RESPUESTA EN CLIMA Y AMBIENTE PARA LA SALUD EN LAS AMÉRICAS

Challenges and solutions for appropriate science outreach

September 22, 2022

Juan Manuel Sarasua

Journalist and Scientific Communicator - <u>juansarasua.com</u>







Poll 1

Do you think it is important to communicate your science to the general public? Choose up to 2

- 1. Yes, a lot, you always have to communicate to the public, even those aspects we think "are not worth of being communicating", the less-scientific ones
- 2. It is important but not essential, only when there is valuable news. The role of communication is only to inform not to persuade or attract.
- 3. It is possible to live without communicating science to the general public, I do it because is mandatory by the funders.







1- Why is it important to communicate the science we work on?

It is important to communicate science because...

Social responsibility

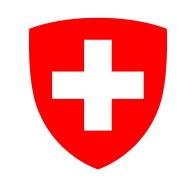
• "Lobbying" (lobbying) and providing appropriate advice to politicians and institutions in decision making.

Justifying the use of taxpayers' money

But on a personal level, it is important to communicate our research in order to obtain funding.





























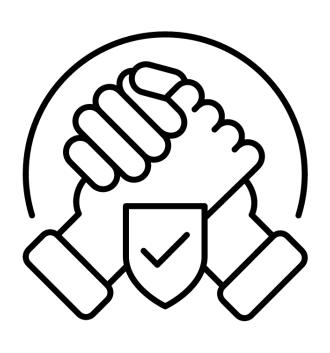


It is not enough to publish data, results or research.



We must think of more complete communication strategies that allow us to reach society with the information we have.

Regaining confidence in science in a context of increasing misinformation



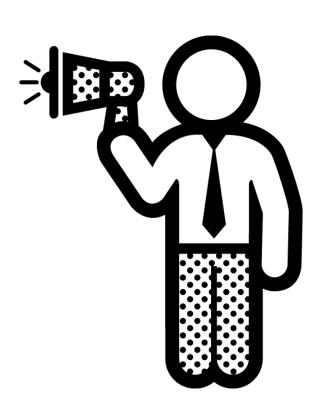
The pandemic generated an unprecedented information chaos...

- u Interest in science grew out of all proportion.
- u It created an eager, frightened and constantly "captive" audience....
- u Everyone needed and required constant guidance
- u Increased demand for more and better science communication.
- The role of communicating was mainly in the hands of journalists and non-specialized influencers.

Scientists had to adapt

- Frenetic pace of news
- Communication in the hands of non-specialists
- Obsession with communicating the latest data before understanding it

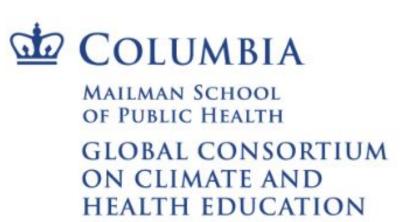
2-¿Qué hay que comunicar?



Poll 2

Based on your experience and field of study, what do you think is an important aspect to communicate to a non-scientific audience? For example:

- 1. The scientific results of an investigation, those the most noticeable and the latest advancement)
- 2. The science you carry out: what it is and how it works)
- 3. The impact it has on society (locally, regionally, or globally)
- 4. The people who did the research and their skills
- 5. Something else?

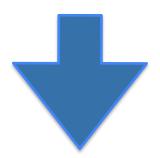


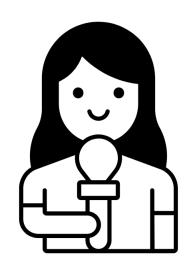




Paying attention to what journalists and media are doing...

Climate change offers new spaces, actors and global issues





To publicize new solutions



Educate the audience

Promote actions





If they can identify what journalists and audiences are needing and looking for, they can then choose or create content that best suits those needs.

the data

3 key points:



"the local"

The angle

(Working in collaboration with communication specialists)

Example:

- Data: coastal stress
- 2. "The local": Balneario Aguas Dulces (Uruguay),Quintana Roo (México)
- 3. Ángle:economic impact, difficulty in taking local action

Latinoamérica21.



3 OCTUBRE, 2021

El deterioro de las playas afectará a algo más que sus vacaciones

)) OMAR DEFEO

Coautora Irene Torres

Cuando nos imaginamos la playa nos viene a la mente el movimiento de las olas, los partidos de fútbol en la arena o las risas de los niños chapoteando en la orilla. Sin embargo, no somos conscientes de que nuestras playas

Impact





Playas deterioradas afectan a algo más que a sus vacaciones, por Omar Defeo e Irene Torres



A 7 0 4 1

Opinión TalCual | Octubre 7, 2021

Twitter: @Latinoamerica21



3- How to communicate?



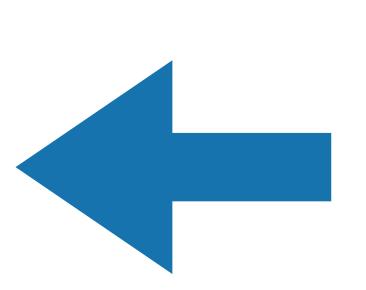
1- identify the audience and define the objectives

Objetivos

- Funding
- Lobbying for more support from politicians and institutions
- Use of public funds
- Informed decision making
- Fight misinformation
- Validity of science

Audiencias

- Decision makers
- Private investors
- Public funding agencies
- •General public
- Education sector
- Potential employees
- Other scientists



2- Speaking well

- 1. Choose the most appropriate language:
 - a. Use scientific data and thermals but avoid technical jargon.
 - b. Check that what you say is correct
 - c. Cite sources
- 2. Find the angle
- 3. Work on the content first, then create a story
 - a. Be authentic, honest, straightforward, simple
 - b. Use analogies
 - c. Surprise!
- 4. Choose a good title!

3- Take the initiative

If communication tools are scarce, plan well and seek help:

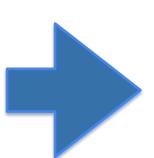
Communication offices

Specialized journalists

News agencies

Media interested in science

Politicians with interest



Owning communication

Create collaborative networks to communicate science to the public

Seek advice from other more experienced research areas/groups

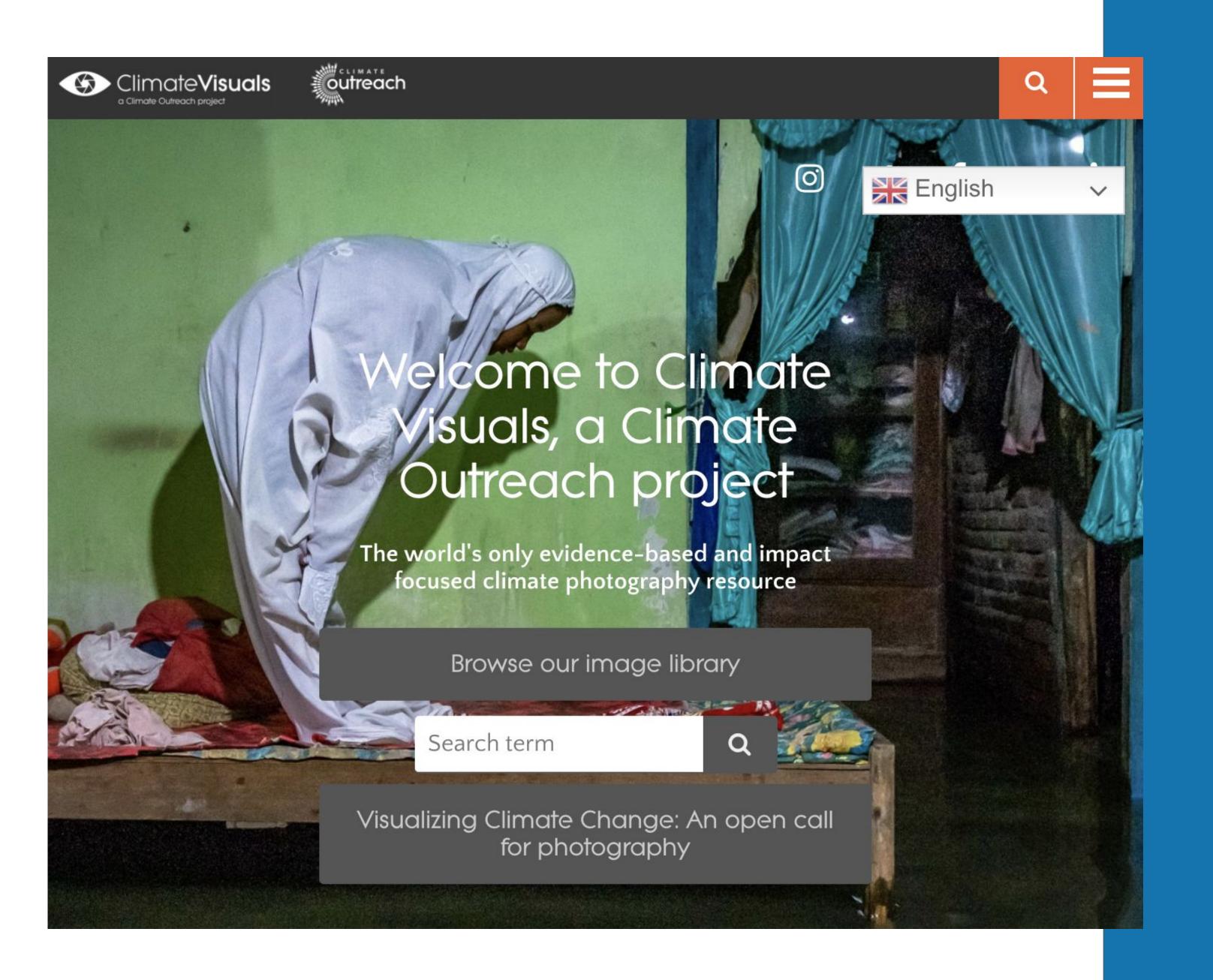
Changing the role of researchers in communicating to the public

Preparing to communicate

- 1. Share communication tasks
- 2. Participate in social networks
- 3. Update your online presence
- 4. Organize your own content
- 5. Prepare responses
- 6. Approach the media
- 7. Invest in communication equipment
- 8. Train journalists to communicate your science

We can then focus on creating attractive content and formats (visualization and multimedia).







7 core principles for climate change communication



Show real people



Tell new stories



Show climate change causes at scale



Show emotionally powerful impacts



Understand your audience



Show local (but serious) impacts



Be careful with protest imagery



These images are generated by artificial intelligence (AI)





But the environmental disasters they portray are very real



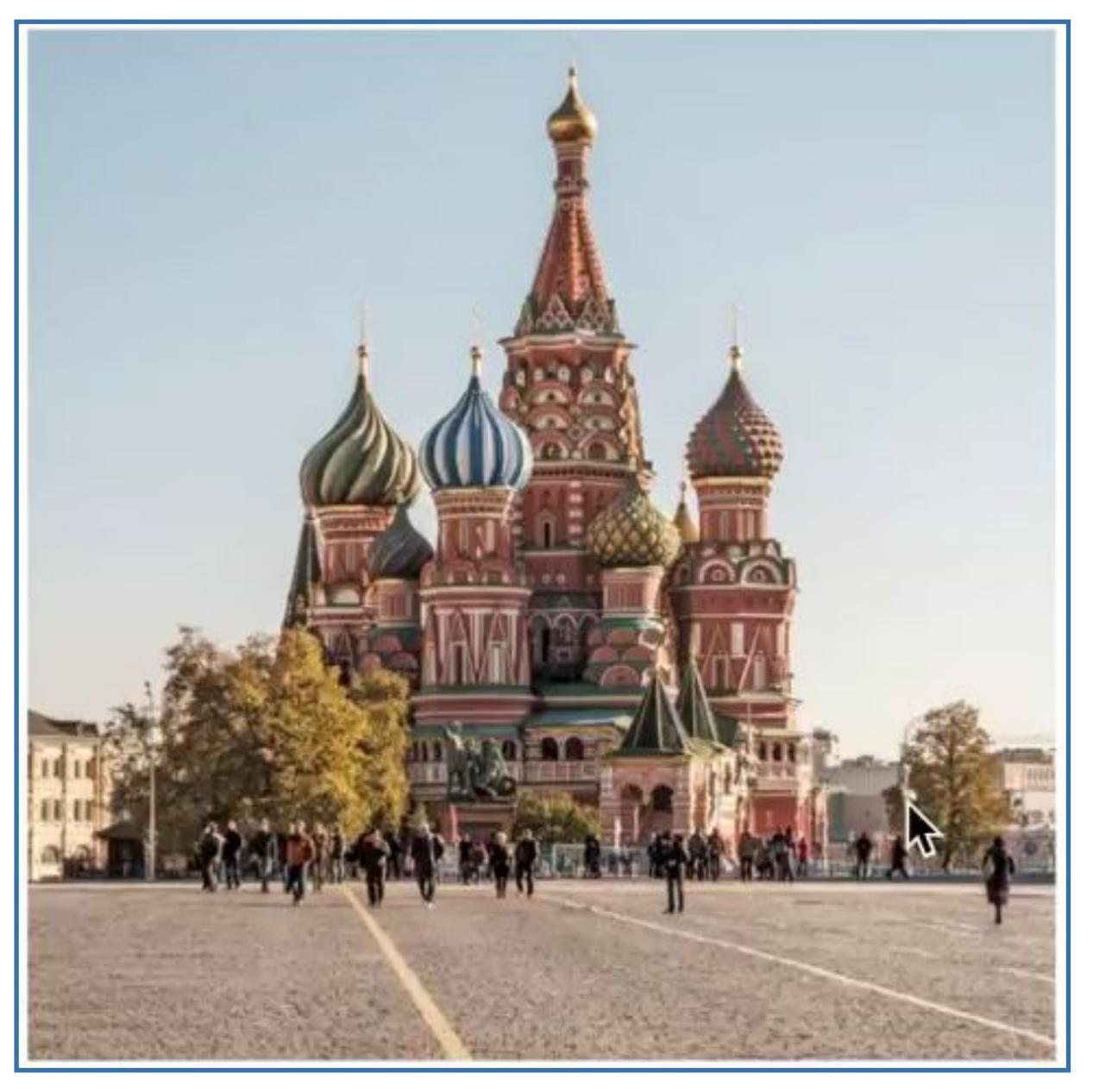
Can you imagine these kinds of disasters happening in your own backyard?

Scroll



Video





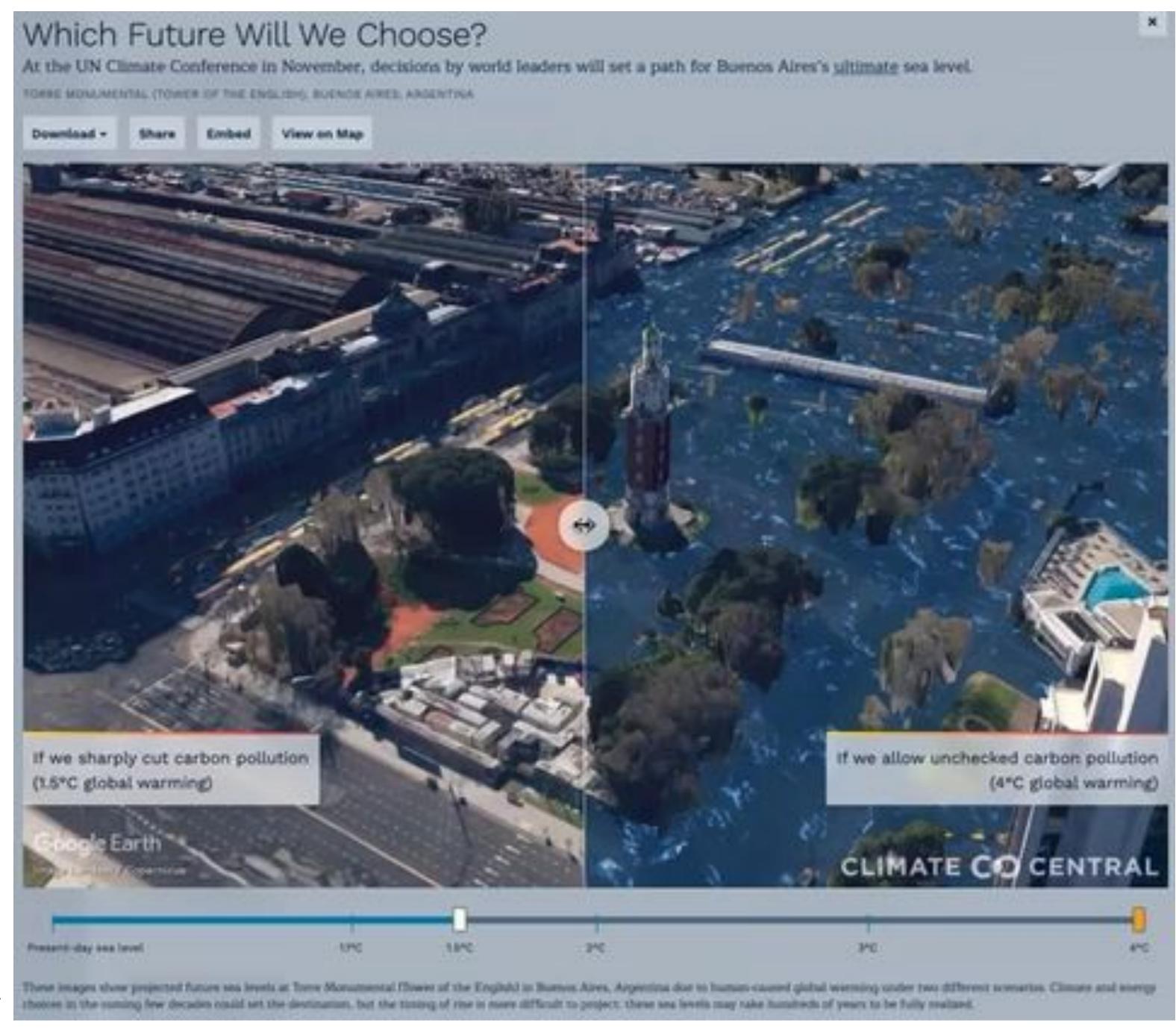


Before and after

Video





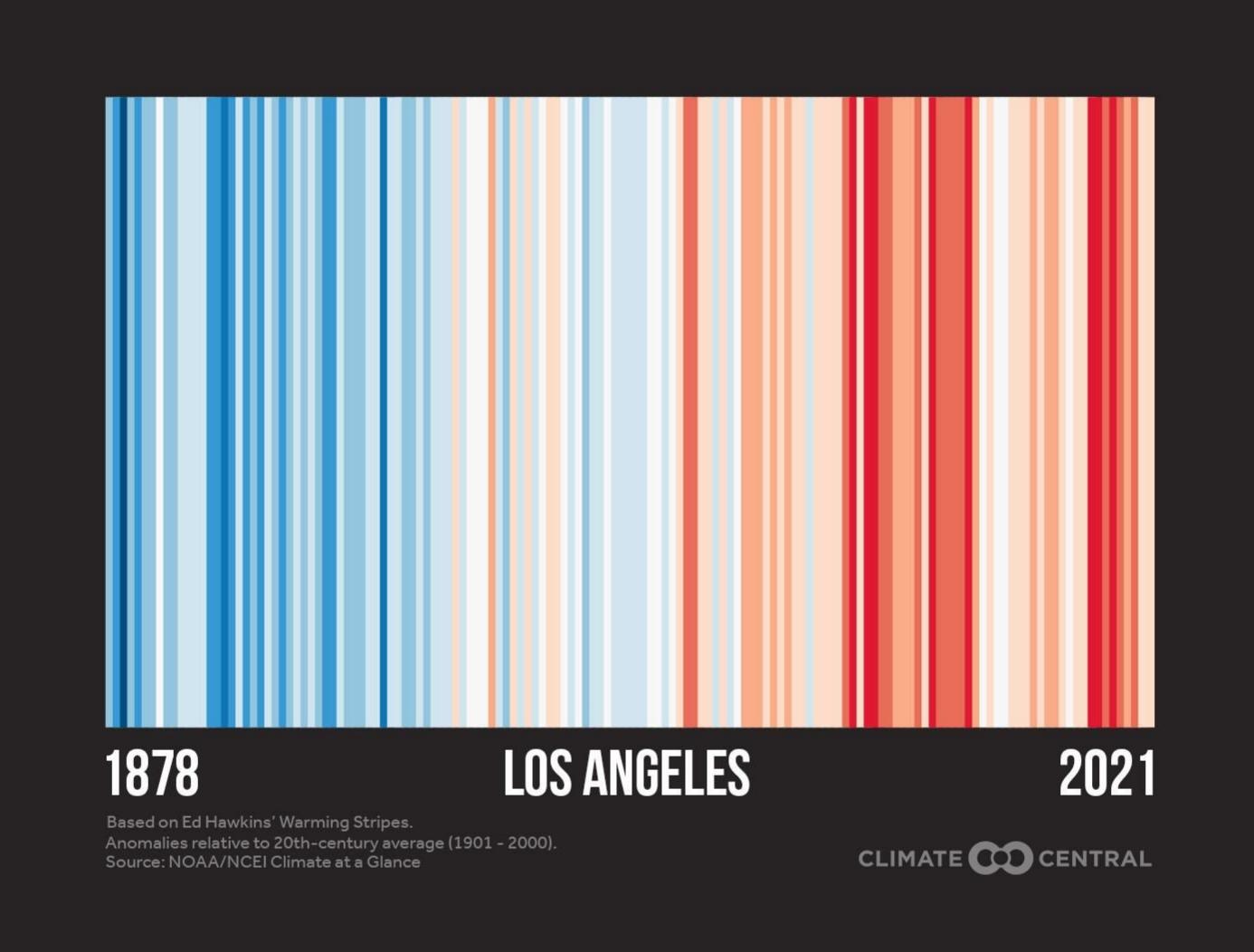


TORRE MONUMENTAL, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

Local data year after year



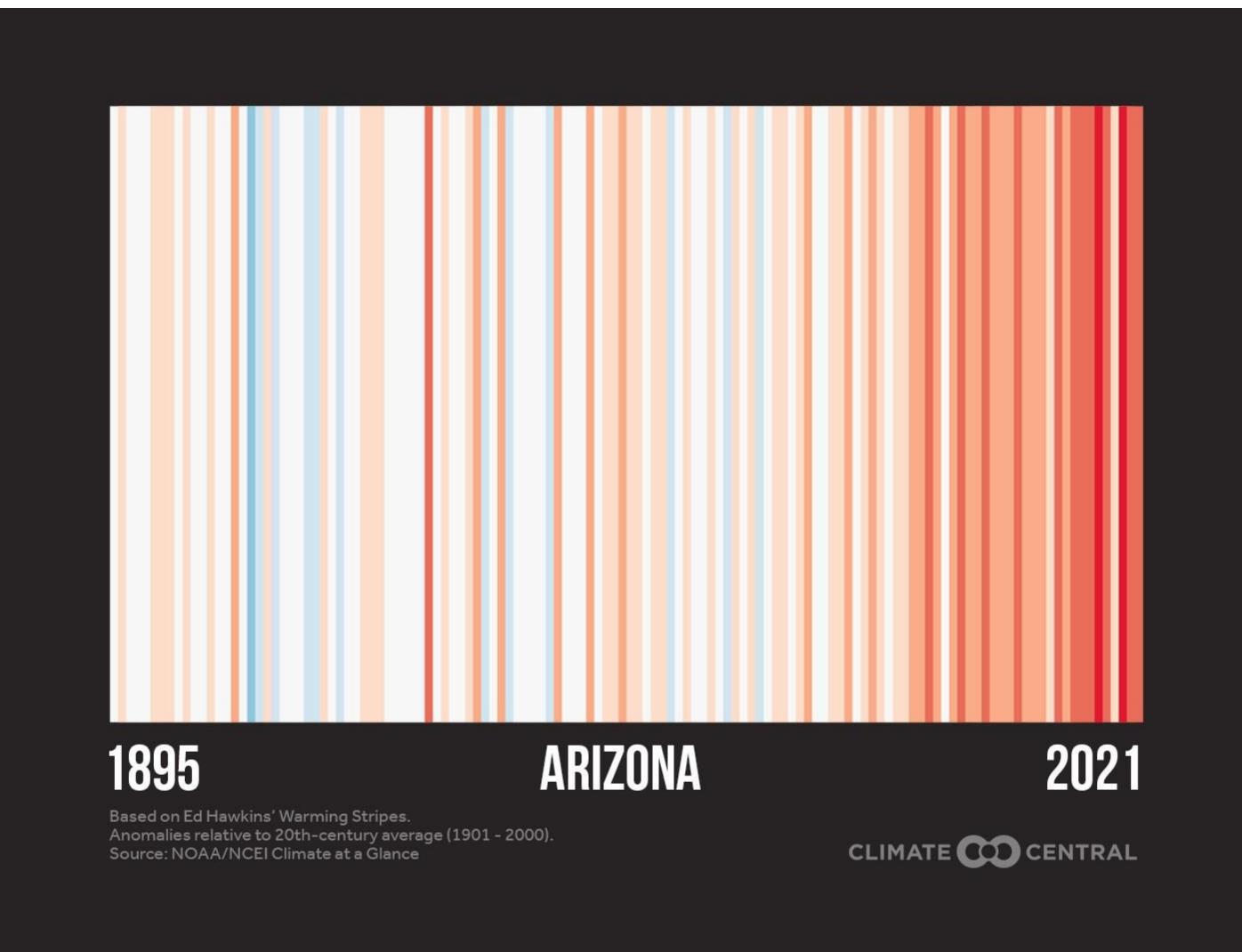




Local data year after year



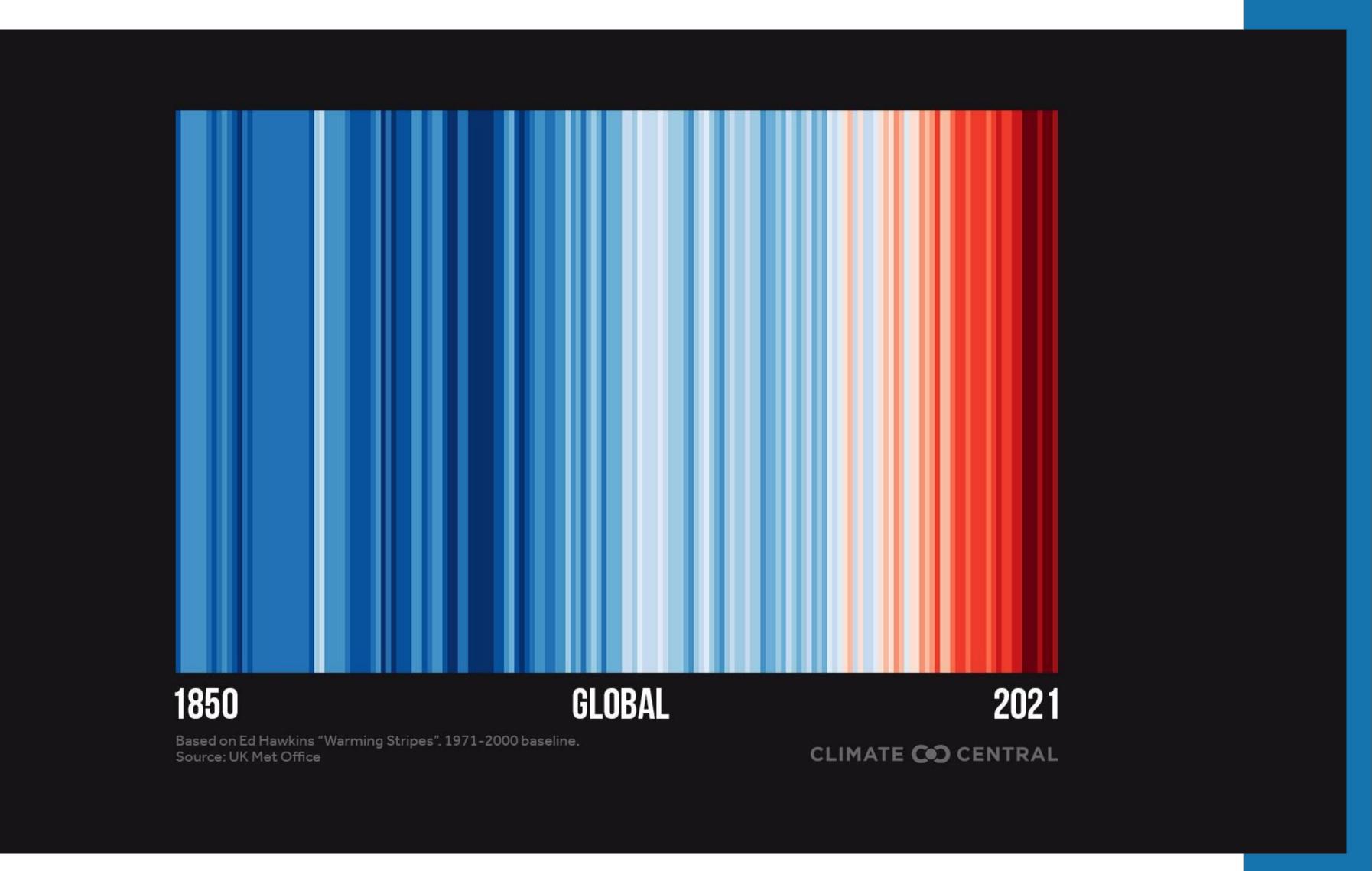




Local data year after year







Attractive content + innovative formats + local needs + collaboration

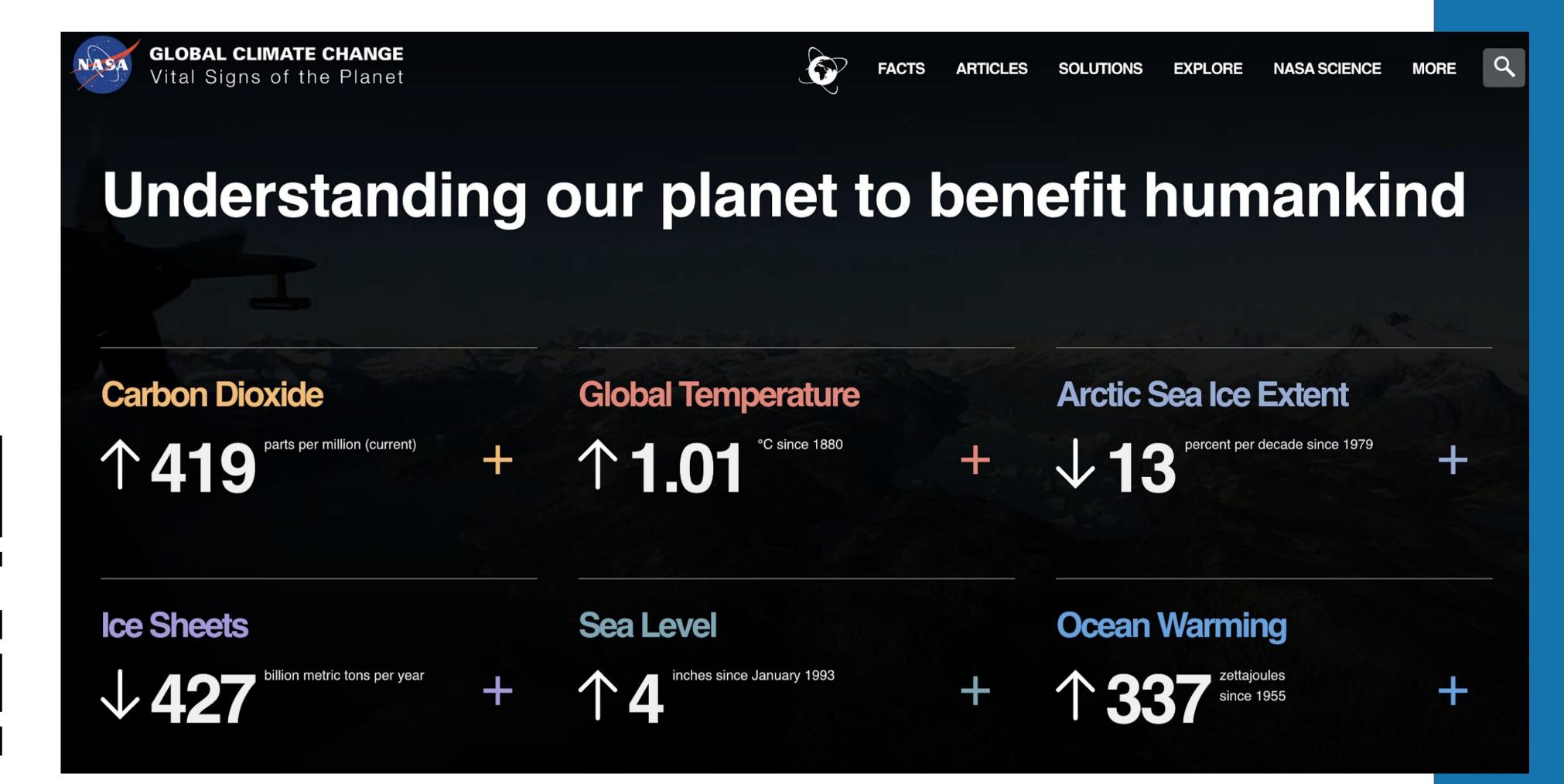




Attractive content + innovative formats + local needs + collaboration









Impact can take countless forms







24 JUNIO, 2021

Una agenda ambiental para el Perú

>> ANA WATSON

Coautora Deborah Delgado

La segunda vuelta de la campaña electoral peruana estuvo marcada por el miedo, la polarización y la abundancia de propuestas económicas vinculadas a la extracción de recursos naturales. A pesar de la pronunciada conflictividad socio-ambiental y la creciente importancia global de las crisis ambientales, las propuestas de ambas tiendas políticas vinculadas al medioambiente fueron tratadas de forma muy superficial.





Cosecha de papa en la comunidad Willoc, Perú. Foto: Luis Fabini

Una agenda ambiental para Perú

28 de junio de 2021 · Escribe <u>Ana Watson</u>, <u>Deborah Delgado</u> en <u>Debates</u>

1- Why is it important to communicate the science we do?

2- What should be communicated

3- How to communicate?

Become communicators

Identify new CONTENT and communicate it in a different way.

Focus on the local impact of your communication.

The final result may have little to do with the original research...

And that's a good thing!

Scientific communication tools



!Muchas gracias!

Juan Manuel Sarasua / Latinoamerica21.com Sept 22, 2022

