

Water Supply and Demand and the Climate Crisis in the Jordan River Basin

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Two Fundamentals

- •All water resources are transboundary
- •Water supply and demand deficits are growing

 The Middle East will be uninhabitable by the end of this century if we don't cut CO2 emissions, so say a growing number of climate change scientists. This summer's extreme heat will become the norm, with temperatures of 60°C commonplace. Sound implausible? Recall the 4-day "health holiday" imposed in Iraq during the July 2015 heat wave.

Populations in Middle East – Africa and Europe (mil.)



Source: ISA (International Strategic Analysis)

Water Supply and Demand

- Israel's total average annual potential of renewable water amounts to some 1,800 MCM whilst demand is greater than 2,000 MCM
- Palestine's (West Bank and Gaza) total average annual potential of renewable water amounts to some 200 MCM whilst demand is greater than 400 MCM
- Jordan's total average annual potential of renewable water amounts to some 1,000 MCM whilst demand is greater than 1,500 MCM

Sources: Israeli Water Authority, Palestinian Water Authority, Jordanian Ministry of Water and Irrigation, World Bank

SOURCES OF WATER

3 Major Sources:

- ≻Jordan River System / Kinneret
- ≻Mountain Aquifer

≻Coastal Aquifer









Water Insecurity

Water Supply and Demand in the Middle East (Israel, PA, Jordan)

Data Source: Tahal





natural



1950 add engineered systems...



mid 70s more Complex...



2000 even more complex...

<u>2050</u>-550m 465 km²

<u>1978</u> -400 m 747 km²

<u>1930</u> -390m ~1020 km²





