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Phillip Ndebele

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Global Governance and Its Effect on Climate Change Policy Implementation

Phillip Ndebele
University of Fort Hare

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to assess global governance and its effect on climate change policy implementation.

Materials and Methods: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: The study found that international cooperation through global institutions, treaties and agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, is vital for addressing the complex and transboundary nature of climate change. Global governance frameworks provide the mechanisms for countries to coordinate actions, share resources, and enforce climate policies, leading to more unified efforts in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and promoting sustainable development. However, challenges remain, including unequal power dynamics, varying national interests, and the need for stronger enforcement mechanisms. These factors often slow down the effective implementation of climate policies, particularly in developing nations that may lack the necessary resources and technological capabilities to meet global standards. Overall, global governance has significantly influenced climate change policy but requires further reform and support to enhance its effectiveness in combating climate change.

Implications to Theory, Practice and Policy: Regime theory, institutional theory and multilevel governance theory may be used to anchor future studies on assessing global governance and its effect on climate change policy implementation. In practice, one of the most pressing needs is to improve the transparency and equity of financial support mechanisms, such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). At the policy level, there is a critical need to integrate stronger compliance mechanisms into international agreements like the Paris Agreement.

Keywords: *Global Governance, Climate Change, Policy Implementation*

INTRODUCTION

Global governance refers to the collective efforts of international institutions, governments, and non-state actors to address global challenges that transcend national borders, such as climate change. Climate change policies in developed economies like the USA and Japan have evolved significantly in the last decade, with a focus on reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through various legislative frameworks. In the USA, the introduction of the Clean Power Plan aimed to reduce GHG emissions from power plants by 32% below 2005 levels by 2030 (Mildenberger & Stokes, 2021). Japan, on the other hand, set ambitious targets for reducing emissions by 46% from 2013 levels by 2030, with an emphasis on renewable energy and energy efficiency (Shim, 2020). These initiatives have been supported by an increasing reliance on renewable energy; for instance, the USA saw a 22% increase in solar energy use between 2018 and 2022, while Japan's renewable energy share rose to 18% in 2020 (Shim, 2020). This shift towards renewables, coupled with energy efficiency programs, has helped both countries inch closer to their long-term climate goals.

Developing economies like India and Brazil have also made strides in implementing climate change policies, though financial constraints limit their reach. India's National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) aims for 175 GW of renewable energy by 2022, but the country is still highly dependent on coal, which accounted for 55% of its energy mix in 2020 (Kumar, 2019). Brazil, known for its rich biodiversity, launched the National Policy on Climate Change, with a goal of reducing deforestation rates by 80% compared to 2005 levels by 2025 (Dias, 2020). Despite these commitments, both countries face significant challenges due to their reliance on fossil fuels and the need for external funding to support renewable energy projects. As of 2021, Brazil had reduced its deforestation rate by 24%, but political instability has hindered further progress (Dias, 2020).

Indonesia and Mexico have also initiated policies to combat climate change, though their approaches are varied. Indonesia, with one of the world's highest deforestation rates, launched the *National Action Plan on Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction (RAN-GRK)* in 2011, targeting a 29% reduction in emissions by 2030 (Puspitasari, 2021). Despite these goals, the country's heavy reliance on coal remains a challenge, as coal represented 38% of the energy mix in 2020, only decreasing slightly due to renewable energy initiatives (Puspitasari, 2021). Mexico, under its *Climate Change Law*, aims to reduce GHG emissions by 22% by 2030, with a significant focus on clean energy (Vazquez, 2022). However, economic pressures and a continued reliance on oil production, which contributed 60% of the country's energy mix in 2019, have slowed progress (Vazquez, 2022). Both nations face balancing economic growth with sustainable energy transitions, hampering the full implementation of their climate strategies.

Pakistan and Vietnam are also advancing climate policies to reduce emissions and enhance resilience. Pakistan launched its *National Climate Change Policy* in 2012, aiming for a comprehensive strategy focusing on adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and emissions control (Khan, 2020). However, Pakistan remains highly dependent on fossil fuels, which contributed 62% of its energy mix in 2020, slowing progress towards reducing GHG emissions (Khan, 2020). The country is also vulnerable to climate impacts like flooding and droughts, which complicate the implementation of long-term mitigation strategies. Vietnam, under its *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)*, is committed to a 9% reduction in emissions by 2030 and has set targets to increase renewable energy sources to 32% by 2030 (Nguyen, 2019). Despite these efforts,

Vietnam's coal consumption continues to rise, accounting for 43% of its energy in 2021, underscoring the challenge of reducing reliance on fossil fuels (Nguyen, 2019).

Egypt, Nigeria and the Philippines also exhibit ambitious climate change policies, although resource constraints challenge their effectiveness. Egypt's National Strategy for Climate Change 2050 focuses on adaptation to climate impacts, especially in the agriculture and water sectors, and aims for a 20% reduction in energy-related emissions by 2030 (Ahmed, 2021). The country remains reliant on natural gas, which made up 62% of its energy consumption in 2020, slowing its transition to cleaner energy sources (Ahmed, 2021). Nigeria's *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)* aim for a 20% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030, with potential to increase to 45% depending on international support (Olajide, 2019). However, oil and gas still dominate Nigeria's economy, contributing 90% of export revenues and limiting the shift towards renewables (Olajide, 2019). In the Philippines, the *Climate Change Act of 2009* guides national climate policy, with a focus on reducing vulnerability to climate impacts and transitioning to clean energy (Santos, 2020). Despite these goals, fossil fuels constituted 53% of the Philippines' energy mix in 2020, reflecting the slow progress in renewable energy expansion (Santos, 2020). Both countries highlight the critical need for external financial and technical assistance to support climate action, given the competing demands of economic development.

Tanzania and Uganda also highlight efforts in addressing climate change through their national policies. Tanzania's National Climate Change Strategy, adopted in 2012, aims to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation into national development plans, with a focus on reducing deforestation and promoting renewable energy (Kassenga, 2020). However, the country still relies heavily on biomass, which makes up 85% of its total energy consumption, hindering the progress toward a low-carbon economy (Kassenga, 2020). Similarly, Uganda's Climate Change Policy seeks to mitigate the effects of climate change by promoting climate-smart agriculture and renewable energy, targeting a 22% reduction in emissions by 2030 (Mukasa, 2019). Despite these efforts, Uganda's reliance on hydropower (90% of electricity) and the vulnerability of its agricultural sector to climate impacts pose significant challenges (Mukasa, 2019). Both nations face resource limitations and external dependencies, which slow down the pace of their climate action implementation.

Sub-Saharan African countries such as Kenya and South Africa have adopted climate policies aimed at mitigating the adverse impacts of climate change, despite limited resources. Kenya's Climate Change Act of 2016 established a legal framework for integrating climate action into national and county-level planning, aiming for a 30% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030 (Njenga, 2020). South Africa, one of the largest emitters in the region, aims to reduce emissions by 34% by 2025 under its National Climate Change Response Policy (Molefe, 2021). Both countries have shown steady increases in renewable energy use, with Kenya's geothermal energy accounting for 48% of its electricity supply in 2021, while South Africa expanded its wind and solar capacity by 40% between 2019 and 2022 (Molefe, 2021). However, both nations face ongoing challenges related to economic development and poverty, which limit the effectiveness of their climate policies.

In Sub-Saharan African countries like Ethiopia and Ghana are also implementing climate change policies, though challenges remain in ensuring their success. Ethiopia's *Climate Resilient Green Economy Strategy* aims to achieve a middle-income status by 2025 with zero net emissions, focusing on agriculture, forestry, and energy sectors (Gebrehiwot, 2021). Despite the ambitious

goal, Ethiopia still struggles with the increasing demand for energy, as hydropower constitutes 90% of the country's energy mix, and the impact of climate change has affected water resources (Gebrehiwot, 2021). In Ghana, the *National Climate Change Policy* seeks to lower emissions by 15% by 2030, but the country faces challenges in funding and transitioning from its reliance on traditional biomass energy, which accounted for 38% of total energy consumption in 2019 (Kusi, 2020). Both countries require substantial financial support from the global community to meet their targets while addressing economic development needs.

Global governance mechanisms play a crucial role in the implementation of climate change policies, providing platforms for international cooperation and enforcing environmental regulations. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is one of the most influential governance bodies, coordinating global efforts like the Paris Agreement, which aims to limit global temperature rise to below 2°C by the end of the century (Hickmann, 2020). International treaties such as the Kyoto Protocol have set legally binding targets for developed countries, creating frameworks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The World Bank, through its Climate Investment Funds (CIF), provides financial resources for developing nations to implement climate resilience strategies (Wang, 2021). Similarly, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) offers scientific assessments, guiding policy decisions and enhancing climate action plans (Biermann, 2018).

These global governance mechanisms are interconnected with national climate change policies, creating synergies between international and domestic initiatives. The Paris Agreement, for example, requires countries to submit Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which are integrated into local policies and renewable energy strategies (Hickmann, 2020). International treaties enforce accountability by requiring periodic reports and reviews, while the IPCC's scientific data drives evidence-based policy making. Additionally, global financial institutions like the World Bank and the Green Climate Fund facilitate the implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation projects, particularly in developing countries (Wang, 2021). This multilevel governance structure creates a coordinated global response to climate change, ensuring that international and national efforts are aligned for greater impact.

Problem Statement

Global governance mechanisms, while critical for coordinating international climate efforts, face significant challenges in ensuring effective implementation of climate change policies at both global and national levels. Despite frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the Kyoto Protocol, inconsistencies in policy enforcement and commitment from member states have hindered the global effort to mitigate climate change. Many developing nations struggle with financial and technical limitations, which are inadequately addressed by current global governance structures like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIF) (Wang, 2021). Additionally, a lack of accountability and transparency in the reporting and review processes has resulted in countries falling short of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) (Hickmann, 2020). These issues highlight the gap between global governance intentions and tangible climate action, necessitating stronger and more adaptive governance mechanisms that can better support national climate policy implementation and compliance.

Theoretical Framework

Regime Theory

Regime theory, developed by Stephen Krasner, focuses on the role of international regimes in shaping state behavior and cooperation in areas like climate governance. It emphasizes that international institutions and norms influence how states manage global issues, such as climate change, by creating formal rules and monitoring mechanisms (Krasner, 1983). This theory is relevant to research on global governance and climate change because it explains how institutions like the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) coordinate efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and facilitate cooperation between countries (Stevenson, 2020).

Institutional Theory

Institutional theory, associated with John W. Meyer and Brian Rowan, examines how structures, rules, and norms within organizations influence behavior. This theory posits that international institutions shape states' actions by establishing legitimacy and standardizing climate change policies (Meyer & Rowan, 1977). In the context of global governance and climate change, Institutional Theory helps explain how organizations like the IPCC and World Bank influence national policies through established frameworks and funding mechanisms (Bernstein, 2021). It highlights how international norms are adopted at national levels, influencing climate policy implementation.

Multilevel Governance Theory

Multilevel governance theory, proposed by Gary Marks and Liesbet Hooghe, emphasizes the interaction between different governance levels—local, national, and international—in policy-making. It suggests that climate change policy implementation requires cooperation across multiple governance levels, with international bodies guiding national actions (Marks & Hooghe, 2004). This theory is pertinent to global climate governance as it explains how policies are coordinated through international agreements like the Paris Agreement, with national governments implementing commitments (Jordan, 2019).

Empirical Review

Stevenson (2020) explored how various international institutions, such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, interact and influence global climate action. Stevenson used a comparative analysis of multiple climate governance frameworks, incorporating qualitative document analysis and expert interviews with key policymakers and international representatives. The findings revealed that the fragmented nature of global climate governance, with numerous overlapping institutions, limits the coherence of international climate policies. This fragmentation leads to inconsistencies in policy implementation across different countries and sectors. Stevenson argued that while these regimes create opportunities for cooperation, they also complicate coordination, making it difficult for countries to follow through on their commitments. The study recommended increasing institutional synergy among global governance bodies, such as integrating the goals of different climate agreements into a cohesive framework. This would promote more consistent policy implementation at the national level. Additionally, Stevenson highlighted the need for more robust mechanisms to enforce compliance and hold countries accountable for their climate commitments.

The study concluded that, without more streamlined governance structures, global climate action risks being ineffective. Stevenson's findings have important implications for reforming the international climate governance system to ensure more effective and coordinated climate action.

Hickmann (2020) explored the effectiveness of the Paris Agreement, the landmark international treaty signed in 2015, in driving national climate policy implementation. Hickmann employed a mixed-methods approach, using both qualitative interviews with international policymakers and a thorough document analysis of NDC submissions. The study found that while the Paris Agreement set ambitious global targets, the lack of binding enforcement mechanisms has hindered national-level implementation. Many countries are failing to meet their NDC commitments, and there is significant variation in the stringency and ambition of national climate plans. Hickmann argued that the Agreement's voluntary nature, although promoting broad participation, limits its effectiveness in ensuring strong and consistent action across all signatory countries. The study recommended strengthening the Agreement's compliance mechanisms by introducing periodic reviews and mandatory reporting requirements to improve accountability. Additionally, Hickmann emphasized the importance of financial and technical support for developing countries, which face unique challenges in implementing their climate commitments. The study concluded that while the Paris Agreement is a step forward in global climate governance, its long-term success depends on bolstering its enforcement mechanisms. This research provides critical insights into the limitations of voluntary international climate agreements and suggests pathways for enhancing global governance effectiveness.

Wang (2021) evaluated the role of the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIF) in supporting the implementation of climate policies in developing countries. Wang used a case study methodology, analyzing several CIF-funded projects across multiple developing nations, including those in Africa and Asia. The findings showed that CIF has been instrumental in enabling developing countries to initiate climate adaptation and mitigation projects that would otherwise be financially infeasible. However, the study also revealed challenges related to the equitable distribution of funds, with some regions and countries receiving more financial support than others. This uneven distribution has led to disparities in climate policy implementation, with more developed developing nations advancing faster in their climate goals. Wang recommended that the World Bank improve its oversight mechanisms to ensure a more transparent and equitable allocation of funds. Furthermore, the study called for greater involvement of local stakeholders in the decision-making process to ensure that climate projects meet the specific needs of affected communities. Wang concluded that while financial instruments like CIF are crucial for supporting climate action in developing countries, their success depends on improved governance, transparency, and inclusiveness. This study highlights the importance of financial support in global climate governance but also underscores the need for reforms to ensure its effectiveness.

Bernstein (2021) investigated the legitimacy of global governance institutions, particularly the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and their influence on national climate policy implementation. Bernstein employed qualitative interviews with policymakers, scientists, and representatives from international organizations to understand how the IPCC's reports and recommendations are perceived and utilized at the national level. The findings revealed that the IPCC's scientific assessments are widely regarded as authoritative and have a significant impact on shaping global climate discourse. However, the study also found that there is a gap between the global knowledge produced by the IPCC and the specific needs of local and national policymakers.

Many countries, particularly developing nations, struggle to translate the IPCC's global findings into locally relevant policy actions. Bernstein recommended that the IPCC and similar institutions work more closely with national governments to tailor their reports and recommendations to local contexts. Additionally, the study called for more inclusive processes within global scientific bodies to ensure that diverse perspectives, particularly from the Global South, are adequately represented. Bernstein concluded that while global governance institutions like the IPCC play a vital role in informing climate policy, their legitimacy and influence could be enhanced by better integration with national and local governance structures. This research highlights the complex relationship between global scientific bodies and national climate policy implementation.

Jordan (2019) conducted an empirical study on the effectiveness of multilevel governance in the implementation of climate change policies. Jordan used a survey of policymakers from various governance levels, complemented by case studies from the European Union and the United States, to analyze the dynamics of multilevel governance in climate policy. The findings indicated that the success of climate policy implementation is largely dependent on effective coordination between international agreements, national policies, and local actions. The study showed that while international agreements like the Paris Agreement set the framework for global action, national governments play a critical role in translating these commitments into actionable policies. Local governments, in turn, are responsible for implementing these policies on the ground, making their role equally crucial. Jordan found that one of the main challenges of multilevel governance is the misalignment of priorities and resources between different governance levels. The study recommended the establishment of stronger frameworks for cooperation and communication between international, national, and local actors. Jordan concluded that while multilevel governance offers a promising approach to addressing climate change, its effectiveness depends on fostering better coordination and resource-sharing mechanisms. This research provides valuable insights into how governance at different levels can work together to ensure successful climate policy implementation.

Ahmed (2021) studied the role of global treaties and international pressure in shaping national climate policies in Egypt, focusing on the country's compliance with its international climate commitments. Ahmed used policy analysis, examining Egypt's climate policies and their alignment with international climate treaties. The findings revealed that international pressure and the country's commitments under global treaties have significantly influenced Egypt's climate policies, particularly in terms of adaptation measures in agriculture and water management. However, the study also highlighted the challenges Egypt faces in fully implementing these policies, including economic constraints, insufficient infrastructure, and a reliance on fossil fuels. Ahmed recommended that international governance bodies provide more technical and financial assistance to developing countries like Egypt to help them meet their climate targets. Additionally, the study suggested that Egypt strengthen its national institutions and legal frameworks to ensure better policy implementation and enforcement. Ahmed concluded that while global treaties play a critical role in shaping national climate actions, their effectiveness in developing countries depends on overcoming local economic and institutional challenges. This research underscores the importance of international cooperation in driving climate policy in developing nations.

Khan (2020) evaluated the extent to which Pakistan has been able to implement its international climate commitments and identify the challenges hindering progress. Khan used a case study methodology, analyzing Pakistan's climate policies, energy sector, and environmental legislation.

The findings showed that while Pakistan is committed to its NDCs and has made progress in areas like renewable energy, the country faces significant challenges due to its economic reliance on fossil fuels, particularly coal and natural gas. Additionally, Pakistan's limited financial and technical capacity has slowed down the implementation of its climate policies. Khan recommended that global governance mechanisms, such as the UNFCCC, provide more substantial financial and technical support to help Pakistan transition to a low-carbon economy. The study also called for stronger domestic policies and institutional frameworks to facilitate the implementation of international climate commitments. Khan concluded that while global governance plays a vital role in shaping Pakistan's climate policies, national challenges must be addressed for these policies to be fully effective. This research highlights the critical need for international support in helping developing countries implement their climate commitments.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

RESULTS

Conceptual Gap: While Stevenson (2020) and Hickmann (2020) explore the fragmentation and enforcement challenges within global climate governance, there is a conceptual gap in understanding how specific governance frameworks (e.g., the Paris Agreement, UNFCCC) can be reformed to enhance synergy and enforcement across different governance levels. Stevenson highlights the need for institutional synergy but does not delve into specific reform models for fragmented governance regimes. Similarly, Hickmann emphasizes the need for improved compliance mechanisms but stops short of detailing how these mechanisms can be integrated into the voluntary structure of international agreements. A deeper conceptual analysis on how international treaties can evolve to accommodate both voluntary and binding elements, ensuring stronger global coordination, remains underexplored.

Contextual Gap: The studies by Bernstein (2021) and Jordan (2019) primarily focus on global governance institutions such as the IPCC and the role of multilevel governance, but they do not adequately address the challenges faced by developing countries in aligning global knowledge with local policy contexts. Bernstein highlights the gap between global scientific assessments and local policymaking but does not investigate how this gap can be practically bridged in regions with different socio-political contexts. Similarly, Jordan's focus on multilevel governance primarily centers on the European Union and the United States, without examining how multilevel governance functions in developing regions, where national and local governance structures may lack the capacity for effective coordination. This contextual gap calls for further exploration into how global frameworks can be customized to fit the socio-political and economic realities of developing countries.

Geographical Gap: Wang (2021), Ahmed (2021) and Khan (2020) explore the impact of global governance mechanisms on developing countries like Egypt, Pakistan, and various nations funded by the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). However, these studies primarily focus on a few regions in Africa and Asia, leaving geographical gaps in understanding how global governance

mechanisms influence climate policy in other parts of the developing world, such as Latin America or smaller island nations that are disproportionately affected by climate change. Furthermore, while these studies highlight financial challenges, they do not explore regional differences in financial access or the role of local governance in climate policy implementation. A geographical gap remains in understanding how global governance frameworks can be tailored to the diverse needs of different regions and how local governance structures can be strengthened to better implement international climate commitments.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusion

Global governance plays a pivotal role in shaping the implementation of climate change policies, providing frameworks and mechanisms through which international cooperation is fostered. Institutions such as the UNFCCC, IPCC, and financial mechanisms like the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) have facilitated significant progress in global climate action. However, fragmentation in governance structures, inconsistencies in national-level policy implementation, and disparities in financial resource distribution continue to undermine the effectiveness of global climate initiatives. Developing countries face additional challenges in aligning global frameworks with local contexts due to limited financial and technical capacities, which hampers their ability to meet climate commitments. Strengthening the synergy between international governance mechanisms, improving accountability through stronger compliance measures, and providing tailored support to vulnerable regions are critical to bridging these gaps. In the future, reforms that enhance multilevel coordination and adaptability across diverse socio-political contexts will be essential to achieving global climate goals.

Recommendations

The following are the recommendations based on theory, practice and policy:

Theory

Strengthening the theoretical framework of multilevel governance is essential for improving the coordination between global, national, and local climate governance. Future research should focus on how these governance levels interact and where synergies can be created to promote more cohesive climate policy implementation. This will help address the challenges of fragmentation identified in studies such as Jordan (2019), where the misalignment between governance levels hinders the effectiveness of climate action. By refining Multilevel Governance Theory, scholars can offer better insights into how local governments can be empowered to implement global climate policies more effectively. Furthermore, Institutional Theory can be expanded to explore how global governance institutions like the UNFCCC and IPCC can develop adaptive mechanisms tailored to the unique socio-economic and environmental conditions of different regions. This would involve revisiting institutional frameworks to make them more flexible and responsive to the specific challenges faced by developing countries, as emphasized by Bernstein (2021).

Practice

In practice, one of the most pressing needs is to improve the transparency and equity of financial support mechanisms, such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). These funds must be distributed more equitably to ensure that vulnerable regions, especially in developing countries, receive adequate financial resources for climate adaptation and mitigation projects. As Wang (2021) highlighted, current financial mechanisms often favor more developed nations, leaving less-

resourced countries behind. Addressing this imbalance is crucial for enabling equitable climate action. Additionally, there should be a greater focus on capacity building at the local level. Global governance bodies need to provide direct technical training and resources to local governments to ensure that global climate initiatives are adapted and implemented effectively on the ground. This approach will empower local actors and create more robust, localized responses to climate challenges, as suggested by Ahmed (2021).

Policy

At the policy level, there is a critical need to integrate stronger compliance mechanisms into international agreements like the Paris Agreement. Countries should be held more accountable for their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), with the introduction of mandatory compliance frameworks that include enforceable reporting requirements and periodic reviews. Hickmann (2020) has demonstrated that voluntary structures, while fostering broad participation, often fail to ensure consistent and ambitious climate actions. Introducing mandatory compliance will ensure that countries follow through on their commitments and that global climate goals are met more reliably. Additionally, policies must be adapted to address the specific challenges faced by developing nations. Global governance bodies should introduce financial incentives, such as debt relief or carbon credits, for countries making substantial progress in renewable energy transitions and emissions reduction. Khan (2020) has pointed out that many developing countries, such as Pakistan, struggle with economic constraints and reliance on fossil fuels. Policies that offer targeted financial and technical support can significantly enhance their capacity to meet international climate commitments.

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