



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan



COP 29: From Baku to The World



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MOU SIGNING WITH GLOBAL
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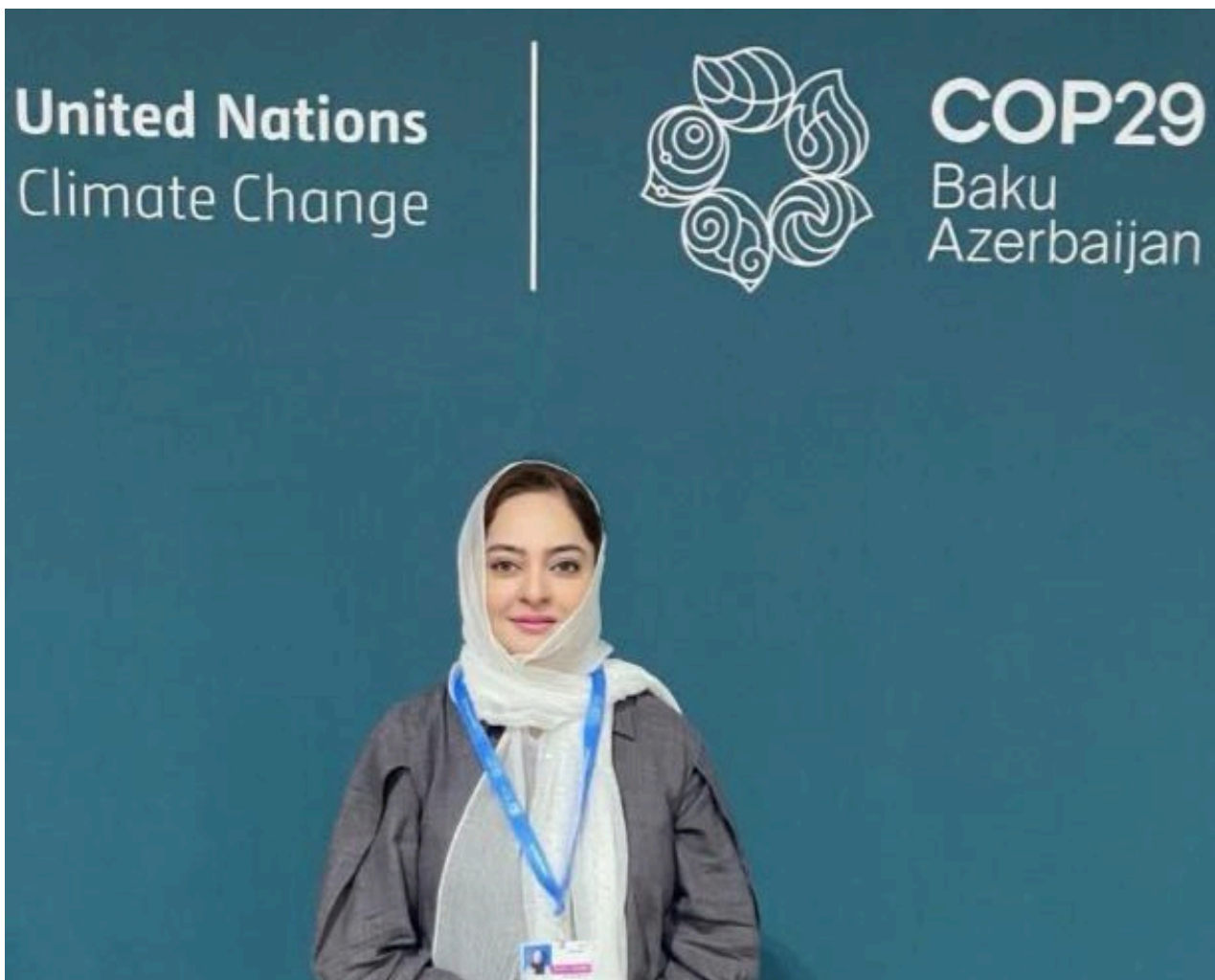
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From the Editor

Welcome to this special edition of our Newsletter, where we spotlight the dynamic intersection of climate diplomacy and global collaboration at COP29. This year's COP held in the breathtaking city of Baku, promised to be a pivotal moment in steering the world toward climate finance for creating a sustainable future. We are thrilled to bring you an insightful collection of reports, event highlights, and transformative initiatives that underscore the power of diplomacy during COP.

COP29 served as a beacon of hope and action, where our Newsletter is dedicated to unpacking its significance. Our feature report, *From Baku to the World: COP29 Steps Toward a Sustainable Future*, and captures the essence of this monumental gathering. At the Nigerian Pavilion, the event on Just Transition in Africa's Maritime and Blue Economy Sector spotlighted Africa's indispensable role in achieving a just and equitable transition.

Meanwhile, at the Pakistan Pavilion, we organized the side event *Climate Diplomacy – Building Bridges for a Sustainable Future*, which underscored the necessity of international cooperation in driving meaningful climate action. During COP 29 our Center for Climate Diplomacy organized number of events and signed MOUs with different organisations. As you explore this issue, I invite you to join us in embracing the challenge and promise of this critical moment. Climate diplomacy is more than policy it is a call to action, a bridge to a shared future, and a testament to the power of collective will.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

FROM BAKU TO THE WORLD: COP 29 STEPS TOWARD A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

EVENT REPORT

BY THE CENTER FOR CLIMATE
DIPLOMACY TEAM OF COPAIR



United Nations
Climate Change



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan





From Baku to the World: COP29 and Steps Toward a Sustainable Future

The 29th Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP29) recently took place in Baku, Azerbaijan. Against the backdrop of escalating extreme weather events and natural disasters, this year's gathering, dubbed the "Finance COP," served as a platform for world leaders to revisit and revise global finance targets established 15 years ago.

While COP29 marked significant milestones, it underscored that the journey toward combating climate change is far from over. The international community remains committed to advancing climate action, laying the groundwork for further progress at COP30 in Brazil.

The global climate agenda took center stage in Baku, Azerbaijan, where COP29 brought together over 65,000 participants, including world leaders, decision-makers,

private sector organizations, and civil society representatives. Amid alarming predictions that 2024 could be the hottest year on record and escalating extreme weather events projected to cause billions in damages, the summit emphasized the urgency of decisive climate action against a backdrop of complex geopolitical challenges.

Finance emerged as the cornerstone of discussions, focusing on mobilizing and allocating resources for critical climate initiatives. Negotiators worked to establish a new global climate finance target, strengthen nationally determined contributions (NDCs), advance adaptation measures, address loss and damage, and build on energy commitments from COP28.

The overarching goal was to foster global collaboration and achieve measurable progress in tackling the most pressing climate challenges.



A significant outcome was the agreement on a new global climate finance framework for 2025 and beyond, succeeding the earlier \$100 billion annual target. Delegates focused on ensuring adequate resources, equitable contributions, and impactful implementation. Vulnerable nations sought stronger assurances on loss and damage funding mechanisms.

The agreement outlined two core components: a \$1.3 trillion annual target to be facilitated by all actors and \$300 billion to be led by developed countries, both achievable through public and private financing. While these commitments represent a marked increase, they fall short of addressing the full financial needs of vulnerable countries and do not significantly build on commitments to phase out fossil fuels.

Negotiations under Article 6 advanced efforts to establish a global framework for carbon markets.

Countries reached consensus on protocols for authorizing and tracking carbon credit transactions, ensuring environmental integrity through technical reviews, and incorporating safeguards to protect human rights and Indigenous Peoples' consent. These mechanisms are critical for creating functional carbon markets to support the Paris Agreement's reduction goals and mobilize essential funding.

Delegates also faced pressure to increase the ambition of their NDCs ahead of the 2025 deadline, emphasizing the need for equitable, investable, and credible climate commitments.

Nations were encouraged to align their climate plans with outcomes from previous COPs, including phasing out fossil fuels and tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030.

The UK and Brazil announced new NDCs during the summit, while businesses called for stable and long-term policies to attract private-sector investments, underlining the importance of translating national targets into actionable strategies.

However, momentum on transitioning away from fossil fuels and achieving COP28 energy targets remained limited. Despite Brazil's G20 statement bolstering mid-conference negotiations, the final outcome lacked a clear commitment to phasing out fossil fuels. Meeting renewable energy goals will require collaboration between the public and private sectors, with an emphasis on removing barriers such as lengthy permitting processes, enhancing grid readiness, and channeling project financing to developing nations. These measures will be critical for advancing energy transition goals at future COPs.

Key announcements at COP29, such as the establishment of the New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance, allocating \$1.3 trillion annually by 2035 including \$300 billion for developing nations and agreements on Articles 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Rule Book, are set to define its legacy. However, numerous initiatives beyond the formal UNFCCC process also emerged, underscoring the power of COP as a platform to achieve outcomes greater than the sum of its parts. For the UK, this included updates on the Global Clean Power Alliance, a potential collaboration with Brazil, and the release of a bold National Determined Contribution (NDC) aiming for an 81% reduction in emissions by 2035 compared to 1990 levels.



Before COP30, scheduled for Belém in November 2025, other nations must submit their revised NDCs 3.0 by February 2025. This submission will likely serve as a critical turning point for climate policy in the coming year. However, whether all nations that participated in NDC submissions at COP26 in Glasgow will remain engaged for COP30 is uncertain.

The backdrop of the US Presidential election at COP29 highlighted stark political divisions on climate policy. With President-elect Trump's stated intention to withdraw the US from the Paris Agreement again, discussions at COP29 were clouded by the potential withdrawal of the world's largest investor in green technologies and the top carbon emitter.

While the absence of the US from the Paris process and Argentina's withdrawal from the talks raised concerns, the outcomes of COP29 were still considered better than no agreement. Globally, nations recognize the urgency of reducing emissions, adapting to climate change, and transitioning energy systems.

The rapid growth of solar power, along with the declining costs of renewable technologies, continues to challenge the dominance of fossil fuels. Even China, originally targeting net-zero emissions by 2060, is on track to meet this goal by 2050.

Nevertheless, achieving net zero, transitioning energy systems, and addressing broader climate challenges will require more than negotiation. The implementation of climate policies depends on governments, businesses, industries, and the establishment of robust net-zero markets. To this end, Secretary John Kerry launched the Climate Action Coalition earlier this year during London Climate Action Week. The coalition focuses on practical, large-scale



solutions to fulfill climate commitments, including increasing renewable energy and enhancing energy efficiency as set out at COP28 in Dubai.

Recent polling by Ipsos, King's College London, and the Climate Action Coalition offers valuable insights into public perceptions of climate action in the UK and the US. While 52% of UK respondents in 2024 viewed climate change as one of the most pressing issues, only 39% of Americans shared this sentiment.



COP29 highlighted the importance of collaboration, innovation, and sustained efforts beyond the conference halls. As the event concludes, the onus shifts to governments, businesses, and communities to deliver meaningful progress, ensuring a future where climate action translates into tangible results. The road ahead will require unity, determination, and consistent efforts across borders and sectors.

Political divides were stark, with 66% of US Democrats prioritizing climate change compared to just 15% of Republicans. However, commonalities emerged, such as cost savings being a top motivator for adopting climate-friendly practices in both nations.

The data also revealed challenges in public engagement. For instance, 55% of US respondents who felt overwhelmed by climate information believed it was being leveraged for political agendas. Despite these divides, there is still a willingness to act and a shared recognition of climate change as an urgent issue.

As global temperatures continue to rise 2024 is projected to be the warmest year on record maintaining momentum is crucial. With temperatures already 1.7°C above pre-industrial levels, the goal of limiting warming to 1.5°C appears increasingly out of reach. The 10th anniversary of the Paris Agreement in 2025 will serve as a pivotal moment, demanding heightened ambition and concrete action from all nations.

While COP29 showcased meaningful progress, there are areas that require further attention to fully realize climate goals:

1. Accelerating the Transition from Fossil Fuels

Although discussions emphasized the importance of moving away from fossil fuel reliance, binding commitments to phase out subsidies remain unresolved. These subsidies continue to skew energy markets and delay the adoption of cleaner technologies.

To achieve decarbonization targets, it will be vital to establish timelines and actionable frameworks for reducing subsidies by 2025, aligning global energy markets with sustainable pathways.

2. Enhancing Climate Finance Delivery

The new collective quantified goal on climate finance is a significant step forward, yet clarity is needed on mechanisms to mobilize and distribute these funds effectively.

The challenge lies in ensuring financial commitments lead to tangible outcomes, particularly for developing nations, by bridging the gap between funding and actionable projects.

Strengthening public-private partnerships and addressing these bottlenecks will be key to maintaining momentum as COP30 approaches.

3. Integrating Climate and Nature-based Solutions

Nature-based solutions played a prominent role in COP28 discussions, highlighting biodiversity's essential role in mitigation and adaptation. However, COP29 did not emphasize this linkage as strongly. Moving forward, it will be crucial to reconnect these themes and integrate biodiversity strategies into climate action frameworks ahead of COP30.

4. Translating COP28 Energy Targets into Action

The ambitious targets of tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling energy efficiency require detailed implementation

plans at national and sectoral levels. Closer collaboration with businesses, especially those in higher-emission industries, will help translate these goals into actionable strategies.

Governments must provide clearer guidance on these targets, enabling industries to develop market-based solutions and accelerate the energy transition.

Addressing these gaps will ensure that the momentum from COP29 translates into lasting, impactful climate action.

The year 2024 was a landmark moment, hosting COP29, COP16 for biodiversity, and COP16 for desertification. This rare convergence provided a unique opportunity for world leaders to align efforts and advance integrated, sustainable solutions.

Preparing for COP30:

Ahead of COP30, nations are set to revise their nationally determined contributions (NDCs).



However, the COP process itself requires rethinking. Stronger public-private collaboration will be essential to tackle the climate crisis with the urgency and scale it demands.

The Road to Davos:

The upcoming World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos, Switzerland, marks the first major public-private platform following COP29. It will serve as an opportunity to translate COP29 outcomes into tangible actions, fostering stronger partnerships among governments, businesses, and civil society.

Looking Ahead to COP30:

COP30 in Belém, Brazil, will aim to address the progress and unresolved challenges from COP29 in Baku. As a representative of emerging markets and developing economies, Brazil will play a critical role in setting the stage for heightened climate ambition.

With updated NDCs due by mid-February, all eyes will be on Brazil to lead the way. Additionally, COP30 may see the selection of the COP31 host for 2026, with Australia and Turkey emerging as strong contenders.

The year 2024 has underscored the urgency of collaborative and innovative solutions to address interconnected global challenges. As the world transitions from COP29 to COP30, the focus must remain on actionable strategies, equitable partnerships, and accelerated climate ambition. With Brazil poised to lead the next phase, there is a pivotal opportunity to bridge gaps, inspire collective action, and create a sustainable future for all. The momentum generated this year must be carried forward, ensuring that commitments transform into meaningful progress on the ground.

TRANSITION IN AFRICA'S MARITIME AND BLUE ECONOMY SECTOR

EVENT REPORT



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

CATALYSING AN EVIDENCE-BASED JUST TRANSITION:

TOWARDS REALISING ZERO EMISSIONS
IN AFRICA'S MARITIME AND BLUE
ECONOMY SECTOR

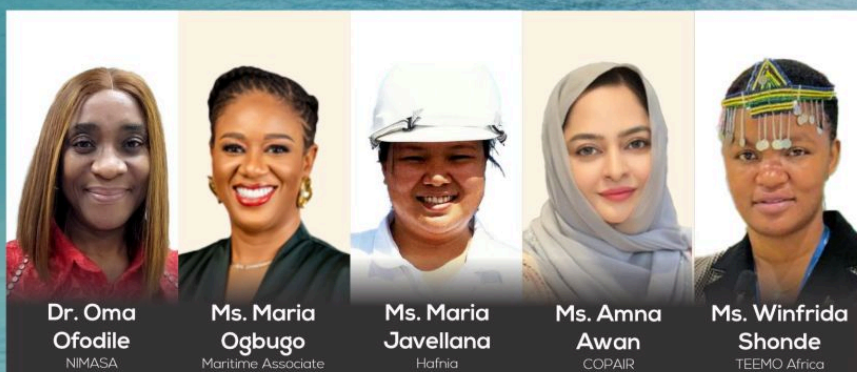
High-level Panel (virtual and in-person)

SESSION TWO PANELISTS

18th
Nov 2024

🕒 11:00am

▶ Nigerian Pavilion,
Blue Zone



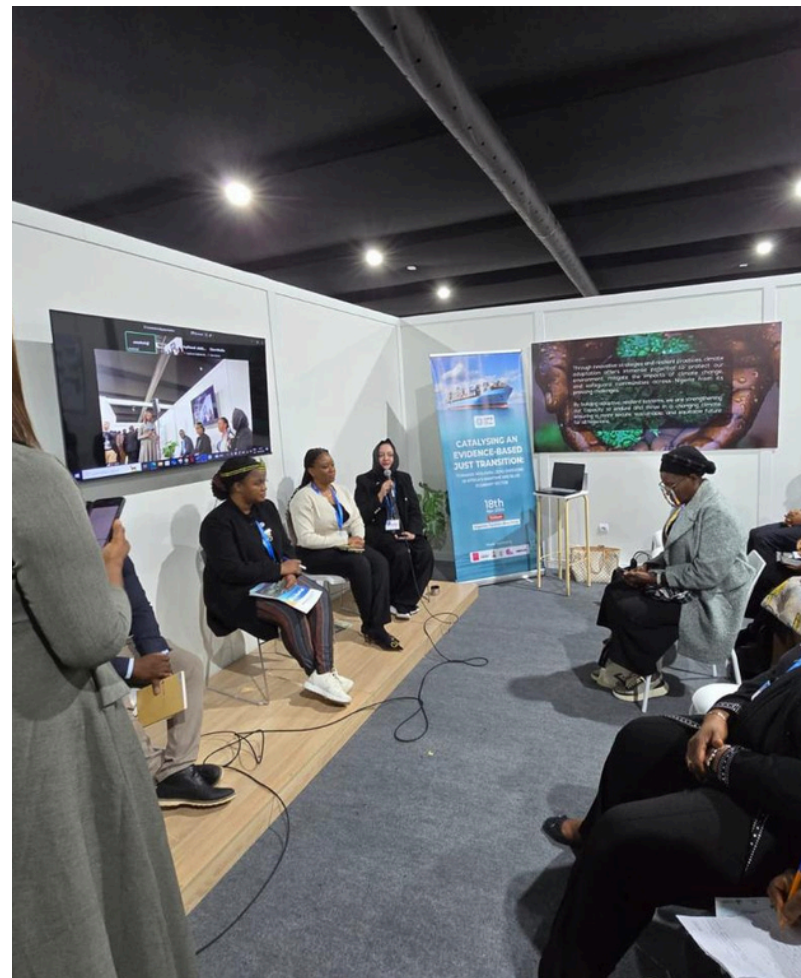


However, these sectors are not without challenges. They significantly contribute to environmental degradation and greenhouse gas emissions while remaining heavily reliant on traditional practices. The event, therefore, emphasized the urgency of transitioning to zero-emissions practices that ensure environmental sustainability and economic resilience.

On November 18, 2024, the Nigeria Pavilion at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, hosted an insightful event titled **“Catalysing an Evidence-Based Just Transition: Towards Realizing Zero Emissions in Africa’s Maritime and Blue Economy Sector.”** This event highlighted the critical need for sustainable practices within Africa’s maritime sector while addressing the socioeconomic challenges faced by vulnerable coastal communities. As the continent seeks to align its development goals with global climate objectives, the blue economy emerges as a pivotal area for innovation and transformation.

Africa’s maritime and blue economy sectors, encompassing fisheries, shipping, coastal tourism, and offshore energy, are integral to the continent’s economic framework.

Central to the discussions was the concept of a **“just transition,”** which calls for achieving environmental goals while safeguarding social equity. This approach focuses on ensuring that communities and industries dependent on the maritime sector are not left behind.



Vulnerable populations, such as small-scale fishers, women, and youth in coastal areas, often face disproportionate risks from climate change. The event provided a platform to explore how inclusive policies and innovative solutions can address these challenges while promoting equity and justice.

Key themes included the critical role of financing, capacity building, technology access, and international collaboration in realizing a sustainable blue economy. Discussions underscored the importance of financing the transition through climate funds, public-private partnerships, and international aid. Capacity building emerged as another priority, with an emphasis on equipping communities, especially women and youth, with the skills and knowledge needed to participate in sustainable maritime activities.

Participants highlighted the potential of cutting-edge technologies—such as green shipping innovations, marine conservation tools, and renewable energy integration to drive the sector toward zero emissions.

International cooperation was another focal point, with speakers stressing the value of global partnerships to share best practices, foster technology transfer, and build a unified approach to addressing the challenges in Africa's maritime sector.

The event showcased the power of evidence-based policymaking and collaborative dialogue in shaping a sustainable and inclusive future for Africa's blue economy. By addressing the twin goals of environmental sustainability and socioeconomic equity, this initiative exemplified the transformative potential of a just transition in the face of climate change.





The event titled **“Catalysing an Evidence-Based Just Transition: Towards Realizing Zero Emissions in Africa’s Maritime and Blue Economy Sector”** sought to achieve multiple objectives that align with both regional and global sustainability goals.

1. Highlight Challenges and Opportunities:

The primary objective was to shed light on the pressing challenges faced by Africa’s maritime sector, including limited access to green technologies, infrastructure deficits, and financial constraints. At the same time, the event aimed to identify opportunities for innovation, such as the integration of renewable energy sources, green shipping technologies, and ocean-based carbon capture systems, to enable a sustainable transition.

2. Promote Evidence-Based Policymaking:

A significant focus of the event was on advocating for data-driven and research backed decision-making processes. By leveraging scientific evidence on marine biodiversity, ocean health, and climate impacts, policymakers can design effective strategies to balance environmental sustainability with economic growth.

3. Ensure Social Equity:

The discussions centered on the importance of a just transition that leaves no one behind. This includes addressing the needs of coastal communities and industries that are most vulnerable to climate change. Emphasis was placed on creating safety nets, training programs, and alternative livelihood options to support these communities while fostering inclusivity and equity.

4. Showcase International Collaborations and Innovations:

The event highlighted the pivotal role of international partnerships in unlocking resources, knowledge, and technologies to accelerate the transition toward a zero-emissions blue economy. Showcasing innovations in sustainable fisheries, green shipping, and renewable energy provided a glimpse into how collaborative efforts can drive a just transition across the continent.

Participants of the event:

The event brought together a diverse group of experts, policymakers, and stakeholders, including:

- **Dr. Oma Ofodile** – Deputy Director, Nigerian Maritime Administration and Safety Agency
- **Ms. Maria Ogbugo** – Senior Business Executive
- **Ms. Maria Javellana** – First Filipina woman to command a merchant vessel
- **Ms. Winfrida Shonde** – CEO & Founder, TEEMO
- **Ms. Amna Munawwar Awan** – President, COPAIR and Centre for Climate Diplomacy



This infrastructure must not only support green shipping but also prioritize climate-resilient ports, renewable energy installations, and coastal protection systems. She underscored the need for both the public and private sectors to collaborate closely to design, develop, and finance the necessary infrastructure for green shipping and sustainable port operations. According to Dr. Ofodile, this partnership approach is essential to mobilize the resources required to meet the ambitious goals of transitioning to a low-carbon blue economy.



Dr. Oma Ofodile

Dr. Oma Ofodile, in addition to discussing the pressing challenges of limited infrastructure and financial constraints, also elaborated on the critical importance of integrating climate-resilient infrastructure into Africa's maritime sector. She stressed that the successful transition to a zero-emissions maritime economy cannot be achieved without a solid foundation of climate-resilient infrastructure. Dr. Ofodile highlighted that Africa's vast coastline offers a wealth of natural resources, making it imperative to build sustainable infrastructure that can withstand the increasing impact of climate change, including rising sea levels and extreme weather events.

The involvement of both sectors would also help in creating a conducive environment for innovation and the development of green technologies that could transform Africa's maritime sector.

Dr. Ofodile also highlighted the enormous potential of ocean-based solutions in mitigating climate change. She pointed out that carbon capture technologies, such as algae-based systems and blue carbon ecosystems like mangroves, seagrasses, and salt marshes, have the potential to significantly reduce carbon emissions from maritime activities. Africa's extensive ocean space offers an underutilized opportunity for these technologies, which can both sequester carbon and help protect marine biodiversity. She further explained that the scaling-up of such technologies could serve as a game-changer in achieving a zero-emissions maritime economy in Africa, if coupled with effective policy frameworks and regional cooperation.

In her address, Dr. Ofodile also urged African nations to leverage international partnerships and cooperation to access the necessary resources, technical expertise, and financial support for these transformative initiatives. She emphasized that no single country or sector could achieve this transition alone and called for a united approach that would involve governments, international organizations, research institutions, and the private sector. By strengthening cross-border collaborations, she stressed, African countries could draw on global expertise and innovative solutions to overcome local barriers and accelerate the shift to a sustainable and resilient maritime sector.

Ms. Maria Ogbugo

Ms. Maria Ogbugo's speech centered on the economic opportunities that can be unlocked through a just transition in Africa's maritime sector. She underscored that the maritime sector, when combined with green technologies and sustainable practices, has the potential to drive economic growth and create thousands of new jobs across Africa. Highlighting the continent's vast and underutilized ocean resources, she emphasized that the blue economy presents a unique opportunity to contribute

significantly to sustainable development, while addressing the urgent climate challenges that Africa faces. According to Ms. Ogbugo, Africa's maritime sector holds vast potential for the creation of new industries, particularly in the renewable energy and sustainable shipping sectors.

She pointed out that Africa's transition to a zero-emission maritime economy could catalyze the development of new sectors such as offshore wind energy, green shipping technologies, and eco-friendly maritime tourism.

By investing in these industries, Ms. Ogbugo argued, African nations could not only reduce their carbon footprint but also build a robust, diversified economy that could generate employment for thousands of people, particularly in coastal communities that depend on the maritime sector for their livelihoods. She emphasized that the blue economy is an untapped resource that could contribute significantly to Africa's sustainable development if the right investments and policies are put in place.



Ms. Ogbugo also stressed the importance of creating a supportive regulatory environment to enable businesses to transition to sustainable practices. She called for governments to prioritize the establishment of a comprehensive and clear regulatory framework that encourages green investments and fosters innovation within the maritime sector. This, she argued, would provide businesses with the stability and confidence they need to invest in renewable energy, low-carbon shipping technologies, and sustainable fisheries management. By doing so, African countries would not only position themselves as leaders in the global green economy but also ensure long-term economic growth and job creation.

She concluded her speech by urging all stakeholders—governments, the private sector, and international organizations—to work together in fostering the necessary partnerships and collaborations that can turn the vision of a sustainable, zero-emissions maritime economy into a reality for Africa. By creating a unified approach, Ms. Ogbugo emphasized, Africa could



unlock the full potential of its blue economy and set a global example of how sustainability can drive economic transformation.

Ms. Maria Javellana

Ms. Maria Javellana's speech was a powerful call for diversity and inclusion in the maritime sector, particularly in the context of transitioning to a low-carbon economy. She emphasized that the participation of women and marginalized groups in the maritime industry is not only a matter of equity but is also crucial for achieving sustainable economic growth and a just transition.

According to Ms. Javellana, the global maritime sector stands to benefit from the unique perspectives and leadership skills that women bring to the table. She highlighted that when women are included in decision-making roles, the outcomes for sustainability, innovation, and economic resilience are significantly improved.

Ms. Javellana referenced several successful programs in the Philippines and other regions where women have been integrated into the maritime workforce, noting that these initiatives have demonstrated tangible benefits.

She shared stories of women in the maritime industry who have excelled in areas traditionally dominated by men, including ship operations, logistics, and maritime policy. She pointed out that these programs not only empowered women but also contributed to more inclusive, resilient, and innovative practices within the industry.

Women's participation in the maritime workforce, Ms. Javellana argued, leads to stronger decision-making and better long-term sustainability outcomes, especially when addressing environmental and climate-related challenges. She also called on the international community to adopt policies that promote gender equity within the

maritime sector. By ensuring that women have equal access to education, training, and leadership opportunities, Ms. Javellana argued, countries could unlock the full potential of their maritime industries while also achieving a more inclusive and equitable transition to a green economy. She further emphasized that such policies could serve as a model for other sectors that are undergoing similar transitions, ensuring that no one is left behind in the global move towards sustainability.

In her closing remarks, Ms. Javellana urged governments, businesses, and international

organizations to work collaboratively to create an enabling environment for women and marginalized groups to thrive in the maritime sector. She stressed that a truly just transition must recognize and address the systemic barriers that hinder women's participation in key industries and ensure that gender equality is at the forefront of all policy and decision-making processes.

Amna Munawwar Awan

Amna Munawwar Awan further elaborated on the role of global partnerships in addressing shared climate challenges.





She reflected on the ways in which countries, particularly those in the Global South, are disproportionately vulnerable to climate impacts but also possess unique opportunities for collaboration that could drive a sustainable and inclusive green economy. Awan underscored the importance of solidarity and mutual support in the transition to a zero-emissions blue economy, stressing that no country should be left behind, particularly those whose economies depend heavily on industries like maritime transport, fishing, and tourism.

She discussed Pakistan's ongoing efforts to integrate climate diplomacy into its national development strategies. Awan emphasized that while solutions to climate challenges must be locally adapted to meet specific needs, they should also be globally informed, drawing on the wealth of knowledge and experience from international partners. She pointed out that Pakistan, like many other countries in the Global South, faces significant challenges due to its vulnerability to climate impacts, including rising sea levels and coastal erosion.

However, these challenges also create opportunities for collaboration, particularly in the areas of renewable energy, sustainable fisheries, and green shipping technologies.

Awan also highlighted the importance of bringing voices from grassroots communities, especially those from coastal and island regions, into the global climate conversation. These communities are often the first to experience the devastating effects of climate change, yet their voices are frequently underrepresented in global decision-making processes. Awan stressed that their lived experiences and traditional knowledge must be integral to crafting policies and strategies for a just transition. She called for more inclusive dialogues that elevate the perspectives of those most impacted by climate change, ensuring that their needs and aspirations are reflected in international frameworks.

In closing, Awan called for a collective global effort to ensure that the transition to a zero-emissions blue economy is just, inclusive, and equitable. She highlighted the crucial role that international forums like COP29 play in fostering these dialogues, as they bring together diverse stakeholders from across the world to address shared challenges.



Ms. Winfrida Shonde

Ms. Winfrida Shonde concluded the speaker segment with an impassioned discussion on the critical need for innovation and the application of technology to solve the challenges facing Africa's maritime and blue economy sectors. She highlighted emerging technologies such as AI-driven marine conservation tools, smart shipping solutions, and sustainable fisheries management systems that could radically improve the sustainability and profitability of Africa's maritime industries. Ms. Shonde stressed that technology, when coupled with strong governance, could help address key challenges such as illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, pollution, and resource depletion. She called for multi-stakeholder partnerships, bringing together innovators, policymakers, local communities, and international organizations to create holistic solutions that would ensure a just transition for all sectors of society. Ms. Shonde also emphasized the importance of aligning technology development with the social needs of communities to ensure that the benefits of innovation are equitably shared.

Each of the speakers provided valuable insights and actionable recommendations that emphasized the critical need for multi-dimensional approaches—combining technology, international collaboration, gender equity, and social inclusivity—in shaping Africa's future maritime and blue economy sectors. Their collective voices underscored the importance of developing policies and frameworks that are evidence-based, fair, and tailored to the specific challenges and opportunities of Africa's diverse maritime regions.

Challenges Identified

I. Infrastructure Deficits:

Many African countries have inadequate maritime infrastructure, including ports, shipping vessels, and coastal facilities, which are essential for implementing green shipping and sustainable maritime practices. The lack of infrastructure development poses a barrier to transitioning to a low-carbon economy, as many existing facilities are outdated and inefficient. The need for investment in modern, climate-resilient infrastructure is critical to supporting sustainable practices in the maritime sector.

Policy and Regulatory Gaps:

While some African nations have made strides in environmental policy, there remains a lack of comprehensive regulatory frameworks that can effectively drive the transition to a zero-emissions maritime economy. The absence of clear and consistent policies, including green shipping regulations, carbon pricing mechanisms, and sustainable fishing practices, undermines efforts to develop a sustainable maritime sector.

The development and enforcement of robust policies that prioritize the environment, sustainability, and climate action are crucial for fostering long-term change.

Lack of Capacity

Building and Education:

The maritime sector's shift towards sustainability requires skilled professionals who are trained in renewable energy technologies, sustainable fisheries, and green shipping practices. However, many African countries lack sufficient educational and training programs that can develop the necessary workforce. Without the capacity to train local experts, the transition to a green maritime economy may be slower and less effective, as countries may need to rely on foreign expertise, which can be costly and less sustainable in the long run.

Climate Change Vulnerability: Africa's coastlines are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, including rising sea levels, extreme weather

events, and disruptions to marine ecosystems. These vulnerabilities threaten the livelihood of millions of people who depend on the maritime economy, such as fishers and coastal communities. Addressing these climate risks while ensuring a just transition requires proactive measures, such as integrating climate resilience into maritime planning and policy.

International Competition for Resources:

As the blue economy gains more attention globally, African countries face the challenge of competing with other nations for international funding, investments, and technology. While the blue economy holds immense potential for Africa's growth, the competition for resources can make it difficult for African countries to secure the financial and technological support necessary for their transition. This global competition may also lead to inequalities in the distribution of benefits, with wealthier nations having more influence and control over maritime resources and innovations.

Unclear Legal Frameworks for Ocean Resource Management:

African nations face challenges in managing their ocean resources due to gaps in legal frameworks for marine governance. Overfishing, illegal fishing, and poor management of ocean-based resources are pressing issues. A lack of clear legal guidelines for sustainable marine resource use complicates efforts to safeguard ecosystems and ensure that economic opportunities in the blue economy are pursued responsibly and sustainably. Strengthening legal frameworks and promoting regional cooperation on ocean governance are key to overcoming these challenges.

Recommendations

1. Strengthen Policy Frameworks:

Develop robust, evidence-based policies to guide the transition to a zero-emissions maritime economy. These policies should address environmental, social, and economic dimensions, with clear targets, timelines, and regulatory measures that ensure a fair and inclusive transition.

2. Promote Inclusive Strategies:

Ensure that social equity and gender inclusion are central to all transition initiatives. This involves supporting marginalized communities, particularly women and youth, to access new economic opportunities and ensuring that the transition does not disproportionately impact vulnerable groups.

3. Enhance International Collaboration:

Foster partnerships between governments, private sectors, and international organizations to drive innovation and capacity building. Cross-border cooperation can help share best practices, pool resources, and enhance the collective capacity to tackle challenges such as emissions reduction and climate resilience in the maritime sector.

4. Mobilize Sustainable Financing:

Utilize climate finance, private investments, and international funding mechanisms to bridge financing gaps. Innovative financing solutions, such as green bonds and blended finance models,



can provide the necessary capital to support sustainable projects in Africa's maritime sector.

5. Invest in Research and Technology:

Prioritize research on marine ecosystems and adopt green technologies to accelerate sustainable practices. This includes investing in the development of new technologies for low-emission vessels,

alternative fuels, and marine conservation tools, as well as improving data collection on marine biodiversity and climate impacts.

6. Develop Climate Resilient Infrastructure:

Invest in the development of sustainable and climate-resilient maritime infrastructure, including ports, shipping fleets, and coastal facilities. This can be achieved through public-private partnerships, regional cooperation, and innovative financing mechanisms to support green shipping and blue economy initiatives.

7. Capacity Building and Education:

Establish educational programs, training centers, and workforce development initiatives to equip local communities with the skills necessary to thrive in the green maritime economy. This should include training in renewable energy, green shipping technologies, marine conservation, and sustainable fisheries management to build a strong, locally skilled workforce.

8. Enhance Data Collection and Research:

Improve the availability and accessibility of scientific data on marine ecosystems and climate impacts. Investing in research on marine biodiversity, climate resilience, and the economic potential of the blue economy will enable more effective, evidence-based policymaking and decision-making.

9. Promote Sustainable Fisheries Management:

Implement sustainable fisheries management practices that balance economic growth with environmental protection.

This includes establishing marine protected areas, enforcing sustainable fishing practices, and promoting eco-friendly aquaculture to ensure that fisheries contribute to both the economy and the health of marine ecosystems.

10. Encourage Green Shipping Innovations:

Support the development and adoption of green shipping technologies, such as low-emission vessels, alternative fuels, and efficient port operations. This could be done through incentives, subsidies, and regulatory frameworks that encourage the maritime industry to transition to more sustainable practices.

11. Improve Public Awareness and Stakeholder Engagement:

Raise awareness about the importance of a just transition to a zero-emissions blue economy among stakeholders, including governments, businesses, local communities, and the general public. Engaging all sectors of society in the transition process is essential for building broad-based support and ensuring that the transition is inclusive and equitable.

12. Promote Regional Cooperation and Governance:

Strengthen regional collaboration on marine governance, ocean resource management, and climate adaptation. By working together, African countries can share knowledge, harmonize policies, and ensure the sustainable management of transboundary marine resources. Regional frameworks for addressing climate impacts and ocean governance can enhance collective resilience.



Conclusion:

The event on “Catalysing an Evidence-Based Just Transition: Towards Realizing Zero Emissions in Africa’s Maritime and Blue Economy Sector” highlighted the urgent need for a coordinated and inclusive approach to transitioning Africa’s maritime sector towards sustainability.

13.Leverage Global Climate Frameworks:

Engage with international climate frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure that African nations are aligned with global sustainability goals while accessing resources and technologies to support their green maritime transition. This global alignment can also help Africa attract international funding and technical support.

14.Ensure Fair Trade and Benefit Distribution:

Establish mechanisms to ensure that the benefits of the blue economy, including economic opportunities and resources, are equitably shared. This should include ensuring fair trade practices, creating job opportunities in local communities, and ensuring that marginalized groups benefit from the transition to a sustainable maritime economy

Achieving a zero-emissions maritime economy is not only essential for mitigating climate change but also presents significant opportunities for economic growth, job creation, and social equity. However, this transition must be guided by robust policy frameworks, strong international partnerships, and targeted investments in research, technology, and infrastructure.

The discussions emphasized that while the challenges are formidable, they are not insurmountable. Africa’s vast maritime resources offer immense potential for innovation in green shipping, ocean-based carbon capture, and sustainable fisheries management. At the same time, the need for a just transition that ensures vulnerable communities are not left behind remains central to the process.

Moving forward, it is crucial that African nations work together, with the support of international partners, to address gaps in financing, capacity, and technology, while ensuring that all sectors of society, particularly women and marginalized groups, are actively engaged in shaping a sustainable and equitable blue economy.

PAKISTAN PAVILION ACTIVITIES IN THE COP29



COP29 – Pakistan Pavilion (Blue Zone) Event Organizers

At the COP 29 Pakistan Pavilion, various stakeholders are organizing events to showcase commitment to climate action.

These sessions will feature collaborations between government bodies, private sector partners, development agencies, civil society organizations, aims to promote resilience-building initiatives. Participants will engage in discussions on innovative climate solutions, climate finance, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, decarbonization pathways, and disaster risk reduction, aligning efforts towards achieving Pakistan’s climate goals and fostering regional and global cooperation.



"CLIMATE DIPLOMACY - BUILDING BRIDGES FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE"

REPORT

Center for Climate Diplomacy Event - Pakistan Pavilion

Climate Diplomacy : Building Bridges for Sustainable Future

Date: 13th November 2024

Time: 9:30-10:30

Location: Pakistan Pavilion COP 29



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan



Building Bridges for Sustainable Future

Highlighting the effectiveness of climate diplomacy for paving the way for unified global and national strategies that foster resilience through coordinated action on climate adaptation.



**Lt. General Inam
Haider Malik**

Chairman, National
Disaster Management
Authority (NDMA),
Pakistan



**Amna Munawwar
Awan**

President, Center for
Climate Diplomacy
Pakistan



Aline Gomez

Chief Sustainable
Officer, Spain



Babak Huseynli

Director Central Asia
and Azerbaijan Center
for Digital Diplomacy
Azerbaijan



Seadet Mohubova

Climate Diplomacy
Ambassador



Ahmed ELdrisy

Expert and Writer on
Sustainable
Development Goals,
Qatar



On November 13, 2024, the Pakistan Pavilion at COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, hosted a pivotal sideline event titled "Climate Diplomacy – Building Bridges for a Sustainable Future." This event aimed to highlight the importance of climate diplomacy in fostering international cooperation to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and address global climate challenges. As part of the ongoing global climate discussions, the event emphasized the role of diplomacy in bridging gaps between countries, particularly those in the Global South, and advancing inclusive climate policies for a resilient future.

In the context of the growing urgency to tackle climate change, the event sought to foster dialogue and collaboration among diverse stakeholders, including governments, international organizations, the private sector, and civil society.





Climate diplomacy plays a crucial role in shaping international policy, guiding financial and technical support to vulnerable nations, and ensuring that global climate commitments are met. The event underscored the need for a collaborative, solutions-oriented approach to climate action, with a particular focus on inclusivity and equity.

The event attracted prominent speakers and experts from around the world, each bringing their unique perspectives on how nations can work together to drive the global climate agenda forward. These discussions not only shed light on the current challenges in climate action but also highlighted the innovative solutions and strategies that are being developed across the globe. The speakers emphasized that no country can solve the climate crisis alone; only through multilateral cooperation and solidarity can we hope to build a sustainable and resilient future for all.

This gathering served as a critical platform for sharing knowledge, discussing strategies, and formulating solutions to ensure a sustainable, equitable future for all. The event also highlighted the pivotal role that developing countries, such as those in the Global South, play in global climate diplomacy. These nations often face the brunt of climate impacts and yet contribute the least to the problem, making it imperative that their voices and needs be prioritized in global discussions.

By bringing together leaders, policymakers, and experts, the event not only provided an opportunity to reflect on the progress made in climate diplomacy but also called for renewed commitments and collective action.



The discussions aimed to break down barriers to international cooperation, strengthen the role of climate diplomacy in global negotiations, and chart a course for achieving the SDGs, ensuring that no one is left behind in the fight against climate change.

Through this event, the Pakistan Pavilion highlighted the country's commitment to climate diplomacy and its role in fostering a just and equitable transition to a sustainable future. By advocating for climate justice, inclusion, and global cooperation, the event reinforced the idea that addressing climate change is a shared responsibility and that sustainable development can only be achieved through collective, collaborative efforts.

Objectives:

The main objectives of the "Climate Diplomacy – Building Bridges for a Sustainable Future" event held at the Pakistan Pavilion at COP29 were designed to create a comprehensive dialogue and foster international collaboration to tackle climate challenges. These objectives were central to guiding the discussions and setting the tone for future climate action:

1.Promote Climate Diplomacy:

The event aimed to highlight the critical role of climate diplomacy in shaping international policy and driving global cooperation to address climate challenges. Climate diplomacy is pivotal in ensuring that nations, particularly those in the Global South, can advocate for their

needs, access climate financing, and actively contribute to global climate solutions. The event emphasized how diplomatic efforts can break down barriers and accelerate global agreements on climate action, ensuring that countries work together to meet the urgent demands of climate change.

2.Share Sustainable Development Strategies:

A key objective of the event was to provide a platform for experts and leaders to share strategies, knowledge, and best practices for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and net-zero targets.

The event facilitated the exchange of ideas on how nations can align their national policies with global climate goals, focusing on practical solutions to promote economic growth, social equity, and environmental sustainability. The sharing of successful strategies helped participants understand how to adapt global frameworks to local contexts, making it easier for countries to implement long-term, climate-conscious solutions.

3.Foster Public-Private Partnerships:

The event emphasized the importance of collaboration between the public and private sectors in scaling climate-friendly solutions and advancing sustainable economic models. Public-private partnerships are essential for funding and implementing large-scale climate initiatives, particularly in sectors like renewable energy, green technology, and sustainable agriculture. By highlighting successful collaborations, the event underscored how businesses and governments can combine resources, expertise, and innovation to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon economy.

4.Engage Global Stakeholders:

The event sought to engage a diverse group of stakeholders, including international organizations, governments, civil society, and the private sector, to discuss the importance of building resilient communities and fostering sustainable economic development. By bringing together a wide array of voices, the event provided a platform for stakeholders to discuss challenges, solutions, and opportunities for cooperation. The goal was to promote a shared understanding of the need for inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development that addresses the needs of all people, particularly vulnerable populations in developing countries. This engagement also aimed to foster a sense of collective responsibility in the fight against climate change, ensuring that all stakeholders are actively involved in the process.



Speakers at the event:

1.Lt. General Inam Haider Malik

Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA),
Pakistan

2.Amna Munawwar Awan

President, COPAIR & Centre for Climate Diplomacy, Pakistan

3.Alina Gomez Acebo

Chief Sustainable Officer, Spain

4.Babak Huseynli

Head of International Cooperation, Asian Pacific Countries,
Azerbaijan

5.Saedet Mohubova

Climate Diplomacy Ambassador, Azerbaijan

6.Ahmed Eldrisy

Expert and Writer on Sustainable Development Goals, Qatar





Commencement of the event:

1.Lt. General Inam Haider Malik, Chairman, NDMA (National Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan):

Lt. General Malik spoke in-depth about the significant challenges Pakistan faces due to climate change, particularly regarding disaster preparedness and response. He highlighted that Pakistan, being one of the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, faces frequent and severe natural disasters such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves, which disproportionately affect marginalized communities. He emphasized the need for a more robust disaster management framework that not only responds to disasters but also proactively builds resilience in the most vulnerable areas.

He stressed the importance of improving early warning systems and enhancing coordination between national agencies and international partners to ensure effective disaster risk reduction strategies. Recognizing that climate change exacerbates the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, he called for increased investment in climate adaptation and mitigation measures.

Lt. General Malik further discussed how the national disaster management efforts must align with broader development goals, particularly in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). He advocated for greater integration of climate adaptation measures into national development plans to safeguard vulnerable populations, such as those in rural and coastal areas, which are often the first to experience the devastating impacts of extreme weather events.

He concluded by urging the international community to recognize the critical role of disaster resilience in the broader climate agenda and called for collaborative efforts to build stronger, more resilient communities. In light of these challenges, he emphasized the urgent need for international support in disaster risk management, particularly for developing nations that lack the resources to address climate impacts on their own.

2.Amna Munawwar Awan, President, COPAIR and Centre for Climate Diplomacy:

Amna Munawwar Awan highlighted the critical role of climate diplomacy in aligning global and national climate goals, emphasizing the need for cohesive, international efforts to tackle climate change. She discussed the importance of multilateral agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, in creating a shared vision for climate action and bridging the gap between the commitments of different nations. Awan underscored the significance of inclusive and equitable climate policies that ensure no one is left behind in the transition to a sustainable future. Awan particularly stressed the importance of gender-responsive approaches to climate action. She pointed out that women and marginalized groups are often disproportionately affected by climate impacts, yet they are often left out of decision-making processes regarding climate policy.



She called for more targeted efforts to empower these groups, ensuring their active participation in the climate transition. Awan advocated for policies that recognize the unique challenges faced by women, including access to resources, climate education, and decision-making roles within their communities.

Furthermore, Amna Awan addressed the need for stronger collaboration between the Global South and the Global North, emphasizing that developing countries like Pakistan often face significant barriers in terms of financing, technology, and capacity building. She called for greater financial and technical support from developed nations to bridge these gaps, ensuring that the Global South can implement climate action strategies effectively. In her concluding remarks, Awan called for a unified, global commitment to address the climate crisis, with a particular focus on ensuring fairness and equity for all nations and communities.

3. Alina Gomez Acebo, Chief Sustainable Officer, Spain:

Alina Gomez Acebo shared Spain's comprehensive approach to sustainability and how the country has integrated climate action into its national development strategies. She outlined Spain's leadership role in the European Green Deal and its unwavering commitment to reducing carbon emissions, promoting circular economies, and supporting green innovation. Gomez Acebo emphasized that Spain's sustainability efforts are not only focused on mitigating climate impacts but also on creating new economic opportunities through green technologies and practices. She highlighted Spain's vision for achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 and the progress made in transitioning to renewable energy sources, particularly solar and wind. She discussed how Spain is fostering green innovation by incentivizing research and development in sustainable industries and supporting the growth of green startups. Gomez Acebo also pointed to the creation of jobs in the renewable

energy sector, green construction, and sustainable agriculture as key drivers of Spain's green economy.



Alina Gomez Virtual Presence via Video Call

Gomez Acebo underscored the crucial role of public-private partnerships in driving the adoption of green technologies. She mentioned how these partnerships have been fundamental in scaling renewable energy projects, improving energy efficiency in industries, and promoting sustainable urban development. Through collaboration between government institutions and private businesses, Spain has successfully attracted investments that advance the goals of the Paris Agreement while fostering economic growth.

In her concluding remarks, Gomez Acebo reiterated that sustainability is both a global priority and an economic opportunity. She emphasized that integrating sustainability into business models is not only necessary to tackle climate change but also a strategic move for long-term profitability. By making sustainability a key focus, Spain is setting an example for how other countries can foster green economies, create jobs, and address climate challenges simultaneously.



3. Babak Huseynli, Head of International Cooperation, Asian Pacific Countries, Azerbaijan:

Babak Huseynli spoke about Azerbaijan's pivotal role in fostering regional cooperation for climate action within the Asian Pacific region. He highlighted the critical importance of cross-border collaborations in addressing climate change and its far-reaching effects on neighboring countries. Huseynli emphasized that climate change knows no borders, making regional cooperation essential in tackling shared challenges and ensuring a collective response to environmental threats.

He shared how Azerbaijan has been actively working with its regional neighbors to promote sustainability, climate resilience, and innovation. By fostering partnerships, Azerbaijan has been able to address issues like water scarcity, energy transitions, and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Huseynli pointed to Azerbaijan's investments in renewable energy, particularly solar and wind power, as a significant step towards reducing carbon emissions and contributing to the global climate goals. He also called for a stronger regional approach to climate resilience, particularly focusing on integrated resource management that accounts for the unique challenges of the region. With many Asian Pacific countries facing water scarcity and energy deficits, Huseynli stressed the importance of cooperation on joint solutions. He emphasized that regional cooperation could bring forth technological innovations, exchange of knowledge, and the pooling of financial resources that can enhance climate adaptation and resilience in the region.

In his concluding remarks, Huseynli reiterated that a collaborative, integrated approach to regional development is necessary, one that places climate action at the center of growth strategies. He urged the nations of the Asian Pacific region to prioritize climate resilience and sustainable growth, as this will not only protect the environment but also ensure a more secure and prosperous future for all.

4.Saedet Mohubova, Climate Diplomacy Ambassador:

Saedet Mohubova spoke about the power of climate diplomacy in building meaningful partnerships and ensuring effective global cooperation on climate action. She highlighted the critical role that countries play in meeting the targets set by the Paris Agreement, emphasizing the need for a collective effort to address climate change while supporting the most vulnerable nations.

Mohubova discussed the importance of political will and leadership in driving meaningful climate action. She called on world leaders to demonstrate stronger commitments and take decisive steps to accelerate progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In doing so, she emphasized that these actions should be underpinned by equitable solutions that address the needs of developing countries.

Additionally, Mohubova stressed the necessity of amplifying the voices of developing nations in international climate negotiations. She argued that building a more inclusive dialogue can create a more balanced approach to climate action, ensuring that all countries have the support they need to adapt to the impacts of climate change. This approach, she noted, is essential for building trust and advancing sustainable development on a global scale.

In conclusion, Mohubova highlighted that effective climate diplomacy requires sustained collaboration, open communication, and a shared commitment among nations to tackle climate challenges. By strengthening these diplomatic ties, the world can move closer to a more sustainable and just future.





He underscored the importance of adopting sustainable business models and advancing green technologies, noting that these efforts are crucial for transitioning to a net-zero future.

He highlighted that, in order to meet global climate objectives, it is essential to promote innovation that can deliver scalable, environmentally responsible solutions.

Additionally, Eldrisy called for enhanced international collaboration in financing climate action. He stressed that, while many countries are taking proactive steps toward sustainable development, greater investment in climate solutions is needed to ensure a successful transition to sustainable economies worldwide. By focusing on sustainable finance, international partners can help bridge the gap between ambition and implementation, enabling countries to accelerate their journey towards achieving the SDGs.

In conclusion, Eldrisy highlighted the necessity of a global, unified approach to climate action, with greater focus on fostering green entrepreneurship, increasing investment in renewable energy, and ensuring that sustainable policies are well-integrated into national frameworks for a greener, more resilient future.

5. Ahmed Eldrisy, Expert and Writer on Sustainable Development Goals, Qatar:

Ahmed Eldrisy shared valuable insights on aligning national policies with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to build a sustainable, green economy. He spoke about Qatar's ongoing efforts to integrate renewable energy solutions and circular economy practices into the country's development strategies, positioning sustainability as a core element of Qatar's future growth. Eldrisy emphasized the vital role that innovation and entrepreneurship play in achieving climate goals.

Challenges Discussed:

1. Insufficient Climate Finance:

Despite pledges made at COP summits, financial support for climate action in developing countries remains insufficient, with many nations struggling to access funds to implement climate adaptation and mitigation strategies.

2. Lack of Political Will:

Many governments, especially in developing countries, prioritize short-term economic growth over long-term climate sustainability. Political leaders often fail to push ambitious climate policies due to competing national interests or the influence of fossil fuel industries.

3. Weak Disaster Management Systems:

Countries, particularly those in the Global South, often lack robust disaster management frameworks, making them more vulnerable to extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and heatwaves.

4. Limited Technological Access:

Developing countries often face challenges in accessing advanced climate technologies and innovations that could help mitigate or adapt to climate change, leading to technology gaps and missed opportunities.

5. Geopolitical Tensions:

Climate diplomacy is frequently undermined by geopolitical tensions, as countries pursue their national interests rather than collective climate action. This results in delays and diluted climate agreements.

6. Gender Inequality:

Climate change disproportionately affects women, particularly in rural areas where they bear the burden of securing water, food, and energy. However, women are often excluded from climate decision-making processes.

7. Weak International Cooperation:

Despite global efforts, international cooperation remains fragmented, with countries often unwilling to make the necessary commitments or share knowledge and resources to support global climate goals.

8. Knowledge Gaps:

Many countries, especially those with limited resources, lack access to climate data and scientific expertise, which hinders their ability to make informed decisions on climate policies and actions.

9. Over-reliance on Fossil Fuels:

Many nations, especially in Asia and Africa, remain highly dependent on fossil fuels for their energy needs, and transitioning to renewable energy sources is challenging due to financial and infrastructural constraints.

10. Climate-induced Migration:

Climate change is creating new patterns of migration as communities are displaced due to extreme weather events, leading to overcrowding in urban areas and social tensions.



Recommendations:

1. Increase Climate Finance Accessibility:

Streamline processes to make climate finance more accessible to developing countries. Providing grants, loans, and innovative financing mechanisms, such as climate insurance and debt-for-climate swaps, will help nations implement climate solutions.

2. Strengthen Political Commitment:

Encourage political leaders to integrate climate action into national development strategies. Providing clear climate action plans with measurable goals can help countries meet their climate commitments and promote accountability.

3. Enhance Disaster Preparedness:

Countries must prioritize the development of disaster management systems that incorporate early warning

systems, community resilience strategies, and emergency response capabilities, focusing on the most vulnerable populations.

4. Promote Technology Transfer and Innovation:

Facilitate the transfer of climate technologies from developed to developing nations. Establish partnerships between governments, NGOs, and the private sector to make these technologies more affordable and accessible.

5. Foster Regional Cooperation:

Encourage countries in the same region to collaborate on climate resilience initiatives, such as water resource management, energy transitions, and disaster preparedness. Regional agreements can provide a stronger foundation for collective climate action.

6.Ensure Gender-Responsive Climate Policies:

Include gender considerations in all climate policies and actions. Empower women and marginalized groups through access to education, resources, and leadership opportunities to ensure their participation in climate action.

7.Strengthen Global Climate Agreements:

Nations should commit to legally binding agreements to reduce emissions and adhere to climate goals. Multilateral negotiations should ensure all countries, regardless of economic status, contribute to global climate efforts.

8.Increase Knowledge Sharing and Capacity Building:

Invest in building local capacities by providing technical training, research, and access to data for policymakers in developing countries. Establish knowledge-sharing platforms to disseminate best practices and success stories.

9.Invest in Renewable Energy Infrastructure:

Governments should create policies that incentivize the transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources. Public-private partnerships can support the development of green energy infrastructure.

10.Address Climate-induced Migration:

Governments and international organizations should work together to develop frameworks that support climate-induced migrants, providing them with humanitarian aid, shelter, and economic opportunities in both rural and urban areas.

Conclusion:

The event highlighted that climate diplomacy is a crucial tool in addressing the global climate crisis. Building bridges between nations, particularly between the Global South and North, is essential to ensure that vulnerable countries receive the support they need to adapt to climate change and mitigate its impacts. While challenges such as financial gaps, political will, and technological access persist, the recommendations offered underscore the importance of international cooperation, sustainable financing, gender-responsive policies, and the integration of climate action into national development strategies. By fostering inclusive and equitable climate policies, we can build a sustainable, resilient future for all nations, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations are not left behind.

MOU SIGNING:

REGIONAL CONNECTIVITY THROUGH DIGITAL DIPLOMACY



President Copair signed an MoU with Babak Huseynli, Head of International Cooperation, Asian Pacific Countries, Azerbaijan for promoting regional collaboration for achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

MOU SIGNING:

CLIMATE DIPLOMACY- JOINT VENTURE FOR CLIMATE EMPOWERMENT

COPAIR and NDRMF signed MoU - 15th November, 2024



Amna Munawwar Awan - President of the Center of Climate Diplomacy of the Center of Pakistan and International Relations signed an MoU with Bilal Anwar CEO National Disaster Risk Management Fund to develop an innovation virtual lab with virtual internship program to link young entrepreneurs and students to the industry to contribute for Greener tomorrow.

MOU SIGNING:

JOINT VENTURE FOR YOUTH CAPACITY BUILDING AND CLIMATE CHANGE

COPAIR and NIMA signed MoU - 19th November, 2024



The Center of Pakistan and International Relations (COPAIR) and the National Institute of Maritime Affairs (NIMA) signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) during the COP29 discussions. Both sides committed to assist the fight against climate change and young capacity building through mutual collaboration and collaborative partnerships.

Global Entrepreneurial Week

Let's join hands together for Gender and Women Digital .
Financial and Economic Empowerment



During COP29 in Baku, Azerbaijan, The team of Center for Climate Diplomacy and Global Entrepreneurial Week Celebrated GEN Week by engaging Women and Youth in different activities to promote Entrepreneurial Development in Climate Advocacy and Diplomacy

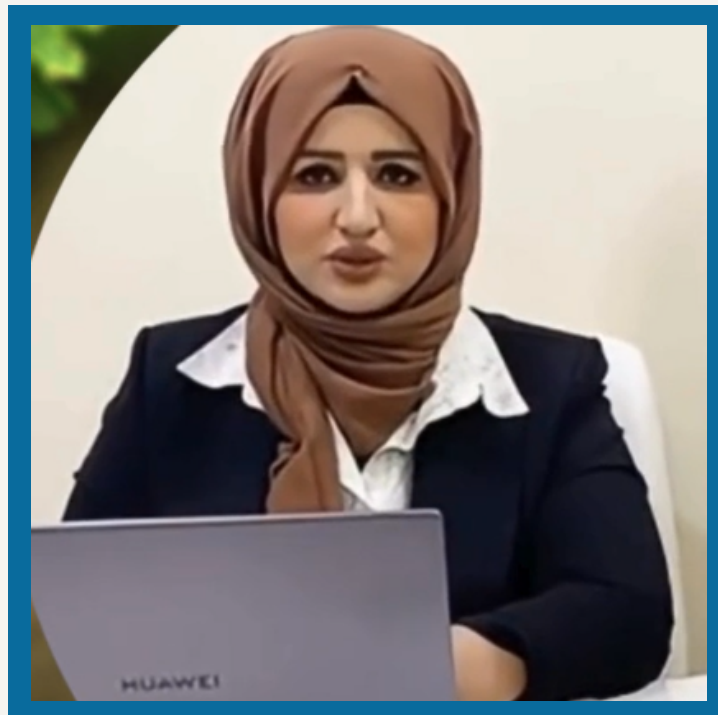
CENTER FOR CLIMATE DIPLOMACY VIRTUAL INTERNSHIP AND DIGITAL CERTIFICATE



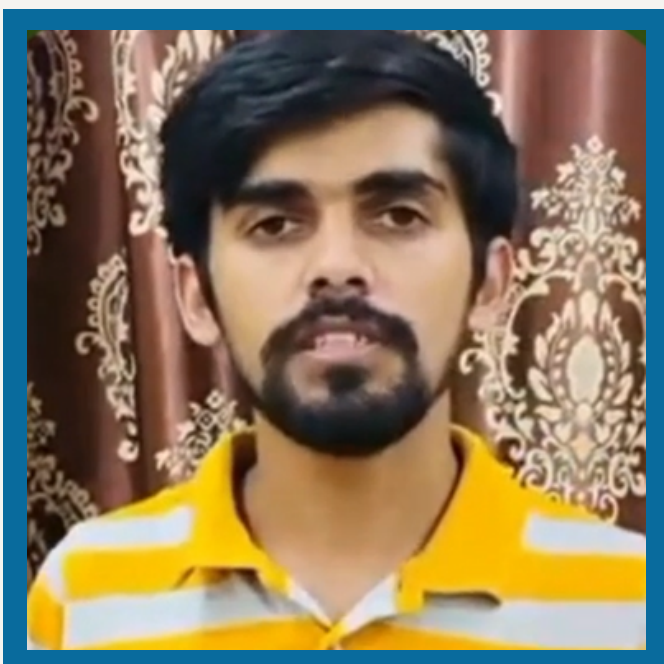
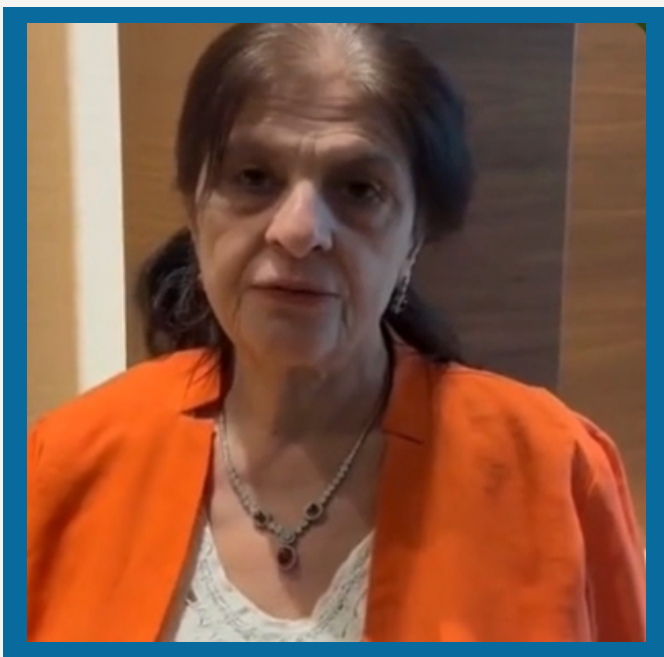
**10,000
STUDENTS
PARTICIPATED
FROM ALL OVER
THE WORLD**

Center for Climate Diplomacy has impacted 10,000 students around the world through its virtual internship and digital certificate program and it has carried 100+ workshops on climate mitigation strategies especially for gender, youth and vulnerable communities.

Seadat Mohubova is one of the Global Climate Ambassadors, who was trained under the Center for Climate Diplomacy. During the COP29 Ms. Seadat proudly represented Azerbaijan as a Climate Diplomacy Ambassador, earning a prestigious certification alongside other global ambassadors. This recognition was awarded to her during the impactful COP 29 activities, highlighting her year-long commitment to advancing international climate diplomacy and fostering sustainable solutions on a global scale.



GLOBAL AMBASSADORS



CLIMATE DIPLOMACY: DEVELOPING CLIMATE EMPOWERMENT THROUGH GLOBAL COOPERATION

Book
Launch



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan



BOOK REVIEW

This book “ Climate Diplomacy: Developing Climate Empowerment through Global Cooperation”, by Amna Munawwar Awan and Mariam Rehman is launched during COP 29. This book is about Leveraging Diplomacy for Sustainable Climate Solutions and Risk Reduction.

This book comprises nine chapters and is designed as a comprehensive guide for anyone seeking to understand the intricate relationship between climate change and climate diplomacy. The book equips readers with a thorough understanding of climate diplomacy as both a strategy and a call to action in the face of this existential threat.

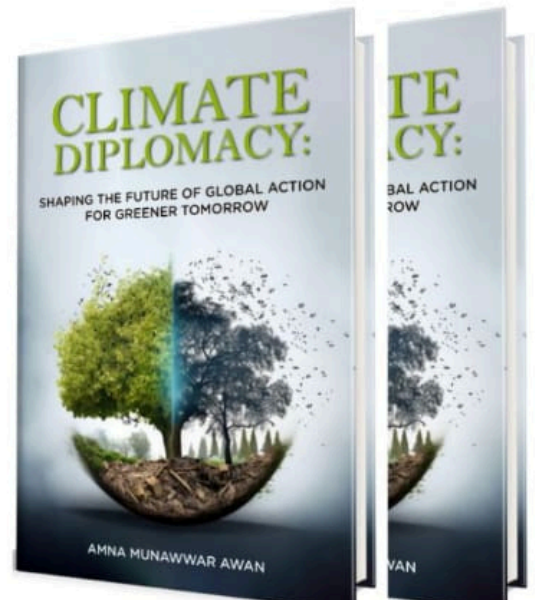
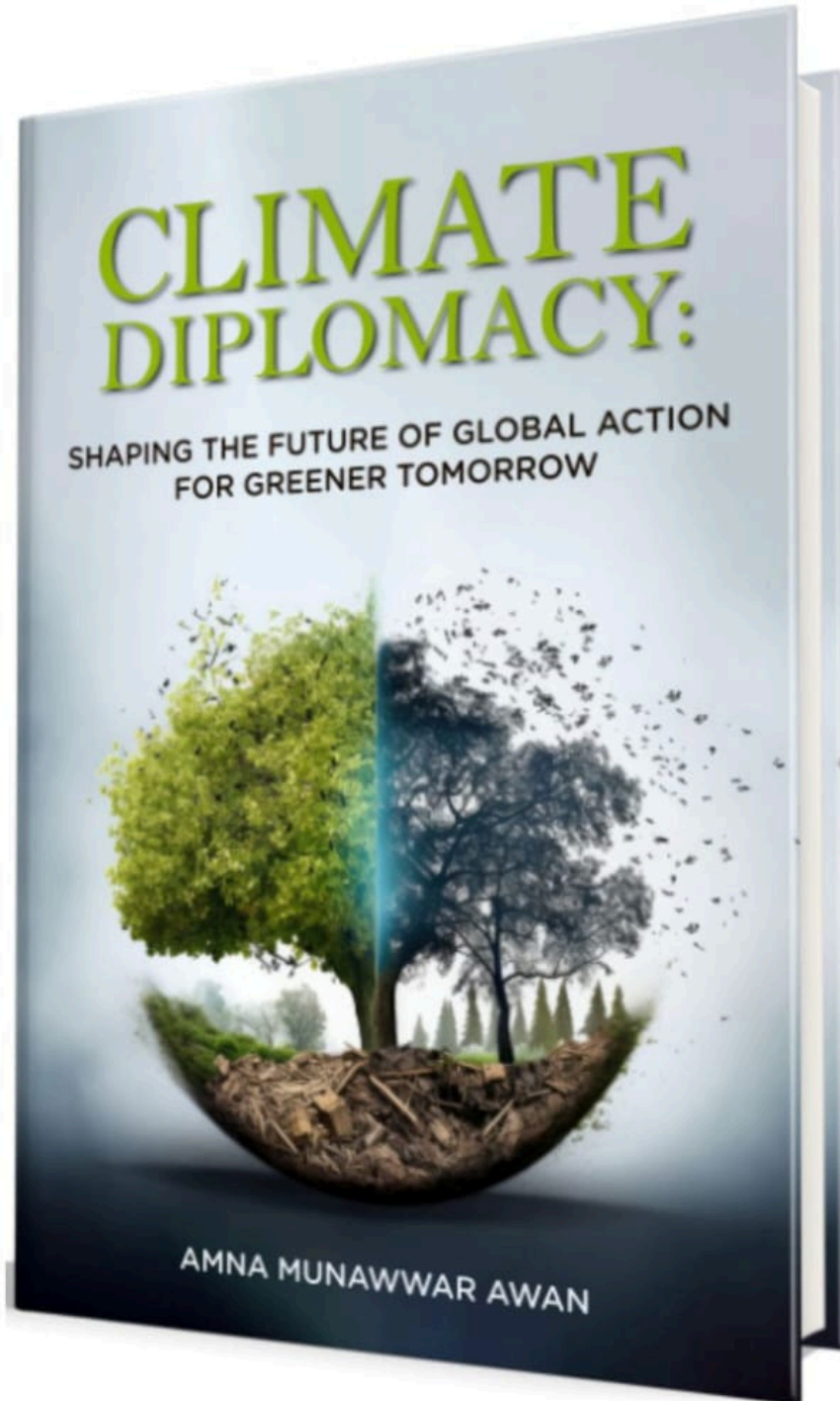
The book dives into critical topics such as adaptation and mitigation strategies, highlighting how climate diplomacy is a linchpin in realising these goals while advocating for equitable climate action. From addressing climate justice and securing climate finance to amplifying youth advocacy, the content emphasizes the human-centred dimensions of diplomacy. It also sheds light on emerging areas like the application of emerging technology in Climate mitigation strategies, climate digital literacy, green skills adoption, and the evolving trajectory of international climate negotiations.

This book is for policymakers and practitioners to suggest new tools and practices for Climate and Environmental Diplomacy. Climate Diplomacy is the main objective of UNFCCC and all member countries are required to utilize best practices of Climate Diplomacy.

Lastly, the authors hope that this book not only informs but also inspires readers to recognize their role in shaping a sustainable and just future for all.



COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan



CLIMATE DIPLOMACY: SHAPING THE FUTURE OF GLOBAL ACTION FOR GREENER TOMORROW

BOOK REVIEW

The world is at a turning point. Climate change isn't just a distant threat—it's here, reshaping our lives and the planet. In *Climate Diplomacy: Shaping the Future of Global Action for a Greener Tomorrow*, by Amna Munawwar Awan takes you on an enlightening journey into the fight to save our planet.

Through clear and relatable storytelling, Awan explains how climate diplomacy plays a critical role in supporting climate mitigation strategies, securing climate financing, and fostering climate adaptation.

She explores the collaborative power of international organizations and the importance of global partnerships in addressing this shared challenge. Delving into the history of climate diplomacy, the book unpacks tough negotiations, groundbreaking agreements, and forward-thinking strategies that have paved the way for progress—and highlights the steps we must take to ensure a sustainable future. A special spotlight is placed on Pakistan, a country on the frontlines of climate change.

Awan reveals how Pakistan's vulnerabilities are paired with immense potential to lead innovative solutions, setting an example for international collaboration and inspiring a united global effort.

This book is more than a discussion of policies or politics; it's about people. It highlights how communities are finding solutions, leaders are stepping up, and international cooperation is driving progress. It's a call to action for everyone—policymakers, students, and anyone who cares about the environment. *Climate Diplomacy* shows us that through collaboration and shared experience, we can address the climate crisis and create a future we can all be proud of.

Media Coverage

The Center's Activities at the Pakistan Pavilion received extensive coverage across various media platforms, including social, electronic, and print media. APP provided comprehensive coverage of the Center's MoU with National Disaster Risk Management Fund. Additionally, prominent publications such as Today Press, Report, Azvision featured in-depth editorials, shedding light on the Pavilion's objectives, key discussions, and outcomes. The coverage highlighted the side event proceedings and helped disseminate the insights and recommendations to a broader audience, fostering greater public engagement and awareness. The inclusion of diverse media platforms ensured that the activities in the Pakistan Pavilion reached varied segments of society, reinforcing their impact and importance.

Links:

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<https://todaypress.az/az/cop29/haider-malik-iqlim-diplomatiyasi-qlobal-emekdasliqda-ehemiyetli-rol-oyunayir-76250>

<https://report.az/cop29/pakistan-iqlim-deyisikliyin-in-tesirlerini-aradan-qaldirilmasi-meqsedile-iqlim-diplomatiyasini-guclendirmeye-cagirir/>

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<https://www.bloompakistan.com/pbf-signs-mou-with-azerbaijans-private-sector-to-boost-regional-trade/>



COP29

Pakistanın İqlim Diplomatiyası Mərkəzinin prezidenti: Azərbaycan və Pakistan iqlim və davamlılıq sahəsində əməkdaşlığı gücləndirir **VIDEO**

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Bakı, 12 noyabr, AZƏRTAC

Azərbaycan və Pakistan arasında davamlılıq, ticarət və investisiya sahələrində əməkdaşlıq üçün böyük potensial mövcuddur. Xüsusilə yaşıl iqtisadiyyat və digər davamlılıq layihələrində tərəfdaşlıq imkanları genişdir.

Bu sözləri Pakistanın "COPAIR" İqlim Diplomatiyası Mərkəzinin prezidenti Amna Munavvar Avan AZƏRTAC-a

todaypress

SOLLICITEER HIER!

OLYMPIA
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ANA SƏHİFƏ

SİYASƏT+

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SOSIAL+

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İDMAN+

DÜNYA+

MƏDƏNİYY



Pakistan iqlim diplomatiyasını gücləndirməyə çağırır

COP29

13 Noyabr, 2024 · 17:28



Пакистан призывает к усилению климатической дипломатии на COP29 для реагирования на катаклизмы

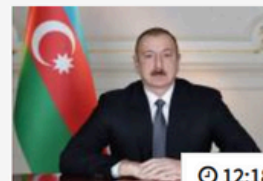
COP29

13 ноября 2024 г. · 17:04



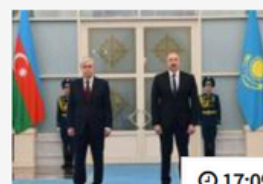
COP29: MoU signed to enhance climate resilience through research innovation at Pakistan pavilion

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17:09

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MoU signed to enhance climate resilience through research innovation at Pakistan pavilion COP29





Son xəbər

Ölkə

Dünya

Siyasət

İqtisadiyyat

Sosial

Hadisə

Kriminal

Təhsil

Azərbaycan və Pakistan arasında 10 milyon dollarlıq tərəfdaşlıq **FOTO**



Sfera.az



Ana səhifə

Gündəm

Cəmiyyət

Dünya

Hadisə

İdman

İqtisadiyyat

Azərbaycan və Pakistan arasında **MEMORANDUM İMZALANDI**



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DIPLOVEST

PBF Signs MoU With Azerbaijan's Private Sector To Boost Regional Trade

By Iqra Khan — November 17, 2024 No Comments 2 Mins Read

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The mesmerizing behaviour of Baku volunteers at COP29

by News desk December 3, 2024 in Islamabad



A MoU being signed by Bilal Anwar of the National Disaster Risk Management Fund and Amna Munawwar Awan of the Center for Climate Diplomacy of Pakistan to enhance climate resilience through research in Baku at Pak Pavilion COP29 Summit, PM'S Coordinator on Climate Change. Romina Khurshid witnessing



کوپ 29 کانفرنس کے آذری رضا کاروں کی شاندار کارکردگی، ایک خوشگوار مشاہدہ





İngiltərə və Pakistan birgə İqlim Diplomatiyası mərkəzinin prezidenti Amna Awan COP-la bağlı danışdı

ABUNƏ OL



AZƏRTAC

RƏSMİ
XRONİKARƏSMİ
SƏNƏDLƏR ▾SİYASƏT
▾

İQTİSADİYYAT

MƏDƏNİYYƏT

HEYDƏR ƏLİ
- 100

COP29

Pakistanın İqlim Diplomatiyası Mərkəzinin prezidenti: Azərbaycan və Pakistan iqlim və davamlılıq sahəsində əməkdaşlığı gücləndirir **VİDEO**

12.11.2024 [16:35] Çap et A+ A-



Bakı, 12 noyabr, AZƏRTAC

Azərbaycan və Pakistan arasında davamlılıq, ticarət və investisiya sahələrində əməkdaşlıq üçün böyük potensial mövcuddur. Xüsusilə yaşıl iqtisadiyyat və digər davamlılıq layihələrində tərəfdaşlıq imkanları genişdir.

Bu sözləri Pakistanın "COPAIR" İqlim Diplomatiyası Mərkəzinin prezidenti





COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan



CENTER FOR CLIMATE DIPLOMACY

The Center for Climate Diplomacy is a strategic forum for global advocacy of Climate Mitigating Risk Management for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience. The Center was founded in 2015 with the support of Center for Pakistan and International Relations under the Presidentship of Anna Munawwar Awan.

The Center organises various seminars, workshops and trainings to develop a global network of Climate Diplomacy ambassadors. The Center has established national and global partners for identifying gaps in Climate change assessment, preparedness and to suggest recommendations for a save the planet earth from negative impacts of Climate change.

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