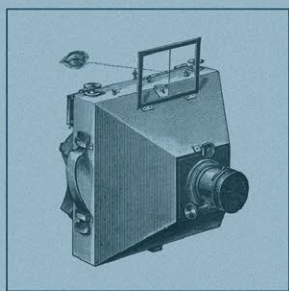


Climate Change and Biodiversity

Guide for Journalists



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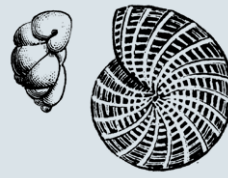


Introduction

☀ [In Latin America and the Caribbean \(LAC\) we find ourselves in a paradox](#). On the one hand, the region boasts 40% of the world's biodiversity, half of the world's tropical forests, the largest reserve of freshwater, 12% of the world's mangroves and six of the most megadiverse countries. On the other hand, it is highly threatened by the environmental crisis and the loss of biodiversity: in 50 years, the region has lost [94% of its vertebrate population](#) and holds the highest number of threatened mammals, plants, fish and birds globally. It also presents [alarming vulnerability figures](#), underscoring the interconnection between the loss of natural wealth and climate risks.

Environmental risks and biodiversity loss are challenges that permeate every facet of human life. They exacerbate economic inequalities, hinder the provision of basic services, threaten food security and disrupt economic activities. However, they also present a unique opportunity for the region if it invests in a green transformation. A new approach focused on sustainability not only enhances productivity, but also fosters resilient and equitable economies.

At the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), we acknowledge that achieving this just transition requires a significant increase in investment. As we assume the presidency of the multilateral and regional development bank group in 2024, we aim to reform the international financial architecture to effectively address the climate and biodiversity crisis. As a testament to our commitment, we have set a goal to [triple our climate finance over the next decade](#), reaching US\$150 billion, with the support of our shareholders.



In this way, we seek to help countries in LAC fulfill their national commitments and leverage their privileged position to be part of the solution to global environmental challenges. In addition to being a world leader in nature and biodiversity, the region plays a pivotal role in mitigating climate change. Regarding clean energy, LAC derives 30% of its energy from renewable sources, which is twice the world average. Furthermore, of the 12 million tons per year of green hydrogen that Europe will require by 2030, at least a third could come from our region. This leadership role will become increasingly evident as LAC prepares to host COP30 in Belém, Brazil.

In this context, the work of journalists becomes not only more relevant, but also more challenging. How to capture the attention of an audience saturated with information? How to expand coverage of climate change and nature beyond the environment and natural hazards sections? How to translate scientific advances into accessible knowledge, enabling citizens to actively participate in the transition to a sustainable future? How to remain vigilant against greenwashing and combat misinformation?

This guide serves as a continuation of the [2022 Guide for Climate Change Journalists](#) and compiles advice and best practices from journalists who have successfully navigated these challenges. The sections included here are based on presentations from the “[Climate Change and Biodiversity for Editors and Journalists](#)” workshop organized by the IDB in September 2023. This workshop featured insights from: **Gregory Watson**, Senior Sector Specialist, IDB Natural Capital; **Jose Manuel Sandoval**, Sector Specialist in the IDB Climate Change Division; **Javier Salgado**, IDB Communications Division; **María Gabriela Ensínck**, journalist specializing in science, health, environment and business from Argentina; **Diego Arguedas**, Associate Director of the Oxford Climate Journalism Network;

Alberto Ñiquen, freelance environmental journalist, member of Climate Reality Latin America and Parents for Future Global in Peru; and **Mayte Ciriaco**, journalist from the Data Journalism Unit of El Comercio in Peru.

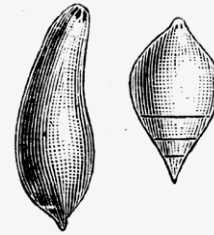
We extend our sincere gratitude to all of them for generously sharing their knowledge and experience and express our admiration for their dedication and commitment to raising awareness on the importance of this issue.

This guide has been coordinated by **Catalina Aguiar Parera** and **Alejandra París**, IDB Communications Consultants in the Climate Change Division, drafted by **Daniella Restrepo**, a freelance communications consultant, and reviewed by **Janaina Goulart**, Senior Communications Specialist in the Communications Division of the IDB's Knowledge, Innovation and Communication Sector.

The effort has benefited from the technical support of **Roberto Esmeral**, Senior Sector Specialist; **Adrien Vogt-Schilb**, Senior Economist; **Gregory Watson**, Senior Sector Specialist; and **Raúl Delgado**, Lead Sector Specialist, all of whom are part of the IDB's Climate Change Division.



Glossary



What does Paris alignment mean? What are the challenges that multilateral development banks face?

Among its main objectives, the Paris Agreement incorporates aligning financial flows (investments, debt issuance, guarantees, etc.) with the development trajectories needed to achieve decarbonization (mitigation objective) and climate resilience (adaptation objective) of economies.

In this context, multilateral development banks face the challenge of continuing to ensure access to finance to alleviate poverty and improve quality of life, while simultaneously accelerating the transition toward carbon neutral and resilient economies. Therefore, they play a critical role in mobilizing resources and joining forces to underscore the interdependence of these two agendas: fostering economic prosperity and addressing poverty are preceded by the strategic management of climate change. Thus, through their own example, coordination and innovation, multilateral development banks are shifting from business-as-usual practices to a vision that capitalizes on the opportunities generated by compliance with the Paris Agreement.

What is the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)?

During the most recent Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (COP 15) held in Montreal, Canada in late 2022, world leaders signed the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). This Framework is designed to halt and reverse the loss of nature and ensure the sustainable preservation of biodiversity. Within the GBF, there are four overarching goals for 2050, from which 23 actionable targets for 2030 derive.

While the GBF is a non-binding agreement, signatory countries have committed to report on their progress through updates to their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

Regarding the financial sector, the GBF advocates for increased financial flows toward investments that yield benefits for the environment, the development of common taxonomies and standards, and nature-related financial disclosure, among others.

Why are climate change and biodiversity two sides of the same coin?

Climate change and biodiversity are intrinsically linked. Growing scientific evidence underscores that climate change contributes to biodiversity loss and, in turn, biodiversity loss exacerbates the impacts of climate change. The two environmental challenges are deeply interconnected.

To begin with, both are largely driven by human activities, including deforestation, intensive agriculture, pollution and the use of fossil fuels. These activities disrupt ecosystems and natural cycles, thereby fueling both phenomena.

Furthermore, negative synergies emerge between them. The impacts of climate change, such as rising temperatures, extreme weather events and alterations in precipitation patterns, affect habitats and the delicate balance of ecosystems. In turn, biodiversity loss weakens the resilience of ecosystems to climate change and affects their ability to sequester carbon.

However, just as these issues compound each other, actions taken to address them can also yield positive results for both. For example, ecosystem conservation and restoration efforts can help mitigate climate change by reducing the concentration of carbon in the atmosphere. Additionally, nature-based solutions can be more effective and sustainable in enhancing climate resilience than other alternatives, while simultaneously fostering the preservation of natural capital.

How are agriculture and livestock linked to climate change and biodiversity loss?

Agriculture and livestock farming can have a significant negative impact on the environment and ecosystems when not conducted sustainably. These practices collectively account for nearly half of the greenhouse gas emissions in Latin America and the Caribbean, due to activities such as deforestation to expand cropland and pastures, fertilizer use, management of manure, and the release of methane by livestock during their digestive process.

Globally, [the food system is the main driver of biodiversity loss](#) and agriculture represents the greatest threat to over 85% of the 28,000 endangered species. The main drivers of habitat loss are the conversion of natural ecosystems into agricultural land and, in particular, deforestation for livestock production. In Latin America and the Caribbean, beef production is responsible for almost two-thirds of deforestation, while representing only 12% of the region's protein intake.

The extensive use of pesticides in food production also generates serious problems for both nature and people. Pesticides lead to the mass disappearance of birds and insects, kill underground life by accumulating in the soil, contaminate water sources and cause chronic and acute diseases, unintentionally poisoning 12 million people in the region every year.

How is logging linked to climate change and biodiversity loss?

Logging and the clearance of forest vegetation result in the release of significant quantities of carbon into the atmosphere that were previously stored in trees and forest soil. These practices also diminish the ability of forests to continue sequestering carbon. In addition, native forests are home to a great diversity of plant and animal species and play a fundamental role in regulating water cycles and shaping local climate patterns. Their alteration, degradation, or replacement with monocultures of exotic species, like pine and eucalyptus, exacerbates habitat loss, drives species to extinction, and leads to increased greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

How are polluting industries linked to climate change and biodiversity loss?

Polluting industries, such as fossil fuel power generation, manufacturing, and transportation, are the world's leading sources of greenhouse gas emissions and are widely recognized as significant contributors to the climate crisis. Moreover, many of these industries release other polluting particles and waste materials that impact air quality and surrounding bodies of water. They are also heavily reliant on the intensive use of natural resources, the extraction of which often leads to environmental degradation, habitat destruction and the overexploitation of species.

How is infrastructure linked to climate change and biodiversity loss?

The development of infrastructure projects can be detrimental to the environment if not designed and executed with a sustainability-driven approach. The construction and operation of such projects lead to emissions resulting from the materials used, their transportation, and the energy consumption involved. Additionally, the construction of road infrastructure near native forests often leads to deforestation and habitat destruction. On the other hand, it is necessary for infrastructure projects to incorporate climate risk considerations from the initial design phase to ensure their resilience.

Another important consideration when investing in infrastructure projects is to verify that they are aligned with long-term decarbonization objectives. Given their extended life cycles, it is crucial to already begin constructing infrastructure that aligns with low-emission and climate-resilient economies.

How is energy linked to climate change and biodiversity loss?

The energy sector plays a pivotal role in the transition to decarbonized economies. Historically, energy production has heavily relied on fossil fuel-based sources like coal, oil, and natural gas, leading to substantial greenhouse gas emissions and contributing to ecosystem degradation and pollution during extraction. The shift towards electricity generation from renewable sources such as wind, hydro, and solar power has made significant strides in reducing emissions and mitigating

climate change. However, potential environmental impacts (e.g., alteration of ecosystems by hydroelectric dams) also need to be assessed in these projects.

Furthermore, it is essential to electrify energy usage across all sectors. This entails, for example, using electric vehicles instead of diesel or gasoline-powered ones, employing heat pumps for heating in buildings and light industry, and opting for electric cooking over biomass or natural gas.

What is the role of the public sector, the private sector, civil society and donors in addressing climate change and biodiversity loss?

- **Public sector:** at the national and local levels, the public sector is responsible for establishing a regulatory environment conducive to the green transition through the design and implementation of effective policies and measures to tackle climate change and biodiversity loss. It is also responsible for allocating financial resources within its budget to address these challenges and for working in collaboration with other governments and international entities in the execution of global initiatives.
- **Private sector:** public sector resources alone are not sufficient to meet the investments required to comply with international climate change and biodiversity agreements. The private sector plays a crucial role in driving innovation, developing new technologies, adopting energy efficiency and waste management practices, investing in projects that promote environmental sustainability, and educating consumers about the importance of taking sustainability criteria into account when choosing products and services.
- **Civil society:** non-governmental organizations, activists and academia play a fundamental role in raising awareness about the impacts of climate change and biodiversity loss, as well as in generating knowledge about these topics. In addition, through their active participation in public debates, they can influence public policy decisions. Finally, they can monitor governmental and corporate actions, ensuring the fulfilment of the commitments made.
- **Donors:** International donors are key to help bridge the gap between the investments required to meet international climate change and biodiversity targets and the existing funding. Their resources can finance projects related to climate change mitigation, adaptation, ecosystem restoration, conservation efforts, as well as research and studies that facilitate progress in addressing

these challenges. However, even these financial contributions fall short and it becomes necessary to mobilize further resources from the private sector through, for example, participation in capital markets.

What are carbon pricing and carbon markets?

Carbon prices and carbon markets are economic tools that seek to reduce carbon emissions by imposing a cost on them, that is, making the polluters pay. Their purpose is to encourage companies and individuals to reduce their emissions to mitigate climate change. Broadly speaking, there are three main types of carbon pricing instruments:

- **Carbon taxes:** set a cost per unit of carbon emissions (the standard unit for carbon pricing has been the US dollar per ton of CO₂ equivalent). They can be applied to a variety of sources, from fuels to industries. Some countries permit the offsetting of these taxes with carbon credits.
- **Emissions trading systems:** establish an emissions cap and allocate emission allowances to economic actors. The allowances are tradable, creating a market price. Entities that decrease their emissions can sell their surplus allowances, which can be bought by others who find it more cost-effective to purchase allowances than to invest in new green technologies.
- **Carbon credit markets:** allow companies to invest in projects and/or technologies that reduce emissions, generating carbon credits as an additional source of revenue. Other companies can purchase these credits to offset their emissions. There are voluntary markets and regulated markets.

Ensuring the quality of carbon credits is crucial to assess their effectiveness. Achieving net-zero emissions requires transformative investments and comprehensive measures, including fiscal reforms, social safety nets, and access to financing for sustainable infrastructure. Carbon pricing can be a piece of the puzzle, but it is neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for achieving net-zero emissions. Empirical evidence at the international level shows that different carbon pricing instruments, including those based on markets, have only achieved marginal emission reductions, mainly operational changes (e.g., switching from one slightly less carbon-intensive fossil fuel to another), but there is no evidence that they are incentivizing investments in technologies consistent with net-zero emissions, such as electromobility and renewable energies.

What is a green taxonomy and how does it contribute to addressing climate change and biodiversity loss?

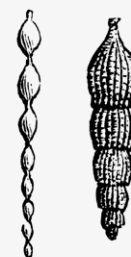
A green taxonomy is a classification system for projects and activities that seeks to foster mutual understanding. Taxonomies define the criteria that projects, or economic activities must meet to qualify as having a positive environmental impact, especially in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transitioning to a circular economy, pollution prevention, and the conservation and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

This classification enables the establishment of a common language, which enhances credibility and transparency in the market to promote the effective mobilization of private and public resources toward investments that accelerate compliance with international commitments on environmental sustainability, particularly in relation to climate change and biodiversity loss.

In Latin American and Caribbean, Colombia and Mexico have already developed their own taxonomies. Countries like Chile, the Dominican Republic, Brazil, and Uruguay, among others, are actively working on their own classification tools. Meanwhile, countries like Peru, Panama and Costa Rica are making progress in the modernization of their public investment systems, incorporating taxonomies to streamline the alignment of public investment projects with environmental, climate, and sustainability commitments, in line with their national decarbonization plans.

What is greenwashing?

Greenwashing is a marketing strategy used by companies or organizations to communicate that their policies, actions, products, or services respect, protect and/or provide benefits to the environment, without any real evidence to substantiate these claims. It essentially involves presenting an illusion of corporate environmental responsibility that is at odds with the actual practices and behaviours of the company or organization. Green and sustainable taxonomies help address greenwashing.



How to create effective narratives to communicate about climate change and biodiversity loss |



Effectively communicating about climate change and biodiversity loss is a major challenge in a world saturated with information. The Reuters Institute and Oxford University's [Digital News Report 2023](#) reveals that 36% of individuals actively avoid news consumption, with climate change being one of the most frequently avoided subjects. How can we create compelling content that resonates with audiences and underscores the significance of these critical issues?

Focus on opportunities and solutions

While climate change and biodiversity loss represent a major challenge for humanity, the green transformation also offers significant opportunities. A [report by the IDB and the ILO](#) estimates that the transition to net-zero emissions economies could create 15 million jobs in the region by 2030. Furthermore, the daily measures we undertake to address these issues yield additional benefits. For example, sustainable transportation can have a positive impact on health and energy efficiency can lead to cost savings for businesses. By framing content in a positive light, with a focus on solutions, opportunities and success stories, we can engage an audience that is already emotionally drained by the consumption of negative content.

Tell a story

As we will discover in the following sections, facts and figures are crucial in the coverage of this topic to prevent misinformation. Nevertheless, it is the stories that have the power to truly captivate the audience and foster a profound emotional connection with the information. There are many faces behind climate change and biodiversity loss. Interweaving data and scientific evidence into narratives is an effective strategy to spark interest and encourage action.

Celebrate the diversity of voices

Climate change and biodiversity loss impact all life on Earth and news coverage must reflect this diversity. Women are often key players in climate change adaptation and management of natural resources in many societies. Indigenous communities maintain an ancestral, harmonious relationship with nature, providing

us with valuable insights. We must also learn about the realities of vulnerable people who experience the impacts of climate change on a daily basis. And, of course, we must not disregard the stories of the plants and animals with which we coexist on our planet.

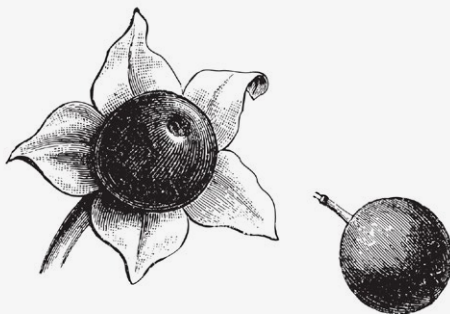
Connect local stories with global stories

Local stories can help the audience more easily relate to the implications of climate change and biodiversity loss within their specific contexts and identify potential solutions applicable to their own lives. This approach serves as an effective entry point to demonstrate how local issues are intricately intertwined with global challenges.

Explore various formats

Providing content in various formats can enhance the reach of the message. Short, dynamic and interactive formats prove effective in capturing attention on social media and piquing interest. A captivated audience would then be more open to consuming in-depth content that provides more context and analysis. Data journalism also offers innovative ways to convey complex information in a comprehensible manner.

To discover more strategies for communicating effectively on climate change, check out our [2022 Guide for Climate Change Journalists](#).





How to position climate change and biodiversity loss in newsrooms as cross- cutting topics |

Climate change and biodiversity loss impact various aspects of human life. These interconnected phenomena are closely linked to matters concerning our well-being, economies, and cities (refer to the [Glossary](#)). Journalists have a responsibility to inform and increase public awareness about these connections, delving into their implications and catalyzing meaningful action. To do so, they must first position climate change and biodiversity loss as cross-cutting issues within newsrooms.

Increase climate change and biodiversity loss literacy among journalists

The secret to understanding that news on climate change and biodiversity loss can be featured outside the traditional environment and disaster sections lies in trainings. This involves making efforts to provide up-to-date information to all journalists on the causes and consequences of these phenomena, as well as on the progress made and solutions available. This could be accomplished, for instance, by taking advantage of courses and training often provided by international or regional networks of climate journalists. Additionally, consideration might be given to organizing monthly meetings where seasoned journalists in these topics share their knowledge, inspiring their colleagues to integrate climate change and nature into their sections. In these forums, whether formal or informal, it is essential to focus on data backed by scientific evidence and the most recent research to objectively demonstrate that these are issues that impact numerous relevant areas for audiences.

Promote collaborative work among journalists of different sections

A useful strategy to complement the training and awareness-raising process is to encourage collaborative work between journalists covering climate change issues and those focusing on other sections. This can help others see the possible approaches and suggested narratives more clearly.

Understand your audience's relationship to climate change and biodiversity

Understanding your audience's profile, particularly their attitudes and knowledge levels regarding climate change and biodiversity loss, is essential to guide editorial work. This information can be obtained through interactive tools like surveys and quizzes, as well as by analyzing social media interactions. Is your audience seeking foundational knowledge, or do they already possess a basic understanding and desire more advanced content? Whose voices do they trust the most? How can you tailor the content to resonate with their economic activities, geographical context, and daily experiences?

Build networks and communities

It can often be lonely to be a climate journalist in a newsroom, and having to constantly push for expanded climate coverage can be a heavy load to carry. As our [2022 Guide for Climate Change Journalists](#) highlights, making connections with others with the same role in different newsrooms is an excellent antidote to this feeling of isolation. Through these networks, journalists can exchange ideas on how to talk to editors and colleagues, find new angles, and increase climate content in other sections.

Some organizations that bring together climate journalists include:

[Earth Journalism Network](#), [LatinClima](#), [Environmental Journalists](#), [Gabo Foundation](#), [Oxford Climate Journalism Network](#), [Association of Environmental Journalists \(Spain\)](#), [Climate Tracker](#) and [Journalists for the Planet \(PxP\)](#).

Pinpoint opportunities for the media

To facilitate all other efforts, it is imperative that media owners, editors and producers are persuaded of the significance, urgency, and benefits of media coverage on climate change and biodiversity loss.

On one hand, comprehensive coverage serves to elevate awareness among citizens and decision-makers of these critical issues and their repercussions, spurring action to address them. On the other hand, media outlets can enhance their reputation by demonstrating responsibility and commitment to the planet, leading to increased trust, credibility, audience engagement and profitability.

Climate change and biodiversity in the news

The following headlines are a good starting point to illustrate that climate change and biodiversity are topics that go beyond the environment section and the coverage on disaster risk.

[Mario Lubetkin: 'Never before has food security been such a focus of global attention'](#)

[Can agriculture and biodiversity coexist?](#)

[Belgium's traditional horseback fishers see climate change in their nets](#)

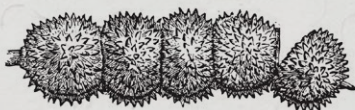
[Kiribati: Where the climate emergency and public health collide](#)

[Global heritage community unites with the arts and creative industries to call for culture to be at the heart of climate policy at COP28](#)

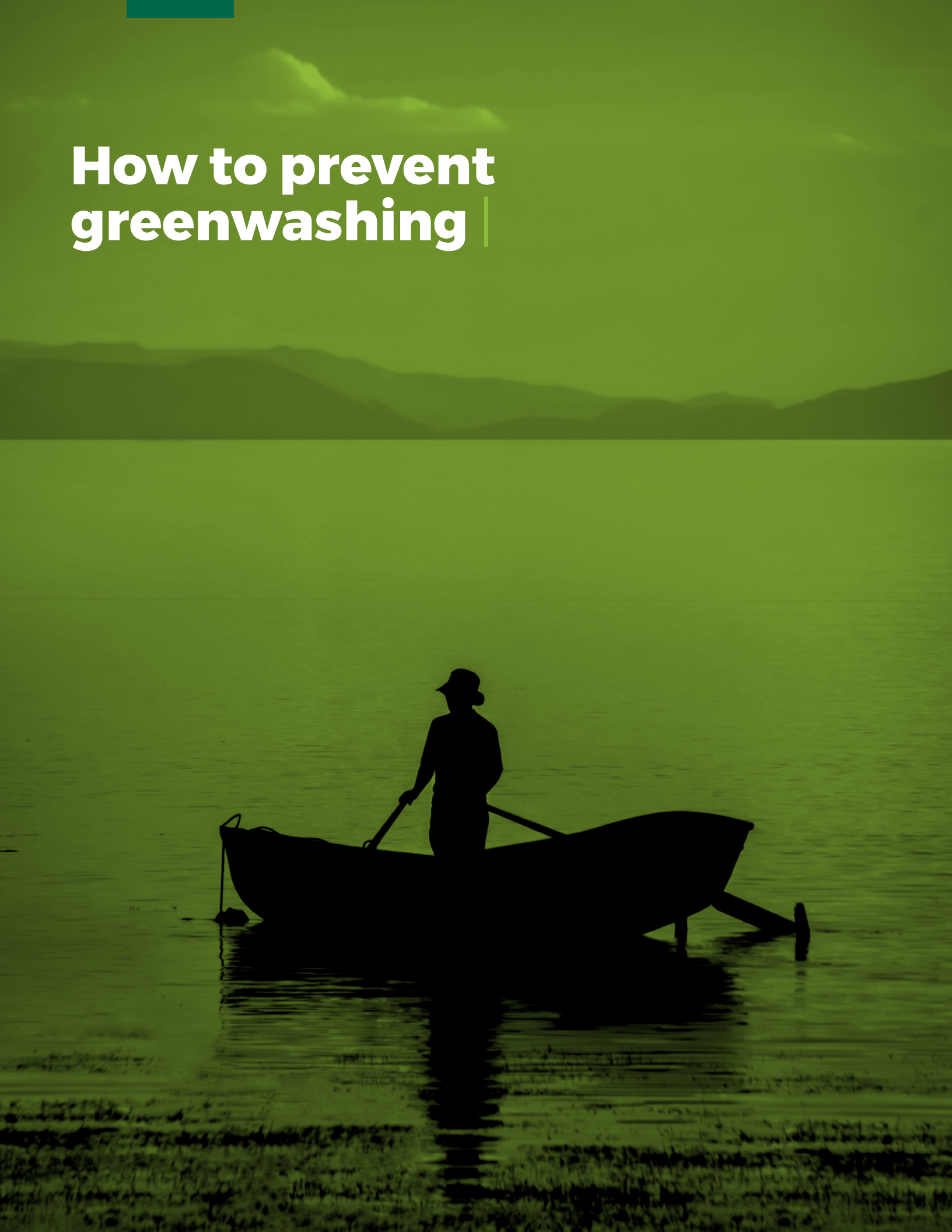
['It's positive, not apocalyptic': can climate change art help save the planet?](#)

[Andean glaciers are melting, reshaping centuries-old Indigenous rituals](#)

[World Cup 2026: Could climate crisis impact the men's tournament?](#)



How to prevent greenwashing |



As environmental awareness and the urgency to address the climate crisis grows, organizations have recognized the value of adopting environmentally-friendly actions and communicating them to their stakeholders. However, in this context, a marketing trap known as “greenwashing” arises. The following strategies can help avoid falling into this trap and ensure that an organization’s actions and “green promises” are genuine.

Identify the impact and scope of the announced policy

When an organization announces new plans or policies to enhance its sustainability and reduce its environmental footprint, it is crucial to assess these measures in the context of its overall operations. This entails understanding the various types of emissions associated with the company:

- **Scope 1:** these are emissions from sources directly controlled by the company or organization.
- **Scope 2:** refers to indirect emissions usually associated with the purchase of electricity or energy for heating or cooling.
- **Scope 3:** comprises indirect emissions that occur in a company's value chain, such as those produced by supplier operations, product life cycle, and employee commuting.

Identifying the current sources of emissions will make it possible to assess whether the announced measures will genuinely reduce the organization’s impact significantly or whether they represent changes with limited effect.

Analyze the language used in communications

An increasing number of companies worldwide are adopting net-zero emissions strategies and pledging decarbonization targets. When these organizations make

such announcements, they are essentially making promises to their stakeholders, commitments to which they will be held accountable. A meticulous analysis of the language employed in conveying these plans can reveal insights into the actual level of commitment these organizations are prepared to make.

Distinguish between mitigation and offsetting

When covering organizations' plans, it is essential for the public to understand the nature of the measures: Are they actions aimed at preventing current emissions by transforming processes, using technologies and adopting sustainable practices? Or do they primarily involve investing in carbon credits to offset emissions without altering existing processes? This understanding empowers the public to assess the authenticity of environmental efforts and decide what value to place on the chosen approach.

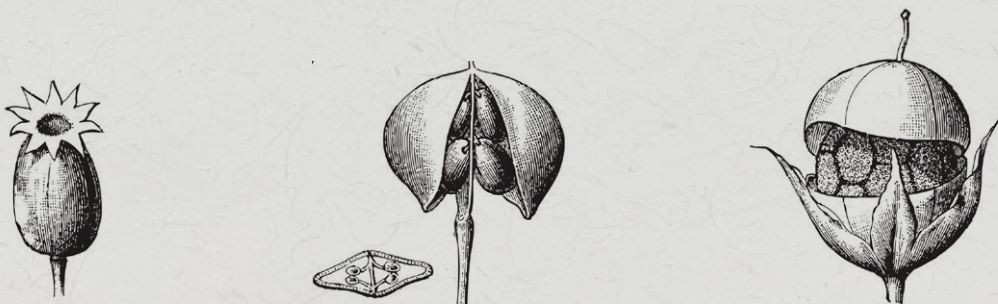


Questions to prevent greenwashing

The following set of questions can guide coverage of such an announcement:

- How does this plan contribute to reducing emissions or enhancing climate resilience?
- What emissions are encompassed in this commitment? Are all emissions significant to the company/organization?
- What is the target year and base year for this plan?
- In case of a long-term target year, are there intermediate targets and plans?
- What percentage of the plan focuses on offsetting emissions?
- Is there any effort to address emissions in the value chain (scope 3 emissions)?
- Who will be responsible for verifying compliance?
- How will the progress of the plan be evaluated?

Similarly, it is valuable to inquire about the reasons for hesitation from organizations that have not yet committed to the green transformation.





How to combat misinformation and address fake news |

A contemporary challenge we encounter daily is misinformation and the spread of fake news. This information often reaches the audience through trusted sources, including reputable media outlets that, unfortunately, may replicate it when proper journalistic rigor is not exercised. Here are some best practices to counter misinformation.

Research thoroughly and use a variety of sources

Undoubtedly, the main way to ensure that news stories are well-founded is thorough research and the inclusion of diverse voices. While experts and well-established organizations in the field can provide valuable data for stories, even these sources should undergo further scrutiny, as data and statistics can be subject to interpretation. The journalist's role is not that of an activist; while they can encourage action through their media, they should always do so through well-founded and verified articles.

In the [“Useful Sources of Information”](#) and [“Resources from the Inter-American Development Bank”](#) sections, we provide organizations and resources to support the research process with reliable data.

Verify the rigor of the scientific evidence used

It is crucial to remember that not all scientific studies are created equal and that contradictory research may exist. It is advisable to look for research based on systematic reviews, which synthesize the available evidence on a specific topic. We must also find out who are the institutions supporting the study, what are the guidelines of the publications in which they appear and determine if there are particular interests behind the individuals or organizations financing them.

Humanize stories

By including stories from real people, you provide a tangible and relevant context to the information. This not only increases the credibility of the news, but also facilitates verification. The audience feels more connected to the story and perceives greater authenticity. It is also important to fully identify the consulted sources, enabling individuals to access their credentials and independently verify their work.

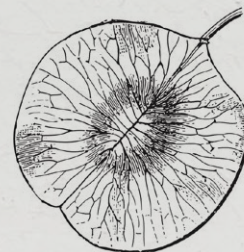
Learn to identify fake news

To prevent the spread of fake news, it is essential to remain vigilant and question the information received. Here are some questions we can ask ourselves to detect fake news:

- Is the headline alarmist or sensationalist?
- Is the link suspiciously long or peculiar?
- Have expert voices been clearly identified?
- Are the news properly signed and written by someone knowledgeable on the subject?
- Are there potential conflicts of interest among the experts quoted?
- Does the publication use speculative or inaccurate language?
- Are the news based on statistical data or scientific evidence?
- Have statistics and data been misinterpreted or taken out of context?
- Have images or videos been manipulated?

Technological tools to combat misinformation

- [Global Warming and Climate Change Myths](#): platform that summarizes myths about climate change, sorted by recent popularity and accompanied by scientific explanations that refute them.
- [InVid](#): a tool for verifying newsworthy videos that are propagated through social networks.
- [TinEye](#) and [Google Images](#): reverse image search engines that can identify where an image was first published and thus verify whether it has undergone any intervention or has been taken out of context.
- [Google Fact Check Tools](#): tools that allow you to search for stories and images that have already been debunked.
- [Who.is](#): allows you to query a database to see who owns a domain or IP address.



USEFUL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

RESOURCES FROM THE INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

What is our impact?

We are improving lives by accelerating the economic and social development process of our borrowing member countries through financing of development projects. Find out more about our work in borrowing member countries by searching our projects database. [Click here](#).

Knowledge Resources

