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CLIMATE LEADERSHIP BRIEF 2

What are the key questions government leaders should be asking when it comes to AI and climate?

AI AND THE PLANETARY CRISIS

As generative AI becomes an ever-more essential part of daily life, a critical question and urgent tension emerges: how can it be used to tackle the climate and nature crises without exacerbating them through its own energy demands? For public sector leaders, the challenge is especially sharp: how should they weigh the trade-off between deploying AI for public good and the significant environmental costs that doing so might entail?

This brief is designed to help government leaders and their teams navigate the intersection of AI and climate by surfacing the key questions they need to ask. The insights it presents come from conversations with peers across government, academia and the private sector, all facing the same complex challenge: how to apply AI in ways that support climate goals without deepening existing risks. The task now is not simply to keep up with the evidence, but to reflect on what action looks like in context. What are the most pressing risks and opportunities? What trade-offs must be managed? And what kind of leadership is needed?

To start, however, it's worth noting that the evidence presents a mixed and still-evolving picture. A 2023 report from Google and BCG estimates that AI "has the potential to unlock insights that could help mitigate 5% to 10% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030."[1]

The Grantham Research Institute estimates that advancements in AI across power, transport and food systems could cut global emissions by 3.2 to 5.4 billion tonnes of CO_2e annually by 2035.[2] At the same time, data centres are known to be resource-intensive, consuming large quantities of electricity, relying on critical minerals and placing increasing demands on water supplies.[3] MIT's 2024 paper, "The Climate and Sustainability Implications of Generative AI," warns that the rapid growth of data centres could push energy consumption to levels that risk undermining any gains — a dynamic we still do not fully understand.

In this brief, you'll find:

- Insights from across sectors, highlighting where public investment and government leadership are most urgently needed
- An overview of the core opportunities at the intersection of AI and climate
- An overview of the environmental implications of AI that public sector leaders can't ignore
- Case studies and interviews showcasing real-world examples of how AI is being applied to support climate goals — and the lessons emerging from that work
- Questions for leaders to use to guide their reflections

1. How AI Can Speed Climate Action (BCG 2023).
2. Green and intelligent: the role of AI in the climate transition (npj Climate Action 2025).
3. The Climate and Sustainability Implications of Generative AI (MIT 2024).

What skills do leaders need to navigate the topic of AI and climate?

In the fast-evolving conversation around AI and the planetary crisis, one element is often overlooked: the readiness of decision-makers like you to respond thoughtfully to potentially conflicting sources of evidence. So how can you best prepare?

To explore this, we asked 20+ of your peers from academia, government and the private sector a simple question:

"What's the one thing every climate and nature leader must understand in the year ahead to ensure AI serves people and the planet?"[4]

Here's what leaders we spoke to said:

- Making AI globally accessible so public servants everywhere can use it effectively for the climate crisis.
- Encouraging people to share the simple, practical ways AI can make climate work easier and the breakthrough capabilities it offers to transform entire systems.
- Breaking down big challenges into smaller parts so it is possible to identify where AI can meaningfully support solutions.
- Facilitating conversations about the tension between investing in AI and ensuring meaningful returns for people and planet.
- Encouraging people to care — not just about the technology, but about each other and the natural world it is meant to serve.
- Harnessing AI to amplify diverse perspectives, indigenous knowledge and local voices in climate and nature decision-making.
- Championing equity to ensure underrepresented communities are not left behind in this transition.
- Equipping everyone in the ecosystem to use AI wisely and effectively.

In short, government leaders have a unique opportunity to maximise the impact of AI in the climate space — even without being technical experts themselves.

THE KEY TAKEAWAY?

Becoming familiar with the technology is a key unlock

Ensuring AI serves people and the planet is less about knowing a lot about the technology and more about shaping the conditions for its responsible use. That means creating an enabling environment across sectors: investing in education, improving access to data and fostering collaboration. It also requires recognising where access to AI tools is uneven — and working actively to close those gaps. And it hinges on bringing digital and climate teams together to collaborate, standing up new ways of working and facilitating cross-sector conversations.

4. AI In The Planetary Crisis: What Works, What's Next?, an Apolitical Roundtable Event held during London Climate Action Week in June 2025.

EXPERT INTERVIEW

Why better data is the key to AI-powered electricity grids

Jack Kelly, Co-Founder of Open Climate Fix, UK

The future of energy may depend not just on megawatts, but megabytes. In this interview, Jack Kelly, co-founder of Open Climate Fix, discusses how low-emission AI and high-quality data can revolutionise global electricity grids. To Kelly, it's much more than a simple technical fix; it's a unique opportunity for governments to usher in a new era of smarter infrastructure. By unlocking the power of data through targeted policy changes, this conversation explores how even small, strategic interventions can deliver significant gains for energy resilience.

Hi Jack. What do you see as the most promising opportunities for AI to support governments in achieving their climate goals, particularly in the energy sector?

One of the most promising areas is using AI to help manage the electricity system. That's mostly what we work on at Open Climate Fix. On one hand, we help forecast supply and demand on the electricity grid; on the other, we take those forecasts and turn them into actionable recommendations and insights for grid operators. The end goal is to cut emissions and lower costs for end users while maintaining the security of supply and other operational strengths.

How do you approach forecasting supply and demand in energy?

The best way to start is by explaining why it's useful to reduce emissions. Why does anyone care? Why is it good to have better forecasts? The physics of the grid dictate that at every moment supply must match demand. And, at the moment, we can't control demand very much. Demand does its own thing, and supply has to follow that demand. And that is challenging in a high renewables scenario.

Imagine: in Great Britain, it's a sunny day. We're getting lots of generation from solar. Suddenly, a big dark cloud comes along and wipes out a large chunk of that generation. All of that lost generation has to be replaced. The main way we do that today is by having natural-gas-fired generators that are deliberately kept operating below their max capacity. Maybe they're at 50% of their max. They've got some headroom to increase, and they can automatically ramp up to 100% fairly quickly if they detect that there's insufficient supply. However, bringing a generator from a cold start can take hours.

As a result, grid operators have to ensure that there are enough spinning reserve generators online to cover the most likely losses of supply. This reliance is not only expensive but also carbon-intensive; the generators emit twice the CO2 per unit of electricity when operating at reduced capacity. It'd be cheaper and more carbon efficient if we could have fewer of these gas generators online and to have more of them nearer their maximum. But, to do that, we need to have better forecasts.

Better forecasts are critical for electricity grid operators. In the UK, they allow the National Energy System Operator (NESO) to be confident that the system will be stable with less expensive and more carbon-efficient reserve generation. With better forecasts, we can have less reserves. This, in turn, supports a cleaner and economically viable energy network. Ultimately, these forecasts are essential for enabling the grid operators to manage dispatchable generation and reserves effectively, aligned with anticipated solar production.

When it comes to translating some of these solutions from the lab into operational use, are there any policy or regulatory changes that could help scale these types of solutions?

That's a good question. In a sense, there's no magic behind using AI to help forecast. The main strength of using AI for forecasting is this: it can consume a larger volume of data and it can process a more varied array of datasets.

However, a number of datasets are just not available but would be incredibly useful to everyone — from system operators to academics and companies innovating in energy forecasting.

Datasets may sound trivial, but a comprehensive map detailing the locations of solar panels, batteries, and their connections to the grid would be extremely beneficial. While some maps exist, none of them are complete. Additionally, trying to combine multiple maps is an enormously fiddly process due to discrepancies in definitions. Some of these datasets may treat whole housing estates as a single row, while others consider each property as one row. Putting effort into tidying up these maps would make this information much easier to consume.

Interesting. What else helps?

Another measure that could help is increasing regulatory pressure on players in the electricity industry to share more of their data. I'm not arguing that everyone should share all of their data. I understand that for a large commercial solar developer, some data will be commercially sensitive. But even sharing simple facts, such as the full details of the setup that they're installing, would be valuable. It's quite surprising how sparse the public datasets are. And it is this lack of information that makes it harder as we get more and more renewables in the system to integrate and manage everything.

A quick win could involve hiring two skilled data engineers for a year to organise some of these datasets. Initiatives like these would be relatively cheap from a government's perspective, but make a huge difference in data accessibility.

Let’s say that a lot of this data is made available, and that there would be AI tools available that enable the processing of this larger volume and variety of data. What would be the impact of that in your view?

The short answer is that improving data availability would help run the grid more efficiently and securely. At the moment, energy users spend several billion pounds on balancing the grid.

You could significantly reduce those costs by improving forecasting and the software tools that NESO uses to manage the grid. By ‘significantly’, I mean that it may be possible to lower expenses by up to 25%, though it’s tough to estimate precisely. A couple of years ago, for example, Great Britain spent four billion pounds on grid balancing in just one year. With improved management, we could have probably reduced those costs by one billion, bringing it down to three billion pounds.

To be more specific: while we'll never have perfect forecasting for the future, we should at least expect to have reasonable estimates of what's happening now. Unfortunately, that's not true at the moment.

Do you have any examples?

The University of Sheffield has conducted extensive research into estimating the amount of solar energy currently in the system. They've done great work. But because they're constrained by the datasets, their estimates of solar generation can vary by plus or minus a gigawatt. That variance is largely because we lack comprehensive datasets on where the solar systems are located and their capacities.

There’s been a lot of conversation recently about how AI uses a lot of energy and may potentially harm the environment. How do you balance the potential benefits of using AI, especially on climate datasets, with the concerns of AI’s environmental impact?

When discussing Open Climate Fixes’ AI, it’s important to note that the models we train are minuscule compared to the enormous large language models that OpenAI, Google, and other companies have. Training those larger models can cost somewhere between $10 million and $100 million dollars, and that cost is directly proportional to the energy consumed.

In contrast, our models are typically trained on a single machine in just an afternoon. As a result, the energy we use is pretty minuscule, especially when compared to our estimated carbon savings.

While estimating impact is intrinsically challenging — as we said right at the beginning — we believe that improving solar forecasts on the Great Britain grid could reduce carbon emissions by about 300,000 tonnes of CO2 per year. This figure increases quite significantly if we also consider better demand forecasting, whereas the carbon emissions associated with training our models are probably one or two tons per year.

Real world case studies: AI and climate opportunities in practice

Readiness also means understanding the scale of the opportunity — and what it looks like in action. Several governments around the world are already piloting and scaling AI solutions for climate goals, with promising results. This section highlights practical, high-impact applications: clear examples of what becomes possible when cutting-edge technology meets ambition.

A QUESTION WORTH ASKING

Are small-scale pilots worth the energy they consume?

Innovation alone isn't enough. Lasting impact demands strategic, courageous leadership.

While this brief doesn't prescribe what that leadership looks like, Apolitical encourages continued discussion with peers through the Energy and Climate Community, a place to learn and share experiences.

AI helps turn data complexity into action

AI can excel at processing vast, complex datasets because it can detect patterns, generate insights and make predictions at a speed and scale unattainable by humans. These capabilities could prove pivotal for informing timely decision-making in resource and risk management.

When integrated into energy and power systems, AI can optimise grid performance, improve resilience and enhance overall efficiency, laying the groundwork for a more adaptive infrastructure.[5]

CASE STUDY

How the US is assessing climate vulnerability using AI

Agency

US Department of Defense (DoD)

The problem

When building new military sites, the DoD must evaluate climate risks specific to each location to ensure long-term operational resilience.

The solution

A Climate Assessment Tool that uses data from past extreme weather events (e.g., hurricanes, tornadoes) and projections of future climate impacts (sea level rise, flooding, drought, temperature extremes, land degradation, energy demand and wildfires). The tool generates hazard indicators and enables informed, high-level planning and decision-making.[6]

How it works

The tool aggregates and analyses historical and projected climate data to produce localised hazard scores. These scores highlight potential vulnerabilities of proposed sites.

Why it matters

Using this tool helps the DoD prioritise resources and investments for climate adaptation and resilience. Leadership uses the output to guide long-term infrastructure planning and risk mitigation.

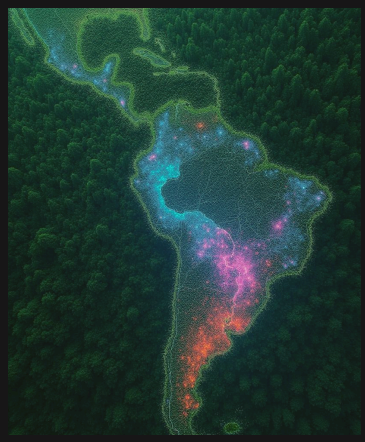
5. Energy and AI (International Energy Agency 2025).
6. Climate Assessment Tool (United States Department of Defense).

AI and predicting deforestation hotspots

AI is increasingly being used to predict and anticipate environmental change, rather than just track it. In forestry, machine learning models trained on satellite imagery and spatial data can forecast where deforestation is likely to occur.[7] By identifying patterns and early warning signs, these systems help shift responses from reactive to preventative — giving governments the power to act.[8] As the technology improves, its predictive capabilities could help develop early warning systems for floods, landslides, heatwaves, tsunamis and wildfires.[9]

CASE STUDY

Forecasting deforestation with AI in Amazon rainforests[10]



The problem

Brazil's Amazon rainforest is experiencing rising rates of deforestation despite ongoing efforts to prevent it. This threatens biodiversity and global climate stability. A reliable way to forecast future deforestation is needed to inform policy and conservation strategies.

The solution

A hybrid AI model combining a dense neural network and a long short-term memory (LSTM) network to predict annual deforestation increases across 760 Amazonian municipalities. The model uses both static geographic data and 20 years of historical deforestation data to forecast future trends through 2030.

How it works

The model processes location-based attributes while time-series data (such as annual deforestation rates) is analysed to capture dependencies. The outputs are merged to generate yearly forecasts.

Why it matters

The model provides an evidence-based projection of deforestation trends, helping governments and environmental organisations make informed decisions about resource allocation, policy interventions and long-term conservation planning. It highlights the urgency of acting now to avoid a future where up to 15% of the rainforest could be lost by 2030.

7. Could AI save the Amazon rainforest? (The Guardian 2023).
8. Green and intelligent: the role of AI in the climate transition (npj Climate Action 2025).
9. Researchers use AI to to 'see' landslides and target disaster response (University of Cambridge 2025).
10. Forecasting Amazon Rain-Forest Deforestation Using a Hybrid Machine Learning Model (Dominguez, de Juan del Villar, Pantoja, González-Rodríguez)

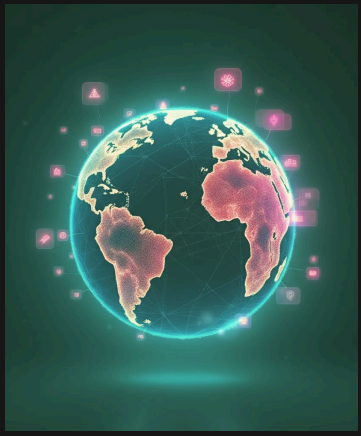
More responsive, tailored public communication on climate — with AI's help

AI can play a key role in helping citizens respond to a changing planet. As extreme weather events become more frequent and harder to predict, timely, accurate information is critical. AI tools can deliver tailored, real-time guidance — offering factual updates, safety advice and context-specific actions when they're needed most. While human judgment remains essential, especially in moments of uncertainty, AI can enhance how public information is delivered: not just broadcasting messages, but anticipating needs and adapting to the moment.

According to the United Nations Climate Change Technology Executive Committee, other applications of AI for climate communications include: 1) LLM-powered fact-checking tools for combating misinformation on climate, 2) Virtual climate educators, and 3) Sentiment analysis tools helping climate communicators refine their messaging strategies.[11]

CASE STUDY

The German Environment Agency's Application Lab for Artificial Intelligence



Agency

German Environment Agency

The problem

Specialised departments working on climate and environmental issues often lack the digital and AI expertise needed to make the most of emerging technologies. This limits their ability to adopt innovative tools that could enhance their work.

The solution

An interdisciplinary lab responsible for creating AI applications that support the broad and varied tasks of the environmental sector — through close collaboration between domain experts in the climate space and technologists.[12]

How it works

The Germany's Environment Agency's Application Lab runs multiple projects in parallel. This ensures efficient use of resources and promotes transparency within the Lab's operations. One notable project focuses on improving citizen communication during emergencies: a crisis chatbot designed for radiological threat scenarios. It provides real-time, accurate and reassuring information in stressful situations — helping the public stay informed while reducing pressure on emergency hotlines.

Why it matters

This approach offers a pathway to unlock the potential of AI for policymaking and research in the fields of environmental and climate protection.

11. Artificial Intelligence for Climate Action in Developing Countries (United Nations Climate Change Technology Executive Committee)
12. The AI Lab at the German Environment Agency (2025)

AI to improve government responsiveness at the local level

In regions facing climate hazards, AI can strengthen governments' resilience strategies by making them more localised. AI tools can process complex environmental, infrastructural and social data to help tailor plans to real-world conditions — like specific environmental landscapes or conditions. AI allows resilience planning to reflect local realities, helping communities prepare for and respond to climate emergencies with greater precision and relevance.

CASE STUDY

AI to improve government responsiveness at the local level

Agency

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), a global partnership established by the World Bank to support developing countries on disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation, and the Digital Earth Project for Resilient Housing and Infrastructure

The problem

Accurate housing data is essential for preparing climate resilience strategies, especially in high-risk regions like the Caribbean. This area is regularly exposed to hurricanes, floods and landslides, yet governments often lack the detailed information they need to plan effectively. Traditional data collection methods are expensive and slow, leaving decision-makers without the timely insights required for disaster preparedness.[13]

The solution

To address this gap, researchers at the Digital Earth Project developed an end-to-end process that uses drone imagery and artificial intelligence to rapidly generate housing information. Drone imagery of Dominica and Saint Lucia was analysed using deep learning, and used to identify building footprints and classify roof types, transforming raw geospatial data into usable housing insights.

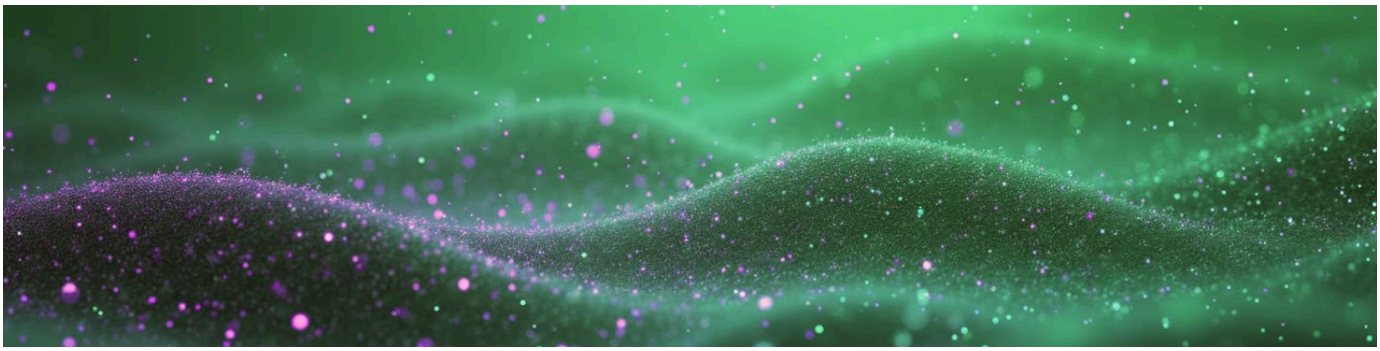
How it works

The process begins with drones capturing detailed images of communities. These images are then processed by AI models trained to detect and classify different housing characteristics. The result is baseline housing data that governments can use immediately to anticipate risks, guide investments, and plan responses to extreme climate hazards.

Why it matters

More timely and cost-efficient methods for gathering housing data are crucial for resilience. With this AI-powered process, governments can coordinate disaster response more effectively, quickly identify vulnerable structures most in need of investment, and strengthen communities against the growing impacts of climate change.

13. Mapping housing stock characteristics from drone images for climate resilience in the Caribbean (Cambridge University Press 2025



The other side of AI: data centres and climate strain

While AI holds promise in addressing the climate crisis, it also brings its own significant environmental costs. Data centres are at the core of this conversation: massive facilities that process and store digital information, and which are rapidly multiplying to keep up with AI demand. They are highly energy-and water-intensive and, despite efforts to optimise, resource demands are soaring: Goldman Sachs predicts that global power consumption from data centres will increase by 50% by 2027.[14]

So, why is demand for these data centres growing so fast? Because AI today is just the beginning.

Right now, we use AI to generate text or images. But we're heading towards a future where "AI agents [will] perform tasks for us without our supervising their every move."[15] And no forecast can fully predict that future. Stated simply, we don't yet know how we'll end up using AI, but we're already using it a lot now. To be more specific, AI is spiking data centre demand because: 1) The computational demands of AI are unprecedented, 2) models are evolving rapidly, 3) AI adoption is widespread, and 4) the scale of AI deployment is global.

Leaders might ask: can't we just use greener energy to power AI? In theory, yes — but, in practice, solar and wind are too intermittent. Data centres need a constant, stable supply of energy.[16]

And what about water? It's essential for cooling data centre technology. At scale, the numbers are staggering: by 2027, global AI demand is projected to account for 4.2–6.6 billion cubic meters of water — more than the total annual use of 4 to 6 Denmarks, or half the United Kingdom, according to researchers at UC Riverside.[17]

For public sector leaders, this isn't just a technology challenge. It's about recognising and regulating AI's ripple effects — ensuring the social and environmental costs don't outweigh the benefits.

THE KEY TAKEAWAY?

AI's hidden costs will require policymakers' consideration

AI's physical footprint is expanding rapidly. If government leaders want to harness its benefits responsibly, they will also need to manage its hidden costs. That will require deep cross-sector and cross-agency collaboration, in ways that are not yet fully understood.

14. AI to Drive 165% Increase in Data Center Power Demand by 2030 (Goldman Sachs 2025).
15. We did the math on AI's energy footprint. Here's the story you haven't heard. (MIT Technology Review 2025).
16. Ibid.
17. Making AI Less "Thirsty": Uncovering and Addressing the Secret Water Footprint of AI Models

Questions for government leaders and policymakers

We don't yet know the full extent of what AI can achieve when applied to climate challenges — nor do we fully understand its true environmental cost. This uncertainty underscores a deeper imperative: leadership that can navigate not just technical solutions, but also the complexity of systems, trade-offs, long-term consequences and human impact.

Being this kind of leader requires space to reflect. That includes understanding the role of government, assessing the capabilities of teams and considering how to shape the broader conditions in which AI develops.

The questions below are designed to support senior leaders in exploring both what action is needed and how to create the environment for others — across business, civil society, and within government — to do the same. They can be used as prompts for personal reflection or as a foundation for group dialogue and strategic debate.

Vision and strategy

- How can leaders ensure AI is deployed in ways that support national climate goals and avoid undermining them?

Skills and capability

- What skills and training do leaders and their teams need to make informed decisions about AI in the climate space?
- Are government leaders using AI themselves?
- How can leaders equip civil servants to identify where AI can add value and where it risks doing harm?
- What policies should leaders implement to help people across society build the digital and climate expertise needed to make the greatest impact?

Access and inclusiveness

- How can government leaders create the right incentives for businesses to use AI for climate action?
- What responsibilities do leaders have to ensure communities most affected by climate change have access to AI-enabled solutions?
- Are leaders setting a clear vision for AI that puts sustainability and inclusiveness at its core?[18]

Impact

- Are leaders doing enough to understand the full impacts of AI — both positive and negative?
- What does an enabling environment for AI in climate action look like, and how can leaders create it?

Encourage your team to take Apolitical's AI and Climate: Trade-offs and Transformation

18. Artificial Intelligence for Climate Action in Developing Countries (United Nations Climate Change Technology Executive Committee)

EXPERT INTERVIEW WITH JACK KELLY (CONTINUED)

Why better data is the key to AI-powered electricity grids

Looking beyond energy, where else do you think AI could make a significant contribution to tackling climate change?

This is past my area of expertise now, but one thing I'm definitely excited about is helping to invent new materials for batteries and solar panels.

Also — although it doesn't get talked about as much — I think a lot of today's software is remarkably inefficient. Imagine having AI coding tools to help write more efficient software, allowing us to do more with the same amount of energy. There's a lot of headroom to do much better in terms of the efficiency of code.

What role do you think the public sector, such as the government and policymakers, play in fostering the applications of AI coding tools?

Coming back to data, I believe governments play a crucial role in not only opening up datasets from different industries but also getting them into a usable form. While Great Britain has been an international leader in this effort, there is still work to be done in making that data more accessible to everyone.

My dream is that even a first-year undergraduate or an eager A-Level student could develop a state-of-the-art solar forecasting tool using all the latest and greatest datasets. At the moment, forecasting companies take years to prepare the data needed to train these models. Solving this problem once and then allowing everyone to benefit from it would be immensely valuable.

What do you think is the most important action governments can take now to accelerate AI's role in the net zero transition?

Definitely data — especially opening up access to it.

I have opinions on how we approach innovation in the electricity sector in this country.

To pitch for funding under the current model, you are often required to predict specific outcomes. However, the whole point of innovative work is that it is slightly experimental; we don't know precisely what the outcomes will be.

Having funding that is slightly less demanding up front would be helpful. Presently, you often have these long forms requiring estimated impact, detailed plans for the next three years, and other considerations. For early-stage innovation, this is extremely difficult and time consuming for resource strapped organisations.. It would be great for there to be more of an understanding that there is space for operating in between academic research and applied research. It feels like there's something in the middle that's missing.

How are you managing the wider conversation about AI and its impact on the environment?

The IEA recently released a report stating that data centres don't consume that much energy, especially compared to other sectors. While I can't remember the exact numbers, I think around 2% of total electricity consumption goes towards data centres today. And, in fact, a lot of the energy consumed by those data centers is for video streaming, data storage, and various other services, not just AI.

It concerns me that, in the current political climate, it's easy to forget just how urgent the climate crisis is. Many trends, including energy use by data centres, seem to be going in the wrong direction.

What is your approach to openness and collaboration?

This brings to mind a question we get asked a lot: Why is all of the code we write at Open Climate Fix open source?. Given the urgency of the climate crisis, we don't have time for everyone to reinvent the wheel. It's essential to share best practices and enable the community to evolve approaches over time.

In areas such as large language models, there is a strong sense of progress over time, which we lack in energy forecasting, partly because of the lack of a shared dataset. So that's one significant motivator for adopting an open-source model: to accelerate progress, share best practices, and allow others to compare approaches against the same datasets.

Next steps for government leaders and policymakers

Governments are beginning to apply AI to climate challenges — but small pilots won't be enough to offset the potentially damaging impacts of AI on the environment. Leadership is needed to turn experimentation into strategic, system-level impact. These steps can help:

Host a team discussion

Start a conversation about how AI fits into your team's work. Do colleagues feel they have the skills and knowledge to contribute meaningfully? Use the questions on page 11 of this brief to get started.

Connect with peers

Join Apolitical's Energy and Climate Community and the AI in Government Community to learn from other public servants working at the intersection of AI and climate.

Map your team's skills

Complete Apolitical's AI Readiness Check, a skills assessment tool for every public servant. It'll help you and your team understand existing knowledge gaps.

Visit the Government Energy and Climate Campus

You'll find new courses, tools, communities and resources for you and your team to use as you start incorporating AI into climate work.

Develop your team's AI skills

Encourage your team to build their capabilities via Apolitical's Government AI Campus.

These steps are small but foundational. With the right capabilities, public sector leaders can help ensure AI supports climate goals — and does so equitably and responsibly.

Learn more about these complex issues with Apolitical's course:
AI and Climate: Trade-offs and Transformations