



SUMMARY

Introduction.....	3
The Mediterranean basin, «hot spot» of climate change.....	4
From Paris to Marrakech: climate negotiations and their consequences across the Mediterranean.....	5
Commitments of States and multi-stakeholder initiatives to save climate	7
Climate change stakeholders in the Mediterranean: strengths and weaknesses.....	12
Climate finance: prospects and realities	14
Brakes and levers for the implementation of commitments in the Mediterranean	16
Action opportunities:	
favor partnerships between the countries bordering the Mediterranean.....	17
Safeguard the marine and terrestrial natural heritage for a sustainable future	18
Engage in energy transition.....	19
The agricultural sector at the heart of the commitments of States.....	20
The commitment of cities.....	21
Definition of acronyms and resources to go further	22
Contribute to MedCOP Climate!.....	23

Document designed and written by MOKA and ENERGIES 2050
Weber Shandwick Layout- Photos ENERGIES 2050



Introduction

Territory and economy stakeholders of the Mediterranean participate in the fight against climate change and adaptation.

In 1992, at the Earth Summit organized by the United Nations, the countries involved have signed an international treaty: the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to alleviate global climate disruption.

Since, each year, the 196 «member countries» or «Parties» meet at the annual Convention, 195 countries and Europe. The 21st Conference of the Parties (COP), which took place in Paris at the end of 2015, was particularly important in the diplomatic agenda of States. The aim was to obtain the intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) and, of course, an international climate agreement, which was unanimously accepted. The ambition is insufficient, but the Paris agreement defines a path consistent with sustainable development goals (SDG).

Other new fundamental dimensions are present in the new agreement: the importance given to adaptation (priority for developing countries), the recognition of the role of «non-state stakeholders» and particularly regions and cities, the carbon price, capacity building...

If COP21 in Paris was about decision and diplomatic agreement, the responsibility of COP22 in Marrakech and even more of MedCOP22 in Tangier will be about the implementation of decisions. Roadmaps and methods can only be part of a comprehensive approach to sustainable development. This perfectly justifies the organization of a meeting of the parties concerned with the action in the Mediterranean, MedCOP climate.

COPs shall lay the foundations for a new global alliance: switch from defending the interests of each country to preserving a common good: global climate balance, the only guarantee for the preservation of our living conditions and development. We are going through a historical period, which is a collective responsibility in action, in the heart of the metamorphosis of a digital world that seeks the inclusion of tradition and modernity, and seeks a harmonious development that prioritizes support for those suffering more from limited access to water, employment, health, education ... This is the commitment of the Kingdom of Morocco by hosting COP22. This is the call of the Tangier Tetouan Al Hoceima Region throughout this complex territory, which is the.

Ilyas El Omari, president of the Tangier Tétouan Al Hoceima Regional Council
Assia Bouzekry, President of the Steering Committee of MedCOP Climate





The Mediterranean basin, «hot spot» of climate change

A rich and plural territory

The Mediterranean is a unique region with its historical and geographical specificities, as well as its natural and cultural heritage. At the crossroads of three continents, this is an area of multiple exchanges and global strategic importance. Composed of countries with different level of income and social development, it is also a north-south fracture zone. Even if significant progress has been made in developing countries of the South Shore from 15 to 20 years, there are still situations of instability and significant inequalities.

What climate changes in the region?

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) identifies the Mediterranean basin as a whole as one of the zones particularly exposed to climate change, one of the 25 «hot spots» in the world. According to the scenario of RCP4.5 emissions of its 5th assessment report, it is expected that «by 2100, the average temperatures could rise by 7.5 ° C and average rainfall could drop by 60%. As regards the sea level, an average increase of 0.4 to 0.5 m is expected for the greater part of the Mediterranean».

However, the context is very different between the South and East part of the basin and its northern part. The countries on the southern and eastern shores suffer and will suffer from greater warming: for example, they will face a sizable decrease in rainfall, while they will be increasing on the north shore.

Risks, adaptation and mitigation needs in the Mediterranean

The context of strong demographic growth, limited natural resources, limited financial resources and short-term social imperatives significantly reduce the resilience of countries in North Africa and the Mashreq¹. While in the countries of Southern Europe, where the level of income per capita is 3 to 5 times higher and where environmental governance is among the most developed in the world, concerns are geared towards reducing emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG). Thus, the Mediterranean perfectly illustrates the global problem of climate change and the North-South divide.

Contribution of the Mediterranean area to climate change

The largest emitters of GHG emissions are the countries of the northern shore of the Mediterranean (France, Italy and Spain in particular) and Turkey. Overall, the GHG emissions of the European countries bordering the Mediterranean could decrease thanks to the commitments of the European Union in the context of climate negotiations. Meanwhile, emissions from countries of the southern shore of the Mediterranean basin such as Morocco, Egypt and Tunisia have increased quite rapidly in parallel with economic development. This growth should continue over the coming decades, according to projections included in intended nationally determined contributions (INDCs) of these countries (during normal scenario).

¹ Machrek (which means «Levant» in Arabic) refers to the Arab East and opposes geographically to North Africa (which means «Sunset» in Arabic)



From Paris to Marrakech: climate negotiations and their consequences across the Mediterranean

The Paris Agreement: a global goal... to implement

In December 2015, on the occasion of the 21th Conference of Parties (COP21) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), an international climate agreement - called «Paris Agreement» - was reached. Historical moment, this agreement brought together, for the first time, all Parties to the UNFCCC. It shall be ratified to come into force at the earliest: the process of signing of Parties started in April 2016.

To officially take effect and become legally binding, the Paris Agreement shall be ratified by at least 55 States and that these 55 «parties» represent at least 55% of global greenhouse gas emissions (Article 21). But beyond the official process, everyone agrees that the most important is yet to come. Indeed, some observers have lamented, in the Paris Agreement, the absence of mechanisms to exercise a real constraint on the Parties and the lack of concrete measures to ensure the reality of the implementation means which will be made available to developing countries and the lack of predictability of funding.

Thus, this agreement shall face the challenge of implementation, particularly in the Mediterranean region. COP22, which will be held in Marrakech in November 2016, will bring its share of commitments to confirm the decisions and turn them into reality. Mr. Salaheddine Mezouar, President of COP22, reiterated that the conference is an «opportunity to bring the voices of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, in particular African countries and island states. It is urgent to act before these issues related to stability and security. ».

MedCOP Climate in Tangier: a special moment to bring the Mediterranean voice

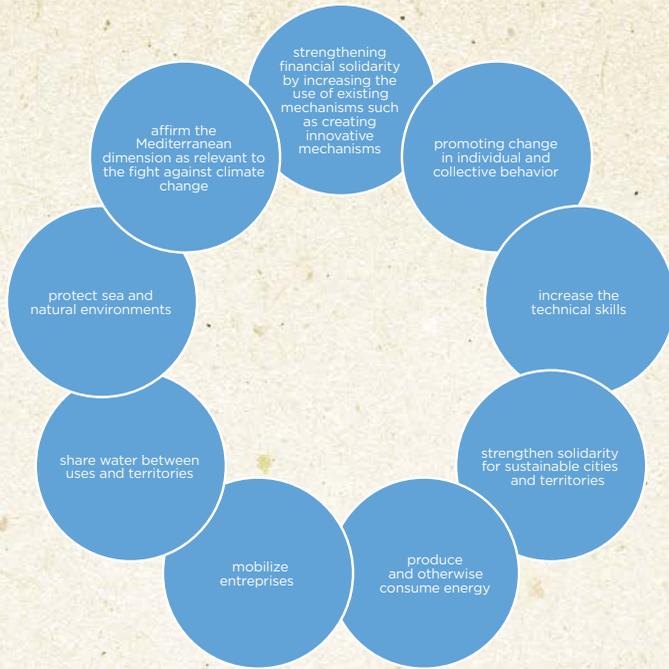
In this context, 2016 MedCOP Climate, resolutely turned towards action, shall reinforce the Mediterranean climate agenda and constitute an accelerator for the implementation of climate solutions.

It is in line with the first Mediterranean Climate Conference (entitled «MedCOP21»), held in Marseilles in 2015, which identified nine key issues, 36 proposals of concrete solutions ... and 151 «best practices» developed by stakeholders of all kinds from both shores, constituting examples or opportunities for cooperation.

Among the important and dynamic proposals, we can cite:

- The annual holding of a Mediterranean Climate Conference;
- The creation of an Expert Group on Global Climate Change in the Mediterranean (MedECC)
- The creation of a project exchange platform, the establishment of farmer / consumer partnerships
- The creation of a Mediterranean meta cluster for building
- The creation of a training center on the water sector
- The rise of the trust fund for protected marine areas





Computer graphic: The 9 major challenges identified by MedCOP21

MedCOP Climate in Tangier is also in line with a more comprehensive strategy for sustainable development. Internationally, we should recall that the 2015 Agenda was marked by the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs replacing the MDGs, the Millennium Development Goals, which reached maturity).

At the Mediterranean level, the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCSD) has developed the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) from 2016 to 2025, the result of two years of collaboration within the APM system (the Action Plan for the Mediterranean).

Note that Goal 4 of this strategy is exclusively focused on climate change. It echoes the SDG13 («to urgently take measures to mitigate climate change and its impacts»). It allows for taking stock of the problems and possible solutions to climate challenges in the Mediterranean region.

Computer graphics: NSDS objectives (see complete document p22)



Commitments of States and multi-stakeholder initiatives to save climate

The Kyoto Protocol - signed under the auspices of the UNFCCC in 1997 and entered into force in 2005, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, especially in industrialized countries - was a historic step in the fight against climate change. However, its implementation has not kept its promises and the second commitment period, which was to cover a wider range of countries, has not received the expected support (failure to sign a new figured agreement at COP15, in Copenhagen in 2009).

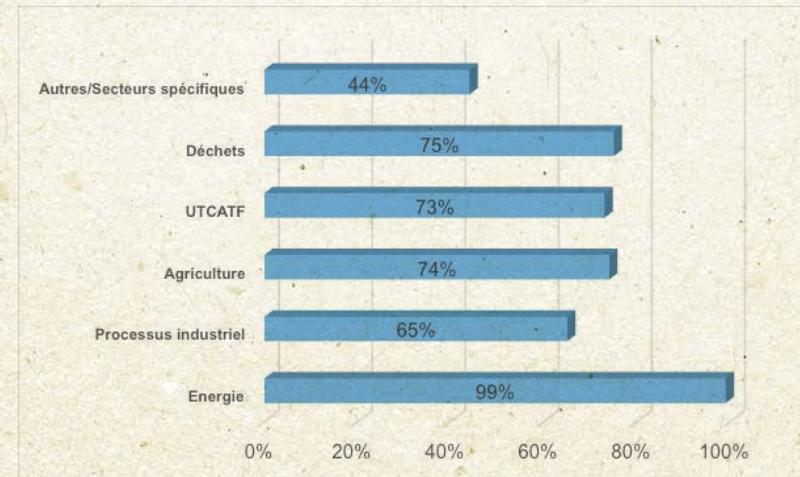
The UNFCCC had then to rethink its approach to the negotiation process. Through intended nationally determined contributions (INDC), States have developed their commitments and communicated them to the UNFCCC Secretariat throughout 2015.

The INDC approach has played a major role in the conclusion of an agreement in Paris, by «paving the way» and showing how far each was willing to go. It has allowed developing and / or transition countries to engage, but on a voluntary basis to take action for a more low-carbon development while considering their adaptation objectives and development priorities.

The Paris Agreement states in Article 4 that INDCs shall be replaced by NDCs (nationally determined contributions)... which will be transformed into concrete action plans. This mutation of INDCs into NDCs is at the heart of ongoing efforts.

Note, however, that the sum of commitments received by UNFCCC for COP21 in INDCs does not allow the State to limit global warming to levels below the threshold of 2° C... An assessment of the contribution of INDCs of the UNFCCC, published in May 2016, shows an average surplus of emissions 8.7 GtCO₂e by 2025 and 15.2 GtCO₂e by 2030 compared to a tendency consistent with a rise in temperatures of 2 ° C maximum by 2100.

Computer graphic: sectors covered by INDCs (p26)



The commitments of the States of the Mediterranean basin

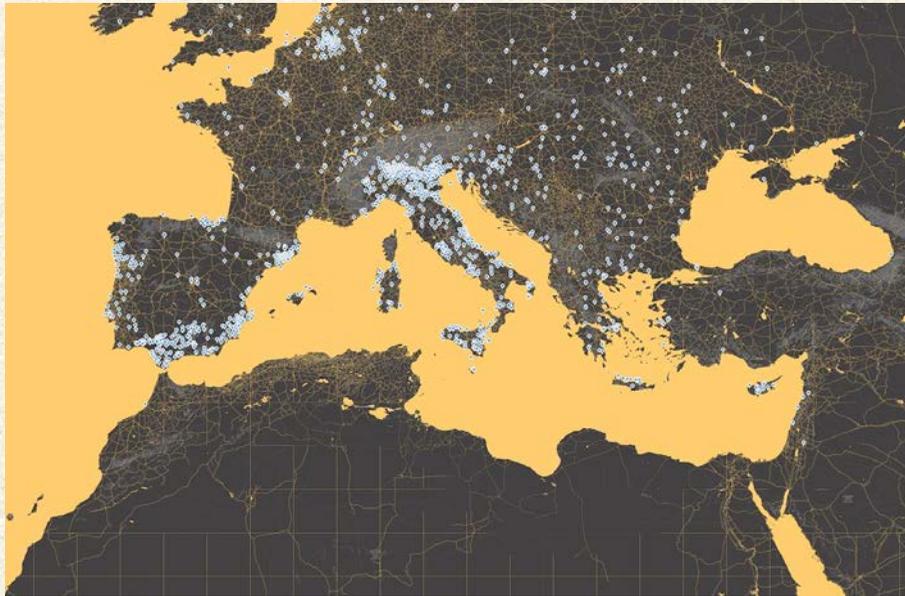
All countries of the Mediterranean region have presented their INDCs, except Syria and Palestine for geopolitical issues. The implementation will require close cooperation between States: South countries have provided clear objectives conditioned by technical and financial support from the North. The table below summarizes the commitments in the INDCs of different Mediterranean countries and the associated financing requirements.

Country	Attenuation sectors	Implementation Period	Detail of unconditional commitments	Conditional	Financing	Adaptation
ALGERIA	Energy, Forestry, Housing, Transport, Industry and waste	2020-2030	«Reduction of GHG emissions by 7% compared to business as usual (BAU) scenario. Share of REr to 27% of production»	«22% of reduction of GHG Subject to conditionalities «	Conditionalities include financing needs, transfer of skills and technologies. No figured data.	Aims to develop a national adaptation plan in a range of sectors (ecosystems, agriculture, health, water management...) Adaptation measures in the fields of coastal zones, water resources and irrigation, agriculture, health, tourism and energy
EGYPT	Agriculture, Waste, Industrial Processes, Natural Oil and Gas	2020-2030	No figured commitments stated in INDCs		Attenuation program evaluated at 73 Billion dollars or 2020-2030	
ISRAEL	«Energy, Transport, Waste, Industry «	2016-2030	«Reduction of GHG emissions per capita by 26% compared to 2005 Reduction of energy consumption by 17% compared to a BAU scenario Share of renewable energies in power production to 17%»			Final stage of development of the adaptation plan
JORDAN	Energy, Transport, Waste, Industry, Water, Agriculture	2015-2030	«Reduction of emissions by 1,5% compared to a BAU scenario by 2030 11% of REr in the energy mix by 2025»	At least additional 12,5% of reduction of emissions by 2030 (that is 14% overall)	5.7 billion dollars for conditional program, including 542 millions in national funds	Actions in the fields of water, health, environment, agriculture, sustainable development
LEBANON	Energy, Transport	2020- 2030	«Reduction of 15% of GHG emissions compared to BAU scenario 15% of energy demand of REr 3% reduction of demand compared to a BAU scenario»	«Reduction of 30% compared to a BAU scenario 20% of demand comes from REr 10% of reduction of demand»		The ongoing Sustainable Development Strategy highlights adaptation. Actions in Biodiversity, Forestry and Agriculture, Water.
MOROCCO	Energy, industrial Processes, Agriculture, Waste, Land Use, their Change et Forest.	2030	Reduction of 13% of GHG emissions in 2030 compared to BAU 42% of power production from REr by 2020	«Additional reduction of 19% of emissions - Overall goal 32%»	45 billion dollars, including 35 billions conditioned notably by access to news financing sources	Multisectoral integrated strategy. Morocco has allocated 64% of its climate budget to adaptation between 2005 and 2010. Needs assessed for example for the Green investment Plan to 2.5 billion dollars
TUNISIA	Energy, Industriel Processes, Agriculture, Forest et other Land Uses and Waste	2015-2030	13% decrease of carbon intensity (per GDP unit) of Tunisian economy in 2030 compared to 2010	Additional 28% decrease (that is 41%) of carbon intensity 2030 / 2010.	«17.4 billion dollars, including 85% for energy sector. 90% should come from foreign financing. Needs identified in training of stakeholders, institutional reinforcement, etc. evaluated at 523 millions dollars «	1.9 billion dollars needed to finance adaptation in the fields of water and coasts, ecosystems, agriculture and tourism.
TURKEY	Energie, Transport, Bâtiments et infrastructures urbaines, Agriculture, Déchets, Forêt	2015-2030	Réduction de 21% des émissions de GES par rapport à un scénario de cours normal des affaires			
EUROPEAN UNION	Energie, processus industriels, Agriculture, Déchets, AFOLU	2020-2030	40% de réduction des émissions de GES d'ici 2030 par rapport à 1990			



A proliferation of initiatives... to complete the commitments of States

The mobilization of non-state stakeholders was encouraged by a Lima-Paris Action Agenda (LPAA). This initiative has been a massive success with the launch of more than 70 large cooperative initiatives involving nearly 10,000 stakeholders from 180 countries.



Computer graphic: Map of cities engaged in the Nazca Platform

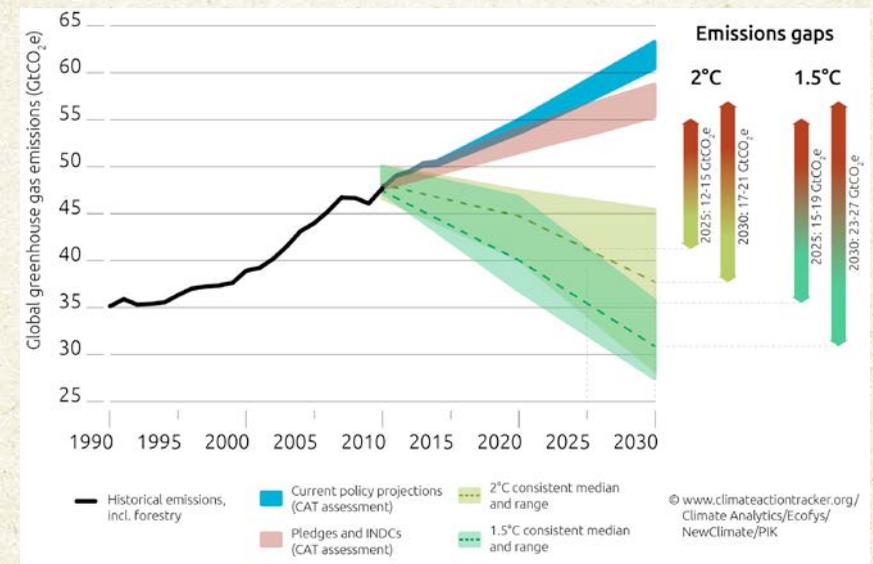
The creation of the Nazca Platform has facilitated information and monitoring of the LPAA initiatives. Launched in 2014 by the Peruvian presidency of COP20, it is the area of non-state stakeholders for climate action. It would record 11,615 actions on 20 June 2016, including a certain number involving or coming from the Mediterranean area, at varying degrees: Turkey, for example, boasted 25 stakeholders involved in cooperative activities and 73 individual stakeholders. In comparison, Tunisian stakeholders were involved in only one cooperative action.

The analysis of the Nazca Platform on 28 June 2016 shows that the most represented initiatives by the Southern and Eastern countries of the Mediterranean include:

- « Low-Carbon Sustainable Rail Transport Challenge », (<http://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/TRANSPORT-Action-Plan-UIC.pdf>)
- « Caring for Climate », (<http://caringforclimate.org>)
- « Compact of Mayors » (<http://www.compactofmayors.org>)
- « Covenant of Mayors », (<http://www.covenantofmayors.eu>)

These different initiatives of non-state stakeholders are called upon to play an important role to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions for 2030 by 6 to 11 GtCO₂, which would complement the reductions made by INDCs. Emissions would experience a peak by 2020 and would be closer to the threshold of 2 ° C, while being insufficient to be close to the threshold of 1.5° C, as recommended by the Paris Agreement.

Evolution of emissions based on commitments compared to a path consistent with 2°C



Source: Oeko, Institute for Applied Ecology





Climate change stakeholders in the Mediterranean: strengths and weaknesses

To address the global challenges posed by climate change, a mobilization of all stakeholders is needed, whether state (with INDCs) or non-state stakeholders, at a global, regional or local level. This fact is behind the creation of MedCOP Climate in the Mediterranean, which represents the opportunity to bring together Mediterranean stakeholders involved in issues associated with climate change and related issues.

A proliferation of stakeholders intervening in a variety of initiatives

In the Mediterranean, stakeholders engaged in climate change or related issues are teeming: international organizations, regional bodies, civil society, research and academic centers, public institutions, cities, etc...

This proliferation of stakeholders covers a multitude of sectoral programs and initiatives with cross-cutting vocation. An example in the field of water is the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on the know-how in the Water Sector (EMIWS), a Mediterranean platform of know-how in water, or the Mediterranean Water Institute (MWI) that brings together more than 90 state and non-state members.

The same proliferation is reflected in the key themes of energy, cities, construction, agriculture, gender, environmental preservation or migration, but also in terms of funding and supporting the implementation of policies...

Yet what should be wealth sometimes creates competition between stakeholders and induces the proliferation of actions that have sometimes similar thematic and geographic scopes of intervention. To take up the challenges of climate change, it is urgent to work on common agenda to pool expertise and results for a shared Mediterranean. For this reason, a number of networks have already been made.

The strength of networking

The operational networking helps to break down barriers between initiatives to move towards a pooling of challenges. It also reduces the disparities between the North and the South, promoting the transfer of financial and technical capacities, always as part of shared costs-benefits.

UfM: regional forum for dialogue and cooperation

The Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) brings together 28 member states of the European Union and 15 countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean. It acts as a framework for policy dialogue and exchange of ideas, experiences and best practices related to projects between governments, key international institutions and cooperation structures.

The UfM Climate Change Expert Group (UfMCCG) was established in 2014 to serve as a regional platform for dialogue, demonstrating how a complete system of relevant initiatives, programs and structures can be set up to create synergies, while including all stakeholders, the private sector and various levels of governance.

An opportunity for a common agenda

The landscape of stakeholders in the Mediterranean is an asset even if the play of stakeholders can sometimes be complex to decipher. Mediterranean stakeholders shall find ways to come together around a systemic approach to serve a common agenda for the Mediterranean, itself driven by a climate agenda which has become unavoidable.

Beyond the common political program, there is a wonderful opportunity to develop a shared strategic «climate-development» vision, bringing together all stakeholders. It is in this perspective that MedCOP Climate has particular importance.

There is an opportunity for all stakeholders: to collectively create the future regional multi-stakeholder agenda for the future of the Mediterranean, through enhanced regional cooperation.



Amman Jordanie Stephane POUFFARY ENERGIES 2050





Climate finance: prospects and realities

Transform commitments into reality

In addition to GHG emission reduction commitments of countries, commitments have also been made in terms of funding. Yet, these have yet to be materialized, made available and measured in terms of efficiency. COP22 in Marrakech in November represents a unique opportunity to define and detail the implementation instruments of the Paris Agreement.

100 billion dollars a year for climate?

Article 9 of the Paris Agreement states that «the parties to the UNFCCC shall provide financial resources to assist developing countries...». But the goal of mobilizing 100 billion dollars a year is mentioned only in the preliminary of official documents. In fact, industrialized countries did not want to see this goal become binding to enable them to adjust their contributions based on national budgetary situations. This was one of the red lines for negotiations for developed countries.

Existing financial instruments

Part of the 100 billion dollars a year, which have to be mobilized within the climate negotiations, will be destined to the Green Fund... which is not to use all of these funds. The Green Fund, announced in December 2009 at the Copenhagen conference (COP 15), is intended to support projects aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, fighting deforestation and taking adaptation measures to the global warming consequences.

We can also cite the Global Environment Fund (GEF) created in October 1991, or the Adaptation Fund, established in 2001 to support the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol. The latest estimates point to a total of 145-150 million dollars for this fund: these amounts are increasing, but are still far from covering the needs of developing countries.

Recent developments

Under the Paris Agreement, a number of developments are notable. For example, it is now official that 50% of the Green Fund financing will be used for adaptation, half of which will be allocated in priority to the most vulnerable countries. Moreover, a number of principles indirectly related to financing such as MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) and transparency should help to facilitate the mobilization of climate finance. Finally, the participation of non-state stakeholders represents another major development.

Route stage 2014: just over 60% of the target

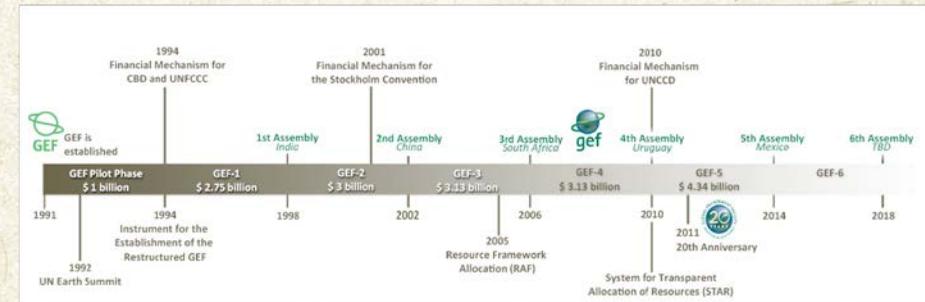
An OECD report estimates that in 2014, 61.8 billion dollars of public and private funds were mobilized by developed countries to support climate initiatives in developing countries to meet the commitments made in Cancun in 2010. This figure is up 18% compared to 52.2 billion dollars mobilized in 2013. Among these funds, over 70% of the funds were provided by multilateral and bilateral funding (2013-2014): a significant advance towards the target of 100 billion dollars by 2020. Finally, it is also interesting to note that 11% of climate finance in 2013 was provided by South-South flows.

Marrakech and after...

Despite this more or less recent proliferation of funds and the gradual rise towards the target of 100 billion dollars a year, it should be noted that all funds for actions against climate change represents only a small part of classic funding and economic activity worldwide.

In this context, COP22 in Marrakech represents a unique opportunity to take action. It shall serve to define concrete needs and short-term implementation arrangements, by bringing progress on:

- The implementation of the Green Fund and its financing;
- The balance between the level of demand of MRV (Measurement, Notify, Check) actions and their cost and the time involved;
- The need for developing countries to implement their own reforms



Computer graphic: GEF





Brakes and levers for the implementation of commitments in the Mediterranean

A persistent dichotomy between North and South countries

In 2010, when the Mediterranean States represented 11.5% of global GDP, the average per capita income in the South and East countries (about 6,000 dollars) was still 4.6 times lower than the average income of the European Union countries bordering the Mediterranean. And, in 2015, poverty still affected 65 million people in Middle East and North Africa.

In contrast, the growth rates in South and East countries of the Mediterranean basin, higher than in EU countries, bring significant improvements in the social indicators of the Human Development Index (HDI). Yet, this growth often masks the deterioration of natural capital. The activities based on resources continue to be predominant in the economic, social and political development of Mediterranean regions.

The need for a truly integrated regional strategy

In practice, the focus should be at first on the common challenges that require immediate collective response. Efforts should focus on avoiding the so-called the «lock» effects that tomorrow will require considerable means to be overcome, while they could be treated more easily and efficiently today because, obviously, no one country can provide an individual response, due to the regional nature of the levers of actions.

In this respect, the institutional landscape of the Mediterranean region is already characterized, fortunately, by the establishment of regional initiatives based on strengthened partnerships between Southern and Northern Mediterranean: for example, the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) or the 2020 Horizon initiative to clean up the Mediterranean sea by 2020.

What are the capacity building prospects in the Mediterranean?

The Mediterranean region is characterized by the multitude of strongly engaged stakeholders with a very high level of expertise, a proliferation of national initiatives, with different capacities according to structures, but also according to whether they come from the North and the South ... The regional capacity building at the Mediterranean level should be based on the capacities of each country. The countries of the northern shore shall be mobilized to provide the countries of the southern and eastern shores with a genuine and sustained concerted assistance to create a synergy of stakeholders towards real regional capacity building.

The levers of cooperation in the Mediterranean: towards centralization efforts

Today, the requirement of the implementation of commitments of States (INDCs/NDCs) imposes:

- The establishment of indicators to correlate the announced objectives and strategies.
- An imperative need for transparency in the process. The MRV (Measurement, Reporting and Verification) approach is central and must be fully involved in the process of implementation of NDCs.

At the global level, the example of INDCs and the centralization of efforts through the submission of contributions, but especially the MRV process demonstrate the importance of integration to meet the global challenges facing our societies. In the Mediterranean, this assertion is very real.



Action opportunities: favoring partnerships between the countries bordering the Mediterranean

The proliferation of partnerships is essential to promote capacity building of all for improved resilience of countries and their infrastructure, as well as for the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures undertaken as required. Strengthening partnerships also aims to promote the involvement, support and substantial contributions of all stakeholders to make local and national initiatives operational, and to encourage the emergence of a regional visibility.

Thus, in the field of energy transition, the stakeholders in the Mediterranean region are innovating to mobilize new sources of funding. For example, the Solar Synergy project, which seeks to answer legitimate questions of the South countries, is an endowment fund mechanism created in 2010. This partnership has brought together more than 120 solar companies in France and has raised 540,000 euros in 4 years for NGOs in the form of financial assistance or skill-based sponsorship. This project falls within the UN ambition to promote universal access to clean energy as part of the Sustainable Development Goals of the post-2015 Development Agenda (SDG7).

From a more general point of view, the 2016-2025 Mediterranean Sustainable Development Strategy targets a number of priority strategic cooperation, to be implemented in the Mediterranean. In this context, the Blue Plan (<http://planbleu.org>), both an environment and sustainable development observatory and a systemic and prospective analysis center, organized a first regional workshop «How to evaluate the implementation of 2016-2025 MSDS?» on 30-31 March 2016 in Saint Laurent-du-Var in France. It brought together Mediterranean decision-makers, stakeholders and experts to define a regional process for monitoring the implementation of the MSDS, in connection with the adaptation of SDG in the Mediterranean region.

Computer graphic: EIB Evaluation of needs for the next 10 years for the Southern shore of the Mediterranean





Safeguard natural maritime and land heritage for a sustainable future

Preserving maritime and coastal biodiversity

The Convention on Biological Diversity seeks to establish a coherent and comprehensive network of marine protected areas (MPAs). The Mediterranean Sea boasts over a hundred MPAs, which play a vital role in the protection of marine biodiversity. In this regional context, networks of stakeholders are put in place, as, for example, the MedPAN network that supports MPA managers in their efforts to address climate change.

Stopping forest degradation

Considering the demographic explosion of the Mediterranean region (around 500 million people today), the forest is an important resource from a socio-economic perspective. But for Silva Mediterranea of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Mediterranean forests are facing heightened and increasing pressure, reflecting the urgency «to develop financial mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services, REDD+ and compensation mechanisms to reverse the trend of degradation». Concretely, it is planned to take urgent actions for a new operational planning for the Collaborative Partnership on Mediterranean Forests (CPMF), but also on the National Forestry Fund (FFN) to promote the preservation of forests.

Protection of limited and endangered freshwater reserves

The Mediterranean is home to 60% of the world «water poor» population, with less than 1,000 m³ / capita / year. 20 million Mediterraneans do not have access to drinking water, mostly in South and East countries. According to the Blue Plan, there could be «a likely reduction in water resources of 30 to 50% and a doubling of water withdrawals by 2050». However, the implementation of national adaptation strategies and policies remains a recent problem. For most countries, there are significant needs to improve their knowledge on hydrological impacts, to allow for the identification of appropriate adaptation measures.

Bab al-Bahr Rabat Sale (Maroc) Crédit ENERGIES 2050



Engage in energy transition

The Mediterranean region suffers from strong demographic pressure, with a clear impact on energy consumption. By 2030, energy demand could increase by 40% and 42 million new buildings could be built. Moreover, energy consumption in the region is still mainly based on fossil fuels (90% in 2013). Mediterranean countries shall engage in the energy transition, especially as the region has a potential - which is largely untapped so far - to improve its energy efficiency and renewable energy development.

Ferme éolienne Zafarana_Egypte - Crédit : ENERGIES-2050



Reduce energy demand

In the report² on the outlook of energy development in the Mediterranean (MEDENER, OME, ADEME, 2016), the scenario of the energy transition in the Mediterranean by 2040, compared to a «conservative» scenario, states that a 30% reduction of primary energy demand could be achieved: 22% for the North of the Mediterranean and 34% for the South.

According to this scenario on the energy transition, the share of fossil fuels in the energy mix may decline by 7% between 2013 and 2040, even though oil will remain the dominant energy source. Renewable energy could become the second source of energy in 2040 before coal and natural gas. In 2040, the share of fossil fuels would therefore reach 64% (compared to 76% today) and renewable energy would represent 27% of the energy mix (compared to only 11% today).

The Energy Transition Scenario in the Mediterranean by 2040:

- Reduce the primary energy demand by 30% and the final energy consumption by 23%.
- Increase the share of renewable energy in the energy mix in the region by 27% to become the primary source of power production.
- Avoid 200 GW additional infrastructure of energy production from fossil fuels.
- Reduce CO₂ emissions by 38%.

² MEDENER (Mediterranean Association of the National Agencies for Energy Conservation), OME (Observatoire Méditerranéen de l'Énergie) and ADEME (Agence De l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Énergie)





The agricultural sector at the heart of State commitments

The different agricultural sectors (crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture, forestry, etc.) contribute largely to greenhouse gas emissions, and are among the most vulnerable sectors to climate change. Mitigation and adaptation actions are essential to protect economies and enhance food security and nutrition.

Agriculture: among the most vulnerable sectors to climate change



20

Thus, the different agricultural sectors hold a prominent place in the commitments of States (INDCs): 94% of countries have included them in their contributions to achieve mitigation and /or adaptation.

On average, 80% of States consider that agriculture and/or LULUCF (land use, land-use change and forestry) are mitigation means. The rate is 95% for Developing Countries (DCs) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Concerning adaptation, agricultural sectors are the absolute priority in INDCs. Among the 130 countries that include a section on adaptation in their INDCs, 95% refer to crops and livestock, while 83% mention forests and 46% fishing and aquaculture. It may be noted also that out of these 130 countries, 95% are least developed countries or developing countries (34% and 61% respectively).

Synergies and co-benefits

109 countries refer to agricultural sectors, both in terms of mitigation and adaptation: an indicator of the potential for creating mitigation-adaptation synergies in these areas. Thus, 31 countries refer to concepts like the «Climate-Smart Agriculture» (77% of them are countries from sub-Saharan Africa). Finally, nearly 30% of countries mention social, economic and environmental co-benefits of agriculture (particularly rural development, health, poverty reduction, job creation, conservation of ecosystems and biodiversity).

The commitment of cities

Globally, cities consume 60 to 80% of the energy used and produce over 70% of greenhouse gas emissions of the planet. According to a report of the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, the capacity of reducing global emissions in urban areas would reach 3.7 billion tons of CO₂e / year by 2030, a quarter of the reductions needed to achieve the objective of 2 ° C by the end of the century. However, the financing to be mobilized is considerable: 6,000 billion dollars per year, according to the Climate Finance for Cities (LoCal) program launched in 2015 by Climate-KIC.

Networks of cities were set up with specific action programs to meet the challenges of climate change and energy transition. In 2008, the European Commission launched the «Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy». This movement brings together thousands of local and regional authorities who have committed to reduce their CO₂ emissions by 40% as a minimum by 2030.

The «Mayors Adapt» initiative was launched in 2014. Late 2015, the two initiatives were combined to form the new Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy. EU 2030 goals were added, as well as an integrated approach on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Networks in the Mediterranean

MedCities is a network of cities in the Mediterranean region created in 1991. METAP (Mediterranean Environmental Technical Assistance Program) is at the initiative of this project which aims to promote sustainable urban development. MC3-Network (Mediterranean Cities and Climate Change) aims to establish a network of institutions in the Mediterranean region in order to evaluate know-how and the interface measures between climate change and urban planning.

21

Two strategic European projects of the MED program have received the EU financial support in the Mediterranean:

- ELIH-Med (Energy Efficiency in Low-Income Housing in the Mediterranean) for the energy renovation of 300 housing units and the installation of 135 smart meters
- MARIE (Mediterranean Building Rethinking for Energy Efficiency Improvement) which has led to the emergence of a «platform for energy housing renovation»

Centrale solaire thermodynamique Thémis - Pyrénées-Orientales - France - Crédit : ENERGIES 2050





List of Acronyms

EIB: European Investment Bank
 UNFCCC: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
 COP: Conference of Parties
 INDG: Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
 NDC: Nationally Determined Contribution
 GEF: Global Environment Fund
 IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 MEDENER: Mediterranean Association of the National Agencies for Energy Conservation
 OME: Mediterranean Energy Observatory
 MAP: Mediterranean Action Plan
 UNEP: United Nations Environment Program
 RCP: Representative Concentration Pathways
 MSSD: Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development
 UFM: Union for the Mediterranean

Main sources and interesting links:

UNFCCC, 2016. Aggregate effect of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions: an update Synthesis report by the secretariat
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cop22/eng/02.pdf>
 UNFCCC, 2016, Full text of the Paris Agreement
<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/fre/109r01f.pdf>
 IPAMED, 2016, 2006-2016 review: Building the Mediterranean of tomorrow
http://www.ipemed.coop/adminipemed/media/fich_article/1466162099_crea-ipemed-bilan2016-fr-bd-1p-juin-2016.pdf
 MEDENER, OME and ADEME, 2016, the energy transition in the Mediterranean, 2040 scenario Blue Plan, 2016 Revision of SMDD - News Briefs for Stakeholders. Number3
http://planbleu.org/sites/default/files/upload/files/SMDD_Nouvelles_en_bref_3_mars2016.pdf
 UNEP / MAP, 2016, Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development 2016-2025
http://planbleu.org/sites/default/files/publications/smd_2016-2025.pdf
 PACA Region, MedCOP21, 2015, Mediterranean Positive Agenda
http://www.MedCOP21.com/doc/MEDCOP21_agenda_positif_FR.pdf
 Silva Mediterranea, 2016, Bulletin of 23 March 2016
<http://www.fao.org/forestry/43821-086ccf93e6b7eb76a46a1a15f8cd0e19b.pdf>

Websites:

Union for the Mediterranean: <http://ufmsecretariat.org/fr/who-we-are>
 Network for the Mediterranean (M3C): <http://mc3.lped.fr/A-propos>
 Covenant of Mayors for Climate and Energy: http://www.conventiondesmaires.eu/index_fr.html
 Euro-Mediterranean Forum of Economic Science Institutes: <http://www.femise.org/>
 MedCities: <http://www.medicities.org>
 Euro-Mediterranean Information System on know-how in the Water Sector: <http://www.semide.net/>
 Mediterranean Water Institute: www.ime-eau.org



Contribute to MedCOP Climate!

The organization of a new MedCOP Climate in 2016 and especially the logic of holding successive conferences will allow for the expression of a climate voice of the Mediterranean in international events. Its objectives are very operational, fostering exchange, discussion and dissemination of local and regional initiatives: the event should illustrate the opportunities offered by the fight against climate change and should contribute, through concrete and shared proposals, to building a Mediterranean project. This is a space of sharing and especially acting. If the foundations of a Mediterranean agenda were defined in Marseille in June 2015, it is the spirit of creating a real roadmap across the Mediterranean, in line with post COP21 major global initiatives, which is the objective of MedCOP. Country commitments were supplemented in 2016 by more than 14,000 commitments of companies and local authorities - cities and regions - on the Nazca platform, and also by thousands of more or less ambitious announcements. More than 70 coalitions already acting as part of an action plan supported by the United Nation and led by two «climate champions».

Four key priorities found the «MedCOP Climate» approach:

- The mobilization of funding
- The mobilization of all, beyond the traditional networks. Many solutions have yet to be invented. We have to stimulate and support innovation.
- Skills development, capacity building: higher education, education, training... Can we create more jobs?
- Acceptability. There is a real cultural mutation to engage. The society of the late 20th century was based on fossil fuels, property, waste... while we must pool, implement the circular economy, develop public transport, energy efficiency and renewable energy.

It is time to act ... The second MedCOP relies on each of its participants for collective enrichment that should characterize our efforts, whatever our level of responsibility. The organizers of the second MedCOP Climate and over 100 networks, which have contributed to the program, call for a large-scale change in action.

Gilles Berhault, Special Advisor, Chairman of the Program Committee.

Credit

Committee off Experts: Driss Azariz, Jacques Bonnabel, Myriam Poitou Stéphane Pouffary, Van Ermen
 Editor: Alain Chauveau
 Redactors: Stéphane Pouffary, Guillaume de Laboulaye, Antoine Antonini
 Layout: Weber Shandwick
 Photos: ENERGY 2050





لنعمل معا من أجل المناخ

ⵎⴰⵔ ⵏ ⵓⵎⵎⵓⵔ ⵏ ⵓⵎⵎⵓⵔ ⵏ ⵓⵎⵎⵓⵔ

Agissons en faveur du climat

Act for the Climate

المساندون المؤسسيون



المساندون الإعلاميون الرئيسيون



المساندون الذهبيون



جهة المنظمة - الكوادر - اللجنة
MEDH EAB - HESB - MOSE,
BENI BACH SENOU ALMOHBI