

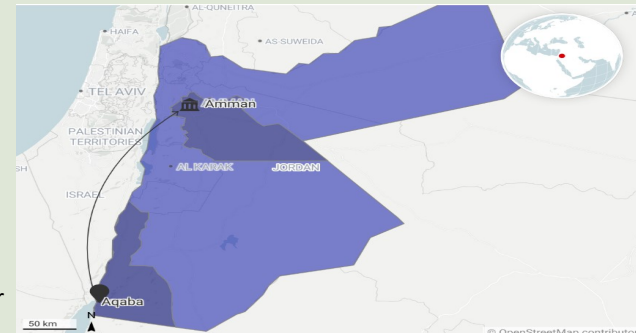


NewsLetter #12

6/7/2026

Climate change in Jordan

Like other Middle Eastern countries, Jordan faces environmental and climate challenges, particularly chronic water scarcity and recurring droughts, which remain among its most serious problems. For decades, Jordan has struggled to balance its limited freshwater resources with its growing domestic needs. However, these challenges have been significantly exacerbated by the influx of Syrian refugees, coupled with rising temperatures, declining rainfall, and a general worsening of the water crisis. Climate risks in Jordan are not limited to persistent drought; the country is also vulnerable to flash floods, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. In response, the government has pursued long-term adaptation measures, such as large-scale, climate-resilient water management strategies designed to ensure future water security. On March 17, 2026, Jordan approved the Aqaba-Amman Water Transfer Agreement, a key component of a broader water infrastructure initiative that has also received support from the Green Climate Fund.



<https://bisi.org.uk/reports/adapting->

Climate change in Europe

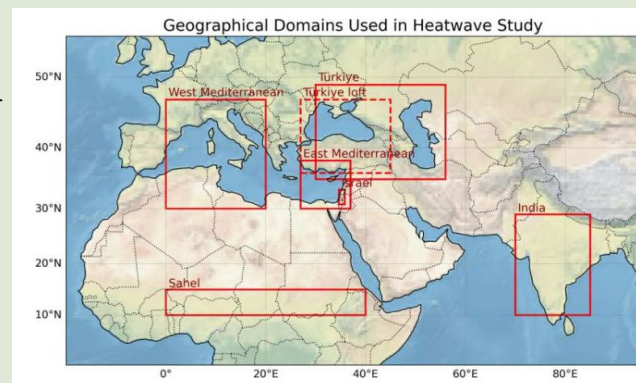
An exceptional heatwave in Europe has shattered numerous temperature records and had a profound impact on human health, ecosystems, agriculture, infrastructure, and labor productivity. This heatwave is accompanied by severe localized thunderstorms, and in some areas, drought is worsening, increasing the risk of wildfires. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that extreme heatwaves will become more frequent, intense, and longer-lasting. Europe is the fastest-warming continent globally. The head of the World Meteorological Organization's climate information division stated that heatwaves like these are what we expect under climate change. He added that in the 50 years since the historic heatwave of 1976, Europe's overall temperature has risen by approximately two degrees Celsius. The Director-General of the World Health Organization announced that more than 1,300 excess deaths have been recorded since June 21st as a result of the extreme heatwave sweeping across Europe.



<https://wmo.int/media/news/>

Climate change in the Middle East

A study analyzing 11 climate models used in IPCC reports and comparing them with observational data from the Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, one of the world's fastest-warming regions, has been published. The results showed that extreme heat waves in this region are not sudden, localized events, but rather are linked to large weather systems that extend across distant areas such as Europe, Turkey, India, and Africa. Even small changes in wind patterns and atmospheric pressure can begin up to a week before a heat wave, creating an "air trail" that gradually transports hot air to the region, leading to extreme heat waves. This sharp contrast pushes the cold air towards the Maghreb countries, while extremely hot air masses from the depths of the Sahara Desert move towards Egypt and the Levant, leading to a significant increase in temperatures.



<https://phys.org/news/2026-06->

