

Monitoring Water Scarcity in European Online Media News

2024



This is a joint publication of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), the European Commission's science and knowledge service and the European Science-Media Hub, in the Panel for the Future of Science and Technology (STOA) at the European Parliamentary Research Services (EPRS) of the European Parliament. This report aims to provide evidence-based scientific support to the European policymaking process. It is prepared for, and addressed to, the Members and staff of the European Parliament as background material to assist them in their parliamentary work. The scientific output expressed does not imply a policy position of the European Commission nor the European Parliament. Neither the European Commission nor the European Parliament nor any person acting on behalf of these are responsible for the use that might be made of this publication. For information on the methodology and quality underlying the data used in this publication for which the source is neither Eurostat nor other Commission/Parliament services, users should contact the referenced source. The designations employed and the presentation of material on the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the European Union concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Contact information:

European Commission Joint Research Centre
Directorate for Digital Transformation and Data
Unit Text and Data Mining

Email: Bertrand.DE-LONGUEVILLE@ec.europa.eu

European Parliament
European Parliamentary Research Services
Panel for the Future of Science and Technology
Unit European Science-Media Hub
Email: Vitalba.CRIVELLO@europarl.europa.eu

EU Science Hub
<https://joint-research-centre.ec.europa.eu>

JRC136642

Ispra: European Commission, 2024
Brussels: European Parliament, 2024

© European Union, 2024



The reuse policy of the European Commission documents is implemented by the Commission Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents (OJ L 330, 14.12.2011, p. 39). Unless otherwise noted, the reuse of this document is authorised under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). This means that reuse is allowed provided appropriate credit is given and any changes are indicated.

Reproduction and translation for non-commercial purposes are authorised, provided the source is acknowledged and the European Parliament is given prior notice and sent a copy.

For any use or reproduction of photos or other material that is not owned by the European Union permission must be sought directly from the copyright holders. The European Union does not own the copyright in relation to the following elements:

- Cover/back page illustration, © piyaset / stock.adobe.com

How to cite this report: Theresa Reitis-Münstermann, Paula Schulze Brock, Zsuzsanna Pásztor, Vitalba Crivello, *Monitoring Water Scarcity in European online media news*, European Commission/European Parliament, 2024, JRC136642.

Table of contents

Key Findings.....	1
1. Introduction.....	2
2. Overall reporting volume on general mainstream media.....	4
3. Reporting trend and content analysis of mainstream news.....	6
3.1. Societal impacts of water scarcity.....	9
3.2. Causes of water scarcity.....	10
3.3. Politicisation of water scarcity.....	12
3.4. Solutions to tackle water scarcity.....	14
4. Water scarcity on unverified media.....	15
Annex.....	20
Appendix.....	25

Key Findings

The purpose of this document is to illustrate how water scarcity is discussed in the European online media landscape - both in mainstream and unverified sources. We provide a 360° view on narratives, viewpoints and trends linked to this topic, using Text Mining techniques.

The report summarises online media coverage on water scarcity, between 1 April 2022 and 30 June 2023. The key findings are:

- Media attention is higher in the summer periods and during drought and heat waves, when the impact of water scarcity is most noticeable. Particularly, the media coverage peaks in August 2022, during the hottest period of the year, and in March 2023, related to the UN Water conference.
- The countries with the highest water scarcity share on mainstream media reporting are France, Spain and Portugal, countries that are among the most affected in Europe.
- The topic mostly has a negative media sentiment connotation, reflecting the repercussions and required changes in water consumption.
- Regarding the **societal impacts** of water scarcity, in addition to the implications for biodiversity, mainly two sectors suffering from negative economic impacts are mentioned: In agriculture, the insufficiency of water leads to crop failure and increased water price, which provokes the rise of food prices as a consequence. Similarly, tourism is frequently mentioned in the context of diminished appeal for warmer tourist destinations and challenges tourists face as a result of water restrictions or forest fires.
- Regarding the **causes** of water scarcity, our analysis indicates that causes by humans and societies receive less attention than natural causes in the European mainstream media landscape.
- Media coverage signals solidarity and sympathy in Europe as emergencies and difficulties due to water shortages in neighboring European countries are reported even in less affected countries. In countries more affected by water scarcity, news reporting focusses increasingly on water use restrictions and preventive and alternative methods of addressing the problem. Regarding possible **solutions**, short-term actions like water rationing, water trucks and transfer, closure of public swimming pools are predominantly mentioned during summer 2022. In contrast, to address water scarcity with long-term solutions, the most mentioned approaches are reuse of waste water and desalination.
- The **political dimension** of water scarcity is reflected in mainstream media. The corresponding articles vary mostly between calls for further political action and decisions taken, e.g. restrictions for industries and water rationing for private households. Moreover, political responsibility often refers to handling emergency situations but also developing water shortage preventions as well as aid programmes for the affected.
- Mainstream media clearly identifies water shortages and droughts as a serious problem and as a consequence of climate change. On the opposite, **unverified news** often deny the severity of this issue, claiming in particular that it is part of globalist propaganda.

1. Introduction

The increasing scarcity of water and water resources is frequently reported due to serious droughts that affected large parts of Europe in 2022. The media attention was heightened again during recent months, as overall water availability is still problematic. Additionally, atmospheric conditions heading towards summer are forecasted to be unfavourable, especially as global weather patterns transition to an El Niño phase.

In this report, we examine how the issue of water scarcity is portrayed in media and identify the countries that report most frequently on this topic. In particular, we identify what societal impacts are addressed in media and which causes – with a focus on human-made causes – are mentioned for water scarcity. Moreover, we look at the politicisation and governmental restrictions related to water scarcity, as well as solutions pointed out in mainstream media. Besides, we provide an insight into the coverage of water scarcity by unverified sources, which are more likely to spread misinformation. In addition to the presented narratives, we identify the key actors which are associated most with water shortage in misinformative media.

Analysing the content and headlines of online media can provide important **insights on whether, how and to what extent a specific issue is discussed in a given country, either during a selected time period or over time.** Therefore we analysed the media presence of water scarcity in some European online media news, between 1 April 2022 and 30 June 2023. The analysis was performed on sources which are part of Europea Media Monitor (EMM). For mainstream media outlets, we used the Political Intelligence EU27 Mainstream (PI) index and for unverified sources the ECOMMMisinfo index. The manually curated PI list of media outlets is composed of 465 mainstream sources present in the 27 Member States. The EcommMisinfo source index consists of 548 unverified sources which have been identified by independent fact checkers as potential spreaders of disinformation in the EU.

The PI index considers the size of a country in terms of the number of sources per country respectively.¹ Moreover, 9% of the PI sources has been added at different moments during the covered period, mainly in November 2022.² Due to the slight variation in source number over time and the different media volume when comparing the member states, unfortunately the water scarcity data cannot directly be compared over time and among countries. Therefore, we contextualise water scarcity in the general media by providing an overview of the share of all mainstream articles in advance. Hereby, the type of news is not considered, i.e. breaking news and secondary type of news in online outlets are included equally.

We selected the sample related to water scarcity by retrieving articles that contain keywords like water shortage, water absence, water stress or the equivalent in the official EU languages. At least one of the keywords must appear in the title or text body.³

This keyword-based query retrieves articles which are fully focussed on depicting the details of the topic or briefly mention water scarcity, e.g. water scarcity as one of the repercussions of war. The query has been tested and optimised to include as many relevant articles as possible but to ensure the articles' relevance for this analysis.

¹ See Annex [Table 1](#) for source number per country and respective over-/underrepresentation of the PI index.

² See an overview of source changes of the PI index in Annex [Table 2](#).

³ See the full list of English and translated keywords in the Appendix.

The list of keywords included in the query may not be exhaustive, and thus may not retrieve all articles related to water scarcity but provides a good overview of the topic and an estimate of the extent of media attention on the topic.

Based on the articles of the main peak days and the media reporting in August 2022, **we identified the societal impacts.** For the other aspects, relevant articles have been considered based on a list of additional keywords. For example, to analyse the politicisation of water scarcity, we filtered for articles in our data set that refer to governmental decision, political restriction or political responsibility.⁴

Additionally, **we include information on the overall sentiment** expressed in the articles and refer to the most mentioned entities, i.e. persons or organisation which are recognised by the EMM system, in some analyses.

For a more specific description of the methodology and applied technology, please refer to the Annexes.

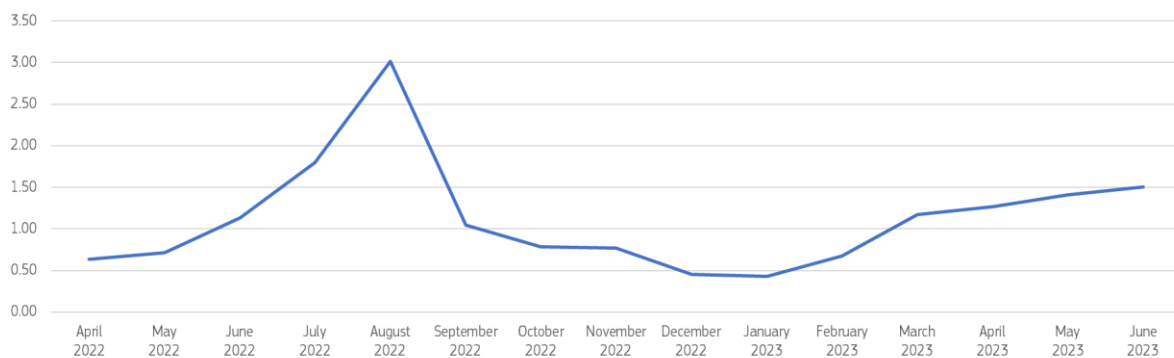
⁴ The exhaustive lists of keywords per analysis focus are included in the Appendix.

2. Overall reporting volumes on general mainstream media

To understand the media attention on water scarcity, we compared the number of articles on this topic to the total number of articles in the same period for the PI sources in the EMM database, and compared this with coverage to other topics. During the investigated period, articles related to water scarcity account for 0.11% of the mainstream articles, i.e. 1.1 articles out of 1,000 mainstream articles. In comparison, the media coverage of climate change with a focus on emissions, institutions and global summits for the same period reaches a share six times higher (0.65%), whereas coronavirus vaccines in combination with the EU, European Commission or Von der Leyen receive less media attention (0.04%) after the high-intensity reporting during the pandemic. Renewable energies are similarly frequently mentioned in the news (0.14%) as water scarcity.

Figure 1 shows that **over the summer of 2022, the media interest increases steadily**. In August 2022, the media interest in the EU is much higher than over the whole investigated period (248% more articles per month). In contrast, interest decreases significantly during the winter period of 2022/2023. As of March 2023, the share on water scarcity tends to increase slightly but stays on a low level.

Figure 1 – Water scarcity articles per 1,000 mainstream media

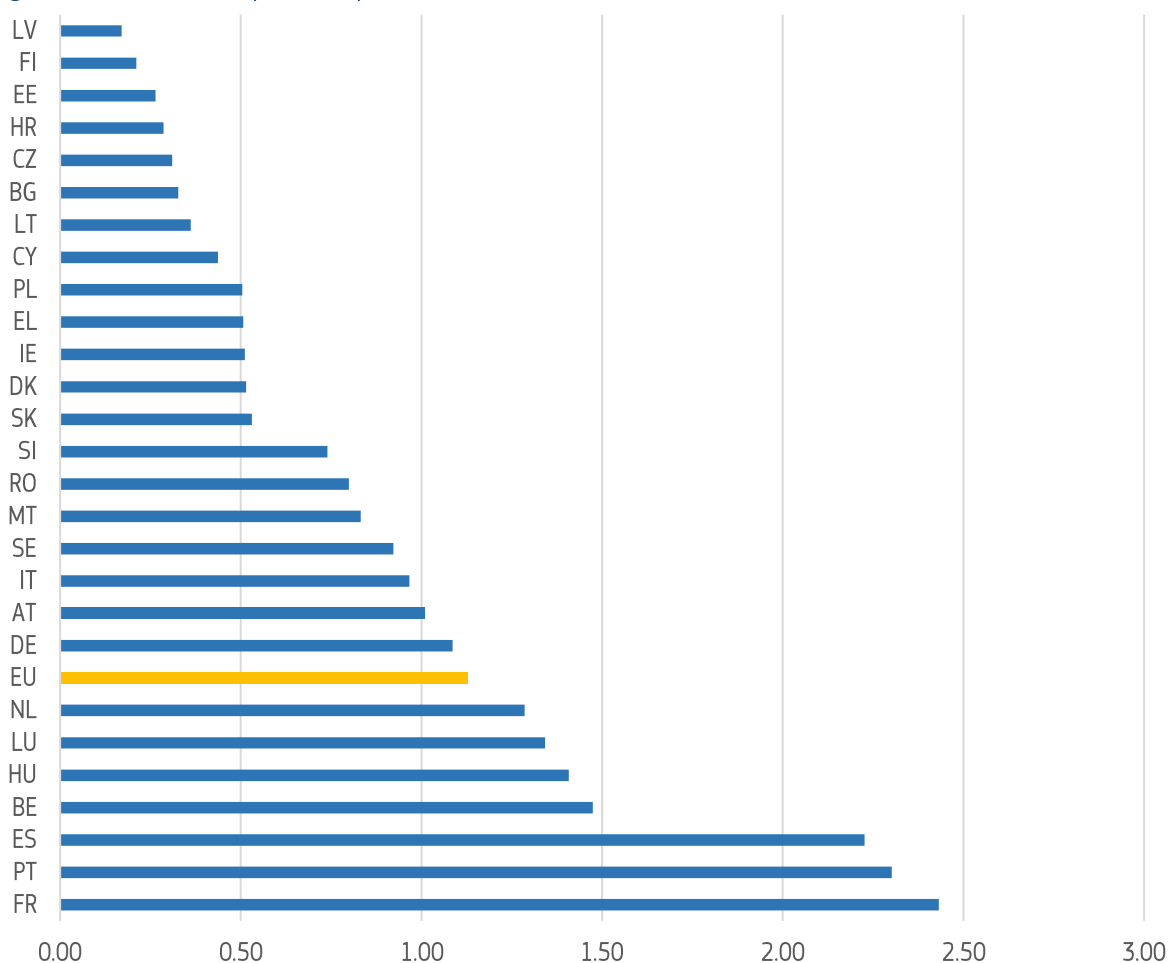


Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Monthly aggregated data (see Table 5).

Country distribution of reporting

In order to compare the volumes among countries, we relate to the number of articles associated to water scarcity per 1,000 mainstream articles of the respective country. As illustrated in Figure 2, in the EU, 1.2 per 1,000 articles of the overall coverage deal with water scarcity. In France, the presence of the topic is highest with 2.4 articles per 1,000 mainstream articles, followed by Portugal (2.3 articles) and Spain (2.23 articles). Additionally, for the media in Belgium, Hungary, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, water shortage plays a bigger role than for the EU average (1.2 articles); surprisingly, more so than in Italian media (0.97 articles), with Italy overall being reported as one of the countries most affected by the phenomena.

Figure 2 – Water scarcity articles per 1,000 mainstream articles



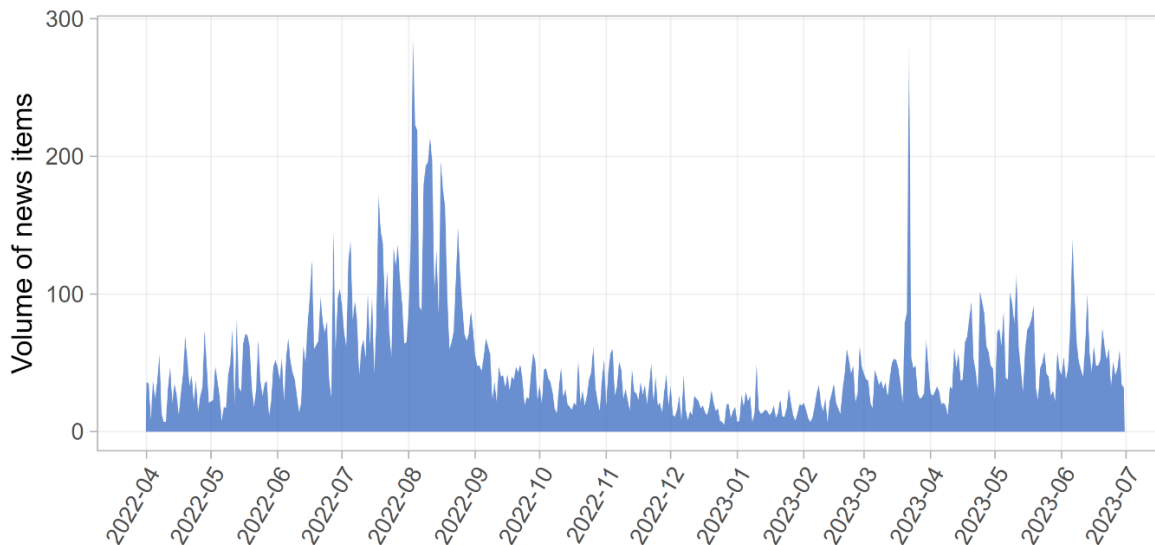
Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Data aggregated by country (see Table 4).

3. Reporting trend and content analysis of mainstream news

To provide an overview of the reporting trend with the main reporting peaks concerning water scarcity, we generated a timeline of articles that mention related keywords at least once in the title and/or body of the text.⁵ Figure 3 shows the daily reporting volumes of the retrieved 22,496 articles between 1 April 2022 and 30 June 2023.⁶

As of April 2022, the media coverage on water scarcity is increasing steadily until the highest number of daily reporting is reached in August. From September 2022 to February 2023, the volume is on a low level with on average 44% less articles per month than during the whole period. As of March 2023, we identify a trend of increasing media coverage until the beginning of June. This trend is interrupted by an outstanding peak on 22 March 2023. The two main peaks (3 August 2022 and 22 March 2023) contain almost six times more articles than the daily average, occurring in August 2022 and March 2023.

Figure 3 – Volume of news items on water scarcity in mainstream media (total volume: 22,496 articles)



Comparison over time is not directly possible since the number of sources increased. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Daily aggregated data.

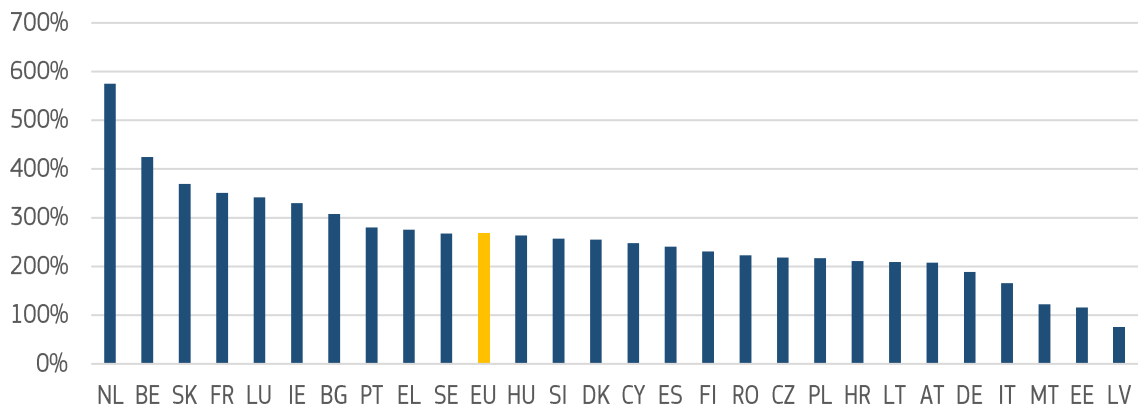
Main peaks in reporting

Generally, August 2022 stands out as the period with the most daily volume of articles. The subsequent chart shows that water scarcity is more extensively discussed over the rest of the covered period. In almost all member states, the media outlets report more about water scarcity than during the full investigated period led by the Dutch and Belgian media, reporting almost six and five times more (575% and 425% respectively). Only in Latvia, there is less reporting during the summer month (see Figure 4).

⁵ For the query, please refer to the Appendix.

⁶ For the monthly aggregated reporting volume related to water scarcity, see Table 5.

Figure 4 – Difference of water scarcity reporting between August 2022 and the full investigated period



Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Data aggregated by country (see Table 4).

The highest peak, mostly consisting of reporting in Spain, France, and Netherlands occurs on **3 August 2022**. As Box 1 shows, the news items are related to the water shortage, its repercussions for certain areas and the agricultural sector, and counteracting and coping measures in Spain and France. Moreover, the Dutch government’s announcement on a state-wide water shortage made the same day is referred to frequently.⁷ In this context, Mark Harbers, the Minister of Infrastructure and Water Management of the Netherlands, is the most mentioned entity.

Box 1 – Headlines in countries with most media coverage on peak day

3 August 2022	
ES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The severe drought forces communities to ration water consumption: this is the map of limitations • Andalusia calls for urgent meeting of the national bureau of drought • The government does not yields and says that the use of more transfer from already almost empty water reservoirs is no longer sustainable
FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic drought, repeatedly occurring heat waves... are we heading towards a record? • Heatwave, drought... "Who has still the luxury not to worry?" • Drought: the French farmers expect a "halved" harvest
NL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netherlands: a shortage at "country water" because of drought • There is an official water shortage starting from today, but what does that mean? • Special team water shortage officially appointed in the Netherlands, to keep drought • Drought supply exceeds demand for water. In the Netherlands there is now officially a 50-75% water shoretage. However, the Netherlands is better prepared than during the drought in 2018, experts say.

Selection of headlines in mainstream media on main peak days for countries with highest daily share of articles. Headlines are translated via eTranslation, the neural machine translation service. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI.

On **22 March 2023**, most reporting originate from Germany, Spain, and France. The news pick up on the three-day’s UN 2023 Water Conference, held in New York, which however did not lead to a

⁷ <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/actueel/nieuws/2022/08/03/water-moet-worden-verdeeld-door-aanhoudende-droogte>.

longer lasting high level of news items. It was pointed out that humanity has “vampirised water” (especially French reporting picking up on the UN report), causing the risk of imminent scarcity and, thus, threatening 10% of humanity. Moreover, media reported on the demands for a global water strategy. For example headlines, please refer to [Box 2](#).

Another isolated but remarkable peak occurs on **6 June 2023**. Media picks up on the Russian destruction of the Hydroelectric Power Plant dam in Ukraine and its repercussions for the region, including the lack of drinking water for locals and the potential water shortage for the operations of the Zaporizhzhia Nuclear Power Plant downstream, Europe’s biggest power plant. Moreover, the origin and reason for the boycott of Huelva strawberries is explained on Spanish media, and on German media the issue of fish deaths in the Oder River due to Polish salt discharges and the appeal to Poland as the salt represents a threat to the ecosystem, especially in combination with the water shortage in summer.

Box 2 – Headlines in countries with most media coverage on peak days

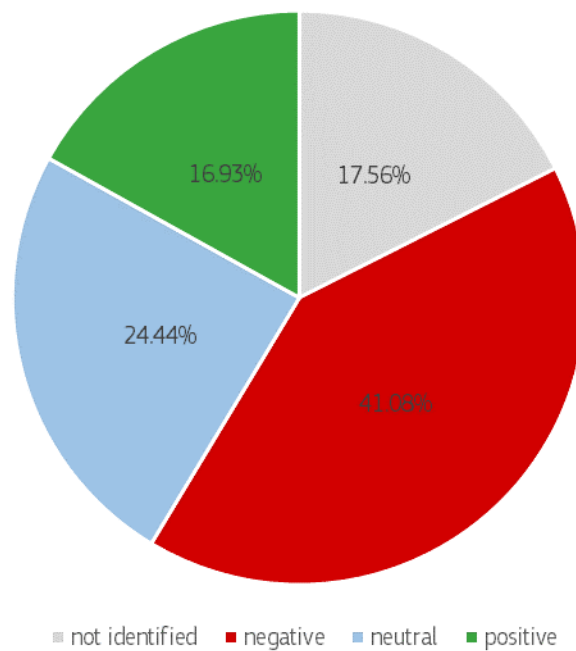
22 March 2023	
DE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UN warns of the water crisis: 10% of humanity is threatened</i> • <i>Interview for the UN Conference: Water hardly has a lobby</i> • <i>Global water shortage – bread for the world: We need a global water strategy</i> • <i>Water shortage and climate crisis: Time for waivers and prohibitions</i>
ES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>UN warns of “imminent risk of global water crisis”</i> • <i>World Water Day 2023: A new life for every drop of water</i> • <i>Without water there is no sustainable development</i> • <i>Water, an elementary resource for survival is increasingly scarce</i> • <i>Water is everyone’s business</i> • <i>València seeks to prioritise water management in environmental policies to mitigate climate change</i> • <i>Next week we will return to alert due to drought in Seville</i> • <i>47% of the world’s population will live in water-stressed areas by 2030: These are the plans to avoid it</i>
FR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Water: Historic UN Summit</i> • <i>Drop after drop, humanity “vampirises” water, causing a risk of “imminent” scarcity</i> • <i>Water shortages, floods, contaminated water: Water-related challenges</i> • <i>For the head of the UN, humanity has “broken the cycle” of water, its “vital substance”</i> • <i>‘Vampiric’ humanity in the face of an ‘imminent’ global water crisis</i> • <i>Drought: A global water crisis is not ruled out, according to UN report</i> • <i>Pope calls for preserving water resources</i>
06 June 2023	
ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>They destroy the Jerson Dam in Ukraine: 80 localities at risk of flooding and mass evacuations</i> • <i>Ukraine accuses Russia of blowing up Kakhovka Dam: Water floods Jerson and forces mass evacuations</i> • <i>Damage from the rift in the dam of Kherson, evacuations of settlements, areas flooded</i> • <i>Hydroelectric power plant “destroyed” – Ukraine evacuates residents, 80 communities are at risk</i> • <i>Destroyed dam in Ukraine: Flood on Europe’s third largest river</i>

Selection of headlines in mainstream media on main peak days for countries with highest daily share of articles. Headlines are translated via eTranslation, the neural machine translation service. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI.

Additional information on sentiment

Even though sentiment could not be identified for all articles and the sentiment classifier, at the current state, can only be regarded as providing a first hint of sentiment association. Figure 5 indicates **that the topic water scarcity is predominantly negatively connoted in media**. A negative representation is not surprising, however it is important to note here, that the sentiment association refers to the entire article and not to single article paragraphs. Additional information on the sentiment analyses is provided in the appendix.

Figure 5 – Reporting on water scarcity in mainstream media by sentiment



Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Data aggregated by sentiment.

3.1. Societal impacts of water scarcity

This section discusses different societal impacts that water scarcity entail. Considering the overall reporting trend, we analysed the societal impacts based on the main peaks and the period of August 2022.

Water scarcity is most frequently mentioned in relation to heat waves and droughts, i.e. the absence of rain for a longer period of time. In this context, several temperature records have been surpassed in various regions during the summer period, causing heat strokes among citizens. Moreover, the droughts foster the lack of water and favour the creation of forest fires which are reported mostly for France, Spain and Portugal on the one hand. On the other hand, the media pick up on the low water levels of lakes and rivers resulting from the extreme weather conditions, again taking effect on the biodiversity and previously mentioned societal repercussions. Besides influencing the ecosystem itself, the lack of water in rivers may affect the infrastructure of trade conducted via inland waterway shipping.

A largely affected area is the agricultural sector where the insufficiency of water leads to crop failure and increased water price, *“I lost about 80 per cent of my crop last year because of the*

drought. And on top of that, it costs me a lot of money to wet the land, as water prices have tripled due to the scarcity. Water here is like gold". This provokes the rise of food prices as a consequence, including a huge variety of products like wine, strawberries, onions, rice, flowers and livestock. As farmers fear for their harvest and finally their existence, illegal water withdrawals take place, further increasing the water stress.

Another industry is **tourism**, with negative consequences being addressed not only to the industry itself but also to tourists. The reporting is done in the destination countries and the countries of origin of the tourists. Frequently mentioned are specific water access restrictions and the risk of forest fires due to drought, which reduces the attractiveness of warmer regions in countries typically known as "tourist destinations" and economically dependent on tourism.

While less frequent, there is reporting on the impact of water scarcity on public and private swimming pools, gardens and golf courses. Such news articles emphasize that water scarcity will eventually affect all EU citizens, as the environmental and social impacts are closely linked. Nevertheless, attention is drawn here also to the varying severity on citizens' lives depending on their economic situation. While water scarcity threatens or will threaten the satisfaction of basic needs of some citizens, less essential interests are at stake for those with more resources. In the context of "luxury" interests, it is sometimes referred to as the "irresponsibility of some people." The most obvious impact of water shortage for citizens is probably the cut of the supply of drinking water, creating water shortages affecting municipalities' supply and endangering the citizens' health, even contributing to an increased mortality rate. The imminent threat of drinking water shortages is predominantly raised when media refers to circumstances in African or South American countries. When relating to EU member states, this issue is not present in the covered period, but it is presented as a future risk if the water consumption and weather conditions develop unfavourably.

3.2. Causes of water scarcity

Water scarcity can be attributed to a variety of known factors. These can be natural phenomena such as drought - the primary cause of water scarcity - caused by "natural" climate change, heat waves, lack of rainfall, snow, and insufficient natural water sources in certain areas, or factors based on human and societal behaviour. The latter can cause water scarcity directly, as i.e., in the case of water pollution due to industrial waste, overconsumption or indirectly by exacerbating natural phenomena. While natural events and atmospheric conditions usually cannot be prevented, it is possible to influence human and societal behaviour and change societal structures. Thus, primarily human and societal behavioural factors are of political and social relevance.

In the following part of this report, we focus on **how the European media landscape portrays human and societal causes of water scarcity.**

A sub-query with the corresponding keywords allows us to identify articles mentioning such human-behavioural factors from the totality of articles dealing with water scarcity.⁸ The results of the sub-query show that out of the total 22,493 articles reporting on water scarcity, 3,828 articles (17% - Appendix Table 6) mention causes related to human and societal behaviour at least once in the title or text. In contrast, a proportion of 26.6% is reporting on water shortage related to natural causes such as lack of rainfall or global warming. Furthermore, of these, only 0.52% refer to causes related to human and societal behaviour. **These results suggests that causal factors on water scarcity**

⁸ See Appendix for keywords included in sub-query.

caused by humans and societies receive less attention than natural causes in the European mainstream media landscape. Moreover, the fact that human and social factors can function as amplifiers of natural phenomena is not automatically mentioned. Note that for 64% of the media reporting on water scarcity the keyword-based method does not return any attribution to neither of the cause-related sub-queries.

Box 3 shows a selection of headlines identified by the sub-query on human and societal behaviour-related causes. The headlines confirm that known human-made causes of water scarcity such as war, overconsumption, unsustainable agriculture, urbanisation, and industries emerge in the mainstream media landscape. Especially the role of agriculture and overconsumption in increasing water stress stands out.

Box 3 – Human and societal behaviour related causes of water scarcity

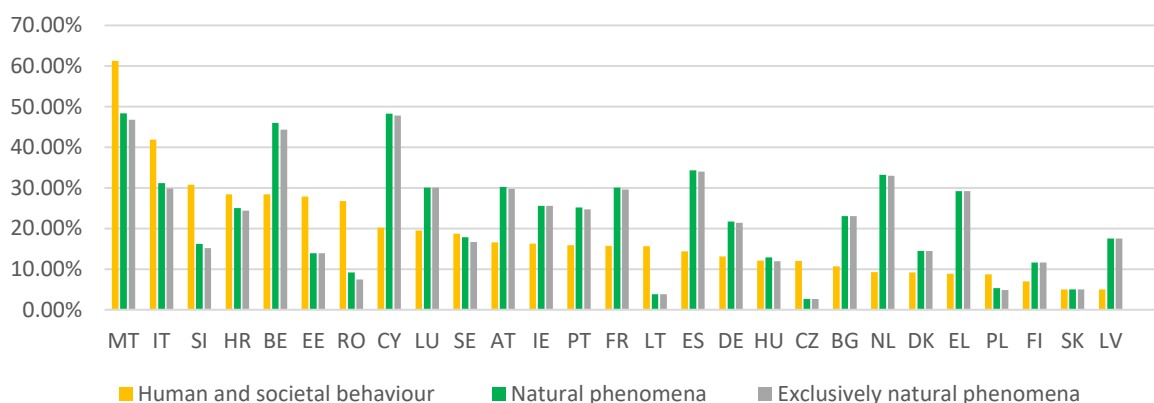
Headlines

- *Agriculture, Aeneas: Fertiliser bacteria to fight drought and improve soils and production*
- *The UN warns of an imminent global water crisis. The world goes blindly on a dangerous path of “vampire overconsumption”*
- *UN Water Conference: Ways out of “vampirical overconsumption”*
- *Italy is the European country with the greatest waste of water*
- *Nitrates, brick, mining and heat: Pollution and its effect on life in the Mar Menor*
- *COP15: The food chain must step up its efforts to reduce the impact of agriculture on biodiversity*
- *Overconsumption can cause water supply problems in Naples*
- *Drought, changing agriculture: Soybeans instead of rice and tomato Pachino in Liguria*
- *Is the world in a drinking water crisis? Humanity consumes twice as much as 50 years ago*
- *Drought and unsustainable water consumption: Let's look at the golf courses*
- *Destruction of ecosystems, crops at risk and massive pollution: The effects of blasting the Ukrainian dam*
- *The agro-food industry is ruining Spain*
- *The rise of artificial intelligence accelerates pollution*
- *Tons of fish die in pollution in Germany and Poland*
- *The immense waste production caused by the dominant lifestyle that degrades soils, seas and atmosphere; lack of drinking water; rapid deforestation and...*
- *Italy: Water wasted compromise the fight against the most serious drought in recent decades*
- *The construction of a battery factory from China provokes resistance in eastern Hungary, which fears environmental pollution and water shortage*
- *This lack of design and waste of water has come together in a confrontational way with climate change*
- *Well-drilling companies have much more customers than usual, and some are also motivated by fear of water restrictions, water charges and war*
- *Global warming, pollution, urbanisation... a global water crisis is imminent, warns UNESCO*

Selection of headlines in mainstream media. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Headlines are translated via eTranslation, the neural machine translation service.

Figure 6 provides an overview of the shares of news articles mentioning human and societal behaviour-related, natural phenomena related and exclusively natural phenomena related causes of water scarcity of the total volume by EU countries during the investigated period. **While in almost all EU countries the reporting of natural events is higher than the reporting of human-made causes related to water scarcity, with a few exception, including Malta and Italy as well.** Interestingly, for these member states the share of articles reporting on men-made causes is higher than on natural causes. In Malta for more than 60% and in Italy for more than 40% of the news articles on water scarcity refer to human-made causes. France, Portugal, Spain, which were identified as the EU member states with the highest water scarcity share of the total mainstream media (see chapter 2), only roughly 15% of the news items refers to human-made causes.

Figure 6 – Reporting on causes of water scarcity per country



Reporting volume for sub-queries in mainstream media. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI.

3.3. Politicisation of water scarcity

This section investigates in more detail how water scarcity is being addressed as a political issue on the European mainstream media landscape. For this purpose, we created another sub-query including keywords like policies, governmental, legislative and political decisions, restrictions, ban, etc.⁹ From the total amount of articles touching upon water scarcity 3,331 articles mention the political dimension of the issue based on our sub-query. That is a share of almost 15% of the total articles retrieved via our main query.

Box 4 provides a selection of headlines corresponding to articles identified by the sub-query to explore how the political dimension of water scarcity is portrayed. **The headlines present a range of politicisation of water scarcity.** In several articles, appeals are made to policymakers and governments at local, national, EU and international levels. Such demands refer to further measures to better cope with the negative effects of water scarcity in emergency situations, to prevent the problem or to aid programmes for regions or persons affected. Other articles report on and discuss new legislative proposals and decisions already taken. Very often, this involves political decisions on water rationing in emergency situations for private households or the industrial sector in affected areas to lower the water consumption.

Interestingly, we find only 7 articles within the total reporting based on our main query on water scarcity that mention the European “Green Deal” directly in the text or title. One possible reason for

⁹ See Appendix for keywords included in sub-query.

the fairly low number of articles may be that the Green Deal is not aimed solely at combatting water scarcity. To provide citizens with clean water is only one out of several prospects of the European Green Deal. The European Green Deal is certainly mentioned more often in European media, but seemingly less in direct relation to the issue of water scarcity.

Box 4 – Politicisation of water scarcity – Headlines

Headlines

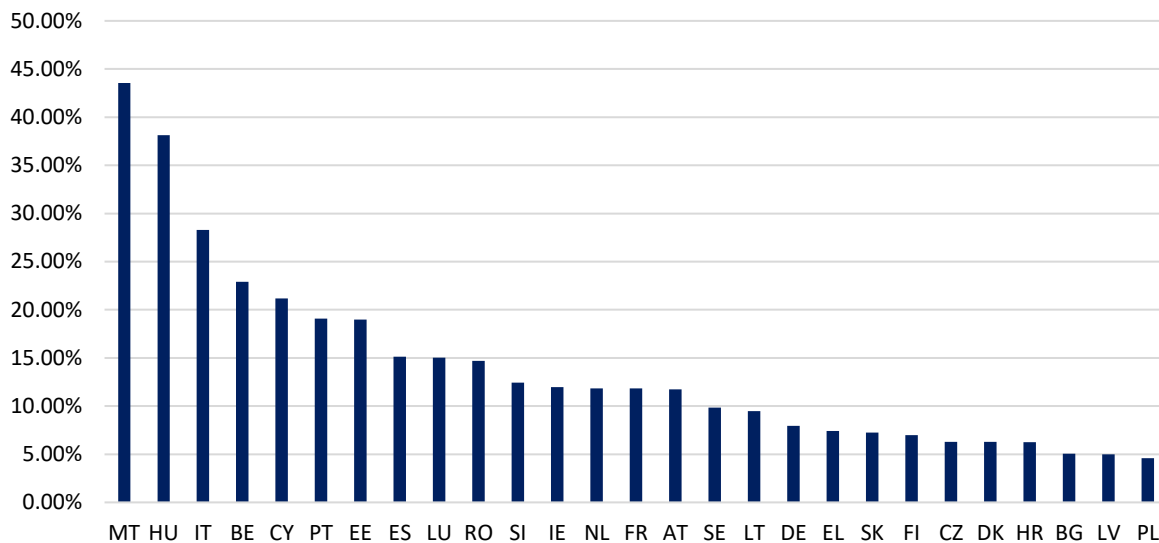
- *Extreme drought in Spain: The steps the government should take to manage water well*
- *According to the former Secretary of State of the Orbán Government, there is an act of liberation and there is no environmental protection*
- *Drought: New restrictions for farmers*
- *Call on the Government to radically change the Regulation of water courses in Slovenia*
- *Drought: Spanish police arrest 26 farmers for illegal use of water. Farmers in the eastern province of Malaga, where there has been a large drought, used water without permission to grow tropical fruit.*
- *Government approves direct aids, tax subsidies and reduction of drought strikes*
- *Dry: Slaughter of animals may be unavoidable and government has not yet adopted measures*
- *Drought is so high that water restrictions are being introduced in France*
- *From the government a commissioner and an extraordinary water plan for the drought emergency*
- *Vox calls for a National Water Pact and for Government and Junta to abandon “partisan wars”*
- *Climate policy: UN Water Conference ends with hundreds of “voluntary self-commitments”*
- *This autumn there will be no water restrictions in the urban supply*
- *Environment minister shows the opposition assets for conversion of government energy and water scarcity*
- *Government ensures that Portugal has drinking water in the next two years - but there will be rationing (know everything)*
- *Companies must adopt policies to make tourism more sustainable*
- *Climate change water scarcity in saxony: Policy seeks rapid solutions*
- *Andalusia proposes to take advantage of the EU presidency to promote a water policy against drought*
- *Argument about climate policy: „2030 is ambitious, very clear”*
- *Minister acknowledges that environmental policies need to be accelerated*
- *Is the government collapsing dams and reservoirs in full drought in Spain?*

Selection of headlines in mainstream media. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Headlines are translated via eTranslation, the neural machine translation service.

Furthermore, the agricultural sector comes up particularly often, but not only in terms of restrictions or stricter requirements on water usage, but also in terms of aid programmes. In addition, the mainstream media report on international, EU and national summits/ conferences related to water scarcity.

Finally, Figure 7 indicates the distribution among countries based on the share of our sub-query on politicisation of the total of news items on water shortage. Here, too, the southern European countries of Spain, France, Portugal, and Italy are at the top. The number of reports from these countries in the overall period ranges from 300 to over 600 articles. In contrast to the previous section on causes, Hungary is in the top 5 for politicisation, ahead of Italy.

Figure 7 – Water scarcity as political issue reporting per country



Share of reporting volume on water scarcity based on sub-query in mainstream media. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI.

3.4. Solutions to tackle water scarcity

A sub-query including keywords like reuse or recycling waste water, groundwater protection, water filtration system, desalinating, etc. reveals that media reports on **different solutions proposed or implemented in different regions** with a similar trend in volume as the main query.¹⁰ The majority of the articles regarding on this originate from France followed by Portugal, Spain, and Italy. It seems that those countries more heavily affected by water shortage as reported in the media are not only restricting water usage but are also forced to invest in preventative and alternative methods, while the media attention of countries with less reported direct impacts does not focus on solutions.

Approaches differ between short- and long-term solutions. With a view to short-term actions water rationing, water trucks and transfer, closure of public swimming pools are predominant to face the imminent water shortage in the summer period of 2022.

In contrast, to address water scarcity with long-term solutions, the most mentioned approaches are reuse of waste water and desalination. The regeneration and recycling of used water in the agricultural sector is raised especially often in the summer of 2022, in some cases actively referring to the European regulation on minimum requirements for water reuse applying as of 26 June 2023.¹¹ Regenerated water is suggested to be used for the urban environment or the idea of digging ponds by farmers to enhance water access. Moreover, the implementation of desalination plants, especially in Portugal, are discussed as part of the solutions. Thus, overall, our data suggests a main focus on reuse and circularity of water systems and keys to sustainable water management. However, raising awareness to reduce individual water consumption is not central in the media coverage. For the few references to private use, the media suggests that issues arising from consumption are caused by individual cases “Water cut [...] because of the “irresponsible of some people” or challenges “is it really households to limit their water consumption?” while there is not sufficient restrictions for businesses.

¹⁰ See Appendix for keywords included in sub-query.

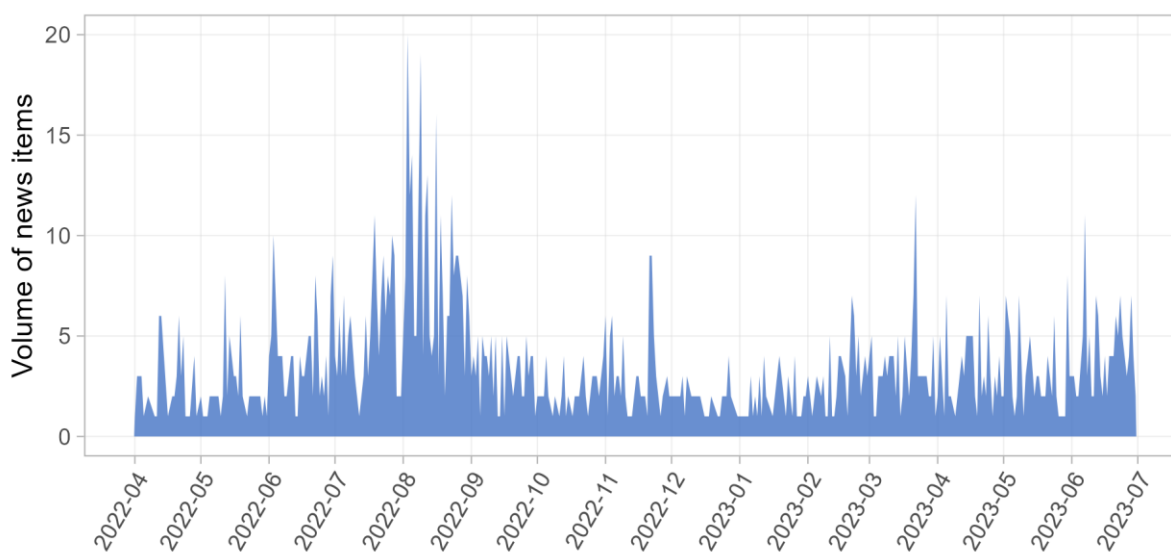
¹¹ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/AUTO/?uri=celex:32020R0741>

4. Water scarcity on unverified media

Unverified sources refer to news pages, not social media channels, that had been identified by fact-checkers and other independent experts as frequently spreading mis- or disinformation. There are not unverified sources from all EU member states included and the number of available sources among EU countries varies and changes over time, as the compilation of data is determined, among other things, by access, availability and the work of fact-checkers and independent experts. During the considered period, the database of unverified sources covers 548 unique domains in 21 EU countries.¹² Therefore, statistically representative comparative cross-country and national in-depth analyses are not feasible. Nevertheless, despite these limitations, the EcommMisinfo source index including unverified sources allows us to begin exploring a) whether the issue of water scarcity appears in unverified sources and b) what kind of misinformation appear in connection with the topic.

Figure 8 shows that **the topic of water scarcity appears also in news pages frequently spreading mis- or disinformation.** Between April 2022 and June 2023, there are 1,412 news items identified based on our main query. The reporting volume over time on water scarcity displays a similar pattern to those of mainstream media. A volume increase on water scarcity in August as well as a peak on 22 March 2023 related to the UN 2023 Water Conference is observable (see Figure 3 for comparison). However, the daily maximum number of news items on water scarcity in unverified sources is only 20.

Figure 8 – Time series of reporting on water scarcity (total volume: 1,412 news items)



Reporting volume. Comparison over time is not directly possible since the number of sources increased slightly. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: EcommMisinfo. Daily aggregated data.

To better assess the extent to which water scarcity plays a role in the unverified sources in the EMM database Figure 9 displays the share of water scarcity news items from the total volume in the unverified sources database over the period.

Overall, news items related to water scarcity appear in 0.08% of all news items during the investigated period. The share rises sharply, reaching a peak of 0.19% in August 2022, before falling again at the end of European summer time. A renewed upward trend is visible for June 2023. To

¹² See Annex Table 3.

what extent these shares are substantial or marginal, thus the magnitude of attention, cannot be determined without further references. However, in summary, **it can be stated that the topic is not ignored within unverified sources and similar to the mainstream media, the attention increases during summer months.**

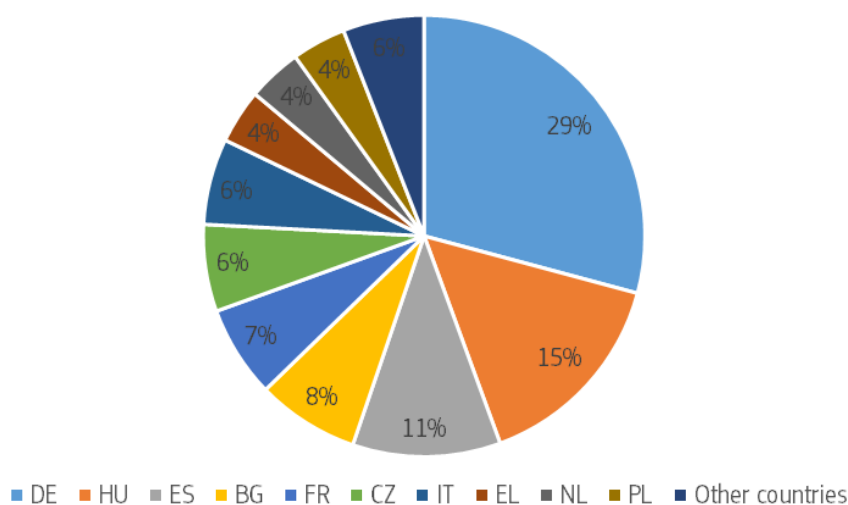
Figure 9 – Share of Water scarcity news items from total volume in unverified sources



Share of water scarcity reporting of total volume. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: EcommMisinfo. Monthly aggregated data.

Moreover, Figure 10 shows the volume distribution among EU countries with more than 50 news items based on our main query on water scarcity between 1 April 2022 and 30 June 2023. Almost 30% of news items originate from Germany, followed by Hungary (15%) and Spain (10%). Thus, the content analysis that follows in the next section refers to news items that originate predominantly from these countries. For comparison, measured by the total news items in the EMM database on unverified sources, Belgium shows the highest share of news items dealing with water scarcity with more than 0.2%, while Germany has a share of 0.14%, Hungary of 0.10% and Spain of 0.11% (see Appendix Table 10). However, this does not mean that the news sites that frequently spread misinformation touching up on water scarcity are from Belgium or Germany. As mentioned, not all EU countries are included in the EMM database of unverified sources, and coverage in the included countries varies and is not representative.

Figure 10 – Country distribution of article volume on water scarcity



Number of water scarcity news items across countries. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: EcommMisinfo. Data aggregated by countries.

Mis- and disinformation related to water scarcity

Based on our main query, we identify a strong presence of narratives related to water scarcity that sharply **criticise, distrust, discredit, and reject mainstream media, political actors, scientific facts, and international organisations and institutions**. Moreover, two groups of opposing narratives stand out. The first group **rejects water scarcity and climate change as a real problem**, while the second group sees **water scarcity not just as a real problem, but as some of the greatest challenge/threat for mankind**. Box 5 displays selected headlines and an overview of the most mentioned entities in unverified sources.

Box 5 – Overview headlines and most named entities in unverified sources

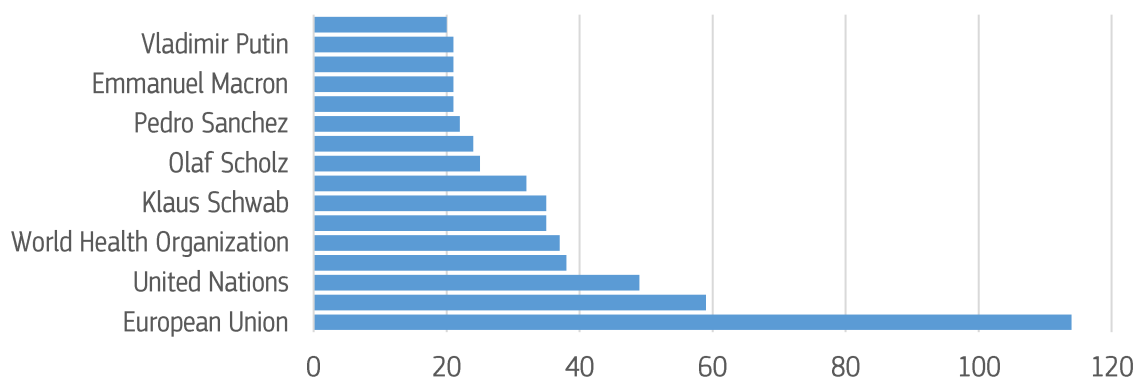
First group of narratives

- *Climate propaganda: Lake Garda lie*
- *Drinking water scarcity will be the next propaganda topic of the globalists*
- *No, we don't lack drinking water*
- *Renewable energies: Eco-colonialism without a bad conscience*
- *The Club of Rome, climate hysteria and global governance*
- *Europe dries up, but not by climate change.*
- *Extreme weather and human-made climate hysteria*
- *The Great Zero Carbon Plot and the Great Reset*

Second group of narratives

- *The war for water has long since begun – water as a raw material is an economic good!*
- *Water crises are a top global risk –The wars of the future will be fought over water!*
- *The upcoming Water Wars*
- *Water wars: Drought, disputes and deadly skirmishes between Iran and the Taliban*
- *When the heat wave becomes a geopolitical problem*
- *No country is immune – number of droughts increased since 2000 worldwide by 29%*
- *Is this the biggest threat to our survival? The urgent problems of water scarcity and water pollution*
- *Europe's water tanks are only 30% full.*
- *Europe is facing another crisis – water scarcity*
- *Europe faces serious problems as a result of declining groundwater*
- *5 Ways to Save Water: How to survive drought*

Most named entities (> 20)



Overview of entities mentioned at least 20 times and selection of headlines. Importantly, entities only refer to individuals or organisations which are recognised by the EMM system. Other entities are not considered. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: EcommMisinfo. Headlines are translated via eTranslation, the neural machine translation service.

Within the **first group of news items** claim that water shortage represents rather an “*apocalyptic rhetoric*” by “*globalists*” to “*confiscate all our freedom*” and “*to erase much of our human rights*” than a real issue: “*we’re not short of fresh water, we’re only short of common sense*”. The entities Klaus Schwab¹³ and The Club of Rome are named in reference to such “*globalists*” and thus appear among the first 20 in the list of most mentioned entities (see [Box 5](#)).

Another recurring narrative is that the “*alleged*” climate crisis, like the “*alleged*” COVID-19 pandemic, is a tool of “*ruling elites hiding behind secret organisations and puppet politicians*”. Because of this frequent comparison or equation between the climate and pandemic crises, it is not surprising that the coronavirus and the World Health Organisation belong to the most frequently named entities. At the same time, the rejection of man-made climate change appears very often and in combination with the contradiction of scientific facts: “*Europe dries up, but not by climate change*”; “*There is no evidence to support “tipping point” theories on temperatures*”. Accordingly, droughts are natural and have always occurred in the history of the earth: “*human CO2 emissions can hardly contribute to soil desiccation*”; “*There is ZERO evidence of a climate crisis caused by man-made carbon emissions or “greenhouse gas emissions”. There are no weather events that are exceptional with respect to the Earth’s historical climate timeline*”.

In addition, news items show that reports and issues published in mainstream media are partly picked up and used in unverified sources to discredit the mainstream media: “*The example of the alleged drought catastrophe at Lake Garda shows once again how careful one should be with the climate reporting of the German mainstream media*”.

In contrast, within the **second group of narratives**, news items focus on the threats and challenges associated with water scarcity and global warming often, with doomsday rhetoric and talk of “*water wars*”: “*The global security has been assessed to be at its dangerous peak because of the heightened tension between nations fighting for water rights and power*”; “*a crisis of biblical proportions*”. Some combine such dramatic scenarios due to water shortages with conspiracy theories: “*The Climate crisis is being attributed to human activities, but it may not be perhaps not the activities you are thinking of, such as driving cars, but rather activities that are much more nefarious, such as the deliberate creation of a water crisis in order to gain totalitarian control; the U.S. military has in the past used weather modification practices in warfare in the past, including during the Vietnam War*”; “*a market in “weather derivatives” has developed, enabling large financial institutions to make money from weather betting. Nor should it be surprising that this market was largely created by the notorious globalist-linked insider company Enron*¹⁴.”

Other news items combine detailed descriptions of water scarcity threats with an appeal for responsibility and action. Instructions are given on how to reduce individual water consumption: “*we can do our share in helping the globe conserve its water through small steps like turning off the faucet if not in use and alike*”. Interestingly, calls to action are not limited to the individual level but also to the political and societal level: “*These challenges can only be addressed through an equally interconnected response, through a revitalised multilateralism and the United Nations at the heart of our efforts*.” Unlike the news items described in the first group, human causes of climate change and water scarcity are acknowledged and seen as a problem. In addition, international organisations and institutions at the political, multilateral, and global levels are considered for finding solutions instead of finding culprits and polluters.

¹³ Klaus Martin Schwab is the founder and chairman of the World Economic Forum.

¹⁴ Enron Corporation was a US energy company which went bankrupt in 2001 as a result of an accounting scandal.

List of figures

Figure 1 – Water scarcity articles per 1,000 mainstream media.....	4
Figure 2 – Water scarcity articles per 1,000 mainstream articles.....	5
Figure 3 – Volume of news items on water scarcity in mainstream media (total volume: 22,496 articles).....	6
Figure 4 – Difference of water scarcity reporting between August 2022 and the full investigated period.....	7
Figure 5 – Reporting on water scarcity in mainstream media by sentiment.....	9
Figure 6 – Reporting on causes of water scarcity per country	12
Figure 7 – Water scarcity as political issue reporting per country.....	14
Figure 8 – Time series of reporting on water scarcity (total volume: 1,412 news items).....	15
Figure 9 – Share of Water scarcity news items from total volume in unverified sources.....	16
Figure 10 – Country distribution of article volume on water scarcity.....	16
Figure 11 – Sentiment distance from baseline.....	41
Figure 12 – Mentioned entities on mainstream media reporting on water scarcity.....	42

List of tables

Table 1 – Total number of sources per country in Political Intelligence EU27 Mainstream index.....	21
Table 2 – Overview of sources included to the PI index during the investigated period.....	22
Table 3 – Overview EU country distribution of EcommMisinfo.....	22
Table 4 – Reporting volume on water scarcity by country for the total reporting period, for August 2023 and the share of news items in August of the total period.....	36
Table 5 – Monthly aggregated reporting volume for water scarcity and extent per 1,000 mainstream articles.....	37
Table 6 – Overview monthly aggregated news items related to human and societal behaviour causes.....	37
Table 7 – Overview monthly aggregated news items related to Natural phenomena causes.....	38
Table 8 – Country distribution of reporting volume on politicisation related to water scarcity.....	38
Table 9 – Overview monthly aggregated news items in EcommMisinfo	39
Table 10 – Overview country distribution of articles in misinformation media.....	40
Table 11 – Mentioned entities in reporting on water scarcity.....	43

List of boxes

Box 1 – Headlines in countries with most media coverage on peak day.....	7
Box 2 – Headlines in countries with most media coverage on peak days.....	8
Box 3 – Human and societal behaviour related causes of water scarcity.....	11
Box 4 – Politicisation of water scarcity – Headlines.....	13
Box 5 – Overview headlines and most named entities in unverified sources.....	17

Annex

About the authors

The technical tools to obtain the data were developed by TMA-CC - JRC.T.5 Unit, Text and Data Mining. The analysts developed a query related to the media intelligence brief's topic and the workflow to apply it to news media, retrieved the information and presented relevant insights and comparisons. The European Science and Media Hub (ESMH) provided expertise about "Water Scarcity". The data findings were assessed with domain knowledge and conclusions drawn.

Text Mining & Analysis Competence Centre

The Text Mining & Analysis Competence Centre (TMA-CC) is specialised in making sense of vast amounts of text through computing and analytics. It is an in-house consultancy and innovation service supporting EU Institution's policymakers, investigators and analysts in their knowledge-intensive tasks by providing consultancy and advanced analytical tools in the field of text mining.

The TMA-CC aims to be an incubator for text mining ideas and solutions within the European Commission - a single focal point where expertise is concentrated, then shared and applied to the benefit of its clients.

For more **information on TMA-CC**, check <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/connected/groups/text-mining-and-analysis-competence-centre-tma-cc>.

European Science and Media Hub

The European Science-Media Hub (ESMH), operating under the political responsibility of the STOA Panel, is a platform to promote networking, training and knowledge sharing between the European Parliament, the scientific community and the media.

The ESMH creates a network among policy-makers, scientists and media involving science, academia, educational and research entities, and professional associations of journalists and scientists. For journalists and media representatives, the ESMH organises training sessions and workshops on current technological developments, both as subjects of their reporting and as means of facilitating their work. Via media monitoring and media intelligence tools, the ESMH follows the most popular topics in the field of science and technology on different platforms including journals, newspapers and social media.

The ESMH makes information available to journalists, other media and citizens about new scientific developments, as well as about scientific topics that attract media attention, and promotes information based on evidence.

Check <https://sciencemediahub.eu/> for more **information**, methodology and technology.

Europe Media Monitor

Europe Media Monitor (EMM) is a tool developed and maintained by the Text and Data Mining Unit of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission. The main purpose of EMM is to provide monitoring of a large set of online media, reducing the information flow to manageable proportions by clustering related news, categorising articles and applying Language Technology tools to derive further metadata, such as recognising and disambiguating entities in the text, extracting quotes by and about people, applying sentiment/tonality analysis and more. Since 2018, EMM can also grab content from live Twitter streams.

A lot of EMM's functionalities are freely available. To **access the tool** that best fits your need, please **check** <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/connected/groups/emm>.

Political Intelligence source index

The Political Intelligence EU27 Mainstream index (PI) was created by the JRC T.5 (TMA-CC and Misinfo) in November 2022. For this, two types of source lists were manually crosschecked, cleaned and completed. The first list was prepared by Kantar with the help of country experts and includes both online and printed media outlets that best represent the mainstream media landscape of the given country. We crosschecked this list with already existing EMM online sources. For printed press, we included the equivalent online versions in this index if available. To adapt our list to the changing media environment, we also added new online sources, or removed discontinued sources. This was only done in a limited number of cases, and based on suggestion of country experts. The manually curated PI list of media outlets is composed of 465 EMM sources present in EU's 27 Member States.

Table 1 lists the number of PI sources per country and the indication of over or underrepresentation, in relation to the total population. All values detected as outliers using the interquartile range method are highlighted green for overrepresentation or red for underrepresentation.

Table 1 – Total number of sources per country in Political Intelligence EU27 Mainstream index

Country	Population (Eurostat, 2022)	PI sources (total)	PI sources /population (per 100,000)	Difference (from EU average)	Under/Over- represented
Austria	8,978,929	13	0.14	-0.19	↓
Belgium	11,617,623	13	0.11	-0.22	↓
Bulgaria	6,838,937	13	0.19	-0.14	↓
Croatia	3,862,305	14	0.36	0.03	↑
Cyprus	904,705	8	0.88	0.55	↑
Czechia	10,516,707	16	0.15	-0.18	↓
Denmark	5,873,420	14	0.24	-0.09	↓
Estonia	1,331,796	16	1.20	0.87	↑
Finland	5,548,241	14	0.25	-0.08	↓
France	67,871,925	28	0.04	-0.29	↓
Germany	83,237,124	34	0.04	-0.29	↓
Greece	10,459,782	29	0.28	-0.06	↓
Hungary	9,689,010	21	0.22	-0.12	↓
Ireland	5,060,004	9	0.18	-0.15	↓
Italy	59,030,133	36	0.06	-0.27	↓
Latvia	1,875,757	12	0.64	0.31	↑
Lithuania	2,805,998	15	0.53	0.20	↑
Luxembourg	645,397	6	0.93	0.60	↑
Malta	520,971	6	1.15	0.82	↑
Netherlands	17,590,672	13	0.07	-0.26	↓
Poland	37,654,247	22	0.06	-0.27	↓
Portugal	10,352,042	23	0.22	-0.11	↓
Romania	19,042,455	22	0.12	-0.22	↓
Slovakia	5,434,712	11	0.20	-0.13	↓
Slovenia	2,107,180	10	0.47	0.14	↑
Spain	47,432,893	30	0.06	-0.27	↓
Sweden	10,452,326	17	0.16	-0.17	↓
EU MS	446,735,291	465	0.33		

Table 2 – Overview of sources included to the PI index during the investigated period

Inclusion date	Number of sources	Share
Apr22	1	0.22%
May22	1	0.22%
Jul22	1	0.22%
Aug22	1	0.22%
Nov22	34	7.31%
May23	1	0.22%
Jul23	1	0.22%
full period	425	91.40%
Total	465	100.00%

EcommMisinfo source index

The EcommMisinfo source index consists of 548 unverified sources which have been identified by independent fact checkers and other independent as frequently spreading mis- or disinformation. This only includes news pages, not social media channels. There are not unverified sources from all EU member states included and the number of available sources among EU countries varies and changes over time, as the compilation of data is determined, among other things, by access, availability and the work of fact-checkers and independent experts.

Table 3 – Overview EU country distribution of EcommMisinfo

EU countries	Number of unique domains	%
AT	12	2.19%
BE	3	0.55%
BG	21	3.83%
HR	2	0.36%
CZ	68	12.41%
DK	1	0.18%
EE	2	0.36%
FI	14	2.55%
FR	47	8.58%
DE	98	17.88%
GR	4	0.73%
HU	12	2.19%
IE	1	0.18%
IT	123	22.45%
LV	2	0.36%
LT	7	1.28%
NL	15	2.74%
PL	41	7.48%
RO	4	0.73%
SK	37	6.75%
SI	3	0.55%
ES	21	3.83%
SE	10	1.82%
Total	548	100.00%

Automated sentiment detection

The EMM system contains automatically classified sentiment (negative, positive, neutral) for each of the articles. EMM classifies each article with one label, indicating the most strongly expressed sentiment. More specifically, the analysed data obtained through classical supervised Machine Learning (ML) models. A “support vector machine” (SVM) model is used for obtaining separately sentiment data. This sentiment data is obtained through two distinct models which were used in previously released (EC internal) reports produced by JRC’s Competence Centre on Text Mining and Analysis and Disinfo Team at JRC T.5.

There are two phases in the algorithm. The first one is to transform the text data into a high dimensional vector. The second one is an optimisation of the parameters of a mapping function between the high dimensional vector representing the text data, and a low dimensional (L dimensions if there are L labels) vector representing the likelihood or probability of each label for the input text. In our case the vector is 3 dimensional for sentiment (neutral, negative, positive). The algorithm assigns weights to some string in the text. To understand the meaning, the algorithm splits the text into small group of words. In our case, the text is split in unigrams (single words are considered) or bigrams (each two adjacent words are considered), and if these strings are appearing in the text, then they will have an impact on the output probabilities. For example, if the string ‘I love’ appears in a text, the likelihood for this text to be positive will be a bit higher. The process ends when the system is outputting a distribution of probability, meaning that for each label we get a probability value between 0 and 1, with the sum of the probabilities equal to 1. As a final step, the algorithm will take the sentiment label that has the highest value (the value is its probability) as output.

How accurate is this model?

The systems performing sentiment vary in accuracy depending on text types and languages. The classical Machine Learning model currently implemented in EMM covers five languages (EN, FR, DE, ES and IT), while for other languages, the model is applied on the English translated text. While automated machine translation is an efficient way to get timely results in a multi-lingual context, its performance is dependent on the use of the languages: for widely spoken languages, the performance may be much better than for those that are spoken less widely.

For the five languages covered during the training of the model, benchmarks suggest the EMM Sentiment model accuracy is between 60% and 70%, which is comparable to state-of-the-art performance. For other languages, the sentiment analysis are performed on the text translation to English, which may lead to up to 5% loss in performance.

The lack of transparency of automated machine learning algorithms is a well-known issue. Knowing which piece of text is attributed to a specific label (e.g. negative) could significantly improve the explainability and the interpretability of the models, but this function is not yet integrated in EMM.

For the above-mentioned reasons, any explanation of the sentiment data need to be handled with caution.

TMACC is working on the implementation of better performing Deep Learning (DL) models and on targeted sentiment and emotion analysis that allows to search in shorter pieces of text, e.g. paragraphs or sentences.

Names entities recognition

Names Entities Recognition has been done using the NEROne module which has been developed in the context of the Europe Media Monitoring project. For detailed information, see:

Guillaume Jacquet, Jakub Piskorski, and Sophie Chesney. 2019. Out-of-context fine-grained multi-word entity classification. In Proceedings of the 34th ACM/SIGAPP Symposium On Applied Computing (SAC 2019).

Keyword-based data selection

Articles relevant to the topic are selected by searching for a pre-established set of relevant combined keywords that appear in the title or text of the article. To obtain the selected keywords in all official EU languages for this report, we translated the keywords automatically from English to all other EU23 languages by using the European Commission's E-Translation services.

In addition, automated methods can be applied to extract more specific information, or to generate further metadata. It is possible to search for specific countries or dates. Other functions include the retrieval of the list of the most frequently occurring keywords, expressions, entities (institutions or persons) or quotes for the subset of articles representing negative, positive or neutral articles or a specific emotion. A comparison of this kind of information can help the analysts to identify the context in which the research topic appears.

Appendix

Main query

The main query retrieves articles from a curated list of EMM sources including in title and/or text one of the following keywords: "lack of water" OR "limited availability of water" OR "limited water availability" OR "no access to water" OR "non-availability of water" OR "water absence" OR "water insecurity" OR "water lack" OR "water paucity" OR "water rarity" OR "water scarceness" OR "water scarcity" OR "water shortage" OR "water stress" OR "without access to water". These keywords were translated into all 24 EU languages using eTranslation, the neural machine translation service provided by the European Commission. The query works case-insensitive.

All languages:

+ (title: ("lack of water" OR "limited availability of water" OR "limited water availability" OR "no access to water" OR "non-availability of water" OR "water absence" OR "water insecurity" OR "water lack" OR "water paucity" OR "water rarity" OR "water scarceness" OR "water scarcity" OR "water shortage" OR "water stress" OR "without access to water" OR "липса на вода" OR "ограничена наличност на вода" OR "няма достъп до вода" OR "отсъствие на вода" OR "водна несигурност" OR "недостиг на вода" OR "рядкост на водата" OR "без достъп до вода" OR "nedostatek vody" OR "omezená dostupnost vody" OR "bez přístupu k vodě" OR "nedostupnost vody" OR "absence vody" OR "nejistota vody" OR "vzácnost vody" OR "vodní stres" OR "mangel på vand" OR "begrænset tilgængelighed af vand" OR "ingen adgang til vand" OR "manglende adgang til vand" OR "fravær af vand" OR "vandsikkerhed" OR "vandmangel" OR "vandknaphed" OR "sjældenhed i vand" OR "vandstress" OR "uden adgang til vand" OR "Wasserrückgang" OR "Mangel an Wasser" OR "begrenzte Verfügbarkeit von Wasser" OR "begrenzte Wasserverfügbarkeit" OR "kein Zugang zu Wasser" OR "Nichtverfügbarkeit von Wasser" OR "Wassermangel" OR "Wasserunsicherheit" OR "Wassernot" OR "Wasserknappheit" OR "Wasserstress" OR "ohne Zugang zu Wasser" OR "έλλειψη νερού" OR "περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα νερού" OR "καμία πρόσβαση στο νερό" OR "μη διαθεσιμότητα νερού" OR "απουσία νερού" OR "λείψυδρία" OR "χωρίς πρόσβαση στο νερό" OR "περιορισμένα αποθέματα νερού" OR "μείωση αποθεμάτων νερού" OR "μείωση υδάτινων πόρων" OR "περιορισμένοι υδάτινοι πόροι" OR "falta de agua" OR "disponibilidad limitada de agua" OR "no hay acceso a agua" OR "indisponibilidad de agua" OR "ausencia de agua" OR "inseguridad hídrica" OR "escasez de agua" OR "rareza del agua" OR "estrés hídrico" OR "sin acceso a agua" OR "veepuudus" OR "vee piiratud kättesaadavus" OR "piiratud vee kättesaadavus" OR "puudub juurdepääs veele" OR "vee kättesaamatus" OR "vee puudumine" OR "vee haruldus" OR "veestress" OR "ilma juurdepääsuta veele" OR "veden puute" OR "veden rajallinen saatavuus" OR "rajoitettu veden saatavuus" OR "ei veden saantia" OR "veden käytettämättömyys" OR "veden puuttuminen" OR "veden turvattomuus" OR "vedenpitävyys" OR "vesi harvinaisuus" OR "veden niukkuus" OR "vesipula" OR "vesistressi" OR "ilman veden saantia" OR "manque d'eau" OR "disponibilité limitée de l'eau" OR "pas d'accès à l'eau" OR "indisponibilité de l'eau" OR "absence d'eau" OR "insécurité de l'eau" OR "pénurie d'eau" OR "rareté de l'eau" OR "stress hydrique" OR "sans accès à l'eau" OR "easpa uisce" OR "infhaighteacht theoranta uisce" OR "níl aon rochtain ar uisce" OR "neamh-infhaighteacht uisce" OR "neamhdeimhneacht uisce" OR "dramhaíl Tí a Athchúrsáil" OR "rarity uisce" OR "ganntanas uisce" OR "ganntanas Uisce" OR "strus uisce" OR "gan rochtain ar uisce" OR "nedostatak vode" OR "ogраничена dostupnost vode" OR "nema pristupa vodi" OR "nedostupnost vode" OR "odsutnost vode" OR "nesigurnost vode" OR "nestašica vode" OR "rijetkost vode" OR "bez pristupa vodi" OR "vizhiány" OR "a víz korlátozott rendelkezésre állása" OR "korlátozott víz áll rendelkezésre" OR "nincs hozzáférés a vízhez" OR "a víz rendelkezésre állásának hiánya" OR "a víz bizonytalansága" OR "vízpaucity" OR "a víz ritkasága" OR "vízterhelés" OR "vízhez való hozzáférés nélküli" OR "L'acqua si ritira" OR "mancanza di acqua" OR "disponibilità limitata di acqua" OR "nessun accesso all'acqua" OR "indisponibilità dell'acqua" OR "assenza di acqua" OR "insicurezza idrica" OR "scarsità d'acqua" OR "rarietà dell'acqua" OR "scarsità di acqua" OR "carezza di acqua" OR "stress idrico" OR "senza accesso all'acqua" OR "trūksta vandens" OR "ribotas vandens prieinamumas" OR "nėra prieigos prie vandens" OR "vandens nebuvimas" OR "vandens stygius" OR "vandens trūkumas" OR "vandens retumas" OR "be prieigos prie vandens" OR "ūdens trūkums" OR "ierobežota ūdens pieejamība" OR "nav piekļuves ūdenim" OR "ūdens nepieejamība" OR "ūdens nedrošība" OR "ūdens retums" OR "ūdens noslodze" OR "bez piekļuves ūdenim" OR "nuqqas ta' ilma" OR "disponibilità limitata tal-ilma" OR "l-ebda access għall-ilma" OR "nuqqas ta' disponibilità tal-ilma" OR "nuqqas ta' sigurtà tal-ilma" OR "rarità tal-ilma" OR "skarsezza tal-ilma" OR "stress fuq l-ilma" OR "mingħajr access għall-ilma" OR "gebrek aan water" OR "beperkte beschikbaarheid van water" OR "geen toegang tot water" OR "niet-beschikbaarheid van water" OR "afwezigheid van water" OR "wateronzekerheid" OR "waterpaucity" OR "zeldzaamheid van het water" OR "waterschaarste" OR "watertekort" OR "waterstress" OR "zonder toegang tot water" OR "brak wody" OR "ograniczona dostępność wody" OR "brak dostępu do wody" OR "niedostępność wody" OR "brak bezpieczeństwa wodnego" OR "nedostatek wody" OR "rzadkość wody" OR "niedobór wody" OR "stres wodny" OR "bez dostępu do wody" OR "falta de água" OR "disponibilidade limitada de água" OR "não há acesso à água" OR "indisponibilidade da água" OR "ausência de água" OR "insegurança da água" OR "escassez de água" OR "raridade da água" OR "stress hídrico" OR "sem acesso à água" OR "lipsa apei" OR "disponibilitate limitată a apei" OR "lipsa accesului la apă" OR "indisponibilitatea apei" OR "absența apei" OR "insecuritatea apei" OR "penurie de apă" OR "raritatea apei" OR "deficitul de apă" OR "penuria de apă" OR "stresul apei" OR "fără acces la apă" OR "nedostatok vody" OR "obmedzená dostupnosť vody" OR "bez prístupu k vode" OR "nedostupnosť vody" OR "nepřítomnosť vody" OR "neistota v súvislosti s vodou" OR "vzácnosť vody" OR "vodný stres" OR "pomanjkanje vode" OR "omejena razpoložljivost vode" OR "brez dostopa do vode" OR "nerazpoložljivost vode" OR "odsotnost vode" OR "negotovost v zvezi z vodo" OR "redkost vode" OR "vodni stres" OR "brist på vatten" OR "begränsad tillgång till vatten" OR "begränsad vattentillgång" OR "ingen tillgång till vatten" OR "vattenbrist" OR "frånvaro av vatten" OR "vattensäkerhet" OR "vatten sällsynthet" OR "vattenstress" OR "utan tillgång till vatten")

text: ("lack of water" OR "limited availability of water" OR "limited water availability" OR "no access to water" OR "non-availability of water" OR "water absence" OR "water insecurity" OR "water lack" OR "water paucity" OR "water rarity" OR "water scarceness" OR "water scarcity" OR "water shortage" OR "water stress" OR "without access to water" OR "липса на вода" OR "ограничена наличност на вода" OR "няма

достъп до вода" OR "отсъствие на вода" OR "водна несигурност" OR "недостиг на вода" OR "рядкост на водата" OR "без достъп до вода" OR "nedostatek vody" OR "omezená dostupnost vody" OR "bez přístupu k vodě" OR "nedostupnost vody" OR "absence vody" OR "nejistota vody" OR "vzácnost vody" OR "vodní stres" OR "mangel på vand" OR "begrænset tilgængelighed af vand" OR "ingen adgang til vand" OR "manglende adgang til vand" OR "fravær af vand" OR "vandsikkerhed" OR "vandmangel" OR "vandknaphed" OR "sjældenhed i vand" OR "vandstress" OR "uden adgang til vand" OR "Wasserrückgang" OR "Mangel an Wasser" OR "begrenzte Verfügbarkeit von Wasser" OR "begrenzte Wasserverfügbarkeit" OR "kein Zugang zu Wasser" OR "Nichtverfügbarkeit von Wasser" OR "Wassermangel" OR "Wasserunsicherheit" OR "Wassernot" OR "Wasserknappheit" OR "Wasserstress" OR "ohne Zugang zu Wasser" OR "έλλειψη νερού" OR "περιορισμένη διαθεσιμότητα νερού" OR "καμία πρόσβαση στο νερό" OR "μη διαθεσιμότητα νερού" OR "απουσία νερού" OR "λείψυδρία" OR "χωρίς πρόσβαση στο νερό" OR "περιορισμένα αποθέματα νερού" OR "μείωση αποθεμάτων νερού" OR "μείωση υδάτινων πόρων" OR "περιορισμένοι υδάτινοι πόροι" OR "falta de agua" OR "disponibilidad limitada de agua" OR "no hay acceso a agua" OR "indisponibilidad de agua" OR "ausencia de agua" OR "inseguridad hídrica" OR "escasez de agua" OR "rareza del agua" OR "estrés hídrico" OR "sin acceso a agua" OR "veepuudus" OR "vee piiratud kättesaadavus" OR "piiratud vee kättesaadavus" OR "puudub juurdepääs veele" OR "vee kättesaamatus" OR "vee puudumine" OR "vee haruldus" OR "veestress" OR "ilma juurdepääsuta veele" OR "veden puute" OR "veden rajallinen saatavuus" OR "rajoitettu veden saatavuus" OR "ei veden saantia" OR "veden käytettämättömyys" OR "veden puuttuminen" OR "veden turvattomuus" OR "vedenpitävyys" OR "vesi harvinaisuus" OR "veden niukkuus" OR "vesipula" OR "vesistressi" OR "ilman veden saantia" OR "manque d'eau" OR "disponibilité limitée de l'eau" OR "pas d'accès à l'eau" OR "indisponibilité de l'eau" OR "absence d'eau" OR "insécurité de l'eau" OR "pénurie d'eau" OR "rareté de l'eau" OR "stress hydrique" OR "sans accès à l'eau" OR "easpa uisce" OR "infhaighteacht theoranta uisce" OR "níl aon rochtain ar uisce" OR "neamh-infhaighteacht uisce" OR "neamhdheimhneacht uisce" OR "dramhaíl Tí a Athchúrsáil" OR "rarity uisce" OR "ganntanas uisce" OR "ganntanas Uisce" OR "strus uisce" OR "gan rochtain ar uisce" OR "nedostatak vode" OR "ograničena dostupnost vode" OR "nema pristupa vodi" OR "nedostupnost vode" OR "odsutnost vode" OR "nesigurnost vode" OR "nestašica vode" OR "rijetkost vode" OR "bez pristupa vodi" OR "vížňány" OR "a víz korlátozott rendelkezésre állása" OR "korlátozott víz áll rendelkezésre" OR "nincs hozzáférés a vízhez" OR "a víz rendelkezésre állásának hiánya" OR "a víz bizonytalansága" OR "vízpaucity" OR "a víz ritkasága" OR "vízterhelés" OR "vízhez való hozzáférés nélkül" OR "L'acqua si ritira" OR "mancanza di acqua" OR "disponibilità limitata di acqua" OR "nessun accesso all'acqua" OR "indisponibilità dell'acqua" OR "assenza di acqua" OR "insicurezza idrica" OR "scarsità d'acqua" OR "rarietà dell'acqua" OR "scarsità di acqua" OR "carezza di acqua" OR "stress idrico" OR "senza accesso all'acqua" OR "trūksta vandens" OR "ribotas vandens prieinamumas" OR "nėra prieigos prie vandens" OR "vandens nebuvimas" OR "vandens stygius" OR "vandens trūkumas" OR "vandens retumas" OR "be prieigos prie vandens" OR "ūdens trūkums" OR "ierobežota ūdens pieejamība" OR "nav piekļuves ūdenim" OR "ūdens nepieejamība" OR "ūdens nedrošība" OR "ūdens retums" OR "ūdens noslodze" OR "bez piekļuves ūdenim" OR "nuqqas ta' ilma" OR "disponibbiltà limitata tal-ilma" OR "l-ebda access għall-ilma" OR "nuqqas ta' disponibbiltà tal-ilma" OR "nuqqas ta' sigurtà tal-ilma" OR "rarità tal-ilma" OR "skarsezza tal-ilma" OR "stress fuq l-ilma" OR "mingħajr access għall-ilma" OR "gebrek aan water" OR "beperkte beschikbaarheid van water" OR "geen toegang tot water" OR "niet-beschikbaarheid van water" OR "afwezigheid van water" OR "wateronzekerheid" OR "waterpaucity" OR "zeldzaamheid van het water" OR "waterschaarste" OR "watertekort" OR "waterstress" OR "zonder toegang tot water" OR "brak wody" OR "ograniczona dostępność wody" OR "brak dostępu do wody" OR "niedostępność wody" OR "brak bezpieczeństwa wodnego" OR "niedostatek wody" OR "rzadkość wody" OR "niedobór wody" OR "stres wodny" OR "bez dostępu do wody" OR "falta de água" OR "disponibilidade limitada de água" OR "não há acesso à água" OR "indisponibilidade da água" OR "ausência de água" OR "insegurança da água" OR "escassez de água" OR "raridade da água" OR "stress hídrico" OR "sem acesso à água" OR "lipsa apei" OR "disponibilitate limitată a apei" OR "lipsa accesului la apă" OR "indisponibilitatea apeii" OR "absența apeii" OR "insecuritatea apeii" OR "penurie de apă" OR "raritatea apeii" OR "deficitul de apă" OR "penuria de apă" OR "stresul apeii" OR "fără acces la apă" OR "nedostatok vody" OR "obmedzená dostupnosť vody" OR "bez pristupu k vode" OR "nedostupnosť vody" OR "nepřítomnosť vody" OR "neistota v súvislosti s vodou" OR "vzácnosť vody" OR "vodný stres" OR "pomanjkanje vode" OR "omejena razpoložljivost vode" OR "brez dostopa do vode" OR "nerazpoložljivost vode" OR "odsotnost vode" OR "negotovost v zvezi z vodo" OR "redkost vode" OR "vodni stres" OR "brist på vatten" OR "begränsad tillgång till vatten" OR "begränsad vattentillgång" OR "ingen tillgång till vatten" OR "vattenbrist" OR "frånvaro av vatten" OR "vattensäkerhet" OR "vatten sällsynthet" OR "vattenstress" OR "utan tillgång till vatten"))

Subqueries

The subqueries consist of a set of keywords in a regular expression and retrieve articles from the pre-selection based on the main query if these contain at least one of the keywords in the title or text. The regular expression works case-insensitive.

Subquery – Human and Societal Behaviour Causes

English:

Overuse, Over-consumption, Overexploitation, Increasing Demand, Excessive use, Unsustainable, Mismanagement, waste, Pollution, Contamination, Lack of sources, Illegal dumping, Poor sewage system, Men-made problem, Men made problem, Increased demand, Distance, Conflict, War, Due to agriculture, Without permission, Illegal, Water theft, Water thieves, increased abstractions for irrigated agriculture, increased agriculture, unsustainable agriculture

All languages:

contamination.|*due to agriculture.*|*excessive consumption.*|*excessive use.*|*illegal dumping.*|*illegal water use.*|*illegal water waste.*|*increased abstractions for irrigated agriculture.*|*increased agriculture.*|*increasing demand.*|*lack of sources.*|*men made problem.*|*men-made problem.*|*mismanagement.*|*non sustainable cultivation.*|*non-sustainable agriculture.*|*non-sustainable cultivation.*|*not sustainable.*|*over consumption.*|*over exploitation.*|*over-consumption.*|*over-

exploitation.*|*overuse.*|*pollution.*|*poor sewage system.*|*unsustainable agriculture.*|*unsustainable consumption.*|*unsustainable cultivation.*|*unsustainable farming.*|*unsustainable use.*|*war.*|*water theft.*|*water thieves.*|*water wastage.*|*water waste.*|*without permission.*|*замърсяване.*|*поради селското стопанство.*|*прекомерна консумация.*|*прекомерна употреба.*|*незаконен дъмпинг.*|*незаконно използване на вода.*|*незаконни отпадъци от води.*|*увеличено водочерпене за напояване земеделие.*|*увеличаване на селското стопанство.*|*нарастващо търсене.*|*липса на източници.*|*мъжете създават проблем.*|*проблем, предизвикан от мъже.*|*лошо управление.*|*неустойчиво отглеждане.*|*неустойчиво селско стопанство.*|*неустойчиви.*|*свърхконсумация.*|*свърх експлоатация.*|*свърхексплоатация.*|*лоша канализационна система.*|*неустойчива консумация.*|*неустойчиво земеделие.*|*неустойчива употреба.*|*война.*|*кражба на вода.*|*крадци на вода.*|*загуба на вода.*|*отпадъци от води.*|*без разрешение.*|*kontaminace.*|*kvůli zemědělství.*|*nadměrná spotřeba.*|*nadměrné užívání.*|*nezákonný dumping.*|*nelegální využívání vody.*|*nelegální odpadní vody.*|*zvýšená abstrakce pro zavlažované zemědělství.*|*zvýšení zemědělství.*|*rostoucí poptávka.*|*nedostatek zdrojů.*|*muži udělali problém.*|*problém způsobený muži.*|*špatné řízení.*|*neudržitelné pěstování.*|*neudržitelné zemědělství.*|*neudržitelné.*|*nad využíváním.*|*nadměrné využívání.*|*nadužívání.*|*znečištění.*|*špatná kanalizační soustava.*|*neudržitelná spotřeba.*|*neudržitelné používání.*|*válka.*|*krádež vody.*|*zloději vody.*|*plýtvání vodou.*|*odpadní vody.*|*bez povolení.*|*forurening.*|*på grund af landbruget.*|*overdrevent forbrug.*|*overdreven brug.*|*ulovlig dumping.*|*ulovligt vandforbrug.*|*ulovligt vandspild.*|*øget abstraktion til kunstvandet landbrug.*|*øget landbrug.*|*stigende efterspørgsel.*|*mangel på kilder.*|*mænd gjorde et problem.*|*mænds problem.*|*dårlig forvaltning.*|*ikke-bæredygtig dyrkning.*|*ikke-bæredygtigt landbrug.*|*ikke bæredygtig.*|*overforbrug.*|*overudnyttelse.*|*dårligt spildvandsystem.*|*ikkebæredygtigt landbrug.*|*ikkebæredygtigt forbrug.*|*ikkebæredygtig dyrkning.*|*ikkebæredygtigt brug.*|*krig.*|*vandtyveri.*|*vandtyve.*|*vandspild.*|*uden tilladelse.*|*Kontamination.*|*aufgrund der Landwirtschaft.*|*übermäßiger Verbrauch.*|*übermäßige Verwendung.*|*illegales Dumping.*|*illegaler Wasserverbrauch.*|*illegale Wasserabfälle.*|*vermehrte Abstraktionen für die bewässerte Landwirtschaft.*|*Steigerung der Landwirtschaft.*|*steigende Nachfrage.*|*Mangel an Quellen.*|*von Menschen gemachtes Problem.*|*Misswirtschaft.*|*nicht nachhaltiger Anbau.*|*nicht nachhaltige Landwirtschaft.*|*nicht nachhaltig.*|*über Verbrauch.*|*über Ausbeutung.*|*Überkonsum.*|*Übernutzung.*|*Überbeanspruchung.*|*Umweltverschmutzung.*|*schlechtes Abwassersystem.*|*nicht nachhaltiger Verbrauch.*|*nicht nachhaltige Nutzung.*|*Krieg.*|*Wasserdiebstahl.*|*Wasserdiebe.*|*Wasserverschwendung.*|*Wasserabfälle.*|*ohne Erlaubnis.*|*μόλυνση.*|*λόγος της γεωργίας.*|*υπερβολική κατανάλωση.*|*υπερβολική χρήση.*|*παράνομο ντάμπινγκ.*|*παράνομη χρήση νερού.*|*παράνομα απόβλητα νερού.*|*αυξημένες αντλήσεις για αρδευόμενη γεωργία.*|*αύξηση της γεωργίας.*|*αύξηση της ζήτησης.*|*έλλειψη πηγών.*|*οι άνδρες έκαναν πρόβλημα.*|*ΑΝΘΡΩΠΙΝΟ πρόβλημα.*|*κακοδιαχείριση.*|*μη βιώσιμη καλλιέργεια.*|*μη βιώσιμη βιώσιμη.*|*υπερκατανάλωση.*|*υπερεκμετάλλευση.*|*ρύπανση.*|*φτωχό αποχετευτικό σύστημα.*|*μη βιώσιμη κατανάλωση.*|*μη βιώσιμη χρήση.*|*πόλεμος.*|*κλοπή νερού.*|*κλέφτες νερού.*|*σπατάλη νερού.*|*απόβλητα νερού.*|*χωρίς άδεια.*|*contaminación.*|*debido a la agricultura.*|*consumo excesivo.*|*uso excesivo.*|*dumping ilegal.*|*uso ilegal del agua.*|*residuos ilegales de agua.*|*aumento de las abstracciones para la agricultura de regadío.*|*aumento de la agricultura.*|*aumento de la demanda.*|*falta de fuentes.*|*problema hecho por los hombres.*|*mala gestión.*|*cultivo no sostenible.*|*agricultura no sostenible.*|*cultivos no sostenibles.*|*no sostenible.*|*sobre el consumo.*|*sobre explotación.*|*sobreeplotación.*|*sistema de alcantarillado deficiente.*|*agricultura insostenible.*|*consumo insostenible.*|*cultivo insostenible.*|*uso insostenible.*|*guerra.*|*robo de agua.*|*ladrones de agua.*|*desperdicio de agua.*|*residuos de agua.*|*sin permiso.*|*saastumine.*|*põllumajanduse tõttu.*|*ülemäärane tarbimine.*|*liigne kasutamine.*|*ebaseaduslik dumping.*|*ebaseaduslik veekasutus.*|*ebaseaduslikud veejätmed.*|*suurenenud veeõttud niisutatud põllumajanduses.*|*suurenenud põllumajandus.*|*kasvav nõudlus.*|*allikate puudumine.*|*mehed tegid probleemi.*|*meeste tehtud probleem.*|*halb juhtimine.*|*mittesäästev viljelus.*|*mittesäästev põllumajandus.*|*ei jätkusuutlik.*|*ületarbimine.*|*ülekasutamine.*|*ületarbimine.*|*saaste.*|*halb kanalisatsioonisüsteem.*|*jätkusuutmatu põllumajandus.*|*jätkusuutmatu tarbimine.*|*jätkusuutmatu kasvatamine.*|*mittesäästev kasutamine.*|*sõda.*|*veevargus.*|*veevargad.*|*vee raiskamine.*|*veejätmed.*|*ilma loata.*|*saastumine.*|*maatalousden vuoksi.*|*liiallinen kulutus.*|*liiallinen käyttö.*|*laiton polkumyinti.*|*laiton vedenkäyttö.*|*laiton vesijäte.*|*lisääntynyt vedenotto kasteltuun maatalouteen.*|*lisääntynyt maatalous.*|*kysynnän kasvu.*|*lähteiden puute.*|*miehet tekivät ongelmia.*|*miesten tekemä ongelma.*|*huono hallinto.*|*ei-kestävä viljely.*|*kestämätön maatalous.*|*kestämätön viljely.*|*ei kestävä.*|*ylikulutuksen.*|*ylihyödyntäminen.*|*ylikulutus.*|*liikakäyttö.*|*ylikäyttö.*|*huono viemärijärjestelmä.*|*kestämätön kulutus.*|*kestämätön käyttö.*|*sotaa.*|*vesivarkaus.*|*vesivarkaat.*|*vesihävikki.*|*vesijäte.*|*ilman lupaa.*|*en raison de l'agriculture.*|*consommation excessive.*|*utilisation excessive.*|*dumping illégal.*|*utilisation illégale de l'eau.*|*déchets d'eau illégaux.*|*augmentation des prélèvements pour l'agriculture irriguée.*|*augmentation de l'agriculture.*|*augmentation de la demande.*|*manque de sources.*|*les hommes ont fait problème.*|*problème d'origine masculine.*|*mauvaise gestion.*|*culture non durable.*|*agriculture non durable.*|*non durable.*|*sur consommation.*|*surexploitation.*|*surconsommation.*|*mauvais système d'égouts.*|*consommation non durable.*|*utilisation non durable.*|*guerre.*|*vol d'eau.*|*voleurs d'eau.*|*gaspillage d'eau.*|*déchets d'eau.*|*sans autorisation.*|*éillú.*|*mar gheall ar thalmhaíocht.*|*róthomhaltas.*|*úsáid iomarcach.*|*dumpáil mhídhleathach.*|*úsáid mhídhleathach uisce.*|*dramháil neamhdhleathach uisce.*|*méadú ar astarraingtí don talmhaíocht uisce.*|*talmhaíocht mhéadaithe.*|*éileamh atá ag méadú.*|*easpa foinsí.*|*fir a rinneadh fadhb.*|*fadhb de dhéantús na bhfear.*|*mibhainistíocht.*|*saothrú neamh-inbhuanaithe.*|*talmhaíocht neamh-inbhuanaithe.*|*neamh-inbhuanaithe.*|*nios mó ná tomhaltas.*|*maidir le saothrú.*|*róthomhaltas.*|*róshaothrú.*|*ró-úsáid.*|*truailiú.*|*córas séarachais lag.*|*tomhaltas neamh-inbhuanaithe.*|*feirmeoireacht neamh-inbhuanaithe.*|*úsáid neamh-inbhuanaithe.*|*Cogadh.*|*goid uisce.*|*gadaithe uisce.*|*diomailt uisce.*|*dramháil uisce.*|*gan chead.*|*kontaminacije.*|*zbog poljoprivrede.*|*prekomjerna potrošnja.*|*prekomjerna uporaba.*|*nezakoniti damping.*|*ilegalna potrošnja vode.*|*ilegalni otpad od vode.*|*povećano zahvaćanje navodnjavane poljoprivrede.*|*povećana poljoprivrede.*|*povećanje potražnje.*|*nedostatak izvora.*|*muškarci su napravili problem.*|*problem koji je stvorio čovjek.*|*loše upravljanje.*|*neodrživi uzgoj.*|*neodrživa poljoprivrede.*|*nije održivo.*|*prekomjerno iskorištavanje.*|*prekomjerno korišćenje.*|*zagađenje.*|*loši kanalizacijski sustav.*|*neodrživa potrošnja.*|*neodrživa kultura.*|*neodrživa primjena.*|*rat.*|*krađa vode.*|*lopovl vode.*|*rasipanje vode.*|*otpad od vode.*|*bez dopuštenja.*|*szennyeződés.*|*a mezőgazdaságnak köszönhetően.*|*túlzott fogyasztás.*|*túlzott használat.*|*illegális dömping.*|*illegális vízhasználat.*|*illegális vízhulladék.*|*fokozott absztrakció az öntözött mezőgazdaságban.*|*a mezőgazdaság növekedése.*|*növekvő kereslet.*|*források hiánya.*|*a férfiak problémát okoztak.*|*férfiak által okozott probléma.*|*helytelen kezelés.*|*nem fenntartható termesztés.*|*nem fenntartható mezőgazdaság.*|*nem fenntartható.*|*túlfogyasztás.*|*a kizsákmányolás

felett.*.túlhasznosítás.*.szennyezés.*.rossz szennyvízrendszer.*.fenntarthatatlan mezőgazdaság.*.fenntarthatatlan
fogyasztás.*.fenntarthatatlan természetés.*.nem fenntartható gazdálkodás.*.nem fenntartható
használat.*.háború.*.vízlopás.*.víztolvajok.*.vízpazarlás.*.vízhulladék.*.engedély nélkül.*.contaminazioni.*.a causa
dell'agricoltura.*.consumo eccessivo.*.uso eccessivo.*.dumping illegale.*.uso illegale di acqua.*.rifiuti idrici illegali.*.maggiori
astrazioni per l'agricoltura irrigata.*.aumento dell'agricoltura.*.aumento della domanda.*.mancanza di fonti.*.gli uomini hanno fatto
problemi.*.problema fatto dagli uomini.*.cattiva gestione.*.coltivazione non sostenibile.*.agricoltura non sostenibile.*.non
sostenibile.*.sovrconsumo.*.sovrasfruttamento.*.inquinamento.*.scarso sistema fognario.*.agricoltura insostenibile.*.consumi
insostenibili.*.coltivazione insostenibile.*.uso non sostenibile.*.furto d'acqua.*.ladri d'acqua.*.spreco di acqua.*.rifiuti idrici.*.senza
autorizzazione.*.užterštumas.*.dėl žemės ūkio.*.per didelį vartojimą.*.pernelyg didelį naudojimą.*.neteisėtas
dėmingas.*.neteisėtas vandens naudojimas.*.neteisėtos vandens atliekos.*.intensyvesnis vandens ėmimas drėkinamam žemės
ūkiui.*.didesnis žemės ūkis.*.didėjanti paklausa.*.trūksta šaltinių.*.vyrų padarė problema.*.vyrų sukelta problema.*.netinkamas
valdymas.*.netvarus auginimas.*.netvarus žemės ūkis.*.netvarus.*.per didelį suvartojimą.*.per didelį
eksploatavimą.*.pereikvojimą.*.per didelį naudojimą.*.tarša.*.prasta nuotekų sistema.*.netvarus vartojimą.*.netvarus
ūkininkavimą.*.netvarus naudojimą.*.karas.*.vandens vagystė.*.vandens vagys.*.vandens švaistymas.*.vandens atliekos.*.be
leidimo.*.piesārņojums.*.lauksaimniecības dēļ.*.pārmērīgs patēriņš.*.pārmērīga lietošana.*.nelikumīgs dempings.*.nelikumīga
ūdens izmantošana.*.nelikumīgi ūdens atkritumi.*.pastiprināta abstrakcija apūdeņotai lauksaimniecībai.*.palielināta
lauksaimniecība.*.pieprasījuma pieaugums.*.avotu trūkums.*.Vīrieši radīja problēmu.*.Vīriešu radīta problēma.*.nepareiza
pārvaldība.*.neilgtspējīga audzēšana.*.neilgtspējīga lauksaimniecība.*.neilgtspējīga.*.pārmērīga izmantošana.*.slikta kanalizācijas
sistēma.*.neilgtspējīgs patēriņš.*.neilgtspējīga izmantošana.*.karš.*.ūdens zādzība.*.ūdens zagļi.*.ūdens izšķērdēšana.*.ūdens
atkritumi.*.bez atļaujas.*.kontaminazzjoni.*.minħabba l-āgricoltura.*.konsum eċċessiv.*.użu eċċessiv.*.dumping illegali.*.użu illegali
tal-ilma.*.skart illegali tal-ilma.*.žieda fl-astrazzjonijiet għall-āgricoltura irrigata.*.žieda fl-āgricoltura.*.žieda fid-domanda.*.nuqqas
ta' sorsi.*.irġiel maġmula problema.*.problema maġmula mill-irġiel.*.gestjoni ħażina.*.kultivazzjoni mhux sostenibbli.*.āgricoltura
mhux sostenibbli.*.mhux sostenibbli.*.fuq il-konsum.*.sfruttament żejded.*.konsum żejded.*.sfruttar żejded.*.użu
żejded.*.tniġġis.*.sistema ta' drenaġġ f'qira.*.konsum mhux sostenibbli.*.biedja mhux sostenibbli.*.użu mhux
sostenibbli.*.gwerra.*.serq tal-ilma.*.ħallelin tal-ilma.*.ħela ta' ilma.*.skart tal-ilma.*.mingħajr permess.*.contaminatie.*.vanwege
de landbouw.*.overmatig verbruik.*.overmatig gebruik.*.illegale dumping.*.illegaal watergebruik.*.illegaal waterafval.*.verhoogde
abstracties voor geïrrigeerde landbouw.*.toename van de landbouw.*.toenemende vraag.*.gebrek aan bronnen.*.mannen maakten
probleem.*.door mannen gemaakt probleem.*.wanbeheer.*.niet-duurzame teelt.*.niet-duurzame landbouw.*.niet duurzaam.*.over
het verbruik.*.overexploitatie.*.overconsumptie.*.vervuiling.*.slecht rioolsysteem.*.niet-duurzame consumptie.*.niet-duurzaam
gebruik.*.oorlog.*.waterdiefstal.*.waterdieven.*.waterverspilling.*.waterafval.*.zonder toestemming.*.skażenie.*.ze względu na
rolnictwo.*.nadmierne zużycie.*.nadmierne stosowanie.*.nielegalny dumping.*.nielegalne wykorzystanie wody.*.nielegalne odpady
wodne.*.zwiększone abstrakcje dla rolnictwa nawadnianego.*.wzrost rolnictwa.*.rosnący popyt.*.brak źródeł.*.mężczyźni stworzyli
problem.*.problem spowodowany przez mężczyzn.*.niewłaściwe zarządzanie.*.niezrównoważona uprawa.*.rolnictwo
niezrównoważone.*.uprawa niezrównoważona.*.niezrównoważona.*.nadmierna konsumpcja.*.nad eksploatacją.*.nadmierna
eksploatacja.*.nadużywanie.*.zanieczyszczenia.*.słaby system kanalizacyjny.*.niezrównoważona konsumpcja.*.niezrównoważone
rolnictwo.*.niezrównoważone stosowanie.*.wojna.*.kradzież wody.*.złodzieje wody.*.marnotrawstwo wody.*.odpady wodne.*.bez
pозwolenia.*.contaminação.*.devido à agricultura.*.agricultura excessiva.*.utilização excessiva.*.utilização ilegal de água.*.resíduos
ilegais de água.*.aumento das abstrações para a agricultura irrigada.*.aumento da agricultura.*.aumento da procura.*.falta de
fontes.*.os homens fizeram o problema.*.problema criado pelos homens.*.má gestão.*.cultivo não sustentável.*.agricultura não
sustentável.*.não sustentável.*.sobre o consumo.*.sobre a exploração.*.sobre-exploração.*.poluição.*.sistema de esgotos
deficiente.*.agricultura insustentável.*.consumo insustentável.*.cultivo insustentável.*.utilização insustentável.*.roubo de
água.*.ladrões de água.*.desperdício de água.*.resíduos de água.*.sem autorização.*.contaminare.*.din cauza
agriculturii.*.consumul excesiv.*.utilizare excesivă.*.utilizarea ilegală a apei.*.deșeuri ilegale de apă.*.creșterea abstracțiilor pentru
agricultura irigata.*.creșterea agriculturii.*.creșterea cererii.*.lipsa surselor.*.bărbații au făcut problema.*.problema provocată de
bărbați.*.gestionare defectuoasă.*.cultivarea nedurabilă.*.agricultură nesustenabilă.*.cultivare
nesustenabilă.*.nesustenabil.*.supraconsum.*.supraexploatare.*.supraconsumul.*.suprautilizare.*.poluare.*.sistem de canalizare
slab.*.consumul nesustenabil.*.utilizare nesustenabilă.*.război.*.furt de apă.*.hoți de apă.*.risipă de apă.*.deșeuri de apă.*.fără
permisiune.*.kontaminácia.*.z dôvodu poľnohospodárstva.*.nadmerná spotreba.*.nadmerné používanie.*.nelegálne používanie
vody.*.nezákonný odpad z vody.*.zvýšená abstrakcia pre zavlažované poľnohospodárstvo.*.zvýšenie poľnohospodárstva.*.rastúci
dopyt.*.nedostatok zdrojov.*.muži majú problém.*.problém spôsobený mužmi.*.zlé hospodárenie.*.neudržateľné
pestovanie.*.neudržateľné poľnohospodárstvo.*.neudržateľné.*.nadmerné využívanie.*.nadmerné použitie.*.znečistenie.*.zlý
kanalizačný systém.*.neudržateľná spotreba.*.neudržateľná kultivácia.*.neudržateľné používanie.*.vojna.*.zlodeji vody.*.plytvanie
vodou.*.odpadové vody.*.bez povolenia.*.zaradi kmetijstva.*.prekomerna poraba.*.prekomerna uporaba.*.nezakonita uporaba
vode.*.nezakoniti vodni odpadki.*.povečanje odvzemov za namakano kmetijstvo.*.povečano kmetijstvo.*.povečanje
povpraševanja.*.pomanjkanje virov.*.moški so imeli težave.*.težave, ki jih povzročajo moški.*.slabo upravljanje.*.netrajnostno
gojenje.*.netrajnostno kmetijstvo.*.netrajnostno.*.nad izkoriščanjem.*.prekomerno izkoriščanje.*.onesnaženje.*.slab kanalizacijski
sistem.*.netrajnostna potrošnja.*.netrajnostno kmetovanje.*.netrajnostna uporaba.*.vojno.*.kraja vode.*.tatovi vode.*.odpadna
voda.*.vodni odpadki.*.brez dovoljenja.*.förorening.*.på grund av jordbruket.*.överdriven konsumtion.*.överdriven
användning.*.olaglig dumpning.*.olaglig vattenanvändning.*.olagligt vattenavfall.*.ökade uttag för bevattnat jordbruk.*.ökat
jordbruk.*.ökad efterfrågan.*.brist på källor.*.män gjorde problem.*.män-made problem.*.misskötsel.*.icke hållbar
odling.*.ohållbart jordbruk.*.ohållbar odling.*.inte hållbar.*.över förbrukning.*.över
exploatering.*.överkonsumtion.*.överexploatering.*.överanvändning.*.föroreningar.*.dåligt avloppssystem.*.ohållbar
konsumtion.*.ohållbar användning.*.vattenstöld.*.vattentjuvar.*.vattenslöseri.*.vattenavfall.*.utan tillstånd.**)

Subquery – Natural Phenomena Causes

English:

Natural disaster[s], climate change, Global warming, Atmospheric condition, Weather pattern, Dry weather, Reduced flows, El Niño, drought, Lack of rain, Rain shortage

atmospheric condition..*climate change.*.*drought.*.*dry weather.*.*el niño.*.*global warming.*.*lack of rain.*.*natural disaster.*.*natural disasters.*.*rain deficiency.*.*rain lack.*.*rain shortage.*.*reduced flows.*.*weather pattern.*.*ατμοσφαιρικό κατάσταση.*.*изменение на климата.*.*суша.*.*сухо време.*.*Ел Нињо.*.*глобално затопляне.*.*липса на дъжд.*.*природно бедствие.*.*природни бедствия.*.*недостиг на дъжд.*.*намалени потоци.*.*модел на времето.*.*atmosférický stav.*.*změna klimatu.*.*sucha.*.*suché počasí.*.*El niño.*.*globální oteplování.*.*nedostatek deště.*.*přírodní katastrofa.*.*přírodní katastrofy.*.*déšť chybí.*.*snižené toky.*.*vzor počasí.*.*atmosfærisk tilstand.*.*klimaændringer.*.*tørke.*.*tørt vejr.*.*global opvarmning.*.*mangel på regn.*.*naturkatastrofe.*.*naturkatastrofer.*.*regnmangel.*.*regnen mangler.*.*reducerede strømme.*.*vejrmonster.*.*atmosphärischer Zustand.*.*Klimawandel.*.*Dürre.*.*trockenes Wetter.*.*globale Erwärmung.*.*Mangel an Regen.*.*Naturkatastrophe.*.*Naturkatastrophen.*.*Regenmangel.*.*Regen fehlt.*.*Regenknappheit.*.*reduzierte Ströme.*.*Wettermuster.*.*ατμοσφαιρική κατάσταση.*.*κλιματική αλλαγή.*.*ξηρασία.*.*ξηρός καιρός.*.*Ελ Νίνιο.*.*υπερθέρμανση του πλανήτη.*.*έλλειψη βροχής.*.*φυσική καταστροφή.*.*φυσικές καταστροφές.*.*μειωμένες ροές.*.*μετεωρολογικό μοτίβο.*.*estado atmosférico.*.*cambio climático.*.*sequía.*.*clima seco.*.*el niño.*.*calentamiento global.*.*falta de lluvia.*.*desastre natural.*.*desastres naturales.*.*deficiencia de lluvia.*.*escasez de lluvia.*.*reducción de los flujos.*.*patrón meteorológico.*.*atmosfääritingimused.*.*kliimamuutused.*.*põud.*.*kuiv ilm.*.*EL niño.*.*globaalne soojenemine.*.*vihma puudumine.*.*looduskatastroof.*.*loodusõnnetused.*.*vihmapuudus.*.*vihm puudub.*.*vähenenud vood.*.*ilmastikumuster.*.*ilmakehän tila.*.*ilmastonmuutos.*.*kuivuus.*.*kuiva sää.*.*ilmaston lämpeneminen.*.*sateen puute.*.*luonnonkatastrofi.*.*luonnonkatastrofit.*.*sateenpuute.*.*sade puuttuu.*.*sadeputa.*.*pienemmät virrat.*.*sään kaava.*.*conditions atmosphériques.*.*changement climatique.*.*sécheresse.*.*temps sec.*.*réchauffement climatique.*.*manque de pluie.*.*catastrophe naturelle.*.*catastrophes naturelles.*.*carence en pluie.*.*pénurie de pluie.*.*flux réduits.*.*évolution des conditions météorologiques.*.*riocht atmaisféarach.*.*an t-athrú aeráide.*.*triomach.*.*aimsir tirim.*.*cliceáil grianghraf a mhéadú.*.*téamh domhanda.*.*easpa báistí.*.*tubaiste nádúrtha.*.*tubaistí nádúrtha.*.*easnamh báistí.*.*ganntanas báistí.*.*sreafaí laghdaithe.*.*patrún aimsire.*.*atmosferne stanje.*.*klimatske promjene.*.*suša.*.*suho vrijeme.*.*globalno zagrijavanje.*.*nedostatak kiše.*.*prirodna katastrofa.*.*prirodne katastrofe.*.*nestašica kiše.*.*smanjeni tokovi.*.*vremenski uzorak.*.*légköri állapot.*.*éghajlatváltozás.*.*szárazság.*.*száraz időjárás.*.*globális felmelegedés.*.*eső hiánya.*.*természeti katasztrófa.*.*természeti katasztrófák.*.*esőhiány.*.*csökkentett áramlások.*.*időjárasi minta.*.*condizioni atmosferiche.*.*cambiamenti climatici.*.*siccità.*.*tempo secco.*.*El Niño.*.*riscaldamento globale.*.*mancanza di pioggia.*.*calamità naturale.*.*catastrofi naturali.*.*carenza di pioggia.*.*la pioggia manca.*.*riduzione dei flussi.*.*modello meteorologico.*.*atmosferos бүклэ.*.*klimato kaita.*.*sausra.*.*sausas oras.*.*visuotinis atšilimas.*.*trūksta lietaus.*.*stichiné nelaimé.*.*gaivalinés nelaimés.*.*lietaus trūkumas.*.*sumažėję srautai.*.*orų modelis.*.*atmosfēras stāvoklis.*.*klimata pārmaiņas.*.*sausums.*.*saus laikš.*.*globālā sasilšana.*.*lietus trūkums.*.*dabas katastrofa.*.*dabas katastrofas.*.*samazinātas plūsmas.*.*laikapstākļu modelis.*.*kundizzjoni atmosferika.*.*it-tibdil fil-klima.*.*nixfa.*.*temp xott.*.*it-tiħin globali.*.*nuqqas ta' xita.*.*dižastru naturali.*.*dižastri naturali.*.*tnaqqis fil-flussi.*.*mudell tat-temp.*.*atmosferische toestand.*.*klimaaterandering.*.*droogte.*.*droog weer.*.*opwarming van de aarde.*.*gebrek aan regen.*.*natuurramp.*.*natuurrampen.*.*regentekort.*.*verminderde stromen.*.*weerpatroon.*.*warunki atmosferyczne.*.*zmiana klimatu.*.*suszy.*.*sucha pogoda.*.*globalne ocieplenie.*.*brak deszczu.*.*kłęska żywiłowa.*.*kłęski żywiłowe.*.*niedobór deszczu.*.*zmniejszone przepływy.*.*wzór pogody.*.*condições atmosféricas.*.*alterações climáticas.*.*seca.*.*tempo seco.*.*aquecimento global.*.*falta de chuva.*.*catástrofe natural.*.*catástrofes naturais.*.*deficiência de chuva.*.*escassez de chuva.*.*redução dos fluxos.*.*padrão meteorológico.*.*starea atmosferică.*.*schimbările climatice.*.*seceta.*.*vreme uscată.*.*încălzirea globală.*.*lipsa ploii.*.*catastrofă naturală.*.*dezastre naturale.*.*deficit de ploaie.*.*penuria de ploaie.*.*fluxuri reduce.*.*modelul meteorologic.*.*zmjena klímy.*.*suché počasie.*.*globálne otepľovanie.*.*nedostatok dažďa.*.*přírodní katastrofa.*.*přírodní katastrofy.*.*dážd' chýba.*.*znižené toky.*.*vzor počasia.*.*atmosferske razmere.*.*podnebné spremembe.*.*sušo.*.*suho vreme.*.*globalno segrevanje.*.*pomanjkanje dežja.*.*naravna nesreča.*.*naravne nesreče.*.*zmanjšani tokovi.*.*vremenski vzorec.*.*atmosfäriskt tillstånd.*.*klimatförändringar.*.*torka.*.*torrt väder.*.*global uppvärmning.*.*brist på regn.*.*regn saknas.*.*minskade flöden.*.*vädermönster.**)

Subquery – Green Deal

English: Green Deal

All languages:

.[g]reen [D]deal.*.* * зелен пакт.*.* * зелен пакт.*.* * зелен пакт.*.* * [G]rønne [p]jagt.*.* * grüner Deal.*.* * Grüner Deal.*.* * πράσινη συμφωνία.*.* * Πράσινη Συμφωνία.*.* * [P]jacto [V]verde.*.* * [R]oheline [K]kulepe.*.* * [V]jhreän [K]kehityksen [O]hjelman.*.* * Green Deal.*.* * [C]jomahtú [G]llas.*.* * [Z]jeleni [P]lan.*.* * [Z]öld [M]megállapodás.*.* * * žališias kursas.*.* * * [Z]alais kursš.*.* * [P]jatt favur l-ambjent.*.* * [P]jatt [E]kologiku.*.* * [Z]ielony ład.*.* * [P]jacto [E]cológico.*.* * [P]jaacto verde.*.* * [Z]jeleni dogovor.*.* * [Z]jelená dohoda.*.* * [Z]jeleni plan.*.* * [Z]ielony ład.*.* * [G]röna giv.*.* * [G]röna given.*.* * roheline kokkulepe.*.* * [P]jacte vert.*.* * [Z]öld megállapodás.*.* * [P]jactual verde.*.* * [C]jomahtú [G]llas.**)

Subquery – Politicisation

English: Policy, Policies, Policy decision, Government decision, Governmental decision, Political decision, Political strategy, Political strategies, Political relevance, Political will, Political responsibility,

Political responsibilities, Political restrictions, Political limitation, Governmental restrictions, Governmental limitation, Political measurements, Political measures, Policy measures, Political intervention, Policy intervention, politics, politician, politicians, Legislation, Legal requirements, Legal requirement, Ban, Prohibition, Rationing, Rations

All languages:

.*government decision.*.*governmental decision.*.*governmental limitation.*.*governmental restrictions.*.*policies.*.*policy.*.*policy decision.*.*policy intervention.*.*policy measures.*.*political decision.*.*political intervention.*.*political limitation.*.*political measurements.*.*political measures.*.*political relevance .*. *political responsibilities.*.*political responsibility.*.*political restrictions.*.*political strategies.*.*political strategy.*.*political will.*.*решение на правителството.*.*правителствено решение.*.*правителствени ограничения.*.*политики.*.*политика.*.*политическо решение.*.*политическа намеса.*.*мерки на политиката.*.*политически ограничения.*.*политически измервания.*.*политически мерки.*.*политическа значимост.*.*политически отговорности.*.*политическа отговорност.*.*политически стратегии.*.*политическа стратегия.*.*политическа воля.*.*rozhodnutí vlády.*.*vládní rozhodnutí.*.*vládní omezení.*.*politiky.*.*politika.*.*politické rozhodnutí.*.*politická intervence.*.*politická opatření.*.*politické omezení.*.*politická měření.*.*politický význam.*.*politická odpovědnost.*.*политикės.*.*политикė.*.*политické strategie.*.*politická strategie.*.*politická vůle.*.*regeringsbeslutning.*.*statslig begrænsning.*.*statslige restriktioner.*.*politikker.*.*politik.*.*politisk beslutning.*.*politisk indgriben.*.*politiske foranstaltninger.*.*politisk begrænsning.*.*politiske målinger.*.*politisk relevans.*.*politisk ansvar.*.*politiske begrænsninger.*.*politiske strategier.*.*politisk strategi.*.*politisk vilje.*.*Regierungentscheidung.*.*staatliche Begrenzung.*.*staatliche Beschränkungen.*.*Politiken.*.*die Politik.*.*politische Entscheidung.*.*politische Intervention.*.*politische Maßnahmen.*.*politische Begrenzung.*.*politische Messungen.*.*politische Relevanz.*.*politische Verantwortung.*.*politische Einschränkungen.*.*politische Strategien.*.*politische Strategie.*.*politischer Wille.*.*κυβερνητική απόφαση.*.*κυβερνητικός περιορισμός.*.*κυβερνητικοί περιορισμοί.*.*политикės.*.*политикė.*.*απόφαση πολιτικής.*.*παρέμβαση πολιτικής.*.*μέτρα πολιτικής.*.*πολιτική απόφαση.*.*πολιτική παρέμβαση.*.*πολιτικός περιορισμός.*.*πολιτικές μετρήσεις.*.*πολιτικά μέτρα.*.*πολιτική συνάφεια.*.*πολιτικές ευθύνες.*.*πολιτική ευθύνη.*.*πολιτικοί περιορισμοί.*.*πολιτικές στρατηγικές.*.*πολιτική στρατηγική.*.*πολιτική βούληση.*.*decisión del Gobierno.*.*decisión gubernamental.*.*limitación gubernamental.*.*restricciones gubernamentales.*.*políticas.*.*política.*.*decisión política.*.*intervención política.*.*medidas políticas.*.*limitación política.*.*relevancia política.*.*responsabilidades políticas.*.*responsabilidad política.*.*restricciones políticas.*.*estrategias políticas.*.*estrategia política.*.*voluntad política.*.*valituse otsus.*.*valituse otsus.*.*valituse piirangud.*.*poliitikkavaldkonnad.*.*poliitika.*.*poliitiline otsus.*.*poliitiline sekkumine.*.*poliitikameetmed.*.*poliitiline piirang.*.*poliitilised mõõtmised.*.*poliitilised meetmed.*.*poliitiline tähtsus.*.*poliitiline vastutus.*.*poliitilised piirangud.*.*poliitilised strateegiad.*.*poliitiline strateegia.*.*poliitiline tahe.*.*hallituxen päätös.*.*valtion rajoitus.*.*hallituxen rajoitukset.*.*käytännöt.*.*politiikka.*.*poliittinen päätös.*.*politiikkatoimet.*.*poliittinen puheenvuoro.*.*poliittinen rajoitus.*.*poliittiset mittaukset.*.*poliittiset toimenpiteet.*.*poliittinen merkitys.*.*poliittiset vastuut.*.*poliittinen vastuu.*.*poliittiset rajoitukset.*.*poliittiset strategiat.*.*poliittinen strategia.*.*poliittinen tahto.*.*décision du gouvernement.*.*décision gouvernementale.*.*limitation des pouvoirs publics.*.*restrictions gouvernementales.*.*politiques.*.*politique.*.*décision de politique générale.*.*intervention politique.*.*mesures politiques.*.*décision politique.*.*limitation politique.*.*pertinence politique.*.*responsabilités politiques.*.*responsabilité politique.*.*restrictions politiques.*.*stratégies politiques.*.*stratégie politique.*.*volonté politique.*.*cinneadh an Rialtais.*.*cinneadh ón rialtas.*.*teorannú rialtais.*.*srianta rialtais.*.*polasaithe.*.*polasaí.*.*cinneadh polasaí.*.*idirghabháil bheartais.*.*bearta beartais.*.*cinneadh polaitiúil.*.*idirghabháil pholaitiúil.*.*teorainn Pholaitiúil.*.*tomhais pholaitiúla.*.*bearta polaitiúla.*.*ábharthacht pholaitiúil.*.*freagrachtaí polaitiúla.*.*freagracht pholaitiúil.*.*srianta polaitiúla.*.*straitéisí polaitiúla.*.*straitéis pholaitiúil.*.*toil pholaitiúil.*.*vladina odluka.*.*državno ograničenje.*.*vladina ograničenja.*.*politike.*.*politička odluka.*.*intervencija politike.*.*mjere politike.*.*politička intervencija.*.*političko ograničenje.*.*politička mjerenja.*.*političke mjere.*.*politička važnost.*.*političke odgovornosti.*.*politička odgovornost.*.*politička ograničenja.*.*političke strategije.*.*politička strategija.*.*politička volja.*.*kormányhatározat.*.*kormányzati határozat.*.*kormányzati korlátozás.*.*kormányzati korlátozások.*.*politikák.*.*szakpolitikai döntés.*.*szakpolitikai beavatkozás.*.*szakpolitikai intézkedések.*.*politikai döntés.*.*politikai beavatkozás.*.*politikai korlátozás.*.*politikai mérések.*.*politikai intézkedések.*.*politikai jelentőség.*.*politikai felelősség.*.*politikai korlátozások.*.*politikai stratégiák.*.*politikai stratégia.*.*politikai akarat.*.*decisione del governo.*.*decisione governativa.*.*limitazione governativa.*.*restrizioni governative.*.*politiche.*.*politica.*.*decisione politica.*.*intervento politico.*.*misure politiche.*.*limitazione politica.*.*rilevanza politica.*.*responsabilità politiche.*.*responsabilità politica.*.*restrizioni politiche.*.*strategie politiche.*.*strategia politica.*.*volontà politica.*.*vyriausybės sprendimas.*.*vyriausybinis apribojimas.*.*vyriausybės apribojimai.*.*politinis sprendimas.*.*politinė intervencija.*.*politikos priemonės.*.*politinis sikišimas.*.*politiniai apribojimai.*.*politiniai matavimai.*.*politinės priemonės.*.*politinė svarba.*.*politinė atsakomybė.*.*politinės strategijos.*.*politinė strategija.*.*politinė valia.*.*valdības lēmums.*.*valdības ierobežojumi.*.*politikas.*.*politikas lēmums.*.*politikas intervence.*.*politikas pasākumi.*.*politisks lēmums.*.*politiska iejaukšanās.*.*politiskais ierobežojums.*.*politiskie mērījumi.*.*politiskie pasākumi.*.*politiskā nozīme.*.*politiskie pienākumi.*.*politiskā atbildība.*.*politiski ierobežojumi.*.*politiskās stratēģijas.*.*politiskā stratēģija.*.*politiskā griba.*.*decīzoni tal-Gvern.*.*decīzoni governattiva.*.*limitazzjoni governattiva.*.*restrizzjonijiet governattivi.*.*il-politiki.*.*decīzjoni ta' politika.*.*intervent ta' politika.*.*miżuri ta' politika.*.*decīzjoni politika.*.*intervent politiku.*.*limitazzjoni politika.*.*kejl politiku.*.*miżuri politiċi.*.*rilevanza politika.*.*responsabbiltajiet politiċi.*.*responsabbiltà politika.*.*restrizzjonijiet politiċi.*.*strategiji politiċi.*.*strategija politika.*.*rieda politika.*.*besluit van de regering.*.*beperking van de overheid.*.*beperkingen van de overheid.*.*beleid.*.*beleidsbeslissing.*.*beleidsinterventie.*.*beleidsmaatregelen.*.*politiiek besluit.*.*politieke interventie.*.*politieke beperking.*.*politieke metingen.*.*politieke maatregelen.*.*politieke relevantie.*.*politieke verantwoordelijkheid.*.*politieke beperkingen.*.*politieke strategieën.*.*politieke strategie.*.*politieke wil.*.*decyzja rządu.*.*ograniczenia rządowe.*.*polityki.*.*polityka.*.*decyzja w sprawie polityki.*.*interwencja polityczna.*.*środki z zakresu polityki.*.*decyzja polityczna.*.*ograniczenia polityczne.*.*pomiaru polityczne.*.*środki polityczne.*.*znaczenie polityczne.*.*obowiązki polityczne.*.*odpowiedzialność polityczna.*.*strategie polityczne.*.*strategia polityczna.*.*wola polityczna.*.*decisão do Governo.*.*decisão governamental.*.*limitação governamental.*.*restrições governamentais.*.*decisão política.*.*intervenção

política.*|limitação política.*|relevância política.*|responsabilidade política.*|restrições políticas.*|estratégias políticas.*|estratégia política.*|vontade política.*|hotărâre guvernamentală.*|limitare guvernamentală.*|restricții guvernamentale.*|politici.*|decizie politică.*|intervenție politică.*|măsurile de politică.*|intervenția politică.*|limitarea politică.*|măsurători politice.*|măsurile politice.*|relevanța politică.*|responsabilități politice.*|responsabilitate politică.*|restricții politice.*|strategii politice.*|strategie politică.*|voineață politică.*|rozhodnutie vlády.*|vládné obmedzenie.*|vládné obmedzenia.*|politické rozhodnutie.*|politická intervencia.*|politické opatrenia.*|politické obmedzenie.*|politické merania.*|politická zodpovednosť.*|politické obmedzenia.*|politické stratégie.*|politická stratégia.*|politická vôľa.*|odločitev vlade.*|vladna odločitev.*|vladna omejitve.*|vladne omejitve.*|politická odločitev.*|posredovanje politike.*|ukrepi politike.*|politično posredovanje.*|politická omejitve.*|politične meritve.*|politični ukrepi.*|politični pomen.*|politične odgovornosti.*|politická odgovornost.*|politické omejitve.*|politické strategije.*|politická strategija.*|politická volja.*|regeringsbeslut.*|statlig begränsning.*|statliga restriktioner.*|politiskt beslut.*|politiska åtgärder.*|politiskt ingripande.*|politiskt begränsning.*|politiska mätningar.*|politiskt ansvar.*|politiska begränsningar.*|politiska strategier.*|politisk vilja.*|politician.*|politicians.*|politics.*|политик.*|политици.*|politik.*|politici.*|politika.*|politiker.*|politikere.*|Politiker.*|Politik.*|πολιτικός.*|πολιτικοί.*|πολιτική.*|político.*|políticos.*|política.*|poliitik.*|poliitikut.*|poliitika.*|poliitikko.*|poliitikut.*|poliitikka.*|politicien.*|politiciens.*|politique.*|polaiteor.*|polaiteorii.*|polaitocht.*|političara.*|politīčarima.*|politikus.*|politikusok.*|politico.*|politica.*|politikas.*|politikai.*|politikis.*|politikī.*|politikā.*|politiku/n.*|politici.*|politicus.*|politiek.*|polytyk.*|politycy.*|polityka.*|politicieni.*|politică.*|politiky.*|politikov.*|legal requirement.*|legal requirements.*|legislation.*|правно изискване.*|правни изисквания.*|законодателство.*|právní požadavek.*|právní požadavky.*|legislativa.*|lovkrav.*|lovgivning.*|rechtliche Anforderung.*|rechtliche Anforderungen.*|Rechtsvorschriften.*|νομική απαίτηση.*|νομικές απαιτήσεις.*|νομοθεσία.*|requisito legal.*|requisitos legales.*|legislación.*|õiguslik nõue.*|õiguslikud nõuded.*|õigusakt.*|oikeudellinen vaatimus.*|lakisääteiset vaatimukset.*|lainsäädäntö.*|obligation légale.*|exigences légales.*|législation.*|ceanglas dlíthíuil.*|ceanglais dhlíthíula.*|reachtaíocht.*|právní zahtjev.*|právní zahtjevi.*|zakonodavstvo.*|jogi követelmény.*|jogi követelmények.*|jogszabályok.*|obbligo di legge.*|requisiti di legge.*|legislazione.*|teisinis reikalavimas.*|teisiniai reikalavimai.*|jstatymai.*|juridiskā prasība.*|juridiskās prasības.*|likumdošana.*|rekwizit legali.*|rekwiziti legali.*|legizlazzjoni.*|wettelijke verplichting.*|wettelijke vereisten.*|wetgeving.*|wymóg prawny.*|wymogi prawne.*|ustawodawstwo.*|requisito jurídico.*|requisitos legais.*|legislação.*|cerință legală.*|cerințe legale.*|legislație.*|právná požiadavka.*|právné požiadavky.*|legislativa.*|pravna zahteva.*|pravne zahteve.*|zakonodaja.*|rättsligt krav.*|rättsliga krav.*|lagstiftning.*|legal requirement.*|legal requirements.*|legislation.*|правно изискване.*|правни изисквания.*|законодателство.*|právní požadavek.*|právní požadavky.*|legislativa.*|lovkrav.*|lovgivning.*|rechtliche Anforderung.*|rechtliche Anforderungen.*|Rechtsvorschriften.*|νομική απαίτηση.*|νομικές απαιτήσεις.*|νομοθεσία.*|requisito legal.*|requisitos legales.*|legislación.*|õiguslik nõue.*|õiguslikud nõuded.*|õigusakt.*|oikeudellinen vaatimus.*|lakisääteiset vaatimukset.*|lainsäädäntö.*|obligation légale.*|exigences légales.*|législation.*|ceanglas dlíthíuil.*|ceanglais dhlíthíula.*|reachtaíocht.*|právní zahtjev.*|právní zahtjevi.*|zakonodavstvo.*|jogi követelmény.*|jogi követelmények.*|jogszabályok.*|obbligo di legge.*|requisiti di legge.*|legislazione.*|teisinis reikalavimas.*|teisiniai reikalavimai.*|jstatymai.*|juridiskā prasība.*|juridiskās prasības.*|likumdošana.*|rekwizit legali.*|rekwiziti legali.*|legizlazzjoni.*|wettelijke verplichting.*|wettelijke vereisten.*|wetgeving.*|wymóg prawny.*|wymogi prawne.*|ustawodawstwo.*|requisito jurídico.*|requisitos legales.*|legislação.*|cerință legală.*|cerințe legale.*|legislație.*|právná požiadavka.*|právné požiadavky.*|legislativa.*|pravna zahteva.*|pravne zahteve.*|zakonodaja.*|rättsligt krav.*|rättsliga krav.*|lagstiftning.*|ban.*|prohibition.*|rationing.*|rations.*|забрана.*|правителствени ограничения.*|разделителна способност.*|дажба.*|zákaz.*|vládní omezení.*|přídělové.*|příděly.*|forbud.*|statslig begränsning.*|statslige restriktioner.*|rationering.*|rationer.*|Verbot.*|staatliche Beschränkungen.*|Rationierung.*|Rationen.*|rationieren.*|αναγόρευση.*|κυβερνητικός περιορισμός.*|κυβερνητικοί περιορισμοί.*|καταμερισμός.*|σιτηρέσια.*|prohibición.*|limitación gubernamentales.*|racionamiento.*|raciones.*|keeld.*|valitsuse piirangud.*|suhestamine.*|ratsioonid.*|kielto.*|valtione rajoitus.*|hallituksen rajoitukset.*|säännöstely.*|annokset.*|bannissement.*|limitation des pouvoirs publics.*|restrictions gouvernementales.*|interdiction.*|rationnement.*|toirmeasc.*|teorannú rialtais.*|cómheasú.*|ciondálacha.*|zabrana.*|državno ograničenje.*|vladina ograničenja.*|prohibicije.*|racioniranje.*|porcije.*|tilalom.*|kormányzati korlátozások.*|tilalmak.*|arányszám.*|ételadagok.*|divieto.*|limitazione governative.*|razionamento.*|razioni.*|uždraudimas.*|vyriausybinis apribojimai.*|normavimas.*|racionalai.*|aizliegts.*|valdības ierobežojumi.*|aizliegums.*|normēšana.*|devas.*|projbizzjoni.*|limitazzjoni governattivi.*|proporzjon.*|razzjonijiet.*|verbod.*|bepierking van de overheid.*|bepierkingen van de overheid.*|rantsoenering.*|rantsoenen.*|zakaz.*|ograniczenia rządowe.*|racjonowanie.*|dawki pokarmowe.*|proibição.*|limitação governamental.*|restrições governamentais.*|racionamento.*|rações.*|interdicție.*|limitare guvernamentală.*|restricții guvernamentale.*|raționalizare.*|rații.*|zakázat.*|vládné obmedzenie.*|vládné obmedzenia.*|pridel.*|pridely.*|prepovedi.*|vladna omejitve.*|vladne omejitve.*|razmerje.*|obroki.*|förbud.*|statlig begränsning.*|statliga restriktioner.*|ransonering.*|ransoner.*|ban.*|legal requirements.*|legislation.*|prohibition.*|ration.*|rationing.*|забрана.*|правно изискване.*|правни изисквания.*|законодателство.*|дажба.*|разделителна способност.*|zákaz.*|právní požadavek.*|právní požadavky.*|legislativa.*|příděly.*|přídělové.*|forbud.*|lovkrav.*|lovgivning.*|rationering.*|Verbot.*|gesetzliches Erfordernis.*|rechtliche Anforderungen.*|Rechtsvorschriften.*|Ration.*|Rationierung.*|αναγόρευση.*|νομική απαίτηση.*|νομικές απαιτήσεις.*|νομοθεσία.*|καταμερισμός.*|prohibición.*|requisito legales.*|legislación.*|racion.*|racionamiento.*|keeld.*|õiguslik nõue.*|õiguslikud nõuded.*|õigusakt.*|ratsioonid.*|suhestamine.*|kielto.*|oikeudellinen vaatimus.*|lakisääteiset vaatimukset.*|lainsäädäntö.*|annokset.*|säännöstely.*|bannissement.*|obligation légale.*|exigences légales.*|législation.*|interdiction.*|rationnement.*|toirmeasc.*|ceanglas dhlíthíuil.*|ceanglais dhlíthíula.*|reachtaíocht.*|ciondail.*|cómheasú.*|zabrana.*|právní zahtjev.*|právní

zajtjevi.* *zakonodavstvo.* *prohibicije.* *porcija.* *racioniranje.* *tilalom.* *jogi		követelmény.* *jogi
követelmények.* *jogszabályok.* *tilalmak.* *adag.* *arányszám.* *divieto.* *obbligo	di	legge.* *requisiti
legge.* *legislazione.* *razione.* *razionamento.* *uždraudimas.* *teisinis		reikalavimas.* *teisiniai
reikalavimai.* *jstatymai.* *racionas.* *normavimas.* *aizliegť.* *juridiskā		prasība.* *juridiskās
prasības.* *likumdošana.* *aizliegums.* *deva.* *normēšana.* *projbizzjoni.* *rekwizit		legali.* *rekviziti
legali.* *leģizlazzjoni.* *razzjon.* *proporzjon.* *verbod.* *wettelijke		verplichting.* *wettelijke
vereisten.* *wetgeving.* *rantsoen.* *rantsoenering.* *zakaz.* *wymóg	prawny.* *wymogi	prawne.* *ustawodawstwo.* *dawka
pokarmowa.* *rajonowanie.* *proibição.* *requisito		jurídico.* *requisitos
legais.* *legislação.* *ração.* *racionamento.* *interdicție.* *cerință		legală.* *cerințe
legale.* *legislație.* *rație.* *raționalizare.* *zakázat.* *právná		požadavka.* *právné
požadavky.* *legislativa.* *pridel.* *prepovedi.* *právná		zahteva.* *právné
zahteva.* *zakonodaja.* *obrok.* *razmerje.* *förbud.* *rättsligt		krav.* *rättsliga
krav.* *lagstiftning.* *ranson.* *ransonering.*		

Subquery – Solutions / suggestions

English:

recycled, recycling, reuse, re-use, rain water harvesting, restock water reservoirs, inter-basin water transfer, Crop water management, clean water technologies, wastewater reuse, Improve irrigation, Water catchment area, water filtration system, protecting wetlands, improving irrigation efficiency, Groundwater protection, Water monitoring system, Water protection, create reservoirs, refill reservoirs, investment in water infrastructure, catch fog, harvesting fog, harvest fog, fog harvesting, harvest icebergs, iceberg harvesting, fog interception, rooftop system, collection of rainwater, collecting rainwater, catchment of rainwater, potential freshwater source, water source, new water resources, unconventional water resources, boost water supplies, efficient agricultural management techniques, reducing leaks, improving pipework, reabsorption of water, purify sewage water, build communities, composting, rerouting sink water, reroute sink water, educate, educating people, desalination, desalinating, seawater reverse osmosis

All languages:

.*boost water supplies.*|*build communities.*|*catch fog.*|*catchment of rainwater.*|*clean water technologies ..*|*collecting rainwater.*|*collection of rainwater.*|*composting.*|*create reservoirs.*|*crop water management ..*|*desalinating ..*|*desalination.*|*educate.*|*educating people.*|*efficient agricultural management techniques.*|*fog harvesting.*|*fog interception.*|*groundwater protection ..*|*harvest fog.*|*harvest icebergs.*|*harvesting fog.*|*iceberg harvesting.*|*improve irrigation ..*|*improving irrigation efficiency ..*|*improving pipework.*|*inter-basin water transfer ..*|*investment in water infrastructure.*|*new water resources ..*|*potential freshwater source.*|*protecting wetlands ..*|*purify sewage water.*|*rain water harvesting ..*|*re-use.*|*reabsorption of water.*|*recycled.*|*recycling.*|*reducing leaks.*|*refill reservoirs.*|*reroute sink water.*|*rerouting sink water.*|*restock water reservoirs ..*|*reuse.*|*rooftop system.*|*seawater reverse osmosis ..*|*unconventional water resources.*|*wastewater reuse ..*|*water catchment area ..*|*water filtration system.*|*water monitoring system ..*|*water protection.*|*water source.*|*увеличаване на водоснабдяването.*|*изграждане на общности.*|*улов на мъгла.*|*водосбор на дъждовна вода.*|*мъгла за кухни.*|*технологии за чиста вода.*|*събиране на дъждовна вода.*|*компостиране.*|*създаване на резервоари.*|*управление на растителните води.*|*обезсоляване.*|*образоване.*|*образоване на хората.*|*ефективни техники за управление на селското стопанство.*|*прибиране на реколтата от мъгла.*|*прихващане на мъгла.*|*опазване на подземните води.*|*мъгла на реколтата.*|*айсберги за прибиране на реколтата.*|*прибиране на реколтата мъгла.*|*събиране на айсберг.*|*подобряване на напояването.*|*подобряване на ефективността на напояването.*|*подобряване на тръбопроводите.*|*прехвърляне на вода между басейните.*|*инвестиции във водна инфраструктура.*|*нови водни ресурси.*|*потенциален източник на прясна вода.*|*защита на влажните зони.*|*пречистване на отпадъчни води.*|*повторна употреба.*|*реабсорбция на водата.*|*рециклирани.*|*рециклиране.*|*намаляване на течовете.*|*резервоари за презареждане.*|*пренасочете водата за мивка.*|*премаршрутиране на мивката.*|*възстановяване на резервоари за вода.*|*повторно използване.*|*покривна система.*|*обратна осмоза на морската вода.*|*неконвенционални водни ресурси.*|*повторно използване на отпадъчни води.*|*водосборен басейн.*|*система за филтриране на вода.*|*система за мониторинг на водите.*|*защита на водите.*|*водоизточник.*|*zvyšte zásobování vodou.*|*budovat komunity.*|*mlha úlovku.*|*povodí dešťové vody.*|*kalátová mlha.*|*technologie čisté vody.*|*sběr dešťové vody.*|*kolekce dešťové vody.*|*kompostování.*|*vytvořit rezervoáry.*|*hospodaření s vodou z plodin.*|*odsolování.*|*vzdělávat.*|*vzdělávání lidí.*|*efektivní techniky hospodaření v zemědělství.*|*sklizeň mlhy.*|*zachycování mlhy.*|*ochrana podzemních vod.*|*sklizeň ledovců.*|*sklizeň ledovce.*|*zlepšení zavlažování.*|*zlepšení účinnosti zavlažování.*|*zlepšení potrubí.*|*přenos vody mezi povodími.*|*investice do vodohospodářské infrastruktury.*|*nové vodní zdroje.*|*potenciální zdroj sladké vody.*|*ochrana mokřadů.*|*čištění odpadních vod.*|*sklizeň dešťové vody.*|*opakované použití.*|*reabsorpce vody.*|*recyklování.*|*recyklace.*|*snížení úniků.*|*zásobníky na doplňování.*|*přesměrovat vodu z řezu.*|*přesměrování vody z řezu.*|*doplňování zásob vodních nádrží.*|*opětovné použití.*|*střešní systém.*|*reverzní osmóza mořské vody.*|*nekonvenční vodní zdroje.*|*opětovné využití odpadních vod.*|*povodí.*|*systém filtrace vody.*|*systém monitorování vody.*|*ochrana vody.*|*zdroj vody.*|*boost vandforsyningen.*|*opbyg fællesskaber.*|*Fang tåge.*|*afvanding af regnvand.*|*fældet tåge.*|*rene vandteknologier.*|*indsamling af regnvand.*|*kompostering.*|*Opret reservoirer.*|*forvaltning af afgrødevand.*|*afsaltning.*|*uddanne.*|*uddannelse af mennesker.*|*effektive landbrugsforvaltningsteknikker.*|*fældning af

tåge.*aflytning af tåge.*beskyttelse af grundvandet.*høst tåge.*høst isbjerge.*høst af tåge.*høst af isbjerge.*forbedre kunstvanding.*forbedring af vandingseffektiviteten.*forbedring af rørabjeldet.*overførsel af vand mellem vandområder.*investering i vandinfrastruktur.*nye vandressourcer.*potentiel ferskvandskilde.*beskyttelse af vådområder.*rensning af spildevand.*høst af regnvand.*genbrug.*reabsorption af vand.*genanvendt.*reduktion af lækager.*genopfyldningsbeholdere.*omdirigering af drænvand.*udsætningsvandreservoarer.*tagsystem.*havvand omvendt osmose.*ukonventionelle vandressourcer.*genbrug af spildevand.*afvandingsområde.*vandfiltreringssystem.*vandovervågningssystem.*beskyttelse af vand.*vandkilde.*Erhöhung der Wasserversorgung.*Siedlungen aufbauen.*Fangnebel.*Einzugsgebiet von Regenwasser.*Abdecknebel.*Technologien für sauberes Wasser.*Regenwasser sammeln.*Sammlung von Regenwasser.*Kompostierung.*Reservoirs erstellen.*Bewirtschaftung von Kulturwasser.*Entsalzung.*erziehen.*Menschen erziehen.*effiziente landwirtschaftliche Bewirtschaftungstechniken.*Nebelernete.*Nebelabhörung.*Grundwasserschutz.*Erntenebel.*Eisberge ernten.*Eisbergerte.*Verbesserung der Bewässerung.*Verbesserung der Bewässerungseffizienz.*Verbesserung der Rohrleitungen.*Wassertransfer zwischen Wasserreservoirs.*Investitionen in die Wasserinfrastruktur.*neue Wasserressourcen.*potenzielle Süßwasserquelle.*Schutz von Feuchtgebieten.*Klärwasser reinigen.*Regenwasserernte.*Wiederverwendung.*Reabsorption von Wasser.*recycelt.*Wiederverwertung.*Reduzierung von Lecks.*Nachfüllbehälter.*Spülwasser umleiten.*Umleitung von Spülwasser.*Aufstockung von Wasserreservoirs.*Dachsystem.*Meerwasser Umkehrosmose.*unkonventionelle Wasserressourcen.*Wiederverwendung von Abwasser.*Wassereinzugsgebiet.*Wasserfiltrationssystem.*Wasserüberwachungssystem.*Wasserschutz.*Wasserquelle.*ενίσχυση της παροχής νερού.*οικοδόμηση κοινοτήτων.*αλίευση ομίχλης.*υδρολογική λεκάνη των όμβριων υδάτων.*ομίχλη με κάπουλες.*τεχνολογίες καθαρού νερού.*Συλλογή όμβριων υδάτων.*κομποστοποίηση.*δημιουργία ταμειυτήρων.*διαχείριση των υδάτων καλλιέργειας.*αφαλάτωση.*αφαλάτωσης.*εκπαίδευση.*εκπαίδευση των ανθρώπων.*αποτελεσματικές τεχνικές γεωργικής διαχείρισης.*συγκομιδή ομίχλης.*υποκλοπή ομίχλης.*προστασία των υπόγειων υδάτων.*ομίχλη συγκομιδής.*παγόβουνα συγκομιδής.*συγκομιδή παγόβουνου.*βελτίωση της άρδευσης.*βελτίωση της αποτελεσματικότητας της άρδευσης.*βελτίωση των σωληνώσεων.*μεταφορά νερού μεταξύ λεκανών.*επενδύσεις σε υποδομές ύδρευσης.*νέοι υδάτινοι πόροι.*δυστηκική πηγή γλυκού νερού.*προστασία των υγροτόπων.*καθαρίστε τα λύματα.*συγκομιδή όμβριων υδάτων.*επαναχρησιμοποίηση.*επαναπορροφηση του νερού.*ανακυκλωμένο.*ανακύκλωση.*μείωση των διαρροών.*δεξαμενές επαναπλήρωσης.*αναδρομολόγηση νερού νεροχύτη.*δεξαμενές νερού ανεφοδιασμού.*σύστημα οροφής.*αντίστροφη όσμωση θαλασσινού νερού.*μη συμβατικοί υδάτινοι πόροι.*επαναχρησιμοποίηση λυμάτων.*υδρολογική λεκάνη.*σύστημα διήθησης νερού.*σύστημα παρακολούθησης των υδάτων.*προστασία του νερού.*πηγή νερού.*aumentar los suministros de agua.*construir comunidades.*niebla de captura.*captación de agua de lluvia.*niebla de cathing.*tecnologías de agua limpia.*recogida de agua de lluvia.*compostaje.*crear reservorios.*gestión del agua de cultivos.*desalinización.*educar.*educar a las personas.*técnicas de gestión agrícola eficientes.*recolección de niebla.*intercepción de niebla.*protección de las aguas subterráneas.*niebla de cosecha.*cosecha icebergs.*recolección de icebergs.*mejorar el riego.*mejora de la eficiencia del riego.*mejora de las tuberías.*transferencia de agua entre cuencas.*inversión en infraestructura hídrica.*nuevos recursos hídricos.*fuente potencial de agua dulce.*protección de los humedales.*purificar las aguas residuales.*recolección de agua de lluvia.*reutilización.*reabsorción de agua.*reciclado.*reciclar.*reducción de fugas.*reabastecimiento de depósitos.*redirigir el agua del sumidero.*redireccionamiento del agua del sumidero.*reabastecer los depósitos de agua.*reutilizar.*sistema de tejido.*ósmosis inversa del agua de mar.*recursos hídricos no convencionales.*reutilización de aguas residuales.*cuenca hidrográfica.*sistema de filtración de agua.*sistema de monitorización del agua.*protección del agua.*fuente de agua.*suurendada veevarustust.*ehitada kogukondi.*udu püüdmine.*vihmavee valgla.*uimastav udu.*puhta vee tehnoloogiad.*vihmavee kogumine.*kompostimine.*reservuaaride loomine.*põllukultuuride veemajandus.*magestamine.*harida.*inimeste harimine.*tõhusad põllumajanduslikud juhtimistehnikad.*udu kogumine.*udu pealtkuulamine.*põhjavee kaitse.*saagi udu.*jäämägede saagikoristus.*udu koristamine.*jäämäe saagikoristus.*parandada niisutust.*niisutustõhususe parandamine.*torustiku parandamine.*vesikondadevaheline veeülekanne.*investeeringud veetaristusse.*uued veevarud.*võimalik mageveeallikas.*mõrgalade kaitse.*puhastage reovett.*taaskasutamine.*vee taasabsorptsioon.*ringlusveeõetud.*ringlusveeõtt.*lekete vähendamise.*täitemahutid.*ümbesuunamine valamuvesi.*valamuvee ümbesuunamine.*veevarud.*katusesüsteem.*merevee pöördosmoos.*ebatraditsioonilised veevarud.*reovee taaskasutamine.*valgla.*vee filtreerimise süsteem.*veeseiresüsteem.*veekaitse.*veeallikas.*tehosta vesihuolto.*rakenna yhteisöjä.*saalissumu.*sadeveden valuma-alue.*Cathing sumu.*puhtaan veden teknologiat.*sadeveden kerääminen.*kompostointi.*luo säiliöitä.*viljelyvesien hoito.*suolanpoisto.*kouluttaa.*ihmisten kouluttaminen.*tehokkaat maatalouden hallintatekniikat.*sumunkorjuu.*sumun pysäyttämisen.*pohjavesien suojele.*sadonkorjuusumu.*sadonkorjuujäävuoret.*korjuusumu.*jäävuoren korjuu.*parantaa kastelua.*kastelutehokkuuden parantaminen.*putkiston parantaminen.*altaiden välinen vedensiirto.*investoinnit vesinfrastruktuuriin.*uudet vesivarat.*mahdollinen makean veden lähde.*kosteikkojen suojele.*puhdistaa viemärivesi.*sadeveden korjuu.*uudelleenkäyttö.*veden uudelleen imeytyminen.*kierrätys.*vuotojen vähentäminen.*täyttöaltaat.*reititää pesuallasvettä uudelleen.*pesuallasveden uudelleenreititys.*vesisäiliöt.*kattojärjestelmä.*meriveden käänteisosmoosi.*epätavanomaiset vesivarat.*jäteveden valamies.*vedensuodatusjärjestelmä.*vedenseurantajärjestelmä.*vesisuojaus.*vesilähde.*stimuler l'approvisionnement en eau.*construire des communautés.*brouillard de capture.*captage des eaux de pluie.*brouillard de caisson.*technologies de l'eau propre.*collecte de l'eau de pluie.*collecte des eaux de pluie.*compostage.*créer des réservoirs.*gestion de l'eau des cultures.*dessalement.*éduquer.*éduquer les gens.*techniques de gestion agricole efficaces.*récolte du brouillard.*interception de brouillard.*protection des eaux souterraines.*brouillard de récolte.*récolter des icebergs.*récolte des icebergs.*améliorer l'irrigation.*améliorer l'efficacité de l'irrigation.*amélioration de la tuyauterie.*transfert d'eau entre bassins.*investissements dans l'infrastructure de l'eau.*nouvelles ressources en eau.*source potentielle d'eau douce.*protéger les zones humides.*purifier les eaux usées.*récupération de l'eau de pluie.*réutilisation.*réabsorption de l'eau.*recyclé.*recyclage.*réduire les fuites.*réservoirs de recharge.*réacheminement de l'eau de l'évier.*réapprovisionner les réservoirs d'eau.*système de toiture.*osmose inverse de l'eau de mer.*ressources en eau non conventionnelles.*réutilisation des eaux usées.*bassin versant de l'eau.*système de filtration de l'eau.*système de surveillance de l'eau.*protection de l'eau.*source d'eau.*borradh a chur faoi sholáthairtí uisce.*pobail a thógáil.*gabháil ceo.*dobharcheantar uisce báistí.*ceo cathing.*teicneolaíochtaí uisce glan.*uisce báistí a

bhailiú.*|*múiriniú.*|*Cruthaigh taiscumair.*|*bainistiú a dhéanamh ar uisce barr.*|*d'fhalainniú.*|*d'fhalannú.*|*oideachas a chur ar fáil.*|*oideachas a chur ar dhaoine.*|*teicnicí éifeachtúla bainistíochta talmhaíochta.*|*fómhar ceo.*|*dircheapadh ceo.*|*cosaint screamhuisce.*|*ceo fómhar.*|*cliceáil grianghraf a mhéadú.*|*fómhar iceberg.*|*uisciúcháin a fheabhsú.*|*éifeachtúlacht uisciúcháin a fheabhsú.*|*feabhas a chur ar fhibobair.*|*aistriú uisce idir-imchuach.*|*infheistíocht i mbonneagar uisce.*|*acmhainní uisce nua.*|*foinse fionnise a d'fhéadfadh a bheith ann.*|*bogaigh a chosaint.*|*purify uisce séarachais.*|*fómhar uisce báistí.*|*athúsáid.*|*ath-ionús uisce.*|*athchúrsáilte.*|*athchúrsáil.*|*sceitheadh a laghdú.*|*taiscumair athlionsa.*|*uisce doirteal reroute.*|*uisce doirteal a athródú.*|*taiscumair uisce athstoic.*|*córás rooftop.*|*osmosis droim ar ais uisce na farraige.*|*acmhainní uisce neamhghnácha.*|*athúsáid fuíolluisce.*|*dobharcheantar uisce.*|*córás scagacháin uisce.*|*córás monatóireachta uisce.*|*cosaint uisce.*|*minicíocht uisce: flúirseach.*|*povečajte opskrbu vodom.*|*izgradnja zajednica.*|*ulov magle.*|*sliv kišnice.*|*cathing magla.*|*tehnologije čiste vode.*|*prikupljanje kišnice.*|*kompostiranje.*|*stvaranje rezervoara.*|*gospodarenje vodom u usjevima.*|*desaliniziranje.*|*desalinizacija.*|*obrazovati.*|*edukacija ljudi.*|*učinkovite tehnike upravljanja poljoprivredom.*|*berba magle.*|*presretanje magle.*|*zaštita podzemnih voda.*|*žetvena magla.*|*žetva ledenih brijega.*|*berba ledenjaka.*|*poboljšanje navodnjavanja.*|*poboljšanje učinkovitosti navodnjavanja.*|*poboljšanje cjevovoda.*|*prijenos vode između bazena.*|*ulaganja u vodnu infrastrukturu.*|*novi vodni resursi.*|*potencijalni izvor slatke vode.*|*zaštita močvarnih područja.*|*pročišćavanje kanalizacijskih voda.*|*skupljanje kišnice.*|*ponovna uporaba.*|*reapsorpcija vode.*|*reciklirano.*|*recikliranje.*|*smanjenje curenja.*|*spremnici za ponovno punjenje.*|*preusmjeriti potonuću vodu.*|*preusmjeravanje vode za umivaonik.*|*rezervoari za obnovu zalih vode.*|*krovni sustav.*|*obrnuta osmoza morske vode.*|*nekonvencionalni vodni resursi.*|*ponovna uporaba otpadnih voda.*|*područje vodenog sliva.*|*sustav filtriranja vode.*|*sustav za praćenje vode.*|*zaštita vode.*|*izvor vode.*|*a vizellátás fellendítése.*|*közösségék építése.*|*fogd a ködöt.*|*az esővíz vízgyűjtője.*|*Cathing kód.*|*tisza víz technológiák.*|*esővíz gyűjtése.*|*komposztálás.*|*tartályok létrehozása.*|*növénytermesztési vízgazdálkodás.*|*sótalanító.*|*sótalanítás.*|*oktatni.*|*az emberek oktatása.*|*hatékony mezőgazdasági gazdálkodási technikák.*|*kődbetakarítás.*|*kődlehallgatás.*|*a felszín alatti vizek védelme.*|*szűreti kód.*|*betakarítási jéghegyek.*|*kód betakarítása.*|*jéghegyek betakarítása.*|*az öntözés javítása.*|*az öntözés hatékonyságának javítása.*|*a csőmunkák javítása.*|*medencék közötti vízátdás.*|*vízinfrastruktúrába történő beruházás.*|*új vízkészletek.*|*potenciális édesvízforrás.*|*a vizes élőhelyek védelme.*|*tisztítsa meg a szennyvizet.*|*esővíz betakarítás.*|*újrafelhasználás.*|*vízfelszívódás.*|*újrahasznosított.*|*újrahasznosítás.*|*a szivárgások csökkentése.*|*tartályok utántöltése.*|*a mosogatóvíz átirányítása.*|*vízkészlet-tartályok.*|*tetőtéri rendszer.*|*tengervíz fordított ozmózis.*|*nem szokványos vízkészletek.*|*szennyvíz újrafelhasználása.*|*vízgyűjtő terület.*|*vízszűrő rendszer.*|*vízfigyelő rendszer.*|*vízvédelem.*|*vízforrás.*|*aumentare l'approvvigionamento idrico.*|*costruire comunità.*|*cattura nebbia.*|*bacino di acqua piovana.*|*ingaggiare la nebbia.*|*tecnologie per l'acqua pulita.*|*raccolta dell'acqua piovana.*|*compostaggio.*|*creare serbatoi.*|*gestione delle acque delle colture.*|*desalinizzazione.*|*dissalazione.*|*educare.*|*educare le persone.*|*tecniche di gestione agricola efficienti.*|*raccolta delle nebbie.*|*intercettazione nebbia.*|*protezione delle acque sotterranee.*|*nebbia del raccolto.*|*iceberg del raccolto.*|*raccolta nebbia.*|*raccolta dell'iceberg.*|*migliorare l'irrigazione.*|*migliorare l'efficienza dell'irrigazione.*|*migliorare la tubazione.*|*trasferimento di acqua all'interno del bacino.*|*investimenti nelle infrastrutture idriche.*|*nuove risorse idriche.*|*potenziale fonte di acqua dolce.*|*proteggere le zone umide.*|*depurare le acque reflue.*|*riutilizzo.*|*riassorbimento dell'acqua.*|*riciclato.*|*riciclo.*|*riduzione delle perdite.*|*serbatoi di ricarica.*|*reindirizzare l'acqua del lavandino.*|*dirottamento dell'acqua del lavandino.*|*serbatoi di acqua di ripopolamento.*|*sistema sul tetto.*|*osmosi inversa dell'acqua di mare.*|*risorse idriche non convenzionali.*|*riutilizzo delle acque reflue.*|*bacino idrografico.*|*sistema di filtrazione dell'acqua.*|*sistema di monitoraggio dell'acqua.*|*protezione dell'acqua.*|*fonte di acqua.*|*padidinti vandens tiekima.*|*kurti bendruomenes.*|*sugautas rūkas.*|*lietaus vandens baseinas.*|*kasyklos rūkas.*|*švaraus vandens technologijos.*|*lietaus vandens surinkimas.*|*kompostavimas.*|*sukurti rezervuarus.*|*pasėlių vandentvarka.*|*nudruskinimas.*|*gėlinimas.*|*šviesti.*|*žmonių švietimas.*|*veiksmingi žemės ūkio valdymo metodai.*|*rūko derliaus nuėmimas.*|*rūko perėmimas.*|*požeminio vandens apsauga.*|*derliaus rūkas.*|*ledkalnių derliaus nuėmimas.*|*pagerinti drėkinimą.*|*drėkinimo efektyvumo didinimas.*|*vamzdynų tobulinimas.*|*vandens perdavimas tarp baseinų.*|*investicijos į vandens infrastruktūrą.*|*nauji vandens ištekliai.*|*galimas gėlo vandens šaltinis.*|*šlapynių apsauga.*|*išvalyti nuotekų vandenį.*|*pakartotinis naudojimas.*|*vandens reabsorbicija.*|*perdirbtas.*|*perdirbtas.*|*nuotėkio mažinimas.*|*pildymo rezervuarai.*|*nukreipkite kriauklę vandenį.*|*kriauklės vandens nukreipimas kitu maršrutu.*|*vandens rezervuarai.*|*ant stogo montuojama sistema.*|*jųros vandens atvirkštinis osmosas.*|*netradiciniai vandens ištekliai.*|*pakartotinis nuotekų naudojimas.*|*vandens baseinas.*|*vandens filtravimo sistema.*|*vandens stebėjimo sistema.*|*vandens apsauga.*|*vandens šaltinis.*|*palielināt ūdensapgādi.*|*veidot kopienas.*|*nozvejas migla.*|*lietus ūdens sateces baseins.*|*katls migla.*|*tīra ūdens tehnoloģijas.*|*lietus ūdens savākšana.*|*kompostēšana.*|*izveidot rezervuārus.*|*kultūraugu ūdens apsaimniekošana.*|*atsāļošana.*|*atsāļošanas.*|*izglītot.*|*izglītot cilvēkus.*|*efektīvas lauksaimniecības pārvaldības metodes.*|*miglas novākšana.*|*miglas pārtveršana.*|*gruntsūdeņu aizsardzība.*|*ražas migla.*|*ražas aisbergi.*|*ražas novākšanas migla.*|*aisberga ražas novākšana.*|*uzlabot apūdeņošanu.*|*apūdeņošanas efektivitātes uzlabošana.*|*cauruļvadu uzlabošana.*|*ūdens pārnese starp baseiniem.*|*ieguldījumi ūdens infrastruktūrā.*|*jauni ūdens resursi.*|*potenciālais saldūdens avots.*|*mitrāju aizsardzība.*|*attīrīt kanalizācijas ūdeni.*|*lietus ūdens novākšana.*|*atkārtota izmantošana.*|*ūdens reabsorbicija.*|*pārstrādāti.*|*pārstrāde.*|*noplūdes samazināšana.*|*uzpildes rezervuāri.*|*pārmaršrutēt izlietnes ūdeni.*|*pārmaršrutēšanas izlietnes ūdens.*|*atjaunot ūdenskrātuves.*|*jumta sistēma.*|*jūras ūdens reversā osmoze.*|*netradicionālie ūdens resursi.*|*notekūdeņu atkārtota izmantošana.*|*ūdens sateces baseins.*|*ūdens filtrēšanas sistēma.*|*ūdens monitoringa sistēma.*|*ūdens aizsardzība.*|*ūdens avots.*|*tishih tal-provvisti tal-ilma.*|*bini ta' komunitajiet.*|*čpar tal-qabda.*|*il-gbir tal-ilma tax-xita.*|*čpar ta' cathing.*|*teknoloģiji tal-ilma nadif.*|*gbir tal-ilma tax-xita.*|*gbir ta' ilma tax-xita.*|*i-kompostjar.*|*holqien ta' ġibjuni.*|*ġestjoni tal-ilma tal-uċuħ tar-raba.*|*desalinazzjoni.*|*desalinizzazzjoni.*|*edukazzjoni.*|*edukazzjoni tan-nies.*|*tekniki ta' ġestjoni agrikola effiċjenti.*|*il-ħsad taċ-čpar.*|*interċettazzjoni taċ-čpar.*|*protezzjoni tal-ilma ta' taħt l-.*|*čpar tal-ħsad.*|*silġ tal-ħsad.*|*qtuġħ ta' silġ.*|*titjib tal-irrigazzjoni.*|*it-titjib tal-effiċjenza tal-irrigazzjoni.*|*it-titjib tas-sistema tal-pajpijiet.*|*trasferiment tal-ilma bejn il-baċiri.*|*investiment fl-infrastruttura tal-ilma.*|*rizorsi ġodda tal-ilma.*|*sors potenzjali tal-ilma helu.*|*il-protezzjoni tal-artijiet mistaġħdra.*|*ippurifika l-ilma tad-drenaġġ.*|*użu mill-ġdid.*|*assorbiment mill-ġdid tal-ilma.*|*riciklat.*|*riciklaġġ.*|*it-tnaqqis ta-t-nixxijiet.*|*ġibjuni ta' mili mill-ġdid.*|*ilma tas-sink reroute.*|*rotta ġdida tal-ilma tas-sink.*|*ħażna mill-ġdid tal-ġibjuni tal-ilma.*|*sistema ta' fuq il-bjut.*|*osmozi inversa tal-ilma baħar.*|*rizorsi tal-ilma mhux konvenzjonali.*|*użu mill-ġdid tal-ilma mormi.*|*żona fejn jingabar l-ilma.*|*sistema ta' filtrazzjoni tal-ilma.*|*sistema ta' monitoraġġ tal-ilma.*|*protezzjoni tal-ilma.*|*sors ta' ilma.*|*stimuleer de watervoorziening.*|*bouwen aan gemeenschappen.*|*vangmist.*|*stroomgebied van regenwater.*|*cathing mist.*|*technologieën voor schoon water.*|*het verzamelen

van regenwater.*|*opvang van regenwater.*|*composteren.*|*reservoirs aanmaken.*|*waterbeheer van gewassen.*|*ontzilting.*|*opvoeden.*|*het opleiden van mensen.*|*efficiënte landbouwbeheertechnieken.*|*het oogsten van mist.*|*onderschepping van mist.*|*bescherming van het grondwater.*|*oogstmist.*|*oogstijbergen.*|*oogsten van ijsbergen.*|*verbetering van de irrigatie.*|*verbetering van de irrigatie-efficiëntie.*|*verbetering van leidingwerk.*|*wateroverbrenging tussen de bekens.*|*investerings in waterinfrastructuur.*|*nieuwe waterbronnen.*|*potentiële zoetwaterbron.*|*bescherming van wetlands.*|*zuiveren van rioolwater.*|*het oogsten van regenwater.*|*hergebruik.*|*reabsorptie van water.*|*gerecycleerd.*|*het verminderen van lekken.*|*navulreservoirs.*|*spoelbakwater omleiden.*|*omleiding van gootsteenwater.*|*restock waterreservoirs.*|*daksysteem.*|*zeewater omgekeerde osmose.*|*onconventionele watervoorraden.*|*hergebruik afvalwater.*|*stroomgebied.*|*waterfiltratiesysteem.*|*watermonitoringsysteem.*|*waterbescherming.*|*waterbron.*|*zwiększenie zaopatrzenia w wodę.*|*budowanie społeczności.*|*złap mgłę.*|*zlewnia wody deszczowej.*|*mgła cathing.*|*technologie czystej wody.*|*zbieranie wody deszczowej.*|*kolekcja wody deszczowej.*|*kompostowanie.*|*tworzenie zbiorników.*|*gospodarka wodna.*|*odsłanianie.*|*odsalenie.*|*edukować.*|*edukowanie ludzi.*|*skuteczne techniki zarządzania rolnictwem.*|*zbieranie mgły.*|*przechwytywanie mgły.*|*ochrona wód podziemnych.*|*mgła żniwna.*|*zbieranie gór lodowych.*|*mgła zbierająca.*|*poprawa nawadniania.*|*poprawa efektywności nawadniania.*|*usprawnienie rurociągów.*|*transfer wody między umywalkami.*|*inwestycje w infrastrukturę wodną.*|*nowe zasoby wodne.*|*potencjalne źródło wody słodkiej.*|*ochrona terenów podmokłych.*|*oczyszczanie ścieków.*|*ponowne wykorzystanie.*|*reabsorpcja wody.*|*recyklingu.*|*recykling.*|*zmniejszenie wycieków.*|*zbiorniki zapasowe.*|*przekierowywanie wody zlewozmywakowej.*|*zbiorniki wodne.*|*system dachów.*|*odwrócona osmoza wody morskiej.*|*niekonwencjonalne zasoby wodne.*|*ponowne wykorzystanie ścieków.*|*obszar zlewiska.*|*system filtracji wody.*|*system monitorowania wody.*|*ochrona wody.*|*źródło wody.*|*aumentar o abastecimento de água.*|*apanhar nevoeiro.*|*captação de águas pluviais.*|*nevoeiro da neblina.*|*tecnologias da água limpa.*|*recolha de águas pluviais.*|*compostagem.*|*criar reservatórios.*|*gestão da água das culturas.*|*dessalinização.*|*educar as pessoas.*|*técnicas de gestão agrícola eficientes.*|*colheita de nevoeiro.*|*interceção do nevoeiro.*|*proteção das águas subterrâneas.*|*nevoeiro da colheita.*|*colheita de icebergs.*|*nevoeiro de colheita.*|*colheita de icebergues.*|*melhorar a irrigação.*|*melhorar a eficiência da irrigação.*|*melhorar a tubagem.*|*transferência de água entre bacias hidrográficas.*|*investimento em infraestruturas hídricas.*|*novos recursos hídricos.*|*potencial fonte de água doce.*|*proteção das zonas húmidas.*|*purificar a água de esgoto.*|*colheita da chuva.*|*reutilização.*|*reabsorção de água.*|*reciclagem.*|*redução das fugas.*|*reabastecer os reservatórios.*|*reencaminhar a água do lavatório.*|*reencaminhamento da água do lavatório.*|*reabastecimento de reservatórios de água.*|*sistema do telhado.*|*osmose inversa da água do mar.*|*recursos hídricos não convencionais.*|*reutilização de águas residuais.*|*bacia hidrográfica.*|*sistema de filtragem da água.*|*sistema de monitorização da água.*|*proteção da água.*|*fonte de água.*|*stimularea aprovizionării cu apă.*|*construiți comunități.*|*prinde ceață.*|*captarea apei de ploaie.*|*cathing ceață.*|*tehnologii pentru apă curată.*|*colectarea apei de ploaie.*|*compost.*|*creați rezervoare.*|*gestionarea apei culturilor.*|*desalinizare.*|*educa.*|*educarea oamenilor.*|*tehnicile eficiente de gestionare agricolă.*|*recoltarea ceții.*|*interceptarea ceții.*|*protecția apelor subterane.*|*ceață de recoltare.*|*aisberguri de recoltare.*|*recoltarea aisbergului.*|*îmbunătățirea irigațiilor.*|*îmbunătățirea eficienței irigațiilor.*|*îmbunătățirea conductelor.*|*transfer de apă între bazine.*|*investiții în infrastructura de apă.*|*noi resurse de apă.*|*sursă potențială de apă dulce.*|*protejarea zonelor umede.*|*purificarea apei uzate.*|*recoltarea apei de ploaie.*|*reutilizarea.*|*reabsorbția apei.*|*reciclat.*|*reciclare.*|*reducerea scurgerilor.*|*rezervoare de reumplere.*|*redirecționarea apei din chiuvetă.*|*redirecționarea apei de chiuvetă.*|*repopularea rezervoarelor de apă.*|*sistem de acoperiș.*|*osmoză inversă a apei de mare.*|*resurse de apă neconvenționale.*|*reutilizarea apei uzate.*|*bazin hidrografic.*|*sistem de filtrare a apei.*|*sistem de monitorizare a apei.*|*protecția apei.*|*sursă de apă.*|*zvyšit zásobovanie vodou.*|*budovať komunitu.*|*chytiť hmlu.*|*povodie dažďovej vody.*|*morská hmla.*|*technologie čistej vody.*|*zber dažďovej vody.*|*zbierka dažďovej vody.*|*kompostovanie.*|*vytvoriť rezervoáre.*|*hospodárenie s vodou z plodín.*|*odsolovanie.*|*vzdelávať.*|*vzdelávanie ľudí.*|*účinné techniky riadenia poľnohospodárstva.*|*zber hmly.*|*zachytávanie hmly.*|*ochrana podzemných vôd.*|*žatva hmla.*|*zber ľadovcov.*|*zber ľadovca.*|*zlepšiť zavlažovanie.*|*zlepšenie efektívnosti zavlažovania.*|*zlepšenie potrubí.*|*prenos vody medzi povodiami.*|*investície do vodohospodárskej infraštruktúry.*|*nové vodné zdroje.*|*potenciálny zdroj sladkej vody.*|*ochrana mokradí.*|*čistenie odpadových vôd.*|*opakované použitie.*|*reabsorpcia vody.*|*recyklované.*|*recyklovanie.*|*zniženie netesností.*|*zásobníky na doplňovanie.*|*presmerovať vodu z umývadla.*|*presmerovanie drez vody.*|*zásobovanie vodných nádrží.*|*opätovné použitie.*|*strešný systém.*|*reverzná osmóza morskej vody.*|*nekonvenčné vodné zdroje.*|*opätovné využívanie odpadových vôd.*|*povodie.*|*systém filtrácie vody.*|*systém monitorovania vody.*|*vodný zdroj.*|*povečňanie oskrbe z vodo.*|*oblikovanie skupnosti.*|*lovi meglo.*|*povodje deževnice.*|*Cathing megla.*|*tehnologije za čisto vodo.*|*zbiranje deževnice.*|*ustvarjanje rezervoarjev.*|*gospodarjenje z vodami posevkov.*|*razsoljevanje.*|*izobraževati.*|*izobraževanje ljudi.*|*učinkovite tehnike kmetijskega upravljanja.*|*nabiranje megle.*|*prestrezanje megle.*|*varstvo podzemne vode.*|*žetev megle.*|*žetev ledenih gora.*|*nabiranje ledenih gore.*|*izboljšanje namakanja.*|*izboljšanje učinkovitosti namakanja.*|*izboljšanje cevi.*|*prenos vode med povodji.*|*naložbe v vodno infrastrukturo.*|*novi vodni viri.*|*potencialni sladkovodni vir.*|*zaščita mokrišč.*|*prečiščevanje odpadne vode.*|*nabiranje deževnice.*|*reabsorpcija vode.*|*recikliranih.*|*zmanjšanje puščanja.*|*rezervoarji za ponovno polnjenje.*|*preusmerjena voda za umivalnik.*|*voda za preusmerjanje umivalnika.*|*rezervoarji za oskrbo z vodo.*|*strešni sistem.*|*reverzna osmoza morske vode.*|*nekonvencionalni vodni viri.*|*ponovna uporaba odpadne vode.*|*povodje.*|*sistem filtriranja vode.*|*sistem za spremljanje vode.*|*zaščita vode.*|*vodni vir.*|*öka vattenförsörjningen.*|*bygga samhällen.*|*fånga dimma.*|*avrinning av regnvatten.*|*dimma för katning.*|*teknik för rent vatten.*|*insamling av regnvatten.*|*skapa reservoarer.*|*förvaltning av grödvatten.*|*avsaltning.*|*utbildar.*|*utbildar människor.*|*effektiv jordbruksförvaltningsteknik.*|*dimmaskörd.*|*avlyssning av dimma.*|*grundvattenskydd.*|*skördedimma.*|*skörda isberg.*|*avverkningsdimma.*|*isbergsskörd.*|*förbättra bevattning.*|*förbättra bevattningseffektiviteten.*|*förbättra rörlaggeningen.*|*vattenöverföring mellan avrinningsområden.*|*investeringar i vatteninfrastruktur.*|*nya vattenresurser.*|*potentiell sötvattnenkälla.*|*skydd av våtmarker.*|*rena avloppsvatten.*|*regnvatten skörd.*|*återanvändning.*|*reabsorption av vatten.*|*återvunna.*|*återvinning.*|*minska läckor.*|*påfyllningsbehållare.*|*omdirigera handfatsvatten.*|*omdirigering av tvättställsvatten.*|*påfyllning av vattenreservoarer.*|*återanvända.*|*taksystem.*|*havsavvatten omvänd osmos.*|*okonventionella vattenresurser.*|*återanvändning av avloppsvatten.*|*avrinningsområde.*|*vattenfiltreringssystem.*|*vattenövervakningssystem.*|*vattenskydd.*|*vattenkälla.**)

Additional tables

Table 4 – Reporting volume on water scarcity by country for the total reporting period, for August 2023 and the share of news items in August of the total period.

Country	Water Scarcity articles	Water scarcity articles per 1,000 mainstream articles	Water Scarcity articles		Share of articles in August in total period
			Total period	August 2022	
AT	477	1.01	72	2.09	207.58%
BE	803	1.47	274	6.26	424.71%
BG	178	0.33	34	1.01	307.32%
CY	203	0.44	34	1.08	247.90%
CZ	191	0.31	36	0.68	218.56%
DE	2,715	1.09	367	2.05	188.50%
DK	207	0.51	38	1.31	254.73%
EE	79	0.26	7	0.31	115.91%
EL	905	0.51	146	1.39	275.26%
ES	4,744	2.23	706	5.35	240.27%
FI	86	0.21	14	0.49	230.42%
FR	4,397	2.43	971	8.53	350.83%
HR	176	0.29	27	0.61	211.16%
HU	902	1.41	167	3.71	263.82%
IE	184	0.51	45	1.69	329.86%
IT	1,286	0.97	151	1.60	165.53%
LT	211	0.36	30	0.76	209.04%
LU	113	1.34	26	4.59	341.82%
LV	40	0.17	2	0.13	74.48%
MT	62	0.83	5	1.02	122.54%
NL	346	1.29	189	7.39	574.89%
PL	415	0.50	62	1.10	217.17%
PT	2,234	2.30	441	6.44	279.71%
RO	579	0.80	82	1.78	222.74%
SE	599	0.92	95	2.47	267.64%
SI	185	0.74	35	1.90	256.94%
SK	179	0.53	47	1.96	369.33%
EU	22,496	1.13	4,103	3.01	266.95%

Reporting volume in mainstream. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Aggregated data per country.

Table 5 – Monthly aggregated reporting volume for water scarcity and extent per 1,000 mainstream articles

Year	Month	Articles	Water Scarcity articles per 1,000 mainstream articles
2022	April	974	0.64
2022	May	1,207	0.71
2022	June	1,874	1.14
2022	July	2,857	1.80
2022	August	4,103	3.01
2022	September	1,246	1.04
2022	October	960	0.78
2022	November	959	0.77
2022	December	538	0.45
2023	January	536	0.43
2023	February	778	0.68
2023	March	1,514	1.17
2023	April	1,453	1.27
2023	May	1,779	1.41
2023	June	1,718	1.50
Total		22,496	1.13

Table 6 – Overview monthly aggregated news items related to human and societal behaviour causes

Year	Month	Sub-query: Human and societal behaviour related causes		Share of total reporting on water scarcity
		N	%	%
2022	April	234	6.11%	1.04%
2022	May	251	6.56%	1.12%
2022	June	410	10.71%	1.82%
2022	July	496	12.96%	2.20%
2022	August	584	15.26%	2.60%
2022	September	179	4.68%	0.80%
2022	October	145	3.79%	0.64%
2022	November	166	4.34%	0.74%
2022	December	91	2.38%	0.40%
2023	January	83	2.17%	0.37%
2023	February	130	3.40%	0.58%
2023	March	309	8.07%	1.37%
2023	April	214	5.59%	0.95%
2023	May	246	6.43%	1.09%
2023	June	290	7.58%	1.29%
Total	Period	3,828	100.00%	17.02%

Reporting volume in mainstream media and share of sub/main query. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023.

Source: PI. Aggregated data per month.

Table 7 – Overview monthly aggregated news items related to Natural phenomena causes

		Natural phenomena related causes		Share of total reporting on water scarcity	Only natural phenomena related causes		Share of total reporting on water scarcity
Year	Month	N	%	%	N	%	%
2022	April	143	2.35%	0.64%	143	2.39%	0.64%
2022	May	321	5.27%	1.43%	309	5.17%	1.37%
2022	June	491	8.05%	2.18%	462	7.73%	2.05%
2022	July	728	11.94%	3.24%	712	11.91%	3.17%
2022	August	1,465	24.03%	6.51%	1,453	24.30%	6.46%
2022	September	335	5.50%	1.49%	328	5.48%	1.46%
2022	October	240	3.94%	1.07%	237	3.96%	1.05%
2022	November	192	3.15%	0.85%	190	3.18%	0.84%
2022	December	101	1.66%	0.45%	97	1.62%	0.43%
2023	January	134	2.20%	0.60%	133	2.22%	0.59%
2023	February	197	3.23%	0.88%	192	3.21%	0.85%
2023	March	380	6.23%	1.69%	371	6.20%	1.65%
2023	April	449	7.37%	2.00%	445	7.44%	1.98%
2023	May	588	9.65%	2.61%	584	9.77%	2.60%
2023	June	332	5.45%	1.48%	324	5.42%	1.44%
Total	Period	6,096	100.00%	27.10%	5,980	100.00%	26.58%

Reporting volume in mainstream media and share of sub/main query. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Aggregated data per month.

Table 8 – Country distribution of reporting volume on politicisation related to water scarcity

Country	Articles on politicisation	Share of total volume on water scarcity	Country	Articles on politicisation	Share of total volume on water scarcity
AT	56	11,74%	IE	22	11,96%
BE	184	22,91%	IT	364	28,30%
BG	9	5,06%	LT	20	9,48%
CY	43	21,18%	LU	17	15,04%
CZ	12	6,28%	LV	2	5,00%
DE	216	7,96%	MT	27	43,55%
DK	13	6,28%	NL	41	11,85%
EE	15	18,99%	PL	19	4,58%
EL	67	7,40%	PT	426	19,07%
ES	717	15,11%	RO	85	14,68%
FI	6	6,98%	SE	59	9,85%
FR	520	11,83%	SI	23	12,43%
HR	11	6,25%	SK	13	7,26%
HU	344	38,14%			

Reporting volume in mainstream media and share of country's total reporting volume on water scarcity. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: PI. Aggregated data per country.

Table 9 – Overview monthly aggregated news items in EcommMisinfo

Year	Month	Total number of news items	Number of news items based on main query	% news items based on main query	% news items based on main query of total news items
2022	April	133,717	54	3.82%	0.04%
2022	May	141,608	62	4.39%	0.04%
2022	June	135,412	116	8.22%	0.09%
2022	July	136,863	152	10.77%	0.11%
2022	August	129,799	252	17.85%	0.19%
2022	September	118,249	88	6.23%	0.07%
2022	October	123,979	57	4.04%	0.05%
2022	November	121,016	86	6.09%	0.07%
2022	December	112,077	35	2.48%	0.03%
2023	January	116,832	50	3.54%	0.04%
2023	February	111,041	70	4.96%	0.06%
2023	March	120,972	100	7.08%	0.08%
2023	April	110,088	85	6.02%	0.08%
2023	May	117,241	89	6.30%	0.08%
2023	June	116,186	116	8.22%	0.10%
Total period		1,845,080	1,412	100.00%	0.08%

Reporting volume in misinformation and share of total misinformation reporting. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023.

Source: EcommMisinfo. Aggregated data per month.

Table 10 – Overview country distribution of articles in misinformation media

Country	Number of news items based on main query (↓)	Total number of news items	% news items based on main query	% news items based on main query of total news items
DE	412	298,529	29.18%	0.14%
HU	215	216,100	15.23%	0.10%
ES	153	136,249	10.84%	0.11%
BG	106	304,374	7.51%	0.03%
FR	95	78,130	6.73%	0.12%
CZ	90	155,755	6.37%	0.06%
IT	89	170,513	6.30%	0.05%
EL	56	104,199	3.97%	0.05%
NL	56	54,923	3.97%	0.10%
PL	56	133,738	3.97%	0.04%
SK	47	71,012	3.33%	0.07%
AT	12	13,500	0.85%	0.09%
BE	8	3,579	0.57%	0.22%
SE	5	15,796	0.35%	0.03%
LT	3	11,503	0.21%	0.03%
SI	3	7,545	0.21%	0.04%
FI	2	5,605	0.14%	0.04%
HR	2	5,124	0.14%	0.04%
DK	1	1,681	0.07%	0.06%
RO	1	2,227	0.07%	0.04%
LV	0	54,998	0.00%	0.00%
Total	1,412	1,845,080	100.00%	0.08%

Reporting volume in misinformation and share of whole misinformation media. Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023. Source: EcommMisinfo. Aggregated data per month.

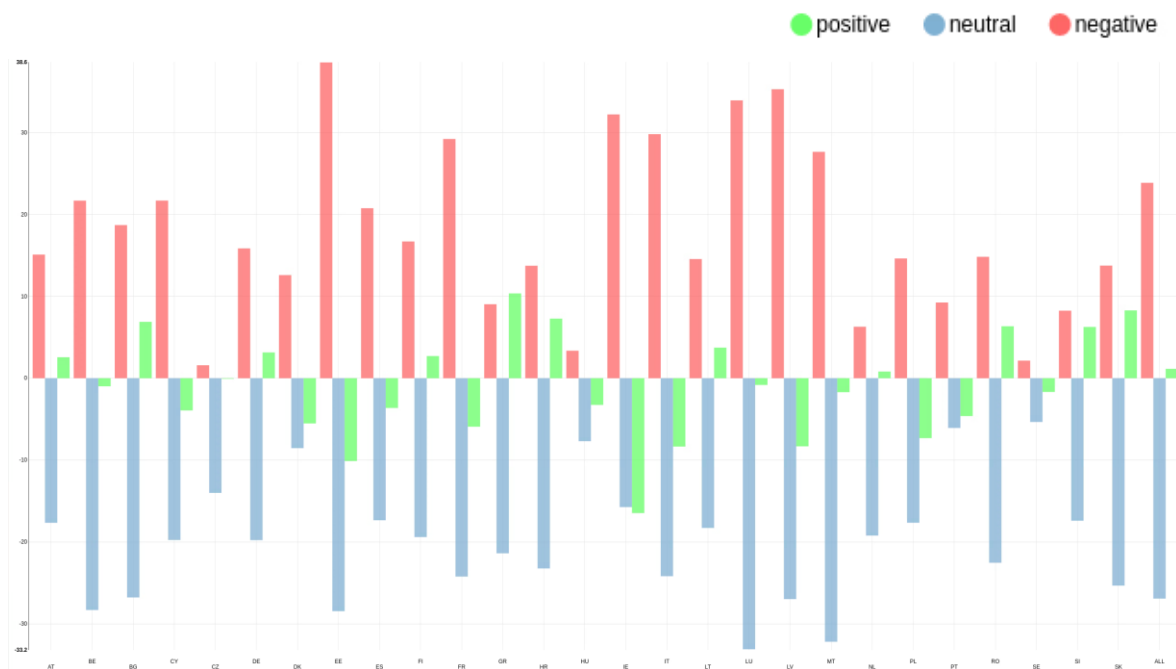
Additional information

To have a better overview of the sentiment associated specifically to the topic of water scarcity, we compared the sentiment scores relative to the average media reporting using a randomly drawn baseline dataset of news articles in the EMM system from Jan 2017 to Dec 2021.

These baseline articles contain a random selection of all news produced daily in all EU countries, where we have the same number of articles (5,000) per country to avoid having weak baselines for countries with less reporting volume.

Figure 11, we compare the baseline sentiment to the sum of the water scarcity related articles aggregated by sentiment label. A score higher than 0 means that the sentiment is expressed more than in general news, below zero less. The score is also normalised by the standard deviation (SD) of the benchmark sentiment score. A score of 1 means that the article is using one SD more sentiment references to that sentiment than a benchmark article. This approach has the advantage that sentiment is directly comparable in the figures and that the increase is relative to the usual spread of sentiment in the media.

Figure 11 – Sentiment distance from baseline



Most mentioned entities

Another way to obtain additional information about the content is to monitor the main entities mentioned in relation to water scarcity. Figure 12 gives an impression of entities frequently mentioned in relation to water scarcity. It is important to note that entities only refer to individuals or organisations which are recognised by the EMM system. Thus, entities not recognised by the system are not considered.

Table 11 – Mentioned entities in reporting on water scarcity

Entities	Number of mentions
United Nations	1,355
EU	1,193
European Commission	709
Coronavirus	456
Météo France	358
Vladimir Putin	286
World Health Organisation	276
Pedro Sanchez	265
Assembleia Nacional	259
Antonio Guterres	240
UNESCO	238
Facebook	231
Emmanuel Macron	224
Parque Nacional	198
PSOE	192
Teresa Ribera	192
Agriculture Ministry	188
Gobierno de España	184
Reto Demografico	177
European Union	168
Greenpeace International	154
Christophe Béchu	146
UNICEF	144
Red Cross	141
BBC	139
Duarte Cordeiro	134
Luis Planas	134
World Meteorological Organization	130
Consejo de Ministros	128
Europa Press	128
El Pais	125
World Bank	124
Presse Agentur	120
Mario Draghi	110
Partido Popular	109
Olaf Scholz	105
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change	100

Period: 1 April 2022 – 30 June 2023, Source PI.

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH THE EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you online (european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en).

On the phone or in writing

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696,
- via the following form: european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/write-us_en.

FINDING INFORMATION ABOUT THE EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website (european-union.europa.eu).

EU publications

You can view or order EU publications at op.europa.eu/en/publications. Multiple copies of free publications can be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local documentation centre (european-union.europa.eu/contact-eu/meet-us_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1951 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex (eur-lex.europa.eu).

Open data from the EU

