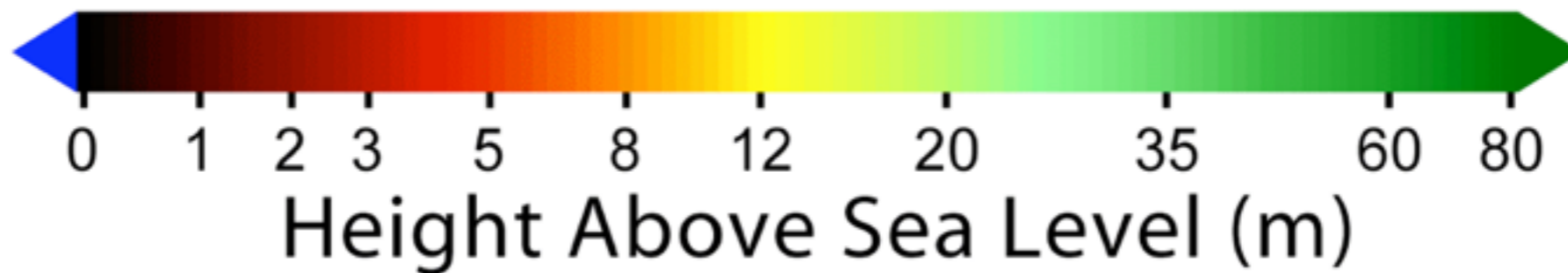
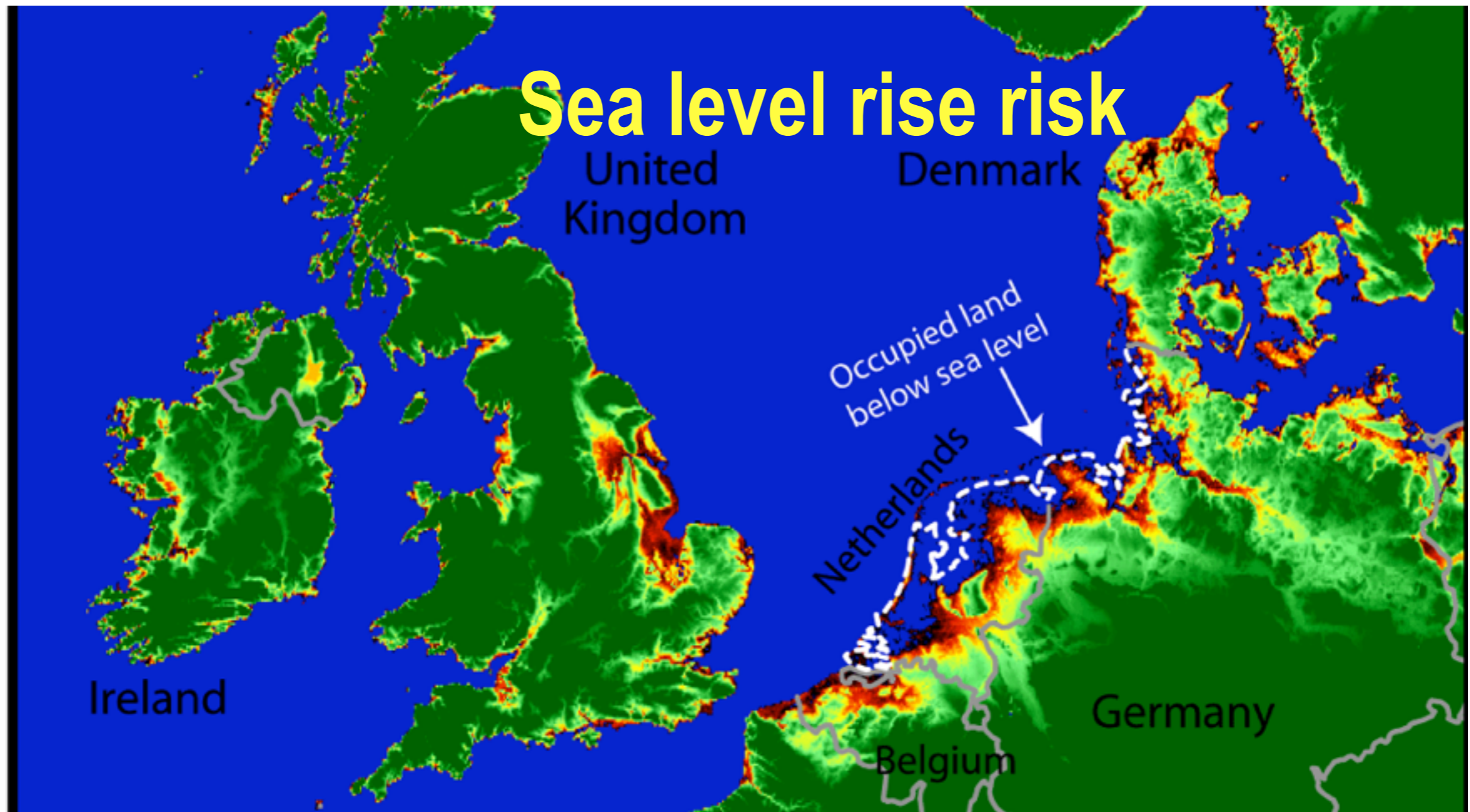


The world will face “insurmountable water crises” by 2040. Unless it moves away from water-intensive power production. Two new studies released this week predict the world will have to choose between drinking water and energy demand in the next three decades. By Denmark’s Aarhus University, Vermont Law School and the CNA Corporation, a non-profit organisation.



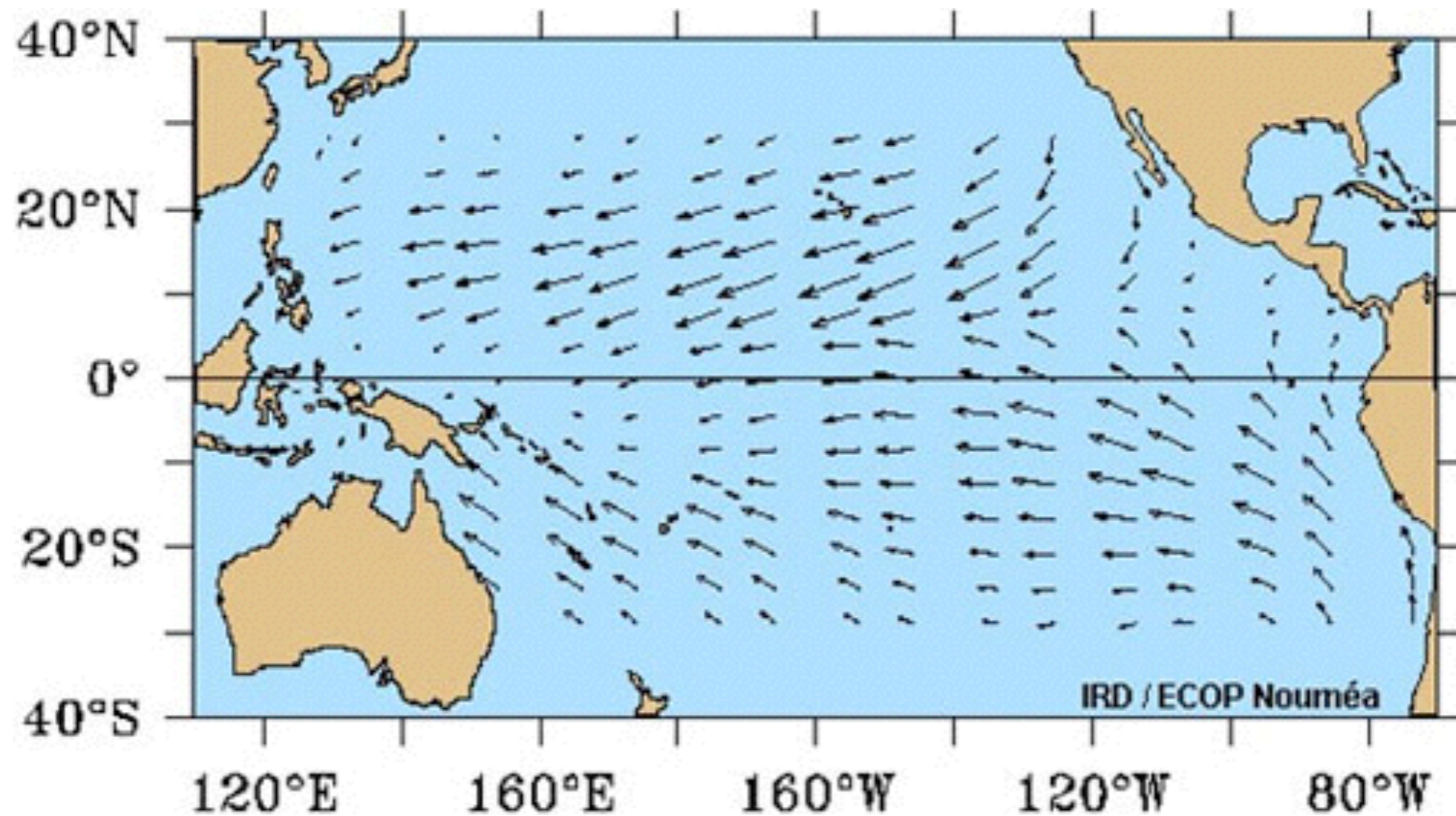
Sea level rise risk



The normal scenario

Trade winds in Southern Hemisphere normally blow from South America towards Indonesia and Australia.

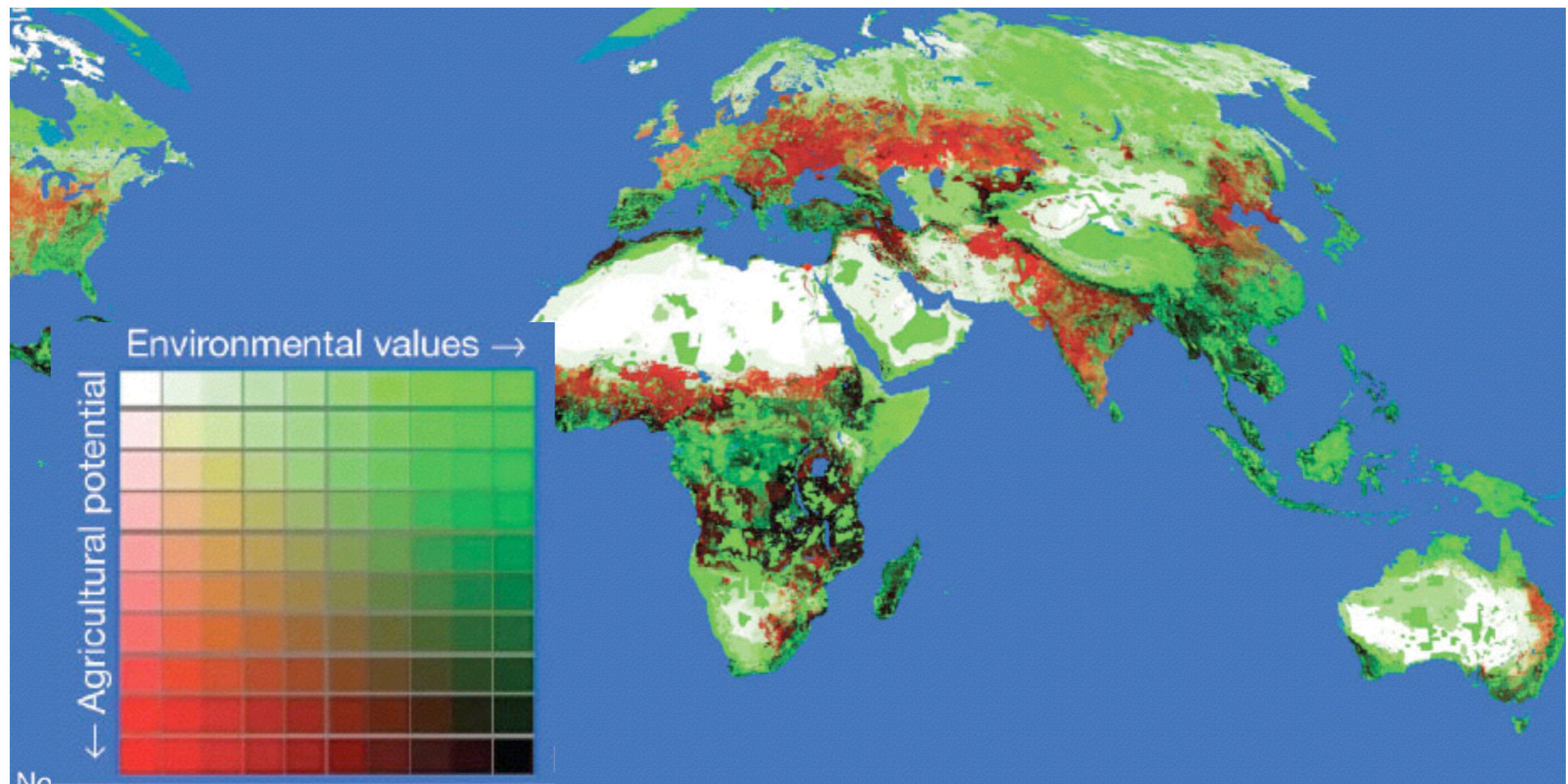
Source- IRD



Road map to save the environment

A map that highlights regions shown in red shades. Where New road will benefit agriculture and low environmental costs.

Green shades denote areas where roads have high environmental costs and low agricultural benefits



**Global environmental
& social welfare per
capita has not
improved since the
1960s**



**Better Water
Management
Needed to
Eradicate
Poverty**

A man with short grey hair, wearing a dark suit, white shirt, and a red and white striped tie, is speaking at a podium. The podium is white and has the text "WORLD WATER WEEK" printed on it in large blue letters. Below "WORLD" and "WEEK", it says "in Stockholm, September 1-6, 2013" in smaller blue text. The background is a solid blue color.

WORLD
in Stockholm,
September 1-6, 2013
WATER
WEEK

Forget 'saving the Earth' – it's an angry beast that we've awoken



New science has shown how long-held notions about trying to “save the planet” and preserve the life we have today no longer apply.

Double trouble as El Niño's western cousin grows stronger in 2014

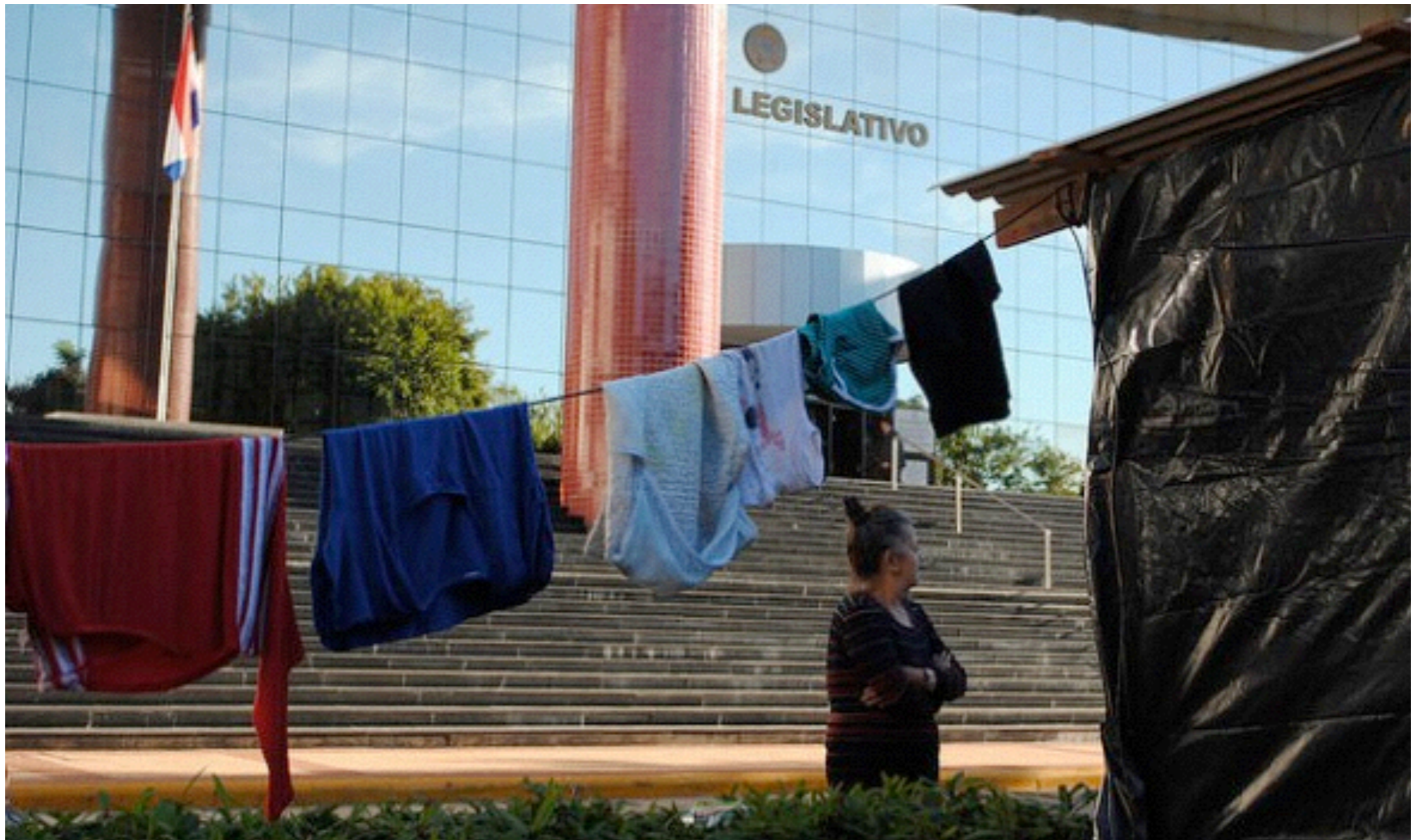
Over the past few months, a lot of attention has been paid to the potentially strong El Niño event brewing in the Pacific Ocean. But there is the potential for an emerging climate phenomenon in the Indian Ocean that could worsen the impacts of El Niño. Bringing drought to Australia and its neighbours. The Indian Ocean Dipole has been shown to have an impact on rainfall in countries bordering the Indian Ocean.

The main effect is drought in Australia, while east Africa floods.



Floods Displace Lives and Dreams in Paraguay

Out of desperation, flood victims in Asunción have built makeshift shelters in public spaces. Like this improvised camp opposite the Congress building. Credit: Natalia Ruiz Díaz/IPS



Thanks to global warming, we can expect more frequent torrential rains and floods in east coast of Africa. And cold dry conditions and drought in Indonesia. This revelation comes from a study lead authored by Dr. Wenju Cai, in today's issue of Nature. Dr. Cai is a climate scientist with the Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO).



Extreme events in Indian Ocean region

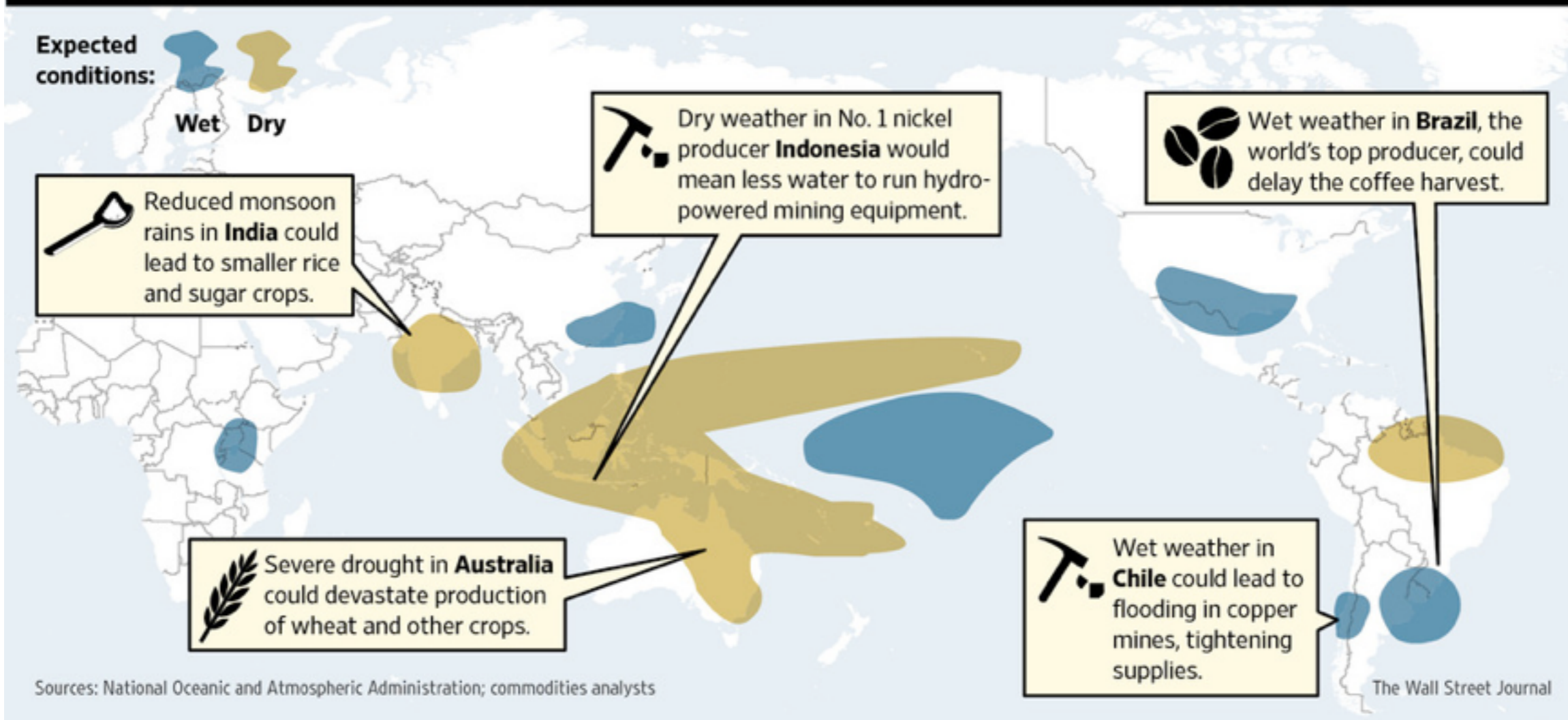
The spectre of famine is haunting Nicaragua. The second poorest country in Latin America, and one of the 10 most vulnerable to climate change in the world. Is facing a meteorological phenomenon that threatens its food security.

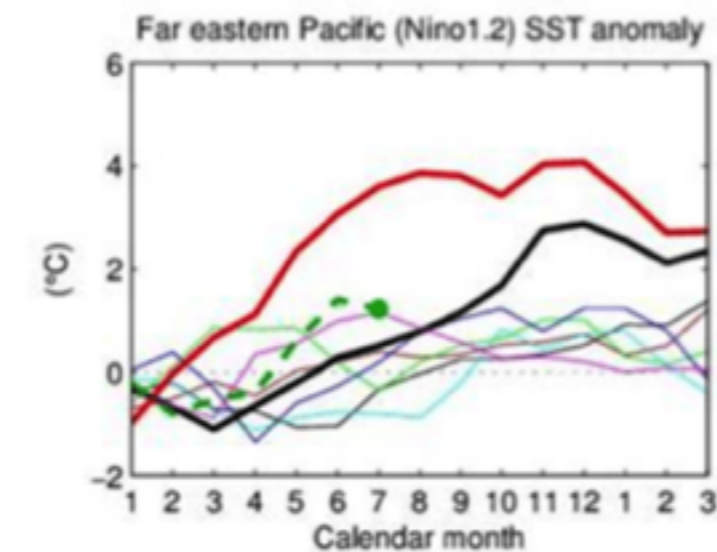
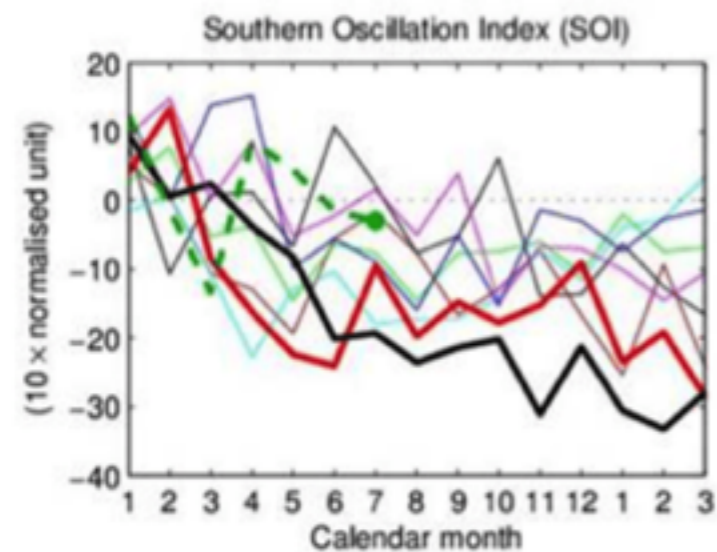
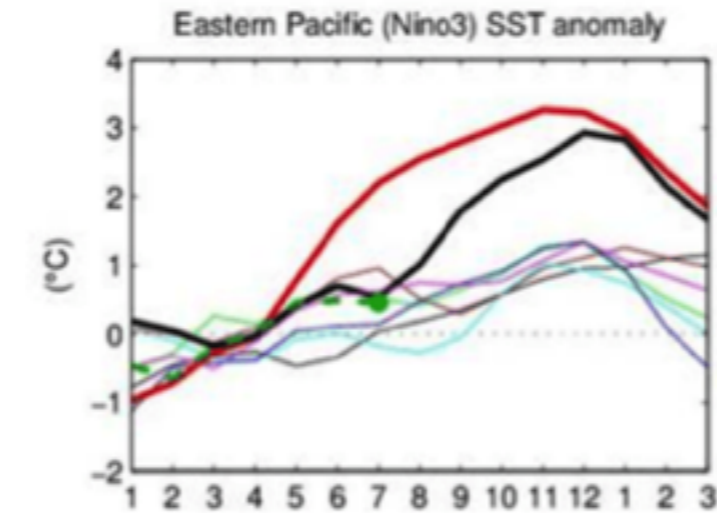
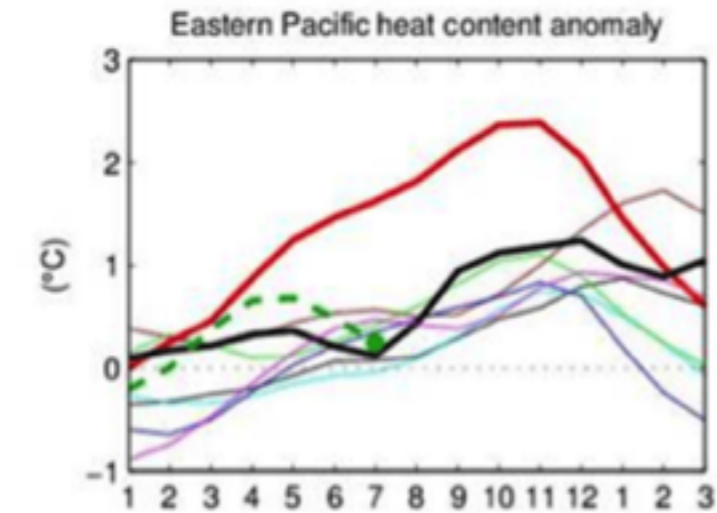
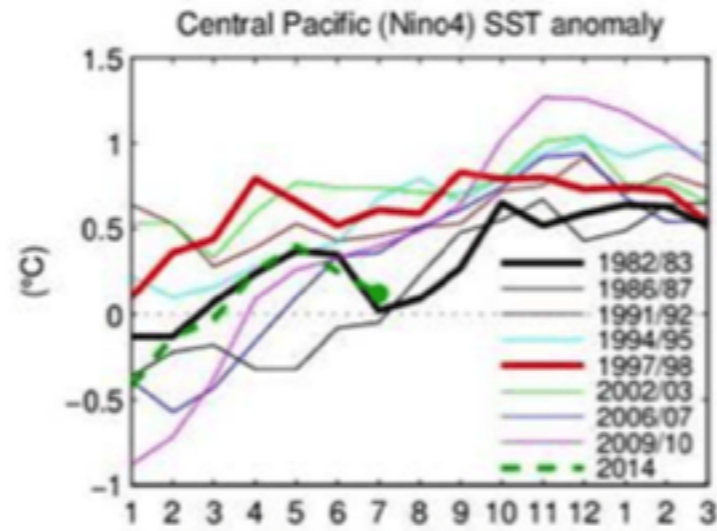
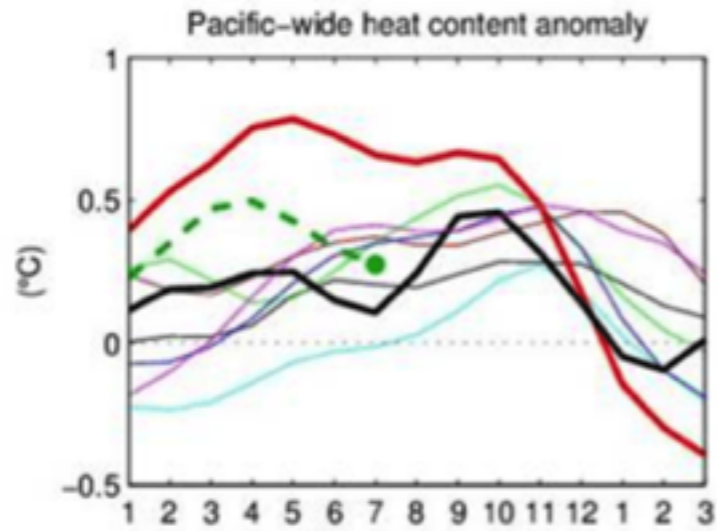


El Niño Triggers Drought, Food Crisis

An El Niño looms at a time when global supplies of many raw materials already are stretched. Investors are loading up on commodities futures contracts that would rise in value if global food supplies are crimped further. Money managers hold more bullish than bearish bets in all 16 major agricultural futures markets. According to a Wall Street Journal analysis of data by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

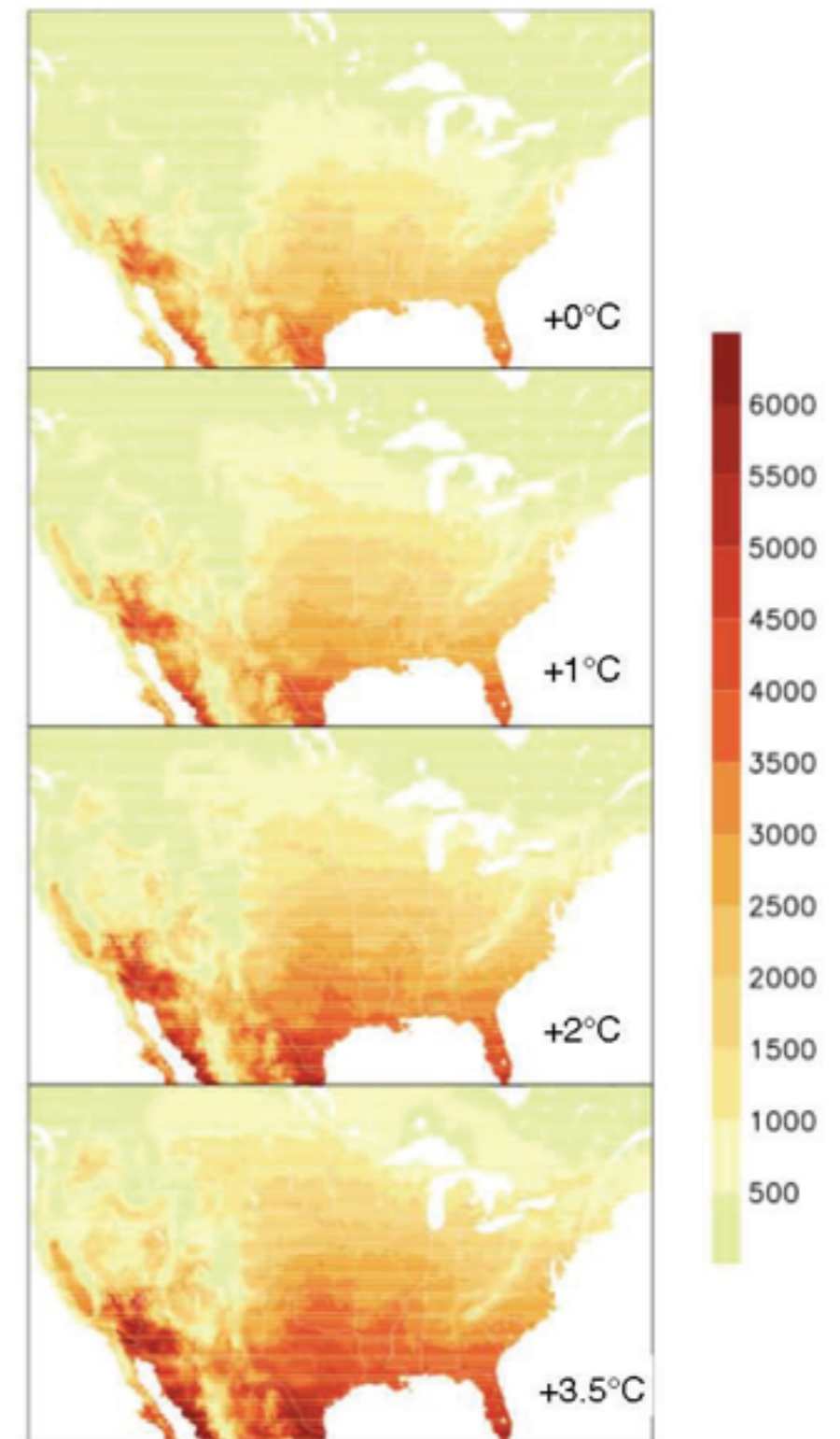
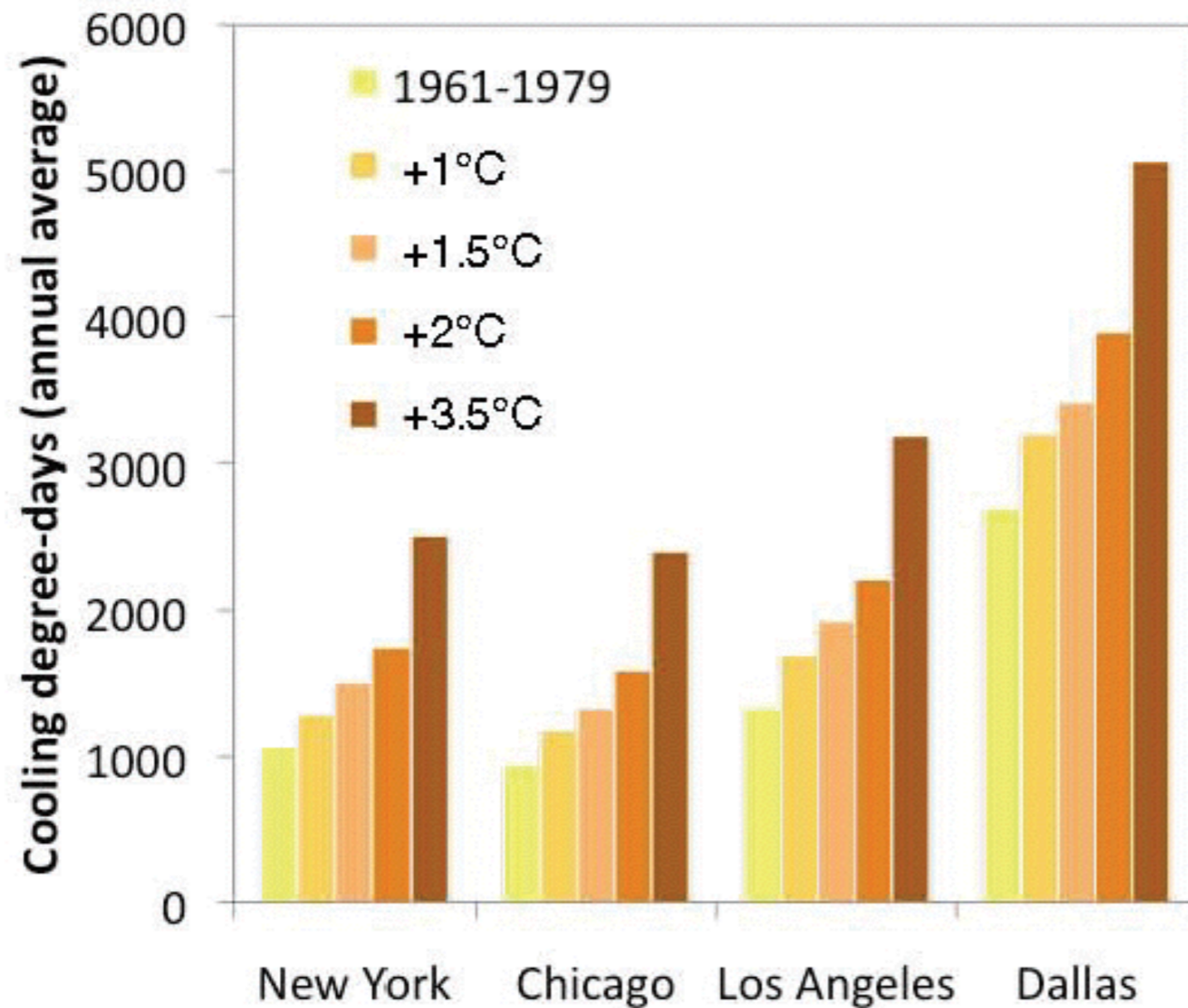
Fretful Forecast | If El Niño strikes, some commodity prices could rise amid disruptions



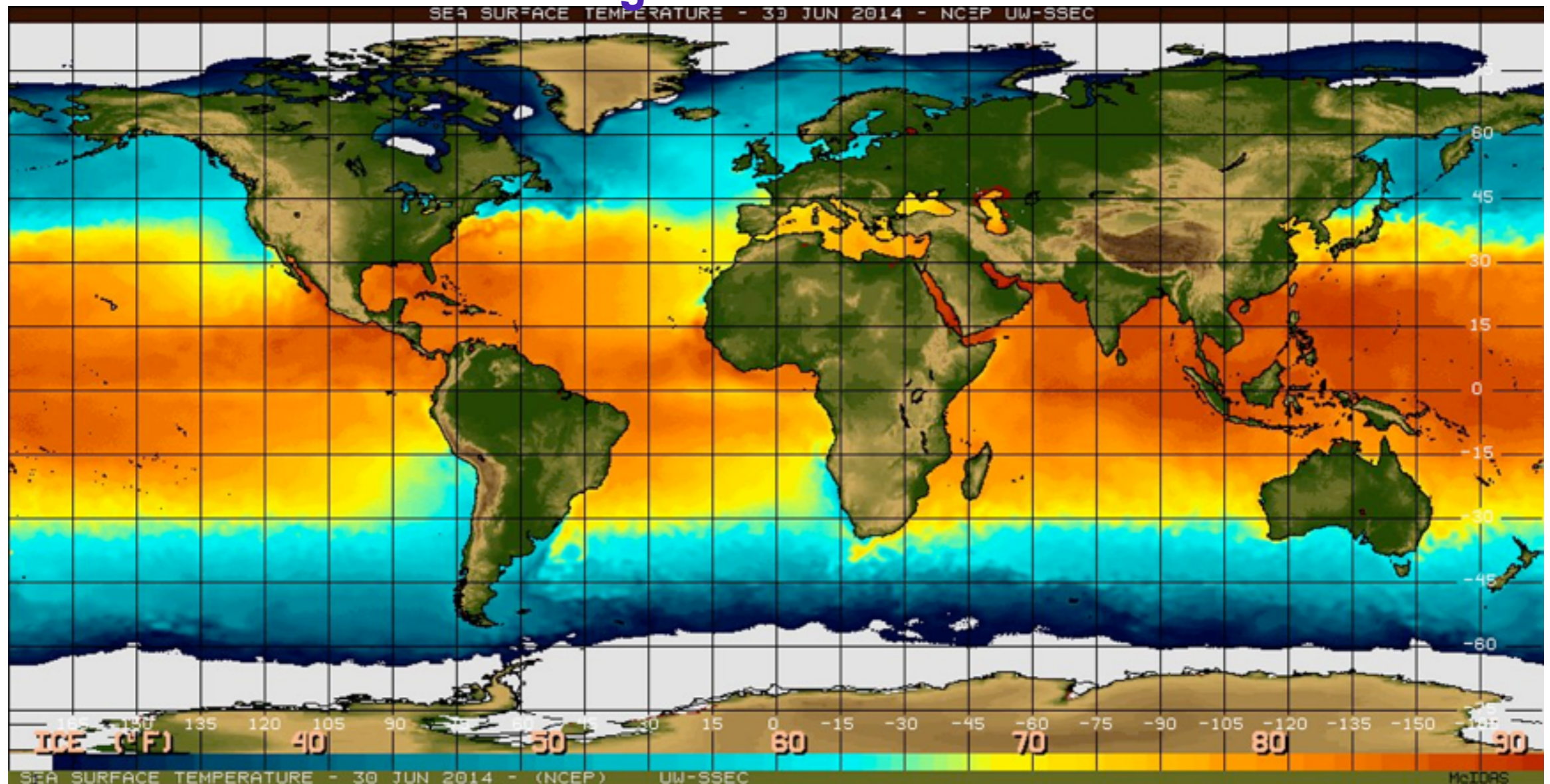


Various variables during evolution of past Niño events since 1982. The evolution shown starts from January to March of the following year. The 2014 evolution is shown by the dashed green line. Heat content data are available from <http://www.pmel.noaa.gov/tao/elnino/wwv/data/>. Sea surface temperature data were downloaded from <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/data/indices/ersst3b.nino.mth.81-10.ascii>. The SOI data is from <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/current/soihtm1.shtml>.

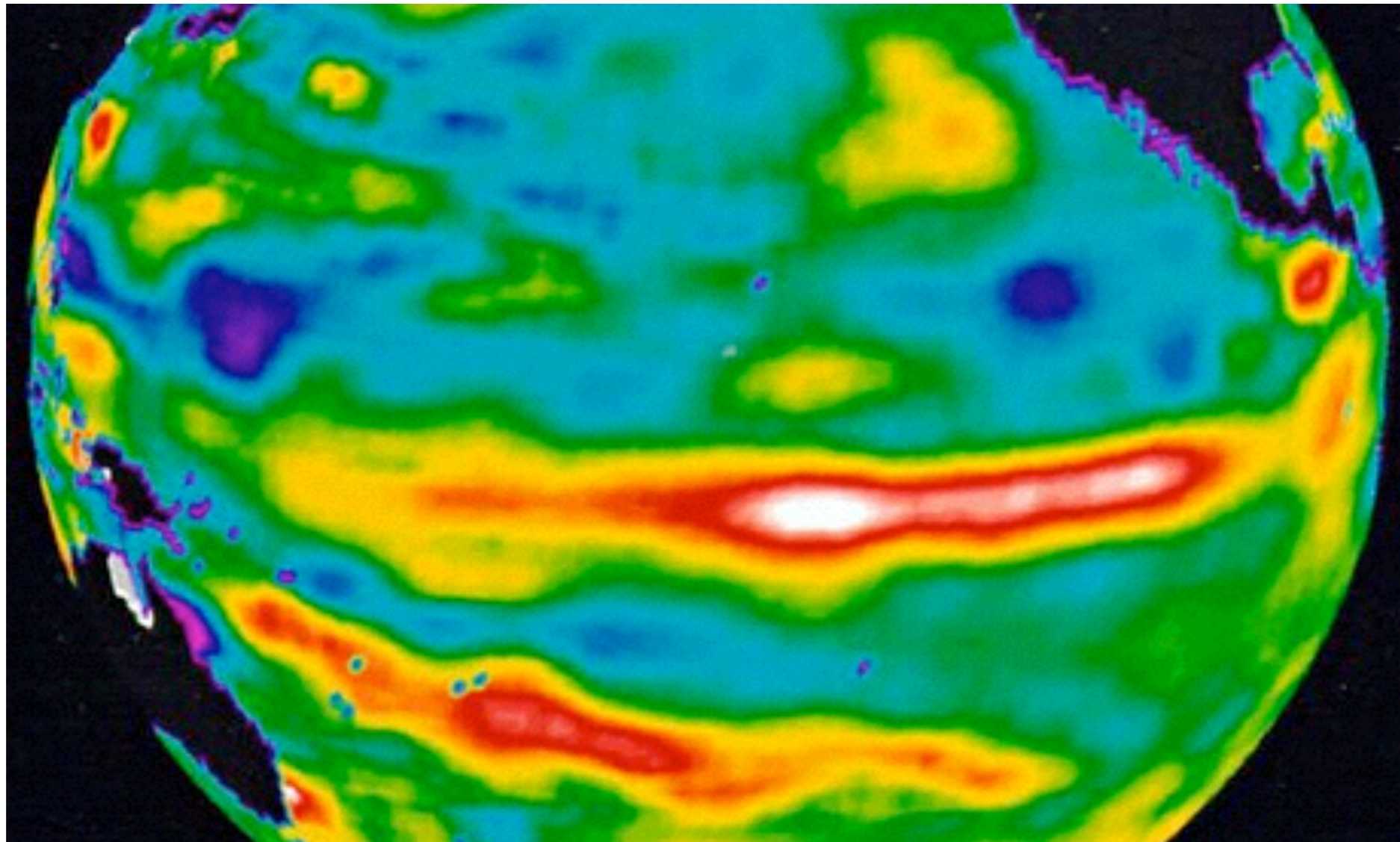
Heating/Cooling Degree-Days. Projected changes in heating and cooling degreedays for: (a) 4 U.S. cities by global temperature change, and for (b) the continental United States



There was an 80 % likelihood that El Nino could start between October and November. And 60 % that it would do so between now and end of August, said the UN's weather agency, the World Meteorological Organisation. It would leave Australia, India, Indonesia drier and with high risk of more bush fires. And heavy flooding in South America



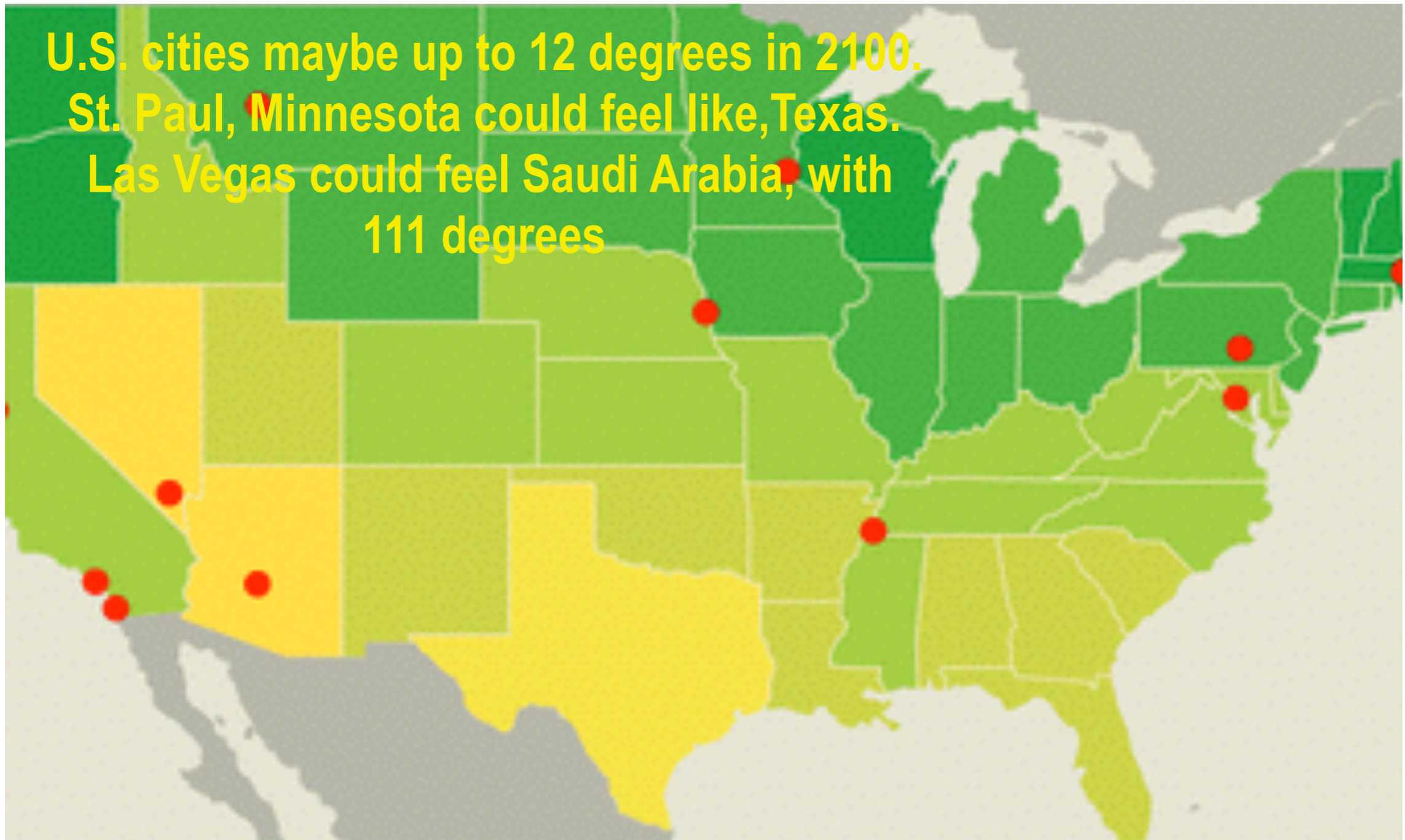
How El Niño fuels storms along the Pacific coast of the Americas.
Dr Kevin E Trenberth explains that ocean warming periodically triggers an atmospheric event with a global impact on weather.
How often do El Niños occur? On a quasi-regular basis about every three to seven years? However one or more fairly random atmospheric events may be the trigger ?



Interact to see what 1,001 cities' summers will be like by 2100.*

*If current emissions trends continue

U.S. cities maybe up to 12 degrees in 2100.
St. Paul, Minnesota could feel like Texas.
Las Vegas could feel Saudi Arabia, with
111 degrees



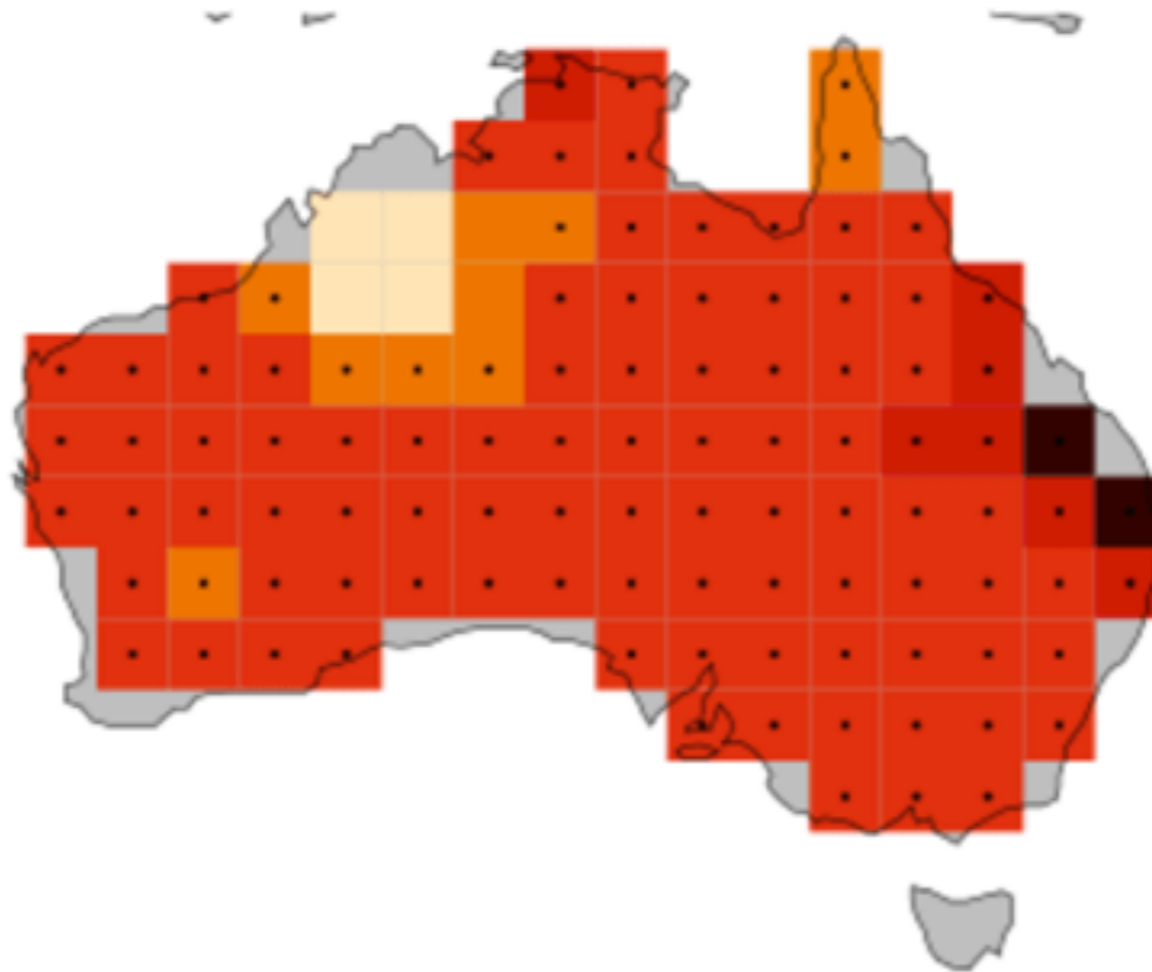
At the NY UN Climate Summit governments, NGOs & business vowed to stop deforestation by 2030.

27 national governments, 34 major companies, and 61 NGOs vowed to halve deforestation by 2020. Signatories included some countries with high rates of deforestation — Republic of Congo, Indonesia and Peru.



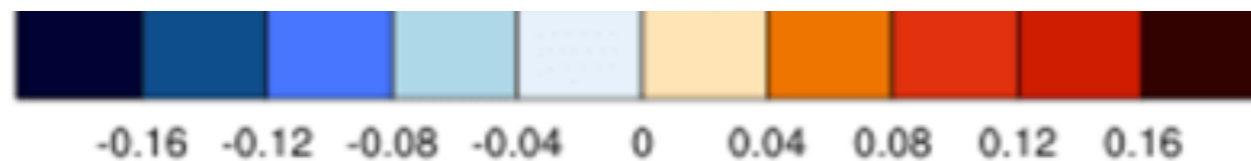
GHCNDEX TX90p ANN Trend 1951-2010

unit: % of days / year



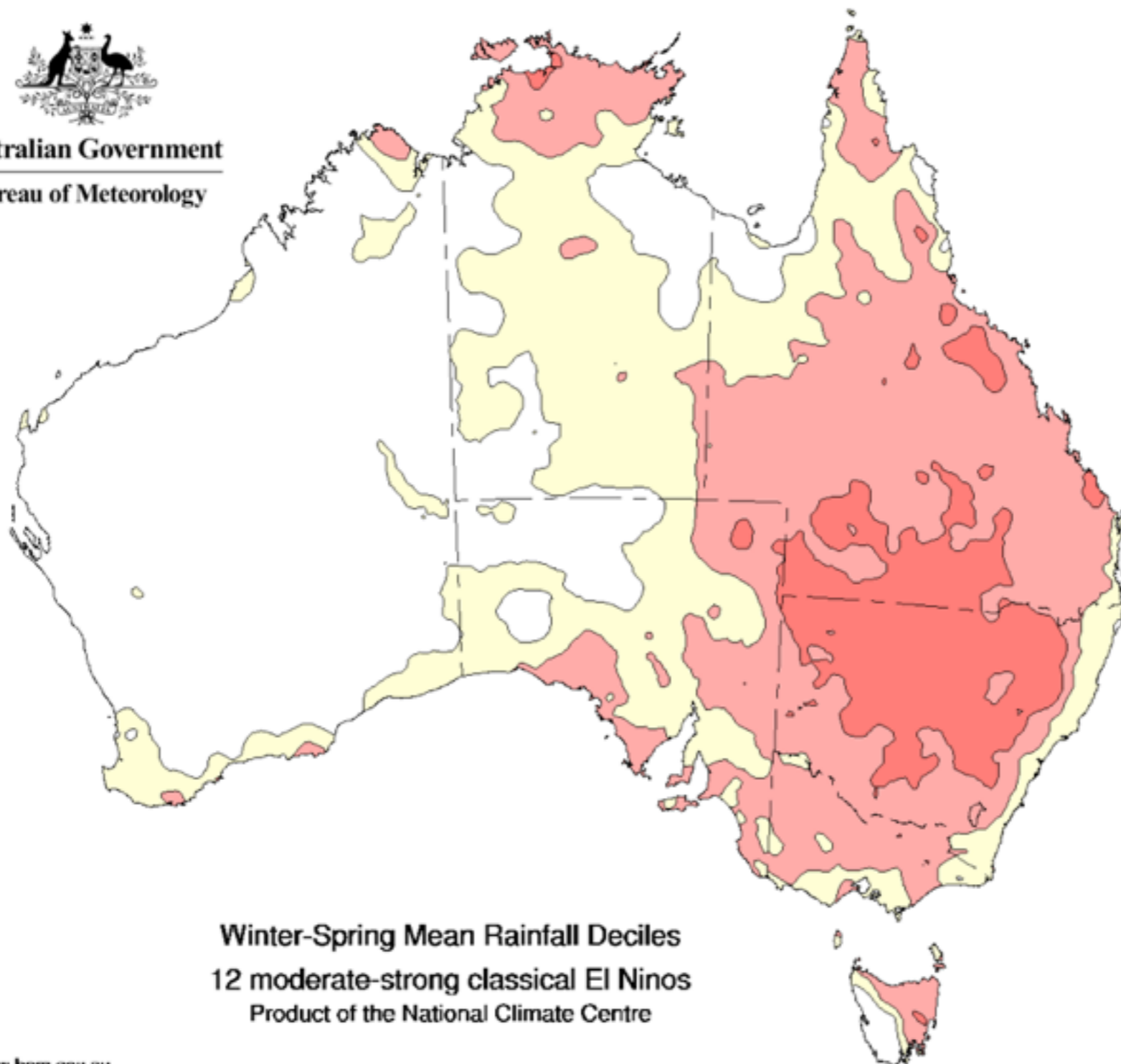
(stippling indicates significant trends ($p \leq 0.05$))

copyright www.climdex.org, 2014-08-27

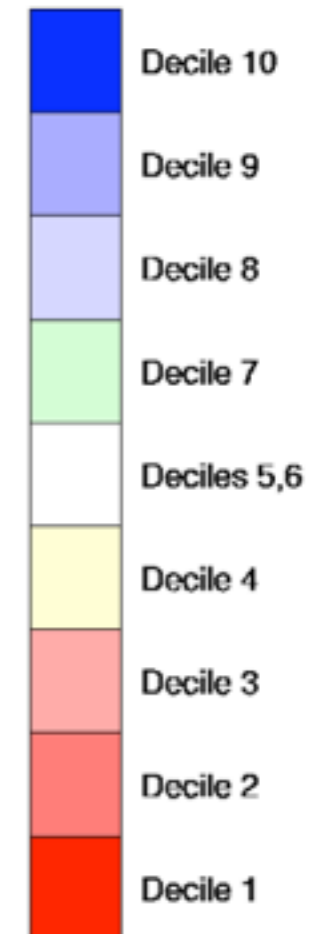




Australian Government
Bureau of Meteorology



Mean Rainfall Decile Ranges



Winter-Spring Mean Rainfall Deciles
12 moderate-strong classical El Ninos
Product of the National Climate Centre

<http://www.bom.gov.au>

US Secretary of State, John Kerry, currently on a visit to India:
Told Prime Minister Narendra Modi that India's refusal to sign a global trade deal sent the wrong signal. He urged New Delhi to work to resolve the row as soon as possible, according to a Reuters report. The report also quoted officials of developed countries discussing plans to push ahead with the pact by excluding India from World Trade Organisation.



Good will is needed at the 2015 Global Climate Accord, but the Lift Is Heavy

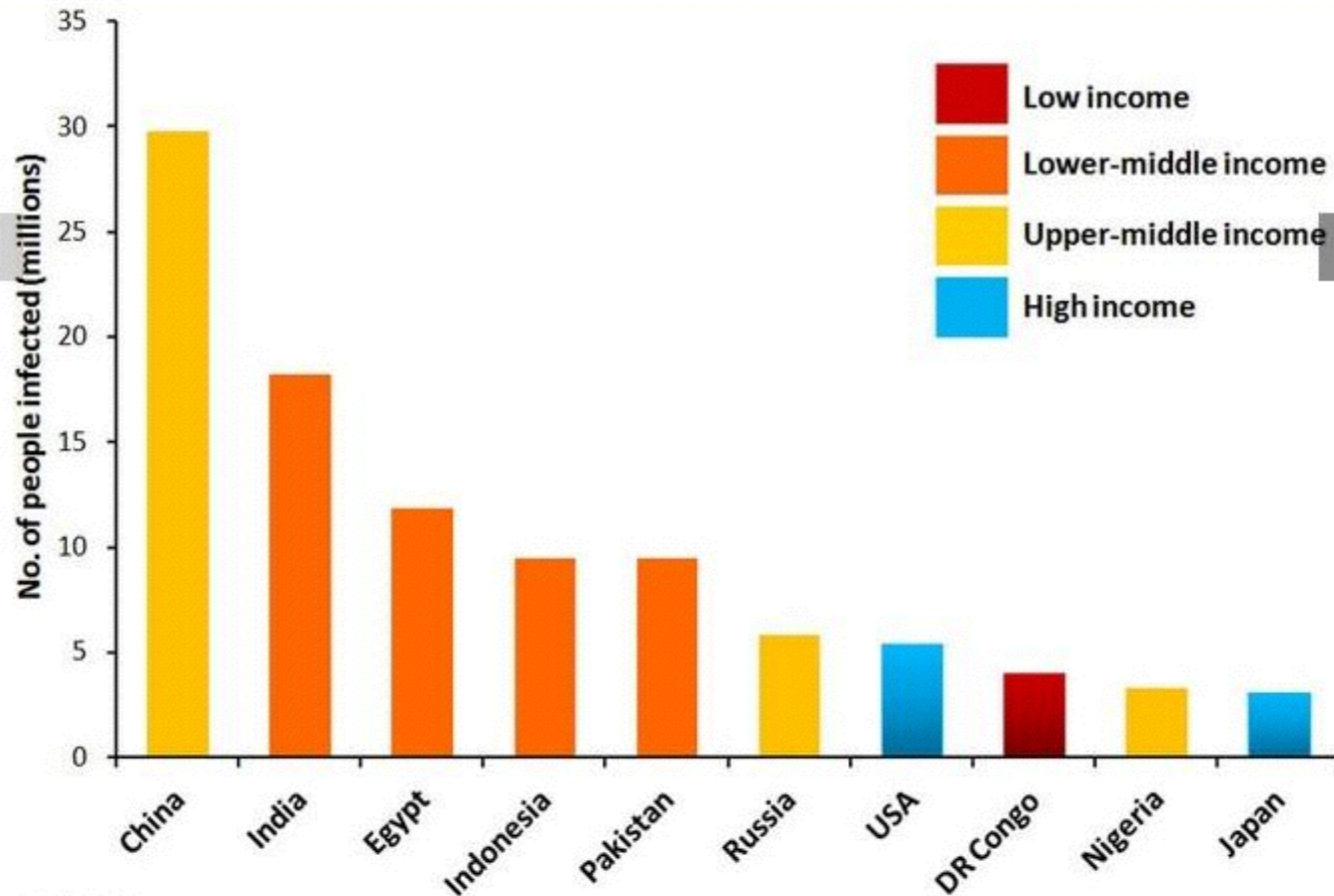
Three new studies show that much greater effort on tackling climate change is needed to reach a climate treaty that staves off disaster.

In 2014 each country is expected to spell out just how deeply it will cut its own warming pollution. The hope is to have a deal done in late 2015.

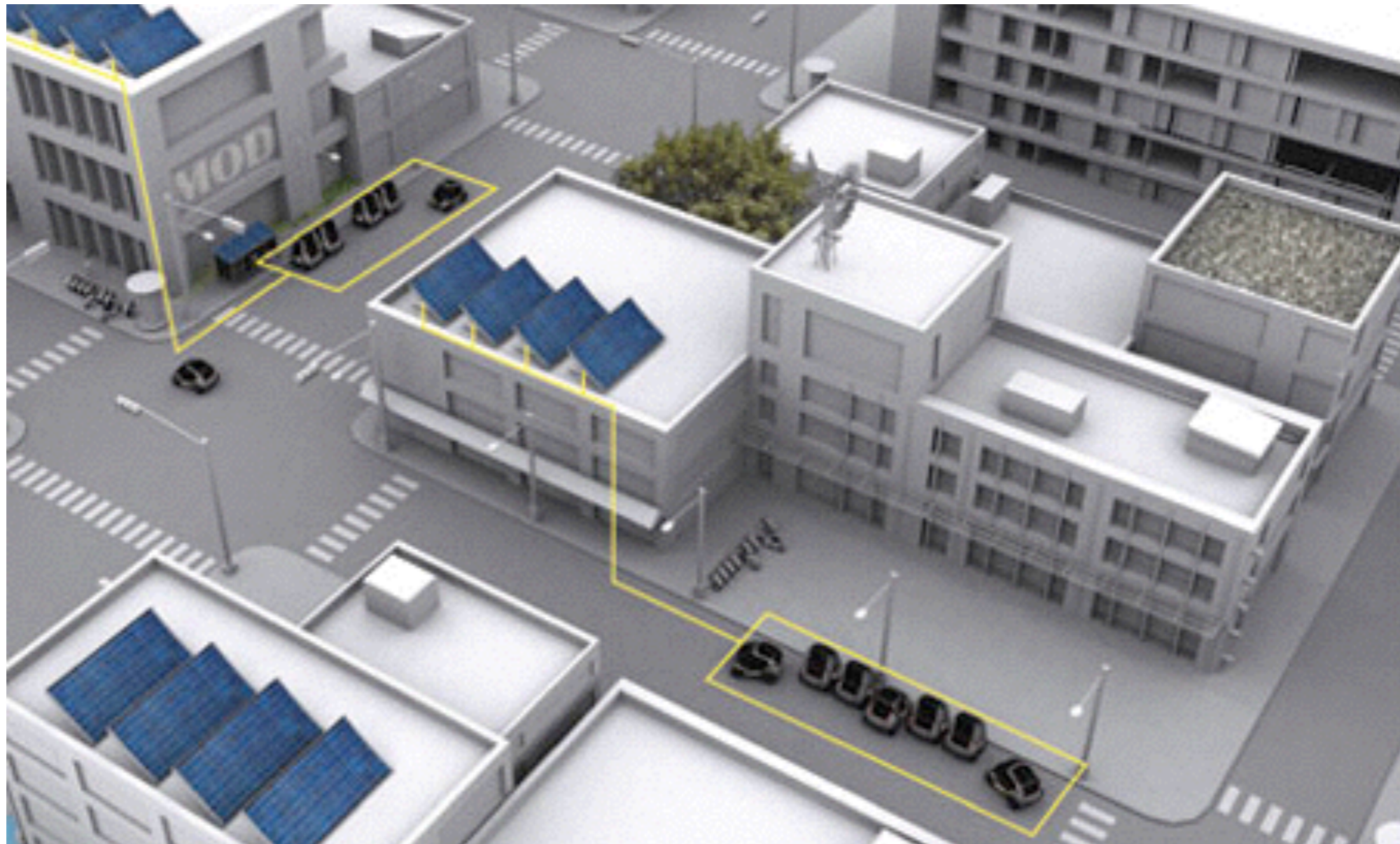


Prevalence and treatment costs

Hepatitis C global prevalence by country
(2010)



2020: Tomorrow's automobiles will be increasingly electrified with new battery chemistries such as lithium ion cells having higher energy density and lower internal resistance, allowing rapid charging in less than 30 minutes. In fact, to use C-cars in less just a 10% degradation in capacity after 1,500 cycles. Rapid-charging will enable users to top-off their batteries in 10 minutes. Urban rooftop solar collectors could a charging network. No longer do we need to charge only at home or the workplace where our cars sit waiting for six to 10 hours.



Planet in early stages of sixth mass extinction, claims study

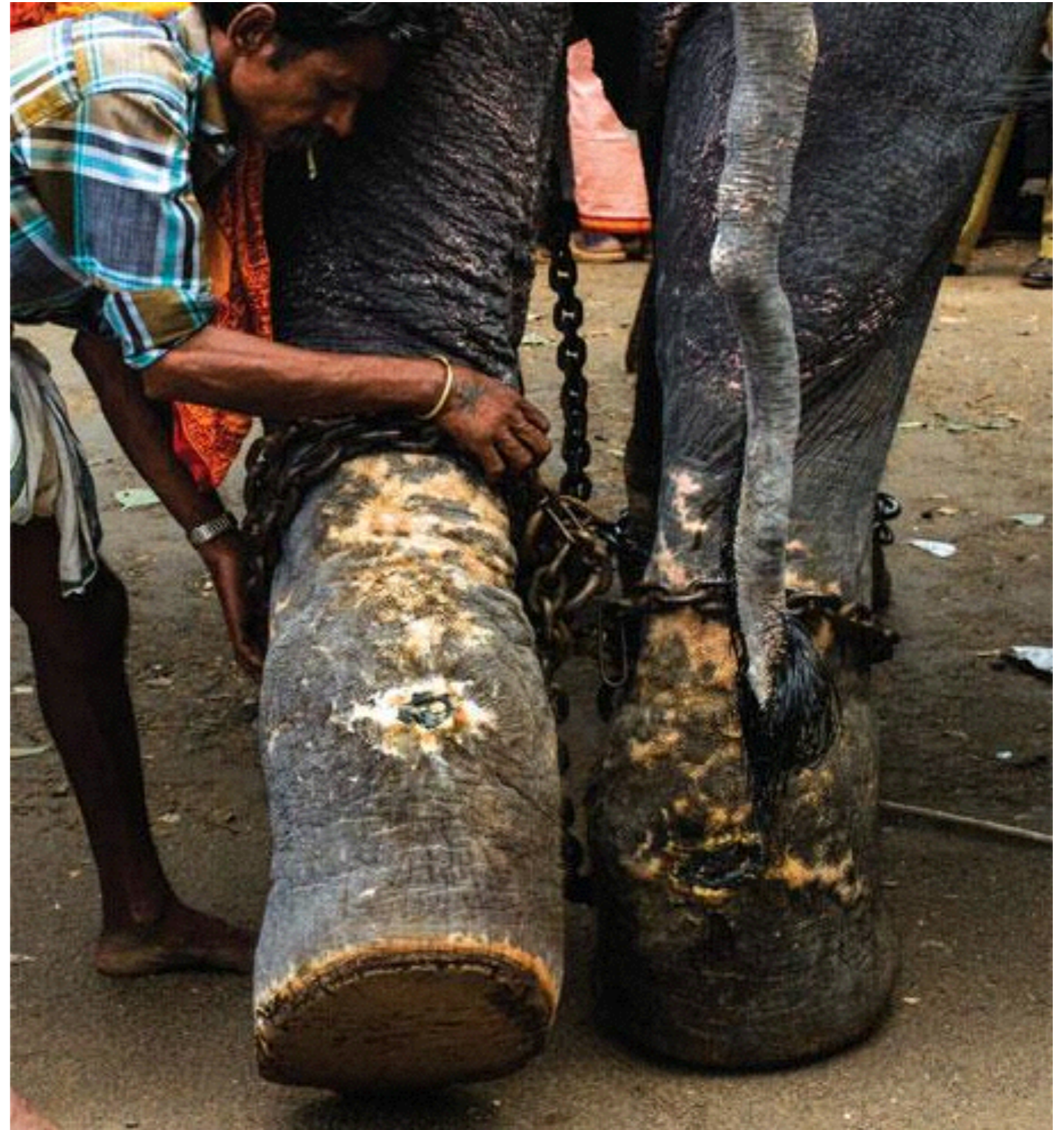
According to a July 25 in the journal Science, “Among terrestrial vertebrates, 322 species have become extinct since [the year] 1500. Populations of the remaining species show 25 per cent average decline in abundance.” The previous mass extinctions were driven by planetary transformations or asteroid crashes.



This time: extinctions will be caused by people

Despite tethering wounds, Indian elephants are made to stand or walk for hours during religious festivals. In Kerala and some other states. Is there no law that can save them and future generations of the animal

<http://www.downtoearth.org.in/content/sacred-assault>



Volcano Erupts in Japan, Injuring at Least 40



Opulence is the overarching parameter of success in 21st century society. But the problem is that all around the world, the rich are getting richer. While the armies of poor are pulling out of poverty very slowly. They are never far from the edge. In India, which is home to 1.2 billion people, the number of billionaires rose tenfold in the last decade. In 2003 they owned 1.8 percent of the national wealth, compared to 26 percent in 2008.

