

## EDITORIAL

# COMMUNICATION: POWERFUL TOOL



**T**he meager results of the recent COP28 indicate that the date is far away for effective actions against Climate Change and its dire consequences to be crystallized.

The Latin American and Caribbean countries, which have felt the most, and feel the climate effects firsthand, cannot continue with their arms crossed, suffering the onslaught of prolonged droughts and major floods, which have significantly affected their economic activities, in addition to the serious social calamities they have caused, eroded the quality of life of the inhabitants, including health, and directly affecting hundreds of thousands of people and causing thousands of fatalities.

We cannot continue down the path of passivity, since what is on the horizon for our

countries, and predicted by recognized organizations, are even greater climate disasters, without ruling out the foreseeable appearance of new pandemics such as COVID

None of our countries alone can face the consequences of Climate Change. The only way to do it successfully is with joint action by those nations convinced of the existence of this reality and willing to face it, which goes beyond political and ideological positions in favor of the common good.

This will be possible only if such a degree of awareness is created in the population that it drives their governments in that direction. Achieving this goal is the great challenge that those of us who promote the fight against Climate Change have:

In this order of ideas, our Association has proposed as a short-term objective, to publish a periodical publication that uses its spaces to make known, in a pedagogical and scientific way, knowledge about these topics, as well as, help to the frank and useful discussion in the region of the measures to confront it; also promoting activities and events that promote their dissemination, in addition to reviewing the recent news that is being produced on this topic at a global level.

We have contemplated it in two presentations: one virtual, which uses the power of social networks so that it can be widely accessed at a regional level, and the other physically, in order to deliver it directly to the countries of our continent, to their higher-level academic institutions, research centers, academies, related public institutions and organizations, and to the political sectors that have the obligation to address the claims of their people.

We are aware that it is a very ambitious goal, but just as necessary.

Given that our Association does not depend financially on any government, party or organization, this goal will only be possible to achieve with the collaboration of as many people as possible. That is why we invite you: Well, to join the activities of our association; Or through much-needed donations. To find out how to do this, you can access the "Collaboration and Donations" section of our website [www.aprosima.com](http://www.aprosima.com).

The following pages show the headlines that were presented on our website [www.aprosima.com](http://www.aprosima.com) last January 2024

### The fight against malaria is at risk due to climate change, warned the WHO



Aporrea, december 2023

**Synopsis:** El cambio climático y sus impactos, particularmente el clima extremo y las olas de calor, plantean "un riesgo sustancial" para la lucha contra la malaria o paludismo, advirtió la Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS).

Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, director general de la OMS, dijo que: "el clima cambiante plantea un riesgo sustancial para el progreso contra la malaria, particularmente en las regiones vulnerables", "Ahora más que nunca se necesitan respuestas sostenibles y resilientes a la malaria, junto con acciones urgentes para frenar el ritmo del calentamiento global y reducir sus efectos".

En 2022 se registraron 249 millones de casos, dos millones más que en 2021.

El auge de la malaria se atribuye al COVID 19, las crisis humanitarias, la resistencia a los medicamentos e insecticidas, y los impactos del calentamiento global con sus olas de calor e inundaciones. Este último causa mayores tasas de supervivencia del mosquito Anopheles.

### Soup thrown at the 'Mona Lisa' at the Louvre in Paris



AFP 28 ene 2024

**Synopsis:** The published news points to "climatic activists" as guilty of throwing soup about the 'Mona Lisa' painting in the Louvre Museum, demanding the right to "healthy and sustainable eating" and asking "what is more important, the most important, the art or the right to healthy and sustainable eating?"

The protection of the famous and invaluable picture makes it unlikely that it has suffered damage..

### Products contaminated with lead trigger alerts in Ecuador

Prensa Latina, december 2023

**Synopsis:** The National Agency for Sanitary Regulation, Control and Surveillance (ARCSA), confirmed the existence of more lead-contaminated products that are sold in the supermarkets of Ecuador, including barbecue or barbecue sauces (BBQ) and tomato Babies, in values it is well above what the norm allows.

According to the research director of the Pontifical Catholic University, Hugo Navarrete, when those long-term levels are consumed, and since they continue to accumulate and cannot be expelled, it causes health effects and one of them is the Cancer appearance.

Analysis has been done to local ingredients without detecting lead, so the researcher manages the theory that pollution would be in imported ingredients.

### Spain: thousands of people overflow Compostela against the Xunta for its management of the plastic disaster



El Salto Diario, 21/01/2024

**Synopsis:** Tens of thousands of people arrived from the entire territory have gathered the streets of Santiago de Compostela (Galicia) in a mobilization against the management of the Popular Party Government in the Xunta de Galicia before the environmental disaster of the discharge of millions of microplastics against the Galician coast.

Once again, and following the scheme of previous episodes of marine pollution, it is the citizen groups and the voluntary people who have shown to have a greater environmental sensitivity and sense of responsibility in the preservation and care of marine ecosystems.

sectors opposed to this movement belittled the massive demonstration, and even sought to criminalize the movement pointing to ETA as a promoter.



## Insufficient performance in the fight against climate change

Statista december 2023

**Synopsis:** The 2015 Paris Agreement established measures for the reduction of greenhouse gases (GHG), in order to maintain the increase in the average global temperature below 2 ° C compared to pre-industrial levels, making efforts to limit said increase to 1.5 ° C.

According to the independent scientific project The Climate Action Tracker, none of the countries analyzed is on the way to achieve this goal. As shown in the graph, only few countries, such as Norway, Costa Rica or Nigeria, have done "almost enough" jobs to achieve this goal. The actions of the countries of the European Union, together with great GHG issuers such as the United States, the United Kingdom and Japan, are qualified as "insufficient."



## Cancer cases will increase by 77% in 2050 compared to 2022, according to the OMS

AFP 02/01/2024

**Synopsis:** The number of new cases of cancer detected in 2050 will amount to about 35 million, 77% more than in 2022, warned the Organization's agency specialized in this disease

The rapid growth of cancer cases reflects the aging and growth of the population, coupled with the incidence of cancer, the organization cites tobacco, alcohol, obesity and air pollution.

In the most developed countries, an increase of 4.8 million more cases is forecast in 2050 than in 2022.

Unfortunately, in countries with the lowest Human Development Index (HDI), the percentage increase would reach 142%; in 2050, mortality will almost double..

## OIT: The phenomenon of the "poor worker" is growing in Latin America due to inflation

Nodal, 02/01/2024

**Synopsis:** In its 2023 Labor Outlook report for Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Labor Organization (ILO) states that the loss of purchasing power of labor income can generate the "poor worker phenomenon" (which means that people can live in poverty even having a permanent job) can continue to grow, modifying the concept that was held that one of the characteristics of people who live in poverty is not having a secure job.

The ILO explains that the loss of purchasing power in some Latin American and Caribbean countries is between 5% and 6%. In others it is between 9% and 16% and that, in the majority of the nine countries with updated information, average real salaries are lower than those recorded before the start of the pandemic, four years ago.

A contrary case worth highlighting is Bolivia, a country that dictated an increase in the minimum wage of 5% in 2023, contrasting with the accumulated inflation of 3.1% for the year 2022.



### SOS Orinoco denuncia instalación de una "nueva base de operaciones para minería" en Parima Tapirapecó



Aporrea, 22/01/2024

**Sinopsis:** La ONG SOS Orinoco, denunció la instalación de una "nueva base de operaciones para la minería" en el Parque Nacional Parima en Amazonas, Reserva de la Biósfera Alto Orinoco-Casiquiare, que se han instalado ocho máquinas y que se utilizan indígenas como esclavos bajo el argumento de que lo que hacen cuenta con el aval de los Yanomami.

SOS Orinoco señaló que esta actividad está "absolutamente" prohibida por las leyes y la Constitución Bolivariana de Venezuela.

La minería no solo destruye los suelos y contamina el agua, sino también amenaza la biodiversidad de esta área protegida de importancia internacional.

### Descubren que el carbono del suelo de las zonas frías del planeta (permafrost) se almacena en la fracción más vulnerable al cambio climático

CSIC/DICYT, 04 de enero de 2024

**Sinopsis:** En el suelo hay más carbono que en la atmósfera. Un estudio liderado por el CSIC y publicado en la revista Nature Geoscience, señala que este está



acumulado principalmente en la fracción orgánica (formada principalmente por restos vegetales sin descomponer), que es la más vulnerable al calentamiento global, y no en la fracción asociada a minerales, que es más resistente a deteriorarse por su acción.

El caso es que las zonas frías del planeta acumulan un tercio del carbono orgánico del suelo, y que ellas se están calentando a una velocidad entre dos y cuatro veces superior a la media.

"Nuestros resultados ilustran una situación ya de por sí dramática. Si este carbono se libera a la atmósfera en forma de CO<sub>2</sub>, la concentración de este gas de efecto invernadero aumentará, amplificando el cambio climático causado por las emisiones de combustibles fósiles", explica Pablo García-Palacios, investigador del Instituto de Ciencias Agrarias (ICA-CSIC) y autor principal del artículo.

### La agricultura intensiva a gran escala es una amenaza para las zonas áridas

El Mundo, 5 enero 2024

**Sinopsis:** Un estudio publicado en la revista Water Resources Management y liderado por el Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC) de España, ha analizado las consecuencias sociales, económicas y ambientales de la agricultura de invernadero en las zonas áridas, que está dando lugar al agotamiento de los recursos hídricos subterráneos, su

degradación cualitativa (por contaminación e intrusión marina), la pérdida de la biodiversidad, la contaminación por microplásticos y el aumento de las emisiones de carbono.

Las zonas áridas cuentan con una serie de características (inviernos suaves, muchas horas de sol, aguas subterráneas) que han convertido a muchas de estas zonas en lugares de prosperidad, hasta el punto de adquirir la denominación de "milagro económico", el cual se puede revertir, catastróficamente, con una sobre explotación y la falta de planificación.

### Bloomberg revela planes poco "viabiles" para salvar el canal de Panamá en medio de la sequía



RT 3 enero 2024

**Sinopsis:** Según la agencia, el nivel de agua del canal de Panamá está 1,8 metros por debajo de lo normal, y el número de buques que pueden cruzar por allí es limitado.

En medio de una sequía sin precedentes y una disminución de la profundidad del canal de Panamá, la administración de esa infraestructura está considerando varias opciones para hacer frente a los efectos del desastre, incluyendo la creación de un lago artificial para bombear agua al canal y la "siembra de nubes" para



### Estimate that Argentina's GDP will fall 2% in 2023 after a historic drought

AFP 25 dic 2023

**Synopsis:** The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Argentina will contract around 2 % this year due mainly to the impact of the historic drought on agroindustrial production, reports Télam, citing the projection of the Mediterranean Foundation Ideas Laboratory.

Between January and October 2023, as a consequence of drought, there was a year-on-year drop of 23.8 %. In contrast, mining and the hydrocarbon sector experienced growth.

### The US Senate approves a military budget with a record amount of 886 billion dollars

RT 14 dic 2023

**Synopsis:** The project received 68 votes in favor and 11 against, and consists of about 3,100 pages, contemplating expenditures such as the purchase of ships, ammunition and airplanes, as well as military aid to Ukraine and measures aimed at countering China's influence in the Pacific.

### An island nation at risk receives an offer of salvation, but at the cost of part of its sovereignty

RT 27 dic 2023

**Synopsis:** The agreement reached last month between the government of the island of Tuvalu and Australia will allow residents of the country to gradually



drown, move to Australia, the Washington Post reported.

It is estimated that the country, 16 square kilometers, can become uninhabitable before 40 years due to sea level rise, caused by global warming.

Australia offers visas, about 11 million dollars for the restoration of the coast, as well as the commitment to help Tuvalu in case of natural catastrophe, pandemic or military aggression, last point that is seen as an attempt to block China in the South Pacific. Paradoxically, the agreement does not force Australia, one of the largest fossil fuel exporters in the world, to take more measures against global warming, the main cause of Tuvalu's evils.

### A Norwegian cruise ship is prevented from sailing after hitting a giant wave

RT 22 dic 2023

**Synopsis:** The Norwegian cruise MS Maud with 266 passengers and 131 crew, was left without energy and prevented to



navig Water that caused an electric cut and disconnected navigation systems in the middle of the North Sea.

### A gust of wind moves an Aerolíneas Argentinas plane in the middle of a strong storm

RT 17 dic 2023

**Synopsis:** The strong storm that caused the death of 13 people in Argentina also affected the operation of the Buenos Aires airports of Ezeiza and Aeroparque this Sunday.



An Aerolíneas Argentinas plane was in the middle of the runway, it was displaced several meters from the place where it was parked by a strong gust of wind.

Other planes that were on the runway at the same airport also suffered the effects of the wind, which made them spin with strong gusts..

### Abrupt and terrifying landing of a plane at London airport

BBC 28 dic 2023

**Synopsis:** The pilots of an American Airlines flight managed to maneuver to land without problems this Wednesday at London's Heathrow airport, despite the strong winds of Storm Gerrit, which put the United Kingdom authorities on alert.



A video shared by aviation fans Big Jet TV managed to capture the distressing moments when the aircraft rocks sharply before touching the runway.

Elsewhere in the UK, Storm Gerrit has caused flooding and disrupted rail traffic, according to BBC Weather

### **"Due to "strange" turbulence, 11 passengers on a flight end up in the hospital while returning from a Christmas cruise**

CNN 26 diciembre, 2023

**Synopsis:** Due to "strange" and severe turbulence in clear air, impossible to predict, 11 passengers of a Barbados London flight, which had to divert its course to LF Wade airport in Bermuda and make an emergency landing, end up in the hospital while returning from a Christmas cruise of the P&O company.

The 225 passengers had to stay three days in Bermuda.

### **The Brazilian Army continues the deployment of armored vehicles on the border with Venezuela and Guyana**

Aporrea 19/01/2024

**Synopsis:** With the aim of increasing its presence on the border with Venezuela and Guyana, the Brazilian army continues with the strategic deployment in the north of that country of a squad belonging to the 4th mechanized cavalry brigade, with a seat in Boa Vista (Roraima), which includes armored vehicles 4 x 4 Iveco LMV-BR "Guaicurus", as well as armored exploration vehicles 6 x 6 EE-09 Cascavel.

It should be noted that this deployment occurs by virtue of the current



geopolitical situation on the northern border, which have as its protagonists Venezuela and Guyana for the control of the Esequibo, a region that is in dispute by both countries.

### **Jaime Lillo, from the International Olive Council (IOC): "There is a lack of olive oil and the challenge is for the crop to adapt to climate change"**

El país, 30 01 2024

**Synopsis:** The director of the international organization that brings together producing countries believes that the crop is facing a great transformation.

Climate change is making it difficult for olive oil to reach a reasonable price again. Warming "is going faster than we expected" and that impacts a crop, the olive grove, accustomed to harsh conditions. "The tree survives, but at the cost of less production." In Spain, the main olive oil producing country in the world, drought and untimely heat waves in the middle of spring are behind the drop in production by half.

The olive tree has been affected by increases in temperature during the flowering season, because the tree throws away part of the flower to optimize and defend itself, which causes there to be less fruit later. Added to this is the lack of water due to the drought. The calculations have to be made, otherwise it will be abandoned or transformed.

The capacity of the olive grove soil to capture more carbon dioxide [the main greenhouse gas] from the atmosphere can be increased. We have an average estimate that indicates that per liter of oil, 10.6 kilos of CO<sub>2</sub> are taken from the atmosphere.



First, an extra virgin and virgin oil is extracted, with flavor, smell, monosaturated fatty acids such as oleic acid and a part of polyphenol, antioxidant and anti-inflammatory substances. The rest is refined in neutral oil, losing its typical flavor and smell.

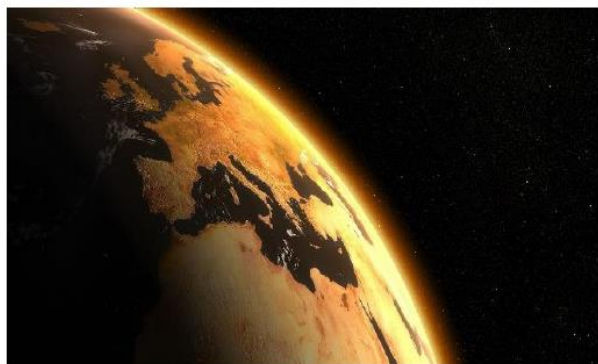


### **The Earth's temperature breaks all records and the world touched an increase of 1.5° in 2023**

*El Salto Diario, 13/01/2024*

**Synopsis:** European scientists have officially confirmed that 2023 has been the hottest year on record, with an average temperature of 14.98°C, warmer than the pre-industrial level of 1850-1900, placing it just two hundredths below the safety threshold of 1.5°, the temperature goal established by the countries at COP21 in Paris in 2015.

"Temperatures during 2023 will probably exceed those of any period in at least the last 100,000 years," said the deputy director of the Climate Change Service (C3S) of the Copernicus Earth Observation Programme, Samantha Burgess.



The projected changes have occurred sooner than expected. "We've definitely seen an acceleration towards that, rather than it being kind of a linear progression. "It seems to be increasing

much more exponentially," declared an expert from the U.K.'s Royal Meteorological Society.

In her report, Copernicus expressed that the probability of global temperature exceeding 1.5 ° C above the pre-industrial level increased to 66% for the period between the years 2023-2027.

### **Australia: heat wave with temperatures reaching 50 degrees Celsius**

*The Guardian, 01/21/2024*

**Synopsis:** A blistering heatwave has spread across three states, with temperatures in parts of northern Western Australia reaching 50°C and the gold mining town of Kalgoorlie still without power after a rare storm.

On the east coast, Sydney suffered its hottest day of the year, with temperatures in several areas exceeding 37C and Holsworthy Air Base reaching 38.5C at 3pm. Sydney was initially forecast to reach 40C in parts of the western suburbs.

The highest temperature ever recorded in Australia was 50.7°C in the town of Onslow in the Pilbara on 13 January 2023.

### **Is it time to bloom now? Heat in the middle of winter disorients plants**



*Noticias do Brasil 01/29/2024*

**Synopsis:** High temperatures disrupt the natural cycle of species and can endanger their survival, since the reproduction rates of many plants vary.

They are not harmless anomalies. Joan Pino, director of CREA, explains that "it may happen that the flowers open before the insects appear, which would affect fruit production due to the lack of pollination, in short, the survival of the species."

The situation generates great concern in agricultural operations since, in general, temperature changes alter the natural reproductive cycle of plants and can significantly affect their survival given that climatic changes occur very quickly and do not provide the time necessary to adapt.

N.R. We have seen in Caracas, due to the unusual increase in temperature in January, how mango trees have already produced their fruits, four months earlier than usual. Of course, without the same abundance and size as normal



### The controversial decision of Norway, the first country in the world to approve mining on the seabed

BBC Mundo 10 enero 2024

**Synopsis:** Norway became the first country in the world to authorize the controversial practice of deep-sea mining on a commercial scale, with the aim of accelerating the search for minerals such as lithium, scandium and cobalt, essential for clean technologies, including batteries. which could generate significant noise and light pollution, as well as damage to the habitat of the organisms that depend on the nodules, according to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

In November, in an unusual move, 120 EU lawmakers wrote an open letter asking the Norwegian parliament to reject the project due to the "risk of such activity for marine biodiversity and the acceleration of climate change."

Martin Webeler, an ocean activist and researcher at the Environmental Justice Foundation, said the announcement is "catastrophic" for ocean habitat. "It's hypocrisy while dismissing all scientific advice."

### The Mexican coast is flooded with plastics

El País, 03 ENE 2024

**Synopsis:** In Mexico, most waste that is not collected, mainly plastics, end up on the coasts. Waste that are dragged to drift from ocean currents until they accumulate on the banks, which return sea later through the waves or that lie

losing color tangled to the roots of mangroves, in ecosystems that end up becoming improvised garbage dumps.



A report by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Semarnat), expresses that the situation of high plastic pollution on the coast has reached critical levels, with the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero, Chiapas and Veracruz at the head .

"It is estimated that every minute the equivalent of two trucks full of plastic garbage are emptied in the ocean," says Nick Leopold, director of oceans without plastic in Oceana.

Continues to say "the virgin matter of plastic is oil, which depends on the world price and is always varying, the messages of recycling and circular economy are not enough as long as new containers of that material continue to occur." Leopold says.

### Greenland loses 20% more ice than estimated since 1985

RT 19 ene 2024

**Synopsis:** In the last four decades, Greenland's ice layer has lost about 1,034 gigatons of ice metric over the 4,890 gigatons originally estimated, about 20 % more, determined in a report the NASA Chair propulsion laboratory.

According to the study, the icebergs are falling to the ocean at an accelerated pace, and almost all Greenland glaciers have thinned or retreated between 1985 and 2022. Of the 207 glaciers analyzed, 179 receded significantly between 1985.

Although this loss of mass has almost no impact on the global level of the sea, it is sufficient to affect the oceanic circulation, the distribution of thermal energy and a significant influx of fresh water that could influence climatic patterns in The entire planet, as well as affect ecosystems.

### "NASA reveals that the Arctic absorbs more than three times as much carbon as New York emits."

CNN, 22 diciembre, 2023

**Synopsis:** It is estimated that Arctic's waters absorb up to 180 million tons of carbon per year. This is three times what New York City issues annually, which makes them one of the most critical sinks on Earth.



N R.: Surprise cause to verify that the single city of New York broadcasts 60 million carbon tons per year.