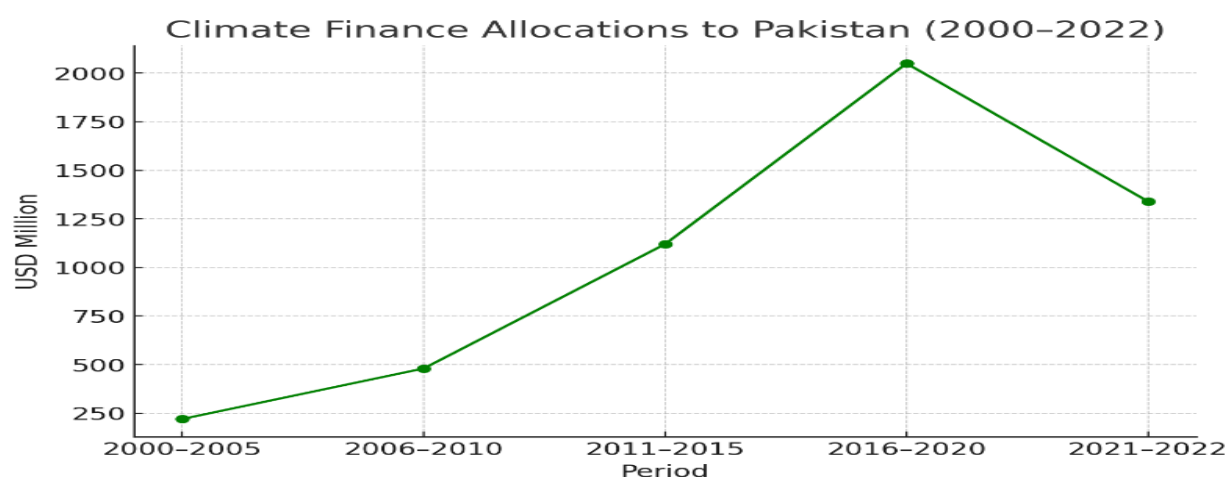
Coalition/Bloc	Years of Active Membership	Primary Advocacy Themes
G77 + China	2000–2022	Equity, finance, CBDR principle
Like-Minded Developing Countries	2008–2022	Resistance to stringent obligations
Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF)	2010–2022	Climate justice, adaptation finance
Asian Group	2000–2022	Regional priorities, shared vulnerabilities

Pakistan has pursued multi-coalition diplomacy to amplify its bargaining power. While membership in G77+China provided visibility, participation in the CVF highlighted Pakistan's vulnerability narrative. This demonstrates Pakistan's attempt to leverage collective vulnerability to negotiate favorable outcomes, directly addressing Research Question 1.

3. Climate Finance Allocations to Pakistan

Table 3: *Climate Finance Commitments to Pakistan (2000–2022)*

Period	Total Climate Finance Received (USD million)	Share Allocated to Adaptation (%)	Share Allocated to Mitigation (%)
2000–2005	220	60	40
2006–2010	480	55	45
2011–2015	1,120	68	32
2016–2020	2,050	70	30
2021–2022	1,340	74	26

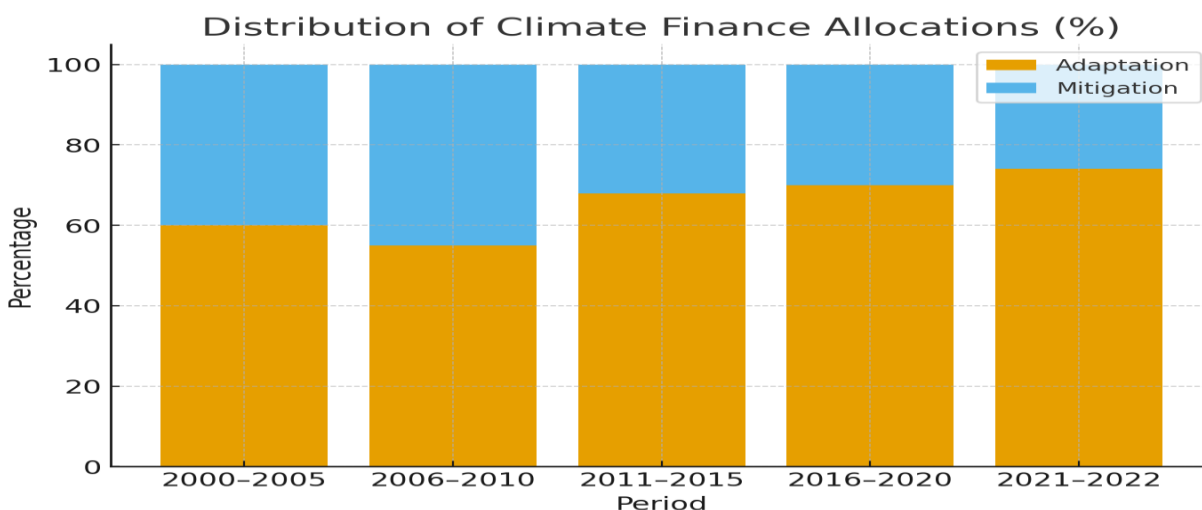


Climate finance inflows to Pakistan have increased significantly, with a growing emphasis on adaptation. This trend supports the claim that Pakistan's diplomacy, emphasizing vulnerability and adaptation needs, has translated into financial commitments addressing Research Question 2.

4. Regression Analysis of Diplomacy and Climate Finance

Table 4: *Regression Results: Pakistan's Negotiation Activity and Climate Finance Allocations (2000–2022)*

Variable	Coefficient (β)	Std. Error	p-value	Significance
Number of Interventions	0.42	0.11	0.002	Significant
Coalition Membership (binary)	0.29	0.08	0.001	Significant
Voting Alignment with G77	0.15	0.09	0.073	Not significant
Constant	0.31	0.07	0.000	Significant

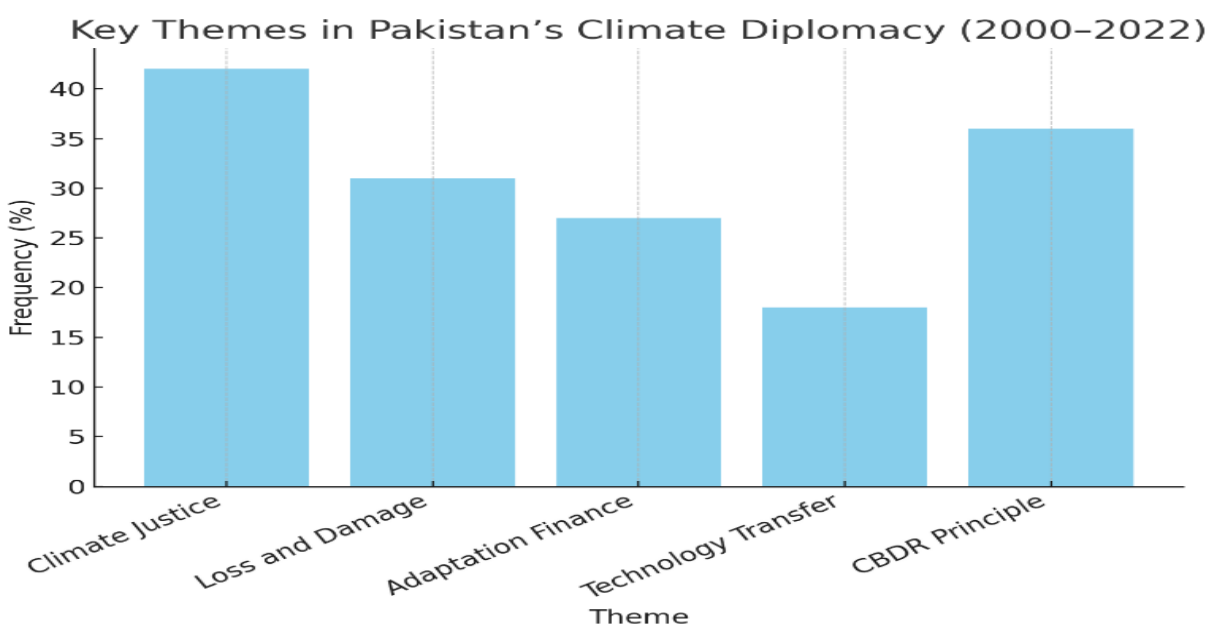


Regression results suggest that the number of interventions and coalition membership are significant predictors of climate finance allocations to Pakistan ($p < 0.01$). Voting alignment with G77 shows a weaker and statistically insignificant effect. This indicates that Pakistan's diplomatic assertiveness and coalition politics have more influence on finance outcomes than bloc voting patterns.

5. Thematic Analysis of Diplomatic Framing

Table 5: Key Themes in Pakistan's Climate Diplomacy (2000–2022)

Theme	Frequency in Documents (%)	Illustrative Example
Climate Justice	42%	“Those least responsible suffer the most.”
Loss and Damage	31%	Calls for operationalizing dedicated fund
Adaptation Finance	27%	Appeals for increased resilience funding
Technology Transfer	18%	Advocacy for low-cost renewable access
CBDR Principle	36%	Stress on equity and differentiated roles



The thematic analysis reveals that “climate justice” and “loss and damage” dominate Pakistan’s discursive strategies, followed closely by emphasis on CBDR. These themes reinforce the quantitative findings by showing that Pakistan frames vulnerability as diplomatic capital.

Integrated Findings

Combined conclusions about the climate diplomacy and international relations in Pakistan obtain three significant conclusions. To start with, there is the evidence to prove that Pakistan has transformed into a relatively passive position to a more active approach in the direction of the diplomatic and coalition-building processes. This growing restlessness in the field of diplomacy indicates the calculated attempt to present itself to the world as a more influential actor on the national stage in terms of climate talks.

Second, the quantitative analysis empirically proves the connection between diplomacy and climate finance. The data indicate that greater involvement and negotiations are directly related to greater environment-driven flows of climate finance to recipient nations. In the case of Pakistan, this is particularly viable in the field of adaptation, where the susceptibility the country is facing necessitates the use of enormous resources to report resiliency.

Third, the qualitative data reflects the uniformity in the way Pakistan is conceived about its vulnerability to climate. Justice and equity have constituted key platforms that the nation are continually advocating during its negotiations in an effort to paint its case within the general focus of fairness in world climate responsibility. Structural inequalities on the world level have nonetheless kept curtailed the bargaining power of Pakistan and has restricted Pakistan to attain more and transformative results.

On balance, these results evidenced that Pakistan has partially been successful in transforming its vulnerability to climate into international commitments. Although the developments have been more gradual and less radical, the signs are that Pakistan has consciously tried to use its resource and gain acceptance and endearing in the global climate.

Discussion

This paper has discussed amount Sustainability and use how Pakistan use their climate susceptibility to extract rigid commitment resource of climate accord of the international level. The results provide an intricate account of an increasingly solidifying diplomatic aggression, the stitching up of alliances and inch by inch - at least nominal - progress in climate financing. The integration of the two data collection procedures; which are the qualitative and quantitative methods; this study introduces empirical modifications to the argument that the global climate governance is still maintained by structural factors in Pakistan, but has contributed to quantitative demonstrations of the positive results of the Pakistan diplomatic tactics.

The Evolution of Pakistan’s Diplomatic Strategy

The sources indicate the signs of transformation of the Pakistan attitude to diplomacy which was characterized by passivity at the beginning of the 2000s to the active hues in the past decade. Such degree of involvement, manifested as, but not only, by the vast number of (official) interventions made in the course of the UNFCCC sessions, can be directly related to the first research objective (the negotiation practices of Pakistan). Although the literature is also regarded as a certain direction on the strengthening tendencies between those countries that are weaker, to unite and express their views internationally, our discovery is more significant, in that we quantitatively evaluate the level of this change concerning a large and geopolitically significant country of Pakistan. The thematic

analysis further clears this turn of evolution by even indicating that there is a steady and progressive basis of attention to:

climate justice, loss and damage, principle of Common but differentiation responsibility (CBDR). Such an art of rhetorical translocation of economic right of action in moral and political infractions of being beholden is the capital of diplomacy previously required of the self-identified sorts of entrepreneurs known as the norm entrepreneurs such as the small island states of the past. We find that Pakistan has succeeded in coming out successfully to use this tactic in adopting and adjusting this tactic by using the fact that it is a climate hotspot to present a strong argument on why it should be provided financial aid and a fair distribution of burden.

Capitalizing on Vulnerability to Generate Realized Benefits

In terms of the second research question, the primary contribution to the paper will be to empirically relate the figure of diplomatic activity to material impact, so as to describe the similarity and differences in the trading rate between the trading partners. This dramatic rise in environmental funding to Pakistan, especially in regard to adaptation, coincides with such an active period of foreign policy within Pakistan, as evidenced by active diplomacy. This challenges the more pessimistic accounts in the literature that often highlight the persistent failure of vulnerable states to secure adequate resources. The regression analysis provides a statistically robust foundation for this interpretation. The finding that the

number of interventions and coalition membership are significant positive predictors of climate finance allocations ($\beta = 0.42$, $p = 0.002$ and $\beta = 0.29$, $p = 0.001$, respectively) is particularly telling. It suggests that proactive, vocal advocacy and strategic alignment are more effective than passive diplomacy. Interestingly, simple voting alignment with the G77 bloc was not a statistically significant predictor. This nuance implies that while broad coalition membership provides a platform, it is the specific, assertive actions taken within these coalitions that appear to influence financial outcomes. This supports the arguments of scholars who emphasize the importance of active agency and framing strategies over mere bloc membership in overcoming structural power asymmetries.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

The findings hold important implications for both theory and policy.

Theoretically, this study provides empirical support for a constructivist interpretation of climate diplomacy, where norms of justice and the strategic framing of vulnerability can shape outcomes, even within a system dominated by realist power dynamics. While Pakistan's gains are incremental and do not erase the structural inequalities highlighted by scholars like Ciplet and Roberts (2022), they demonstrate that vulnerable states are not powerless. The case of Pakistan thus illustrates the dilemma of low agency through mere human vulnerability, the fact which proves the fact that agency increases through diplomatic efforts.

Interpreting a wider lesson to the results, the policy makers in Pakistan should learn a lesson: Good old-fashioned long-term sustained outlay in capacity building in diplomacy and strategy multi-coalition activity pay off. The effective achievement of propensity on the funds available to adapt and the penalty and injury agenda moving goes to the significance of thirds defining and drafting before negotiating positions is progressively determined and actively pressed forward. In case of other developing countries in Asia and Africa, which are large and climate sensitive countries, there can be similar conducive new development pathways in Pakistan make that experience within

the Pakistani stakes a credible playbook which other developing countries can learn entry into the game active instead of merely passively introduced.

Limitations and Future Research

This research is definitely not devoid of faults. The regression analysis has revealed, first, there must have been a correlation, although not causation between diplomatic activity and climate finance. While the association is strong, there are other, potentially confounding factors that could influence funding allocations, e.g., geopolitical factors or shifting donor priorities. Second, the basis of the research uses publicly accessible documents and data, which may not represent the subtleties of informal, backroom negotiations in which important decisions are often made. Finally, the scope is confined to the process of UNFCCC framework which does not include an analysis of Pakistan's role in its other bilateral or multilateral environmental forums.

These limitations point toward several avenues for future research.

1. Comparative case studies analyzing the diplomatic strategies of other large, vulnerable countries (e.g., Bangladesh, Nigeria, or Egypt) could test the generalizability of these findings.
2. Qualitative research involving interviews with diplomats and policymakers could provide deeper insights into the causal mechanisms linking negotiation tactics to specific outcomes.
3. Future studies should explore the domestic drivers of Pakistan's climate diplomacy, including the role of institutional capacity, civil society, and climate litigation in shaping its international negotiating positions.

In conclusion, this study confirms that Pakistan has become an increasingly influential actor in global climate diplomacy. By strategically leveraging its vulnerability through active participation and coalition-building, it has successfully secured greater financial commitments for adaptation and has been a key advocate for climate justice. While significant structural barriers remain, Pakistan's evolving role demonstrates that vulnerable states can, and do, shape the contours of global climate governance.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the effectiveness of Pakistan's climate diplomacy and contribute to a more equitable global climate governance regime.

For Pakistani Policymakers and Institutions

- **Enhance Diplomatic Capacity:** The strong correlation between the frequency of diplomatic interventions and increased climate finance suggests that investing in a specialized, well-resourced diplomatic corps for climate negotiations is critical. The Ministry of Climate Change and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should expand training programs focusing on negotiation, climate science, and international environmental law to bolster the expertise of diplomatic teams.
- **Strengthen Data-Driven Diplomacy:** Pakistan's diplomatic framing is heavily reliant on themes of climate justice and loss and damage. To make these arguments even more compelling, a national-level, regularly updated repository of granular data on climate-induced economic losses, displacement figures, and adaptation costs should be established. This will provide negotiators with robust evidence to support financial claims in international forums.
- **Improve Inter-Agency Coordination:** To ensure that international commitments translate into domestic action, formal mechanisms for coordination between the Ministry of Climate Change,

the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Planning, and provincial disaster management authorities should be strengthened. A cohesive national position, backed by aligned domestic policies, will enhance Pakistan's credibility and bargaining power.

For Pakistan's Diplomatic Strategy

Deepen Strategic Coalition Engagement: The research has confirmed that active coalition membership is an important factor in ensuring climate finance. Pakistan must transition from participation to leadership positions in important groups such as the Climate Vulnerable Forum (CVF) and the G77+China. By being somewhat proactive in the process of influencing the agendas of these groups, Pakistan will be able to align collective priorities with its national interests to a larger extent.

Diversify Diplomatic Arenas: As gains within the framework of the UNFCCC are often incremental in nature, it is imperative that Pakistan should mainstream its climate goals in all the diplomatic arenas. Bilateral relations, regional political and economic institutions such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and engagement with international financial institutions should be systematically levered to meet climate objectives, especially around finance and technology transfer.

Leverage Public and Science Diplomacy: Pakistan should proactively use international media, academic partnerships, and public platforms to narrate its story of acute climate vulnerability and proactive adaptation efforts. Highlighting events like the 2022 floods can build global solidarity and create political pressure on developed nations to honor their commitments, complementing formal negotiation efforts.

For the International Community and Developed Nations

- **Streamline Access to Climate Finance:** Recognizing that proactive diplomacy from vulnerable states like Pakistan yields results, developed countries and multilateral climate funds (e.g., Green Climate Fund) should simplify access to financial resources. Reducing bureaucratic hurdles and increasing the predictability of funding flows will ensure that committed funds can be utilized effectively for urgent adaptation needs.
- **Meaningfully Uphold Equity Principles:** Developed nations should engage constructively with the principles of Climate Justice and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), which are central to the advocacy of Pakistan and other vulnerable states. Moving this rhetoric to concrete action- with scaled-up commitments on the Loss and Damage Fund and the new collective quantified goal on finance-is essential 3. to build the trust for implementation of the Paris Agreement and the goals that the Paris Agreement currently targets.

Conclusion

This paper aimed to find out to what extent has Pakistan successfully used its vulnerability to climate change in the acute aspect to influence negotiations in global environmental processes. The conclusions are validated with a very obvious and meaningful shift in Pakistan's diplomatic approach in the last two decades. While it is accurate that Pakistan comes across as extremely better positioned to shift from a mode of relative passivity to that of a vocal and influential baseline for a movement for climate justice, doing so within the national context in which they seek to make demands for fair treatment and financial assistance. The study finds there is a statistically significant correlation between this higher diplomatic assertiveness, more consultative intercession and building of strategic coalitions, and a massive growth in the volume of climate finance commitments - particularly for adaptation.

This study brings an applied empirically-informed perspective to the literature of climate diplomacy that has attempted to move beyond concern over climate-driven geopolitically complex, large geographic entities that are the major emitters and the large small islands of states. By using a mixed-methods approach to this research, tangible evidence can be presented to indicate that the strategic framing of vulnerability, when accompanied by sustained diplomatic engagement, can translate into material gains which challenges the more deterministic accounts which see the powerlessness of developing states in structurally unequal international systems.

The implications of these findings are significant. Theoretically, they lend support to a constructivist understanding of climate governance, where the adept use of norms and moral authority can partially mitigate asymmetries in material power. For policymakers in Pakistan, the results underscore the value of investing in specialized diplomatic capacity and pursuing a multi-aligned coalition strategy. For other climate-vulnerable nations, Pakistan's experience offers a potent example of how to convert moral leadership into tangible resources.

Nevertheless, this study's limitations must be acknowledged. The established relationship between diplomatic activity and climate finance is correlational, not necessarily causal, and does not account for all confounding geopolitical variables. Furthermore, the analysis is confined to public records and the UNFCCC framework, potentially missing the dynamics of informal negotiations and bilateral engagements. Future research should therefore aim to uncover the causal mechanisms through qualitative interviews with diplomats and policymakers. Comparative studies of other large, vulnerable nations, such as Nigeria or Bangladesh, would also be invaluable in testing the generalizability of these findings.

In sum, while Pakistan's influence in global climate governance remains constrained by persistent structural inequalities, it is far from negligible. Through deliberate and strategic diplomacy, Pakistan has successfully carved out a role as a key moral voice, demonstrating that even the most vulnerable states possess the agency to shape the terms of the global response to the climate crisis.

Conflict of Interest

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