

ClimaSouth

Climate change and the Southern Mediterranean region

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has identified the Mediterranean region as a climate change hotspot. Most countries are already experiencing a rise in temperatures and increases in fresh water scarcity, frequency of droughts and forest fires and growing rates of desertification.

The IPCC is projecting the following impacts for the Mediterranean region by 2100:

- an average warming of 0.3°C to 0.5°C per decade;
- a reduction in rainfall by 4% to 30%;
- a sea level rise by 18cm to 59cm; and
- an increase in the frequency and strength of extreme weather events (heat waves and floods).

Even with the uncertainty of the concrete impacts, including their scale at local level, the common understanding in the Mediterranean region has now emerged that fighting climate change, with both mitigation and adaptation measures, is essential. It may also represent opportunities for further economic development, in particular in terms

of low carbon development options.

The international climate scene is simultaneously changing, in view of a new agreement to be concluded by 2015, under which all parties will be taking national actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

It is at these crossroads of the climate change policy, the various climatic trends, socio-economic and environmental challenges as well as opportunities that the ClimaSouth project is implemented.

The ClimaSouth project

The EU-funded ClimaSouth project supports climate change mitigation and adaptation in 9 South Mediterranean countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Palestine and Tunisia.

The overall objective is to assist partner countries' transition towards low carbon economies while building climate resilience, thus protecting the foundation and exploiting opportunities for economic development and employment in the region.

This is pursued by strengthening the capacity of policy makers to engage effectively in the global climate change framework in



Project funded by the European Union
Euro South Mediterranean Initiative:
Climate Resilient Societies
Supported by Low Carbon Economies



Project implemented by
AGRICONSULTING CONSORTIUM
Agriconsulting Agrer CMCC CIHEAM-IAM Bari
d'Appolonia Pescares Typsa Sviluppo Globale

line with the needs of the region, and by enhancing the institutional capacity for strategic planning in the areas of climate change mitigation, adaptation and financing mechanisms.

The project also promotes south-south cooperation and information sharing on climate change issues within the region as well as closer dialogue and partnership with the European Union (EU).

The project was initiated in February 2013 and will be implemented over a period of 48 months with a total budget of € 5 million, provided by the EU.

Key stakeholders include relevant government departments at operational and policy levels, such as national focal points for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, climate change units and committees, decision makers, meteorological services, and other stakeholders such as local government and civil society representatives.

Building capacity & mainstreaming climate change policy

The ClimaSouth project is focused on four thematic areas. The activities are carried out through a combination of national and regional interventions, and can rapidly be adapted based on the changing needs and opportunities.

Negotiation & implementation capacity

The international climate change negotiations continue to evolve, and require substantial

input from Southern Mediterranean Countries. The ClimaSouth project offers extensive training of policy makers and socio-economic decision makers; on negotiation positions and issues related to the implementation of agreements supporting the path towards climate change resilient and low carbon development/economies.

Mitigation/ Low carbon development

The project supports improvement of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of GHG emissions, through the development, use and sharing of best practices in GHG emission reporting, mitigation modelling and analysis. It also contributes to the identification, selection and development of credible and environmentally sound Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) portfolios, and technical assistance and training also in the formulation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS).

Adaptation / Resilience

The ClimaSouth project supports the development of adaptation and climate resilience in partner countries. It places a special focus on improving climate data use and modelling. It also supports the development of a methodology for vulnerability assessments and the formulation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Climate Change finance

The ClimaSouth project facilitates access to climate change finance mechanisms supporting low carbon development and resilience to climate change. This effort builds on the existing national capacities to raise funding in compliance with the requirements of entities such as the 'Adaptation Fund', the Climate Investment Funds and others.

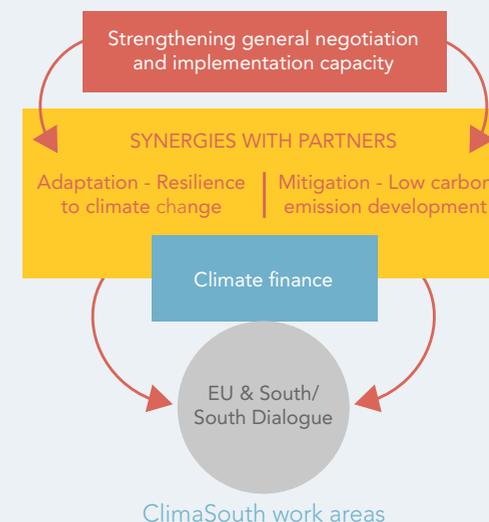
Enhancing partnership & promoting dialogue and regional cooperation

Across its thematic activities, the ClimaSouth project also aims to improve the quality of the regional dialogue, both between partner countries and with the EU. It does so by supporting networking as well as online and regular face-to-face contacts. It also supports joint actions involving several partner countries, including initiatives such as scientific studies on the evaluation of risks and opportunities, which contribute to building the reference baseline on climate change. National initiatives with a strong cross-sectoral and/or regional scope may also be supported, such as centers of excellence on climate change involving partner countries.

The project also facilitates access to information and increased understanding of best practices and legislation on climate change in the EU and partner countries through training, technical assistance, information materials and online tools.

Technical and financial partners coordination

The ClimaSouth project coordinates closely with technical and financial partners operating in the region through collaborative capacity needs assessments at national and regional levels. The systematic exchange and dissemination of information also helps to improve coordination among potential donors.



EUROPEAN UNION 2050 CLIMATE ROADMAP

The EU's 'Roadmap for moving to a competitive low carbon economy in 2050' suggests that, by 2050, the EU should cut its emissions to 80% below 1990 levels through domestic reductions alone. It sets out milestones, which form a cost-effective pathway to this goal - reductions of the order of 40% by 2030 and 60% by 2040. It also shows how the main sectors

responsible for Europe's emissions - power generation, industry, transport, buildings and construction, as well as agriculture - can make the transition to a low-carbon economy most cost-effectively.

For the short term, the EU has put in place legislation to reduce its emissions to 20% below 1990 levels by 2020. Europe is also offering to step up this cut to 30% if other major economies agree to do their fair share of a global reduction effort.



Main Partner Institutions at the national level:

Algeria: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Egypt: Ministry of Environment

Israel: Ministry of Environment

Jordan: Ministry of Environment

Lebanon: Ministry of Environment

Libya: Prime Minister Office - Environmental General Authority

Morocco: Ministry of Energy, Mines, Water and Environment

Palestine: Environment Quality Authority

Tunisia: Ministry of Infrastructures and Environment

Contacts

ClimaSouth Project Offices:

Egypt:

c/o d'Appolonia Egypt Branch,

Fouad Thabet Street, 8, Sheraton Buildings, Heliopolis, Cairo

Tel/fax: +20 2 22693710

Belgium:

c/o A.E.S.A, Agriconsulting Europe,

Avenue de Tervuren 36, 1040 Brussels

Tel +32 2 7362277

Email : info@climasouth.eu

www.climasouth.eu

Disclaimer

The information and views set out in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Neither the European Union institutions and bodies nor any person action on their behalf may be held responsible for the use, which may be made of the information contained therein.