



NewsLetter #9

21/12/2025

Climate change in Europe

According to scientific estimates, the Alps are approaching a critical juncture where the rate of glacier loss is expected to peak between 2033 and 2041, a period that could see a greater number of glaciers lost than any previous time. Globally, a similar peak is expected in about a decade, with the number of glaciers disappearing annually potentially doubling from approximately 2,000 to nearly 4,000, depending on the trajectory of global warming. Climate scenarios paint a worrying picture for the future of Central Europe. If current climate policies continue and lead to a temperature increase of 2.7°C, only about 110 glaciers will remain by 2100, representing just 3 percent of the current number. If warming reaches 4°C, this number will drop to only about 20 glaciers.



<https://arabic.euronews.com/>

Climate change in the Middle East

Greenpeace: The Middle East and North Africa are among the regions most affected by climate change. The organization said in a statement that the Middle East and North Africa region is among the regions of the world most affected by the repercussions of climate change, as temperatures rise at a rate of approximately 0.46 degrees Celsius every ten years, which is more than double the global average of 0.18 degrees, threatening the lives of millions due to heat waves, droughts and water scarcity.

Greenpeace stressed that climate action has become a critical issue requiring a just energy transition away from fossil fuels, strengthening nationally determined contributions for 2035, and ensuring fair, transparent, and debt-free climate finance, in which the Global North and fossil fuel companies bear the greatest responsibility for historical emissions.

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<https://solarabic.com/%d8%a3%d8%ae%d8%a8%d8%a7%d8%b1->

Climate Change in the Jordan

Jordan is facing one of the world's most severe water crises, with per capita water availability plummeting to just 60 cubic meters per year, one of the lowest rates globally, according to Minister of Water and Irrigation Raed Abu Saud. Speaking at a recent political dialogue hosted by the Jordan Economic Forum, Abu Saud described the water crisis as a matter of national security, warning that if water availability falls below 30 cubic meters annually, the impact on sectors such as tourism, agriculture, and industry will be catastrophic. The Jordan News Agency (Petra) quoted an official as telling forum members, stakeholders, and environmental experts during the session: "Water is no longer just a service; it has become a matter of national security."



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