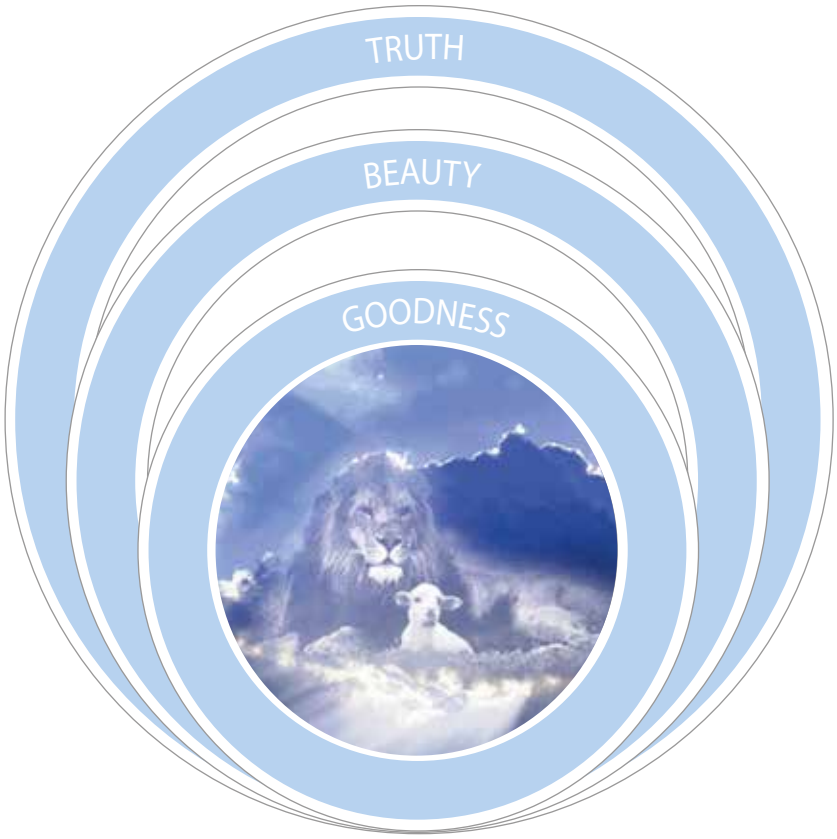

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT SERIES

Water Consumption

Questions & Answers Session

Machiventa Melchizedek
Via Michel Levasseur
January 2017

NOTE:

This document was produced at the request of Machiventa Melchizedek and was made from several transmissions received and transmitted by Michel Levasseur in between the months of April 2016 to June 2016.
This document is an overview of a Celestial view of certain issues related to healthy Sustainable Management of some of our vital resources.

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Introduction - Machiventa Melchizedek:

These questions and answers allow you to have a Celestial point of view on your current ways of doing your water management.

I warned you about the urgency of action and gave you some ideas to make changes happen quickly, because the urgency to act is there at your doorstep.

We are with you ready to help you and you will know new ways of doing in the near future.

Your future steps will be co-creative with us as we are here to help you access new ways to manage your life-saving resources responsibly.

This scribe made it possible to bring out our point of view on this important aspect which is the Management of the planetary water and nutrition and through it you have a document that reflects our point of view.

Machiventa Melchizedek

Water Management

Question & Answer Session

Q-1: According to some statistics: The land-to-water ratio on Earth is about 29 percent land to 71 percent water, according to the U.S. Geological Survey. Most of the Earth's water, about 96.5 percent, is saline water contained in the oceans.

The total volume of water on Earth is estimated at 1.386 billion km^3 (333 million cubic miles), with 97.5% being salt water and 2.5% being fresh water. Of the fresh water, only 0.3% is in liquid form on the surface.

There appears to be very little water left for consumption and agriculture. Do these statistics reflect the current reality?

A-1: Indeed, water resources are very limited on Earth and yet this water is a vital resource for life.

Q-2: According to several experts, the planet is running at a loss because we use more water than it is renewing and one of the main solutions to solve this problem would be to reform agriculture. Do you agree with this statement?

A-2: So it's totally true that your consumable water resources are decreasing as you tap into your reserves faster than they are renewed. It is true that reforming your farming methods would be desirable because in some parts of the world you have reached what might be called the limit that was possible in the available water supplies.

So what would be desirable and quickly, would be to comprehensively review your decision-making methods that determine how to use available water. Your agriculture takes up a good part of it, but you must also take into account your deficient use of this water because your uses are often unnecessary and abusive mainly in developed countries and that have abundant supply of water.

Q-3: Good water management practices must be put forward in order to solve current and future problems. Could you tell us about the kind of responsible practices that should be undertaken?

A-3: Responsible practice means taking into account current needs but also future needs in the short, medium and long term, ranging from 500 years to 1,000 years.

A sustainable water management practice requires a complete and comprehensive reform of your water use. You must be able to know exactly what your renewable resources are in the short and medium term as well as your non-renewable or renewable resources in the long term. Once you know what the earth can generate on a short and medium-term basis in drinking water for different regions of the world, you will need to determine the basic human needs, plus the water requirements for agriculture, industry, home, leisure and other needs. This is how you will ensure that you have a realistic and comprehensive

picture of what your needs are versus your resources and thus design a comprehensive and sustainable water management plan.

It does not appear that this study has already been undertaken in the past, but it is the basis that must be achieved beforehand in order to generate responsible practices for Consumption Water Management.

Q-4: Since most land-based water is found in the oceans (nearly 97%) and only a tiny fraction is available for the needs of mankind and all other organisms (0.016%) [0.3%], and if these figures seem realistic then it is possible to think that within a few decades it will begin to have water shortage in many parts of the world if we do not make rapid changes in the way we consume water?

A-4: Indeed, these figures seem very close to reality. But this question touches a crucial point, where you go directly into a 'cul-de-sac'. Indeed you are headed for a shortage in many parts of the world and many of these regions are already in water shortage or about to reach the shortage.

Do you know what it means to run out of water not only in the short term but in the long term? Here's what's going to happen. A region that is in short supply requires assistance to regions that have surplus water in order to supply them, and then these regions that are richer in this resource, if they accept, will provide the necessary water to the regions that are insufficient. These regions supplying their water to the poorer regions will also see their reserves decrease and in the short term they will also be in short supply. So do you understand what I'm getting at and see a 'snowball' effect happen? When this tipping point arrives, it is already too late to reverse and you are heading straight for that point.

Q-5: It is becoming increasingly obvious that water supply in urban and peri-urban areas with populations of 1 million or more will be increasingly problematic in the near future. From your point of view, is it viable to concentrate large populations in one place and if so how could we consider supplying these large centers with water in a sustainable way?

A-5: At the moment, your large centers of 1 million to 2 million people do not cause real problems for centers in water-rich areas such as North America, Europe and Australia, but in most arid regions, these large centers will become

problematic in the near future and already some areas of major centers have to deal with this phenomenon of access to water.

For the moment, the very large centers of 5-10 and 15 + million inhabitants in water-poor areas are the most difficult to solve, as these large centers do not have access to water and there is still a lot of waste of this water by the industries that are located in these large centers.

For our part, we are more favorable to cities with a population of 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants in water-poor areas and from 1 million to 1.5 million inhabitants in water-rich areas. There are many ways to supply these major centers, but everything is related to where they are located such as, is there a river, a lake near a center? What is the availability of groundwater and water tables? What are the individual, industrial and agricultural needs?

In summary, for each large city and its location, and this should apply to all cities and towns regardless of population, it will be necessary to take stock of the available resources and determine what the needs are. This must be done everywhere and this planning process must be based on a sustainable solution to water management.

Q-6: Water is a primordial source for humans, but also for flora and fauna. In a global water management sustainability policy, what would be the best water management solution in order to comply with these three interconnected and interdependent living environments?

A-6: This question addresses a more global and planetary point of view of water management that goes with respect for your needs but also with the needs of flora and fauna. You have an innate and primordial right to have continuous access to water because it is part of your survival, but the Flora and Fauna have an identical right. Your planet is populated by humans, plants, animals, and insects and all this variety of life depends on water for their survival.

In a global and planetary management of water, you must take these factors into account and not privilege a source of life at the expense of another, it is a fundamental right of the Universe.

Q-7: Water is essential for agriculture. Water comes from showers, groundwater and lakes, rivers and watersheds. The vast majority of crops are irrigated, requiring from 70% to 90% of the available fresh water, depending on the region this is increasing. So it seems obvious that we are heading straight for a major problem of global water shortage. How can we deal with this disaster in the short, medium and long term?

A-7: Agriculture is essential and important in the context of feeding a population and it is true that your use of water to irrigate your land is very detrimental to good water management. There are several ways of doing so that are more oriented towards the regions where the land is cultivated. We will address this question in the part of the document that covers agriculture and food.

Q-8: The sources of renewable water are distributed unequally on Urantia (Earth / Gaia) but in principle and in a simple way, water regenerates in a continuous system of evaporation and precipitation. However, nowadays with a population of 7.5 billion, the increasing demand for our water consumption greatly alters this phenomenon of self-generation because its self-generation is no longer sufficient for the growing demand for our water needs. And we have to tap the reserves gradually. How can we deal with this disaster in the short, medium and long term?

A-8: Water regenerates continuously and Oceans are the main source of this regenerated water source. Water that turns into steam with the heat and rays of the sun spread in the atmosphere and form clouds. These clouds are transported down to the land and they pour this water in the form of rain.

What should be known is that these clouds travel according to the jet streams and go in different regions according to the sectors and the direction of the jet streams.

Some regions have the advantage of receiving large quantities of water, while other regions receive less water and eventually some regions receive very little water, these being arid regions.

Water reserves are made from the accumulation of water coming mainly from your clouds and once spilled on your land can take hundreds or even thousands of years to acquire and compound these reserves and these are the regions that

receive a lot of water with the largest reserves, while the more arid regions have virtually no water reserves.

Your current population of about 7.5 billion people is too large for the Earth to meet all of your water needs because your current water requirements far exceed the natural capacity for water renewal that the earth produces in its cycle at the planetary level.

When global change begins, there will be a huge decrease in your population that could be between 40% and 50% of your current population. This level of population is more viable and your renewable water resources will be sufficient to meet all the needs of each individual as well as all other needs.

Q-9 : The chemical formula of pure water is H2O, but our waters are becoming increasingly polluted and the quality of our freshwater currently available is of poor quality causing more and more diseases and do not meet the quality required for quality agriculture. How can we deal with this disaster in the short, medium and long term?

A-9: Quality water is pollution-free water. You are specialists in pollution and everywhere, your drinking water is polluted.

Did you know that there are very few places on this land where pure water exists? Indeed, pure water is a source of life and you must make changes quickly because what you drink is water that one might call unclean for consumption.

In industrial countries, you have sewage treatment plants that do not do the pollution control work properly, and you also add fluorine **[fluoride?]** when it is treated, which only makes the problem worse.

For a happy ending you will have to incessantly undertake a complete reform of your methods of purifying your waters because it is not complicated to decontaminate this water but it must be done with a real desire to make this water clean for consumption. Your scientists already know the solutions so it is a matter of putting them into practice.

Finally, if you need to clean up your water, it is that you pollute it at the beginning, so what use will it be to have important resources for the decontamination of water if no action is taken not to pollute it? So in short, you have to reduce and eliminate any source of pollution of your waters beforehand, but in the meantime you have the technology to make it very consumable for the population.

Q-10: Water is a primordial necessity for the human survival because without water one cannot survive. But water also serves other needs, including agriculture, hygiene, leisure and other needs. High quality water is needed for our consumption, but much of the pollution of the water that we consume is caused by agriculture. Can this situation be remedied and, if so, what would be the best solutions we could consider?

A-10: This question is in a sense the continuation of the last question. It is true that your agriculture is largely responsible for the pollution of your streams and your groundwater. Your current agriculture is what one might call "a little sick and deficient" because you use more chemical fertilizers for more fertile lands, and protect them against weeds and insects, but this one is becoming poorer and poorer because they receive more and more chemical fertilizers, so do you see the nonsense of your current agriculture?

All of these products you add to the land including phosphorus and other insecticide and herbicide products and other products so important to your crops, seem to solve a short-term problem but in reality it causes a much bigger one to longer term because these products are assimilated by plants and the earth. They then return in a very large quantity into your surface and underground waters, which degrade these waters further because the phenomenon is repeated from year to year.

The solution to solve this recurring problem and in accordance with a global and sustainable plan which was given to you in my last answer to the previous question.

Q-11 : Some statistics show that irrigation water used for crops accounts for 70% to 90% of consumable water, but uses only 40%, while 60% of it is rejected, and in most cases it is rejected with all the chemicals that have been used in this agriculture and therefore

unsuitable for consumption. Are these data truthful and how do we solve this problem and ensure that water is a sustainable source?

A-11: Indeed, these data represent the current reality. The answer to this question was given in the previous answers.

Q-12: To feed a growing population, we are increasingly using our non-renewable water reserves. If we keep doings things this way we will create a major and global problem in our ability to have access to water, our source of life. Is it still possible to get back and replenish our freshwater reserves in a sustainable way?

A-12: This is a crucial issue because your current water supply is dramatically decreasing, and at the rate you drink from your reserves, there will be a water shortage in many parts of the world in a very predictable period, beginning with the arid regions to continue in regions with larger reserves.

As you probably know, these reserves have taken hundreds and possibly thousands of years to build up, and when you tap into these reserves on an ongoing basis, you only increase the problem in the longer term because the word reserve does mean reserve and not renewable.

Currently, your renewable water is no longer sufficient to meet your needs and your solution is to tap into your reserves to meet these needs. How long can this process last? Do your scientists know that? If so, why is there no alarm that has been triggered? And if not, then you need to know it quickly. Because this question is rather embarrassing for those who reserve the right to tap into this reserve water and empty them because this water is your source of life and survival and that is something you need to know.

Q-13 : The vast majority of our oceans are polluted by various undesirable products, but in particular by plastic particles that are found in the animal chain, from the smallest animal such as plankton to fish and therefore, to humans. This phenomenon is little known but very present. Is there a solution that could solve the problem at its base and which would eliminate this pollution definitively?

A-13: Indeed your oceans are very polluted and without really knowing it for you all, it has become your world dump and this to the size of your planet and all

your oceans are greatly polluted. But the question is linked to the plastic particles that pollute these oceans. Indeed, this product made from petroleum is the big polluter of your planet.

In your oceans, plastic is found in large quantities and in all oceans. This plastic disintegrates into very fine particles over times which become invisible to the naked eye but remain very present in your oceans. These particles are actually found in microorganisms and subsequently end up in the food chain and ultimately in the bodies of humans.

To be able to put in place a comprehensive and sustainable solution of your water management, you will have to eliminate this pollutant called plastic or any other synonym and its derivatives. This product, although very helpful, is in no way viable to support a long-term water management program. It may seem in the short-term very helpful, but to be consistent with a viable and sustainable solution you need to know that plastic causes more problems in long-term damage. This material must be disposed of quickly in order to support effective and sustainable management of your waters and lands.

Q-14: One solution to the water supply problem that might be desirable would be the desalination of the water in our oceans, but currently none of our processes is able to meet the basic requirements of either producing freshwater without impact on the environment and on oceanic fauna. Is there way turn saline water into fresh water unknown to us and without impact on nature?

A-14: The saline water in your oceans represents the largest amount of water on this planet, but it is not for consumption in its current baseline.

To support a population of 7.5 billion people, this solution of producing fresh water from the salt water of your oceans is certainly conceivable, but not desirable. The water of your oceans is not human consumption and it has not been created for this reason so to speak because it has other utilities that go far beyond your current understanding.

You must respect nature as nature is and has been designed and the water of your oceans must remain saline and must not be converted into fresh water. For a sustainable management of your water, this solution is not desirable.

Q-15: There is a significant disparity in water consumption per person in different countries and it is obvious that in some industrialized countries there is an abusive consumption of water and that a large part of this abusive consumption could better to serve equitably one population that does not have access to this seemingly abundant water. Do you agree with this statement?

A-15: Indeed, your society is unfair in its way of managing drinking water. You see, it is essential that your water reserves are distributed differently on your planet because your climates are different, so abusing your waters by using it unreasonably is totally unfair and unacceptable and its consequences are disastrous for the populations who live in more arid regions.

An equitable distribution of your water resources will have to be undertaken for overall sustainability.

Q-16: With the current conjecture of having a global need for increased water with a diminishing global resource, if there are no changes, this will irreparably lead to conflicts between the countries that will fight for the acquired transboundary aquifers in order to safeguard their rights to these water sources. Would it be better to address these potential problems by introducing a global charter that would determine that water is a neutral resource that must be accessible to all humans or that access to fresh water for all is a primordial and universal right?

A-16: This is an interesting question that deserves to be answered. In a Global context of Global management of your water resources, there must be no boundaries. Do you think it makes sense that the water coming in from your clouds may have a border?

Your waters are necessary and are essential for life to exist, that fact is fundamental. Every human being, regardless of where he lives, must have access to this water source of life. It should not be a border issue but an established fact

that this resource is universal and should be available to all of you regardless of where you live.

Good water management in a comprehensive and sustainable plan must be able to eliminate boundaries and make water available to all.

Q-17: The vast majority of our waters are polluted, all over the planet, which leads us to plan a program to clean up our waters. Could you guide us on how to set up a global sustainable sanitation program that could be used to regenerate the water potential after use?

A-17: Pollution is normality for you and you no longer worry about the consequences that this pollution generates in the long term.

You know that your water needs are getting larger and larger but more and more difficult to meet, and the little drinking water that is available is unfortunately polluted. It is a disaster that is perpetuated and is growing over the years.

Decontamination of your waste water is necessary and your scientists know the best way toward depollution of your wastewater. In the near future, methods of depolluting your waste water will be greatly improved and much more effective. There are several natural ways of depollution that do not require chemicals and these more natural methods will be taught to you and will have to be used in a sustainable water management program.

Q-18: Our oceans are very heavily polluted and the primary source of this pollution is plastic and its derivatives and this pollution is almost totally engendered by man. Despite alarming conditions in our oceans, is there a way to eliminate this pollution and make the quality of our oceans more acceptable?

A-18: Decontaminating your oceans requires far more resources than decontaminating your wastewater. The decontamination of your oceans will have to be undertaken quickly and this will take several generations because the quantity of water to be cleared and the amount of pollutants that compose it will be a gigantic task.

In the not-too-distant future, we and you in co-creativity, we will undertake a vast program to clean up your oceans, because you currently have no way to be able to accomplish this task on your own.

New techniques will be taught to you and these techniques will be able to gradually clean up your oceans, but as I mentioned before, this work will be done over several generations.

Finally, there is no point in undertaking a large-scale depollution program if nothing is done at the base to prevent this pollution. Beforehand it will be necessary to eliminate the causes of pollution and subsequently to undertake a program of sustainable management of your waters.

Q-19: Water is currently used for a thousand and one uses such as domestic, agricultural, industrial, leisure and others, and its consumption seems limitless for most of us. From a sustainability perspective, what would be a good use and consumption of water?

A-19: Indeed, you who live in areas that have an abundance of water, know how to abuse this water when you use it, because you believe that this resource is inexhaustible. You wash your cars, wash your yard entrances, take several baths and showers every day and so on. You are the unqualified consumers of your water, while the people who live in arid regions have to walk several kilometers to draw their water into the wells that have fewer and fewer reserves. These people only consume the bare minimum to cover their basic needs and many of these people do not even meet those needs.

These peoples from arid regions understand the importance of rationing this water and making good use of it because it is essential to their survival. So, good water use must take into account each of the basic needs required for life and eliminate waste. These basic needs must be the same for everyone, whether you live in water-rich areas and water-poor areas.

When you are able to determine what these basic water needs are and what are necessary to life you need to make them uniform for all humans and also make

them available through a redistribution plan that will meet the needs of peoples living in more arid regions.

Q-20: Water on a global scale is very unevenly distributed and as some areas can receive more than 3,000mm of water per year and others less than 20mm of water yearly. Moreover, a large part of the supplies are made by the large rivers which are transboundary to them, thus a source of potential conflict in case of shortage. What would be the ideal solution to counter such possible conflicts and make available to all this water resource that is paramount?

A-20: This question has already been answered, but you must know that water is not a resource that belongs to anyone and no one should have the right to take it away to the detriment of universal right to have access to this source of life.

Water is essential to life and your survival and no one can take this right by making it an acquired right and adding a boundary because water must be considered a universal resource.

Q-21: For decades, scientists have been putting pressure on decision-makers and governments on the urgency to take action and to take the necessary measures to counteract the shortages envisaged in the very near future. But despite all these disturbing reports and with clear proof, global action does not seem to follow. Despite all these alarmist factors, what should be done to make a common global decision making to make the necessary changes before it is too late?

A-21: This is a question that deserves attention. Indeed your scientists already know that you are going straight to a global shortage with regard to water supply. They know that in the near future the situation will be such that you will have to manage the bigger disasters because your populations will no longer have access to water that is a source of life.

You must consciously realize that to solve this serious problem, there must be a global consensus on how to manage the water of this planet. For decades, you have global meetings on how to reduce air pollution and other related problems, but water management is only briefly discussed whereas this should be your main concern and at the top of your subjects to be addressed.

Your leaders must make decisions in accordance with a comprehensive and sustainable management that will be able to address the important challenges you'll be facing. Currently, your leaders are not really concerned about this growing problem. But when the situation becomes such that your decision-makers will have no choice but to act, it will unfortunately be too late to step back, as possible solutions at this time will be practically zero and without issues the damage will be irreparable and you will not be able to go back.

As I mentioned earlier, your planet cannot support such a population that is currently over 7.5 billion people but future global changes will reduce the population to a more acceptable level. However you will have to undertake a new way of thinking and doing that must be based on a comprehensive and sustainable management of your resources, including the water of your planet.

Q-22: The development of water supply is crucial for agricultural production and the survival of populations. It is recognized that, worldwide, agricultural irrigation is the main user of water and that a large part of this irrigation water evaporates up to 70%, thus used. Are there other ways of irrigation that could help agriculture to feed water on a more sustainable basis?

A-22: This issue has been addressed earlier and will more extensively be addressed in the sustainable management of agriculture. However you must know that there is a thousand and one ways to make your land fertile with minimal use of water.

Q-23: Bottled spring water has become a very important source of supply today, to the detriment of tap water. Spring water is mainly controlled by big companies and it seems that this monopoly favors more and more a very limited number of companies, which means that our access to water gradually becomes a matter of profits and monopoly. This mode of operation is not desired in a sustainable and comprehensive water management policy, what do you think about this current fact?

A-23: Your bottled water management is actually a disaster that is getting worse. You tap into your water reserves to be able to water your populations and additionally you put this water in plastic containers that pollute your planet greatly. It's 2 to 1 as a problem.

In fact, the water that is drawn from your reserves ultimately serves only to benefit from it because its cost is minimal, but the profits that flow from it are enormous for the companies that exploit them. But these water reserves are not eternal and these companies know, so they are continually looking for new sources of water in order to continue their desire to make a profit from this resource and that without regard to the consequences.

Your oil has been and continues to be the most used source of energy on earth, but bottled water is a monopoly of the same type and in the near future if no action is taken by your decision-makers, water will become a world monopoly of the same type as oil by these profitable companies.

My answer always comes from the fact that only one decision-maker with firm determination, to make the right choices for a comprehensive and sustainable management of water will solve the problems to come, but time is unfortunately already late.

Water should not be a source of profit because it is essential and necessary for life and it must be a free source so that everyone can access it. It is inconceivable to tax water because it means that you must pay to ensure your survival which is contrary to the laws of the universe.

Finally, do you understand the nonsense of current choices?

Q-24: Water is currently managed either by multinationals or by public administrations. Would it be important for water management to take place with a global vision with a global body for water cooperation and management?

A-24: This question is directly related to the last question and my answer will be a follow up to my last answer.

So there must be a consensus of your decision-makers on how to manage the water on your planet. This resource, which is not inexhaustible, should be managed by a neutral, politically unattached, international organization with no industrial ties and which should disregard borders. This organization should have as its mandate a global and sustainable management of the water of your planet.

You have excellent scientists who are expert in this area and have a long-term vision and excellent solutions to ensure that water management can be done globally and responsibly. These scientists with us and in co-creativity would be able to quickly take a 180-degree turn and "make sure to turn the wind on the other side" as you say.

Q-25: Human beings, as well as industry and livestock, are water users, so all human, domestic, animal and industrial residues are discharged into the sewers. Since many of these releases occur directly in our watercourses that create a significant pollution of our waterways, could we envisage a different way of treating these releases without chemical agents and without any form of contamination of our waters?

A-25: The treatment of your wastewater is essential in a responsible and sustainable management of this resource. The methods that are currently used are deficient and are not able to effectively resolve the decontamination of your wastewater.

There would be a lot to say about the different methods that could be used to treat your wastewater as there are many that are known to you, but many more that are still unknown to you. The current problem that delays your improvement processes in this area is always related to the cost that it generates and this factor slows down your research in this direction and limits the measures that should be put in place. So because of these financial factors, you continue to pollute your waters and you limit their depollution, all because of the cost factor.

But do you know how much it costs to continue your polluting activities versus the cost of decontamination? Know that it costs you a lot more to continue not to solve this problem than solve it. Remediation and treatment of wastewater should be prioritized regardless of the cost of a more comprehensive and sustainable approach to good water management.

Knowing how to put your priorities in the right place is what you need to do quickly and undertake an overall plan to treat your waste so as to remove all trace of pollutants and thus allow this water to be consumed again is a necessary priority for the future of this planet.

Q-26: Water can be a source of epidemiological disease, micropollutants and ecotoxicity that can cause damage to fauna, flora, the environment and humans. Is it possible to have access and/or to produce pure water with new technologies other than those we currently use?

A-26: Indeed there are technical means of decontamination that are not yet known to you, but in the first place, you must know that your scientists already know a very effective know-how that is able to make your waters practically pure (H2O). But in the near future and in a co-creativity program, new methods and new technologies will be taught to you and you will be able to make your waters free of pollutants and without cause of disease.

Q-27: The construction and operation of dams can have undesirable impacts on the physical environment, fauna and flora and human populations. According to your point of view, is the creation of dams viable in a comprehensive and sustainable water management policy?

A-27: The dams create reservoirs of water in order to meet certain needs for the populations of certain regions.

What you need to know is that in some areas the construction of dams is favorable, since they allow irrigation of the land but also supply drinking water to these populations as well as to meet certain public, municipal and rural needs.

On the other hand, the dams that are built in some areas do not have the same goals and are detrimental to nature and I am thinking here of hydroelectric dams among others.

Another aspect that you need to consider is the deviation of your waterways which always has a negative impact on the fauna and flora. As many of you have seen in the past, when nature is unleashed and the sky flows over your heads, then your rivers that have been diverted tend to return to their natural and original bed.

So constructing a dam for humanitarian purposes is acceptable insofar as it is done with respect for nature and causes very little damage upstream of the dam.

However, any dam that is built for any other purpose other than humanitarian should not be part of a sustainable management of the water of your planet.

Q-28: The Middle East region is the driest on the planet and lack of water and severe shortages are commonplace in this part of the world. What should be done to improve the living conditions of these populations, with better use of water?

A-28: This question has been answered previously, but your planet has different water resources depending on the region and indeed the Middle East is a densely populated region but with a rather arid climate in some of its inland areas.

As I mentioned, in a sustainable and global management of your water, the redistribution according to the needs of each of the regions will be a solution that includes everyone.

Q-29: There is currently a high level of high water demand in several developing island states (such as sugarcane cultivation). Some crops have been converted to the drip irrigation system and with high yield crops such as tomato and pepper. Would this solution not be desirable to solve the current water supply problems in the driest regions?

A-29: I like this issue and here is a solution that fits well with a sustainable water management plan. This drop by drop method has the merit of well solving certain crops in the more arid zones.

Water, this commodity that is not inexhaustible but essential, must be used responsibly and in your current agriculture there is an unaccountable use of water.

Your crops do not require as much water as your current use and you will definitely need to find new methods to irrigate your land and the method outlined in this question is an excellent example of responsible use of water in your crops.

There is however several methods that are also responsible but they require a radical change in your ways of doing things. So what you need to know is that

agriculture is the biggest user of water on your planet but that its actual needs are actually much lower than what you currently use.

New methods would quickly and easily eliminate much of your existing water supply problems in some more arid regions.

Article: Water use in agriculture – Focus 2015

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations identified six issues to be addressed to improve water efficiency and water productivity.

http://www.fao.org/ag/fr/magazine/0511sp2.htm (French)

1 - Q-30 (FAO): What should be the role of the agricultural sector in dealing with increased water demand in other sectors?

A-30: The agricultural sector, as I mentioned in my answer to the previous question, needs to improve its ways of irrigating the land and finding new solutions that would allow a reduction of up to 75% of its current water use. So a 75% reduction in water used for agriculture could be used to fuel the most needy areas you have. This is a simple and very achievable rule.

2 - Q-31 (FAO): What are the policy guidelines and financial instruments needed to improve water conservation in the agricultural sector?

A-31: The agricultural sector is very important in a comprehensive and sustainable management, but this sector as well as the field of water management must be placed in the hands of a responsible and neutral organization whose main goal would be a global and sustainable management of these essential goods for the benefit of humanity, Fauna and Flora.

These areas need to be removed from policy and business. Water and agriculture must not be subordinated to political boundaries and quarrels in a sound, responsible, comprehensive and sustainable management of these resources, as they are essential for both life and survival of humanity.

3 - Q-32 (FAO): How can policy strategies reconcile the needs of ecosystems with the demands of agriculture in a context of water scarcity?

A-32: As mentioned earlier, the management of agriculture and water should be turned over to a political, non-profit making body with decision-making powers to legislate in these areas in order to manage with a global vision of these resources.

4 - Q-33 (FAO): What are the policies and incentives that would promote the implementation of effective water control programs and thus contribute to alleviating poverty in rural areas?

A-33: The answer to this question is the same as for the previous question.

5 - Q-34 (FAO): What are the obstacles to the development of water management in agriculture, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and the small Island developing States?

A-34: Indeed, there are several obstacles, the main one being the fact that water is becoming scarce in these regions and that the methods envisaged are not so-called sustainable methods in good water management. In a previous question, which dealt with drip irrigation in some crops, I mentioned that this method is an excellent example of responsible water management in agriculture, but this method could not be applied in large crops such as corn and will be discussed in more detail in the second part of this paper dealing with food and agriculture.

6 - Q-35 (FAO): How can we mobilize the financial resources needed to improve water management and control in these different regions?

A-35: So it is a fact that the financial issue must be addressed in this document because any change that should be undertaken to have a sound and sustainable management of your essential resources for life of humans must be in the first place a financial question.

It is easy for you to find the financial resources to improve and arm your countries but in terms of finding financial resources to avoid a water shortage that is on the horizon you are more "chilly" and less inventive as you said.

So it all comes down to saying that you have to change your ways of doing things and access methods based on the basic needs of your people, not trying to protect them with more sophisticated and expensive armaments. Just converting some of the budgets allocated to armaments and making them available to the real needs of efficient management of your waters and your agriculture would make sure that a large part of your problems would be solved.

Q-36: Fluoride in several forms is present in several consumer products, mainly drinking water (tap water and bottled water) and toothpaste. We are told that fluoride is beneficial to health while several studies prove the opposite. What is your view on Fluoride?

A-36: Fluorine is a natural element that is found in large quantities on your planet. However, this product in all its forms is harmful when used in your consumer products such as water, toothpaste and many other products.

Fluoride also called Fluorine and Fluorite must be removed from your consumer products because it produces no positive effect for your health. This product, when absorbed and ingested in low doses and over a long period of time, produces harmful effects to the body and, without being fatal, attacks your pineal gland in your brain, your bone structure as well as other tissues in your body.

This product must be eliminated from all your consumer products because its effects are negative for health, but it allows some to be wealthy.