



Press release

May 14, 2018 - Publication of the report
The Mediterranean in the new International Climate Agenda
The challenges of climate change in the Mediterranean - Edition 2018

By ENERGIES 2050 and its partners, FEMISE and Institut de la Méditerranée

The association ENERGIES 2050 and its partners, FEMISE and Institut de la Méditerranée, announce the publication of the 2018 final edition of the report ***"The challenges of climate change in the Mediterranean: the Mediterranean in the new International Climate Agenda"***, in the ENERGIES 2050 "Guides to Act" collection.

A first version was presented on ENERGIES 2050's Pavilion at the occasion of the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) held in Bonn, Germany from the 6th to the 17th of November 2017 (See our COP23 dedicated webpage: <http://energies2050.org/cop23/>).

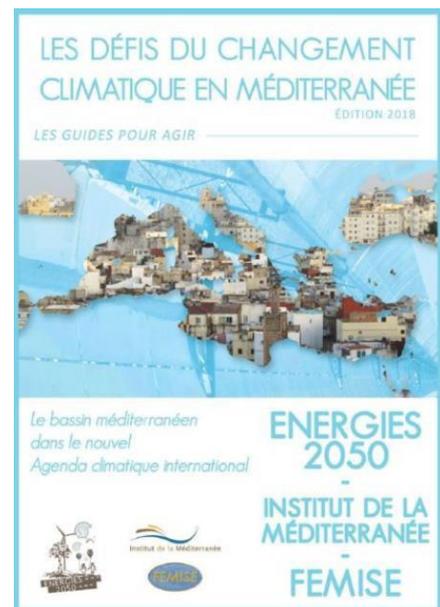
This report analyses the realities of climate change in the Mediterranean basin with up-to-date information and data, and describes some of the main initiatives and actions implemented at regional level to face this issue.

The Mediterranean is one of our planet's "hotspots" regarding climate change, with impacts already particularly sensitive in countries of the South and East shores. The enhanced mobilisation of all stakeholders, Parties of the UNFCCC but also non-State actors and subnational governments, shows a raising awareness on the climate issue. However, the ambition attached with collective and individual commitments is unanimously recognized as insufficient with regards to the realities and challenges to which we are confronted. The implementation and action also remain too scarce, sporadic and fragmented.

The Mediterranean is not an exception and more than ever there is a need for setting up a common agenda for action, especially as the pace of international negotiations is too slow to reflect on the speed with which changes and alterations take place.

This report finds its genesis in the preparation of the MedCOP Climat which took place in Tangier in July 2016. ENERGIES 2050 prepared at this occasion a policy report on climate issues in the Mediterranean, which was then used as the basis for the development of the Agenda of Solutions, one of the direct results of the MedCOP. An updated version of this report was published at the occasion of the 22nd Conference of the Parties (COP22) held in Marrakesh, Morocco in November 2016². These two documents benefited from contributions of many recognized actors having climate, economic and / or social expertise in the Mediterranean.

This report aims to become a regular publication and to be accessible to the entire community of committed actors in the Mediterranean (and elsewhere), beyond the narrow circle of scientists, experts or climate negotiators.



¹ <http://energies2050.org/les-guides-pour-agir-1-les-defis-du-changement-climatique-en-mediterranee/>

² <http://energies2050.org/les-notes-denergies-2050-les-defis-du-changement-climatique-en-mediterranee/>



For this 2018 edition, ENERGIES 2050 has partnered with FEMISE and the Institut de la Méditerranée. The three institutions have decided to carry together the next editions and updates of this report, in line with the major international agendas (regarding climate, development, urban issues), and working with numerous networks of actors in the Euro-Mediterranean Region.

Organized in 8 chapters, this collective report offers an in-depth overview of the challenges but also the current dynamics in the Mediterranean which may allow a reinforcement of existing initiatives, putting them in a Mediterranean perspective. It aims to serve as a reference for any actor who would like to have relevant, up-to-date, impartial and forward-looking information, prior to any efficient collective action.

After a brief introduction, the chapter 2 of the report first looks at the scientific basis and proposes a review of past and projected climate changes in the Mediterranean. The potential impacts of these changes for Mediterranean societies are analysed, along with their contribution to this phenomenon through their greenhouse gas emissions. A thematic focus is then proposed on the links between migration and climate change at the basin level.

Chapter 3 provides a detailed analysis of the process of international negotiations under the UNFCCC, including the operationalization and implementation of the Paris Climate Agreement, adopted in 2015 and which entered into force in November 2016. The Mediterranean dynamics associated with this process are highlighted, specifically those that could support the establishment of a shared and common agenda, e.g. within the frame of MedCOPs or the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development.

Chapter 4 underlines the need for non-state actors and sub-national governments to support commitments made by States-Parties to the UNFCCC. To this regard, the Mediterranean benefits from a wealth of actors and initiatives, in all sectors and fields of action, which must be used to build a collective and long-term ambition based on a shared agenda and on networks dynamics.

Chapter 5 provides a detailed analysis of commitments of Countries of the South and East shores made within their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) submitted to the UNFCCC, with a specific review for each country of their mitigation and adaptation actions.

Chapter 6 reviews some of the main drivers of climate action at the Mediterranean level. The issues of regional climate governance and climate finance are analysed, highlighting the key role played by European funding bodies and institutions, alongside the Green Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Adaptation Fund. The need to territorialise climate policies at cities' and territories' levels is also enhanced, illustrated by some initiatives carried out to this end in the Mediterranean countries.

Chapter 7 focuses on the energy transition, a key topic of Mediterranean-wide climate action, whether it is energy efficiency or renewable energies development.

Chapter 8 focuses on three transversal themes of the Paris agreement: the preservation of the environment and the services it provides, with applications to the marine environment, the integrated coastal zone management and the protection of forests and carbon sinks; the issues of food security and agriculture, highlighting the particular vulnerability of countries of the South and East of the Mediterranean; and gender issues, analysed under the frame of climate action at the international and Mediterranean levels.

Recommendations and future perspectives on climate action in the Mediterranean are finally proposed in conclusion.



This report does not intend to replace the multitude of sectoral, national or regional existing analyses, nor any documents produced specifically for one or more types of actors. It aims however to be synthetic and accessible to as many people as possible, so that everyone can inscribe their own problematic within the transversal framework of the action against climate change, the implementation of the development agenda and the realities and economic, social and environmental needs of all countries in the Mediterranean area.

The report can be read on [ENERGIES 2050](http://energies2050.org) website (<http://energies2050.org/rapport-mediterranee-2018/>) and on the [FEMISE website](http://www.femise.org) (<http://www.femise.org/publications/rapport-les-defis-du-changement-climatique-en-mediterranee-2018/>) and also on the Institut de la Méditerranée website <http://www.ins-med.org/>.

An English version is being prepared and should be available in the coming months on the same platforms.

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