



EMPOWERING CLIMATE DIPLOMACY THROUGH MEDIA (POLICY INSIGHTS FOR ENHANCED GLOBAL RESPONSE TO CLIMATE CHANGE)

Karem Roubay Islam^{1)*}, Rokaya Ragab Abdalla Ragab²⁾

¹⁾ MPP Focusing on Climate Change, Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia, UIII

²⁾ Pan African University, Institute of Water and Energy Sciences - PAUWES - Algeria

*Author Correspondence: islam.mohammed@uiii.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Climate change represents one of the most significant global challenges, requiring coordinated efforts across various sectors, including media and diplomacy. This paper examines the relationship between media and climate diplomacy, highlighting their complementary roles in addressing climate issues. Media plays a crucial role in raising public awareness, and simplifying scientific information, while climate diplomacy facilitates international cooperation and policy development to mitigate climate impacts. This study adopts a qualitative approach to analyze how traditional and digital media contribute to climate awareness and support diplomatic efforts. It identifies challenges such as political constraints, misinformation, and resource limitations, which hinder effective collaboration. The paper also explores the impact of media on diplomatic negotiations and public engagement. The study provides actionable recommendations to strengthen the partnership between media and diplomacy, such as enhancing media transparency, providing specialized training for journalists, creating dialogue platforms, and leveraging digital technologies to expand outreach. These findings underscore the importance of integrating media and diplomacy to promote global accountability and support sustainable climate solutions.

Keywords: Media, Climate Diplomacy, Climate Change, Media Policy Recommendations.

ABSTRAK

Perubahan iklim merupakan salah satu tantangan global yang paling signifikan, yang membutuhkan upaya terkoordinasi di berbagai sektor, termasuk media dan diplomasi. Makalah ini mengkaji hubungan antara media dan diplomasi iklim, dengan menyoroti peran keduanya yang saling melengkapi dalam menangani masalah iklim. Media memainkan peran penting dalam meningkatkan kesadaran publik dan menyederhanakan informasi ilmiah, sementara diplomasi iklim memfasilitasi kerja sama internasional dan pengembangan kebijakan untuk memitigasi dampak iklim. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menganalisis bagaimana media tradisional dan digital berkontribusi terhadap kesadaran iklim dan mendukung upaya diplomasi. Studi ini mengidentifikasi tantangan seperti kendala politik, informasi yang salah, dan keterbatasan sumber daya yang menghambat kolaborasi yang efektif. Makalah ini juga mengeksplorasi dampak media terhadap negosiasi diplomatik dan keterlibatan publik. Studi ini memberikan rekomendasi yang dapat ditindaklanjuti untuk memperkuat kemitraan antara media dan diplomasi, seperti meningkatkan transparansi media, memberikan pelatihan khusus bagi jurnalis, menciptakan platform dialog, dan memanfaatkan teknologi digital untuk memperluas jangkauan. Temuan-temuan ini menggarisbawahi pentingnya mengintegrasikan media dan diplomasi untuk mendorong akuntabilitas global dan mendukung solusi iklim yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Media, Diplomasi Iklim, Perubahan Iklim, Rekomendasi Kebijakan Media.

INTRODUCTION

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges facing humanity today, with its negative impacts on the environment, economy and public health accelerating (Santos et al., 2022). Despite the many

scientific studies and continuous warnings, communicating these facts effectively to the public requires close cooperation between diplomacy and the media. In this context, climate diplomacy plays a crucial role in promoting international cooperation to reduce carbon emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change (Robertua & Sihura, 2020), but the success of this role depends largely on the power of the media to deliver influential climate messages that can raise awareness and motivate public action.

The media plays a pivotal role in shaping the public debate on climate change, serving as a vital bridge between governments and the public. The media contributes to disseminating information about the negative impacts of climate change, highlighting possible solutions, and educating the public on how to act in the face of this phenomenon. It also contributes to creating public awareness and stimulating debates on climate policies, which increases pressure on decision-makers to adopt more sustainable policies. Since the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, studies have shown that the media has a significant impact in shaping public perceptions of climate change and pushing political leaders to take responsibility for environmental issues (Nur Rochimah et al., 2023) & (Hase et al., 2021).

With the development of digital technologies, digital media has an increasing impact on how climate issues are addressed, as digital platforms can provide real-time information and help organize climate campaigns. This allows stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, and citizens, to communicate more effectively about climate issues (León et al., 2023) & (León et al., 2022). Furthermore, social media allows users to interact and share information, which enhances a sense of collective responsibility towards the environment (Akanda, 2024).

The relationship between diplomacy and media in the context of climate change is not merely a coordination relationship, but rather a strategic relationship in which the elements of transparency, credibility and access to information intertwine, where media is used as a tool to support climate policies by building a convincing scientific discourse and enhancing the participation of individuals and communities in supporting international efforts (Saliu, 2022). This raises many questions about how to enhance this cooperation between media and diplomacy to address climate change more effectively, and what are the challenges facing both parties in conveying accurate climate information amidst skepticism and rumors. In this context, it is important to enhance cooperation between media professionals, diplomats and decision-makers to ensure greater impact in combating climate change.

The problem of the study arises from the discrepancy between the ambitious goals of climate diplomacy and the practical reality that decision-makers face in achieving these goals. While climate diplomacy is a means of international cooperation and negotiation between countries, the actual implementation and commitment to climate pledges remains dependent on the extent of public understanding of climate issues, which depends largely on media coverage. As the media evolves and diversifies, challenges arise regarding the impact of these media on shaping public opinion and on countries' ability to achieve their climate commitments. In many contexts, climate issues are not adequately highlighted or are addressed from angles that lack objectivity and depth, leading to a lack of public awareness of the importance of these issues.

Furthermore, the media face restrictions in some countries (Trionfi & Salzenstein, 2024), where freedom of expression is restricted and sensitive topics related to human rights or climate change are not allowed to be covered. This complicates the media's efforts to provide accurate and reliable information, contributing to a lack of trust between the public and decision-makers. So, there is an urgent need to explore the relationship between climate diplomacy and the media, to identify the factors that influence this relationship, and to understand how to enhance cooperation between these two parties in order to improve responses to climate challenges.

This study aims to analyze the interactive relationship between media and climate diplomacy, and how to enhance cooperation between the two sides to achieve more effective results in addressing climate change. The researchers aim to explore the impact of the media on shaping public opinion towards climate change issues and the challenges and constraints facing media in covering climate change issues, including political and social constraints, will be assessed, and how these challenges affect the quality and reliability of media coverage. In addition to analyzing climate diplomacy's role in promoting international collaboration and understanding between countries on climate change issues. The study seeks to provide concrete recommendations for enhancing cooperation between media professionals, diplomats, and decision-makers. These recommendations will include new strategies for improving communication and public engagement on climate issues.

This study is essential to understanding the complex challenges facing the world due to climate change. By analyzing the relationship between diplomacy and the media, the study contributes to highlighting how these aspects influence political and international decision-making. This study helps to promote mutual understanding among countries and peoples on climate issues through exploring the role of climate diplomacy and the media, this can contribute to improved international dialogue and cooperation, facilitating more effective agreements. The results of this study provide valuable information for decision-makers on how to improve communication and negotiation strategies related to climate issues. By understanding the influence of the media on public opinion, officials can make more informed decisions that support climate commitments.

Media is defined as a set of channels and tools used to transmit information, communicate with the public, and foster public dialogue about social, political, and environmental issues. It includes traditional media such as newspapers, television, and radio, and digital and social media such as the Internet and social media (Al-Quran, 2022). Media play a vital role in shaping public opinion by providing information, analyzing events, and covering important issues such as climate change (Wonneberger et al., 2020). The media is an essential tool in building community awareness about environmental issues, as it contributes to communicating scientific facts and information about the effects of climate change, which enhances the public's understanding of the challenges facing the world. It also contributes to stimulating discussions about climate policies, and provides a platform for diverse voices, including scientists, activists, and decision-makers (de Vries, 2019).

Climate diplomacy is defined as the process of negotiation and cooperation between states to achieve common goals in addressing the challenges of climate change (Munge, 2023). It includes a set of political activities that aim to manage and coordinate international efforts to address environmental changes through the signing of treaties, the development of policies, and the promotion of cooperation among various stakeholders, including governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector (Mabey et al., 2013). Climate diplomacy embodies the importance of collective action, as climate change is a global issue that requires a coordinated response from all countries (Tskipurishvili, 2022).

METHODS

The researchers used a multidisciplinary qualitative approach to examine the interplay between media and climate diplomacy, integrating insights from communication studies, international relations, and environmental science. The research is based on an extensive review of secondary data, including scholarly literature, policy reports, media content analyses, and case studies related to climate diplomacy and media influence. The selection process prioritized credible and contemporary sources, focusing on materials that highlight the role of traditional and digital media in shaping climate narratives, public opinion, and policy agendas. This allowed for a comprehensive understanding of how media functions as a bridge between climate diplomacy and public engagement. Through this methodological framework, the study synthesizes diverse perspectives to propose actionable strategies for enhancing cooperation between media and climate diplomacy. The findings aim to provide a foundation for future empirical studies while offering practical recommendations for policymakers and media practitioners.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role of media in climate diplomacy

The media has a powerful influence on people's behaviour and opinions on climate issues, and has become a key tool for enhancing public understanding of climate diplomacy in three main ways: 1. Public awareness: Media simplifies complex scientific topics about climate, making them easier for the public to understand. For example, using graphic images and visual reports that directly illustrate the effects of climate change helps to communicate the message effectively (Coren, 2024). Digital media and social media are powerful tools that allow information to be transmitted in an interactive and rapid manner. These tools encourage people to participate in discussions, which increases awareness and interest in climate issues (Dwivedi et al., 2022). 2. Building a supportive public opinion, Media is not just a medium for reporting news; it is also a tool for influencing public opinion and guiding it towards supporting climate policies. When media reports on countries' climate commitments or environmental strategies are disseminated, this can create public pressure that prompts decision-makers to take action. For example, highlighting success stories or challenges faced by specific countries on their path to reducing carbon emissions can help inspire or foster international cooperation (Dupar et al., 2019). 3.

Countering misinformation and disinformation, because climate change can be a controversial topic, the media is increasingly important in combating misinformation that may downplay environmental issues or promote ideas that question the science behind climate change. The media can be a trusted source of evidence-based information, which enhances the credibility of climate diplomacy and helps the public understand the urgent need for action (Maijane, 2023).

The importance of partnerships between media and diplomacy in promoting international climate agendas

Partnerships between media and diplomacy help unify international efforts to address climate issues. When media works with diplomacy, it can convey unified and reliable messages, the media conveys the statements of international officials and the negotiations that take place at climate conferences, such as the Climate Summit (COP), which helps clarify the commitments of different countries and present them to the public in a unified manner. Building global awareness of climate commitments, the media contributes to providing the necessary information about climate commitments and increases communities' awareness of these commitments, which pushes countries towards greater commitment and transparency. In addition to strengthening global pressure to implement commitments, when media work with diplomacy, civil society and environmental groups are better able to monitor countries' commitments and hold them accountable for backsliding or non-compliance.

Media-diplomacy partnerships are a strategic tool for advancing international climate agendas, as collaboration between the two parties contributes to the reliable and effective transmission of climate information, and allows for raising awareness and stimulating global engagement in the fight against climate change. Forming these partnerships helps overcome the individual challenges faced by both diplomacy and media, by leveraging the media's reach and influence and diplomacy's ability to build international alliances.

The challenges of media and diplomacy in managing climate campaigns

The media faces many challenges when covering climate issues, which are often linked to economic and political factors, which may limit their ability to provide accurate or comprehensive information. Climate media needs financial resources to support the production of scientific and specialized content, such as reports and awareness programs, but many media organizations may not have these resources, which reduces their ability to provide in-depth reporting on the topic. Some media outlets simplify the climate message or reduce its focus in favor of more attractive issues for the public, which weakens awareness campaigns (Khan et al., 2024).

In some countries, climate issues may be a sensitive topic that overlaps with national policies and economic trends, making their coverage in the media highly restricted. Some governments impose restrictions on climate media reporting, especially if these reports show negative environmental impacts

due to government policies, or conflicting interests of industries such as oil and coal (Schmidt et al., 2013). This political interference hinders the role of the media in presenting accurate and comprehensive facts about climate change, and also weakens society's ability to understand the true dimensions of this phenomenon. Climate reporting requires a deep understanding of environmental and climate science, but some media outlets may lack journalists with sufficient scientific background, making their reporting superficial or inaccurate. This lack of specialization affects the quality of climate messages, and may lead to the dissemination of misinformation or oversimplification, which weakens the impact of climate campaigns.

In some cultures, climate issues may not be given the attention they deserve, as the focus is on other issues that the public sees as more urgent. The media may find it difficult to direct public attention to climate issues, especially if they involve changing lifestyles or require economic sacrifices. In addition, in some societies, climate information may be viewed as something far removed from everyday reality or as a luxury, which weakens the impact of climate campaigns. Digital media is a powerful tool for raising awareness about climate issues, but access may be limited in some rural or remote areas, reducing the ability of media to communicate climate messages to all groups. Lack of communication infrastructure and low levels of internet usage may hinder digital media campaigns, making it difficult to reach areas that may be most affected by climate change.

Recommendations

Climate change has become one of the most prominent global challenges that require an effective collective response from countries, communities, and individuals. Because the media plays a vital role in raising awareness, cooperation between media professionals, diplomats, and decision-makers can contribute to accelerating the response to climate change. Although the media has a significant impact in directing public opinion and supporting climate policies, this role can be enhanced through broader and more efficient partnerships and cooperation with diplomats and decision-makers. The researchers have proposed a set of recommendations to enhance this cooperation in a way that supports global efforts to confront climate change and achieve sustainable results, and we will mention them below:

1. Establishing joint dialogue platforms between media professionals and diplomats

We recommend to create sustainable dialogue platforms that bring together media professionals, diplomats and decision-makers. These platforms could take the form of annual forums or periodic meetings to discuss climate policy developments and the media challenges in conveying this information to the public. These platforms allow journalists to understand the complex goals of climate diplomacy and policies, while diplomats and decision-makers can understand the needs of journalists to convey information in ways that facilitate public engagement.

2. Strengthening joint trainings for media professionals on climate issues and environmental diplomacy

Specialized training for media professionals on climate policies and environmental diplomacy would contribute to raising their efficiency in covering climate issues in a comprehensive and accurate

manner. Training programs should be provided to journalists on environmental science and the basics of environmental diplomacy, enabling them to interpret climate data in objective and effective ways. Governments and international organizations can coordinate with media institutions to provide training programs, such as those provided by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNITAR), which contribute to building specialized knowledge among media professionals about international climate policies.

3. Support media transparency initiatives on climate issues

Transparency in addressing climate issues is essential to building trust with the public, and ensuring that citizens have the necessary facts that build awareness and motivate action. We advise the Governments to adopt policies that encourage access to environmental data and climate reports, by publishing information in an open and accessible manner. Media and diplomatic institutions should work together to combat media misinformation about climate issues, as this misinformation can lead to public distrust and a decline in popular support for climate action.

4. Strengthening international media partnerships for integrated climate campaigns

Encouraging media partnerships between countries contributes to the effective dissemination of climate messages on a global scale, making climate change a global issue par excellence and enhancing international cooperation to address it. Countries can launch international media campaigns in cooperation with different media outlets, where climate messages are unified across the media and reliable information is provided on climate impacts and policies.

5. Enhancing cooperation between decision-makers and the media in times of climate crisis

Climate crises, such as floods, wildfires, and droughts, require a rapid response from the media and decision-makers to educate the public and provide necessary guidance. Media professionals should collaborate with decision-makers to develop communication strategies that help convey information quickly and transparently, enabling the public to understand how to deal with the crisis and follow the necessary guidelines. Governments can develop pre-emptive media response plans that can be activated when climate crises occur, including immediate coordination with local and international media to accurately convey the facts.

6. Empowering digital media and enhancing its impact on climate policies

Today, digital media is one of the most powerful tools for communicating and raising awareness about climate issues. Digital media must be supported to ensure a broader and more effective impact on decision-makers. Digital media enables the dissemination of environmental information and reports in real-time, reaching a wide audience around the world. The role of digital media can be enhanced by supporting environmental platforms and increasing funding for digital media projects that focus on climate issues. Collaborating with influencers on social media platforms helps climate messages reach a diverse audience, especially young people, encourages them to engage in environmental advocacy campaigns, and motivates decision-makers to take serious steps.

7. Using AI in climate awareness campaigns

AI can help support climate awareness campaigns by analyzing data and targeting messages in a personalized way, making messages more effective. With AI, journalists and diplomats can access accurate data on the impacts of climate change and target their messages effectively and based on evidence. AI can be used to analyze audience responses to climate awareness campaigns and develop better communication strategies based on the feedback.

8. Supporting media professionals in developing regions

Providing financial and technical support to media professionals in developing countries can help them address the economic and political challenges that limit their ability to report on climate issues. International organizations can provide grants and technical support to journalists and media professionals in developing countries to report on local climate impacts, helping to promote comprehensive awareness. Encouraging alternative media such as community media and blogs allows independent journalists to freely convey climate information, especially in areas where media freedom is restricted.

9. Enhancing cooperation with universities and research centers

Encouraging cooperation between media professionals and universities allows media professionals access to scientific sources and contributes to providing information based on research and experience. Journalists can benefit from the results of environmental studies provided by universities and research centers, which ensures the dissemination of reliable information. Journalists can work with researchers to conduct surveys on public awareness of climate issues and publish their results, which enhances community engagement and supports policy decisions in this area.

10. Promoting environmental media education

Integrating environmental education into media training programs helps journalists deliver informed and comprehensive climate messages, increasing the impact and effectiveness of media coverage. Develop training curricula for media professionals that include the basics of climate change and effective environmental communication methods, which enhances the efficiency of media professionals in covering complex topics. Media organizations can provide training grants for their employees in the field of environmental media, which helps them stay informed about the latest climate research and policies.

11. Integrating cultural and regional orientations into climate messages

Adapting to the cultural and regional context plays an important role in the success of climate awareness campaigns. Media messages must be adapted to the local culture to be more effective and acceptable. Create content that suits the specificity of each region, while respecting local cultures and ensuring messages are delivered in an appropriate manner. Translate environmental messages into local languages and present them in a simple way, which enhances their understanding in communities that may not speak the official language.

12. Adopting the concept of “solutions journalism” in covering climate issues

Solution journalism focuses on presenting solutions and alternatives rather than focusing only on problems, and is a method that can enhance positive coverage and encourage active audience participation. Presenting real-life examples and stories of individuals and communities' efforts to combat climate change, which motivates the public to adopt similar steps. Informing the public about sustainable alternatives and actions individuals can take to reduce their carbon footprint, promoting positive behaviors.

13. Promote the use of Big Data

The use of big data technologies can enhance the ability of journalists to provide accurate information on climate issues. Support the use of big data to analyze climate trends and provide accurate information that can enhance media coverage. Invest in developing easy-to-use analytical tools for journalists to help them understand climate data and present it clearly to the public.

CONCLUSION

The interplay between media and climate diplomacy emerges as a critical avenue for enhancing global responses to the escalating challenges posed by climate change. This study has illuminated how media serves as a vital tool in bridging the gap between climate diplomacy and public understanding, leveraging its influence to raise awareness, shape public opinion, and combat misinformation. Through traditional outlets and rapidly evolving digital platforms, media can simplify complex scientific concepts, foster interactive engagement, and build a collective sense of responsibility toward the environment.

The research underscores the transformative potential of partnerships between media professionals and diplomats in advancing international climate agendas. Unified messaging, transparent reporting, and collaborative communication strategies are pivotal in ensuring that climate commitments are not only understood but also acted upon by governments, stakeholders, and the global citizenry. The proposed strategies, including the establishment of dialogue platforms, specialized training for media professionals, and the promotion of media transparency, underscore the necessity of equipping both media and diplomacy with the tools to communicate effectively and inclusively about climate issues.

Challenges such as limited resources, political interference, and misinformation were identified as significant barriers to effective climate communication. Addressing these challenges requires innovative approaches, including the integration of artificial intelligence, the use of big data, and the empowerment of media professionals in developing regions. Moreover, embracing cultural and regional nuances in climate messaging and adopting solutions-oriented journalism can further enhance the impact of media in fostering positive environmental action. Ultimately, this study advocates for a stronger integration between media and diplomacy, emphasizing the need for joint efforts to educate, mobilize, and inspire collective action against climate change.

REFERENCES

- Akanda, A. K. M. E. A. (2024). *Information Sharing and Communication Through Climate Change Images on Social Media*. 47(2). <https://doi.org/10.5206/cjils-rcsib.v47i2.17632>
- Al-Quran, M. W. M. (2022). Traditional media versus social media: challenges and opportunities. *Technium: Romanian Journal of Applied Sciences and Technology*, 4(10), 145–160. <https://doi.org/10.47577/technium.v4i10.8012>
- Coren, E. (2024). Storytelling to Accelerate Climate Solutions. In *Springer*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-54790-4>
- de Vries, G. (2019). Public Communication as a Tool to Implement Environmental Policies. *Social Issues and Policy Review*, 14(1), 244–272. <https://doi.org/10.1111/sipr.12061>
- Dupar, M., McNamara, L., & Pacha, M. (2019). Communicating climate change: A practitioner's guide Asia and Latin America. In *Climate & development Knowledge Network*.
- Dwivedi, Y. K., Hughes, L., Kar, A. K., Baabdullah, A. M., Grover, P., Abbas, R., Andreini, D., Abumoghli, I., Barlette, Y., Bunker, D., Chandra Kruse, L., Constantiou, I., Davison, R. M., De, R., Dubey, R., Fenby-Taylor, H., Gupta, B., He, W., Kodama, M., ... Wade, M. (2022). Climate change and COP26: Are digital technologies and information management part of the problem or the solution? An editorial reflection and call to action. *International Journal of Information Management*, 63(November 2021). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2021.102456>
- Hase, V., Mahl, D., Schäfer, M. S., & Keller, T. R. (2021). Climate change in news media across the globe: An automated analysis of issue attention and themes in climate change coverage in 10 countries (2006–2018). *Global Environmental Change*, 70(August). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102353>
- Khan, S., Aslam, M. J., Safdar, A., & Tariq, M. (2024). Reporting Climate Change: Factors Affecting Media Coverage of Climate Change in Pakistan. *Quantitative Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(2), 159–168. <https://doi.org/10.55737/qjss.319795411>
- León, B., Bourk, M., Finkler, W., Boykoff, M., & Davis, L. S. (2023). Strategies for climate change communication through social media: Objectives, approach, and interaction. *Media International Australia*, 188(1), 112–127. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1329878X211038004>
- León, B., Negredo, S., & Erviti, M. C. (2022). Social Engagement with climate change: principles for effective visual representation on social media. *Climate Policy*, 22(8), 976–992. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14693062.2022.2077292>
- Mabey, N., Gallagher, L., & Born, C. (2013). *Understanding Climate Diplomacy Building diplomatic capacity and systems to avoid dangerous climate change*. October, 12–19. www.e3g.org
- Maijane, M. M. (2023). The Impact of Misinformation and Fake News on Climate Change Perception and Response: A Comprehensive Review. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 6(9), 183–193.

- Munge, K. (2023). Climate Diplomacy and Geopolitics: Exploring the Role of Climate Policy in International Relations. *Journal of Climate Policy*, 2(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.47941/jcp.1546>
- Nur Rochimah, T. H., Rasyid, E., & Mohd Sofian, M. R. (2023). Climate Change in Indonesian National Online Media Coverage: Agenda Setting and Sentiment Analysis. *Komunikator*, 15(2), 197–210. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jkm.19003>
- Robertua, V., & Sihura, S. R. (2020). The Rise and the Fall of Indonesia's Climate Diplomacy: Case Study of the Joint Crediting Mechanism in Indonesia. *Jurnal Hubungan Internasional*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.18196/hi.91161>
- Saliu, H. (2022). Rethinking Media Diplomacy and Public Diplomacy Towards a New Concept: Digital Media Diplomacy. *Online Journal Modelling the New Europe*, 39, 4–24. <https://doi.org/10.24193/OJMNE.2022.39.01>
- Santos, F. D., Ferreira, P. L., & Pedersen, J. S. T. (2022). The Climate Change Challenge: A Review of the Barriers and Solutions to Deliver a Paris Solution. *Climate*, 10(5), 1–32. <https://doi.org/10.3390/cli10050075>
- Schmidt, A., Ivanova, A., & Schäfer, M. S. (2013). Media attention for climate change around the world: A comparative analysis of newspaper coverage in 27 countries. *Global Environmental Change*, 23(5), 1233–1248. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2013.07.020>
- Trionfi, B., & Salzenstein, L. (2024). *CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISM UNDER FIRE : Threats to Free and Independent Coverage of Climate Change and Environmental Degradation*. The International Press Institute (IPI).
- Tskipurishvili, A. (2022). *New Climate Diplomacy under the Paris Climate Agreement*.
- Wonneberger, A., Meijers, M. H. C., & Schuck, A. R. T. (2020). Shifting public engagement: How media coverage of climate change conferences affects climate change audience segments. *Public Understanding of Science*, 29(2), 176–193. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0963662519886474>