

Media Headlines

October 2025



HIGHLIGHTS

**The UN admits the planet will exceed the 1.5°C climate limit:
António Guterres "We have failed"**

Carbon dioxide reaches record levels in 2024

**The planet entered a "new reality" by reaching its
first catastrophic climate tipping point, according
to a report**

**The warning from 128 scientists about how climate
change is ruining health**

**At least 146 environmental and land defenders were
killed or disappeared worldwide in 2024**

**The new report on the global Multidimensional Poverty
Index reveals that almost 80% of the world's poor live in
regions exposed to climate threats.**

**The Earth is losing its balance:
the planet's north is darkening**

**Solar and wind power outperform coal and cover 100% of the
increase in electricity demand in the first quarter of 2025**

The UN admits the planet will exceed the 1.5°C climate limit: António Guterres "We have failed"



EconoSus, 10/31/2025

Synopsis: United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres acknowledged, with the expression "we have failed," that humanity has not met the central goal of the Paris Agreement: to limit global warming to 1.5°C. He warned that the consequences will be "devastating," highlighting the risk of reaching tipping points in

key ecosystems such as the Amazon, Greenland, West Antarctica, and coral reefs.

However, he insisted that it is still possible to limit the magnitude and duration of the temperature increase if countries adopt drastic and immediate measures to reduce emissions.

Currently, the contributions made so far only amount to a 10% reduction in emissions, whereas a 60% reduction would be necessary to meet the target. "A change of course is essential," the UN leader said.

Guterres also emphasized that the energy transition is not only an environmental issue, but also an economic one. What has truly failed is not the United Nations itself, but the design under which it was conceived. As we have argued countless times, a new architecture is needed, one that is in keeping with the tremendous challenges facing humanity.

Carbon dioxide reaches record levels in 2024

CO₂

Noticias ONU, 10/15/2025

Synopsis: The concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the atmosphere has reached an unprecedented level, marking a new record high. Consequently, global temperatures will continue to rise, warns the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the UN's weather agency.

CO₂ levels in the atmosphere increased at a record pace in 2024, reaching new highs and signaling

further long-term global warming, as well as more extreme weather events.

The increase is due to continued emissions from human activity, a rise in wildfires, and reduced absorption by terrestrial and oceanic sinks—a situation that threatens to create a vicious climate cycle.

The WMO bulletin revealed that CO₂ growth rates... Carbon dioxide levels have tripled since the 1960s, rising from an average annual increase of 0.8 parts per million (ppm) to 2.4 ppm per year between 2011 and 2020, and reaching a record 3.5 ppm between 2023 and 2024.

Average concentrations reached 423.9 ppm in 2024, compared to 377.1 ppm in year 2023, due to a surge in wildfires and reduced CO₂ absorption by land and ocean, exa-

cerbated by the El Niño weather phenomenon.

The WMO explained that approximately half of the emitted CO₂ remains in the atmosphere, while the rest is absorbed by land and oceans; this storage is weakening as warming reduces ocean solubility and worsens drought.

The WMO study warned that methane and nitrous oxide, the other two most important long-lived greenhouse gases, also set emission records.

WMO Deputy Secretary-General Ko Barrett stressed that reducing emissions is essential "not only for our climate, but also for our economic security and the well-being of the community."

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The Amazonian population is already suffering the effects of climate change*Agencia Brasil, 10/02/2025*

Synopsis: One in three inhabitants of the Legal Amazon (32%) are already directly feeling the effects of climate change.

This is revealed by the population perception survey "More Data, More Health - Climate and Health in the Legal Amazon," of which 42.2% of traditional peoples and communities, such as Indigenous peoples, riverine communities, and rubber tappers, perceive the effects caused by climate change.

"The Amazon has been prioritizing the installation of many hydroelectric dams, large agribusinesses, and extensive areas of deforestation, but this has consequences. This development model ends up being exclusionary and predatory, reinforcing poverty and inequalities, and traditional peoples are the most directly affected by these consequences," says Luciana Vasconcelos Sardinha, technical lead of the study.

Among the effects most felt by the inhabitants of the Legal Amazon are the increase in the electricity bill (83.4%), the average temperature (82.4%), air pollution (75%), the occurrence of environmental disasters (74.4%) and the price of food (73%).

Global deforestation is slowing, but forests remain under pressure, according to a FAO report.*Prensa FAO, 10/23/2025*

Synopsis: According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Global Forest Resources Assessment 2025 (FRA 2025), the rate of deforestation has slowed, but the current rate of deforestation—10.9 million hectares per year from 2015 to 2025—remains high.

Published every five years, the 2025 report was presented during the plenary meeting of the Global Forest Observations Initiative (GFOI) in Bali, Indonesia.

The latest data show that forests cover 4.14 billion hectares globally, representing about one-third of the Earth's land surface by 2025.

The report also highlights other positive developments: more than half of the world's forests now have long-term management plans, and one-fifth are within legally established protected areas.

In South America, forests cover 849 million hectares, equivalent to one-fifth of the world's forest area. More than half of this area—486 million hectares—is located in Brazil, and the vast majority (98%) corresponds to naturally regenerating forests.

The report highlights that the rate of deforestation in the South American region has steadily decreased in recent periods (although it remains the highest globally).

Between 2015 and 2025, the average annual loss was estimated at 4.22 million hectares, a significant reduction compared to 5.53 million (2000-2015) and 8.24 million (1990-2000).

Brazil expands its pre-salt oil frontier with five new areas and raises R\$ 103.7 million in auction*Revista Petroquímica &, 10/27/2025*

Synopsis: The Brazilian government continues to push for offshore oil exploration in the pre-salt layer, amidst debates about the energy transition, by awarding five new areas in an auction that raised R\$103.7 million.

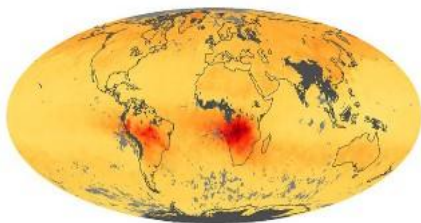
The director general of the National Petroleum Agency (ANP), Artur Watt Neto, defended the oil exploration, stating that oil is "fully compatible with the energy transition." However, environmental organizations criticized the decision, accusing the government of "sabotaging the climate agenda" by continuing to promote hydrocarbon exploitation.

The Ministry of Mines and Energy announced that the next pre-salt auction is scheduled for 2026, with 18 blocks up for bid, in a scenario that continues to generate debate about the balance between fossil resources and environmental protection.

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

October 2025

The planet entered a "new reality" by reaching its first catastrophic climate tipping point, according to a report.



CNN 10/13/2025

Synopsis: The planet is facing a "new reality" as it reaches the first in a series of catastrophic and potentially irreversible climate tipping points: the widespread death of coral reefs, according to a landmark report compiled by 160 scientists from around the world.

As humans burn fossil fuels and temperatures rise, more severe heat waves, floods, droughts, and wildfires are already occurring. But even greater impacts are looming. Climate change could also be throwing crucial Earth systems, from the Amazon rainforest to the polar ice caps, so far off the mark that they collapse, triggering catastrophic effects across the globe.

"We are rapidly approaching multiple Earth system tipping points that could transform our world, with devastating consequences for people and nature," said Tim Lenton, a professor at the University of Exeter's Global Systems Institute and an author of the report published on Sunday.

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Another alarming concern is the potential collapse of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC), a crucial network of ocean currents. This would have catastrophic global consequences, freezing some parts of the world, warming others, altering monsoon seasons, and raising sea levels.

The world is unprepared for the impacts of crossing these tipping points, said Manjana Milkoreit, a researcher in the Department of Sociology and Human Geography at the University of Oslo and author of the report.

Current international policies and agreements are "designed for gradual changes, not for these kinds of abrupt, irreversible, and interconnected changes," she concluded. The current response from governments "could condition the Earth system for a long time," she added.

Scientists issue a dire warning about birds



RT, 10/09/2025

Synopsis: A recent publication by scientists at Binghamton University

(USA) warns of a collapse in various bird migration routes that could have apocalyptic effects on the species, with climate change being the main cause of these changes in their migratory process.

"These migration periods can coincide with extreme weather events, which are becoming much more common," stated Anne Clark, professor of biological sciences at Binghamton University.

According to the study, birds have a predetermined route on their journeys and even use certain areas as refueling stations to reach their

destination when they travel long distances. Due to the catastrophic effects of climate change, when these birds reach their reference points, they realize that these refueling centers no longer exist, forcing them to alter their route.

The main result of this phenomenon is the death of the birds from starvation and their eventual disappearance as a species due to the lack of mates to reproduce. The late extension of the hurricane season could force these animals to deal with the ravages of time as they cross the Gulf of Mexico.

The warning from 128 scientists about how climate change is ruining health



El Espectador, 10/28/2025

Synopsis: A group of researchers from around the world presented the most comprehensive report detailing how

people's health is deteriorating due to climate change: The Lancet Countdown. Exposure to more heat waves, extreme droughts, and a potentially greater transmission of dengue fever are some of the consequences of rising temperatures. "There is no time for further delays," they say.

Johan Rockström, one of the most respected scientists when it comes to climate change, often ends some of his lectures with a recommendation: although there is still a window of opportunity to act on climate change—the window is closing rapidly, he says—it's best to buckle up for the years ahead.

In Colombia, governments promise to protect the world's largest mountain system



El Espectador, 10/24/2025

Synopsis: In Ibagué, the capital of Tolima, several governments signed the Murillo Declaration, which seeks to protect the Andes Mountains, the world's most extensive mountain range.

One of the document's objectives is to implement conservation actions at the local level and establish, among other things, the Subnational Mountain Roundtable, a permanent forum for local governments, communities, academia, and international cooperation to coordinate efforts for the protection of the Andes.

The signing took place on October 23 during the South American Meeting on the Andes Mountains (ESCA), a summit where the challenges of pro-

tecting this key ecosystem for the planet's climate stability are discussed.

Florida's critical corals are now "functionally extinct" due to unprecedented ocean temperatures



CNN, 10/23/2025

Synopsis: The elkhorn and staghorn coral species, crucial to the ecosystem, are now "functionally extinct" in the region after record ocean temperatures, according to a study led by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Coral Reef Watch and the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago.

In the summer of 2023, water temperatures in Florida peaked at over 90°F (32°C), the highest recorded in the region in at least 150 years. The heat wave lasted about three months.

Heat stress is lethal to corals: it causes them to expel the algae that give them their color and energy, leaving

them with a bleached, lifeless skeleton.

If temperatures return to normal, the corals can recover, but the more intense and prolonged the heat wave, the greater the likelihood of their death. However, by March 2024, between 98% and 100% of the colonies at the southern end of the system had died.

The report notes that the heat wave marks the "functional extinction" of the colonies, a stage that typically precedes the complete disappearance of a species.

The loss of these corals triggers "cascading impacts," Cunning told CNN. "Reef growth slows, habitat complexity decreases, and fish and invertebrates lose the shelter and resources they depend on," he said. It also leaves coastlines more exposed to storms and erosion.

A recent study from the University of Exeter found that the planet's warm-water coral reefs have already been pushed past a tipping point by climate change, and large-scale reefs will be lost unless global warming is reversed.

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Most methane leak alerts are ignored despite the climate threat



Noticias ONU, 10/22/2025

Synopsis: Companies and governments only respond to 12% of methane gas leak alerts, according to the United Nations Environment Programme.

This improvement is thanks to the UN's satellite tracking system, the Methane Alert and Response System (MARS), launched in 2022, which has significantly enhanced the detection of major methane leaks. Methane is responsible for approximately one-third of global warming. The system provides free and accurate information on emissions (which are odorless, invisible, and therefore difficult to detect) so that companies and national authorities can take action.

Methane is a potent greenhouse gas with a warming potential 80 times greater than carbon dioxide over a 20-year period.

The atmospheric combination that caused the devastating floods in Mexico that left at least 66 dead



BBC News Mundo, 10/14/2025

Synopsis: Residents of central Mexico were caught in a combination of extraordinary weather phenomena in recent days, which caused torrential rains with devastating effects.

At least 66 people have died and a similar number are missing, according to reports from Mexican authorities, in the states of Hidalgo, Puebla, and Veracruz, the hardest hit by floods, overflowing rivers, and landslides.

"It was an extraordinary event, the result of several phenomena that occurred simultaneously," explains Dr. Arturo Quintanar, a scientist at the Institute of Atmospheric Sciences and Climate Change of the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

Because there was an extraordinary presence of moisture in the atmosphere due to the entry of a wave from the east, which caused tropical depressions both on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico (east), and in the Pacific (west), leaving the center of the country "trapped" between the phenomena that, when combined, generated an enormous amount of rain, in weeks in which the precipitation has already exceeded its historical levels.

Colorado River: Water is scarce and conflict is increasing



DW, 10/23/2025

Synopsis: Experts warn that the Colorado River basin is on the verge of collapse, jeopardizing the water security of major cities like Los Angeles and Denver, endangered fish species, and some of the largest food producers in the United States.

"The root cause of the problem in the Colorado River is climate change," Jack Schmidt, director of the Colorado River Studies Center at Utah State University, told DW. "And the immediate cause: its overuse."

A recent report, which Schmidt co-authored, warned that the Colorado River basin could run out of the equivalent of 1.8 million Olympic-sized swimming pools by 2026 if consumption continues at the current rate.

Water rights to the Colorado River include the basin states, Native American communities, and Mexico.

About 40 million people depend on the river for water in seven U.S. states (California, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and New Mexico) and in Mexico.

Approximately half of the river's water is used for nearby agricultural lands, and about 18 percent is used for homes, cities, and industries.

Initiatives to reduce water consumption have included paying farmers not to plant certain crops, but they cannot be forced to do so, Roerink explained.

At least 146 environmental and land defenders were killed or disappeared worldwide in 2024



Global Witness , 09/17/2025

Synopsis: At least 146 human rights defenders were killed or disappeared* worldwide for protecting their territory, their community, or the environment, according to a new report by Global Witness. The new figures bring the total number of killings and disappearances between 2012 and 2024 to 2,253.

The report specifies that in Latin America, 117 human rights defenders were killed last year (82%), 48 of them in

Colombia, the country with the highest number of homicides in the world for the third consecutive year, followed by Guatemala with 20, Mexico with 18, and Brazil with 12. Of the cases, 29 were linked to mining and extractive industries, 8 to logging, and 4 to agribusiness. More than 62% of the cases were related to the defense of territories and access to land.

Once again, the victims of nearly a third of fatal attacks were Indigenous people, despite making up only about 6% of the world's population.

Laura Furones, lead author of the new Global Witness report, said: "Year after year, people who defend the environment and their lands, who protect our forests, rivers, and lands around the world, suffer unspeakable violence. They are hunted down, harassed, and killed, not for breaking the law, but for defending life itself."

The EU addresses the sargassum threat in the Caribbean



DW, 10/04/2025

Synopsis. The European Union has sponsored the Third EU-Caribbean Conference on Sargassum, an algae that has invaded the Caribbean for over ten years, causing countless problems for beaches and coastal areas, including loss of biodiversity, decreased tourism, and unpleasant odors.

According to the Mexican organization The Sea We Love, which includes the Riviera Maya Hotel Association,

the economic impact of sargassum removal on the hotel industry during the peak sargassum season (between six and nine months each year) amounts to approximately \$130 million.

The goal now is to leverage the exploitation of this algae to develop beneficial initiatives.

For example, The Sea We Love has created a platform for collecting sargassum and transforming it into biomethane, biostimulants, and biogas. In the Dominican Republic, SOS Biotech focuses on transforming it into fertilizer for plants and flowers.

Barbados launched the first vehicle powered by natural gas obtained from sargassum, and in Martinique, a refinery is dedicated to converting sargassum into energy, while a platform of companies collects the seaweed from the sea for composting. But these are small-scale initiatives.

What the Amazonian dolphins show



El Espectador, 10/19/2025

Synopsis: Pink river dolphins can grow to over two meters in length and weigh up to 200 kilograms. During monitoring efforts of the species, samples have been found in dolphins with respiratory problems, traces of mercury, and antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

For some years now, it has been known that mercury dumping into rivers, linked to illegal gold mining, is causing health problems in these animals.

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In these specimens, for example, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, associated with respiratory infections and resistant to antibiotics such as cephalothin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and levofloxacin, to name a few, has been found.

Resistant *Escherichia coli*, *Proteus mirabilis*, *Enterococcus faecium*, and *Vibrio* spp., associated with different types of infections, have also been found.

Dozens dead and missing due to catastrophic rains ravaging Mexico



The New York Times, 10/13/2025

Synopsis: Authorities reported that 64 people had died and 65 were missing in five affected states near the Gulf of Mexico, and the death toll was expected to rise.

President Claudia Sheinbaum said her government estimated that some 100,000 homes had been affected by flooding and landslides. Dozens of communities remained isolated.

It was in the central and eastern parts of the country—in the states of Veracruz, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosí, Querétaro, and Puebla—where the extremely intense and localized downpours caused the most destruction, causing rivers to overflow and triggering severe landslides.

They also disrupted the power supply, leaving more than a quarter of a million people without electricity.

Studies suggest that as global temperatures rise, storms produce more

extreme rainfall because warm air holds more moisture than cold air. More than 7,300 Army soldiers and National Guard members have been deployed to help rescue and evacuate the population.

European banks and the oil expansion in Latin America



DW, 10/01/2025

Synopsis: The study "The Money Trail Behind the Expansion of Fossil Fuels in Latin America and the Caribbean," prepared by the German NGO Urgewald, the Brazilian NGO Arayara, the Argentinian NGO FARN, the Mexican NGO Conexións Climáticas, and Amazon Watch, reveals that the accelerated oil expansion in Latin America, driven by both international companies and state-owned giants such as Petróleos Mexicanos (Pemex) in Mexico and Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobras) in Brazil, threatens societies and the environment and runs counter to international climate commitments.

According to the study, since 2022, companies in the region have spent more than \$28 billion on exploring new oil and gas fields. In the case of the region's two largest oil companies, Pemex and Petrobras, they rely heavily on methods such as hydraulic fracturing (fracking) and deep-water drilling, which are considered problematic and high-risk by environmentalists.

"There is no sign of a transition to clean energy in public companies,"

argues Heffa Schücking, one of the report's authors.

The study found that Latin American oil expansion is heavily supported by external financing from European and North American banks.

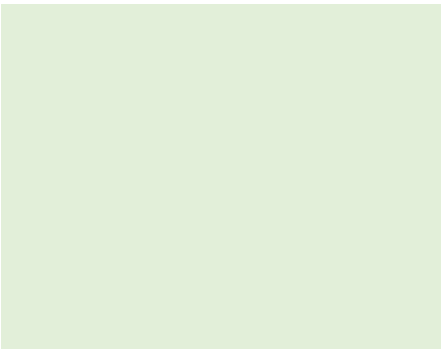
In the last three years, 297 banks have provided more than \$138 billion to companies developing new fossil fuel projects in the region.

However, the largest institutional investors in Latin American fossil fuel companies are from the US and are the investment funds Vanguard (\$40.9 billion), BlackRock (\$35.3 billion), and Capital Group (\$16.8 billion).

The expansion of fossil fuels not only fuels corruption and indebtedness but also harms affected communities that suffer pollution, displacement, and constant threats.

The infrastructure accompanying this expansion includes nearly 8,800 kilometers of new gas and oil pipelines, as well as 13 liquefied natural gas (LNG) import terminals and 19 export terminals.

In the Gulf of California, three terminals are planned to serve foreign interests, questions Pablo Montaña, an expert at Climate Connections. In that area of the Pacific, known as "the Aquarium of the World", live five species of whales, 900 species of fish, six species of turtles, and it is the source of half of Mexico's fish production.



SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

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The new report on the global Multidimensional Poverty Index reveals that almost 80% of the world's poor live in regions exposed to climate threats.



PNUD, 10/17/2025

Synopsis: The Multidimensional Poverty Index report published by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) reveals that 8 out of 10 people living in multidimensional poverty (887 million worldwide) are directly exposed to climate threats such as high temperatures, floods, droughts, and air pollution.

By overlaying data on climate threats onto data on multidimensional poverty for the first time, the findings reveal a world in which poverty is not just an isolated socioeconomic problem, but is deeply interconnected with planetary pressures and instability.

Exposure to climate threats is likely to exacerbate the daily challenges faced by people living in poverty, reinforcing and intensifying their disadvantages. The report concludes that, among people living in acute multidimensional poverty,

which encompasses health, education, and standard of living, no fewer than 651 million are affected by two or more climate threats, while 309 million face three or four threats simultaneously.

Among income groups, lower-middle-income countries bear the greatest burden of exposure of poor people to climate threats, both in absolute and proportional terms.

"The burdens identified are not limited to the present and are projected to intensify in the future," stated Pedro Conceição, Director of the UNDP Human Development Report Office.

Analysis of temperature projection data reveals that countries with the highest current levels of multidimensional poverty are projected to experience the greatest temperature increases by the end of this century.

These findings highlight the urgent need for global action to address the disproportionate burden of climate-related threats on people living in multidimensional poverty.

Tackling these overlapping threats requires moving from recognition to action, emphasizing the need for climate-resilient poverty reduction strategies, strengthening local adaptive capacity, and scaling up international cooperative redistribution and financing mechanisms.

Venezuela: Science Minister: The country experienced 300% more rainfall than expected due to the climate crisis

Agencias, 10/09/2025



Synopsis: The Minister of Science and Technology reported that Venezuela

has experienced 300% more rainfall this year than expected. This anomaly has had significant consequences:

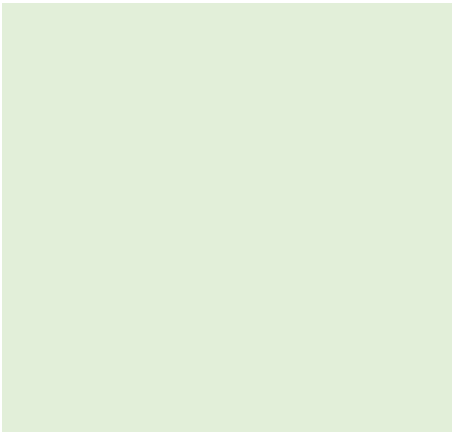
For example, the Orinoco River has seen a rise exceeding the levels recorded in the last 60 years..

The increase in rainfall and flooding affected more than 7,000 Venezuelan families.

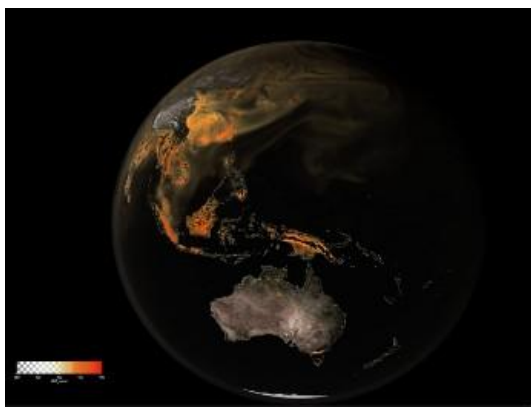
Furthermore, there has been an increase in the proliferation of disease vectors and associated illnesses as a consequence of what is now being called a climate crisis or emergency.

This increase in rainfall also affected agricultural productivity, biodiversity, and the daily lives of citizens.

These climate variations also generate twice as many cyclones and hurricanes, a direct result of the increased temperature in the waters of the Caribbean Sea and the resulting evaporation.



The Earth is losing its balance: the planet's north is darkening



El País.es, 09/29/2025

Synopsis: The journal PNAS published the results of a NASA study that detected an asymmetry between the two hemispheres since 2020, in the amount of solar radiation they receive and the amount reflected, for several reasons, all of human origin.

This could have far-reaching consequences for Earth's climate system, which relies on the redistribution of heat or energy differences that fuel atmospheric and oceanic circulation.

The upper atmosphere of each hemisphere receives the same amount of sunlight on average annually.

A third of this incident radiation is reflected by clouds, aerosols, and the surface itself—this is the albedo effect. According to the CERES project, this effect is diminishing in both hemispheres, but in the north, the dimming is more profound and accelerated.

Another change highlighted by NASA is "the increased melting of snow and ice, which was faster in the northern hemisphere than in the southern." For several reasons and processes, ice melt is more pronounced in the Arctic, reducing its albedo capacity, which its substitute, seawater, absorbs, warming it and producing an imbalance between the two hemispheres. Previously, the Southern Hemisphere gained energy in the upper layers of the atmosphere, while there was a net loss in the North.

This difference was compensated for by oceanic circulation (the large ocean currents) and atmospheric circulation through clouds. Since 2020, the process has reversed; the North is absorbing more radiation, resulting in greater warming in the north. This will affect the general circulation of the atmosphere and the regional climate.

Changes in precipitation have already been observed, along with a slowdown in the circulation of the main ocean current and even a northward shift of the Intertropical Convergence Zone, a band around the equator where the trade winds of both hemispheres converge.

Aiko Voigt, professor of meteorology and geophysics at the University of Vienna, explains that "But we will need more years to determine whether it can be restored through some (unknown?) mechanism, or how large the asymmetry might become."

For Josep Calbó, professor at the University of Girona, "this is probably yet another symptom of climate change, which affects global circulation and could break the albedo symmetry."

Did you know that Venezuela is one of the few CO2-negative countries in the world?



Prensa MinEcosocialismo, 10/10/2025

Synopsis: Así lo destacó el ministro del Poder Popular para el Ecosocia-

lismo, Ricardo Molina. En este sentido dijo, Venezuela es uno de los pocos países del mundo, que se encuentra a la vanguardia en CO2 negativo.

"Pocos han logrado este objetivo ¿qué significa esto? que Venezuela capta mucho más carbono del que emite al ambiente, y esto ocurre gracias a que existe una política clara en la que se preserva más del 60 % del territorio nacional como son las 408 Área Bajo Régimen de Administración Especial (ABRAE)", explicó, destacando que estas se encuentran protegidas por leyes y planes especiales para

la conservación, el uso sostenible y la protección de sus características. Estas áreas incluyen los parques nacionales, monumentos naturales y refugios de fauna, entre otros.

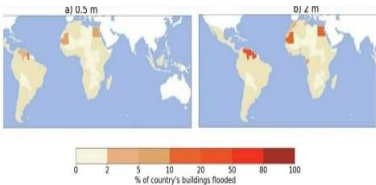
"Los resultados indican que la República Bolivariana de Venezuela contabilizó emisiones de 160.725 Gg CO2 eq y absorciones de -285.198,53 Gg CO2 neto.

Sin embargo, registró un aumento de emisiones en el sector de la agricultura y la ganadería, debido al incremento de la producción nacional para garantizar la seguridad alimentaria.

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Buildings in Colombia and around the world that would be affected by rising sea levels



El Espectador, 10/05/2025

Synopsis: Rising sea levels have become an unavoidable phenomenon. As ocean temperatures increase, many coastal areas have shrunk.

In Colombia, for example, Salguero Beach in Santa Marta, Punta Coquitos in the Urabá region of Antioquia, and the Corales del Rosario National Natural Park in Cartagena have lost more than half their size in the last 50 years.

New research published in Urban Sustainability by the Nature group shows on a map what this could mean for the more than 100 million buildings located near the coast in the so-called "Global South."

Their data, it explains, is vital for urban planners so they can begin to formulate strategies that will allow them and the affected communities to address the situation.

"We were surprised by the large number of buildings at risk due to a relatively moderate long-term rise in sea level. Some coastal countries are much more exposed than others, due to the particularities of coastal topography and the location of buildings," said Professor Jeff Cardile, co-author of the research and professor at McGill University, in a statement.

"With a rise of just 0.5 meters, a level that is projected to occur even with ambitious emissions reductions, approximately three million buildings could be flooded. In scenarios with a rise of five meters or more, as would be expected within a few hundred

years if emissions do not stop soon, the exposure increases dramatically, with more than 100 million buildings at risk," reads a statement from McGill University.

"Sea level rise is a slow but unstoppable consequence of the warming that is already affecting coastal populations and will continue for centuries. We often talk about sea level rises of tens of centimeters, or even a meter, but in reality, it could continue to rise for many meters if we don't stop burning fossil fuels quickly," said Professor Natalya Gomez, co-author of the study and professor at McGill University.

Venezuela believes that the goals set for zero emissions by 2050 "will not be respected".



SWI swissinfo.ch, 10/01/2025

Synopsis: Venezuela's Executive Vice President and Minister of Hydrocarbons, Delcy Rodríguez, warned that "The entire planet already knows that the carbon emission targets set for 2050 will not be met," during her speech at African Energy Week.

In the official's opinion, investments "have not been sufficient" and "neither have the developments for capturing these emissions." In this regard, she advocated for an energy transition focused on "accessibility, security, and, above all, environmental sustainability, respecting the rights of Mother Nature."

According to the UN, to limit global warming to no more than 1.5°C, emissions must be reduced by 45% by 2030 and reach net-zero emissions by 2050.

Mining tragedy in Venezuela: at least 14 dead after collapse at gold mine in El Callao



Aporrea, 10/14/2025

Synopsis: In the early morning of October 13, in the area known as Cuatro Esquinas de Caratal, Bolívar state, several vertical gold mining shafts (of mines known as "barrancos") collapsed after intense rainfall.

Witnesses stated that the workers were trapped when the downpour and the instability of the pits caused an instantaneous collapse of the extraction shafts.

The miners were distributed among three different shafts and were trapped when they flooded. Three bodies were found in shaft number 1, five in shaft number 2, and six in shaft number 3, for a total of 14 people.

This incident is linked to the Bulla Loca mine disaster, where 16 miners perished, and whose consequences continue to demand justice.

Solar and wind power outperform coal and cover 100% of the increase in electricity demand in the first quarter of 2025



Noticias ONU, 10/07/2025

Synopsis: Renewable energy reached a historic milestone in the first half of 2025 by meeting the entire increase in global electricity demand, according to the latest report from the Ember research center.

Furthermore, 2025 is projected to be the first year in which fossil fuel generation experiences a significant decline. The

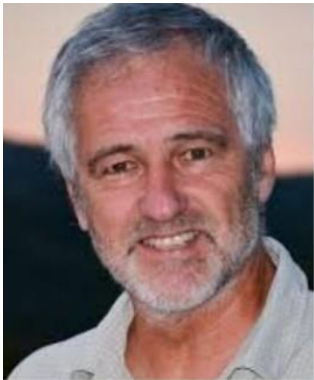
report reveals that China is emerging as the main driver of this expansion, accounting for 43% of the growth in solar generation and 44% of the increase in wind power globally.

The analysis reveals that solar and wind power generation grew by 12% year-on-year during the first six months of the year, producing an additional 1,023 terawatt-hours. This increase surpassed the global rise in electricity demand, which was 1,020 terawatt-hours compared to the same period in 2024.

The report emphasizes that this growth occurred despite adverse factors such as the drought in South America—which reduced hydroelectric generation—and the economic slowdown in some markets.

This growth, the fastest ever recorded, consolidates clean energy as the world's largest source of electricity, surpassing coal by the end of this year.

Advice for Colombia from the person who achieved the energy transition in Uruguay



El Espectador, 10/23/2025

Synopsis: Ramón Méndez Galaín was the minister behind Uruguay's successful energy transition. He was in Colombia to present a study suggesting that the country can abandon fossil fuel-based energy generation by 2038. A year ago, Uruguay announced to the world that it had

achieved 99% renewable energy generation. Hydroelectric plants, wind farms, and biomass plants had managed to move beyond a production system heavily dependent on oil. To achieve this, they had to overhaul the rules of the game in their country's electrical system.

Among other things, he recommends:

- 1) not relying on offshore wind energy, and instead leveraging existing hydroelectric potential, shifting the focus from baseload power to a "megabattery" for the system, which would operate when sunlight and wind decrease, becoming the baseload;
- 2) implementing complementarity among the different energy sources;
- 3) production contracts must be created that are associated with what each energy source needs and
- 4) there must be social acceptance, with a system of co-benefits for the whole of society.

In Venezuela, more than 47,000 trees are planted for International Climate Change Day.



Laiguana.tv, 10/24/2025

Synopsis: A National Reforestation Day, in which 47,736 forest and fruit trees were planted on 145 hectares in the 24 states of Venezuela, was carried out for the International Day against Climate Change, as part of the pillars developed by the Great Mission Mother Earth Venezuela, aimed at the recovery and preservation of the environment and its ecosystems.