



The main impact of La Niña on floods in Europe

La Nina may result in changes in the distribution of rain, which increases the amounts of heavy precipitation in some areas and leads to an increase in water levels in rivers and streams, which increases the possibility of floods. It has caused changes in atmospheric pressure patterns and wind currents in the North Atlantic region, which affects the formation of weather systems and may increase the frequency of long and intense periods of rain. Heavy rains associated with La Nina could lead to an increase in groundwater levels in some areas, increasing the possibility of water leakage and local flooding. Floods that occur as a result of La Nina can also lead to widespread regional impacts, including human and material damage and impacts on agriculture and infrastructure.



<https://www.arabiaweather.com/ar/>

The impact of climate change in Jordan

Jordan is one of the countries most affected by drought and desertification in the world. It is expected that temperatures in Jordan will rise by 1.5-2 degrees Celsius by 2050. Water shortage is one of the biggest challenges facing Jordan, as the average water consumption reaches 150 liters per person per day. Climate change also greatly affects agriculture in Jordan, as it leads to a shortage of water needed for agriculture. It also affects health in Jordan, as it leads to an increase in the incidence of heart and stroke diseases. It also affects the economy, as it leads to increased costs and reduced production. Immediate action must be taken to confront climate change in Jordan, and it is suggested that the Jordanian government increase investment in renewable energy, improve water use efficiency, and develop policies and legislation.



<https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/2023/04/the-threat-of->

The impact of climate change in the Middle East

The Arabian Gulf region faces enormous challenges in dealing with the dire consequences of the problem of climate change and its complex and intertwined consequences. The problem of rising temperatures is considered one of the biggest problems facing the region currently, as temperatures in the region exceeded the global average, with the temperature in Iran, Kuwait, Oman, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates exceeding fifty degrees Celsius in 2021. Climate scientists warn that temperatures in the region may increase by 4 degrees Celsius by 2050, which means it will be difficult to return to the 1.5 degrees Celsius threshold set by the Paris Climate Agreement as the maximum limit for global warming, which may cause global environmental collapse.



<https://alarab.co.uk/%D8%A7%>