

EDITORIAL

COP28, WHAT NOW?



On October 23, the Spanish newspaper El País titled an article like this, and rightly so: "COP28 will be a decisive moment for the future of Latin America and the Caribbean."

Certainly, our continent has been the hardest hit by Climate Change with very serious economic and social consequences, which, together with the sustained fall in the average GDP, as indicated in the latest ECLAC report, ends for presenting a gloomy outlook for the region.

A CONFERENCE FAILURE

Unfortunately, after so many expectations generated by the holding of the UN Conference on Climate Change, COP28, the final document approved constituted a true and total disappointment by not approving important and quantifiable concrete measures to combat it, attempting to disguise it in the media, through ex-officio commentators, presumably paid, with the argument that an extraordinary achievement had been achieved, the "recognition for the first time" of the role of fossil fuels as emitters of greenhouse gases and the weak call to "get away" from them.

This is a cruel mockery for the billions of human beings who suffer its consequences with droughts, floods, storms, and all the consequences that these cause in terms of hunger, unemployment, quality of life, and even death.

And it constitutes a mockery, because to present this recognition as a great logo when, in 1861, the Irish physicist John Tyndall demonstrated the influence of carbon dioxide (CO₂) on the changes that have occurred in the climate, and in 1895, the Swedish chemist Svante Arrhenius, concludes that industrial-era coal combustion will increase the natural greenhouse effect. Observation ratified in 1965, by an advisory committee to the presidency of the United States, which described it as an important fact and of real concern. Concern that increased and led in 1997 to a world conference in which the Kyoto protocol was approved, a binding agreement (not fulfilled) between the signatory countries so that, between 2008 and 2012, they would reduce the emission of gases with an effect greenhouse by 5.2% compared to 1990,

For the COP28 Conference, the conditions were in place to achieve decisive achievements. Never before had the world scientific community produced and disseminated so much material on Climate Change, which was combined with a year in which the terrible consequences of this change were felt or known by practically everyone on the planet. It will take some time to have another scenario so favorable.

LEARN THIS LESSON TO PLOT THE PATH

A great lesson must be learned from this: It will not be only with assemblies, meetings, articles, complaints or demonstrations, that effective mechanisms can be articulated to confront Climate Change. To achieve this, it is also necessary to design a precise roadmap and have conscious, clear and courageous leadership. If achieving it is fundamental for the world, for the Latin American people it is vital.

The great advantage is that now there is much greater awareness and a generalized conviction that something must be done and soon.

The following pages show the headlines that were presented on our website www.aprosima.com last December

What is the Bioceanic Corridor and what does the pact between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay and the UAE imply?

RT dic 1 2023

Synopsis: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, United Arab Emirates (EAU) and Paraguay signed a joint cooperation statement linked to the bioceanic corridor, huge infrastructure project that will seek to join the Pacific Ocean coast in Chile with the coast of the Atlantic Ocean Paraguay and Argentina.

The objective is to connect with a highway up to four ports, and 2,200 kilometers of road extension, strengthening trade and economic development of the region, estimating that by 2025, this megaproject may be completed.

An open-air cemetery": animals in the Brazilian Pantanal fight to survive fires

RT november 2023

Synopsis: The fire has already consumed more than one million hectares this year in the largest wetland on the planet, the triple of what was registered in 2022, according to data from the Satellite Environmental Applications Laboratory.

In this biodiversity sanctuary, animals fight to survive as their lives disappear. You can see images of panthers cornered by fire and caimanes, monkeys or carbonized snakes, in a true outdoor cemetery.

The world's largest iceberg moves for the first time in more than 30 years

CNN november 27 2023



Synopsis: The images were taken by an American scientist on November 22 at the Weddell Sea, in the Atlantic Ocean.

The weathering equals the double of the city of London and was enrolled in the seabed of Antarctica.

Radioactive waste leaks at 'Europe's most dangerous nuclear facility'

Sputnik 12/06/2023

Synopsis: In the United Kingdom, in the nuclear site of Sellafield, considered the most dangerous in Europe, a escape was discovered in a huge deposit of radioactive waste, which arouses a concern about the security measures of the place and the possible risks for the people And the environment, the British newspaper 'The Guardian' reported.

This has caused tensions with the Irish and Norwegian governments, which fear that an accident will cause a cloud of radioactive particles transported by the wind through the North Sea, which could have devastating sequelae for food production and the nature of the nature of the country.

A 2001 European Union report warned that the accident in this nuclear location could be more dangerous than the 1986 Chernobyl catastrophe.

"How many tons of carbon do the missiles that fly through the sky emit?": Lula's dart at COP 28

RT dic 1 2023



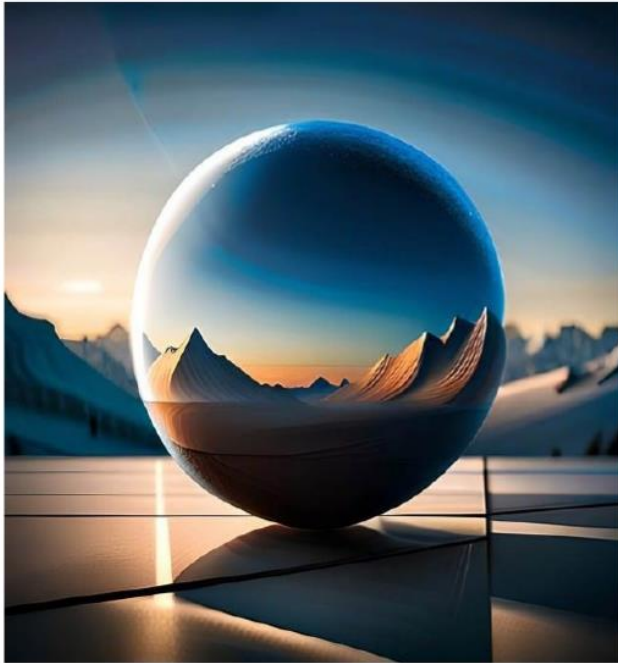
Synopsis: The president of Brazil, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, warned at the COP38 conference, that the "billions" spent in arms should be used to fight against hunger and climate change. "How many world leaders are really committed to saving the planet?" Lula questioned in his speech. Lula stressed that "only last year, the world spent more than two billion dollars in arms", an amount that in his opinion could have been invested "in the fight against hunger and the fight against climate change."

In that same line, he questioned: "How many tons of carbon emit missiles that cross the sky and fall on innocent civilians, especially hungry children?" He also stressed that "the world has naturalized unacceptable disparities of income, gender and race, and that it is not possible to face climate change without combating inequality."

Also recalled that the Amazon is experiencing one of the "most tragic droughts in its history", while in southern Brazil storms and cyclones leave a trail "of destruction and death" unprecedented.

Southern hemisphere dried out more than northern hemisphere in the last 20 years, study reveals

IPS, 11/29/2023



Sinopsis: The southern hemisphere is the one that contributed the most to the global decline of terrestrial water availability in the first two decades of this century, reveals an article in Science.

This reduction generates pressure on ecosystems due to the possibility of more droughts or floods, the consequent emission of carbon dioxide stored in plants and also impacts on food systems.

According to the study, the most affected areas are

South America, Africa, and the center and northwest of Australia. "With climatic changes and the worsening of the intensity of El Niño, it is possible that water availability in the southern hemisphere goes down more":

Water availability on Earth is the result of the difference between rainwater and water captured in the atmosphere by the water evaporation process. In recent decades, this cycle has been modified. In 20 years, the decline in the south was 70 millimeters of water per year, which is equivalent to a 20 percent reduction, while in the northern hemisphere, on the other hand, the study indicates a reduction of 12 millimeters per year (17%)

To reduce the catastrophic effects of more frequent drought and flood Food culture that requires less water.

Brussels will extend the use of the controversial herbicide glyphosate for 10 years in the absence of an agreement between the Twenty-seven

RT november 2023

Sinopsis: The impossibility of achieving a majority for or against the second vote of the Member States in a month on the controversial substance obliges the commission to decide alone the extension of the use despite doubts about their security

A three-country confederation could emerge in Africa

RT december 2 2023

Sinopsis: Last September, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso created the Sahel states alliance (AES) with the declared objective of building "a collective defense architecture and mutual assistance."

Now, the foreign ministers of the three countries, which held the first joint meeting in the Malian capital, Bamako, have recommended the creation of a confederation and "welcomed with satisfaction the important advances made by the defense and security forces" of The three countries and recommended expanding the objectives of the AES to the areas of diplomacy and economic development.

In addition to the Foreign Ministry Meeting, in Bamako the leaders of three states also met: the interim president of Burkina Faso, Ibrahim Traoré, the interim president of



Mali, Assimi Goita, and the head of state of Niger, Abdourahmane Tchiani .

Cataluña is experiencing the worst drought since there are records in Spain

RT dic 5 2023

Synopsis: The region's government is adapting the port of Barcelona to be able to receive water from tank ships, in case it does not rain enough until spring. Catalonia (northeast of Spain) goes through its worst water crisis since there are records. Is so worrying is the situation, that the Generalitat is renewing the facilities of the port of Barcelona to be able to host cistern ships, in case it does not rain enough until spring.

Spain is going through an episode of drought in Catalonia and in the south, where some hydrographic basins have a level of water suitable for consumption in 18.5 % of the Guadalquivir basin, or 14.7 % of the Guadalete basin-Barbate.

Guterres opens the door to the end of fossil fuels at different speeds, depending on each country

EFE 12/11/2023

Synopsis: The UN Secretary General said that it is time to demonstrate "maximum flexibility" to achieve changes in the climatic crisis. It proposes to go to different speeds in reducing the use of fossil fuels. According to him, "multilateralism remains the best we have to address global challenges," adding that "schedules and objectives can be different for countries with different levels of development."

"We must conclude the COP28 with an ambitious result that demonstrates a decisive action and a credible plan to keep alive 1.5 degrees and protect those who are in the first line of the climatic crisis" asked the participants.

The US announces a rule to reduce methane emissions by almost 80% by 2038

CNN december 2, 2023

Synopsis: The United States government presented a norm to significantly reduce methane emissions of the US oil and gas industry, a gas that heats the planet. The new standard is expected to reduce methane emissions by almost 80% by 2038

The announcement occurred at the Cop28 climate. Also, the American vice president, Kamala Harris, reported that the United States was going to allocate US \$ 3,000 million to world climate action.

n.r. In addition, this "gigantic contribution" of 3,000 million dollars, represents a ridiculous three per thousand of the Note-American spending in defense.

OPEC stated that it does not oppose the end of fossil fuels, but does not see it as "realistic" to set a date for it.

Aporrea 12/11/2023

Synopsis: The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is not opposed to the end of fossil fuels, but it is opposed to setting a date because it considers that doing so "is not realistic" because, at least until 2045, demand will continue to increase, they have assured. today sources familiar with their position at COP28 told EFE.

"Demand continues to grow, ask the countries that buy oil why. We do not tell them to buy, we do not force them, we only attend to their orders,"

In this sense, they have mentioned the ups and downs of the European Union (EU) when it comes to agreeing on a date to put an end to combustion cars.

Boric criticizes the US veto of the ceasefire in Gaza and calls for "reforming" the UN

Diario El Universal, 12/11/2023

Synopsis: President of Chile, Gabriel Boric, criticized this Monday the recent US veto of a United Nations Security Council resolution that demanded an immediate humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza and called for "reforming" the international organization. He also stated that "the world is no longer the world of 1945, of 1948, the world of the post-World War II."

The resolution, sponsored by the United Arab Emirates, had the support of 13 of the 15 members of the Security Council, the veto of the United States and the abstention of the United Kingdom.

Climate summit adopts new commitment on refrigeration

Por: IPS | 12/06/2023

Synopsis: More than 60 countries, including China and the United States, committed at the climate summit to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from refrigeration systems, which impact global warming. Refrigeration systems, especially air conditioning systems, release hydrofluorocarbons, powerful greenhouse gases that account for seven percent of all emissions that warm the atmosphere and could reach 10% by 2050, as growth increases. Your job.

The goal is submitted to the 28th Conference of the Parties (COP28) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC.)

At least 800 hectares burned and 7 injured in several fires in central Chile

Diario El Universal 12/10/2023

Synopsis: The Valparaíso region, located on the central Chilean coast, about 150 kilometers north of the capital, recorded several fires this weekend that have left at least 800 hectares burned and seven people injured without life-threatening injuries.

The fires of last southern summer, from January to March 2023, claimed the lives of at least 25 people in Chile and burned more than 400,000 hectares throughout the country, although they were especially intense in the central-southern area., specifically in the regions of Ñuble, Biobío and La Araucanía..

Coal exports from Anzoátegui begin in January, according to Corpominas estimates

El Universal 12/02/2023

Synopsis: In alliance with the Regional Government and the company Guri Guri, signed last year, the coal mine, the most polluting fossil fuel, of El Run, Clarines, has been reactivated. The first lot to be sent abroad could be between 40 or 50 thousand tons, hoping to reach an exploitation production between 15 and 16 million tons.

It is expected to close this year, with income of 25 and 30 thousand dollars per month. Corpominas in terms of the use of digital technology has created limestone with artificial intelligence, which is able to answer the questions of users who sail online. In January, coal export starts from Anzoátegui,.

Venezuela and UNICEF sign declaration of children's rights for climate education

Diario El Universal 12/11/2023



Synopsis: Venezuela signed an agreement with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the declaration of the rights of girls and boys regarding climate change, seeking to advance the creation of a great education movement so that children and girls, receive quality education on issues related to climate change.

The Bolivarian Constitution establishes in its article 107 that environmental education must be expressed at all levels of public education in Venezuela..

Andean peoples of Peru "revive" the water that the climate crisis takes away from them

IPS | sábado, 12/09/2023

Synopsis: The southern Andean Cusco has been experiencing a severe drought for two years and aggravated by the El Niño Phenomenon, which in turn intensifies its presence due to the global climate crisis.

Faced with this palpable reality, the population of Muñapata decided to lead the rescue of its water sources through the recovery of ancestral Quechua practices known as planting and harvesting water, which generate the conditions for part of the rain to be captured, stored and infiltrated into the soil, preventing it from draining and losing.

In this way, aquifers are recharged that will feed the diversity of natural water sources such as the so-called springs or springs, which in turn regenerate wetlands, grasslands where animals can drink.

More than 1,000 climate scientists urge the public to become activists

Por: The Guardian 12/05/2023



Synopsis: Climate activists protest against fossil fuel emitters, demanding action and more contributions to the loss and damage fund. "We are terrified," they warn. "We need you." With this cry for help, 1,447 scientists and academics signed an open letter calling on the public to take collective action to prevent climate collapse.

"Wherever you are, become a climate advocate or activist," implores the letter, published Monday by Scientist Rebellion, a climate activist group. "Join or start groups that promote policies that help ensure a better future. Reach out to groups that are active where you are, find out when they meet and attend their meetings.

If we want to create a livable future, climate action must move from being something what others do to something we all do.

An international scientific team prepared the sixth IPCC report. Its conclusion, delivered to human civilization a grim "final warning": **the biosphere is on the brink of irrevocable damage.**

Australia swells in extreme heat as rare early cyclone heads toward north coast

CNN dic 8, 2023

Synopsis: A category 4 tropical cyclone Jasper, with maximum winds of 220 m/h, formed in the Australian region and was the earliest to form in the Coral Sea since records began in 1900.

Meanwhile, there are heat alerts in several states and territories. among them New South Wales, where more than eight million people live.

In Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, temperatures of up to 40 degrees Celsius are expected. Some of its schools were forced to close.

Australia is one of the most vulnerable countries to the effects of the climate crisis. Last winter was Australia's warmest since records began in 1910. Even ski resorts, including Perisher, the country's largest, also closed early due to lack of snow.

In addition, in 2020, fires burned 10 million hectares, killed dozens of people and destroyed more than 3,000 homes.

Thermal blankets will be used to slow down the melting of the last glacier in Venezuela

La Iguana TV december 7, 2023

Synopsis: The Ministry of Popular Power for Ecosocialism (Minec) received a batch of 35 rolls of thermal blankets that will serve to protect and extend the life of the Humboldt glacier in the state of Mérida, the only one left in Venezuela. Its owner expressed that it is an undertaking to try to delay the death of the glacier



There are 35 blankets that each weigh 80 kilograms, they are made from polypropylene, whose function is to prevent the incidence of direct sunlight on the area and generate a microclimate and to slow down the melting processes.

A Venezuelan vote on an oil-rich region of Guyana raises fears of a South American military conflict

CNN December 3, 2023

Synopsis: The article emphasizes the fear of a possible armed conflict between Venezuela and Guyana and its allies, since the referendum of December 3 "could give new wings to the territorial ambitions of Maduro."

nr. The medium gives biased information about this conflict, since since we have use of reason, the fight for Guayana Esaquiba has been a constant of all governments and that error of appreciation of pretending to endure only President Maduro the mature Fight for the es-tequibo, can give rise to calculation errors, which can degenerate into armed conflicts, which, given the geography of the territory, would have a high irregular, unconventional component.

Lula and Arce celebrate the Brazilian Senate's approval of Bolivia's accession to Mercosur

RT nov 29, 023



Synopsis: The presidents of Brazil, Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva, and Bolivia, Luis Arce, greeted the approval in the Brazilian Senate of the Bolivia Plurinational State Adhesion Protocol as a full member of the South Common Market (Mercosur).

Brazilian parliamentary authorization was the only one that was missing, since the other active members of Mercosur (Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) had already given their approval. The Bolivian president highlighted "this historical milestone in Latin American integration."

According to Bloomberg, the UN will urge developed countries to reduce meat consumption

RT nov. 29 2023

Synopsis: It is expected that the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the COP28 will emit a roadmap of world food systems to facilitate the fight against climate change and improve food security in the world.

The program, which is not mandatory, seeks in turn, to promote the increase in livestock in "developing" countries. A third of world emissions of greenhouse gases come from food systems, especially cattle breeding.

OS Orinoco warns about the organization of a luxury event in Canaima, where noise pollution is totally prohibited

Aporrea - 05/01/2024



Sinopsis: The NGO SOS Orinoco warned that, allegedly, a party is organized within the facilities of the Canaima National Park, located in the state of Bolívar, established on June 12, 1962 and declared a world heritage site by the United Nations Educational Organization, Science and Culture (UNESCO).

Said park has fragile ecosystems, where noise pollution and high concentrations of people are prohibited, the NGO questioned.

The event is announced on the Techno and Chill company website between January 17 and 22, and is offered in the package "Full access ticket to the avatar party" and "Full access ticket to the closing party from CANAIMA", in addition to two nights of stay at the Humboldt Hotel in Caracas, the national flight from Caracas to Canaima, security, transportation and excursions to Canaima.

The "polluting elite": the richest 1% on the planet emits more toxic gases than the poorest 65%

Diario El Universal 11/27/2023

Sinopsis: This "polluting elite", as a study of the Oxfam environmental organization is called, generates as many carbon dioxide emissions as the poorest 66% on the planet, more than 5,000 million people.

Its way of life, its private planes, its large cars, its consumption far superior to that of the rest of the population is in the opposite direction to the global struggle against the climatic crisis.

The data says that to be in that richer 1% you have to have annual income of \$ 140,000. That 1% generates 16% of world carbon dioxide emissions, with verified data until 2019.

The toll of rising temperatures: more than 70,000 deaths attributed to heat in 2022 in Europe

El Mundo nov. 21 2023

Sinopsis: A study published in The Lancet Regional Health- Europe, points to a mortality attributed to high temperatures in Europe of more than 70,000 people in 2022, compared to 60,000 previously estimated.

It should be noted that for some time now, exposure to heat has been associated with premature mortality, cardiorespiratory diseases and hospital admissions.

This is particularly more pronounced in heat waves, but also occurs with moderately high temperatures in summer. Specifically, cities are especially vulnerable to high temperatures, the so-called heat islands.



About the causes behind this inverse pattern, Achebak tells this medium that "it is the decompensation of the morbidities of vulnerable patients, who are those most at risk of suffering the effects of high temperatures."

For this reason, the researcher values the contemplation of public health measures, "such as the expansion of the use of air conditioning, to which only 30% of the population has access."

The murder of an anti-mining activist in Jalisco illustrates the power of crime in the Pacific corridor

El País November 27



Mina Peña Colorada, Sierra de Manantlán

Synopsis: Criminals murdered Higinio Trinidad de la Cruz, 44, who for years had fought against mining concessions and felling trees in the mountains. The attacks against Earth defenders are a constant in the last years that has coincided with the constant protests of the communities against mining, legal and illegal exploitation.

"Organized crime arrives to suppress and destroy any hint of resistance in this area," says Eduardo Mosqueda, lawyer of the Tsikini organization, which gives legal support to the community. "Every meeting they do, the Jalisco poster arrives to try to disintegrate it," he adds, in reference to the criminal group that prevails in the area. Other environmentalists killed or missing in the region are the lawyer Isaac Chávez, Eustasio Alcalá, Ricardo Lagunes and Antonio Díaz.

In 2022, the Global Witness International Organization, said: "Mining operations have driven deforestation, wildlife loss, climatic changes and toxic pollution [in the Sierra de Manantlán]. However, it has been Impossible to quantify the true scale of the damage, since the mining company maintains strict control over the area. "

What are the "climate bets" used on Wall Street to protect investments or make money from extreme events?

BBC, november 2023

Synopsis: As natural disasters and extreme weather events have increased in recent years, firms are looking for ways to protect their revenues in anticipation of what may happen in the future. Climate derivatives are financial products based on meteorological projections.

For example, if a company sells gas, it will depend on the intensity of winter to increase or decrease its profits.

On the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, the volume of operations of this type of financial products has quadrupled in one year.

The contracts are for a fixed term, following meteorological projections or climate indices. When the stipulated period is met there will be winners and losers depending on the way time evolved and how it affected certain industries.

The indices can measure the millimeters of rain or the accumulated temperature in a place or in a basket of places..