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## ***Environmental Diplomacy from Conflict To Cooperation: Overview of the Need To Develop Maritime Diplomacy to Protect the Marine Environment***

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### **Abstract**

In today's world, countries choose to pursue their own interests in foreign policy, the most common and least cost of which is diplomacy, which, as an independent tool, is widely used in intergovernmental relations. In the discussion of environmental problems and protection of the marine environment, diplomacy is also considered a tool to advance the goals and interests of governments.

In this article, the descriptive and analytical method of environmental diplomacy from conflict to cooperation is studied and analyzed. This research seeks to explain the pattern in the context of environmental diplomacy from conflict to cooperation. The findings of this study indicate that environmental challenges both on land and in the seas and oceans arise from climate change, changing rainfall patterns, expanding industry and agriculture, population growth, reducing resources, and increasing conflicts over natural resources and foundations. Biological, exploitation of natural resources in the form of deforestation, Desertification and uncontrolled marine hunting, use of various toxins to combat plant and animal pests to disturb the ecological balance and degradation of the aquatic and terrestrial environment on a local, regional, national, regional and global scale.

Therefore, the need for environmental diplomacy to identify common threats and dangers to the global environment and efforts in the form of common commitments and to deal with these threats and dangers and to protect the environment and resources on Earth, the need for environmental diplomacy is inevitable. Environmental protection is also essential for the sustainable development of the seas. From this perspective, maritime and environmental diplomacy complements macro-diplomacy and provides policymakers with a wide range of tools and options. Finally, the activation of maritime and environmental diplomacy is an effective step towards sustainable development, especially sustainable maritime development in coastal countries.

**Keywords:** Diplomacy, Environment, Conflict, Cooperation

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### **Introduction and Statement of problem**

Many of the threats to human societies stem from environmental issues. These threats, although seemingly insecure and appear to be merely natural threats, in practice affect the security of society and consequently the national security of the countries where they occur, and sometimes bring much greater and more dramatic effects and consequences of wars. (Lotfi et al., 2011) In this regard, Buzan believes that the environmental threat of national security, like military and economic threats, damages the economic base of the government and may go so far as to threaten the future of the government and its institutions.

According to Buzan, environmental threats have traditionally been viewed as random, rare, part of the natural environment, and more about fate than can be on the national security agenda. .

Throughout history, the environment has been a relatively stable medium and has not been considered a special factor; but with the rapid increase in scale, diversity, and speed of human activity in the last century, and with the rapid passage of knowledge about the ecosystem of **the Earth**, the environment is no longer a fixed factor.

In this regard, it is easy to imagine that the issue of water distribution along rivers such as the Nile, Mekong and Indus, will lead to the use of military force (Ranjbar Heydari and Jamshidi, 2016: 208).

The world is witnessing rapid and unprecedented developments in the field of environmental geopolitics in the 21st century. The influence of national policies and decisions of countries on the transformation of the dimensions of the physical function of the earth has reached a point where environmental issues in the regional, trans-regional and spherical territories have acquired a geopolitical nature.

These effects have accelerated over time, attracting the attention of various experts and analysts around the world. The reason for this is the tendency of human societies to exploit the environment as an inexhaustible resource that has caused catastrophe and while destroying some living spaces, has led to challenges and security threats in the regional and trans-regional areas ( Ahmadi et al., 2013: 121).

The environmental threat knows no political boundaries. In many cases, they require cross-border solutions, and in others, which have



indigenous and regional roots, they require local innovations and initiatives. These problems have formed an important issue that security cannot be achieved by individual countries (Simber, 2002: 132).

In recent decades, environmental changes such as climate change have posed fundamental challenges to human security around the world. Today, security and stability for the people in all areas is necessary and essential, and governments based on the people's vote are always seeking to provide security for citizens at the local, regional, national and global scales, and by establishing links with Each other is taking steps in this direction .

However, the distribution of environmental crises is a function of the general attitude towards the environment, geographical location, level of welfare, the position of environmental assessment in the development of development-oriented programs, having laws in line with the time of serious law enforcement and the like (Abbas Zadeh et al, 2020: 293-292).

The research method in this article is descriptive-analytical method and the information related to it is through libraries, documents and reputable international sites. We will answer the question of what effect environmental diplomacy can have on environmental crises. ? What is the need to develop maritime diplomacy to protect the marine environment?

## **1. Theoretical foundations**

### **1.1. Environmental security**

Environmental security is a term used by scientists and pragmatists to prove the link between environmental conditions and security threats. After World War II and during the Cold War, various definitions of the term international security were presented, typically focusing on the politics of realism and modern discourse. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the new geopolitical system, new issues and areas of security developed dramatically.

Meanwhile, the denial of militarism became part of the global security agenda (Yazdan Panahdro, 2009: 105) and a wide range of threats to peace, especially environmental threats, exploitation of nature and pollution of biological resources were raised.

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From the mid-1980s onwards, the field of study became known as environmental security. There is a strong emphasis today on the fact that environmental factors have played a direct and indirect role in the emergence of political conflicts and violent conflicts. The Millennium Project, in its global evaluation of the definitions of environmental security, provided a composite definition: Environmental security is the attention to environmental capabilities in the protection of life, which is in the form of three statements:

- 1- Preventing military damage to the environment and its improvement;
  - 2- Preventing environmental issues caused by war and responsibility for it;
  - 3- Protected the environment because of its inherent spiritual value
- (Environmental Security Study,2006). However, in the framework of this millennium project, various definitions of environmental security were made, some of which will be mentioned below: Environmental security is the relative safety of environmental hazards arising from human processes and the basic nature of which is the result of ignorance, accident. Mismanagement or intentionality within or along national borders.

Environmental security is a state of human-environmental dynamics that includes the reconstruction of environmental damage caused by military action, the improvement of scarce resources, the depletion of resources and biological threats that can lead to instability and social conflict. Environmental security is to pay attention to the cycle of natural resources in the process of production and waste of resources in such a way that social stability is promoted in this process.

Environmental security is the protection of natural environments to meet the needs of society in a way that does not damage its natural resources. Environmental security is liberation from social instability due to environmental degradation (Environmental Security Study, 2006). Environmental security is the active minimization of basic human threats with respect to the functional integrity of the planet, which is related to human components (Barnett, 1997: 16).

Accordingly, it seems that environmental security is a new field of security studies that due to adverse developments due to human movements and vulnerability of biological foundations, ecosystems and the environment, its security consequences, especially global warming and Its results have affected the sustainability of human life.

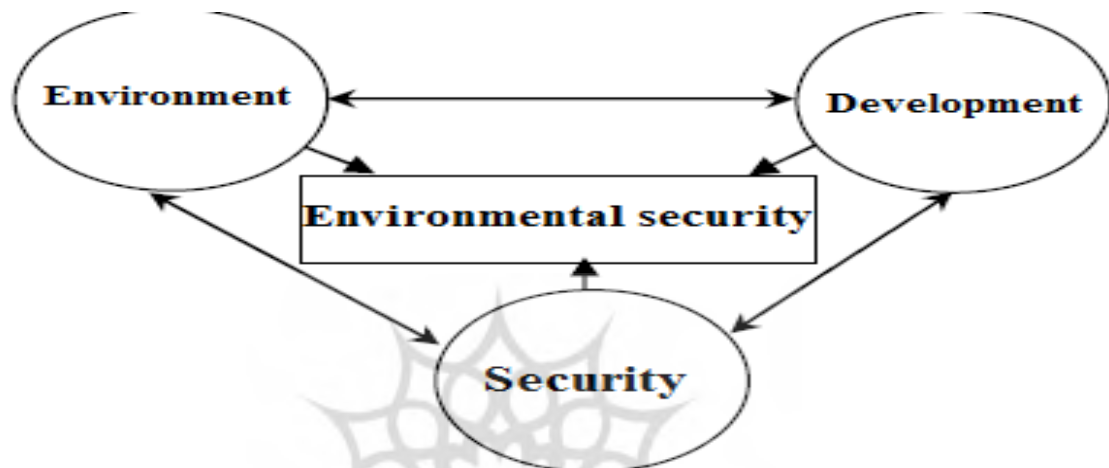


Figure 1: The relationship between security and the environment (Kaviani Rad, 2011: 88)

### 1.2. Nature and concept of environmental geopolitics

Environmental geopolitics examines the performance of governments and organizations in the undesirable use of renewable and non-renewable environmental resources. Among the environmental threats that have attracted the attention of geopoliticians, we can mention industrial pollution, pollutants, wrong national policies in the misuse of resources and uncontrolled and pervasive development (Ahmadi et al., 2011: 208-211). Environmental geopolitics is very important because it studies the uses of land or natural resources to dominate the region or the world.

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Environmental geopolitics is structured within the framework of critical geopolitics and focuses on the quality of human relations with global biophysics, depicts and politicizes it, and discusses the conflict over resources and the role of the environment in security and conflict within its discourse. (Kaviani Rad, 2012: 120).

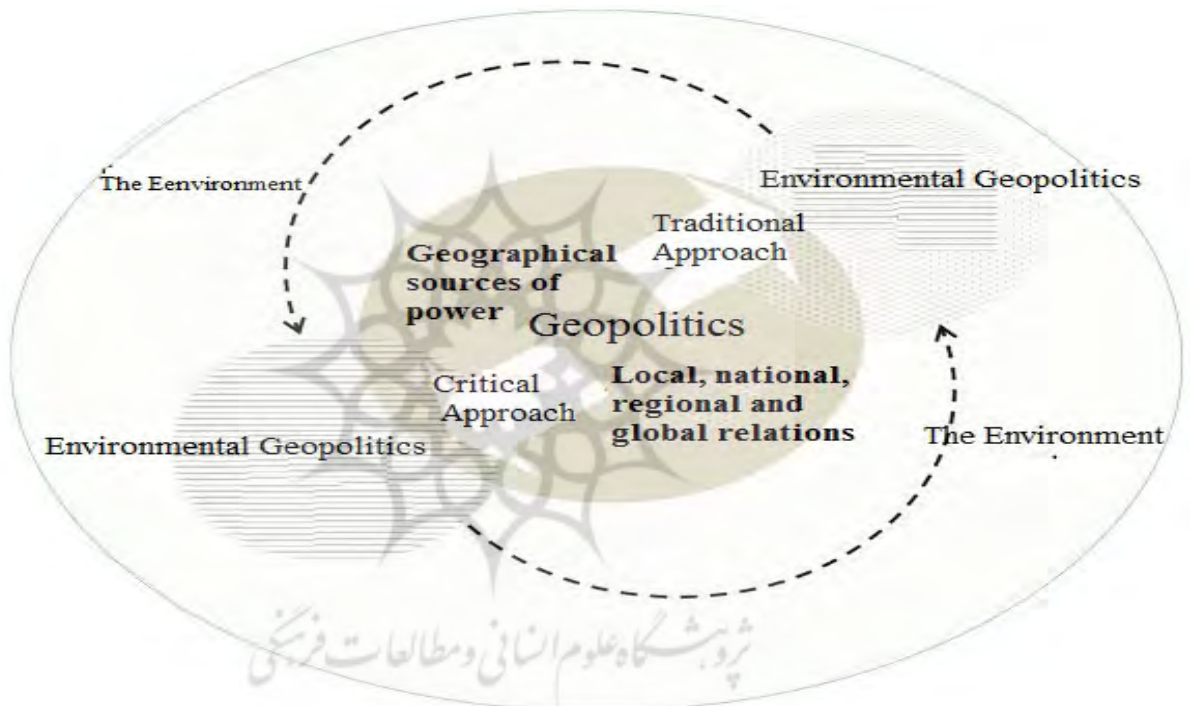
Today, economists, industry experts, and political leaders who have themselves contributed to the emergence of Environmental disorders believe that all nations should control the future development of the global economy through the development of new technologies, market dominance, and the efficiency of the national economy. The development of environmental crises and its consequences in the field of patterns of interaction and cooperation, conflicts between groups and human beings and political actors has become the main factor of geopolitical attention and experts in this field to environmental issues. For this reason, this issue is also interpreted as one of the green geopolitical schools (Hafeznia, 2006: 90)

Environmental geopolitics studies the changes in ecology, the security policies of the industrialized world, the geography of environmental threats, the effects of the global system on environmental degradation, and environmental refugees in the form of political discourses (Kaviani Rad, 2011: 86). The protection of environmental processes is also one of the indisputable principles of geopolitics and there are various justifying reasons why governments and nations should protect the environment more (Ahmadi et al., 2011: 201).

The nature and concept of environmental geopolitics can be expressed in the form of two approaches, the first of which is based on traditional geopolitics. National, regional and global.

In this approach, the nature of environmental geopolitics is based on looking at environmental resources as a source of power for actors, competing with new actors (organizations and green groups), increasing competition for declining resources, unilateral national approach to environmental security, lack of Cooperation and increasing the competitiveness of actors is an effort to compete profitably, increasing unilateralism towards the environment, trying to preserve the national environment, and so on.

The second approach is based on critical geopolitics. In this approach, environmental geopolitics is the use and exploitation of geographical sources of power to protect, preserve and prevent environmental degradation in local, national, regional and global relations. In this approach, the geopolitical nature of the environment is based on looking at environmental resources as a source of human life, working with new actors, increasing cooperation on resources, reducing the pervasive (global) approach to environmental security, trying to synergize efforts



to Global environmental protection and so on.

Figure 2-Diagram of the nature and realm of environmental geopolitics (Janparvar, 2019: 128-129).

### 3-1-Maritime diplomacy

In the peacetime, military forces are the main instrument of diplomacy of Paragonboat diplomacy, so that countries use them to advance their policies and achieve trans- cal negotiations with the help of naval power is one of the functions of maritime diplomacy. Maritime diplomacy is also one of the most important goals in peacetime for any navy, so that warships can be used as a powerful tool to advance politics, and while the presence and visits of warships, national prestige and reputation will

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increase. And commercial transactions will increase (Azami et al., 2015: 30).

The above discussion seeks to explain the various forms of maritime diplomacy. In its breadth, it shows that the navy is engaged in diplomatic activity almost all the time when it is at peace. It may seem difficult to believe, but it is necessarily true.

The Coast Guard, and navy are usually state agents. Given the international nature of most naval operations, they necessarily act as a diplomatic tool. Of course, there is a wide range of operations and roles that the navy can wage in the short term that would not be diplomatic in nature. The combination of mines or explosives, inland naval security operations, counter-narcotics operations, and so on may be fully operational in nature and may include failure to demonstrate objectives or capabilities or interaction with other countries. However, it is now clear that naval diplomacy is an activity that requires a lot of time and resources for the navy. Maritime diplomacy is not as much an independent activity. Instead, it is a range of activities that range from cooperative to coercive. In fact, it is the spectrum that includes most forms of war, and this shows that maritime diplomacy is in fact a continuation of politics by other means, but prevents war. Essentially, maritime diplomacy fills the gap between military warfare and civilian diplomacy, providing policymakers with a wide range of tools and options that allow for a gradual intensification of their immediate and long-term goals (Christian Le Mière 2016: 28-29).

#### **4.1. Environmental Diplomacy**

Environmental diplomacy refers to efforts in the field of diplomacy to identify common threats and dangers to the global environment and efforts to mobilize global resolve in the form of joint commitments to address these threats and dangers and to protect the environment and the planet's existing resources. So far, environmental diplomacy has been pursued mainly within the framework of the United Nations and at the initiative of this organization. However, due to the importance and seriousness of environmental threats and dangers to human survival and life, especially in some countries and parts of the world, the need to address issues in this field in bilateral and multilateral relations between governments has also been felt. For this reason, many bilateral





or multilateral international agreements in various fields of environmental issues have been considered over the past few decades, according to the University of Oregon International Environmental Agreements Database project in early 201. About 1190 multilateral environmental agreements and more than 1500 bilateral agreements have been registered so far (Saskind and Ali, 2016: 28). Diplomacy on environmental issues A wide range of negotiations, including: disaster diplomacy, preventive diplomacy (prevention) Conflict) and green diplomacy can be included.

**Disaster diplomacy:** the relationship between two or more countries after the occurrence of a disaster without considering other problems between countries. In fact, an event or a disaster in the relations between these countries can act as a catalyst and necessarily create cooperation between These countries will not be (Koukis, et al., 2016: 25) Disaster diplomacy is in fact the alignment of friendly and unfriendly countries to resolve issues created by a natural disaster and an attempt to reduce the effects of that disaster. For example, help Friendly countries and some unfriendly countries to Iran after the Bam earthquake can be considered a kind of catastrophic diplomacy. In this regard, the dust phenomenon can be used as an environmental disaster for disaster diplomacy. Therefore, the disaster diplomacy feature can be used to start diplomacy to resolve the water disputes in the Mesopotamian wetlands and reduce the dust problem.

**Preventive diplomacy:** Using the capacity of regional and international organizations to conduct preventive diplomacy to develop a program to prevent drought in the Mesopotamian wetlands. This space will be effective in preventing future conflicts and water problems ( Bani Habib et al: 2018: 269).

**Green diplomacy and ecological diplomacy are:** technical and professionalism, flexibility, transparency and directness, clear share of responsibilities and civil and public participation. Environment is the basis of green diplomacy in raising awareness and promoting the public interest in managing and preserving the common heritage of humanity. Green diplomacy will be manifested in society at several levels, including social, political, educational, and finally at the level of international cooperation (Ioan, 2013: 227).

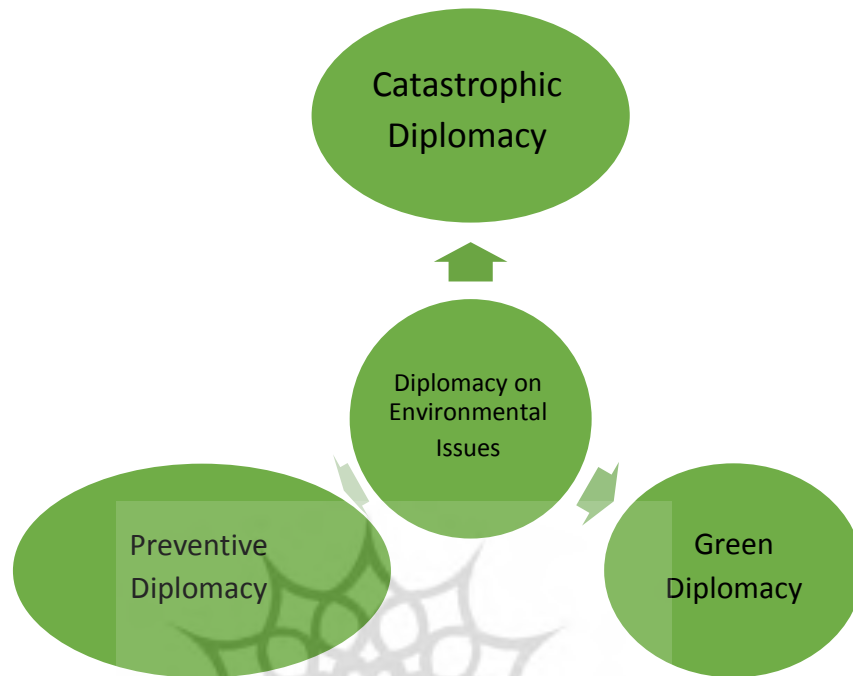


Figure 3. Research findings

### **2.1. Environmental Crises**

In the field of globalization, one of the most controversial and controversial issues is the environment and its related crises, these challenges have led to a variety of dialogues at the local, national and international levels.

Although the effects of environmental challenges in economic, social, environmental, political and health dimensions are very clear, the process of implementing international treaties and cooperation and local actions is ambiguous. The planet as a common intergenerational heritage seeks interest Excessive and unthinking killing of the human race has caused extensive damage, and in some areas, especially in cities and metropolises, the "ecological footprint" is much wider than the area. This issue is a common threat to humanity, which, unfortunately, in practice, there is less about that joint national and international executive program (Buchani and Fazeli, 2012: 126).

Environmentalists and some international relations analysts emphasize the importance of environmental issues as one of the determining and of course limiting parameters of politicians' behavior and decision-making processes. There is no doubt that environmental crises have



become a global challenge, both in terms of their consequences and in terms of their solutions, and almost all environmental issues are inherently linked to the economic and political processes of globalization.

In fact, according to Harold and Margaret Sproot, regardless of "environmental factors, both human and inhuman, or tangible and intangible", the political environment can not be fully understood (Ranjbar Heidari and Jamshidi, 2016: 206). Currently, the category of environment is one of the main concerns of economists, because the ultimate goal of economics is to provide the highest quality level of consumption in the face of limited resources and save these resources. Access to a healthy and clean environment is an increase in the economic power of society (Danesh Jafari, Amade and Khoon Siavash, 2015: 573).

## **2.2. Population Growth and Urban Growth in the World**

Water experts agree that when the ratio of population to volume of renewable freshwater resources exceeds a certain limit, tangible water scarcity and stress due to water shortages will be inevitable. Accordingly, population growth, urbanization growth, and water consumption are three variables that are constantly on the rise, and the mismatch between them exacerbates water security challenges. The world's population has more than doubled since the 1950s, after three billion to six and a half billion.

It is predicted that the world's population growth will reach more than 10 billion by 2050, depending on various scenarios (Padowski and Jawitz, 2009: 101), and two-thirds of this population will live in cities. According to the United Nations, the world's urban population will increase from 0.7 billion in 1950 to 4 billion in 2016 and, according to the United Nations, to 6.3 billion by 2050 (United Nations, 2015). However, historical trends have shown that water use has tripled population growth and more water is needed not only for basic drinking needs but also for food production, industry and human health promotion. This rapid and unpredictable growth in water demand has surpassed the capacity of ecosystems and human management to

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provide safe water for all. Therefore, this increase in population and urban growth is one of the reasons for water consumption in the world and will probably cause more pressure on limited water resources in the future and will provide the ground for crisis. (Kaviani Rad et al., 1398: 39)

#### **3-2-Water Crisis**

At the beginning of the 21st century, the problem of water scarcity in the world has become more of an international issue than ever before and has gained security value along with other strategic elements such as oil. In many parts of the world today, water has become a scarce commodity. Scholars now consider it a vital necessity for achieving comprehensive social, political and economic development and a factor in the sustainability of culture and civilization. The strategic importance of water is such that some have claimed that World War III will take place over water resources (Hosseini and Rezaei, 2005: 53). Water as an essential resource has always been stressful due to its heterogeneous and competitive distribution. Experts predict that in the not-too-distant future, national, regional and international tensions over the water issue will increase, and since everyone needs water, far from the mind is not that future wars will be over water. In the literature related to hydrogeopolitics, the issue of water scarcity is viewed from five economic, legal, technical, environmental and security perspectives (Dolatyar & Gray, 2000: 18). In terms of security, water is a source of power and water scarcity is a strategic issue and an important factor in power relations.

Over the past century, with the increase in population and the need to produce food along with industrial developments, water consumption has increased and has led to a decrease in per capita (Hafeznia, 1385: 85). With decreasing access and increasing water demand, predictions are that water will become the crude oil of the future, in other words, countries with abundant water will be the most powerful countries (Zaki, 2: 1393 ).

According to statistics, every 20 years, per capita water consumption will double, and this amount will double the population growth rate, and by 2025, the world population will increase by 2.6 billion people. Therefore, nearly two thirds of this population will experience serious



water shortage problems and the remaining one third will experience real water shortages (Kaviani Rad, 2005: 340); Hence, the shortage of human water has led to the global water crisis. In fact, the water crisis is the result of a widening gap between supply and demand. As the gap between water supply and demand widens, the scale of the crisis widens. Efforts to access water resources have always been one of the main causes of tensions and these tensions occur more between countries that have common water resources (Ezzati Feyz, 2015: 42). Climate change and increasing water demand are the two main causes of the global water shortage crisis. Climate change is affecting river flow and increasing water demand, increasing water demand and exacerbating the water crisis. Given the scarcity of water and the rapid growth rate of consumption, various statistics have been presented on the increasing water crisis in the world. For example, due to the industrial revolution, increasing consumption and rapid population growth, fresh water consumption tripled from 1950 to 1990 (Mokhtari and Ghaderi, 2008: 36).

Some statistics show that consumption has doubled in the last 40 years, and it is likely that by 2025, one-third of the world's population will live in countries with severe water crises (Engelman, 1997: 20). Due to the fact that the Middle East is located in the dry belt of the world and despite the fact that it is home to 5% of the world's population, it has only one percent of the world's fresh water, which is also largely shared and more 50% of the population of this region live in common catchments (Mokhtari and Ghaderi, 1387: 36). Factors such as location in arid regions, shared watersheds and political tensions have exacerbated the water crisis in the Middle East (Korkutan, 2001: 2).

#### **2.4. Desertification**

The term desertification was first used by a French forester in 1949, and has since been generalized to describe land degradation in other areas. The main causes of human desertification can be the destruction of vegetation, including forests and pastures. Improper abstraction of aquifers, implementation of development projects without environmental considerations and unprincipled exploitation of mines, which leads to land degradation and reduced soil potential, the process of desertification and land degradation can be a vicious cycle of

challenges. Create economic, social and political crises that eventually lead to devastating floods, occurrence of sandstorms and dust storms, as well as the spread of migration poverty and creating obstacles to development and development in deprived areas (Izadi et al., 2015: 9). Desertification is a challenge facing the ecosystem of arid regions, an ecosystem that covers about a third of the world's land surface. Desertification The process of land degradation in arid, semi-arid and semi-humid areas is affected by human and climatic factors. This destruction causes the loss of vegetation and the expansion of desert territory. In this situation, the soil of the region loses its native plant and animal species

On the other hand, human activities that dry up lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and barren plains cause desertification and droughts. The evacuation of lakeside villages, the expansion of deserts and barren and dry deserts are among the environmental disasters of desertification. The preservation of wetlands as an important and sensitive ecosystem also helps maintain the survival of many species and the health of the region's ecosystem. Therefore, destructive human activities have far greater effects on the phenomenon of drought and desertification (Amini Zare, 2010).

### **2.5.Drought**

Drought is a climatic phenomenon and is considered as part of a region's climate. This phenomenon has characteristics that distinguish it from other natural disasters. Research shows that among natural disasters, drought damage is the highest. Drought is a scourge caused by lack of water (rainfall). Its occurrence is long and its effects are unstructured, and as a result, the damage caused by this phenomenon in various sectors such as agriculture, society, etc. in the form of It appears gradually.

It is important to note that the damage and effects of drought are equal to or greater than the damage caused by other natural disasters such as floods and earthquakes (Asian, 2006: 168) Drought is one of the natural creeping phenomena in arid and semi-arid regions the world is more visible. Existence of severe fluctuations in precipitation is one of the major problems of rainfall and due to these severe fluctuations, droughts are among the natural disasters that occur in conditions of



negative fluctuations or in other words, a decrease in precipitation compared to the long-term average. One of the main parameters used to define drought is rainfall.

Drought can occur in an area of several hundred kilometers, but its severity and duration may not be the same throughout the region. Continental drought, for example, which occurs especially in arid regions, spreads over a vast area that covers hundreds or even thousands of square kilometers. This phenomenon is one of the environmental hazards that is inextricably linked to climate change, whose characteristics such as intensity, duration, periodicity, etc. vary from place to place.

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## **2.6. Climate Change and Intensification of Conflicts**

In recent decades, the occurrence of short-term or long-term climate change that threatens the biosphere has generally been the result of human dynamics in the use of fossil fuels and the cleaning and burning of plants (forests, vegetation, etc.). Findings in the form of polar glacier regression, increase in snowmelt rate of mountain glaciers, destruction of marine coral reefs, increase in climatic events such as fires, heat waves, extreme storms caused by warm weather, and change in

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temperature patterns due to warm weather patterns. Enhanced (<http://news.nationalgeographic.com>).

Climate change studies have opened a new chapter in the field of security studies. Increasing the level of public awareness of environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources and its role in migration and migration of communities, changing the climatic pattern of growing seasons and reducing the yield of agricultural products, desertification and sea level rise and threatening coastal agricultural lands. It has severely damaged local livelihoods and increased competition for scarce resources.

Daily reports indicate the escalation of inevitable violent conflicts, of which water war is one example. These issues can be considered as the beginning of the formation of new approaches to national security policy. However, natural hazards, such as climate change, do not inherently lead to violent conflict. Rather, the severity and severity of its damage is a function of the geopolitical situation that predates the source of tensions and analyzes the government's capacity test to protect and provide for citizens (Safavi, S., Ghanbari, A. ,2011). It has increasingly played an important role in producing or creating contradictions.

Dehydration of water resources, uncontrolled fishing, degradation of agricultural lands, deforestation, increasing interference in ecosystems from forests to coral islands are all among the basic processes of human-centered environmental change. Rising sea levels, changing vegetation in the region, declining natural habitats, changing precipitation patterns, the emergence of tornadoes, floods, and increasing drought are all indicative of current climate change.

Sometimes these contradictions are the result of increased demand for access to renewable natural resources such as water, forestry and fishing, and sometimes the result of supply shortages (population pressure and increasing per capita consumption), inequality in distribution, and sometimes a combination of the three. Developing countries, especially those whose economies are primarily dependent on agriculture, the health of natural resources and their subdivisions, are immediately affected by environmental issues..



These changes are also in conflict with the needs and interests of groups such as farmers, nomadic farmers, ranchers, and resource extractors. Many examples of this conflict of interest between and within countries can be traced to violent and nonviolent conflicts over the sharing of water resources, dams, irrigation, landslides, and desertification and overfishing.

Thus, environmental issues are mainly multifactorial in nature, and environmental degradation merely plays a mediating role, sometimes reinforced by social and ethnic conflicts and rivalries, and political dynamics. Multiple pressures from poverty, climate change, unequal land distribution, underdevelopment and job insecurity, disease epidemics and environmental degradation add to social pressures and dissatisfaction. In many countries, these developments have led to social change, looting and violence, including the events of the past few years in Rwanda in Central Africa and the state of Chiapas in southern Mexico (Renner, 2006: 5).

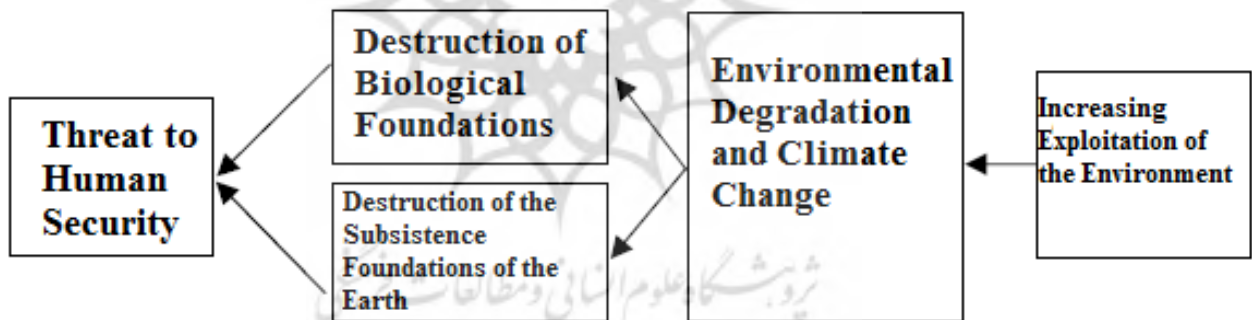


Figure 2: The ratio of increasing exploitation of nature and the threat to human security (Kaviani Rad, 2011: 90).

## 2.7. Environmental diplomacy at the regional level

Executive Mechanisms for Global Reduction of Out-of-Game Emissions (DeCanio and Fremstad, 2013). The Paris Agreement provides a significant basis for post-COP21 diplomacy and a global framework for tackling climate change (Kinley, 2017). Compatibility of treaties and river conventions, mechanisms of joint monitoring, implementation of treaties, dispute resolution, powerful intergovernmental organizations (Tir and Stinnett, 2012), examples of various mechanisms that control the diversity of flows (Drieschova et

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al., 2008). Others include hydroeconomics, which is a strategic financial investment in the water sector (Siska and Takara, 2015), and enables successful energy supply (Cheema, 2011).

By combining environmental policies and policies (Mumme, 2003), trust, active participation, and stakeholder cooperation (Giordano et al., 2002) are institutionalized. Thus, a neutral and non-aggressive tool for negotiation and trust building Meeting environmental challenges and achieving environmental security and sustainable development is possible and necessary. Meanwhile, environmental diplomacy, due to its neutral and non-aggressive nature with the role, participation and leadership of emerging powers, can potentially lead to conflicts. Achieve a sustainable ideal (Papa and Gleason, 2012; Ioan, 2013). Environmental cooperation through the Indus Water Pact between India and Pakistan (IUCN, 2014a), the Gang Water Pact between Bangladesh and India (Brichieri - Colombi and Bradnock, 2003), the Mahakali Water Pact between Nepal and India (Mirumachi, 2013), and The South Asian Environment Program is an example of successful environmental diplomacy.

#### **2.8. Climate change and environmental diplomacy**

International law must operate in a new, multi-layered system consisting of countries, international institutions, non-governmental and private sector networks, a wide range of formal international organizations, and informal coalitions and individual initiatives. Developing countries, especially small island developing countries, now face major challenges in tackling pollution. But the response to existing environmental challenges such as pollution is complicated by new and emerging challenges caused by climate change (Pourhashemi et al., 2015: 167-170).

The study of Korea's environmental legal challenges posed by climate change, with a particular focus on the compatibility needs of developed and developing countries, is one of the issues today that does not have a more effective strategy than international interactions with international requirements.

#### **2.9. Cooperation in environmental management**

Cooperation between several regional governments or departments to address complex environmental problems has often appeared in China.



Yen is a joint venture in which partners jointly establish a regional management institute and establish management regulations for regional environmental safety. In detail, the content of the cooperation includes the establishment of emission standards for "three wastes" (waste gases, wastes and waste wastes) and punitive measures for irregular behavior in the region, construction of indicators and methods of environmental monitoring, construction and determination of cross-border management coordination platform And monitoring and managing colleagues' behaviors of environmental impact.

For example, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, and Shanghai City in the Yangtze River Delta have developed a rigorous standard system, including a standard for adhering to the environment, a basic pollution emission standard, and a charge discharge standard for pollution discharge projects for construction projects. Ocean government has also established joint mechanisms for environmental protection and information in three places (Chen, 2011).

The management mechanism is regulated by three locations, including the management coordination mechanism for drinking water storage, the environmental monitoring data sharing mechanism, the transboundary environmental illegal transmission mechanism, the regular notification for regional environmental information, and the mechanism. Coordination for regional environmental events (Zheng and Luo, 2012).

### **2.10. Maritime Cooperation Diplomacy**

Diplomacy is merely the management of international relations and therefore maritime diplomacy is the management of international relations through the maritime sphere. This does not mean using diplomacy to manage maritime tensions, for example through the encryption of international law, but using maritime assets to manage their own relations. These are two examples of modern diplomacy done by naval ships, so examples Very good is the concept of maritime diplomacy in general, and especially the sub-concept of maritime diplomacy cooperation. As defined in the introduction, maritime diplomacy can be more precisely divided into cooperative maritime diplomacy, persuasion and coercion. Previous missions have included

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port visits, joint exercises, training and humanitarian assistance, and disaster relief.

In fact, due to the necessary hardware and technology, a country's army often faces difficulties as a suitable player in those missions in remote areas. Inside the military, the Navy is a service that can operate freely abroad, without the need for basic rights or flight, while operating from politically neutral international waters.

The growing popularity of multi-role ships, with a combination of helicopters, guns, and small boats on board aircraft, allows ships to not only engage in weapons of war but also bring ground forces into areas with little infrastructure and assistance. Do their work in inaccessible areas.

The growing popularity of multi-role ships, with a combination of helicopters, guns, and small boats on board aircraft, allows ships to not only engage in weapons of war but also bring ground forces into areas with little infrastructure and assistance. Do their work in inaccessible areas.

In fact, participatory naval diplomacy can well be described as "soft naval diplomacy", in contrast to "hard naval diplomacy" which includes weapons that are limited to imposing sanctions on stubborn fleets. Participatory naval diplomacy It may also not be the main purpose of a particular activity.

Anti-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden have attracted a wide range of navies since 2008, all of which have been deployed to secure sea lines and maintain good order at sea. During their missions, however, they also engaged in unprecedented coordination between the navies of China, Russia, Iran, and the United States, supporting the naval diplomatic goal of building confidence. (Christian Le Mière, 2016: 8-10). The missions included port visits, joint exercises, training and humanitarian aid, and disaster relief. A country's military often acts as a suitable player in those missions in remote and difficult areas. Inside the army, the navy can operate freely outside the country's borders and in international waters, without the need for a permit. In fact, international waters are the common heritage of all human beings and the presence of all countries in it is completely free. Therefore,



participatory maritime diplomacy can be described as soft maritime diplomacy, which is in stark contrast to maritime diplomacy. It is accompanied by weapons and the use of force (Christian Le Mière, 2016: 8-10).

**Conclusion:**

Environmental and maritime diplomacy refers to the efforts in the field of diplomacy to identify common threats and dangers to the global marine environment and efforts to mobilize global determination in the form of joint commitments to counter these threats and dangers and to protect the environment and sustainable development of resources.

The findings of this study indicate that environmental and maritime crises in general represent a threat to the international community. However, environmental and maritime change is a threat to international peace and security, and this shows global awareness of the environment. And its short-term and long-term consequences for the planet have increased, and this issue expresses the importance of environmental diplomacy, and the foreign policy of countries is based on the fact that in addition to friendship with the world, the presence of its navy in its maritime territory. To increase the region, the activation of naval diplomacy is an effective step in the production and overproduction of a country's national power in order to develop the need for maritime diplomacy in environmental protection.

Therefore, the need for environmental diplomacy to identify common threats and dangers to the global environment and efforts in the form of common commitments and to deal with these threats and dangers and to protect the environment and resources on Earth, the need for environmental diplomacy is inevitable.

Environmental protection is also essential for the sustainable development of the seas. From this perspective, maritime and environmental diplomacy complements macro-diplomacy and provides policymakers with a wide range of tools and options. Finally, the activation of maritime and environmental diplomacy is an effective step towards sustainable development, especially sustainable maritime development.

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