



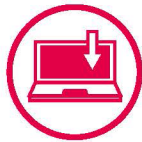
**Evacuation of newsrooms:** lack of an emergency plan with clear guidance for evacuation and identification of locations to transfer operations in case of disaster.



**Outdated communication outlets:** the absence of systematic coverage of climate change makes it harder to perceive risks and implement a resilience policy.



**Financial and structural crisis:** limited teams, low budgets and, consequently, greater exposure to material and operational impacts.



**Precarious employment:** poorly paid professionals, lacking labor rights, high turnover and lack of systematic training increase the vulnerability of the workforce..



**Non-specialized journalists:** lack of qualifications in risk management and climate change leads to difficulties in understanding the context, identifying relevant sources, and recognizing imminent dangers.



**Excessive reliance on official sources:** this makes reporting limited and lacking the complexity required to raise greater public awareness about risks and necessary response actions.



**Event-driven journalism culture:** by not addressing structural causes and prevention, coverage contributes to the vulnerability of society and of the news ecosystem itself.



**Disinformation:** in times of crisis, it can create or amplify situations that expose or endanger people and places. One example is the incorrect use of meteorological terms, such as referring to a cyclone when in fact there is heavy rain, flash flooding, or flooding, leading the population to prepare for a different event than the one actually expected.