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Research Article

Synchronization of International Actors in Asian Region with Environmental Diplomacy in Achieving Global Peacemaking

Peyman Namamian[1*], Sobhan Tayebi[2]

1. Associate Professor, Department of Law, Faculty of Administrative Sciences and Economics, Arak University, Arak, Iran
2. Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, South Tehran Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

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Abstract

The priority on the agenda of decision-makers in the international community today is environmental protection. Given that minor national environmental tensions have escalated into major international conflicts, the significance of this issue continues to grow. The dangers posed by these tensions have developed to such an extent that they serve as an alarm for eco-inhabitants, primarily due to noticeable changes in the ecosphere and the threats to human populations. Hence, any disregard for environmental threats will result in irreparable consequences, leading to severe human crises. Consequently, the global community, despite improved international relations, capacities, existing mechanisms, and global guidelines, must strive to protect global security from predominant challenges and maintain international peace in a continuous cycle. For this reason, environmental diplomacy has become a major concern in international relations, influencing the interactions between nations and citizens, thereby strengthening peace and friendship. In this context, fostering positive interactions at the national level, as well as promoting strong regional and global engagements, represents an effective strategy to combat increasing environmental threats. In this regard, both developed and developing countries in Asia are actively involved in this process. Amidst enhanced international cooperation and constructive interactions, the objective of this study is to explore effective strategies for addressing international environmental challenges.

***Keywords**:* Environmental Diplomacy, International Interactions, Global Peace, Asian Region, International Environmental Rules

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* Corresponding author: E-mail address: p-namamian@araku.ac.ir

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Introduction

Environmental preservation within the framework of effective international regulations involves both qualitative strategies (including assumptions of sovereignty, communication, environmental preservation, cooperation, prevention, discretion, contributions in emergencies, payment by the polluter, public involvement by private individuals, and concepts such as common human heritage, general human benefits, the rights of future generations, sustainable development, and common but differentiated responsibilities) and quantitative strategies (such as soft and hard laws, resolutions, declarations, treaties, protocols, and international conventions). Given the existence of a strong judicial background exemplified by cases such as the *Trail Smelter* case, the *Corfu Channel* case, and the *Nagymaros* case significant contributions have been made to shaping the protection of International Environmental Law. International commitments and adherence to them have grown substantially as a result of these initiatives. Such interactions and commitments form the foundation of environmental diplomacy under the principle of shared responsibility. The efforts of the international community in this area facilitate compliance with the operational procedures of international agreements aimed at effectively protecting the environment, preventing the ecosphere from facing emerging environmental threats, and mitigating global peace-related tensions. Thus, eliminating environmental stressors is the primary objective of environmental diplomacy. In this study, the key dimensions of international interactions and global peace will be analyzed through the lens of environmental diplomacy and human environmental rights. Asian countries, particularly those in East and Southeast Asia, West Asia, and Central Asia, can play a significant role in this regard.

1. A Strategic View of Environmental Diplomacy

Environmental diplomacy, as an international framework, has become the focus of global attention, taking into account the general procedures of governments. Therefore, in shaping official diplomacy on an international scale, it has played an active role (Scarano, 2024, p. 83). Within the context of modern strategic thought, as international relations have expanded and the world has struggled to achieve peace amid human-induced changes, environmental diplomacy has taken on a significant form. The integration of diplomacy— a primary instrument of

foreign policy— and environmental concerns, a fundamental aspect of human survival, became widely recognized. Consequently, as global environmental threats captured the attention of decision-makers and authorities, a foundational perspective on the issue emerged.
Environmental protection, both regionally and internationally, demands special attention from governments. However, despite numerous international conferences and summits, no major decisive action has yet been taken. Existing treaties, conventions, agreements, protocols, and declarations reflect the constructive engagement of policymakers who have contributed to the growth of environmental diplomacy in this context (Mahotchian & Tayebi, 2020, p. 97).

A strategic perspective on environmental diplomacy necessitates a thorough consideration of its key objectives, which define the scope of this issue.

A	Developing modern technologies with asustainable development approach and with the aim of protecting natural resources and the environment
B	political, economic, industrial, social, health, and environmental Constructive interactions with a view to protect the environment as a human concern
C	fidelity to common international commitments in the area of environmental conventions and protocols to protect the environment and prevent destruction of the environment
D	Regulation of environmental protection regulations in line with economic and environmental interests
E	Cooperation, coordination, and integration of countries' programs to deal with emerging problems and challenges

However, environmental diplomacy considering the above aims in mind is an effective strategic framework for international constructive interactions intended to protect the environment and sustain development.

2. Environmental Diplomacy and Human Rights in the light of Discussions

The most fundamental human issue is the right to a healthy and protected environment. Environmental diplomacy seeks to pave the way for sustainable development and transform the natural world into a safe and healthy space for humanity by fostering dialogue among authorities. As a result, the human rights perspective on environmental protection has led to a shift in attitudes, which can be categorized into the following stages:

I. **Human Rights and Environmental Awareness**: This approach emphasizes the right to life and health, asserting that those who destroy the environment and contribute to pollution are violators of human rights.
II. **Second-Generation Human Rights**: This approach, the most common in international environmental agreements, frames environmental protection as essential for preserving human health and considers it a fundamental pillar of human rights.
III. **The Right to a Safe and Healthy Environment**: This approach recognizes access to a clean and healthy environment as an independent, fundamental human right. It is supported by human rights institutions through treaties, declarations, and environmental laws.
IV. **Solidarity Rights and Environmental Diplomacy**: This approach highlights the role of international cooperation and environmental diplomacy as crucial tools for environmental protection (Moosavi et al., 2016, p. 152).
V. **Environmental Security and Balanced Standards**: This approach focuses on maintaining environmental security and implementing balanced environmental protection standards.
VI. **Addressing Environmental Risks**: This approach addresses issues such as climate change, pollution, and environmental degradation, emphasizing the need for bilateral and multilateral cooperation at the international level. Modern technologies and strategic tools are essential for managing regional and international crises and persuading global actors to take action.
VII. **Regional and International Environmental Treaties**: This approach supports bilateral and multilateral treaties from the perspective of defense diplomacy, strategic power, and geopolitics.
VIII. **Sustainable Development and Future Generations**: This approach prioritizes the sustainability of development, the protection of common human heritage, and the rights of future generations.
IX. **International Cooperation Against Environmental Extremism**: This approach advocates for comprehensive international measures against green violence and environmental extremism to ensure a healthy environment.
X. **Synergy Through Environmental Diplomacy**: This approach highlights environmental diplomacy as an effective tool for

fostering synergy, regional and international cooperation, and the protection of the biosphere.

XI. **Crowdsourcing and Peacebuilding**: This approach recognizes the role of public participation and crowdsourcing as essential mechanisms for promoting peace and environmental sustainability (Ghasemi & Tayebi, 2024, p. 13).

3. Environmental Diplomacy Emphasis on International Interactions

There are no viable alternatives to peaceful interaction in the international domain. These interactions encompass various aspects—social, political, economic, cultural, and environmental—that are inherently interrelated. While not entirely indivisible, they remain deeply interconnected. Diplomacy serves as the foundation for fostering and strengthening these aspects within the global community, enabling their growth and development in the international arena.

Among these, environmental diplomacy plays a crucial role in promoting global public health and sustainability. International and global diplomacy have significantly influenced the evolution of environmental diplomacy, which is shaped by the prevailing legal frameworks and institutional structures. Within this context, the focus is on security and environmental strategies, seeking to integrate cooperative mechanisms at the intersection of diplomacy and environmental concerns to advance the objectives of environmental diplomacy (Ghasemi & Tayebi, 2022, p. 119).

To this end, the realization of successful diplomacy depends on adherence to common obligations and a firm commitment to the following principles:

Political	Diplomacy, the outcome of politics and practice in international relations, should occur in practice in such a way as to prevent political influence from being carried to extremes.
Social	Social diplomacy requires active roles of various public and private active groups in attaining civility and citizenship.
Security	Comprehensive diplomacy is effective in a setting where security has a major role, which would mean real security rather than just the feeling of security. This will not be effective unless the surrounding conditions is freed from de-securitization, securitization, and security influence carried to extreme.
Economic	Diplomacy is affected by development, profitable product markets, and services. It is regarded as a comprehensive diplomacy rescuing the communities where the role of economics is so important that it

	directly affects the other aspects.
Cultural	If diplomacy fails to revolve around the axis of culture, blind prejudices, tribal ideologies, and ethnic tensions will block the way to diplomacy, paving the ground for chaos to spread in large and small communities. The negative consequences of the absence of cultural diplomacy in the developing and undeveloped world are visible. For instance, over-religionization, de-religionization, counter-religionization, and religionization must be prevented from being taken to extremes and should instead revolve around the axis of truth.
Social Justice	It seems unlikely that the wheel of diplomacy will revolve without a view to justice. If it ever does, we ought to be sure that such diplomacy would not be effective. Rather, false actors in the international community use it to escape the surrounding reality.
Foreign Policy	The basis of formal diplomacy is effective if it takes place in the international arena in a manner consistent with interactions. With this in mind, diplomacy has always played a role in solving international problems, including environmental hazards. However, while it aims to promote international cooperation, its effectiveness depends on specific mechanisms. Improving this trend requires regional and international priorities for bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

(Moosavi et al, 2017, 1533)

International cooperation has consistently played a crucial role in addressing global challenges, such as environmental hazards, which demand well-defined mechanisms to ensure effective solutions. It does not mean environmental diplomacy would fail without regional synergy and international cooperation. Hence, it seems that the following must be observed for environmental diplomacy to work:

(Ogunbanjo, 2024, 67)

In line with the aforementioned troubles, the all-out cooperation of the ecosphere population—especially the authorities—to protect the environment in the habitat is called for via successful diplomacy. That is extraordinarily essential due to the fact that, relying on how they are controlled, natural resources and the environment can function as a source of tension and conflict or as a ground for cooperation. Environmental diplomacy in this context is described as a mixture of tools and strategies that allow the parties to a conflict to address common environmental and natural resource issues, creating an opportunity for cooperation, building confidence, and bypassing tension. Consequently, the goals of global cooperation include shielding the global environment, which is of high significance both to the global community and to people worldwide. Bearing this challenge in mind, when the pathology of the environment and natural resources is at stake (Hartman, 2007, p. 11), environmental diplomacy can play an effective role in elucidating global interactions. Furthermore, it should be noted that the environment not only helps to create tension but can also fall victim to tensions directly or indirectly. The destruction of the environment has no outcome other than threats to health, living conditions, and the security of people (Mathew et al., 2009, p. 4).

Having the above in mind, to build confidence and encourage cooperation among the communities and countries a framework must be created in order to fight environmental crises and realize environmental diplomacy.

A	Make estimates to identify the growing tensions over natural resources, opportunities for cooperation and interactions.
B	Mediate and provide an impartial framework for dialog, share the information and joint actions to manage the natural resources and threats to the environment.
C	Employ impartial specialists, analyze issues scientifically, and benefit from political consultation
D	Create capacities, and facilitate execution of actions and joint projects.
E	Supervise execution of programs, take joint steps, and provide support to resolve issues.

Another point to be cited is to study the role of public contribution and get entry to records aimed at reaching sustainable development and right control of the environment is a contemporary environmental problem. Besides access to data the near relationship between sustainable improvement and transparency plays a powerful function in growing recognition of the environmental aftermath.

4. Environmental protection and environmental diplomacy

Challenges concerning the environment must not lead to neglecting the commitments of the global community in both developing and industrialized nations. Environmental issues should be examined from the proper perspective in both emerging and developed countries. Despite the widespread promotion of international environmental agreements, environmental degradation has continued, and new environmental challenges are constantly emerging. This raises an important question: **“Why, despite the numerous approaches provided by international environmental law, has the state of the environment continued to deteriorate?”**

The reasons are complex, and identifying key contributing factors is crucial for discussion. Part of the issue lies in the overwhelming number of international legal documents and treaties. The sheer volume and variety of environmental agreements raise concerns about their practical feasibility: **“Do these agreements fail to align with the physical and organizational capacities of nations?”** There is significant potential for

conflicts between regulations, inconsistencies in obligations, gaps in meeting expectations, and redundancy among numerous global agreements. International environmental law has evolved incrementally, but the vast number of treaties has largely failed to materialize into effective global agreements. Therefore, when new environmental challenges arise, we must critically assess whether we need new laws and institutions, or whether we should focus on strengthening and adapting existing mechanisms to address these evolving challenges (Atisa, 2023, p. 228).

Part of the failure of international environmental law in addressing these challenges stems from the fact that little attention has been given to evaluating its actual impact. In recent years, discussions and debates on the effectiveness of international environmental law have gained prominence in both scientific and political discourse. Several key elements contribute to this ongoing development:

I. **Evaluating the Impact of Treaties**: The effectiveness of treaties should be measured based on empirical data compared to their intended objectives.
II. **Legal Analysis of Compliance**: Studies highlight the paradox of why nations adhere to international regulations despite the absence of strict enforcement mechanisms or severe penalties.
III. **Internal Functions of Modern Treaties**: Contemporary treaties incorporate various internal mechanisms that allow parties to assess their implementation using scientific methods.

The effectiveness of international environmental law in responding to new environmental challenges is closely tied to the issue of sovereignty. International relations and global politics have traditionally been shaped by nation-states. However, environmental issues cannot be resolved through unilateral national actions; rather, they require international collaboration and diplomatic engagement, commonly referred to as environmental diplomacy. These advancements present both challenges and opportunities for the international legal system, fostering the strengthening and further development of international legal frameworks.
International law must function within a multi-layered system that includes nation-states, international institutions, public and private organizational networks, formal international organizations, and informal coalitions or individual initiatives. Currently, developing nations—particularly small island states—are facing significant challenges related to air pollution and climate change. The complexity of climate change

impacts is escalating, making responses to existing environmental issues even more challenging. One of the most pressing modern problems requiring urgent international cooperation and legally binding commitments is the impact of climate change on both developed and developing nations.

The harmful effects of climate change pose the risk of what has been termed "the phenomenon of sinking governments" (Ranjbarian et al., 2012, p. 83), wherein rising sea levels threaten to submerge entire nations. In this context, stronger international environmental policies and diplomatic engagement are required. To address these concerns, international environmental organizations must expand their efforts, strengthen cross-border collaboration, and actively engage in environmental diplomacy between member states.

The role of international relations is particularly crucial in fostering regional, international, and global cooperation. Environmental diplomacy must be further developed to ensure the protection of the global environment and to facilitate adaptation to changing international environmental dynamics.

5. Environmental Diplomacy and Global Peace

The foundation for global diplomacy is established through discussions on human rights, particularly the right to a safe environment and the protection of the natural world within the framework of environmental diplomacy. In this context, the preservation of biological life and the assurance of international peace can be fostered through constructive interactions and meaningful cooperation on both local and global scales.
Today, newly emerging environmental threats pose unprecedented risks to the ecosphere, presenting serious challenges to sustainable development and global stability.

5-1. Environmental Concerns, Slow Changes, and Environmental Diplomacy

Diplomacy serves as a framework for analyzing the impact of hostile events and natural disasters on international relations. In this context, environmental diplomacy plays a crucial role in directing and implementing international environmental agreements. Despite gradual yet significant changes in the climate, existing diplomatic frameworks require greater commitment to foster bilateral and multilateral cooperation in environmental protection (Buhaug, 2010, p. 186).

A. Joint Efforts

Environmental protection and ecological adaptation may seem secondary to individuals facing economic hardships. However, during the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio, global efforts focused on biodiversity conservation and the importance of sustainable resource management. The concept of "sustainable development" must incorporate a balanced relationship between humans and nature. Yet, achieving sustainability is often challenged by economic competition and conflicting interests.

In this regard, only through international cooperation and diplomatic efforts can the objectives of sustainable development be fully realized. As new international environmental challenges emerge, world summits and global conferences have consistently sought to educate nations, enhance cooperation, and renew commitments to environmental agreements (Shelton & Kiss, 2005, p. 79).

Moreover, governments looked toward the 2015 Global Meeting as a pivotal moment for enhancing global environmental protection and ensuring effective decision-making for sustainable development. These negotiations aimed to strengthen international environmental sovereignty, making diplomatic discussions more impactful.

While responsibilities for environmental governance are shared, they are not identical across nations. However, the global community will no longer tolerate irresponsibility, as negligence and violations of environmental commitments will result in international accountability and potential liabilities.

B. Slow Changes

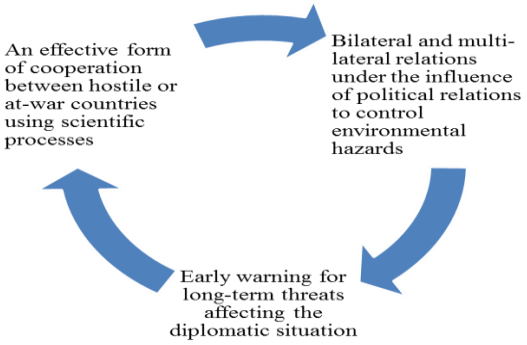
To mitigate the risks associated with environmental crises and diplomatic conflicts, various strategies have been proposed. Slow-onset environmental challenges, often referred to as "creeping environmental phenomena," include climate change, global warming, and shifting ice ages. These issues gradually evolve over time, yet their effects become catastrophic once they exceed a critical threshold (Glantz, 1994, p. 223).

Examples of such creeping environmental changes include desertification, soil salinization, and long-term climatic shifts, which often serve as early warning signs of ecological crises (Kelman et al., 2008, p. 8). Notable instances include:

- Severe droughts in South Africa (1991–1993, 2002–2003), which led to widespread agricultural failures and water shortages.

- Rising sea levels, which have forced coastal communities and small island nations to relocate due to flooding and habitat loss.

In light of these concerns, the following strategies are proposed to address environmental crises through diplomacy:



(Maruf Hasan and other, 2024, 7)

5-2. International Environmental Policy: Limited Green Diplomacy

A huge spectrum of environmental issues accompanies increasingly prominent global political trends. Now, the reasoning and contemporary arguments imply that a way to improve global cooperation in countering environmental challenges is the indispensable sovereignty of national authorities. This concept is an indispensable part of environmental diplomacy. To enhance recognition of the fragility of the natural environment, which calls for further effort ,cooperation ought to continue, and to prevent the unfavorable trends ,collective measures must be taken.

In this view, we can strongly see the dawn of the new global order from which many will benefit. A green diplomacy approach focuses on resolving the international issues of governing in facing the challenges posed by nature, its myriad problems, and the current extremely difficult challenges in the global arena ,wherein there must be consistent development (Kelman, 2003, p. 118), and small steps should be taken to create a legal framework ensuring environmental standards.

In any event, overcoming the global environmental crisis assumes a serious form within the framework of international relations (Zhang et al., 2007, p. 407 .(In this regard, environmental diplomacy, consonant

with green politics, offers the following strategies to protect peace and security:

- Role of a sensible tool to respond to science questions, and the technology of presenting and ensuring a sustained environmental balance,
- Concept of sustained development and a framework for development along with environmental protection,
- Green diplomacy and multi-lateral efforts in reaching a joint agreement or regimen in lieu of an effective limitation, and creation of a mechanism required to ensure environmental protection. (Broodhead et al., 2002, 34)

5-3. Environmental Crime and Environmental Diplomacy

The issue of combating environmental crimes in light of environmental diplomacy seems to be of great importance. It should not be forgotten that as much effort is made to establish and promote environmental treaties, environmental crimes will continue to develop and expand. The attitude and outlook of human society towards the existence of the Earth's biosphere need to change, and the inherent respect for this inhabited planet must be maintained so that these crimes can be overcome via convergence and interactions on the global stage. The role of global institutions, such as Interpol, is very critical, and the existence of effective enforcement guarantees can make the role of these international structures exceptional. In the context of the discussion, and as the most pressing issue, the discourse of environmental diplomacy is examined. This discourse is, in fact, one of the most important gears for supporting and protecting the life of the Earth and the environment, which obliges governments to implement treaties. In fact, this mechanism monitors the process of formation and implementation of treaties, and on the other hand, regulates global environmental interactions. Ultimately, this approach advances towards the comprehensive improvement of peacebuilding, and its ultimate goal is sustainable peace (Idibekzoda, 2024, p. 250). In this regard, it is essential for governments to consider enhancing cooperation and participation on the national, regional, and global levels, in addition to raising awareness of the issue of environmental crimes and acknowledging shared responsibility.

The bilateral approach to treaties (diplomacy), the Statute of the International Criminal Court, and global environmental instruments show that it is possible to bolster the legal framework to address environmental risks. Adverse environmental consequences require this attention,

because mere legal recognition without criminalization cannot be an effective solution (Namamian and Tayebi, 2024, p. 328).

However, given the shortcomings of current international criminal law, according to the Rome Statute for the protection of the environment, the merits of addressing the new crime of ecocide are clear. Over the past many years, the current international criminal law system has not been able to effectively protect the environment. While under Article 8 of the Rome Statute, which sets such stringent requirements, it is difficult to attain them.

6. The Role of Asian Countries in Environmental Diplomacy

Asian countries, spanning East, Southeast, West, and Central Asia, occupy a pivotal role in global environmental diplomacy. As regions characterized by rich biodiversity, burgeoning economies, and significant portions of the global population, they both contribute to and suffer from pressing environmental issues such as climate change, deforestation, and pollution. Their proactive engagement in addressing these challenges is essential to driving international cooperation and advancing sustainable development. East and Southeast Asia, known for their vibrant economies and dense populations, grapple with critical environmental concerns like air pollution, marine plastic debris, and the risks of rising sea levels. Nations like China, Japan, and South Korea have emerged as frontrunners in green innovation, renewable energy, and environmentally conscious policies, setting benchmarks for others to follow. Meanwhile, countries in Southeast Asia, including Indonesia and Vietnam, play an instrumental role in combating deforestation and preserving biodiversity in their rainforest ecosystems. Regional cooperation through frameworks like ASEAN has further enhanced their capacity to influence global environmental discussions. In West Asia, historically synonymous with oil production, there is a growing acknowledgment of the urgency to pivot toward sustainable energy sources. Countries such as the UAE and Saudi Arabia and Iran have begun investing heavily in solar energy projects and carbon-neutral initiatives, underscoring a broader commitment to environmental responsibility. Central Asia, with its expansive natural resources and ecologically sensitive landscapes, faces distinct challenges such as water scarcity and desertification. By fostering cross-border cooperation on water resource management, nations like Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan are positioning themselves as important contributors to regional environmental stability. By uniting their efforts,

sharing expertise, and embracing technology transfer, these regions have the potential to redefine environmental diplomacy on a global scale. Strengthening commitments to international frameworks like the Paris Agreement and innovating solutions for shared ecological challenges can position Asian countries as key drivers of sustainable progress. (Hassan and other, 2017, 127-130) Through prioritizing these initiatives, they can not only address their unique challenges but also inspire the global community toward a more sustainable and resilient future.

Conclusion

Some countries make little to no effort toward understanding the concept of diplomacy, and it is possible that they remain unfamiliar with its principles. Developing nations, burdened by numerous economic and political challenges, have often been relegated to the role of consumers rather than active participants in international diplomacy. This stagnation may slow the progress of international relations, as remnants of colonialism and exploitation continue to influence global dynamics.

As the global order evolves daily, it necessitates human interaction and international cooperation, which take shape through diplomacy. In this process, goal-oriented international relations play a crucial role in ensuring the survival of human communities and the preservation of collective interests, all while adhering to global commitments and governing regulations. International relations—whether public (focused on national interests) or formal (driven by a global perspective)—must function with clear objectives. This direction must be pursued to maintain global stability and peace.

Today, environmental diplomacy has emerged as a critical international concern, distinct from traditional diplomatic approaches. This uniqueness stems from the fact that human life is directly dependent on environmental sustainability. The global struggle to preserve natural resources and promote human well-being is deeply linked to justice, sovereignty, and legal frameworks aimed at sustainable development. These efforts are not the result of overnight decisions but rather the culmination of years of dedicated work, including conferences, congresses, international summits, and agreements. These initiatives have led to conventions, protocols, and regional and global agreements, all contributing to the continuity of environmental diplomacy.

Environmental diplomacy represents a serious and transformative movement, promoting peace and soft-power diplomacy as effective tools

for environmental advocacy. This movement serves as a reminder of both national and international responsibilities. At the forefront of this initiative, national environmental protection organizations must go beyond symbolic actions and implement substantive mechanisms to advance environmental diplomacy. A significant step in this direction would be the creation of a National Environmental Diplomacy Committee to guide strategic efforts.

Environmental diplomacy can be broadly categorized into two main areas:

I. Regulations governing the use of natural resources
II. Regulations addressing pollution control

In both cases, a key challenge is that political boundaries rarely align with ecological boundaries. As a result, national economies struggle with transboundary environmental issues, such as resource consumption, pollution production, and ecological degradation, which extend beyond national jurisdictions.

The economic policies of both Western and Eastern nations have exacerbated global environmental decline, increasing the need for diplomatic interventions aimed at protecting ecosystems. In most countries, environmental diplomacy ranks as a secondary or tertiary priority within foreign policy agendas.

Given its critical role in fostering environmental security, international environmental relations must not be deprioritized. Environmental diplomacy operates at the intersection of two essential dimensions of international relations: environmental protection and security. Despite the existence of formal and informal diplomatic frameworks, many nations have failed to effectively implement environmental diplomacy at the local level. This shortfall has led to undesirable global environmental consequences, largely due to the rigidity of traditional international diplomacy. Inflexible diplomatic approaches often hinder progress, whereas more adaptable and cooperative models could yield more effective and inclusive environmental governance.

Ultimately, flexible and proactive diplomatic strategies—both formal and informal—are necessary to navigate global environmental challenges. By fostering a balance between protective diplomacy and international cooperation, environmental diplomacy can serve as a powerful mechanism for global sustainability.

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