

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

August 2024

Global temperatures exceed pre-industrial threshold of 1.5°C for 12 months in a row



Euronews, 07/19/2024

Synopsis: Recent data from the Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S) reveal that over the past 12 months, global average surface temperatures have reached record highs of 1.64°C above the pre-industrial average (1850-1900).

In particular, on some days in November 2023 and also in February 2024, temperatures were likely to have risen more than 2°C above pre-industrial levels. That is more than a statistical anomaly, said Carlo Buontempo, director of C3S.

The Paris Agreement signed by 196 countries, stipulated limiting the increase in global average temperature to less than 2°C above pre-industrial levels, and to 1.5°C by the end of the century.

The rapid rise in average temperatures is attributed to the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, which exceeded 35 billion tonnes for the first time in 2023, an increase of 756 million tonnes (2.2%) compared to 2022, according to the report by 'The Energy Institute'.

The deputy director of WWF International, stresses that a sustained increase of 1.5°C would destroy 70% of the world's warm water coral reefs, and up to 2°C in 2100, it would be 99%.

Concluding that every decimal degree of warming counts (even if it goes down again) because the effects of climate change can be irreversible (like the Greenland ice sheets) in many ecosystems and parts of the world.

A major lake on the largest island in the Mediterranean is disappearing"



RT august 12, 2024

Synopsis: Lake Fanaco in the Palermo area of Italy, which once supplied much of southern Sicily, has almost completely dried up as a result of the drought.

Of the 20 million cubic metres of reservoir capacity, only 1% remained.

Another lake, Lake Ogliastro, is on the verge of drying up. Record temperatures and low rainfall have plunged Sicily into a water crisis, damaging livestock and agriculture, devastating crops and drying up pastures, and threatening the tourism industry.

Greece orders evacuation of historic Marathon city as wildfires spread

TN Internacional, august 11, 2024

Synopsis: The more than 30,000 inhabitants of the city, located 40 kilometers east of the Greek capital, have been ordered to evacuate to the coast.

tal town of Nea Makri due to the advance of the forest fires.



Smoke from the fires was already covering parts of Athens, and the Greek civil protection minister warned that half the country was at high risk of fires due to high temperatures, gusts of wind and drought.

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Chile: Senate asks Boric to request CPI to arrest Maduro



La tercera, 08/28/2024

Synopsis: In the framework of the visit of the head of the United States Southern Command, Laura Richardson, the Chilean Senate approved a draft resolution that asks President Gabriel Boric to submit to the prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) an arrest warrant against Nicolás Maduro, president of Venezuela, for "serious crimes that constitute a threat to peace, security and the well-being of humanity."

N.R. Since the "discovery of America," the great Western powers have historically intervened militarily in our region to appropriate our natural resources. But this time, with the objective of taking over the recently discovered oil reserves in the disputed territory between Venezuela and Guyana, they have changed their "modus operandi," attempting to use puppet governments in the region, branded as neo-fascists, to carry out a military intervention that will destroy the Venezuelan army and thus be able to seize the oil in the area with impunity.

Our association is not political and we do not pass judgment on the actions of governments and parties, but in this specific case the sovereignty and integrity of Venezuela is at stake and we cannot accept that, under any excuse, they should try to violate them.

Fire risks in South America soar amid rising Amazon hotspots



teleSURtv.net, august 25, 2024

Synopsis: Large areas of Bolivia, Brazil and Chile are at high risk due to the conditions favourable to fires. Added to this are the active fires and hot spots in the Amazon region, which have their effects on populations located thousands of kilometres away.

In the city of Sao Paulo, Brazil, its inhabitants witnessed the spectacle of a reddish sunset caused by the fires in the Amazon region. In addition, the fire that blocks the roads in the interior of the Brazilian state also influenced the worsening of air quality.

In periods of drought combined with large fires in the North and Centre-West, a smoke corridor is formed from the Amazon and surrounds Peru and Bolivia.

Since January of this year, the region has recorded more than 44,800 outbreaks, 82 percent more than in the same period in 2023, according to Inpe (National Institute for Space Research) of Brazil.

Panama: Why the huge copper mine closed after massive protests in 2023 remains an "urgent issue" to be resolved



BBC News Mundo, august 16, 2024

Synopsis: This is partially processed copper ore that is housed in a mine in Panama that has been closed since the end of 2023. "Chemical reactions that generate dangerous gases and an increase in the temperatures of the material pose environmental risks and threaten the health and safety of the personnel who still work there," said the president of the Panama Mining Chamber.

The mine, located deep in a tropical forest, is one of the largest in the world and produces about 1% of the world's copper. It was closed by the government following a Supreme Court ruling that came after thousands of people protested in the street because they considered it damaged the environment.

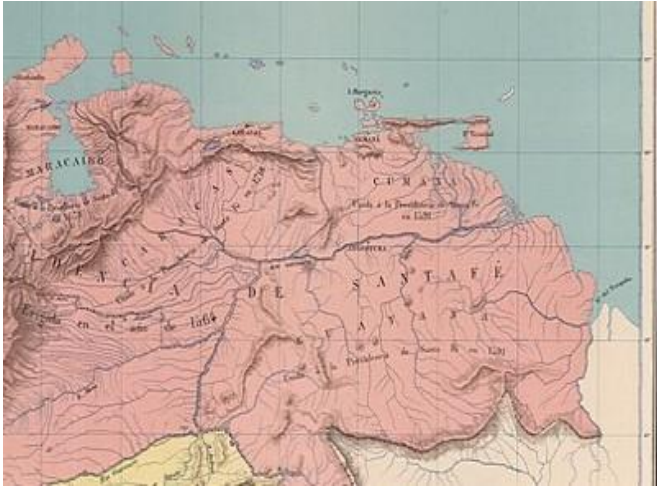
It is owned by the Canadian company First Quantum Minerals, which filed two international arbitration claims against Panama, although it prefers dialogue with the new government of President Mulino.

Environmental activist Raisa Banfield proclaimed that "The future of Panama does not depend on mining. The future of Panama depends on its biodiversity."

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Guyana Government: French company wins contract for oilfield audit



Aporrea.org, 08/21/2024

Synopsis: The Minister of Natural Resources of the Federative Republic of Guyana revealed that a contract has been awarded to a French company to carry out an audit of oil fields, with funding of 20 million dollars from the World Bank (WB) to cover the cost of the Guyana Petroleum Re-

sources Governance and Management Project (GPRGMP) in the area disputed with Venezuela.

Experts from S&P Global have estimated the reserves of the Guyana basin at 18.7 billion barrels.

N.R. This news clearly explains the reason for the harassment of certain empires and their cronies against Venezuela since 2015, when the discovery of important oil fields located in the area disputed between Guyana and Venezuela was publicly announced in the United States.

This harassment has now been exponentially increased with the participation of nine Latin American leaders who seek to "justify" a military intervention in Venezuela, perhaps convinced by powerful arguments.

The map shown above corresponds to the Venezuelan territory before the plunder suffered at the hands of English imperialism and which the oil transnationals intend to sanctify with the International Court of Justice.

Fascist attack and vandalism against the Liberator monument in Monte Sacro denounced



La iguana TV, 08 / 25 / 2024

Synopsis: The Foreign Minister of the Republic of Venezuela, Yván Gil, denounced on social media a fascist attack and vandalism against the monument of the Liberator Simón Bolívar on the Monte Sacro, located in Rome, Italy, where the Liberator took his oath of liberty 219 years ago.

He also thanked the authorities of the Mayor's Office of Rome for the pertinent efforts to protect and recover "such an important space, a symbol of the fight for freedom."

" Our studies in Venezuela are showing how deforestation promotes more malaria "



Correo del Caroní, May, 2024

Synopsis: The researcher at the Institute of Zoology and Tropical Ecology of the Faculty of Sciences of the Central University of Venezuela (UCV), María

Eugenia Grillet, points out that it is urgent to address the increase in dengue in Bolívar and Amazonas due to the spread of the white-legged mosquito.

Deforestation, and the illegal mining that produces it, are the human actions that are most accelerating crucial environmental changes in the Amazon, especially in the impact it has on the Venezuelan Amazon in malaria and other viral zoonoses, infections that originate in vertebrate animals.

Venezuela and Brazil, with their deforestation, have contributed more than 50% of the cases of malaria in Latin America in the last 10 years.

The fragmentation of forests is harming us in every sense. By the early 1960s, Venezuela had eliminated malaria from approximately 76% of its territory, leaving its transmission limited to the states of Bolívar and Amazonas.

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The Great Barrier Reef is dying: ocean heat reaches its highest level in four centuries



Wired, august 8, 2024

Synopsis: A scientific study conducted at the University of Wollongong in Australia determined that high ocean temperatures have caused the bleaching of 98% of the nearly 3,000 reefs located in the Great Barrier Reef, causing "catastrophic damage" to the largest living structure in the world.

The study found that since 2015, the marine ecosystem has experienced five of the six warmest years in the past four centuries.

It also concludes that current measures to contain climate change are insufficient. It estimates that between 70 and 90% of the world's corals could be lost.

Why a Mediterranean holiday can be bad for your health



CNN, July 20, 2024

Synopsis: According to a July 2024 report by the World Wildlife Fund, more than 87% of the Mediterranean Sea, which has 46,000 kilometers of coastline from the Atlantic Ocean to Africa, Europe and Asia, is polluted with microplastics and other pollutants, such as toxic metals and industrial chemicals, ingested by consuming fish and bivalves such as mussels, clams, etc. and from the water.

Pollution affects the rich flora and fauna of the sea, which is home to 7.5% of the planet's marine fauna and 18% of its flora.

It also affects the fishing industry, which, according to the United Nations Environment Program, has seen marine catches in the Mediterranean decline by 34% in the last 50 years.

A recent article in the New England Journal of Medicine highlights the link between microplastics and nanoplastics and certain cardiovascular diseases, triggering inflammation and oxidative stress that, over time, can accelerate the progression of atherosclerosis in the arteries and increase the likelihood of cardiovascular events

Worldwide, water pollution is linked to 1.4 million premature deaths. Egypt, with 0.25 million tons of plastic, Turkey, with 0.11 million tons, and Italy, with 0.04 million tons, are the main polluters.

Deforestation is advancing in the second green lung of South America: the forests of the Gran Chaco



Perfil.com, 08/03/2024

Synopsis: Thanks to satellite images analyzed by the environmental organization Greenpeace, it has been established that deforestation is advancing mercilessly in the forests of the Gran Chaco, the second green lung of South America. This year, the Argentine part of the ecosystem suffered the deforestation of 59,557 hectares, higher than the 51,600 hectares to date in 2023.

This is largely due to the advance of the agricultural industry, which seeks to expand its territory to raise cattle and sow soybeans. The Gran Chaco region includes territories of Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia and Paraguay and brings together 3,400 species of plants, 500 birds, 150 mammals, 120 reptiles and 100 amphibians.

More than half of the beaches will disappear due to greenhouse gas emissions



Antena 3, July 21, 2024

Synopsis: A study published by Nature Climate Change, based on satellite

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images, revealed that between 1984 and 2016, a quarter of the beaches studied eroded at a rate of more than 0.5 metres per year.

It is estimated that, if greenhouse gas emissions continue at this rate, more than half of the world's sandy beaches could disappear by the end of this century.

Emissions are estimated to peak around 2040.

Sea level has risen by about 23 cm since 1880.

Almost half of that growth occurred in the last 25 years.

Millions of people suffer from scorching heat in the southern US with record levels and wildfires



The Guardian, 08/22/2024

Synopsis: A heat dome is covering the southwestern United States, affecting nearly 23 million people. Temperatures of up to 43°C are expected. The dry heat is also causing wildfires.

In response, Texas Governor Greg Abbott said:

"Texans are strongly urged to take all necessary precautions and heed the guidance of state and local officials to keep their families and loved ones safe from wildfires.

Earth just had its hottest day ever recorded. And it's only going to get hotter



National Geographic, July 29, 2024

Synopsis: On July 22, the average global temperature exceeded 16°C, making it the hottest day ever recorded, according to data from the Copernicus Climate Change Service in Europe, which began measuring Earth's temperature in the 1940s. Studies of tree rings and ice cores suggest temperatures are rising to levels not seen in thousands of years.

Meanwhile, scientists say heat that challenges the limits of human tolerance will become more frequent as the century progresses.

Colombia bans coal exports to Israel over Gaza genocide



Telesur, 08/18/2024

Synopsis: The Colombian government announced that it is banning the export of coal to Israel, due to the genocidal actions that this country has been ca-

rrying out in the Gaza Strip since October 7.

The ban is based on Article 95 of the Colombian Constitution, which establishes that being Colombian "implies (...) acting in accordance with the principle of social solidarity, responding with humanitarian actions to situations that endanger the life or health of people." In addition to coal being the most polluting hydrocarbon, it is a key product in the manufacture of weapons for military use.

N.R. For this last reason, not only should the export to Israel be prohibited, its exploitation should be absolutely prohibited. Particularly in Colombia and Venezuela.

Heavy metals found in cocoa-derived foods



RT July 31, 2024

Synopsis: A new study of 72 cocoa-based products published in the journal *Frontiers in Nutrition* found that foods such as dark chocolate contain high concentrations of heavy metals, including lead and cadmium.

The latter is linked to cancer and affects several body systems. It concludes that while eating a serving of about 30 grams of chocolate per day would not do any harm, larger amounts or combining it with other foods that also contain high levels of heavy metals, such as tuna or unwashed brown rice, could pose a health threat, the researchers say.

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UN Secretary-General issues SOS to halt rising sea levels



ONU, august 30 2024

Synopsis: At the Pacific Islands Forum in Tonga, UN Secretary-General António Guterres reiterated his call to halt the advance of the driver of rising sea levels: climate change, alongside the report on sea level rise prepared by the United Nations Climate Action Team.

"Sea level rise is a crisis created entirely by humanity. The world must act and respond to this SOS before it is too late," he stressed. "World leaders must rise to the occasion to drastically cut global emissions, lead the rapid and fair phase-out of fossil fuels and massively boost investments in adaptation to protect people from present and future risks."

He continued: "Global emissions must be reduced by 43% by 2030 compared to 2019, and by 60% by 2035."

"The Pacific is today the most vulnerable area in the world, small islands do not contribute to climate change, but everything that happens due to climate change is multiplied here. Eventually the rising seas will give us our due."

The World Meteorological Organization's State of the Climate in the Southwestern Pacific report says that this region faces a triple whammy: an accelerated rise in sea level, a warming of the ocean and acidification, the increase in the acidity of the sea because it is absorbing more and more carbon dioxide, a consequence of greenhouse gases, generated mostly by the burning of fossil fuels.

According to the report, levels have risen an average of 9.4 cm in the last 30 years, but in the tropical Pacific, that figure reached 15 cm.

The study with more than 50,000 Argentines that showed the negative impact of climate change on male fertility



Role, BBC, august 8, 2024

Synopsis: A study conducted by the National University of Singapore determined that extreme heat almost doubled the chances of having a low sperm count. Another study conducted in China in 2023 concluded that "expo-

sure to heat waves was significantly associated with a reduction in semen quality."

Meanwhile, researchers from the Institute of Biology and Experimental Medicine (Ibyme) in Argentina analyzed semen samples from more than 50,000 men between 18 and 60 years old, whose data were cross-referenced with climate information from the National Meteorological Service, determining that exposure to heat waves reduces the amount of motile sperm by 10%, which can be significant in people with low counts.

Although it is not the only cause.

Studies conducted in 2022 in Israel and the United States had estimated that sperm concentration has fallen by 51% over the past 50 years.

Tech giants seek to hide the negative impact of AI use on the environment

RT august 31 2024

Synopsis: The last few years have been marked by the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI), but its use by large companies can have a serious impact on the environment. In order to hide this negative impact, the tech giants resort to various methods, such as the purchase of carbon credits. Computer crime specialist Gustavo Saín points out that the regulatory problems of these companies are due to the political situation in the US.

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The human brain is currently made up of 0.5% plastic

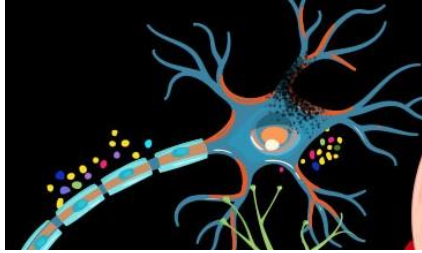


Imagen UNAM
Infonews, august 25, 2024

Synopsis: That would mean our current brains are 99.5% brain and the rest is plastic. According to a new study published by scientists at the

University of New Mexico, the number of microplastic particles in the human brain has increased by 50% in the last eight years.

The researchers measured the concentration of microplastics in 51 liver, kidney and brain samples collected from men and women who died between 2016 and 2024.

All contained plastic microparticles, but over the past eight years, the concentration of harmful substances in all organs has increased significantly, especially in the brain.

WHO Director-General declares public health emergency of international concern over monkeypox outbreak



OMS, august 14, 2024
Comunicado de prensa

Synopsis: The Director-General of the World Health Organization, Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, has determined that the resurgence of monkeypox (mpox) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and a growing number of countries in Africa constitutes a public health emergency of international concern (PHEIC) under the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR [2005]).

In declaring the PHEIC, Dr Tedros said: "The emergence of a new clade of mpox virus, its rapid spread in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and the reporting of cases in several neighbouring countries are very worrying news."

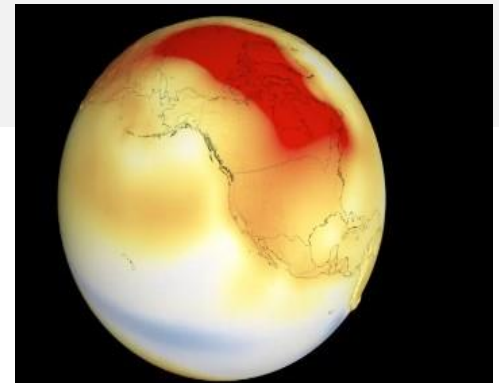
In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, cases of mpox have been reported for more than a decade, with a steady increase, with more than 15,600 cases and 537 deaths so far this year.

Two mpox vaccines exist and have been listed by WHO for emergency use, which will speed up their access, especially by lower-income countries.

Scientists fear La Niña is advancing in the Atlantic: how could it impact the climate?

RT august 22, 2024

Synopsis: Scientists report that the Atlantic Ocean has experienced an unexpected and accelerated cooling, setting a new record for surface temperature and defying meteorological predictions.



Since early June, surface temperatures in this area of the ocean have been 0.5 to 1.0 °C cooler than the average for this time of year, which will impact the amount of precipitation on the surrounding continents.

Atlantic La Niña can lead to significant changes, reducing rainfall in the Sahel region of Africa and, on the other hand, increasing it in the Gulf of Guinea, as well as causing seasonal changes in the rainy season in northeastern South America and influencing the number of tropical cyclones by limiting circulations coming from the African coast.

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The surprising discovery that trees also absorb methane and what it means for the fight against climate change



BBC News Mundo, July 26, 2024

Synopsis: An international team of scientists has demonstrated how trees can remove this gas that contributes to global warming.

They explain that when trees carry out photosynthesis, their leaves absorb carbon dioxide and store it as biomass in their trunks and branches, providing long-term carbon storage.

In addition, microbes living in their bark can absorb methane on a scale equal to or greater than that of the soil, which is another important sink for methane.

Achieving significant reductions in methane in the atmosphere would have a rapid and significant effect on the fight against global warming.

Over the past two decades, methane concentrations in the atmosphere have been increasing rapidly, mainly due to human activities.

Unlike CO₂, which can last in the atmosphere for hundreds of years, methane lasts about 10 years.

The study also notes that the total global contribution of trees is between 25 and 50 Tg (million tonnes) of methane each year, with the largest contribution coming from tropical forests.

UN: 2024 is crucial for AIDS to cease being a threat



Diario El Universal, 07/22/2024

Synopsis The measures taken by political leaders this year will be decisive in achieving the goal of ending AIDS as a threat to public health by 2030, said the UN agency dedicated to combating the disease. In Latin America, the United Nations recorded an increase in infections in 2023 compared to 2010. However, the number of deaths decreased.

According to the organization, the pandemic has killed more than 42 million people. In 2023, some 40 million people were reported infected, a quarter of whom do not have access to treatment, 630,000 deaths and some 1.3 million new infections, so the goal of no more than 330,000 infections in 2025 seems unattainable.

Greece evacuates 19,000 people due to a fire on the island of Rhodes



A.P., July 23, 2023

Synopsis: Some 19,000 people have been evacuated from 12 towns and several hotels on the Greek island of Rhodes, a tourist attraction in the Aegean Sea, where a massive fire has broken out. A trench was even dug

southwest of the seaside resort of Kiotari to prevent the fire from crossing a stream. It is "the largest evacuation due to a forest fire in the country," according to the Ministry of Climate Change and Civil Protection.

Authorities have declared the maximum risk level for fires on an unprecedented scale on the mainland, and on the islands of Evia and Rhodes.

The conditions behind the devastating fires in the Pantanal were indeed intensified by climate change



El país, August 08, 2024

Synopsis: In June, the Pantanal, the largest tropical wetland in the world and a hotbed of biodiversity, went up in flames, leaving some 440,000 hectares burned.

A study published by World Weather Attribution points out that climate change played an important role in these fires by creating favorable conditions such as heat, dryness and wind, which have so far burned more than 1.2 million hectares.

"In 2024, the lowest levels of water in the region's rivers have been recorded," explained Filipe LM Santos, co-author of the research and scientist at the University of Évora.

The WWA study concluded that if the earth's temperature increases by 2°C, it will be twice as likely that these types of fires will occur in the Pantanal, recurring "approximately once every 17 years and with a 17% greater impact."

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California passes bill banning six chemicals linked to behavioral problems in children



CNN, august 30, 2024

Synopsis: The California Legislature has passed a bill banning the use of six chemicals found in foods such as cereals, ice cream, beverages, candy, popsicles, cheese-flavored chips, gelatin and more popular items served in public schools.

These chemicals are Red No. 40, Yellow No. 5 and 6, Blue No. 1 and 2 and Green No. 3, which have been linked to behavioral difficulties, decreased attention span and impaired learning ability among children, according to a 2021 study by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

Current U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations allowing the use of those colors in foods are based on research that is between 35 and 70 years old, despite "new scientific information becoming available."

However, the agency acknowledged in a statement that most children do not suffer adverse effects from consuming foods containing these dyes, but some evidence suggests that certain children may be sensitive to them."

In the European Union, there is legislation that establishes that products that include these dyes must have a warning label stating that they can harm young people.

Study reveals presence of toxic 'forever chemicals' in pesticides used in food, homes



CNN, july 24, 2024

Synopsis: Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), dubbed "forever chemicals" for their long lifespan in the human body and the environment, disrupt hormones and are present in the blood of about 98% of Americans.

They have been found in agricultural pesticides, used to spray popular food crops, and residential pesticides, including those used against fleas on pets, which contain fipronil. They can also be found in food packaging, stain-resistant fabrics, cookware, tampons etc.

An additional problem is that pesticides also contain inert ingredients that are PFAS and do not have to be listed on product labels, including Teflon.

Artificial Intelligence believes that the vast majority of climate policies do not serve to reduce emissions



elmundo.es, august 22, 2024

Synopsis: After 29 global climate summits, if we have learned anything, it is the inability of governments to meet the climate goals they set for themselves. AI has spoken, and it seems that most policies aimed at reducing emissions are not very effective.

A study using Artificial Intelligence by the Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research (PIK) revealed that out of 1,500 climate policies implemented in 41 countries between 1998 and 2022, only 63 have actually managed to reduce emissions. To limit global warming to 1.5°C, global greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced by 43% by 2030 and by 60% by 2035 compared to 2019 levels, and net-zero carbon dioxide emissions must be achieved by 2050.

"Our results provide a clear perspective on the political effort needed to close the remaining emissions gap of 23 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO2) by 2023," said the scientist Annika Stechemesser, member of the study.

Witnesses of the melting of glaciers in the Andes



El País Argentina

Synopsis: The Andes are home to around 99% of the world's tropical glaciers, yet many of them are at risk of shrinking or even disappearing, as well as melting permafrost, due to rising global temperatures from climate change, which is also affecting where and how winter sports are played.

Peru's Pastoruri glacier used to host ski competitions. It is now in danger of extinction, with the remaining ice field cordoned off due to the risk of landslides.

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Demand for avocados in the United States causes deforestation in Michoacán, Mexico



Aporrea.org, 08/07/2024

Synopsis: Local government officials say the growing demand for avocados in the United States has led to massive deforestation as farmers use bulldozers to dig illegal water reservoirs for their thirsty crop.

Mexican law requires an environmental impact study and a permit to store and use water for resource-intensive avocado farming, but in the town of Madero, only 42 reservoirs and wells had permits. Activists say hundreds of similar water pools in the area have not been approved and that some 28,000 hectares have already been deforested.

But one environmentalist said we are suffering from water hoarding and theft, tree girdling, injecting trees to dry them out, planting (avocado trees) under other trees and slowly growing them back.

The environmental damage has led the nonprofit Organic Consumers Association of the United States to file lawsuits against West Pak Avocado Inc, and Fresh Del Monte Produce Inc, for labeling Mexican avocados as “sustainable” or “responsibly sourced.”

Data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture shows the U.S. market accounts for about 80% of Mexico’s total avocado exports, worth \$3 billion last year.

August 9 marks the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly (UN).



diaintenacionalde.com 07/30/2024

Synopsis: Indigenous peoples comprise more than 5,000 distinct groups in some 90 countries. They comprise approximately 476 million people, or more than 5% of the world's population, and yet they are among the most disadvantaged and vulnerable populations, representing 15% of the poorest.

There are more than 200 groups of indigenous peoples in the world who have decided to live separately from the rest of the world. They do so by settling in remote forests rich in natural resources in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Peru and Venezuela.

These peoples are threatened by factors such as agricultural development, mining and tourism. One of the greatest risks is exposure to external diseases against which they are not immunized.

Scientists discover that "dark" oxygen is produced at 4,000 meters depth in the ocean

CNN, July 22, 2024

Synopsis: A scientific study published in the journal Nature Geoscience,

which has been funded and supported by two companies interested in exploiting minerals from the ocean floor, has concluded that oxygen is being produced on the seabed 4,000 metres below the surface.

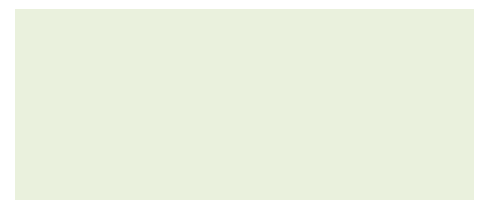


It is a mechanism different from photosynthesis, originating in polymetallic nodules the size of a potato, formed over millions of years by chemical processes that cause metals to precipitate out of the water around shell fragments, squid beaks and shark teeth.

These nodules contain metals such as cobalt, nickel, copper, lithium and manganese, which are in high demand for use in solar panels, electric car batteries and other green technologies. This has sparked a greed to exploit the seabed, which, while not owned by any particular nation, has already been issued exploration contracts by the International Seabed Authority, which regulates such mining.

Critical scientists argue that such mining could irrevocably damage the underwater environment, and also alter the way carbon is stored in the ocean, contributing to the climate crisis.

N.R. We already know the case that political leaders make to the scientific community when it comes to climate change.



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Construction of the University of Sciences advances



VTV 08/28 / 2024

Synopsis: From San Antonio de Los Altos, Miranda state, the president of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, inspected the construction works of the University of Sciences "Dr. Humberto Fernández-Morán", highlighting that the construction of the University of Sciences will operate in the spaces of the Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Research (IVIC), and high-level and specialized studies will be offered to train the next generation of scientists of the country.

He stressed that this space will have "the best scientists of Venezuela" and the world, who will train "the seedbed that will graduate from the high schools."

Notable scientists from China, India, Russia, Iran and even the United States will come, "so that they can come to train our scientists at the new Humberto Fernández Morán University of Sciences, and they do not have to go to study outside the country."

The Minister of People's Power for Science and Technology, Gabriela Jiménez, said that "this project was designed by 50% of Venezuelan women with the philosophical definition of the subjects and curricular needs of the careers that have been defined by the 18 Drivers of the Bolivarian Economic Agenda."

Rare earths: how the US seeks to seize Latin America's strategic resources



RT august 23, 2024

Synopsis: Washington has shown great interest in critical minerals, such as lithium, which are essential for advanced technologies, renewable energy and electronic devices.

In our region, Dominican President Luis Abinader signed a decree to create a state mining company to develop exploration and exploitation projects for rare earths such as lithium. In this context, Washington sent the Army Corps of Engineers last year to 'help' Dominican explorations.

Other countries in which new focuses of attention have been established are Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, Panama, Paraguay, Chile and Argentina.

It is worth remembering that Laura Richardson, commander of the US Southern Command, has maintained a busy schedule in the region, making it clear that Washington is interested in exploration and cooperation in the field of rare metals.

Adding that "60% of the world's lithium is in the lithium triangle: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile"

The expert in oil geopolitics and analyst, Miguel Jaimes, stated that the significant obstacle to the development of Latin America is the intention of control by the West, which "wants to control with its firms, corporations and multimillionaire businessmen, the future and the technological advancement that the area of Latin America and the Caribbean can have."

The gigantic experiment with long-lived trees that gives hope to the fight against climate change



BBC 21 agosto 2024

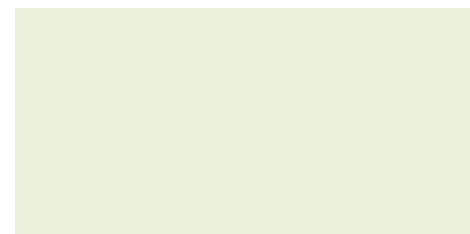
Synopsis: In a study published in Nature Climate Change, scientists at the University of Birmingham in the UK exposed a 180-year-old English oak forest to elevated levels of carbon dioxide for seven years. In response, the trees increased their wood production by almost 10%, sequestering greenhouse gases and helping to fight global warming.

"I think it's a hopeful and positive story," said Professor Rob Mackenzie, director of the Birmingham Forest Research Institute and one of the study's co-authors.

"Old-growth forests are doing a huge amount of work for us. What we definitely shouldn't be doing is cutting them down," he said.

He added: "This is by no means a panacea and a carte blanche for not paying the price for our fossil fuel emissions." It is estimated that globally a football field of primary forest is lost every six seconds.

Also, while conducting this experiment, the scientists observed an increase in some insect species that could be due to the different air conditions.



SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

August 2024

Namibia culls 700 wild animals to tackle food crisis



sipse.com, august 29, 2024

Synopsis: Namibia has announced a decision to cull more than 700 wild animals from national parks and communal areas, including 83 elephants, 60 buffalo, 50 impala, 100 blue wildebeest, 300 zebra and 30 hippos, as part of a strategy to combat food insecurity in the country, which is facing its worst drought in 100 years, leaving 1.4 million people, nearly half the population, in a situation of acute food insecurity.

This decision aims not only to provide food, but also to reduce pressure on water resources and mitigate conflicts between humans and animals, such as elephants, of which there are more than 200,000 in Africa, which may increase in their search for water and food. So far, more than 150 animals have been culled, providing more than 56 tonnes of meat



The book produced by our Association "The Environment of Collapse", written by our directors Francisco Rafael Gauna and Carlos Enrique Dallmeier, is now available for sale.

In this story, the authors show off an exciting narrative of the adventures of a married couple and their semi-dysfunctional family, where the husband (Martinio) is a member of an environmental protection organization (SIA) and his wife (Amenapa) is an officer of a command opposite to her husband; they, through the use of communication juggling, serve as a backdrop to provide, in an entertaining way, relevant information on each of the topics covered in the work, such as climate change, narrating funny scenes, action, romance, conspiracy, among others, which will make your reading moments of pleasant enjoyment.

