

Media headlines

December 2025

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lowering its environmental targets.**

What exactly is at stake?

Agribusiness fraud: Scientific journal confirms Monsanto lied about glyphosate



Tierra viva, 12/18/2025

Synopsis: In a historic decision, the scientific journal Elsevier, which published a "scientific" paper that has been used as a reference for decades by glyphosate proponents, now acknowledges that it was paid for by Monsanto (now Bayer), the main producer of the agrochemical. Elsevier denounces the omission of evidence regarding the poison's impact and removed the article from its website due to "serious ethical problems."

The paper claimed that there is no evidence that the herbicide glyphosate is harmful to human health. It was found that the "study" was written by "scientists"

from Monsanto (now owned by Bayer) and not by those listed as authors, who also received payment from the multinational corporation to make the article appear independent of it.

The silence of governments, producers, academics, and journalists in the agribusiness sector is deafening. All this despite the fact that the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2015 and numerous previous and subsequent scientific studies have confirmed its short- and long-term toxicity and its potential to cause cancer.

Glyphosate is the most widely used agrochemical in the world, which has left toxic residues in food, bodies, water, the environment, and traces have even been found in air and clouds, due to its high degree of dissemination.

N.R. This shameful act can be classified as a true crime against humanity, and as such, its perpetrators (most of whom are now deceased) and its promoters must be brought to justice. Thousands or millions of human beings will have suffered the consequences of such fraud.

Guterres warns that the planet "is under unprecedented pressures"



Unión Radio, 12/11/2025

Synopsis: United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres warned that the planet "is under unprecedented environmental pressures."

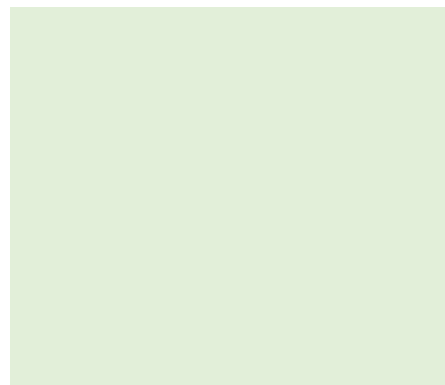
"Temperatures are rising. Biodiversity is plummeting. And almost everyone

on Earth is breathing unhealthy air," Guterres said in a video message to the high-level segment of the seventh session of the United Nations Environment Assembly, the world's main environmental decision-making body.

The Secretary-General stressed that "sustainability is the foundation upon which all our other ambitions rest. Neither peace, nor prosperity, nor equality can be achieved without a planet to live on," he asserted, emphasizing that it is time to act with "courage and creativity."

"We must rapidly scale up solutions to a wide range of challenges, from water management and climate resilience to mining, metals, and the eco-

logical footprint of artificial intelligence," he listed. "Our duty is clear. We must transform the systems that are not working, combine policy with science, and share the solutions with everyone," the Secretary-General concluded.

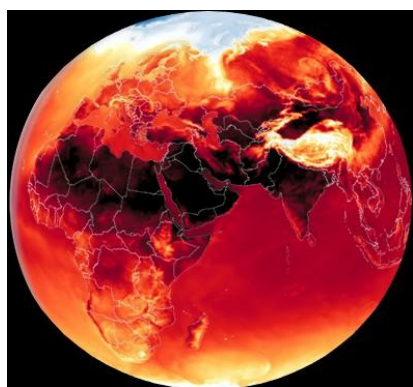


SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

Diciembre 2025

COP30, the climate summit being held in Belém, Brazil, is once again highlighting the climate crisis.

Here you can see the most significant changes the planet has experienced.



DW, 11/11/2025

Synopsis: 1. Which region emits the most CO2?

While emissions are stabilizing in Europe and the Americas, they are increasing in Asia and Africa. In Asian countries, the population has grown enormously in recent decades: more people mean greater resource consumption.

If CO2 emissions are related to population size, a completely different picture emerges.

Countries such as the United States, Australia, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, and Mongolia top the list of the largest emitters.

If per capita emissions are broken down by income group, it can be seen that the higher the average income, the higher the per capita emissions.

2. What are the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions?

The industrial sector is responsible for 29 percent of all greenhouse gases. At 22 percent, the energy sector is the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions such as CO2, methane,

and nitrogen dioxide. Forests release accumulated CO2 into the atmosphere when they are cut down, burned, or degraded. Over the past two decades, the annual amount of tree cover lost has gradually increased, with Russia, Brazil, and Canada being the main drivers of deforestation in 2024.

3. How have CO2 emissions changed over the last few centuries?

Since the beginning of industrialization, CO2 emissions from burning fossil fuels have continued to increase. The Earth used to absorb every additional ton of CO2 produced by humans in natural "carbon sinks" such as forests and oceans.

However, humans produce far more CO2 and other greenhouse gases than the planet's ecosystems can naturally absorb.

This means that the amount of CO2 trapped in the atmosphere is constantly increasing.

4. How much has the Earth already warmed?

The increasing amount of CO2 particles in the atmosphere is blanketing the planet. Sunlight and heat penetrate the atmosphere, but they don't escape.

The Earth is getting warmer and warmer due to the greenhouse effect.

Global temperatures have risen sharply in recent years.

One degree in the global average increase is determined by all temperature deviations worldwide, so the difference can be much greater locally or in certain months, with far-reaching consequences: areas of extreme heat, ruined crops, more frequent and intense storms and floods, and rising sea levels.

5. How much has sea level already risen?

The rise is happening all over the world, but the trend is intensifying in

the Arctic, which is warming faster than other regions. The thermal property of water to expand when heated contributes to the rise in sea level.

Seismic exploration: This South American country will search for oil on the seabed



RT, 12/02/2025

Synopsis: The Uruguayan government is preparing to begin seismic exploration work in its territorial waters in search of deep-water oil resources.

The foreign oil companies involved in the exploration are the US-based Apache (APA), the Norwegian Petroleum Geo-Services (PGS), the French Compagnie Générale de Géophysique-Veritas (CGG), and the Australian Searcher, in blocks assigned to Chevron, Shell, the British Challenger, APA, the Argentine YPF, and the Italian Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI).

The "multi-client" contracts were signed during the previous administration of Luis Lacalle Pou.

The controversial areas encompassed by both exploration and protection projects include the heads of submarine canyons and cold-water coral mounds, ecosystems of high fragility and biodiversity.

Extreme content blocking research successfully reduces political polarization among X users



infodradio, 12/02/2025

Synopsis: According to a study published in the journal Science, a collaboration between Stanford, Washington, New York University, and Johns Hopkins University in the United States conducted an experiment with over a thousand users of X, focusing on the relationship between social media and political polarization, with particular emphasis on the 2024 US election campaign. The study aimed to observe how modifications to the flow of information could influence participants' political perceptions.

The researchers noted that "algorithms influence the content users see, subtly directing their thoughts, emotions, and behaviors," contributing to deepening social polarization by prioritizing messages that generate intense reactions.

The authors indicated that technology companies provide "little or no information about their management," which has historically hindered rigorous external evaluations of their operations. To overcome this limitation, the team developed a method that allowed them to reorder, in real time, the posts a person saw on X.

The second section of the study focused on creating an artificial intelligence-based tool capable of identifying and blocking anti-democratic language or expressions that promoted violence against political parties or groups, confirming that the absence of such content decreased negative perceptions associated with the opposing political party.

Participants showed a decrease in levels of political tension and a reduction in partisan resentment. In some cases, they even expressed more favorable opinions toward those who identified with opposing positions.

One of the authors, Tiziano Piccardi, a researcher at Johns Hopkins University, explained that "the impact of polarization was clear.

When participants were exposed to less extreme or verbally violent content, they were more empathetic and tolerant of people from the opposing party."

The data also showed that the effect reached both progressive and conservative users, which the authors defined as a "bipartisan" impact.

N.R. It is absolutely clear how the polarized positions observed in our countries in recent times have been the product of the manipulation of hate speech on social media, not only in politics, but also in religion and even race.

It is imperative to legislate on this matter, knowing how dangerous it can be for freedom of expression if not done correctly.

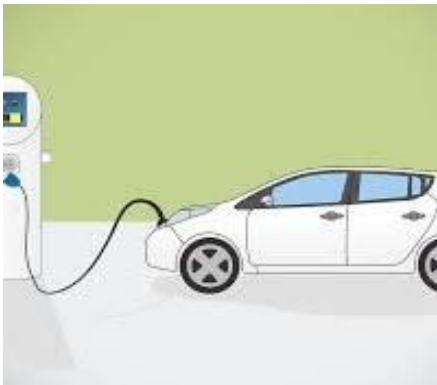
In November 2025, Norwegians only bought 100% electric cars

MSN, 12/05/2025

Synopsis: E In November, for the first time ever, almost all the cars sold in a single month in one European country, Norway, were zero-emission vehicles.

There was actually a residual number of combustion engine cars, but this is

considered normal and (for now) irreversible.



In November, 19,899 new cars were registered in Norway. Of these, 19,427 were exclusively electric.

Volkswagen dominated the market with a 31.2% share, selling 6,215 cars. Volkswagen was second with 2,198, followed by Volvo and BMW with 1,867 and 1,104 units sold, respectively.

A historic step: Colombia recognizes climate refugees as victims of the state



Radio Nacional de Colombia, 12/17/2025

Synopsis: Colombia became the first country in Latin America to pass a law recognizing people displaced by climate change-related disasters as victims of the State,

guaranteeing comprehensive care and a specific public policy.

The legislation establishes that people affected by natural disasters such as floods, landslides, or volcanic eruptions must be recognized as victims of the State, with the right to comprehensive, continuous, and preventative care. This measure seeks to close the legal gap that prevented the monitoring and effective protection of those who suffer these impacts.

The law includes the creation of a Single Registry of Climate Displaced Persons, which will be managed by the National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD).

This instrument will allow for the identification and monitoring of individuals and families displaced by events associated with climate change.

Aneto is dying: Spain's largest glacier is fragmenting and accelerating its disappearance



Mundiarrio, 12/03/2025

Synopsis: A colossal ice formation in the Pyrenees, the Aneto Glacier, the largest in Spain and all of southern Europe, a silent witness to the ice ages, is now on the verge of disappearing, breaking into three fragments.

This accelerates a process that scientists had predicted but no one expected so quickly, starkly reflecting the magnitude of climate change in Spain and the irreversible impact it is having on its last remaining glaciers.

This deterioration not only symbolizes the death of a glacier, but also the loss of an ecosystem and a geological legacy dating back to the last ice age.

Fragmentation as a sign of death

The transformation of the glacier into multiple fragments reveals a terminal stage: the ice no longer flows downslope and becomes ice-bound, an unmistakable sign of glacial death.

Other glaciers in the Pyrenees, such as Ossoue and Monte Perdido, are following the same path.

Spain could be left without glaciers in less than a decade if these conditions persist.

In a country especially vulnerable to global warming, glaciers have become silent victims, revealing with heartbreaking clarity the speed of environmental change in Spain.

In the 19th century, there were 52 glaciers in the Pyrenees; today, only 14 remain, many of them in critical condition.

Quilombolas in Maranhão face fire, drought and agrochemicals under threat of death



Folha de S.Paulo, 12/01/2025

Synopsis: The Cocalinho community denounces climate change exacerbated by deforestation driven by agribusiness; pressure to abandon their territory adds to the climate crisis.

The quilombo of Cocalinho, in Parnaíma (MA), faces recurrent fires that have destroyed crops, reduced springs, and increased health risks. They state that the fires have intensified in the last two years with rising temperatures and falling humidity.

Surrounded by soy and corn farms, the community denounces deforesta-

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tion, the spraying of agrochemicals, and pressure for their expulsion. The local leader is part of a protection program after receiving threats from landowners and politicians. Cocalinho was recognized as a quilombo in 2015, but the demarcation process remains stalled at the Incra (National Institute for Land Restitution). Residents attribute the worsening situa-

tion to agricultural expansion in the Matopiba region and the activities of large corporations. With the new landowners, the quilombola communities say, deforestation has increased and protected areas have disappeared.

They also report contamination from agrochemicals, respiratory problems, skin cancer, and water unsuitable for

consumption. A 2022 study by Fiocruz found atrazine levels three times higher than the permitted limit.

The Permanent Peoples' Tribunal has held the Brazilian state responsible for environmental crimes and human rights violations. Even so, residents assert that deforestation continues to be authorized and agricultural expansion supported.

UNICEF: More than 14 million children in Latin America will need humanitarian aid by 2026



Sputnik, 12/11/2025

Synopsis: The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) warned that more than 14.1 million children in Latin America and the Caribbean will need humanitarian assistance in the coming months due to increased forced

displacement, migration, armed violence, and climate disasters.

The agency also highlighted that, over the past year, the region has seen a reduction in migration flows northward but an increase in displacement southward, which has altered humanitarian dynamics.

Furthermore, violence has fueled an unprecedented increase in internal displacement, especially in Haiti, where more than half of those displaced are children.

Climate emergencies are adding pressure to local systems. Floods, droughts, and severe storms have struck multiple countries, while Hurricane Melissa—a Category 5 storm that recently hit the Caribbean—damaged schools, hospitals, and livelihoods, affecting more than 900,000 children.

The World Meteorological Organization predicts that La Niña will be weak and brief.



Noticias ONU, 12/04/2025

Synopsis. There is a 55% chance that a weak La Niña will have a temporary cooling influence on average global

temperatures, but many regions are still expected to be warmer than normal over the next three months, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

La Niña refers to the large-scale cooling of ocean surface temperatures in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. It also brings about changes in tropical atmospheric circulation, including changes in winds, pressure, and precipitation patterns.

The WMO notes that naturally occurring large-scale climate events such as La Niña and El Niño are taking place within the broader context of human-induced climate change, increa-

sing long-term global temperatures, exacerbating extreme weather and climate events, and impacting precipitation and temperature patterns.

How Peru managed to turn one of the driest deserts in the world into a major food production center



BBC News Mundo, 12/04/2025

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

Diciembre 2025

Synopsis: The vast desert plains of the Ica region of Peru, which until the 1990s were part of the Peruvian coastal desert, have been filled in recent decades with extensive crops of blueberries and other fruits, mangoes, avocados, and even asparagus. The same is true for most of the Peruvian desert coast.

According to figures from the Peruvian Ministry of Agrarian Development and Irrigation, Peruvian agricultural exports grew by an average annual rate of 11% between 2010 and 2024, reaching US\$9.185 billion in 2024, representing 4.6% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

This has made Peru the world's largest exporter of table grapes and blueberries, a fruit that was barely produced before 2008, taking advantage of its capacity to produce on a large scale during seasons when it is more difficult to do so in the Northern Hemisphere.

However, agro-exports seem to be pushing aside traditional farming methods and changing the social and land ownership structure in large areas of Peru.

"Many small landowners see that their fields are no longer profitable, so they are selling them to large companies."

The water problem

Local activist Rosario Huayanca said that "in Ica, there is a dispute over water because there isn't enough for everyone."

In this arid region, the issue of water has been controversial for some time.

While many human settlements have to make do with water delivered by tanker trucks and store it to meet their needs, paying large sums, large areas of crops destined for agro-export have guaranteed access to the

water they need through wells on their farms and priority access to irrigation water.

Furthermore, the imminent problem of overexploitation of groundwater is causing the continuous decline of the water table levels in the region; before, it was enough to dig five meters, but now you have to go up to 100 meters deep for water to appear."

A blood test revealed that I have high levels of certain chemicals in my body, and now I want to know how to reduce them.



BBC, 12/02/2025

Synopsis: The BBC conducted an investigation into so-called permanent chemicals (PFAS) in the human body, a group of approximately 10,000 substances that have been used for decades in all kinds of products, from waterproof clothing to kitchen utensils, electronic devices, and medical equipment.

These chemicals do not degrade easily, accumulating in the environment, and scientists have linked even small amounts of them to serious health problems, such as infertility and cancer.

According to Dr. Sabine Donnai, a specialist in preventive healthcare, any PFAS level above 2 ng (nanograms) per milliliter in blood is considered a health risk and can be transmitted during pregnancy.

According to Stephanie Metzger of the Royal Society of Chemistry, "Once they enter our bodies, they remain and gradually accumulate until they begin to interfere with our systems."

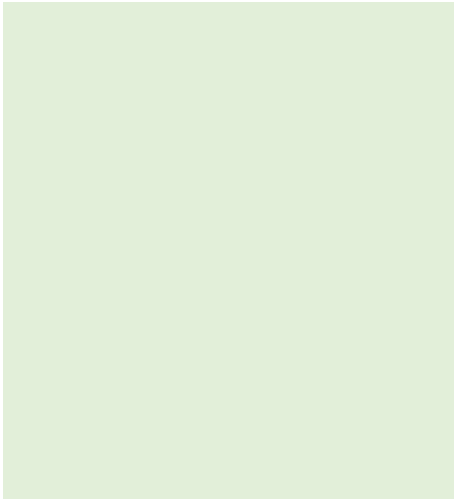
Some PFAS have been linked to thyroid problems, others to kidney and liver cancer, and some have been shown to affect fertility."

Dr. Federica Amati of Imperial College London advises using a water filter, throwing away all scratched non-stick pans, vacuuming carpets daily, and avoiding the accumulation of household dust. "Waterproof or stain-resistant clothing can contain PFAS, even children's clothing," she added.

According to the European Food Safety Authority, the greatest exposure to persistent chemicals comes from food, particularly fish, meat, eggs, fruit, and derived products.

A bottle of wine could contain the highest amount. PFAS risk, since hundreds of grapes are concentrated in each bottle, and as the pesticide breaks down, the PFAS component remains.

PFAS are so ingrained in modern life that no one can completely escape them. They have made our lives more comfortable and our products more durable, but at a potential cost that we are only now beginning to perceive.



COP30 ignored the importance of cities in climate policy



Folha de S. Paulo, 12/03/2025

Synopsis: Belém closed COP30 with a paradox that is hard to ignore.

On a planet where almost 60% of the population lives in cities—which concentrate emissions, vulnerabilities, and also a good portion of the possible solutions—the urban agenda saw no progress in the conference's formal decisions.

In the so-called "COP of implementation," the absence of commitments on issues related to urbanization is not a technical detail: it is a symptom of a structural deadlock in climate multilateralism.

The Arab region is warming at twice the average rate of the rest of the world



Noticias ONU, 12/04/2025

Synopsis: A report on the State of the Climate in the Arab Region by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) warns that the Arab region is warming at almost twice the global average, after 2024 saw unprecedented heat, destructive storms, and increasing water scarcity that affected some of the world's most vulnerable communities.

It noted that "several countries [in the Arab region] recorded temperatures above 50°C last year."

Celeste Saulo, head of the WMO, stated that the scorching temperatures, marked by more intense and prolonged heat waves, "are pushing society to the limit... it is simply too much heat to handle," adding that "human health, ecosystems, and economies cannot withstand prolonged periods above 50°C." "Droughts are

becoming more frequent and severe in one of the world's most water-stressed regions. And at the same time, extreme, disruptive, and dangerous rainfall events are occurring."

The report indicates an 83% increase in recorded disasters between 1980-1999 and 2000-2019.

A decade of environmental policies has transformed the air breathed by millions of Europeans. Copernicus data reveals dramatic drops in key pollutants.



DW, 12/02/2025

Synopsis: The European continent has registered "significant progress" in reducing air pollutant concentrations over the last decade (2014-2024), according to a Europe's Environment 2025 report by the Coperni-

cus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS).

The report reveals that the collective effort to regulate and limit anthropogenic emissions by policymakers, industry, and citizens is yielding measurable results.

According to the report, "significant improvements" have been identified in most European regions, highlighting that all air pollutants with regulated emissions have registered clear downward trends since 2005, although it cautions that further work remains to be done in some important areas.

The United Nations report indicates that the main anthropogenic sources are the combustion of fossil fuels in traffic and the energy sector, which generate nitrogen dioxide, causing respiratory impacts, and contribute to fine particulate pollution, which is among the most harmful pollutants to human health and the environment, as its small size allows it to be inhaled deep into the lungs and enter the bloodstream.

Europe backtracks and confirms it is abandoning its plan to eliminate combustion engine cars: Germany, the main driver of the change



DW, 12/07/2025

Synopsis: The automotive sector – a key segment of the bloc's economy, generating 8% of manufacturing value ad-

ded and employing 13.8 million people (directly and indirectly) – has received what could be considered a "Christmas present" after the EU opened the door to allowing combustion engines beyond 2035, following German Chancellor Friedrich Merz's request to the Commission to consider "highly efficient" combustion engines in its review. "That letter was well received."

The review is part of the EU's new 'automotive package,' and while the decarbonization target for 2050 remains, it seeks to protect the competitiveness of the European automotive industry in the face of the slow progress of electric vehicles and geopolitical tensions.

BMW CEO Oliver Zipse stated that carrying out the ban on combustion engines in 2035 as planned would be a mistake.

Israel storms UNRWA offices in East Jerusalem



Noticias ONU, 12/08/2025

Synopsis: In a further violation of international law, Israeli police forcibly entered the facilities of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in East Jerusalem, an action that constitutes a flagrant disregard for Israel's obligation, as a UN member state, to protect and respect the inviolability of UN facilities.

Israeli forces stormed the agency's compound, where they cut off all communications, confiscated furniture and computer equipment, and replaced the blue UN flag with an Israeli one.

The raid comes just three days after the UN General Assembly, with the support of 151 states, 14 abstentions, and ten votes against, renewed UNRWA's mandate for three years, reflecting broad global solidarity with Palestinian refugees.

Environmental permits approved in Brazil violate 13 articles of the country's Constitution, prosecutors say.



Folha, 12/10/2025

Synopsis: The Brazilian Association of Members of the Public Prosecutor's Office for the Environment (Abrampa) denounced the new environmental licensing law approved in Brazil by

parliament, which overturned presidential vetoes, as unconstitutional. They argue that it violates 13 articles of the country's own Constitution, weakening environmental protection and creating legal uncertainty.

The law creates new types of licenses, accelerates processes for strategic projects, expands self-licensing, and restricts consultation with indigenous and quilombola communities. The association asserts that these changes violate principles of prevention, social participation, and the protection of traditional territories.

N.R. It is tragic to see how powerful economic sectors worldwide, through paid politicians, are rapidly increasing their efforts to dismantle all the gains achieved in the fight to preserve the environment.

Darwin, we have a problem: Human evolution is not fast enough to keep up with the modern world

El origen de las especies

National Geographic, 12/07/2025

Synopsis: Millions of years of evolution prepared us for a world that no longer exists. The consequences are evident in our health.

A study published in the journal Biological Reviews, by a team of researchers from the universities of Zurich and Loughborough, has found that our evolutionary pace is insufficient to adapt to the speed of transformation of the modern, industrialized world around us.

To explain this, the researchers used one of biologist Edward O. Wilson's most iconic phrases on the essence of this problem: "We have Paleolithic emotions, medieval institutions, and the technology of gods."

Dr. Colin Shaw, lead author of the study, detailed the crucial difference between past stress, optimized to respond to the acute stress necessary to cope with predators, and today, where we face many other, more subtle and, unfortunately, persistent stressors. Traffic congestion, traffic jams, work and professional demands, constant notifications on our phones, etc., confine us to a state of constant and incessant tension that ultimately deteriorates our physical and mental health.

Our bodies are not yet able to differentiate between life-or-death situations and those infinitely more trivial, unnecessarily activating survival mechanisms that generate enormous stress.

This tension affects vital human functions, such as the immune system, which becomes more prone to allergies and autoimmune diseases; sperm count decreases in men, and infertility problems increase; cognitive performance accelerates the rate of decline associated with aging; and physical strength and endurance also diminish.

The problem is that today, 45% of the world's population lives in cities, and this figure is expected to reach 66% by 2050. In other words, hundreds of millions more people will be exposed to its risks.

Floods leave more than a thousand dead in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand



Ultimas Noticias, 12/01/2025

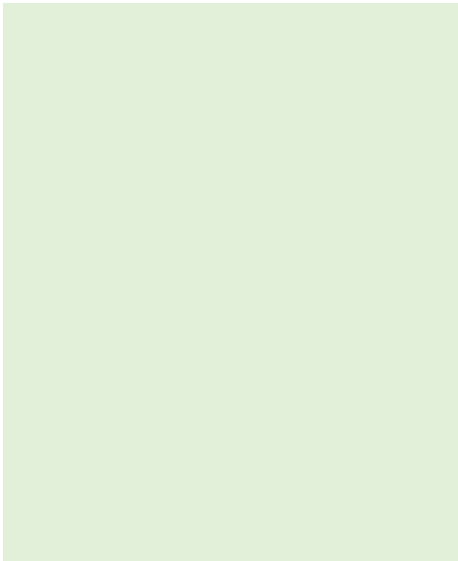
Synopsis: Floods caused by heavy rains in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, and Thailand have left a total of 1,114 dead, according to official figures.

The latest report from Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency revealed that the death toll rose to 604, after another 102 deaths were confirmed in four hours, and the total number of missing persons dropped from 508 to 464.

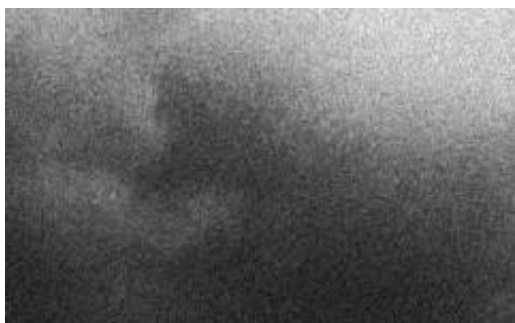
According to the tally published on its website, so far, 2,600 people have been injured and some 570,000 evacuated, but these figures could rise.

The rains have caused rivers to overflow and landslides across the archipelago, affecting more than 1.5 million people in Indonesia. Meanwhile, in Thailand, the updated tally released today detailed that the rains left 176 people dead and caused millions of dollars in losses across several southern provinces.

Similarly, Sri Lankan authorities confirmed that the floods left 334 dead, while a total of 337 people are still missing.



European industry will be subject to less stringent environmental controls in the future. The EU is also lowering its environmental targets. What exactly is at stake?



DW, 12/11/2025

Synopsis: With the European Green Deal, the EU aimed to make industries gradually more efficient from 2019 onwards and climate-neutral by 2050, but the project is under

enormous pressure from the conservative faction of the European People's Party in the European Parliament, with the help of far-right parties.

The Green Deal consists of two key instruments: the obligation for companies to report on their own ecological footprint and the EU supply chain directive. Until now, this applied to companies with more than 250 employees, approximately 50,000 in the EU.

But from now on, this may only be mandatory for large companies, with hundreds of millions of euros in revenue, and not for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Corporations and businesses complain that these regulations create bureaucracy and consume too many resources.

Better than air conditioning, sustainable cooling: reduces emissions and saves billions



Noticias ONU, 12/11/2025

Synopsis: The Global Cooling Watch 2025 report, prepared by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), warns that global cooling demand will triple by 2050 if current trends continue, driven by population growth, rising incomes, more intense heat waves, and low-income households' access to inefficient and polluting systems.

Given the increase in heat waves and the growing demand for cooling, adopting sustainable solutions, focused on low-consumption systems and hybrid technologies, would be an opportunity to drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

If current trends are not reversed, emissions from cooling will reach 7.2 billion tons of greenhouse gases by 2050, almost double the 2022 levels, also placing significant pressure on electricity grids.

"As heat waves become more frequent and extreme, access to cooling must be considered essential infrastructure, just like water, energy, and sanitation," said the UNEP Executive Director.

The heat crisis cannot be solved with air conditioning, emphasized Inger Andersen.

