Israel’s water worries return

Jerusalem: It was a source of national pride - a monumental feat of engineering, bringing water to the thirsty land. But four years of drought have overtaken Jerusalem, with a severe shortfall of desalination and wastewater treatment plants, choking off its most fertile regions and pushing farmers, already stretched, to the brink. "First we imagined we would face a sequence of arid years like this, because it never happened before," said Uri Schor, spokesman for Israel’s Water Authority.

The Sea of Galilee, technically a lake near the border with Syria, is forecast to hit its lowest level ever by next year, more than 50 percent in some areas, prompting the government quickly backtracked.

Supply issues are being hardest felt among farmers in the occupied West Bank. Israel has said it has supplied more water than required under peace deals.

Under discussion for a possible long-term solution is Israel’s water problem in the construction of an additional desalination plant, an industry official said. A similar facility in Israel has cost more than $1 billion. Several new reservoirs to catch rain and flood waters could also reduce some pressure on the aquifers.

The first action is for the European Commission to lead on climate and clean energy and to achieve the targets of the 2015 Paris Agreement. The European Commission—one million names from at least seven countries in a record time of five months. The citizens initiative also called on the EU to ban decisions using peer-reviewed research and stop allowing chemical companies to decide which research labs carry out studies.

The system in Europe is neither transparent nor independent. “The decision after handing the petition to the European Commission—one million names from at least seven countries in a record time of five months. The citizens initiative also called on the EU to ban decisions using peer-reviewed research and stop allowing chemical companies to decide which research labs carry out studies.”

The European Commission—one million names from at least seven countries in a record time of five months. The citizens initiative also called on the EU to ban decisions using peer-reviewed research and stop allowing chemical companies to decide which research labs carry out studies.

More than 1.3 million demand weedkiller ban

European authorities yesterday launched the EU’s latest petition to ban a powerful herbicide that also known as Glufosinate ammonium, which is aimed at glyphosate, under the name of the herbicide. The petition was given to the European Commission, the executive of the 28-nation EU which has recommended the license for the herbicide be renewed for ten years in mid-December.

The first actions for the European Commission to lead on climate and clean energy and to achieve the targets of the 2015 Paris Agreement. The European Commission—one million names from at least seven countries in a record time of five months. The citizens initiative also called on the EU to ban decisions using peer-reviewed research and stop allowing chemical companies to decide which research labs carry out studies.

The system in Europe is neither transparent nor independent. “The decision after handing the petition to the European Commission—one million names from at least seven countries in a record time of five months. The citizens initiative also called on the EU to ban decisions using peer-reviewed research and stop allowing chemical companies to decide which research labs carry out studies.”

The European Commission—one million names from at least seven countries in a record time of five months. The citizens initiative also called on the EU to ban decisions using peer-reviewed research and stop allowing chemical companies to decide which research labs carry out studies.