

SYNOPSIS OF MEDIA HEADLINES

October 2024

COP16 warns that developing countries are trapped in a debt and climate change crisis



TeleSur, 10/24/2024

Synopsis: A report commissioned by the governments of Colombia, Kenya, France and Germany and presented at COP16 warns that climate consequences are creating a vicious cycle of debt and climate change in developing countries, which are forced to borrow mo-

re to recover from disasters, which reduces their ability to invest in climate resilience measures.

It also says that developing countries are the most vulnerable to climate change, and are also the most affected by climate catastrophes.

The report also criticises the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for their policies, which do not take "due account of the links between debt, climate and nature loss".

According to a UN report on the Emissions Gap 2024, published by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), annual greenhouse gas emissions have reached unprecedented levels, making it necessary to implement measures to avoid temperature spikes and mitigate the effects of climate change.

FAO: Almost five million of the Venezuelan population remains undernourished or hungry



Radio Fe Y Alegría, 10/19/2024

Synopsis: Caritas Venezuela stated that, although the indicators of food supply and the situation of families in the country have improved, 17% of the population, around five million people, continue to be undernourished or hungry, according to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Although this percentage decreased from the 21% (nine million people) recorded between 2017 and 2019.

Spokesperson Raffalli stressed that the figure triples the average for South America, where the level of undernourishment is 6%.

She revealed that, of every 100 children who receive Caritas humanitarian services, between 8 and 10 are severely malnourished; while 25% of women are at nutritional risk and almost 10 out of every 13 pregnant women, apart from nutritional risk, have anemia.

"Resilience is a miracle for Venezuelan families, but it cannot be a way of life," adding: "until 2012 there were valuable strategies such as Mercalitos and Pe-devalitos, as well as the allocation of monetary transfers and cestatickets, which allowed people to buy fresh food of their choice."

Editor's note: This situation is a consequence of the criminal sanctions of the

North American empire and it is against them that the fascist senators of Chile, Argentina and Colombia, for example, should speak out. But they do not bite the hand that feeds them.

Peru declares 34 northern districts in state of emergency due to water shortage



SWI swissinfo.ch october 30, 2024

Synopsis: The Peruvian government has declared a state of emergency in 34 districts in the Piura region in the north of the country due to a water shortage in the face of "imminent danger."

The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ángel Manero, explained that the

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state of emergency will allow for immediate actions to be implemented in various sectors such as agriculture and housing, and to provide the groundwater needed to cover the needs of the population and agriculture. Between 10 and 15 million soles will be allocated to rehabilitating wells (between 2.6 and 3.9 million dollars).

This emergency in the north of the country has been going on for at least two decades and is partly due to the clogging of water reservoirs, especially the Poechos reservoir, which had a capacity of 1,000 million cubic meters of water, but now, after the accumulation of sand and mud, can only hold between 350 and 400 million.

"I no longer have hope": Farmers in Honduras lose crops due to extreme weather



CNN, october 30, 2024

Synopsis: In Honduras, extreme weather conditions such as droughts and floods are having a devastating impact on agriculture, which is the main source of income for many farmers. Producers in the south of the Central American country have had to abandon their crops to dedicate themselves to informal trade and be able to survive, since they will not have a harvest due to extreme weather events.

Now teleSUR is the target of the Southern Command: In one year it received 2 threats



La iguana.tv, 10/12 2024

Synopsis: The writer and editor of the transnational news network teleSUR, Ricardo Romero, said that the media has received two threats from the head of the US Southern Command, Laura Richardson, despite having no proof

"It is the first time that the largest military component in history, which is the Pentagon, through one of its arms, which is the Southern Command, threatens a media outlet twice in one year," he said.

The teleSUR scriptwriter highlighted that, in this asymmetric war, alternative media, those that try to counteract this corporate hegemony, now see themselves threatened and are a target of war.

Colombia: Gustavo Petro plans to declare a water emergency in Bogotá



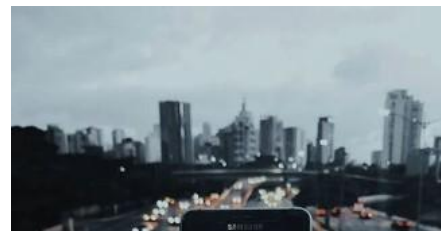
Aporrea, 10/05/2024

Synopsis: Colombian President Gustavo Petro revealed that he plans to declare a water emergency in the country's capital due to the reduction of the Chingaza reservoir, which supplies water to the city, recognizing how difficult it is to face this crisis, which affects

more than 6 million people in the city and surrounding areas, noting that, in the long term, it is necessary to attend to and revitalize the Amazon rainforest on its western edge and end urban expansion.

Petro emphasized that, in the short term, the useful life of the Chingaza reservoir can be extended through an alliance with citizens and the mobilization of community resources.

1.3 million people are without electricity in Sao Paulo, Brazil, after rains and winds



CNN, october 12, 2024

Synopsis: Nearly 1.3 million people remained without electricity in Sao Paulo after rains and winds of more than 100 km/h hit the Brazilian state on Friday night, the energy distribution company Enel said.

"In some cases, the work to restore power is more complex because it involves rebuilding entire sections of the network," the company said, adding that it will mobilize more technicians to deal with the problem.

The Brazilian Ministry of Mines and Energy said in a statement that it has set up a situation room to monitor the problem and sent a letter to the National Electric Energy Agency to demand that Enel speed up its work.

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Climate leadership in Latin America and the Caribbean is needed more than ever



Extracts from the speech by Simon Stiell, Executive Secretary of UN Climate Change on 11 September 2024, at the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on 11 and 12 September 2024.

Synopsis: Latin America and the Caribbean are uniquely positioned to take advantage of the enormous opportunities that lie ahead, by building much stronger economies and societies, through bold government action, across all sectors of their economies.

Clean energy development alone could increase energy sector employment by more than 15% in Latin America by 2030. At the same time, the price of inaction is proving too high to contemplate anything resembling business as usual.

If we do not act, current projections suggest that the region's GDP per capita will decline by 23% by 2050. Add to

this the enormous loss of life and biodiversity that we know would occur.

Not just human life, but entire natural habitats destroyed, with the loss of species that we know we have not even documented yet.

If business as usual continues, we will lose potential scientific breakthroughs that populations will never be able to explore, share or build on. There is a loss of fertile soil, as countries struggle to meet their people's food needs. As climate impacts hit supply chains, they push up food prices around the world.

Spiralling damage to infrastructure and rising investment risk profiles associated with rebuilding, come against a backdrop of already brutal debt crises in many countries.

Too often, continuous cycles of increasing borrowing to rebuild after climate disasters (emphasis added) leave very little fiscal space to invest in climate resilience, faster decarbonisation or parallel measures to address biodiversity loss and desertification, let alone national development agendas such as health, education and social safety nets.

We are still heading towards 1.7 degrees, and already every economy and community is being hit by the climate impacts. It is clear that global progress is still insufficient, which is why what each government does in the crucial years ahead is vitally important.

Priest defending indigenous peoples murdered in Mexico



EFE, october 20, 2024

Synopsis: Priest and human rights defender Marcelo Pérez, of Tzotzil ethnicity, was shot dead in the city

of San Cristóbal de Las Casas, state of Chiapas, in southeastern Mexico by heavily armed men who fired at the driver's side window. Mexico is the second country in Latin America with the most human rights defenders killed in 2023, with 30 cases, followed by Colombia with 142, according to the organization 'Front Line Defenders'.

Five environmentalists declared innocent after 20 months of abuse, arbitrariness and injustice

@DiarioCoLatino, october 18, 2024

Synopsis: The five environmentalists: Miguel Ángel Gámez, Alejandro Laínez García, Pedro Antonio Rivas Laínez, Antonio Pacheco and Saúl Agustín Rivas Ortega, regained their freedom after 22 months within an irregular judicial process initiated by the Attorney General's Office of the Republic "of the fascist government of Nayib Bukele." (our text) And they recognized the team of defense attorneys and the Santa Marta community, who in the last five days turned out to the outskirts of the Sensuntepeque Sentencing Court, Cabañas, to demand the definitive

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dismissal of their community leaders,

The environmentalists were captured on January 11, 2023, in the early hours of the morning by order of the Attorney General's Office, which accused them of kidnapping and murder of a person in the context of the armed conflict in the country.

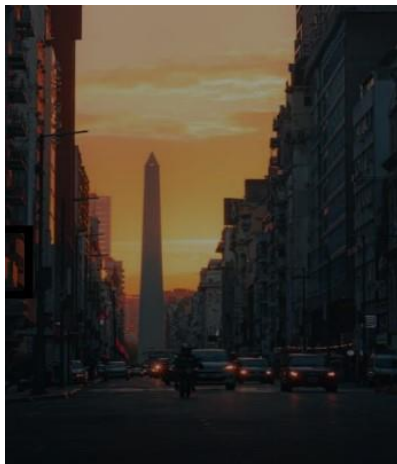


"We must all learn from this experience and we must all move forward and work for a fair and democratic country. The country cannot return to the chaos of the past, we must move towards a promising future and that is what the people do," argued Pacheco.

The leader Vidalina Morales quoted a phrase from San Oscar Romero: "The organized people are a mass that no one can play with." "Santa Marta and other communities have suffered a lot of violence, a lot of criminalization, those are the investigations that the Attorney General's Office should do, and not persecute the comrades who have been accompanying social processes for more than 30 years," said Morales

Meanwhile, he said that "I cannot feel happy, after spending almost two years unjustly prosecuted. It is outrageous," said Saúl Agustín Rivas, one of the five environmentalists released.

Argentina: A major blackout affects the south of Buenos Aires



Diario El Universal, 10/03/2024

Synopsis: A major power outage affected the city of Buenos Aires on Thursday and it seems that the power failure occurred at the Central Costanera, affecting several neighborhoods in Buenos Aires such as Almagro, Caballito, La Boca, San Telmo, Barracas, Constitución and Villa Crespo. In addition, in Greater Buenos Aires, the areas of Avellaneda, Lanús, Banfield, Escalada and Gerli were left without electricity.

The power failure caused the power outage of more than 400 megawatts (MW). Also, lines B and C of the Buenos Aires subway were affected, as well as traffic lights.

Brazil agrees with Vale and BHP to pay USD 30 billion in compensation for ecological tragedy



Clarín, 09/02/2024

Synopsis: Brazilian authorities have signed a nearly \$30 billion compensation agreement with mining companies Vale and BHP for the 2015 collapse of a dam in the city of Mariana, Minas Gerais state, which

caused the worst environmental disaster in the country's history, killing 19 people, destroying towns - including indigenous communities - and spewing 40 million cubic meters of toxic mud over 600 kilometers of the Doce River into the Atlantic Ocean.

The agreement includes past and future obligations to care for people, communities and the environment affected by the dam collapse.

The Movement of People Affected by Dams (MAB) in a statement considered that the agreed value "is insufficient to achieve full reparation of the rights" of the victims and advocated that those responsible for the tragedy be condemned by justice, among other demands.

Bolivian mayor breaks down in tears over fires that devastated 60% of his municipality: "Climate change is a reality"



CNN october 12, 2024

Synopsis: Jorge Vargas Roca, mayor of San Rafael, Bolivia, could not hold back his tears in the face of the disaster caused by the fires, which consumed more than 60% of the 981,000 hectares that comprise his municipality.

"We are facing an event never seen before, an ecological catastrophe without precedent within our department. This is a catastrophe of epic proportions, we have never in our history experienced a situation

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as complicated and difficult as the one we are experiencing," said the mayor, who attributed the situation to the prolonged drought affecting the region.

"In small municipalities like mine, when resources run out, we do not have the economic or logistical capacity to deal with the fires," he commented.

Oil spill in Amazon river in Peru affects 12 villages



Yahoo noticias, october 4, 2024

Synopsis: Residents of an indigenous community in the Peruvian Amazon bordering Ecuador reported that an oil spill had spread through the waters of the Pastaza River in front of 12 communities that live on the riverbank, feed on fish and draw water from the river to drink. "All the crude oil is flowing down the water in large black patches," said Teddy Guerra, a resident and environmental activist, who recorded videos of the spill with his phone.

Petroperú confirmed that the "oil spill occurred at kilometer 11 of the Northern Branch of the Norperuano Oil Pipeline," inaugurated in 1978 and transporting oil over more than 1,000 kilometers from the Amazon to a refinery on the Pacific coast.

Peru to declare three regions affected by Amazon fires in emergency



EFE 9/18/2024

Synopsis: Peruvian President Dina Boluarte announced that she will declare a state of emergency in the regions of Amazonas, San Martín and Ucayali to facilitate the mitigation efforts of the forest fires that have broken out in these jungle departments of the country, where it is "difficult" for aircraft to enter to extinguish the fire from the air due to the complicated atmospheric conditions.

In this regard, the president assured the population that they will attend to the fires, as well as the problem of water shortages in Iquitos, capital of the Amazonian Loreto.

According to the report of the National Institute of Civil Defense, Peru had 34 active forest fires and 21 controlled, out of a total of 234 fires registered so far this year, while the victims rose to 16 dead and 140 injured.

Professors from the Central University of Venezuela reiterate the proposal for a minimum wage of 200 dollars



Contrapunto, 10/05/2024

Synopsis: During the higher council of the Association of Professors of the UCV (Apucv), professors of the

Central University of Venezuela agreed to reject the salary bonus policy and reiterate the proposal to approve a minimum wage of 200 dollars, and "to promote peaceful and organized resistance to violations of autonomy, the precariousness of our working conditions and democracy."

Likewise, the Apucv demanded that the National Electoral Council publish the electoral results "by table and voting center" and demanded the full freedom of the seven detained UCV members.

One of the main tributaries of the Amazon River, Rio Negro, has reached its lowest level ever recorded



la Voz de América, october 5, 2024

Synopsis: The Rio Negro, a major tributary of the Amazon River, has dropped to 12.66 meters (40 feet), its lowest level since measurements began 122 years ago, Brazil's geological service said, reflecting a severe drought that has devastated the Amazon rainforest and other parts of the country.

It could drop even further in the coming weeks, based on forecasts of low rainfall in upstream regions. All major rivers in the Amazon basin are at critical levels, including the Madeira River, which is the Amazon's longest tributary.

The Rio Negro drains about 10 percent of the Amazon basin and is the sixth largest in the world by water volume. Manaus, the largest city in the rainforest, is where the Rio Negro joins the Amazon.

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Greenhouse gas concentrations are on the rise again: new record in 2023



World Meteorological Organization WMO, October 28, 2024

Synopsis: According to a WMO report, never before in human history has the accumulation of carbon dioxide (CO2) in the atmosphere been so rapid: in just two decades, the increase exceeds 10%. Greenhouse gas concentrations reached a new record in 2023 and thus condemn the planet to many years of rising temperatures.

In 2023, the global average of surface concentrations of CO2 reached 420.0 parts per million (ppm), of methane (CH4) at 1 934 parts per billion (ppb), and of nitrous oxide (N2O) at 336.9 ppb. These are increases compared to pre-industrial levels (before 1750) of 151%, 265% and 125% respectively.

"There is no doubt that we are far from meeting the Paris Agreement goal of keeping global warming well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and aiming to limit temperature increases to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels," said WMO Secretary-General Celeste Saulo.

The WMO Greenhouse Gas Bulletin is one of its publications, and aims to guide the work of the United Nations Climate Change Conference and the Conference of the Parties (COP).

Its data shows that just under half of CO2 emissions remain in the atmosphere, the ocean absorbs just over a quarter, and terrestrial ecosystems just under 30%.

"We risk being trapped in a vicious circle, according to the bulletin. Natural climate variability plays an important role in the carbon cycle. But in the near future,

climate change itself could turn ecosystems into major sources of greenhouse gases.

While rising ocean temperatures could reduce their capacity to absorb CO2, more CO2 could therefore accumulate in the atmosphere and accelerate global warming. These climate feedbacks are critical challenges for society," said WMO Deputy Secretary-General Ko Barrett.

From 1990 to 2023, radiative forcing (i.e. the warming effect on our climate) caused by long-lived greenhouse gases increased by 51.5%, with CO2 responsible for about 81% of this increase.

As long as emissions continue, greenhouse gases will continue to accumulate in the atmosphere, leading to higher global temperatures. Even if emissions were to be rapidly reduced to net zero, the temperature level observed today would persist for several decades because CO2 is a gas that remains in the atmosphere for extremely long periods.

The last time comparable CO2 concentrations were recorded on Earth was between 3 and 5 million years ago. At that time, temperatures were 2 to 3°C warmer and sea levels were 10 to 20 metres higher than today.

Blackouts, drought and rate hikes: Latin America faces the looming energy crisis

RT October 2, 2024

Synopsis: Several Latin American countries are facing an energy crisis that seems to have no short-term solution. Continuous blackouts, increases in utility bills, extensive droughts and forest fires that put water reserves for hydroelectric plants at risk are part of a problem that is becoming more and more widespread throughout the region.



The situation seems to force regional leaders to take joint measures to curb the effects of climate change on the electricity sector.

One of the countries most affected is Ecuador, where last August the government of Daniel Noboa declared an emergency in the electricity sector due to the drought in the country.

For Argentina, the situation also indicates that energy could be affected, especially by the beginning of the summer season, which always generates a sharp increase in temperature and a greater demand for electricity, which could force the government to import

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electricity from Brazil, Chile, (which has recently suffered blackouts) and Paraguay.

But Argentines must also deal with the huge increases in electricity bills and other services, which began to be applied with the fascist government of Javier Milei.

Colombia's current situation with respect to the electricity supply is also affected by the drought. For this reason, the Ministry of Mines and Energy ordered this week the suspension of the sale of electricity to Ecuador.

To solve this situation, Petro has called for an international energy interconnection in which the region can be self-sufficient and thus avoid the effects of climate change and global warming that impact the electricity sector.

To this end, he proposed to the president of Venezuela, Nicolás Maduro, to establish a "true energy integration between the two countries, in a two-way manner," which would have the possibility of being expanded to Brazil, Ecuador and Panama.

For its part, Venezuela would export to Colombia not only electric energy but also fossil energy. This, according to Petro, would allow it to address "the deficiencies" in raw materials, fuel and gas in its country, in addition to supporting the transition to clean energy.

In December 2023, Venezuela and Brazil agreed to resume electricity imports from the El Guri dam, located in the border state of Bolívar, supplying power to the Brazilian state of Roraima.

And Brazil, which has also experienced blackouts and is facing the worst

drought in its recent history, reached a "historic agreement" with Paraguay last May regarding the tariff and use of electricity generated by the Itaipú hydroelectric plant.

Mexico declares war on Tesla and BYD: this is Olinia, with a detail that no one expected



Ecoportal , october 25, 2024

Synopsis: The Mexican government has announced a project to create an electric car, the Olinia (which in Nahuatl means "to move") with a more than affordable price, between 20 and 30 thousand dollars that fits the local purchasing power.

Claudia Sheinbaum, president of Mexico, revealed that it will be a compact electric car with 100% national design and assembly, seeking to reduce dependence on imports and promote the manufacture of components in Mexico, such as electric motors and essential materials, including lithium, taking advantage of and expanding the production capacities of local companies that already manufacture electrical components.

This car could open a path for Mexico to develop an electric industry, with possibilities of export and impact on the rest of Latin America. Something that can change the economic outlook of the entire country.

Antarctica is covered in green: study points to expansion of vegetation due to rising temperatures



Laderasur.com, 10/08/2024

Synopsis: A study published in Nature Geoscience revealed that vegetation in Antarctica has increased dramatically, about 14 times in 35 years due to climate change and rising temperatures on Earth.

To reach this conclusion, satellite images of the Antarctic Peninsula taken between 1986 and 2021 were analyzed, discovering that the surface of the peninsula covered with plants grew from less than one square kilometer in 1986 to almost 12 square kilometers in 2021. The percentage of expansion was 33% greater between 2016 and 2021 compared to the four-decade study period as a whole.

Temperatures in that territory have increased almost 3 ° C since 1950, a much greater increase than that observed in most of the planet.

In the period between 68 to 13 million years ago, Antarctica once housed immense expanses of forests. Perhaps global warming will repopulate it with them.

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The global water cycle is out of balance for the first time in human history



El Sol de Margarita, october 19, 2024

Synopsis: Humanity has thrown the global water cycle out of balance “for the first time in its history,” fuelling a growing water disaster that will wreak havoc on economies, food production and human lives, according to a landmark new report, according to Johan Rockström, co-chair of the Global Commission on the Economy of Water and author of the report published by the Global Commission on the Economy of Water.

Destructive land use, poor water management and the human-caused climate crisis are putting “unprecedented pressure” on the global water

cycle, the system by which water moves around the Earth, evaporating from soil, lakes, rivers and plants, rising into the atmosphere, forming great rivers of water vapor capable of traveling great distances, before cooling, condensing and finally falling back to the ground as rain or snow.

The report distinguishes between “blue water,” the liquid water in lakes, rivers and aquifers, and “green water,” the moisture stored in soils and plants that generates about half of all precipitation on Earth.

A steady supply of green water is vital to sustaining vegetation that can store planet-warming carbon. But human-caused damage, such as the destruction of wetlands and clearing of forests, is depleting these carbon stores and accelerating global warming. In turn, heat driven by climate change is drying out landscapes, reducing humidity and increasing the risk of fires.

The world is approaching risky and irreversible tipping points.



wwf, october 10, 2024

Synopsis: The WWF (World Wide Fund) Living Planet Report 2024 reflects a “system in danger” as the world approaches risky and irreversible tipping points driven by nature loss and climate change, with a catastrophic 73% decline in the population abundance of mammals, reptiles, birds, fish and amphibians monitored in fifty years (1970-2020).

The publication points out that Latin America and the Caribbean are the regions with the greatest decline with a 95% decrease in monitored populations, with the greatest impact observed in freshwater ecosystems (85%). WWF calls on governments to develop and implement national plans that

include measures to reduce excessive consumption globally, stop and reverse the loss of both domestic and imported biodiversity, and reduce carbon emissions.

Climate action in the age of genocide



October Editorial of the Progressive International

Synopsis: We live in deeply uncertain times. 2023 was the hottest year on record, and 2024 is projected to be even hotter. Science cannot predict with certainty how rising temperatures will affect Earth's complex, dynamic, and delicate systems.

One of those systems is the absorption of carbon by forests, soil, plants, and oceans, which absorb about half of humanity's CO2 emissions. Without them, global warming would accelerate.

An international team of researchers published preliminary findings showing that land — forests, plants, and soil — absorbed almost no CO2 last year, and the ocean's capacity is weakening as sea temperatures rise.

In short, it's worse than we thought. The stable climate of the Holocene — an era that allowed human civilization to flourish for more than 12,000 years — has come to an end. We are entering a new geological era defined by disruption and instability.

We may not know where this new geological era is headed, but we know the culprit that has brought us here: The current epoch of human history, defined by the colonial mode of accumulation, which we can call the Age of Genocide.

In the Global North, many see the colonial era as history. But this illusion falls apart when we examine the Gaza genocide, vaccine apartheid during the Covid-19 pandemic, or the fact that 90 percent of climate-related deaths occur in the South.

The collapse of carbon sinks in 2023 is but the latest chapter in a long story of destruction. The people of the Global South, those least responsible for the climate crisis, face its most devastating consequences: extreme weather, displacement, food insecurity and land loss.

Human agency has altered geology and is transforming our climate. To ensure the survival of our species — and countless other species on our planet — the colonial project of resource plunder and human subjugation must be dismantled.

If we do not, our climate will collapse in ways we can barely comprehend: The action of the Global South — and its allies in the Northern rebellion — to dismantle our historical era and build a new one represents the most significant form of climate action.

So-called green policies that preserve the fundamental structure of colonial accumulation — such as greenwashing the Amazon, carbon credits, carbon capture and storage, Big Oil's bogus decarbonisation plans, annual COP meetings, the new imperial plunder of resources for the "green economy" — only serve to distract from or intensify our environmental collapse.

In Palestine, Palestinians are fighting Israeli occupation and exploitation of gas fields off the coast of Gaza.

In the Amazon, indigenous communities are fighting illegal loggers, who act as the spearhead of the global meat industry.

From Senegal to Mali, new governments are renegotiating key mining, oil and gas contracts with multinationals.

In Vanuatu, student unrest prompted the world's highest court, the International Court of Justice, to take up the case of states' legal responsibilities for climate change.

In Colombia, Gustavo Petro's government has turned the state oil company, Ecopetrol, into an energy company, while USO, the oil workers' union, is developing a plan for a meaningful ecological transition.

In India, farmers defeated the government and global agribusiness with the largest strikes in human history, sustained for more than two years.

And in China, state investment and planning capabilities were harnessed to achieve key climate goals six years ahead of schedule.

This is just a small snapshot of the resistance and rebellions that aim to abolish the current state of affairs that destroys life and ravages our planet.

They can strengthen and unite to build a New International Economic Order for the 21st century that has a chance not only to establish social justice, but also to stabilize the geology of our planet and preserve the conditions for all life on Earth.

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Horror trip aboard a cruise ship hit by giant waves in the middle of a storm



RT, october 29, 2024

Synopsis: In a preliminary report by the UK's Marine Accident Investigation Branch (MAIB), it is mentioned that one passenger on board the Spirit of Discovery cruise ship died and more than 100 were injured after the ship was hit by a large wave of almost 10 meters on November 4, 2023.

The transatlantic ship had set sail from Puerto del Rosario in Fuerteventura in the Canary Islands bound for the British city of Portsmouth. As it passed through the waters of the Bay of Biscay, it was hit by strong winds. The adverse weather conditions caused the cruise ship to lose propulsion and stop its course.

There were 943 tourists and 503 crew members on board the Spirit of Discovery.

Passengers on a plane in the US suffer nosebleeds and ruptured eardrums



RT, september 18, 2024

Synopsis: Several people on a Boeing 737 suffered nosebleeds and ruptured eardrums at an altitude of more than 3,000 meters during a domestic flight in the United States to Portland, which experienced pressurization problems in the cabin, local media reported.

Shortly after takeoff, she began to experience pressure problems in the cabin, it felt as if the engines had turned off, she noticed that her ears began to ring, with headaches and even vertigo.

One passenger grabbed her ear, and when she pulled her hand away there was blood on it, describing that she "felt like someone was stabbing her in the ear."

Plane catches fire with 197 people on board during emergency landing in Las Vegas



Notiglobo, october 6, 2024

Synopsis: A Frontier Airlines Airbus A321neo aircraft from San Diego caught fire during an emergency landing in Las Vegas, United States, on Saturday, October 5, with a total of 197 people on board, after being forced to make an emergency landing, causing the brakes and tires to burst into flames upon touching the ground.

This generated a thick column of smoke and fire, to which the airport's emergency teams responded immediately and successfully evacuated the 190 passengers and 7 crew members without any injuries or fatalities being reported.

US: Protesters demand Kellogg's remove artificial coloring from Froot Loops and other cereals



AP, 10/21/2024

Synopsis: Dozens of people rallied outside W.K. Kellogg Co. headquarters Tuesday to demand the company keep its promise to remove artificial coloring from its U.S. cereals, an announcement it made nearly a decade ago, because the dyes can contribute to behavioral problems in children.

The cereal also contains BHT, a chemical preservative.

Activists said they would deliver petitions with more than 400,000 signatures asking W.K. Kellogg to remove artificial coloring and BHT from its cereals.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration believes most children suffer no adverse effects from consuming them, MEANING, THERE IS A MINORITY THAT DO.

California's governor signed a bill banning six food dyes from foods served in the state's public schools. These include Red No. 40, Yellow No. 5, Yellow No. 6, and Blue No. 1, which are currently used in Froot Loop

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What is a DANA, the meteorological phenomenon that caused torrential rains that have left dozens dead in southeastern Spain



BBC News Mundo, october 30, 2024

Synopsis: More than 200 people died and dozens are missing due to the severe flooding that mainly affected the Valencia region. In just a few hours, the equivalent of a year's worth of rain fell in some areas, causing huge floods that swept away entire towns, leaving thousands of people trapped. In some places, more than 500 litres per square metre were recorded.

These precipitations were caused by a meteorological phenomenon known as Isolated High Level Depression

(DANA) in which a mass of very cold polar air becomes isolated and begins to circulate at very high altitudes (between 5,000 and 9,000 metres), far from the influence of atmospheric circulation. Then, when it collides with the warmer and more humid air that usually occurs in the Mediterranean Sea, it generates strong storms, especially at the end of the boreal summer and beginning of autumn, when sea temperatures are higher.

Unlike a common storm, a DANA can remain stranded in the same place for several days or even move westwards. Although they are a relatively frequent structure in Spain, they are becoming more common and not all of them create extreme weather conditions like this one.

The increasing frequency of DANAs and the intensification of rainfall associated with them are closely linked to climate change, according to experts. The progressive increase in the temperature of the Mediterranean Sea facilitates the conditions for more energy and humidity necessary for a more powerful DANA to occur.

Last year, a study by the American Meteorological Society detected an increase in DANAs since the 1960s on a global scale.

Death toll from Hurricane Helene rises to 227 in six US states



CNN, october5, 2024

Synopsis: The death toll from Hurricane Helene has risen to at least 227 across six states, according to CNN's tally, after two more deaths were announced in South Carolina.

Helene is the second-deadliest hurricane to hit the continental US in the past 50 years, after Hurricane Katrina, which killed at least 1,833 people in 2005.

Chimney Rock was washed away, as were roads and bridges along the path of the massive storm. Regional power provider Duke Energy says "significant parts of the power grid ... were simply washed away."

The rapid flooding from Helene brought down so many utility poles and power lines that infrastructure must be rebuilt before power can be restored.

Robert Gaudet, founder and CEO of Cajun Navy, said that "we've seen a lot of disasters, but we've never seen anything like this," with "yards of mud filling property and homes and an entire town being swept into a lake... and it's not just what you see, but you can drive for hours and hours on the roads and see the destruction and the damage, you quickly lose sense of what life has been like and what it's like for you."

Sahara Desert under water: Atypical rains cause flooding for the first time in 50 years



Laiguana.tv, 10/14 /2024

Synopsis: The Sahara Desert, known for its arid climate, is currently flooded for the first time in almost 50 years due to unusual rainfall over the past few weeks. In just two days, rainfall exceeded the annual average for the area, causing this atypical temporary phenomenon in this desert landscape, causing, for example, the dry lake Iriqui to fill for the first time in almost half a century.

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Experts say that this event could have long-term repercussions on the region's climate.

"Brain waste": The cost to the US of not taking advantage of the talent of skilled immigrants from Latin America



BBC News Mundo, september 24, 2024

Synopsis: In USA, there are about 2.1 million underemployed immigrants who perform jobs below their qualifications - 446,000 of them Latin Americans, according to data from the Migration Policy Institute based in Washington, D.C.

They are professionals who work as auxiliaries, administrative assistants or child care workers. "It is a huge waste of human capital for the country," says Jeanne Batalova, an underemployment specialist at MPI.

According to the Census Bureau, the United States reached a record number of 46.2 million immigrants in 2022, of which about 14.1 million had a bachelor's degree or higher. 20% were unemployed or lived off jobs that required at most a high school diploma, a percentage much higher than that of the native population, which is 15.8%.

The situation is especially adverse for Latin Americans, who are by far the group with the highest proportion of underemployed workers with a university education in the United States: 32%. This phenomenon, known as brain waste.

Most irregular entries are through the border with Mexico, which in 2023 reached 2.5 million.

The North American country has 8.1 million job vacancies and there are only 6.8 million unemployed people who can fill them, according to a report released in July by the Chamber of Commerce. The progressive retirement of the large population of baby boomers, those born between 1946 and 1964 among whom there are qualified professionals from all fields, "makes it necessary to think about who will come to fill their positions."

N.R. This situation is truly sad and it is so for several reasons: 1) The personal situation they are going through, 2) The lack of identification with the needs of their country of origin, which allowed them to prepare themselves professionally, 3) The worsening that this desertion causes in the living conditions in key aspects such as health, education, etc. 4) The enormous expense incurred by the countries of the area in the training of these professionals, which turns into money thrown down the drain, and which is taken advantage of without any ethics by the receiving nations and 5) The enormous inability of our leaders to develop economic policies that generate the necessary income for the good living of the population.

Melting glaciers force Switzerland and Italy to redefine part of their border



CNN, september 30, 2024

Synopsis: Large stretches of the Swiss-Italian border are defined by glaciers and snowfields. "However,

with the melting of glaciers, these natural elements evolve and redefine the national border," the Swiss government said in a statement, signing a border adjustment agreement. Europe is the fastest-warming continent in the world and the impact on its glaciers is stark. Switzerland, they are melting at an alarming rate. The country's glaciers lost 4% of their volume last year, second only to the record 6% lost in 2022.

UK becomes first major economy to stop burning coal for electricity



AP, september 30, 2024

Synopsis: Britain's last coal-fired power station has closed, ending 142 years of coal-fired electricity in the nation where the Industrial Revolution was born. The UK government hailed the closure as a milestone in efforts to try to generate all of Britain's energy from renewable sources by 2030. The closure makes Britain the first country in the Group of Seven major economies to phase out coal.

In 1990, coal provided 80% of Britain's electricity, in 2012 39% and in 2023 just 1%. Today, more than half of Britain's electricity comes from renewable sources such as wind and solar power, with the rest from natural gas and nuclear power.

"Ten years ago, coal was the main source of energy in this country - it generated a third of our electricity," said Dhara Vyas, deputy chief executive of trade body Energy UK. "To get to this point just a decade later is an incredible achievement

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Europe has just lined up a million solar panels: none in Spain for this curious reason



ECoticias, october 3, 2024

Synopsis: The use of solar panels is becoming more widespread, and recently a million of them were lined up in several cities, especially on buildings. Spain was not involved in this action because its legislation states that the community of neighbours must agree to do so.

The appearance of self-installation kits makes the task of installing these panels in homes much easier. Especially those that are well located with respect to the sun have installed photovoltaic panels capable of generating about 900 watts.

They develop an effective treatment to cure and prevent cancer



RT. October 19, 2024

Synopsis: It can be customized for each type of tumor, stimulating the patient's own immune system.

Scientists at Columbia University in the United States have developed a type of probiotic bacteria that can program the human body to destroy cancer cells, opening the door to a new class of microbial cancer vaccines that can be customized to attack each individual's primary tumor and metastases, and even prevent future diseases.

The first studies were carried out on mice with an aggressive form of colorectal cancer and melanoma. The vaccine stimulated the rodents' immune system, suppressing the growth of primary tumors and metastases, and even eliminating them completely in many cases, without harming healthy cells in the body.

Britons urged to halve meat and dairy consumption



RT october 27, 2024

Synopsis: The British population should reduce meat and dairy consumption by 50%, according to a suggestion from the Committee on Climate Change, an independent body that advises the Government. According to the institution, it believes that changing the diet is essential to meet the objective of zero net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, according to the newspaper The Telegraph, recommending that the new goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 81% by 2035 compared to the reference year, 1990, equivalent to reducing the current level of 384 million tons by 200 million tons, they calculated in the newspaper.

N.R. The UK. has about 10 million heads of cattle, which at an emission rate of 200 grams of methane per day, equivalent to 5 kilograms in units of CO₂, would emit a total of 18 million tons of CO₂ per year, barely 5% of the 384 million tons of total greenhouse gas emissions.

What is more serious, methane gas lasts approximately 12 years in the

atmosphere and CO₂ 1,000 years. That is, maintaining this level of emissions, in 50 years Great Britain will have emitted about 20,000 million tons of greenhouse gases, of which only 216 million (less than 1%) would come from cattle.

This "concern" about methane gas emitted by cattle is nothing more than a smokescreen to avoid the main problem: fossil fuels.

189 carcinogenic substances detected in food packaging



RT, september 24, 2024

Synopsis: A new study by the Food Packaging Forum Foundation and published in the journal Frontiers in Toxicology has revealed the presence of 189 substances, both potential and confirmed, that can cause breast cancer, the majority of which, 143, were detected in plastics and 89 in paper or cardboard, in food packaging used around the world.

Even the most recent analysis of the data used for research (from 2020 to 2022), which simulates the conditions of real use, identified 76 breast carcinogens in materials that come into contact with food, 61 of which (80%) came from plastics.

Despite existing regulations, the study shows the inadequacy of measures that can prevent exposure to carcinogens. "The potential for cancer prevention by reducing hazardous chemicals in everyday life is underexplored and deserves much more attention," said study co-author Jane Muncke, CEO of the Food Packaging Forum. ■