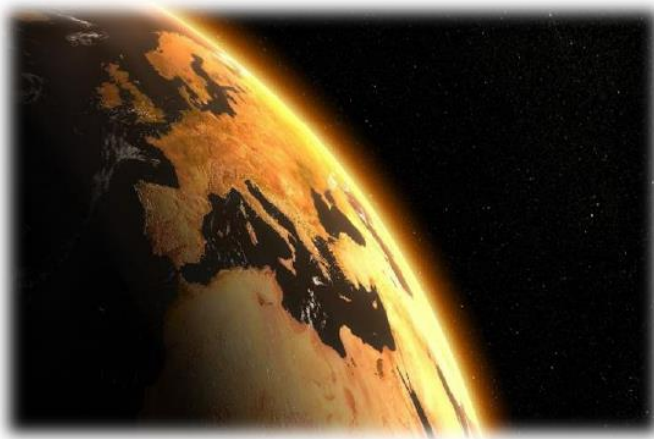


## EDITORIAL

# COP28 imposes a change in strategy



Biodiversity on the planet is characterized by interrelated processes of individuals with each other and with the geographical environment that surrounds them. Any alteration of the latter directly affects the species that relate to it and, indirectly, to the rest of the chain of living beings that depend on those.

This environment currently undergoes a growing temperature increase, product of the breakdown of a natural thermal equilibrium that, adequate amounts of CO<sub>2</sub>, water vapor and other gases in the atmosphere, made it possible thanks to the "controlled" greenhouse effect that they generated and that generated and that It allowed part of the heat of the earth to escape the space, due to an increase in the volume of these gases, and the increase of the greenhouse effect by human activity

## DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES

This break accelerates the natural feedback mechanisms. A greater heat in the air, greater in the oceans, which causes greater evaporation of water, increasing the greenhouse effect, which in turn heats more the oceans causing, among other consequences: storms and more numerous and violent cyclones; Stronger aerial turbulence, which have affected, and will affect, the transport of goods and tourism; the death of corals and algae releasing the important volumes of the CO<sub>2</sub> that have trapped; The same happens with the melting of the poles and the affloring of the permafrost below and the release of the CO<sub>2</sub> that contains: the rise in sea level that threatens coastal areas; the probable extinction of marine species, which would cause the interruption of food chains; In addition to the danger that marine vital currents stop, such as the AMOC.

All this also affects the stability of the global environment on the mainland, causing great droughts that destroy sowings, diminish livestock and feed vessels fires; turbulent rains and floods causing great destruction and losses of life; modification in the reproductive cycles of the plants; and many more etc.

For decades, scientists have argued that this process can be reversed and combat limiting the consumption of fossil fuels, main CO<sub>2</sub> emitters. But all events, forums and meetings held on how to reduce that consumption have been unsuccessful or not very effective. COP28, recently organized by the United Nations, is an example of that safety.

This has been possible thanks to the unit of action that the main industrial powers have established, which see in the reduction of these fuel production levels, while your reserves allow it. Such is the case of the United States that, with reservations that reach for 15 years at the current level, they propose is for 2038 not produce more methane gas.

## For a realistic and effective strategy.

Given this, our region must be aware of two things: 1) COP28 killed all hope that global and short -term measures are taken that drastically reduce the production and consumption of fossil fuels and 2) that experience has taught that our peoples They are the ones who have suffered the most and, they will suffer the attacks of climate change

You have to change the strategy, and move from the complaint and rimbombantes speeches, by concrete steps to build in our region, mechanisms and joint instances that allow to successfully face that threat future. The recent regional treaties of the Amazon and the bioceanic corridor constitute valuable referents for other areas and spaces.



### 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 living in poverty even having a permanent job) can continue to grow, modifying 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, with the inflation of 3.1% for the year 2022.

### Maduro repudiates the attack against a bust of Simón Bolívar in Italy

RT Feb 4 2024

**Synopsis:** The president of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, firmly repudiated the desecration of the statue of the independence leader Simón Bolívar

perpetrated in the town of Monte Sacro, in Rome, Italy. In a publication this Saturday on his X account, the Venezuelan president called those responsible for the act of vandalism against the "Father and Liberator of our free America" "fascist hordes."



At the same time, the vice president of Venezuela, Delcy Rodríguez, also condemned the desecration of the bust of Bolívar. "Nothing and no one can with the historical strength of Bolívar or with his legacy that inspires the people of our continent to defend independence and self-determination," she said.

### Drought exposes 16th-century church in Mexico



RT feb 4 2024

**Synopsis:** The drought has exposed a 16th century church in the Benito Juárez dam, which is located in the Mexican municipality of Santa María Jalapa del Marqués, in the state of Oaxaca, local media reported this Friday.

The dam was built in 1961, has a capacity of 720,317 cubic hectometers and

supplies water to various municipalities on the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Currently its capacity is at 45%, so the old temple has remained visible.

In 2023, 76,347 hectares of corn were planted in the isthmus of Tehuantepec, of which, as of August 31, only 21,000 had grown, which represents a loss of 60%, according to data from the Information Service Mexican Agri-Food and Fisheries.

### It already seems to be hurricane season over the waters of the Atlantic. That could be dangerous with the arrival of La Niña



CNN feb. 18 2024

**Synopsis:** There are fears that the hurricane season will come earlier this year, thanks to the likely existence of an anomalously warm ocean, which provides the necessary fuel, not only to help the formation of cyclones, but also to increase their strength.

North Atlantic Ocean surface temperatures earlier this month reached a level never seen in February: 1 degree Celsius above normal, more like June than February. They were even higher in the part where most Atlantic hurricanes form, reaching July-like levels from West Africa to Central America.

This forecast is even more alarming when combined with the probability of La Niña, an ocean and weather pattern in the tropical Pacific that tends to amplify the Atlantic hurricane season.



### Latin America faces a "challenging" economic outlook in 2024, according to the UN



*La Iguana TV, enero, 2024*

**Sinopsis:** Latin America and the Caribbean have a "challenging" economic outlook, the United Nations warned, as growth in the region is expected to slow "markedly" this year, according to the report "World Economic Situation and Prospects 2024". "Economic growth in Latin America and the Caribbean is expected to slow in 2024, as tight monetary conditions will negatively affect aggregate demand; slower external demand will limit export growth; and both structural factors such as political uncertainties will weigh negatively on investment," the multinational organization stated in its analysis.

The region also faces external and internal downside risks. The tepid economic expansion of the US and China in 2024 could affect exports, remittances and capital inflows. Renewed volatility in global financial markets due to unforeseen decisions by the US Federal Reserve or an escalation of geopolitical conflicts could affect capital inflows to the region," warns the UN.

Likewise, climate-related crises and the "El Niño" phenomenon could disrupt economic activity and trigger new inflationary pressures, the report adds.

Brazil is expected to go from 3.1% GDP growth in 2023 to 2.4% in 2024; Mexico will go from 3.5% to 2.3% in the same period.

With respect to Argentina, the study estimates that its GDP contracted 2.5% in 2023 due to a significant drop in consumption and a collapse in investment, which is why it projected that the recession will continue in 2024.

In the report, the organization estimates that global growth will be 2.4% by 2024 and assures that "a prolonged period of low growth is approaching that will undermine progress towards sustainable development", so there is a "bleak outlook" in the short term.

### Rio de Janeiro faces a dengue epidemic, breaking the historical record of infections



*RT 4 feb 2024*

**Synopsis:** In January this year, the city recorded around 10,000 cases of the disease, representing almost half of the 22,959 recorded in 2023. However, there is still no confirmation of deaths. "We will probably have a worse scenario in 2024," predicted the mayor of Rio de Janeiro, Eduardo Paes. The case curve, which historically has the worst scenarios between March and May, already showed a strong rise in January.

The Department of Health attributes such rates to the increase in temperature and continuous rains. "With the heat, the mosquito ['Aedes aegypti', which transmits the disease] is born much faster and the rainy season causes the accumulation of water and more sources of mosquito development." The distribution of the vaccine against the disease will soon begin in 16 states in the country. Due to a limited number of doses, it will only be possible to immunize around 3.2 million people in 2024.



### Why the fires in Chile that left more than 100 dead were so destructive



BBC News World February 5, 2024

**Synopsis:** With more than 120 people dead and around 15,000 homes affected, the fire that hit the Valparaíso region had an unprecedented dimension due to the level of destruction and the speed with which it spread, causing such high levels of damage. number of victims

#### Its possible causes are:

1.- Prolonged droughts in the last 13 years, attributed directly by scientists to climate change, which generates a lack of humidity, and as the soils are drier, the vegetation burns more easily, especially invasive species. such as pine or eucalyptus, introduced to obtain cellulose and wood production in the country, while the native forest is more resilient to fire.

2. Strong winds and high temperatures. That in Valparaíso it exceeded 33 ° C. and in the valleys it was around 37 ° C.,

Wind gusts of up to 80 kilometers per hour were also recorded, favorable for the spread of the fire, increased by the effect of "wind accelerators" of urban streams.

3. Population density. Some of the burned areas are densely populated, with many precarious homes made with light materials or wood, easily flammable, which are normally built on a slope, and this uneven terrain helps spread the fire because it produces a 'chimney effect' due to air circulation

Added to this is the existence of "micro-garbage dumps" in some areas that catch fire incredibly quickly.

### Oil spill in Trinidad and Tobago stings and spreads. Inhabitants of the Amacuro Delta "very worried"



Radio Fe Y Alegría, 16/02/2024

**Synopsis:** The authorities of Trinidad and Tobago are still on the trail of the company and the people responsible for the abandonment of a ship that capsized with a cargo of oil, which now continues to spill it on the coast of Tobago, without being able to be stopped and tug.

Both vessels, of small and large draft, would have left from Panama or Aruba bound for Guyana.

The economic impact has already been noted because several fishermen's organizations have stated that their activities have been paralyzed for more than a week.

Communities on the coasts of the Delta Amacuro state showed concern about the negative impact that the black spot could continue to spread.

"We survive from fishing; without fishing we are not going to have a good time. If that oil reaches here, we will go hungry," said an inhabitant of Pedernales, a Venezuelan town near Trinidad and Tobago, where about 2,000 people live.



### The climate agenda also goes to the polls this 2024 in Latin America



*El país January 29, 2023, Alejandra López Carbajal*

**Synopsis:** According to the author, the Latin American climate agenda does not figure in the priorities of our regional policy and, therefore, it is not, as in other parts of the world, an element that moves the electoral or economic needle.

This year, in Latin America, apart from the one held in El Salvador, there will be elections in several countries: Uruguay, Panama, Mexico, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela.

The region has climate leaders such as Lula da Silva in Brazil, who has reduced deforestation by 61% by 2023, and generated interest by hosting the 2025 Climate Summit (COP30); that of Gustavo Petro, who has raised his voice for climate justice in various international forums and who this year will host the COP16 of the Biodiversity Convention - seeking the elimination of fossil fuels and transforming unsustainable debt systems, the of Gabriel Boric in Chile who seeks to eliminate the use of coal by 2030 and, in a feat that seems biblical, that of the Prime Minister of Barbados Mia Amor Mottley, who plans to eliminate fossil fuels by 2030 and who, together with France seeks to reform the international financial system.

Economic inequality, migration and the overwhelming escalation of violence have had an obvious electoral impact that pushes climate change down several places on the list of development priorities. As in Costa Rica, which went from being one of the main climate leaders to a Government that is considering investing in fossil fuels; in Peru, which has relegated its previously solid environmental commitment to the stands; in Paraguay, whose Minister of Agriculture doubts the reality of Climate Change and which has the second rate of deforestation in South America or in Argentina, with a denialist president and whose first act of Government was to eliminate the Ministry of the Environment.

The climate urgency requires going beyond the false dilemma that we must decide between addressing climate change or other development priorities. Those of us who vote must go to the polls to vote for the candidates' climate proposals, or punish the absence of them.

### In keys: New details of the collapse of the Bulla Loca mine in Bolívar



*Crédito: Radio Fe y Alegría*

*La Iguana, February 23, , 202*

**Synopsis:** A special report by journalist Madelein García, published in X

When the landslide occurred, the communicator noted, there were 22 people in the beta, "that is, in the thread where they were extracting the gold," according to the indigenous captain who controls the security of the place.

As García detailed it, it is an area of indigenous lands and they are the ones who authorize their own people and those they call the criollos to work where the gold is obtained.

Each miner enters and has 20 minutes to remove bags of earth that they wash to obtain the mineral.

When the landslide occurred, the communicator noted, there were 22 people in the beta, some were working with their pan looking for gold and others were with large water hoses moving the earth and it was right at that moment when the landslide occurred. landslide blocking those who were in the vein.

So far the official figure is 16 dead and 25 injured who have already been evacuated.



### 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.**

### The Amazon has survived climate changes for 65 million years. Now headed for collapse, study finds



CNN February 14, 2024

**Synopsis:** According to a study published in the journal Nature, the Amazon rainforest, which had been resistant to climate changes for 65 million years, thanks to deforestation and the climate crisis caused by humanity, is about to collapse by 2050, much earlier than expected to occur in the 22nd century. The impact of rising temperatures, extreme droughts, deforestation and fires was taken into account. "Once the pieces of this complex puzzle were connected, the image was alarming," said Bernardo Flores, lead author.

Known as the lungs of the planet, the Amazon has become a net emitter of carbon, releasing more into the atmosphere than it absorbs, potentially affecting other areas of South America, including the Pantanal wetlands, the largest tropical wetland in the world, and the River Plate basin and would even affect the global climate.

### Forest fires, dengue and record temperatures: South America suffers from the extreme heat wave

RT February 6, 2024

**Synopsis:** Chile, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay face an extreme heat wave, exceeding 40 °C.

In Chile, deadly forest fires in Valparaíso spread rapidly due to high temperatures. Argentina went through days of oppressive heat, with temperatures of 39 °C in Buenos Aires and up to 41 °C in some locations. The high consumption of electrical energy caused collapses and blackouts.

Paraguay recorded extreme maximum temperatures of 42 °C, and historical records were exceeded in seven districts. In Uruguay, the heat wave will cause maximum extreme temperatures to be equal to or higher than 36/41 °C. In Brazil, temperatures reached close to 40°C in the state of Rio Grande do Sul.

### Why are Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom alarmed by the "potential impacts" of a Peruvian law?

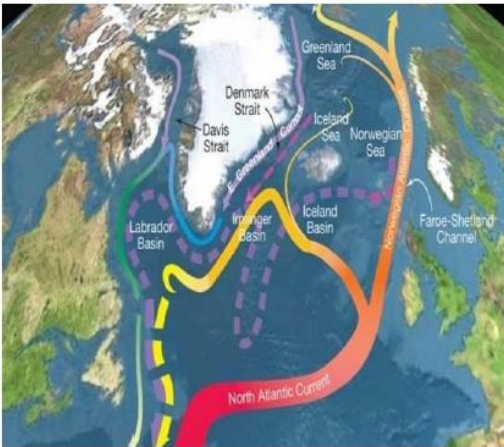
RT ene 19, 2024

**Synopsis:** In a declaration, to which Canada joined, they spoke about the Forestry and Wildlife Law. promulgated by the Andean Congress and which in its articles 29 and 33, authorizes provisions to promote forest zoning.

In Peru, unions of agricultural producers, NGOs and indigenous organizations maintain that the law facilitates the deforestation of the Amazon. It was also rejected by the Ombudsman's Office and the Ministry of the Environment.



### Critical Atlantic Ocean current system is showing first signs of collapse, prompting warnings from scientists



NN 19 febrero, 2024

**Synopsis:** A crucial system of ocean currents could already be on the verge of collapse, according to a new report published in the academic journal *Science Advances*, with alarming implications for sea level rise and global climate, leading to temperatures dropping dramatically in some areas, regions and increase in others.

The Atlantic Southern Circulation (AMOC), of which the Gulf Stream is a part, functions as a gigantic global conveyor belt that carries warm water from the tropics to the northern tip of the Atlantic, where the water cools, becomes saltier and sinks into the depths of the ocean, before spreading south.

They transport heat and nutrients to different areas of the planet and play a vital role in maintaining a relatively temperate climate in large areas of the Northern Hemisphere. Many scientists believe the AMOC will slow down with climate change, and could even stop, and there is great uncertainty about when and how quickly it could happen, although a report from last July, and somewhat controversially, puts it at 2025.

The AMOC stopped more than 12,000 years ago due to rapid melting of glaciers. Now they are trying to find out if this phenomenon could happen again. But at least we can say that we are heading towards the tipping point of climate change," said researcher van Westen.

The scientists used a supercomputer simulating a gradual increase in fresh water due to melting, and as this happened in the model, they saw how the AMOC gradually weakened until it collapsed abruptly.

The repercussions of the collapse could be catastrophic. According to the study, temperatures in parts of Europe could drop by up to 30°C over a century, leading to a completely different climate within one or two decades. Countries in the southern hemisphere, for their part, could suffer increased warming, while the Amazon's wet and dry seasons could reverse, causing serious disruption to the ecosystem.

"No realistic adaptation measure can cope with such rapid temperature changes," the study authors write.

### Hertz will sell a third of its electric car fleet in the US to replace them with gasoline vehicles



Diario El Universal, /02/04/2024

**Synopsis:** Car rental company Hertz plans to sell a third of its electric vehicle fleet in the US and reinvest in gasoline-powered cars due to weak demand and high repair costs for these battery-powered cars.

The dramatic turnaround, after Hertz announced plans in 2021 to buy 100,000 vehicles from US automaker Tesla, underscores declining demand for all-electric cars in the US. Sales of electric vehicles slowed sharply throughout 2023, increasing only 1.3% in the last quarter.

Tesla's price cuts over the past year have reduced the value of vehicles in Hertz's fleet, and with EV sales growth slowing, it's unclear whether consumers will have an appetite for them in the market of used cars.

### 'They lied': Plastic producers misled the public about recycling for 50 years

RT Feb 16, 2024

**Synopsis:** It is "clearly a fraud" in which the producers are involved, one expert commented.

Plastic producers have known for more than 50 years that recycling is not a viable plastic waste management solution, but



they have lied to the public, a report from the Center for Climate Integrity (CCI) revealed. English) from the US, published on Thursday.

The industry has known for years." Furthermore, different types of plastic cannot be recycled together, no matter how similar they may seem. The quality of the material degrades as it is recycled. "The reality is that plastics are only they can recycle once, rarely twice.



"By deceiving consumers, petrochemical companies have ensured the continued expansion of plastic production, causing plastic pollution and waste crises," CCI summarized.

### 60% of Spanish people take action, but the majority do not know the 2030 Agenda

El Mundo, January 2024

**Synopsis:** Climate change is already the third highest global concern for Spaniards, according to data from the Center for Sociological Research (CIS).

According to the survey carried out at the start of 2024: 83.2% of Spaniards consider that climate change "exists" and only 11.5% openly deny it, like the VOX party, which does not deny it. He believes that climate change exists, but doubts that man is responsible, which is why economic development and prosperity should not be paralyzed through "erroneous perceptions", but rather "common sense" should be applied.

However, 56.9% say they know "little or somewhat" the Sustainable Development Goals established by the UN in 2015, and two out of ten (19.1%) say they know "nothing" about these measures.

**N. R. We cannot fall into the Manichaeian trap of contrasting the fight against Climate Change with the development of society and its social well-being. On the contrary, only by facing it successfully will humanity be able to achieve the desired levels of well-being.**

### Record 'greening': Greenland's vegetation area doubled in 30 years



RT feb 16, 2024

**Synopsis:** One of the dangers that this phenomenon entails is the increase in the surface area of wetlands, which are a source of methane emissions, a greenhouse gas.

However, an analysis of satellite images from 1980 to 2010 revealed that global warming is changing this picture very quickly, according to a study led by the University of Leeds, United Kingdom. The study, published in the journal Scientific Reports, showed that in that time 28,707 square kilometers of the Greenland ice sheet and glaciers melted, while the land covered with vegetation more than doubled (111%), adding about 87,475 square kilometers of tundra, shrublands, swamps and grasslands.

"The expansion of vegetation indicates, but also exacerbates, the thawing of

permafrost, the thickening of the active layer and, therefore, the emissions of greenhouse gases previously stored in these Arctic soils," the article states.

### This year saw the warmest January ever recorded



IPS 02/09/2024

**Synopsis:** January 2024 was the warmest January ever recorded, 0.12 degrees Celsius above the previous record, 2020, and 0.70 degrees above the average for the period 1991-2020, and a period of 12 months of more than 1.5 centigrade above the pre-industrial reference period reported by the climate change service of the European Copernicus observatory

### WHO: Future generations would not forgive if a treaty against pandemics is not achieved



Diario El Universal, 01/22/2024

**Synopsis:** The director general of the World Health Organization (WHO), Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, acknowledged difficulties in negotiating a global treaty for pandemic preparedness, and warned member countries that future generations would not forgive that would not be achieved.

Negotiations "require courage and commitment from all parties, and we will not achieve consensus if each remains entrenched in its positions," he said.