



Original Article

# Language Policies for Climate Education and Advocacy

Mitkari Shivaraj Manikrao<sup>1</sup>, Mitkari Sarthak Shivaraj<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup> Punyashlok Ahilyadevi Holkar Solapur University, Solapur, India

Manuscript ID:  
RIGJAAR-2025-0203023

ISSN: 2998-4459

Volume 2

Issue 3

Pp. 112-119

March 2025

Submitted: 15 Feb 2025

Revised: 20 Feb 2025

Accepted: 15 Mar 2025

Published: 31 Mar 2025

**Correspondence Address:**

Mitkari Sarthak Shivaraj,  
Punyashlok Ahilyadevi  
Holkar Solapur University,  
Solapur, India  
Email:  
[ssmitkari2009@gmail.com](mailto:ssmitkari2009@gmail.com)

Quick Response Code:



Web: <https://rlgjaar.com>



DOI:  
10.5281/zenodo.16149685

DOI Link:  
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16149685>



Creative Commons



## Abstract

Climate change is one of the most pressing global challenges of our time, and addressing it requires a comprehensive approach that includes education, advocacy, and policy implementation. Language plays a crucial role in shaping public perceptions, policies, and actions regarding climate change. Effective communication strategies, framed through well-structured language policies, can significantly enhance climate education and advocacy efforts. This paper explores the impact of language policies on climate education and advocacy, emphasizing their role in making climate science accessible to diverse populations. It highlights the importance of multilingual education in raising awareness, fostering environmental responsibility, and promoting sustainable practices across different cultures and regions. The study examines how government policies, educational institutions, and media platforms can integrate climate-related discourse into their curricula and communication strategies to ensure a wider reach and deeper understanding. Furthermore, the paper discusses the challenges associated with language barriers in climate communication, including the dominance of English in scientific literature and the limited availability of climate-related materials in regional and indigenous languages. It emphasizes the need for localized and culturally relevant content to enhance community engagement in sustainability initiatives. By analyzing case studies of successful climate communication strategies worldwide, the study provides insights into how effective language policies can bridge the gap between scientific knowledge and public action. The findings underscore the necessity of inclusive, clear, and persuasive climate messaging to drive behavioral change and policy reforms. In conclusion, this paper advocates for the development of robust language policies that prioritize climate literacy, multilingual accessibility, and culturally sensitive communication strategies. It calls for policymakers, educators, and media professionals to collaborate in crafting narratives that inspire collective action toward a sustainable future.

**Keywords:** Climate Communication, Language Policy, Multilingual, Education, Climate Literacy, Indigenous Knowledge, Climate Advocacy, Environmental Education, Climate Change Awareness, Policy Implementation

## Introduction

Language plays a crucial role in shaping climate communication by influencing how individuals, communities, and policymakers perceive and respond to environmental challenges. The words, phrases, and narratives used in climate discussions impact public awareness, policy decisions, and global climate action. Effective climate communication ensures that scientific knowledge reaches diverse audiences in a clear, relatable, and actionable manner.

## The Need for Effective Language Policies in Climate Education and Advocacy

Climate change is a global crisis that requires widespread public engagement and informed decision-making. However, climate education and advocacy efforts often fail due to the use of complex scientific jargon, the dominance of English in climate discourse, and the lack of accessible information in regional languages. Well-structured language policies can bridge this gap by

- Making climate science understandable for non-experts.
- Encouraging inclusive discussions that consider diverse linguistic backgrounds.
- Ensuring that climate messages reach marginalized and non-English-speaking communities.

## Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

## How to cite this article:

Mitkari, S. M., & Mitkari, S. S. (2025). Language Policies for Climate Education and Advocacy. *Royal International Global Journal of Advance and Applied Research*, 2(3), 112–119. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.16149685>

### Challenges Posed by Linguistic Diversity and Barriers in Climate Communication

Despite the importance of effective communication, several linguistic challenges hinder climate advocacy:

2. **Complex Scientific Terminology:** Many climate-related terms (e.g., "carbon neutrality," "greenhouse gas emissions," "biodiversity loss") are difficult for the general public to understand.
3. **English-Centric Climate Discourse:** The majority of scientific research, international reports, and policy discussions are conducted in English, limiting participation from non-English speakers.
4. **Lack of Climate Awareness in Regional Languages:** Many indigenous and rural communities, who are directly affected by climate change, do not have access to climate information in their native languages.
5. **Misinformation and Misinterpretation:** Poor translations and misunderstandings of climate concepts can lead to misinformation, reducing the effectiveness of awareness campaigns.

### Objective of the Report

This report aims to explore how language policies can improve climate awareness and action by:

- Highlighting the importance of clear, inclusive, and multilingual climate communication.
- Analyzing the challenges posed by linguistic diversity in climate discourse.
- Examining the role of multilingualism in enhancing public engagement with climate issues.
- Suggesting strategies to make climate education and advocacy more effective, accessible, and impactful across different linguistic communities.

By addressing these aspects, this report seeks to emphasize that language is not just a tool of communication but a powerful instrument for driving meaningful climate action worldwide.

### Importance of Language in Climate Communication

#### How Language Influences Public Perception of Climate Change

Language plays a fundamental role in shaping how people understand and respond to climate change. The words used in climate discussions influence:

- **Comprehension:** Complex scientific terms like "carbon sequestration" or "anthropogenic emissions" can confuse the general public, leading to disengagement.
- **Emotional Impact:** Words like "global warming" versus "climate crisis" create different levels of urgency. Research shows that stronger, action-driven language can lead to greater public response.
- **Framing of Climate Narratives:** If climate change is presented as a distant problem, people may not feel an immediate need to act. However, when framed as a personal and local issue (e.g., increased heatwaves or floods in one's own city), engagement increases.

**Example:** Studies have shown that using terms like "climate emergency" instead of "climate change" increases public concern and urgency in taking action.

### The Role of Scientific Terminology in Climate Discourse and Its Accessibility

Scientific discussions on climate change are often filled with technical terms that are difficult for non-experts to understand. This creates a knowledge gap between scientists and the public.

#### Challenges with Scientific Language:

- **Complexity:** Terms like "radiative forcing," "ocean acidification," or "methane clathrate destabilization" are difficult for laypeople.
- **Lack of Simplified Communication:** Scientists may not always translate complex concepts into everyday language, leading to misconceptions.
- **Misinterpretation by Media & Public:** Misinformation spreads when technical terms are misrepresented in media.

#### Solution:

- Scientists should collaborate with communicators to simplify climate science without distorting facts.
- Infographics, visual storytelling, and analogies can help explain complex climate concepts effectively.
- Example: Instead of "carbon sequestration," explaining it as "plants and trees capturing carbon dioxide from the air and storing it in their roots and soil" makes it more relatable.

### Language Barriers and Their Impact on Climate Awareness

One of the biggest obstacles in climate advocacy is language diversity and accessibility. Climate change discussions are often dominated by English-speaking institutions, media, and research publications, leaving millions of non-English speakers with limited access to climate information.

#### Major Issues:

1. Limited availability of scientific reports in regional languages
2. Exclusion of indigenous and local knowledge systems from global climate discussions
3. Mistranslations of key climate terms causing misunderstandings
4. Lack of climate education materials in local languages

#### Example:

The IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) reports are primarily published in English, making it difficult for non-English-speaking policymakers and communities to access crucial climate information.

#### Solution:

- Governments and organizations should translate climate reports into multiple languages.
- Promote community-based climate education using local dialects.
- Engage radio, podcasts, and social media in regional languages for better outreach.



### The Dominance of English in Climate Science and Its Limitations

English is the dominant language in global climate discussions, including scientific research, international summits, and policy-making. However, this creates several challenges:

#### Limitations of English Dominance:

- Excludes non-English-speaking communities from important discussions.
- Restricts indigenous climate knowledge, which is often oral and in native languages.
- Creates inequalities in climate negotiations, as non-native English speakers may struggle to articulate their viewpoints effectively.

#### Example:

- In climate negotiations, delegates from developing nations often struggle to express their concerns due to language barriers.
- Important environmental knowledge from indigenous communities (Amazon tribes, Arctic Inuit, African farmers) is often lost because it is not documented in English.

#### Solution:

- UN and climate agencies should prioritize multilingual communication in climate discussions.
- Use AI-driven translation tools to make climate reports accessible.
- Recognize and incorporate indigenous climate knowledge into policymaking.

#### Importance of Multilingualism in Climate Advocacy

To build a truly **inclusive and effective** climate movement, multilingualism must be prioritized.

#### Why Multilingual Climate Advocacy Matters:

1. Ensures wider public engagement by breaking language barriers.
2. Allows marginalized communities to actively participate in climate discussions.
3. Preserves indigenous ecological knowledge, which offers unique sustainable solutions.
4. Helps governments design localized climate policies that resonate with regional populations.

#### Successful Multilingual Climate Initiatives:

- UN Climate Talks now offer real-time translations in multiple languages.
- France's "Le Climat en 10 Questions"—a climate awareness campaign in French, making climate issues more relatable for non-English speakers.
- Grassroots organizations in India use vernacular languages to teach rural communities about sustainable farming and water conservation.

### Recommendations for Promoting Multilingual Climate Advocacy:

- Integrate climate education into school curricula in native languages.
- Encourage climate journalism in regional media.
- Develop bilingual climate apps, documentaries, and podcasts.

#### Role of Education in Climate Literacy

Education is one of the most powerful tools for enhancing climate literacy and fostering an environmentally conscious society. By integrating climate topics into school curricula, promoting multilingual climate education, and utilizing digital platforms and media, we can ensure that people from all backgrounds understand the urgency of climate change and take informed action.

#### Integrating Climate Topics into School Curricula

One of the most effective ways to build climate awareness is by embedding climate education into formal schooling. When children learn about climate change from an early age, they develop a deeper understanding of its causes, consequences, and solutions. Key aspects of climate integration into education include:

- Introducing climate science at primary and secondary levels to build foundational knowledge.
- Incorporating climate change into various subjects, such as geography, science, social studies, and even literature.
- Encouraging practical learning experiences like environmental projects, tree plantation drives, and sustainable living practices.
- Training teachers to effectively communicate climate concepts and their real-world implications.

#### Importance of Teaching Climate Concepts in Regional/Local Languages

Many communities, especially in rural areas, lack access to climate education in their native languages. As a result, climate change remains an abstract or distant issue for them. Teaching climate concepts in regional languages can:

- Increase comprehension and engagement, as people grasp concepts better in their mother tongue.
- Ensure inclusivity, allowing marginalized and indigenous communities to participate in climate discussions.
- Strengthen traditional ecological knowledge, as many local communities have sustainable practices that align with modern environmental goals.

For instance, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has emphasized the need for multilingual climate communication to make climate science more accessible worldwide. Many countries have also started translating climate-related materials into multiple languages to ensure wider reach.



### Government and NGO Initiatives in Climate Education

Various governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have launched programs to enhance climate literacy:

- **UNESCO's Education for Sustainable Development (ESD):** Encourages countries to integrate sustainability into their education systems.
- **India's Environment Education Programme:** Focuses on incorporating environmental awareness into school curricula.
- **NGO-Led Climate Awareness Programs:** Organizations like Greenpeace and WWF conduct workshops, awareness campaigns, and educational outreach in multiple languages.
- **Climate Advocacy and Youth Movements:** Groups such as Fridays for Future and Extinction Rebellion emphasize the role of youth in climate activism, often using social media and digital platforms to spread their messages.

### Digital Learning Platforms and Their Role in Climate Literacy Across Diverse Languages

With the rise of e-learning platforms, climate education has become more accessible across linguistic and geographic boundaries. Some major developments include:

- Free online courses on climate change by platforms like Coursera, edX, and Khan Academy, available in multiple languages.
- YouTube and social media influencers creating simplified climate awareness videos.
- Mobile applications and interactive games that teach sustainable practices in a fun and engaging way.

For example, the Climate Reality Project provides resources in multiple languages, ensuring that people from different linguistic backgrounds can engage with climate issues effectively.

### The Impact of Media, Books, and Storytelling in Environmental Education

Beyond formal education, literature, media, and storytelling play a crucial role in spreading climate awareness. These mediums can:

- Simplify complex climate science for the general public.
- Inspire environmental activism by making people emotionally connected to the issue.
- Highlight indigenous knowledge and traditional ecological wisdom.

### Examples of media promoting climate literacy include:

- Documentaries like *Before the Flood* and *Our Planet*, which educate global audiences.
- Fiction and Non-Fiction Books such as *The Uninhabitable Earth* by David Wallace-Wells and *The Great Derangement* by Amitav Ghosh.
- Children's literature on climate change, helping young minds understand sustainability in a relatable way.

### Challenges in Implementing Language Policies

Despite the recognized importance of language in climate communication, several barriers hinder the effective implementation of language policies for climate education and advocacy. These challenges range from a lack of educational resources in local languages to institutional and societal resistance to multilingual climate discourse.

### Lack of Climate-Related Materials in Local Languages

One of the biggest obstacles to effective climate communication is the scarcity of climate-related materials in regional languages. Most scientific research, policy documents, and educational resources on climate change are published in English or other dominant global languages, making them inaccessible to a vast majority of people.

- Many developing nations, particularly in Africa and South Asia, struggle with insufficient translations of climate science.
- Indigenous communities, who possess valuable traditional ecological knowledge, often lack climate education resources in their native tongues.
- Climate adaptation strategies tailored to specific regions fail to reach local populations due to the language barrier.

Efforts like the IPCC's (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) translations of reports into multiple languages are helpful, but more work is needed to expand the availability of climate-related information in local dialects.

### Difficulty in Translating Scientific Terms into Regional Dialects

Climate science is a highly technical field, and translating scientific concepts into non-technical, accessible language poses significant challenges.

- Many technical terms in climate science (e.g., greenhouse effect, carbon sequestration, and bioaccumulation) lack direct equivalents in regional languages.
- Linguistic nuances can lead to misinterpretations. For instance, some indigenous languages do not have words for abstract scientific concepts related to global warming or carbon footprints.
- Translation inconsistencies can lead to misinformation, where simplified explanations may distort the original meaning.

For example, in certain regions, "climate change" is often translated as "changing weather", which does not fully convey the long-term impact of global warming. A standardized climate glossary in different languages is essential for accurate communication.

### Government and Institutional Challenges in Standardizing Climate Communication

Governments and institutions play a crucial role in implementing **effective language policies** for climate education. However, several roadblocks hinder progress:

- **Lack of political will:** Many governments prioritize economic policies over climate communication, leading

to inadequate funding for multilingual climate education.

- **Policy inconsistency:** Climate messaging varies across regions, making it difficult to establish standardized communication **frameworks**.
- **Bureaucratic delays:** Translating and publishing scientific reports in multiple languages requires coordination among **different agencies, slowing down the process**.
- **Resistance from policymakers:** Some policymakers downplay the importance of climate education and fail to integrate it into national curricula.

Efforts like UNESCO's call for climate education in all languages and national initiatives promoting climate literacy are steps in the right direction, but systemic challenges remain.

### Public Resistance or Misinformation Due to Language Barriers

Public perception of climate change is heavily influenced by the way it is communicated. In regions where scientific literacy is low or where climate communication is not available in local languages, misinformation spreads easily.

- Myths and misconceptions about climate change persist due to unclear or misleading translations.
- In some communities, climate change is viewed through a cultural or religious lens, making it harder to align scientific facts with traditional beliefs.
- Lack of trust in foreign terminology leads to skepticism, where climate change is often dismissed as a "Western" or "elitist" issue.

To counteract misinformation, governments and organizations must train local educators and communicators to present climate science in a culturally relevant manner.

### The Role of Social Media and Misinformation in Climate Discourse

Social media has become a double-edged sword in climate communication. While it allows instant access to climate-related information, it also serves as a platform for misinformation and climate denial narratives.

- Misinterpretation of scientific reports often spreads quickly due to clickbait headlines and oversimplified translations.
- Many social media influencers lack scientific expertise, leading to misleading climate narratives.
- Algorithm-driven content often prioritizes sensational or politically motivated posts over scientifically accurate information.
- Regional language gaps mean that many social media platforms fail to moderate misinformation in non-English languages.

For example, studies have shown that climate misinformation spreads faster on social media than fact-checked reports, particularly in non-English-speaking communities where credible sources are limited.

### Case Studies and Best Practices

To better understand how language policies can enhance climate education and advocacy, it is important to analyze real-world case studies and best practices that demonstrate the effectiveness of multilingual climate communication. Various global organizations, governments, NGOs, and local communities have successfully implemented strategies to bridge language gaps in climate literacy.

#### UN & IPCC's Multilingual Climate Reports

The United Nations (UN) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) play a crucial role in ensuring that climate science is accessible to a global audience. These organizations have adopted **multilingual strategies** to improve climate communication.

#### Key Initiatives:

- **IPCC Summary for Policymakers (SPM):**
  - The IPCC releases scientific reports in multiple languages, including Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian, and Spanish.
  - This allows policymakers worldwide to make informed decisions based on scientific consensus rather than misinformation.
- **UN Climate Action Campaigns:**
  - The UN publishes climate change awareness materials in regional languages to target diverse populations.
  - Programs like ActNow (UN's Climate Action Campaign) use digital tools to promote sustainable behaviors in different languages.
- **Challenges:**
  - Some languages lack scientific vocabulary, making accurate translations difficult.
  - Limited outreach in rural areas due to restricted internet access and lack of printed materials.

#### Impact:

By providing multilingual climate reports, the UN and IPCC have improved global climate literacy and encouraged international collaboration in climate policy-making.

#### Government-Led Climate Education Programs in Different Countries

Several countries have adopted policies to integrate climate education into school curricula and public awareness campaigns using native languages.

#### Case Study 1: India's National Green Corps (NGC)

- India launched the National Green Corps (NGC), a school-based environmental awareness program that promotes climate education in regional languages.
- The initiative includes:
  - Eco-clubs in schools to encourage students to participate in sustainability projects.
  - Climate textbooks and materials available in Hindi, Tamil, Bengali, Marathi, and other local languages.

- **Impact:**
- Increased student engagement in climate action across urban and rural schools.
- Greater awareness of traditional ecological knowledge combined with modern climate science.

#### Case Study 2: Germany's Climate Education Initiative

- Germany has integrated climate change topics into the national curriculum.
- Climate science is taught in multiple languages, especially for immigrant communities.
- **Impact:**
- More students develop **scientific literacy** on sustainability.
- Helps non-German-speaking communities understand climate policies and their implications.

#### Successful NGO Initiatives Promoting Climate Literacy in Native Languages

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) play a **vital role** in climate education, particularly in regions where formal education systems lack climate-focused curricula.

#### Case Study 3: Barefoot College, India

- The Barefoot College focuses on teaching rural women about renewable energy and sustainability.
- Climate education is provided in regional dialects to empower local communities.
- **Impact:**
- Women become solar engineers, promoting clean energy solutions in remote villages.
- Climate information is tailored to community-specific needs.

#### Case Study 4: Climate Outreach, UK

- Climate Outreach is a UK-based NGO that specializes in communicating climate science in an accessible manner.
- They use storytelling and visuals to explain climate issues without heavy scientific jargon.
- **Impact:**
- Climate messages resonate with a broader audience, including those with lower scientific literacy.
- Strategies are now being adopted by other countries for effective climate communication.

#### The Role of Local Communities and Indigenous Knowledge in Climate Education

Indigenous communities hold centuries of traditional ecological knowledge that can complement modern climate science. By incorporating native languages and cultural wisdom, climate education becomes more relatable and practical.

#### Case Study 5: Indigenous Climate Education in the Amazon

- Indigenous groups in **Brazil, Peru, and Ecuador** have worked with environmental organizations to document traditional climate adaptation techniques.

- Local languages such as **Quechua and Guarani** are used to teach conservation practices like:
  - Sustainable agriculture
  - Forest preservation
  - **Rainwater harvesting techniques**
- **Impact:**
- Helps protect biodiversity while preserving indigenous cultures.
- Strengthens community-led conservation efforts.

#### Case Study 6: Canada's Inuit Knowledge for Climate Action

- Inuit communities in Canada are experiencing rapid climate changes in the Arctic.
- The Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC) translates scientific data into Inuktitut, making climate research accessible to local populations.
- **Impact:**
- Enables Inuit communities to document changes in sea ice patterns.
- Helps scientists integrate traditional knowledge with modern climate research.

#### Strategies for Effective Language Policies

To ensure that climate education and advocacy reach diverse populations, effective language policies must be developed. These policies should promote multilingual climate communication, leverage technology for translation, and encourage collaboration between stakeholders. Below are some key strategies for implementing language-inclusive climate policies.

#### Developing Multilingual Climate Communication Frameworks

A structured approach is necessary to ensure that climate information is accessible in multiple languages and formats.

#### Key Approaches:

- Governments and global organizations should standardize climate terminology in different languages to avoid inconsistencies.
- Climate reports, awareness campaigns, and scientific data should be published in multiple languages to reach non-English-speaking populations.
- Develop regional language glossaries for climate-related terms to enhance scientific literacy in different communities.
- Engage linguists to ensure climate messages are culturally appropriate and easily understood.

#### Example:

- The European Commission's Climate Adaptation Platform provides multilingual climate resources for policymakers and the public.

#### Using AI and Technology for Real-Time Translation of Climate Content

Advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Natural Language Processing (NLP) can bridge language gaps in climate communication.

#### Technological Innovations:

- **AI-Powered Translation Tools:**
  - Google Translate, DeepL, and OpenAI's language models can translate climate reports into multiple languages in real time.
- **Voice-to-Text Technology:**
  - AI-based speech recognition systems can convert scientific lectures and climate discussions into text, making them more accessible.
- **Interactive Climate Apps:**
  - Apps that provide climate-related updates in native languages can help communities stay informed.

#### Example:

- The UNESCO Translation Initiative uses AI to provide climate education materials in over 50 languages.

#### Encouraging Media Outlets to Publish Climate-Related Content in Multiple Languages

The media plays a vital role in shaping public understanding of climate change. However, much of climate reporting is limited to English, restricting access for non-English-speaking communities.

#### Recommended Strategies:

- Governments and media organizations should support multilingual climate journalism by funding translations.
- News channels and online platforms should provide regional-language content on climate issues.
- Social media platforms should promote localized climate content to engage regional audiences.

#### Example:

- BBC Future Planet publishes climate stories in multiple languages, helping people worldwide access critical environmental information.

#### Policy Recommendations for Governments and Academic Institutions

Governments and academic institutions play a key role in formulating policies that ensure language inclusivity in climate education.

#### Government Policy Recommendations:

- Implement national climate education policies that include regional languages.
- Allocate funding for translation and interpretation services in climate research and policy documents.
- Establish legislative mandates requiring climate-related laws and reports to be published in multiple languages.

#### Academic Policy Recommendations:

- Universities should offer climate courses in multiple languages to make education more inclusive.
- Climate researchers should be encouraged to publish findings in multiple languages for broader accessibility.

- Schools should integrate climate topics into their curricula in regional languages.

#### Example:

- The Indian Ministry of Education has introduced climate change modules in regional languages in its National Curriculum Framework.

#### Promoting Collaboration between Scientists, Educators, and Linguists

Successful climate communication requires collaboration between scientists, educators, and language experts.

#### Collaboration Strategies:

- Scientists and linguists should work together to create clear, culturally relevant translations of climate research.
- Educators should design climate curricula in collaboration with local language experts to enhance understanding.
- Governments and NGOs should fund research on linguistic barriers in climate advocacy to find effective solutions.

#### Example:

- The IPCC partners with linguistic experts to ensure that climate reports are **accurately translated** into different languages without losing scientific meaning.

#### Conclusion & Recommendations

#### Summary of Key Findings

Language plays a critical role in climate education, advocacy, and policymaking. The effectiveness of climate communication depends on how well scientific concepts are conveyed to diverse populations. Key insights from this report include:

- Language shapes public perception of climate change, influencing awareness and action.
- Linguistic barriers hinder global participation in climate solutions, especially in non-English-speaking communities.
- Education systems, governments, and media outlets must integrate climate discourse into multilingual frameworks.
- Technology and AI-powered translation tools can bridge communication gaps and make climate information more accessible.
- Collaborations between scientists, linguists, and educators are crucial for accurate and culturally relevant climate communication.

#### The Necessity of Inclusive Language Policies for Global Climate Action

To address climate challenges effectively and inclusively, language policies must ensure that scientific knowledge and sustainability discourse reach people in their native languages. Without this, large portions of the global population remain uninformed or misinformed about climate risks and solutions.



### Key Considerations:

- Governments must prioritize multilingual climate policies to improve public engagement.
- Educational institutions should integrate climate literacy into regional language curricula.
- Media outlets must publish climate content in diverse languages to broaden awareness.
- Technological innovations should be leveraged to overcome linguistic barriers in climate discourse.

### Policy Recommendations for Education, Governance, and Media Sectors

#### Education Sector:

- Integrate climate literacy into school and university curricula in multiple languages
- Train educators and policymakers in effective climate communication techniques.
- Develop interactive digital learning platforms that support multilingual climate education.

#### Governance Sector:

- Governments should publish climate policies and reports in regional languages to ensure transparency and accessibility.
- Strengthen collaboration between international organizations and local governments to create standardized climate terminology.
- Support research on linguistic barriers in climate communication to develop better outreach strategies.

#### Media Sector:

- Encourage news organizations and digital media to create climate-related content in multiple languages.
- Combat misinformation by promoting fact-checked climate journalism accessible to all communities.
- Utilize social media campaigns in native languages to increase climate awareness among rural and underrepresented populations.

### The Role of Individuals and Organizations in Promoting Accessible Climate Education

#### Individuals can contribute by:

- Learning and sharing climate information in their **local language**.
- Advocating for **multilingual climate education** in schools and universities.
- Supporting initiatives that **promote inclusive climate communication**.

#### Organizations can contribute by:

- Developing educational resources in multiple languages.
- Partnering with linguists, scientists, and educators to improve climate discourse.
- Implementing corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs that focus on climate literacy.

### Final Thoughts

A language-inclusive approach is essential for effective climate advocacy and action. By removing linguistic barriers, policymakers, educators, and media professionals can enhance climate literacy, encourage public participation, and promote sustainable solutions on a global scale. □□

### Call to Action:

- Governments, educators, media, and individuals must work together to make climate communication more inclusive and effective.
- Investing in multilingual climate education is an investment in a sustainable future.

### Acknowledgment

Nil.

### Financial support and sponsorship

Nil.

### Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

### References:

1. O'Brien, K., St. Clair, A. L., & Kristoffersen, B. (2010). *Climate Change, Ethics and Human Security*. Cambridge University Press.
2. Moser, S. C., & Dilling, L. (2007). *Creating a Climate for Change: Communicating Climate Change and Facilitating Social Change*. Cambridge University Press.
3. Pennycook, A. (2010). *Language as a Local Practice*. Routledge.
4. UNESCO. (2020). *Integrating Indigenous and Local Knowledge into Climate Change Adaptation Policies*. UNESCO Publishing.
5. Canagarajah, S. (2013). *Translingual Practice: Global Englishes and Cosmopolitan Relations*. Routledge.