

SUSTAINABLE MEDITERRANEAN

MEDITERRANEE DURABLE • ΒΙΩΣΙΜΗ ΜΕΣΟΓΕΙΟΣ • MEDITERRANEO SOSTENIBILE المتوسطة المستدامة



The Mediterranean addressing Climate Change in
view of Copenhagen (COP15) and beyond

La Méditerranée faisant face aux changements
climatiques en vue de Copenhague (COP 15) et au-
delà

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EDITORIAL

The present edition of "Sustainable Mediterranean", which by the way marks also its 15th anniversary, is meant to be a concrete contribution to the burning issue of Climate Change and its specificities in the Mediterranean region in view of the 15th Conference of the Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP15) to be held in Copenhagen in December this year.

Although the Mediterranean countries were rather late in understanding the implications of the impacts of climate change, the IPCC report - which represents adequately the international scientific consensus - indicates that the Mediterranean will be one of the most affected zones. Business as usual can not be any longer accepted if we wish to avoid major disasters, such as devastating floods and droughts.

Mediterranean Civil Society and MIO-ECSDE with its very wide membership in particular, has insisted in all regional fora and the European Union that ambitious objectives and agreements are urgently necessary in order to cope with the climate change challenges.

We are keen to observe the EU meeting its 20% reduction target by 2020 through correct implementation of all possible mitigation measures and means including its Emissions Trading System (ETS).

A strong reorientation of the European and the Mediterranean economy towards low carbon options with a combination and wide use of energy saving methods and renewable energies is in our point of view the proper solution which will encourage innovation and green jobs.

This should be very much encouraged by the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) and all EU neighborhood policy schemes and initiatives.

From the Dialogues which are reported and reflected in this edition it is obvious that the Mediterranean Civil Society including NGOs, Parliamentarians, Journalists, etc., put a very high priority and emphasis on the adaptation measures to climate change.

It is a fact is that at the moment only few of the Mediterranean countries have elaborated Adaptation Strategies but there is no doubt that particularly in addressing serious reductions in water availability, urgent regional and national action on this front is necessary. This could be facilitated by the new Mediterranean Water Strategy, currently under preparation, and by the relevant components of the Horizon 2020 Initiative.



Cette édition du Bulletin d'Information "Méditerranée Durable", qui d'ailleurs marque également son 15ème anniversaire, veut être une contribution concrète à la question brûlante des changements climatiques et à leurs spécificités dans la région méditerranéenne en vue de la 15ème Conférence des Parties à la Convention Cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques (COP15) qui se tiendra à Copenhague le décembre prochain.

Bien que les pays méditerranéens aient été un peu lents dans la compréhension des implications des impacts des changements climatiques, le rapport du Groupe d'experts intergouvernemental sur l'évolution du climat (GIEC) - qui représente adéquatement le consensus scientifique international - indique que la Méditerranée sera l'une des zones les plus touchées. Le scénario actuel ne peut être plus longtemps accepté si l'on veut éviter des catastrophes majeures, telles que les inondations dévastatrices et les sécheresses.

La société civile Méditerranéenne et le MIO-ECSDE en particulier avec ses nombreux membres, ont insisté dans toutes les enceintes régionales et auprès de l'Union Européenne sur le fait que des objectifs ambitieux et des accords sont urgemment nécessaires pour faire face aux défis des changements climatiques.

Nous sommes impatients d'observer que l'UE pourra atteindre son objectif de réduction de 20% de ses émissions d'ici 2020 grâce à l'application correcte de toutes les mesures et moyens possibles d'atténuation y compris son système communautaire d'échange des quotas d'émission.

Une réorientation forte de l'économie de l'Europe et de la Méditerranée vers des choix à faibles émissions de carbone avec une combinaison et une large utilisation de méthodes d'économie énergétique et d'énergies renouvelables est, de notre point de vue, la solution appropriée qui encouragerait l'innovation et les emplois verts.

Cela devrait être largement encouragé par l'Union pour la Méditerranée (UPM) et par toutes les initiatives entreprises dans le cadre de la politique de voisinage de l'UE.

Les dialogues reportés et décrits dans cette édition montrent clairement que la société civile Méditerranéenne et notamment les ONG, parlementaires, journalistes, etc., donnent une très haute priorité aux mesures d'adaptation aux changements climatiques.

En effet, en ce moment, seulement quelques-uns des pays méditerranéens ont déjà élaboré des stratégies d'adaptation, mais il n'ya aucun doute que, particulièrement en vue de faire face à une sérieuse réduction de la disponibilité d'eau, des mesures régionales et nationales urgentes dans ce domaine sont nécessaires. Cela pourrait être facilité par la nouvelle Stratégie pour l'Eau en Méditerranée, actuellement en préparation, ainsi que par les éléments pertinents de l'initiative Horizon 2020.

Furthermore, Civil Society will need to be at the forefront, promoting alternative environment and socially friendly solutions.

Energy and water economy, promotion of waste recycling, water recycling and reuse, considerable improvements in agriculture, rainwater harvesting and of course insistent awareness raising and Education for Sustainable Development are necessary.

Mediterranean Civil Society organizations are committed to do their best. The authorities and relevant organizations, local, national, international, should effectively facilitate the meaningful participation of Civil Society and its efforts for the rapid reorientation of our "Culture" to more sustainable patterns.

Prof. Michael Scoullos
Chairman of MIO-ECSDE

En outre, la Société Civile devrait être au premier plan dans la promotion de solutions alternatives bénéfiques pour l'environnement et la société.

L'économie dans l'utilisation de l'énergie et de l'eau, la promotion du recyclage des déchets, le recyclage et la réutilisation de l'eau, des améliorations considérables dans l'agriculture, la récolte des eaux pluviales et, bien sur, une sensibilisation et éducation pour le développement durable à grand échelle sont nécessaires.

Les organisations de la société civile méditerranéenne se sont engagées à faire de leur mieux. Les autorités et les organisations pertinentes locales, nationales et internationales devraient faciliter efficacement la participation concrète de la société civile et ses efforts en vue d'une réorientation rapide de notre «Culture» à des modes plus durables.

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Input proposed by the Mediterranean Commission for Sustainable Development (MCS D) to the Marrakech Declaration "Making the Mediterranean a model region for combating climate change"

The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development, met in Cairo, Egypt from 28 to 30 September 2009, referring to one of the MSSD seven priority fields of action "Improved rational use of energy use and mitigation of and adaptation to climate change" and taking into account the conclusions of the Almeria Declaration, 2008, International Solidarity Conference on Climate Change Strategies for the Africans and Mediterranean regions, held in Tunis in 2007 and Rabat Declaration on Climate Change, 2007

Recognizes the importance of acting towards the implementation of adaptation measures in order to contribute to facing climate change challenges;

Notes that, at present the financial instruments made available to Mediterranean countries by the international community to facilitate their adaptation to climate change and for the reduction of their emissions have been broadly underutilized;

Also notes that there is today consensus among the international scientific community concerning climate change. The work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has confirmed the existence of abnormal global warming that is unprecedented in its extent and rapidity, the principal cause of which is human activity;

Considers that the climate threat is compounded by challenges in the fields of energy, the economy and demography in a context of general population growth. The combination of these various challenges is liable to undermine the effectiveness and even the relevance of economic investments made over recent years and to result in unprecedented social problems;

Reaffirms the priority of compliance with international commitments for the reduction of greenhouse gasses in the context of the objectives of the Kyoto Protocol and the recommendations of the Bali Roadmap;

Considers it necessary to fully utilize the results of existing research and assessment on the extent of climate change impacts on Mediterranean economies and societies, as well as a set of indicators to follow current developments;

In terms of the global combat against the aggravation of the greenhouse effect, despite the low level of emissions by countries in the South and East of the region, and in terms of adaptation:

- draws the attention of the international community to the medium and long-term vulnerability to climate change impacts on the Mediterranean region, particularly on water resources, biodiversity and ecosystems services.

- believes it is desirable and possible to make the Mediterranean a regional example for mitigation and adaptation actions

To address this issue MCS D encourages:

- The development of an action oriented regional approach for adaptation, taking into account related ongoing regional processes, such as the Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean and the EU Climate Change Adaptation Strategy;
- The strengthening of research and research-policy interaction into climate change adaptation in the Mediterranean region, and the intensification of programmes bringing together the research community in the region with policy makers;
- The taking into account of the current process on EU Climate change impact vulnerability and adaptation clearing house which could be a useful tool for exchange of information and good practices for the whole Mediterranean region;
- The encouragement of the ecosystem-based adaptation approach to build the climate change resilience of coastal and marine ecosystem services;
- The involvement of local authorities in adaptation initiatives in view of the fact that most adaptation actions take place at the local level;
- The raising of awareness and the development of training in the field of climate change adaptation with emphasis on the essential role of associations and NGOs for public mobilization in this respect;
- The integration of adaptation to climate change, in the process of reviewing the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), as well as in planning and decision-making;
- The improvement of information and access to financial resources to support the efforts of Mediterranean countries for adaptation to future climate changes;
- The establishment of capacity-building programmes, particularly for public administrations in South and East Mediterranean countries, to help them gain access to carbon financing and to develop appropriate investment projects;

The MCS D proposes an intervention in Copenhagen by the President of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols.

The CIRCE PROJECT - Climate Change and Impact Research: the Mediterranean Environment

The four-year, 10 million Euros CIRCE Integrated Project, funded under the European Commission's Sixth Framework Programme, aims to highlight climate change impacts and possible adaptation actions in the entire Mediterranean region - Europe, North Africa and Middle East.

The objectives of the project are:

- to predict and to quantify physical impacts of climate change in the Mediterranean area;
- to evaluate the consequences of climate change for the society and the economy of the populations located in the Mediterranean area;
- to develop an integrated approach to understand combined effects of climate change;
- to identify adaptation and mitigation strategies in collaboration with regional stakeholders.

Associating a broad network of over 60 research institutes, the project will also review health impacts as well as focus on agricultural and forestry issues.

Headline results will be presented at a meeting in Madrid (15-18 March 2010) and the detailed data sets will be made available later during the year. These results will not only facilitate on-going or planned efforts within regional structures, such as the Union for the Mediterranean, the Barcelona Convention, etc. to develop climate change actions but make a major contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which will emphasise regional approaches worldwide.

CIRCE executive board chairs are Professor Antonio Navarra Director, Mediterranean Centre of Climate Change, Italy and Dr. Laurence Tubiana, Director Institut de Developpement Durable et des Relations Internationales, France. www.circeproject.eu

The "MARRAKESH DECLARATION"

Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention convened in Marrakesh to agree on urgent adaptation measures to climate change on 3-5 December 2009. Here is their declaration:

We, Ministers of the Environment and Heads of Delegation of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean (the Barcelona Convention) and its Protocols, meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 4 November 2009,

Concerned by the serious threats to the environment that are confronting the Mediterranean, including the destruction of its biodiversity, adverse effects on the countryside, coastline and water resources, soil degradation, desertification, coastal erosion, eutrophication, pollution from land-based sources, negative impacts related to the growth of maritime traffic, the over-exploitation of natural resources, the harmful proliferation of algae or other organisms, and the unsustainable exploitation of marine resources,

Recalling the regional cooperation framework established through the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) since 1975, which has enabled the countries in the region to combine their efforts to improve the quality of the marine and coastal environment and promote sustainable development in the Mediterranean,

Considering that climate change is a major challenge

that humanity will face over the next few decades and that all regions of the world will experience effects on human health, well-being and food security, habitable areas, development of all communities, wetlands, water and other natural resources,

Considering that, in the specific case of the Mediterranean, in which a great majority of the population is concentrated on the coastline, these impacts will have particularly significant consequences, especially in economic, social and environmental terms,

Concerned at the scientific conclusions contained in the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and the most recent scientific findings, particularly those relating to the impact of climate change in the Mediterranean, which is considered to be among the regions most vulnerable to climate change,

Also concerned at the effects of climate change on the ecosystems and resources of Mediterranean coastal areas resulting, among other factors, from the rise in the level of the sea, an increase in temperatures, the acidification of marine waters and the modification of the economic and social equilibrium of coastal communities,

Considering that it is necessary to continue research into the extent of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of climate change in the Mediterranean, while making full use of existing evaluations,

Emphasizing the importance of the adoption by all countries of further measures to combat climate change as a matter of urgency, taking into account their shared but differentiated responsibilities, their respective capacities and the principle of equity,

Considering that adaptation to climate change and its consequences is a high priority for all the countries in the Mediterranean region, and that the response should be such as to establish sustainable development and achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD), taking into account in particular the capacities and needs of the developing countries,

Noting with concern that current financial instruments made available to Mediterranean countries by the international community to facilitate their adaptation to climate change and for the reduction of their emissions have been broadly underutilized,

Further emphasizing that the current financial crisis needs to be considered as an opportunity and not an obstacle to the establishment of low-carbon development strategies which create wealth, employment and social cohesion, and cannot be used as a pretext for inaction in the face of the economic, social and environmental challenges of climate change,

Aware that it is essential to reinforce regional cooperation to identify and assess the short-, medium- and long-term impacts of, and vulnerabilities to, climate change in the Mediterranean region, and to design and implement the best adaptation and prevention options,

Considering that the pooling of the efforts of all the Contracting Parties in the Mediterranean could serve as an example for other regions of the world,

Recalling the recommendations of the 13th Meeting of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD - Cairo, September 2009), which call on the Contracting Parties to implement adaptation measures on an urgent basis with a view to strengthening the resilience of the Mediterranean region in the face of climate change,

Welcoming the Union for the Mediterranean, launched on 13 July 2008, which is based on and builds on the success achieved in the context of the Barcelona Process, and aware of the positive effects of the initiatives launched since 2008 in the fields of water, energy and the environment with a view to contributing to sustainable development and combating climate change in the Mediterranean region,

Reaffirming the necessity, at the Mediterranean level, of pursuing efforts to identify varied methods and tools for the conservation and management of ecosystems, including the establishment of marine protected areas and the creation of networks representing such areas in accordance with the relevant objectives for 2012 of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (Johannesburg, 2002),

Welcoming the designation of 2010 as the International Year of Biodiversity and desirous of preserving the Mediterranean's potential in the field of biodiversity, responding to regional and international ecological imperatives and contributing actively to the process that is currently being implemented by the United Nations General Assembly in relation to the biodiversity strategy for post-2010 and the

Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES),

Recognizing the role of MAP in the assessment and control of marine pollution, the formulation and implementation of marine and coastal environmental and sustainable development policies, and the strengthening of capacities to identify the best options for making better and more rational use of resources and adopting alternative development models,

Noting the progress achieved in terms of the strengthening of MAP through the entry into force of the Protocol on the Prevention of Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal, the amendments to the Protocol for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution from Land-based Sources of Pollution and the adoption of legally binding measures within its framework on the reduction of BOD₅ and the elimination of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), the signature of the Protocol on Integrated Coastal Zone Management Protocol in the Mediterranean and its ratification by two States³, and the measures taken by the Contracting Parties for the implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols, the MSSD and their national strategies for sustainable development, and the importance of the establishment of the Compliance Committee under the Convention and the need for better use to be made of these mechanisms to promote more effective implementation of the Barcelona Convention and its Protocols,

Hereby declare that we are resolved to:

Work together to achieve an ambitious and balanced agreement at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (Copenhagen, 7-18 December 2009) that is commensurate with the future challenges of climate change so as to limit the rise in temperature to less than 2°C in relation to pre-industrial levels, and comprehensively develop all five pillars of the Bali Action Plan. **In this context, we undertake to:**

- **Continue to implement** the Bali Action Plan as well as the agreed outcomes of the United Nations Climate Change Conference, and cooperate to this end with the other parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- **Strengthen** consultations between the countries of the region on the negotiating themes in the context of the UNFCCC with a view to the convergence of viewpoints in order to raise awareness at the global level of the problems and challenges faced by the Mediterranean in the field of climate change;
- **Promote** Mediterranean cooperation to combat the effects of climate change in the region and enhance the institutional mechanisms, particularly to provide a mechanism for exchanges and the sharing of experience with other regions of the world;
- **Promote** new mitigation technologies in the region so as to ensure a better evaluation of their impact on the Mediterranean ecosystem, taking into account the precautionary principle;

³ France and Slovenia

- **Implement** effective coordination to ensure the integration of climate change issues into development policies with the aim of achieving the Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of the MSSD, and ensure the strengthening of cooperation for the sharing of experience in the field of surveillance (early-warning systems) and the development and implementation of adaptation and risk-management strategies;
- **Call** for adaptation to climate change to be fully taken into account in the review of the MSSD during the next biennium: this review should be broadened to include an analysis of the structuring of the Strategy, in order to integrate adaptation into development policies, including at the regional level;
- **Reinforce** the implementation of the principle of participation and ensure that long-term concerns are taken into account through the MCSD and the diversity of its representation of all Mediterranean stakeholders;
- **Promote** the development of the carbon market in the Mediterranean region;
- **Develop** renewable energy through current regional initiatives, such as the Mediterranean Solar Plan and the Mediterranean Programme for Renewable Energy (MEDREP).

Promote better regional environmental governance in the Mediterranean by

- **Confirming** the need for an integrated approach that guarantees coherence between the various sectoral strategies and takes into consideration their impact on ecosystems;
- **Calling** on the Contracting Parties that have not yet done so to take the necessary steps to ratify the MAP legal instruments, and particularly to expedite procedures for the ratification of the ICZM Protocol;
- **Taking** firm measures to make progress in the implementation of the Convention and its Protocols and to achieve the objectives of the MSSD;
- **Fully** supporting the process of the formulation and adoption of legally binding measures according to the MAP programme of work for the progressive elimination of all land-based pollution and implementation of new measures adopted for the reduction of BOD₅ in urban waste water and the elimination of persistent organic pollutants (POPs);
- **Calling** on States to continue the establishment of marine protected areas and to pursue the protection of biodiversity with a view to the establishment by 2012 of a network of marine protected areas, including on the high

seas, in accordance with the relevant international legal framework and the objectives of the World Summit on Sustainable Development;

- **Inviting** States to extend, in accordance with international law, the areas under their jurisdiction and recalling that the right to do so can be used to achieve the protection of the marine environment;
- **Ensuring** better coordination with other regional institutions and initiatives, such as the Horizon 2020 initiative, the Mediterranean component of the European Union Water Initiative and the Mediterranean Wetlands Initiative (MedWet) of the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and working in close collaboration with international organizations and donors in the region in order to achieve greater synergy in their actions and in the sustainable use of financial resources;
- **Promoting** synergies between the Barcelona Convention and the Union for the Mediterranean and the European Neighbourhood Policy ;
- **Enhancing** collaboration with regional fisheries management organizations and others, such as CITES, on issues relating to the conservation and sustainable management of the Mediterranean Sea and its resources and to achieve better protection of the most endangered species and their habitats in the Mediterranean;
- **Strengthening** the capacity of MAP and its components to collect, manage, analyse and share data on sustainable development in the region, in cooperation with the European Environment Agency, as appropriate;
- **Calling** for the strengthening of the MAP system through the full and effective implementation of the five-year programme of work and the biennial programme of work and;
- **Strengthening** the coordination of MAP activities at the national level, particularly between the national focal points and other respective national and regional sectoral institutions, including NGOs, with a view to achieving greater integration, the sustainable use of resources and the relevant exchange of information in order to reinforce MAP, and its impact and visibility at the country level and in the region.

On **24 October 2009**, people in **181 countries** came together for the **most widespread day of environmental action in the planet's history**. At over **5200 events** around the world, people gathered to call for strong action and bold leadership on the climate crisis. The actions came in response to a call from 350.org (www.350.org), whose promoters have adopted the urgings of scientists such as Professor James Hansen that carbon dioxide concentration in the atmosphere (currently at nearly 390ppm - parts per million) must be reduced as soon as possible to 350ppm, if civilisation as we know it is to survive. The 350ppm target is supported by nearly 90 developing nations, small island states, least developed countries and some middle income developing nations. This target is not supported by developed nations and could become a key controversy at the forthcoming UN climate change conference in Copenhagen in December.

INTERVIEW ON CLIMATE CHANGE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSIONER FOR ENVIRONMENT, MR STAVROS DIMAS

By Vanya Walker-Leigh (vanya_walkerleigh@yahoo.com)



1. The latest scientific findings have influenced over 80 developing countries (small island states, least developed countries and some others) to demand deeper emission cuts than those advocated for 2020 and 2050 in the 4th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change. What is the view of the Commission and of the Member States?

The EU has based its position in the climate change negotiations on the findings of the IPCC's Fourth Assessment Report which represents the closest thing to a global scientific consensus there is. This shows that average global warming needs to be kept below 2°C in order to prevent the worst impacts of climate change, and that this in turn requires global emissions to peak within 10 years and then be cut to at least 50% below 1990 levels by 2050.

Recent scientific reports seem indeed only to confirm or strengthen our worries. This underlines the urgency to reach an ambitious agreement at the forthcoming 15th Conference of Parties of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change this December in Copenhagen (COP 15). The EU will continue to review its position and evaluate whether it is necessary to adjust our proposals. We have also proposed that the Copenhagen agreement should contain a review clause. This would make it possible to evaluate the adequacy of the agreement in the light of the findings of the IPCC's Fifth Assessment Report in 2014. One should also bear in mind that - in terms of protecting the climate - it is not important where emissions are reduced but that they are reduced overall. Of course, the EU will carry out the vast majority of its reduction effort domestically while also achieving emission reductions in developing countries through the carbon market.

2. How do you respond to NGO criticisms of the EU Climate and Energy Package adopted by the European Council in December 2008, in that it lacks compliance mechanisms, and that actual domestic emission cuts will be far less than 20%, because of generous offsetting provisions?

The Climate and Energy package in fact has comprehensive and strict compliance mechanisms to ensure that the EU meets its 20% reduction target by 2020. Under the Effort Sharing Decision, Member States are subject to annual monitoring and reporting of emissions from sectors outside the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) and they have to follow a linear emission reduction path in the period 2013-2020. If a Member State fails to meet this path in any year it must make additional emission reductions in subsequent years. Under the EU ETS, the compliance provisions apply of course directly to companies rather than to Member States.

Each company participating in the EU ETS has to carefully monitor its greenhouse gas emissions and establish reports which have to be independently verified. On this basis, and by 30 April every year, companies have to surrender a number of allowances equaling their emissions during the previous year. If a company fails to surrender, not only does it have to pay a fine of € 100 per missing allowance, but the obligation to surrender the allowances still remains.

To make Europe's economy more energy-efficient and less carbon-intensive our 2020 emission target needs to be achieved mainly through domestic mitigation measures. That is why the climate and energy package has imposed restrictions, both quantitative and qualitative, on the use of emission offsets from 2013. This means that for the first time there will be a clear limit for Member States and for the EU on the number of credits, covering all sectors of the economy.

3. And to other criticisms that the ETS in its present configuration has generated a huge surplus of emissions credits held by industry and governments which will undermine the likelihood of any significant emission cuts within Member States before 2015?

A fundamental element of the EU ETS is the cap: any allocations to be granted for free to operators are fixed before the beginning of each trading period. The cap and the individual allocations cannot be changed subsequently, for example to adjust to ups and downs in the economic cycle. Regulatory certainty is crucial for operators to be able to plan their investments in cleaner technologies. This was a point that was made very strongly during the revision of the EU ETS and which led to changes that provide even more long-term certainty in the system as from 2013.

Whether the cap leads to a surplus of allowances in relation to actual verified emissions or not depends on a wide range of things, such as the weather, fuel prices and fuel use, investments in cleaner technologies, production levels, etc. Admittedly, in the first "learning-by-doing" phase of the ETS starting in 2005 there was a surplus of allowances, because Member States and the Commission did not yet have access to verified emissions data per participating installation, and it was therefore difficult to calculate exactly where the cap should be. When the cap for the current trading period was calculated, however, such information was available. Consequently the cap was set at a level 6.5% lower than the level of verified emissions of covered installations in 2005.

In the current economic crisis, as production levels are reduced, so are emission levels. The scarcity of allowances in the market will therefore be affected temporarily, but as production picks up again, emission levels will rise and the price of allowances can be expected to go up accordingly. One must not forget that the cap for the third trading period will be tightened every year until 2020 and beyond. Member States and European industry can be sure about two things: the EU's climate policies are here to stay, and other parts of the world are moving on this issue as well. Therefore, if EU industry wants to enjoy first-mover advantages by developing and using clean technologies, there are certainly incentives.

4. What in your view are the most positive aspects of the package?

There are many positive aspects of the package both for the EU generally and industry in particular, and in a broader sense for the spread of climate policies worldwide.

The package is part of the solution both to the climate crisis and to the current economic and financial crisis. It represents a green "new deal" which will give EU industry a first mover advantage in an increasingly carbon-constrained world. Moving to a low carbon economy will encourage innovation, provide new business opportunities and create new green jobs. It will also improve energy security by reducing our dependence on oil and gas imports.

Furthermore, even if restricted, the use of the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation (JI) credits will support the transfer of clean technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition towards a market economy.

Looking back, it is also clear that the fact that this ambitious package of environmental legislation could be adopted in the middle of the financial and economic crisis, by 27 Member States in very different socio-economic circumstances, has sent an important signal to the countries negotiating an international climate change agreement about what is possible when the political will is there.

5. How do you assess the EU's role within the search for a substantial outcome at COP 15?

Without doubt the EU's role is one of leadership. We led the pressure for the Copenhagen negotiations to be launched, we were the first to commit to deep emission cuts by 2020 and to put in place the measures to achieve them, and we are the first to put a serious blueprint for climate finance on the table. It is imperative to have a deal at Copenhagen and we are working hard towards that.

All the scientific projections indicate the world is heading for dangerous levels of climate change later this century if we continue with business as usual. But science also shows this can be avoided if the world takes the necessary action, which is to ensure global emissions peak before 2020 and then fall by at least half of their 1990 level by mid-century. Copenhagen is where we have to put global emissions on the right track. And as I've just mentioned there needs to be a review clause in the agreement so it can be adjusted if necessary.

6. It was recently announced that the Commission would retool its communications strategy to prioritise climate change and would also collaborate with MTV, to increase young people's awareness about climate change. Why weren't such initiatives taken long ago, and what more should be done to make the European public fully aware of the challenges ahead?

The collaboration with MTV is by no means the first but rather the latest in a series of such initiatives we have been taking. Back in 2006 we launched a major EU-wide campaign to raise public awareness not only of climate change itself but also of the actions that we as individuals can take to limit it, such as recycling waste and not wasting energy and water. The campaign has been carried out in all EU languages and has cost several million euros, including TV and cinema advertising, so it has been a serious investment. But there is a limit to how much of the European public we can reach from Brussels. So it is vital that awareness-raising initiatives on the ground and tailored to the national context, by governments, NGOs and other actors, be continued and if possible stepped up. And of course the media also has a very important role in making the public aware of the challenges we face, both in mitigating emissions and adapting to climate change.

7. So far only eight Member States have adopted Climate Change Adaptation plans. What do you see as the major adaptation challenges for EU as well as the functioning of the EC up to 2020, and beyond that?

First of all, eight adaptation plans out of 27 Member States does not seem a satisfactory score. Adaptation Plans provide the necessary strategic approach to ensure that timely and effective adaptation measures will be taken to deal with the unavoidable impacts of climate change. In the policy document or White Paper on adaptation we issued last spring, the Commission calls for the development of both national and regional adaptation strategies. We have also suggested making adaptation strategies mandatory from 2012. Over the coming years the Commission will work closely with the Member

States on adaptation and provide support to the development of national adaptation strategies where needed. We know that Europe's climate is already changing and that vulnerability to climate change varies widely across different regions and sectors. Southern Europe and the Mediterranean basin are particularly vulnerable. When it comes to the major challenges up to 2020 and beyond, predictions show further increases in temperature, changes in precipitation patterns, sea level rise and more intense and frequent extreme weather events such as droughts.

Limited water availability already poses a problem and predictions point to this getting worse because of climate change, with repercussions in a number of key sectors such as agriculture, transport, energy, tourism and industry. Since virtually every sector relies on water to grow and ultimately sustain business, the management of water resources will remain a key adaptation challenge.

The EU Water Framework Directive establishes a legal framework to protect and restore clean water across Europe by 2015 and to ensure the long-term sustainable use of water. However, Europe's regions have a key role to play in ensuring that water resources are kept clean and that water efficiency measures are put in place. Particular attention should be paid to the role of "green infrastructure". Healthy ecosystems preserve biodiversity and provide many valuable services such as the storage of water, which in turn increases resilience to drought.

8. How should the EU and EC revamp their bilateral relations/partnerships with third countries (Asia, Caribbean, Pacific, Latin America) and related financial mechanisms so as to support the latter's actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change?

Climate change and sustainable development are among the highest political priorities for the EU and the Commission. We are acutely aware of the risk that climate change poses to the overall development process and to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals. That is why we systematically raise climate change and sustainable development in bilateral discussions with all our partners and why they form an integral part of our external relations agenda. We believe that as a result our partners have grown more receptive to our views, which in turn has made the dialogue more constructive. We already have operational platforms or partnerships for dialogue with many key partners, including Latin American countries but also for example China, Russia, India and the US, which are helping to advance cooperation on these issues.

Internally the Commission has been developing tools and methodologies to integrate climate elements into sector-specific support in areas such as education, health, infrastructure and rural development. As far as financial support is concerned, the Commission is currently carrying out a mid-term review of its external assistance and through this we are trying to mainstream climate change, but we cannot increase overall funding or create new mechanisms as we are bound by the

financing framework for 2007-2013. However, from 2014 there will be a new financial framework in place and in this perspective the Commission recently proposed to scale up climate financing by the EU, either through the EU budget or by setting up a special climate fund.

9. Adopted 18 months after the UN Framework Convention for Climate Change came into force, the Barcelona Declaration 1995 which launched the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership did not mention climate change at all. In subsequent years, there was very little regional co-operation or action under the EMP on climate change and often rather summary mentions of it in the European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plans for south Mediterranean partners. As a Mediterranean, what is your comment?

In the early days when international attention focused on reducing emissions, the Mediterranean countries were not the centre of attention as their emissions are relatively low. The EMP Action Plans were negotiated five years ago and reflect the priorities of the partner countries at that time. However now that there is increasing political awareness of the implications of climate change and the need to adapt to it, the Mediterranean finds itself in the firing line as the impacts of climate change will hit it hard. We are increasingly seeing Mediterranean countries themselves raising this issue as a concern because they are more and more aware that climate change will not just damage their environment but also hamper their economic growth.

10. Can you indicate the preliminary findings of the CIRCE project launched in 2007 with Commission support, which will to deliver its assessment in 2010 on the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate change in the Mediterranean?

The findings from CIRCE so far bear out what I've just said. They point among other things to more severe changes in the water cycle with greater frequency of droughts and floods. It is clear that climate change is having an impact on a range of economic sectors and activities including tourism, health and the provision of ecosystem services. Big changes are anticipated in agriculture and forests, for example. The project is developing so-called 'social climate impact functions' to estimate impacts on things like economic growth and water management. The intention is that these can also serve as a tool to aid decision-making regarding adaptation to climate change. CIRCE is closely linked to our development of adaptation policy at EU level and discussion on how to integrate both adaptation and climate mitigation measures into our current water policies.

11. How do you visualise a new and effective 'architecture', including financing mechanisms, for EU-Mediterranean collaboration to receive the CIRCE conclusions and confront the huge challenges implied for the region? What should be the functions of the Euro-Mediterranean Climate Change Action Network which the Union for the Mediterranean Foreign Min-

isters decided to set up at their meeting in Marseilles last November?

All forms of financial resources will be needed to tackle climate change. This means not just the international donor community but national and private resources too. We are carrying out a mid-term review of our support programmes under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) and this is considering the effects of climate change amongst other things. As for what should be the functions of a regional climate change network, this is a key question. We can all agree on the importance of climate change in the region but the question is what should the region be doing? Any regional action needs to have a clear added value over actions taken on a national basis if it is to be effective.

In addition, with many organisations now addressing the issue we need to avoid creating new or parallel structures if existing bodies are better placed to tackle the issues. The issue of climate change is now increasingly being dealt with in the context of the Barcelona Convention/UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) with adaptation one of the main themes at the forthcoming Conference of the Parties in Marrakesh in November. The Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSDD) which met in Cairo at the end of September also had the issue as a central theme. In 2008, the MAP's Blue Plan Regional Activity Centre issued a detailed report on climate/energy in the Mediterranean financed through the European Investment Bank and held a seminar in October 2008 at which the creation of a network was discussed. The prevailing view was that the point on which a regional consensus would be possible would be adaptation rather than mitigation.

A regional approach can bring real added value when developing a regionally coherent approach to addressing particular problems and encouraging the exchange of experience. This exchange of experience should not just be from the North to the South but between partners on the Southern rim of the Mediterranean as well.

12. And what could and should the role of civil society be, in particular of the Mediterranean environmental NGOs in facing and overcoming the Mediterranean climate change challenge?

From our point of view we have always insisted on the inclusion of NGOs in our Mediterranean actions and this was spelled out in our 2006 Communication establishing a strategy for Mediterranean cooperation. In the Mediterranean it is important to introduce more openness and transparency in decision-making and to allow the NGOs and other stakeholders to input their views and ideas into our initiatives. Civil society is an important counterweight to government but we have to move away from thinking that people with different ideas to ours are automatically opponents. Differences of opinion are a healthy part of problem solving in a group. Indeed when we were putting together our Horizon 2020 de-pollution initiative for the Mediterranean some of the most concrete ideas came from the NGO community. Climate change will not just affect governments, it will affect us all and therefore we all need to be involved in addressing it.

The Civil Society Dialogue on Mediterranean Processes: UfM Ministerial on Environment - Climate Change COP Copenhagen - Long Term Strategy on Water in the Mediterranean

League of Arab States, Cairo, 1 November 2009

The Civil Society Dialogue on Mediterranean Processes: UfM Ministerial on Environment - Climate Change COP Copenhagen - Long Term Strategy on Water in the Mediterranean took place on the 1st of November 2009 in Cairo, Egypt at the premises of the League of Arab States.

The Dialogue focused on the roles and synergies among various representatives of civil society (NGOs, Members of Parliament, journalists and representatives of other stakeholders) in order to provide a coordinated and effective input in specific current processes of high impor-

tance for the sustainable development of the Mediterranean region. The event was organised by MIO-ECSDE, GWP-Med and RAED with the financial contribution of the European Commission and Sweden. In kind support was offered by the Ministry for the Environment of Egypt, the League of Arab States and the Arab Office for Youth and Environment.

The Civil Society meeting was attended by 140 participants. Opening remarks were made by Prof. Michael Scoullou, Chairman of MIO-ECSDE and GWP-Med, Dr. Emad Adly, General Coordinator of RAED, and Dr. Ma-



waheb Abdel Moneim Abou El-Azm, Chief Executive Officer, Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency. Particular mention was made to the Horizon 2020 Initiative, the upcoming COP Meeting of the Barcelona Convention and the meeting of the Council of Arab Environment Ministers, the GEF 'Petersberg Africa' Project supporting dialogue activities of Parliamentarians in priority regional and sub-regional policy processes for integrated water resources management as well as the GEF Strategic Partnership for the Large Marine Ecosystem.

Two key input presentations were made by Ms. Barbara Tomassini, Global Water Partnership-Med, on the Long Term Strategy on Water in the Mediterranean and by Henk Van Schaik, Cooperative Programme on Water and Climate, on the Climate Change COP Copenhagen. Participants were also informally informed about the preparations towards the Union for the Mediterranean (UfM) Ministerial Conference on the Environment to take place in Dubrovnik on 26-27 November by the Chairman of MIO-ECSDE, Prof. Michael Scoullas.

After the presentations an arduous discussion took place on the draft inputs (sent a few days before the meeting in English and French) from Civil Society representatives to the UfM Ministerial on Environment - Climate Change COP Copenhagen - Long Term Strategy on Water in the Mediterranean, accordingly.

By the end of the afternoon session the following documents were finalised:

- 1) Input of the Mediterranean Environmental Civil Society on the Long-Term Strategy on Water for the Mediterranean (SWM);
- 2) Mediterranean Environment Civil Society input on

Climate Change to regional fora, COP 15 (Copenhagen 2009) negotiators and decision makers at all levels;

- 3) Input of Mediterranean Environmental Civil Society to the UfM Ministerial Conference on Environment (Dubrovnik 26-27 November 2009)

All of these documents are available in English and French at www.mio-ecsde.org

The Civil Society Dialogue also provided the background of the 7th Meeting of the Circle of Mediterranean Parliamentarians for Sustainable Development (COMPSUD) and the Circle of Mediterranean Journalists for Environment and Sustainable Development (COMJESD). Each of the Circles held their own closed sessions after the conclusion of the Civil Society Dialogue.

Furthermore, the Dialogue was intrinsically linked with the National Workshop on Climate Change organized on the previous day by RAED with the support of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt, ABRI (Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative), ISDR (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction), PME (Presidency of Meteorology and Environment), IWA, RITSEC and Cedare.

Immediate follow-up actions that have already taken place:

- 1) The adopted Mediterranean Environment Civil Society statement on Climate Change, which addresses regional fora,



the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen and decision makers at all levels, was presented at the UNEP-MAP 16th Ordinary Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment and the Coastal Region of the Mediterranean and its Protocols, Marrakesh, 3-5 November 2009 by the MIO-ECSDE representative Dr. Thomie Vlachogianni. There is very clear reference to the intervention in the draft final report of the 16th COP. Furthermore, copies of the document were made available outside the conference room and all delegations and organizations were invited to examine it. When read out in the plenary, it was applauded genuinely. Also, a copy of this document will be sent to each delegation and organization present at the meeting.

- 2) The Civil Society Dialogue was organized back-to-back with the Joint Egyptian-Dutch Water Conference "Towards the new Long-Term Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean" that took place on 2-3 November in Cairo. At this Conference which aimed at contributing to the development of the Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean as well as to the UN Climate Conference in Copenhagen, the "Input of the Mediterranean Environmental Civil Society on the Long-Term Strategy on Water for the Mediterranean (SWM)" was presented by Ms.

Barbara Tomassini (MIO-ECSDE Project Officer) and well accepted.

- 3) This document as also presented by Ms. Anastasia Roniotes, Head Officer of MIO-ECSDE, to the 2nd Meeting of the Water Expert Group (WEG) that guides the elaboration of the SWM and which took place on the 4th of November again in Cairo. The WEG acknowledged the document and mentioned it in its final conclusions.

- 4) The "Input of Mediterranean Environmental Civil Society to the UfM Ministerial Conference on Environment (Dubrovnik 26-27 November 2009)" will be finalized in the following days at regional level through further deliberation as the preparation for the Ministerial Meeting is progressing. The final document will then be presented and submitted to the Ministerial Conference on Environment. It has been confirmed that the agenda of the Ministerial Meeting foresees the presentation of this document.

**Message by EU Commissioner for Environment, Mr Stavros Dimas, to the
The Civil Society Dialogue on Mediterranean Processes: UfM Ministerial on Environment -
Climate Change COP Copenhagen - Long Term Strategy on Water in the Mediterranean
that took place on the 1st of November 2009 in Cairo, Egypt
at the premises of the League of Arab States.**

Ladies and gentlemen,

Thank you for the invitation to come and speak in Cairo. I am sorry not to be there in person, as I have positive memories of our last meeting in the premises of the Arab League.

Three years have passed since that meeting and the launch of Horizon 2020. Much has happened along the way, and later this month Mediterranean Environment Ministers will meet in Dubrovnik to review the progress made so far.

This summer saw the publication of a Horizon 2020 progress report, demonstrating that the actions from the Cairo road-map, agreed by environment ministers three years ago, are well underway.

There is positive news to report on efforts to reduce Mediterranean pollution, but the report also underlines that there is no room for complacency, as much remains to be done. I am sure that your meeting today and your continuing activities are helping address those concerns.

This meeting comes at an important moment for the Mediterranean. Climate change is now a reality, and the Mediterranean is one of the areas most affected in Europe.

This week sees a Conference of the Parties of the Barcelona Convention, and later this month comes the Ministerial Meeting in Dubrovnik. The last official climate talks before Copenhagen start in Barcelona tomorrow, and of course ministers from around the globe will gather in Copenhagen in December. The unique vulnerability of the Mediterranean should be underlined at all of these meetings, as they provide tangible opportunities to do something about it.

But environment ministers, and even governments, cannot hope to tackle the problems facing the Mediterranean alone. We need to go much wider – we need to involve all of society. Your input is vital to shaping solutions, in developing ownership from the bottom-up.

So my first message to you is – please keep up the pressure on the people who work in administrations. Your scrutiny and comments are extremely valuable. We need to constantly question and evaluate our actions and their results, and your pressure helps us do that.

My second message is to welcome your influence on the outcome of the international processes. Three years ago your suggestions played a key role in devising the Cairo road-map. Today, whether it be influencing the Mediterranean Water Strategy or identifying regional actions for adapting to climate change, I'm looking forward to more concrete contributions.

Once again, my apologies for not joining you at the meeting. I wish you every success, and I am sure the outcome will be very fruitful.

Mediterranean Environment Civil Society input on Climate Change to regional fora, COP 15 (Copenhagen 2009) negotiators and decision makers at all levels

All climate change scenarios predict that the Mediterranean will be one of the most severely affected regions, with an increase in the intensity and frequency of floods and particularly of droughts and repercussions on the quality of life and of natural resources.

Representatives of **Mediterranean Civil Society working on environment and sustainable development**, gathered in Cairo on the 1st of November 2009³, propose herewith appropriate approaches and measures in order to tackle adaptation - and to a certain extent also mitigation - challenges in the Mediterranean region.

The measures suggested for the areas mentioned below should be applied in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibility and must be complemented by horizontal, cross-cutting **good governance**, appropriate **awareness raising, information and capacity building, research, education for sustainable development, meaningful public participation/stakeholder involvement** and the wide use of **financial instruments**. Robust **regulatory frameworks** will need to be developed and enforced while **institutional set-ups** might also be reformed so as to respond to emerging climate risks in a **holistic approach**. The adaptive capacity of individuals, communities and authorities needs to be enhanced. Furthermore, current production and consumption patterns and trends need to be reversed.

i) Water resources

- Mainstream adaptation measures into national IWRM planning/policies
- Promote water efficiency and demand management (i.e. sustainable irrigation techniques; water savings in agriculture and industry; socially sensitive water pricing policies for households; rationalize virtual water balances)
- Use conventional and non conventional water resources appropriately so as to match increased demand, such as rainwater harvesting, water retention and collection systems, appropriate wastewater treatment and reuse ('regenerated' water), desalination via renewable energies, groundwater recharge. Traditional water collection and distribution mechanisms should also be reintroduced

ii) Civil protection from extreme weather events

- Develop early warning systems for extreme weather events (i.e. heat and cold waves, floods, droughts, forest fires and tornados) and regional cooperation in this field
- Promote knowledge and good practices at community and individual level
- Promote related research and strengthen information systems on climate change creating coordinated, transversal and inter-sectoral mechanisms
- Increase public awareness on climate change impacts, including the implications on human health
- Discourage new construction in areas prone to floods and landslides
- Develop flood protection systems up-stream and protection systems against sea-level rise on the coastlines accordingly
- Invest more efforts to research the interlinks between climate change, extreme phenomena and migration and address them effectively taking measures for the human rights of people escaping environmental deterioration.

iii) Ecosystems

- Protect ecosystems, in particular wetlands, from over-extraction of water especially during drought periods, ensuring adequate water for their ecological functioning
- Conserve wetland systems (i.e. flood plains, river deltas) useful as buffer zones for flood protection
- Protect forests and maquis-covered areas from wildfire risks (through monitoring and early intervention) and from overgrazing
- Promote the protection of soil as a complex and crucial ecosystem which when healthy can efficiently contribute to climate change regulation.
- Calculate and introduce the valuation of ecosystem services as an integral part of IWRM, adaptation and sustainable development strategies
- Protect marine biodiversity from the implications of climate change, the resulting acidification of the seas and its impact on marine biota. The establishment of Marine Protected Areas is crucial

iv) Agriculture/forestry/land use/coastal zones

- Encourage the use of drought resistant crops especially in arid zones
- Promote efficient irrigation techniques
- Maintain or reintroduce soil retention and water harvesting techniques
- Protect arable land in coastal zones from saltwater intrusion by avoiding groundwater over-extraction, by

- developing sound groundwater recharge practices and barriers to saltwater intrusion, when appropriate
- Protect forests from wildfires through increased awareness raising, monitoring and on-site infrastructures to retain water in order to prevent soil erosion and subsequent risk of floods, landslides and desertification as well as further warming
- Avoid the development of settlements, infrastructures (i.e. industry) and activities in zones prone to sea-level rise in the next 20-30 years

v) Energy/industry/transport

- Promote bio-climatic architecture (incl. passive cooling and heating techniques, retrofitting of buildings) to cope with increased temperature variability and avoid further warming
- Encourage energy-saving measures and techniques - inter alia through pricing policies - for households, industry, transports, etc.
- Foster the development of renewable sources of energy, in particular solar (photovoltaic, thermal), wind, wave and geo-thermal
- Envisage the use of small hydropower systems in such a manner that they can be combined with water stor-

age and flood protection and minimize undesirable side-effects for ecosystems

vi) Tourism

- Promote water efficiency measures and use of non conventional water resources (i.e. waste water reuse) in the tourism sector
- Avoid the development of large-scale and/or water-intensive tourism activities in arid areas (i.e. golf complexes)
- Promote alternative/sustainable tourism activities during seasons less prone to drought and heat waves

vii) Financing

- Additional, coordinated and accessible funds are needed as are transparent and effective financing mechanisms especially for less developed and vulnerable countries and communities
- These funds need to be appropriately blended in order to adequately address the needed measures (% GDP, grants, loans, etc.)
- The GEF contribution to climate change adaptation activities should be increased, while the Adaptation Fund should include North African countries

Contribution de la Société Civile Environnementale Méditerranéenne sur les changements climatiques, adressée aux fora régionaux, aux négociateurs dans le cadre de COP 15 (Conférence de Copenhague, 2009) et aux preneurs de décisions à tous les niveaux

Tous les scénarios des changements climatiques prévoient que la Méditerranée sera l'une des régions les plus durement touchées par ce phénomène, avec une augmentation de l'intensité et de la fréquence des inondations, et particulièrement des sécheresses et de leur répercussions négatives sur la qualité de vie et sur les ressources naturelles.

Des représentants de la société civile méditerranéenne, opérant dans les domaines de l'environnement et du développement durable, réunis au Caire le 1er Novembre 2009³, proposent des approches et des mesures appropriées pour faire face à la question des changements climatiques, notamment en ce qui concerne les mesures relatives à l'adaptation, et dans une certaine mesure, les actions à mener pour atténuer les impacts des changements climatiques dans la région méditerranéenne.

Les mesures proposées pour les domaines mentionnés ci-dessous, devraient être appliquées sur la base du principe de responsabilité commune mais différenciée et complétées par la **bonne gouvernance**, en tant

que composante horizontale, la **sensibilisation adéquate, l'information et le renforcement des capacités, l'éducation pour le développement durable, la participation significative du public, l'implication des parties prenantes** et l'utilisation des **instruments financiers**. En outre, la mise en place des institutions efficaces et le renforcement du **cadre réglementaire** approprié devraient être pris en compte selon une **approche holistique** et cela, pour faire face aux risques climatiques émergents. La capacité d'adaptation des individus, des communautés et des autorités devrait être renforcée. De plus, les schémas actuels de production et de consommation et leurs tendances devraient être inversés.

i) les ressources en eau

- Intégrer des mesures d'adaptation dans le processus de planification et dans les politiques nationales de la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau (GIRE).
- Promouvoir l'efficacité de l'eau et la gestion de la demande à travers, entre autres, des techniques d'irrigation durable, économie d'eau dans l'agriculture et dans l'industrie, politiques de tarification de l'eau socialement sensibles pour les ménages et rationalisation des ressources d'eau virtuelle.
- Développer les ressources en eau non convention-

³ Civil Society Dialogue on Mediterranean Processes: UfM Ministerial on Environment - Climate Change COP 15 Copenhagen - Long Term Strategy on Water in the Mediterranean, invited by MIO-ECSDE and co-organized by MIO-ECSDE, GWP-Med and RAED, with the support of the European Commission and the Swedish EU Presidency. Over 120 NGOs, Members of Parliament and journalists from most Mediterranean countries participated in the event and adopted this text.

³ Dialogue de la Société Civile sur les processus Méditerranéens (Réunion Ministérielle de l'Environnement, UpM - COP 15 sur les Changements Climatiques à Copenhague - Stratégie de long terme sur l'eau en Méditerranée) invité par le MIO-ECSDE et co-organisé par MIO-ECSDE, GWP-Med et RAED, avec le soutien de la Commission Européenne et de la Présidence Suédoise de l'UE. Plus de 120 ONG, députés et journalistes de la plupart des pays méditerranéens ont participé à l'événement et adopté ce texte.

nelles pour répondre à la demande accrue: la collection des eaux de pluie, la rétention d'eau, le traitement approprié et la réutilisation des eaux usées pour l'agriculture, en tant que ressource d'eau «régénérée», le dessalement par le recours aux énergies renouvelables et la recharge des eaux souterraines. Les mécanismes traditionnels de collecte et distribution de l'eau devraient également être réintroduits.

ii) la protection civile des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes

- a. Développer des systèmes d'alerte précoce pour affronter les phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes (chaleur, vagues de froid, inondations, sécheresses, incendies de forêts) en plus de la coopération régionale dans ce domaine.
- b. Promouvoir la connaissance et les bonnes pratiques au niveau communautaire et individuel.
- c. Promouvoir la recherche et renforcer les systèmes d'information sur les changements climatiques en créant des mécanismes coordonnés, transversaux et inter-sectoriels.
- d. Sensibiliser le public aux impacts des changements climatiques, notamment les incidences sur la santé humaine.
- e. Décourager la nouvelle construction des établissements humains, logements et infrastructures dans les zones exposées aux risques des inondations et du glissement de terrain.
- f. Développer des systèmes de protection contre les inondations en amont et intensifier les systèmes de protection contre l'élévation du niveau de la mer dans les zones côtières.
- g. Déployer davantage d'efforts pour mieux apprécier les inter-relations entre les changements climatiques, les phénomènes extrêmes et la migration et pour y remédier efficacement par le biais de mesures en faveur des droits humains des personnes fuyant la détérioration de l'environnement.

iii) Écosystèmes

- a. Protéger les écosystèmes importants, comme les zones humides, de la surexploitation de l'eau, notamment pendant les périodes de sécheresse, en veillant à assurer leur approvisionnement en eau suffisant afin de permettre leur fonctionnement écologique.
- b. Conserver les systèmes des zones humides (par exemple les plaines d'inondation, les deltas des rivières) qui servent comme des zones-tampon, utiles pour la protection contre les inondations.
- c. Protéger les forêts et les zones couvertes de maquis contre le surpâturage et les risques d'incendie (à travers le suivi et l'intervention précoce).
- d. Promouvoir la protection du sol comme un écosystème complexe et crucial qui, lorsqu'il est en bonne santé, peut contribuer efficacement à la réglementation des changements climatiques.
- e. Calculer et intégrer l'évaluation des services des écosystèmes en tant que partie intégrante de la GIRE, des stratégies d'adaptation et de développement durable.

f. Protéger la biodiversité marine contre les conséquences des changements climatiques et de l'acidification résultante des mers avec ses effets négatifs sur le milieu marin. La création d'aires marines protégées serait à cet effet une action essentielle.

iv) Agriculture / Foresterie / utilisation des terres / zones côtières

- a. Encourager l'utilisation de cultures résistantes à la sécheresse dans les zones arides.
- b. Promouvoir des techniques d'irrigation efficaces.
- c. Maintenir ou réintroduire la réhabilitation des sols et les techniques de récupération de l'eau.
- d. Protéger les terres arables dans les zones côtières contre l'intrusion d'eau salée, en évitant la surexploitation des eaux souterraines et en développant de bonnes pratiques d'alimentation des eaux souterraines, et des barrières à l'intrusion d'eau salée, si possible.
- e. Protéger les forêts contre les incendies au moyen de la sensibilisation accrue du citoyen, le suivi et la mise en place des infrastructures appropriées pour retenir l'eau afin de prévenir l'érosion des sols, les risques d'inondations, le glissement des terrains, la désertification et un réchauffement accru.
- f. Éviter le développement d'établissements humains, d'infrastructures (industrie) et d'activités humaines dans les zones menacées par la montée des niveaux des océans durant les 20-30 prochaines années.

v) l'énergie / l'industrie / le transport

- a. Promouvoir l'architecture bio-climatique pour faire face à la variabilité de la température accrue et éviter le réchauffement supplémentaire (les techniques de refroidissement et de chauffage passifs, réfection des bâtiments).
- b. Encourager les techniques et mesures d'économie d'énergie, inter alia par le biais des politiques adéquates des prix (dans les usages de ménage, de l'industrie, du transport, etc.)
- c. Favoriser le développement de sources d'énergie renouvelables: solaire (photovoltaïque, thermique), éolienne, géothermique.
- d. Envisager l'utilisation de petits systèmes hydroélectriques de telle manière qu'ils peuvent être combinés aux fins du stockage d'eau, de la protection contre les inondations et de la prévention contre les effets secondaires et indésirables, nuisibles pour les écosystèmes.

vi) Tourisme

- a. Promouvoir des mesures efficaces d'utilisation de l'eau ainsi que les ressources non conventionnelles (comme la réutilisation des eaux usées dans le secteur du tourisme).
- b. Éviter l'usage intensif de l'eau dans les activités touristiques, particulièrement dans les zones arides (ex complexes de golf).
- c. Promouvoir des activités touristiques alternatives et durables durant les saisons moins caractérisées par la sécheresse et les vagues de chaleur.

vii) Financement

- a. Assurer des fonds supplémentaires, coordonnés et accessibles ainsi que des mécanismes de financement transparentes et efficaces particulièrement pour les communautés et les pays moins développés et plus vulnérables.
- b. Ces fonds doivent être convenablement mélangés afin d'aborder correctement les mesures nécessaires (% du PIB, subventions, prêts, etc).

c. La contribution du FEM aux activités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques devrait être augmentée, et le Fonds d'Adaptation devrait inclure les pays du Nord de l'Afrique.

The Cairo Message: Coping with climate change is managing water for life

A *adopted by the: Joint Egyptian-Dutch Water Conference "Towards the new Long Term Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean", that took place in Cairo, Egypt 2 and 3 November 2009. It was organised by Egypt, the Netherlands, CPWC, APP, GWP-Med and MED EUWI*

A strong and fair agreement in Copenhagen at the fifteenth Conference of Parties (COP-15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change is crucial for water resources, water services, peace and for life.

In recent years and months several global and regional conferences on water have addressed the challenges that climate change and increased climate variability pose to water management. These changes present an additional pressure in the Mediterranean region, which surpasses and aggravates the already existing serious water scarcity and drought problems. These circumstances request further elaboration and urgent implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures applying prevention and precautionary principles in order to address increasing uncertainties.

The following messages are conveyed to the negotiators for the COP-15 from the Joint Egyptian-Dutch Water Conference "Towards the new Long Term Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean" held in Cairo, Egypt on 2 and 3 November, 2009. The messages express the understanding and the commitment of the participants of the Joint Egyptian Dutch Water Conference on the actions to be taken at all levels and functions of governance in the region.

Adapting to increasing climate variability and change through better water management and water services requires significant additional efforts within water management and the areas of spatial planning and energy management guided by the following principles.

1. Governance of water resources management and water services should be strengthened within the water box as well as beyond the water box by addressing the water-energy, and water and food nexus and other complex cross-cutting aspects. Appropriate operational plans, projects and robust institutions should

be in place to effectively manage future challenges and risks at local, national and regional level;

2. Knowledge, monitoring and information on climate and water as well as on adaptation measures should be produced and shared, enhanced data collection and monitoring systems set up and improved access to information and technology transfer guaranteed;

3. Resilience and defense measures to increased climate variability and climate change should be enhanced through the application of holistic concepts that conciliate structural measures with natural ecosystems under appropriate risk management. Particular emphasis should be given to water efficiency in water services. A high priority should be given first to improve and rationalize current surface and groundwater resources management. Current demand management measures should be seconded by the mobilization of water supply measures (conventional measures such as retention reservoirs, hill lakes as well as non-conventional options as re-use of properly treated waste water, desalination, rainwater harvesting, capture of sub-marine freshwater), once the projected impact of water saving measures prove insufficient. Other necessary multi-annual regulatory and supply methods and infrastructures in order to address the needs of human societies and ecosystems should be taken into account.

4. Impact and vulnerability assessments, based on appropriate monitoring, including to identify "hot spots" and risk management approaches are critical to sound adaptation practice;

5. Additional and accessible funds are essential as well as coordinated, transparent and effective financing mechanisms in particular for vulnerable countries and communities in the Mediterranean. Leveraging of additional sources of funds beyond grants should be sought, the appropriate blending of loans and grants and effective targeting of grant resources should be encouraged. These fund(s) should be defined in relation to the estimated overall public finance needs for mitigation and adaptation in these countries. Fast-start financing will be required pre-2013, in particular to enable capacity building and early actions.

With a sense of urgency these principles need to be adhered in national plans and investment portfolios in the region.

The participants of the Joint Egyptian-Dutch Water Conference “Towards the new Long Term Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean” express their commitment to strengthen institutional cooperation at all levels among the climate, water, and wider development communities, and commit themselves to develop appropriate mechanism and institutional arrangements in order to

work more collectively to address the immense development challenges ahead.

We, gathered at our meeting in Cairo on the 2nd and the 3rd November 2009, urge the COP-15 negotiators, as well as the national and regional water and climate communities, to look beyond the COP-15 and work through dialogue on strengthening global and local mechanisms and practices to enhance collective and local action on water and adaptation.

The Water Expert Group for the new Long Term Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean that met in Cairo, Egypt on November 4, 2009 welcomed the Cairo message and will present it to the Ministerial Conference on the Environment, Dubrovnik (Croatia), 26-27 November 2009.

Mediterranean Symposium: Perspectives for Water, Solid Waste & Energy management in view of the Copenhagen Conference (COP 15), 23-24 October 2009, Athens, Greece

During the period of 21-25 October 2009, in Patania Athens, the Mediterranean Symposium: Perspectives for Water, Solid Waste & Energy management was co-organized MIO-ECSDE, GWP-Med, the University of Athens and LEADER EXPO. The Symposium was organized in conjunction with the parallel Leaderexpo exhibitions: Envirotech '09 (5th International Exhibition on Water and Environment Technologies) and Photovoltaic '09 (4th International Exhibition on Energy).

The overall thematic structure of the Symposium was linked to issues such as sustainable development, environmental integration and natural resource protection. More specifically, the three sessions were a contribution to the international effort to address climate change, which will culminate with the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP 15) in Copenhagen, December 2009 as well as to the Horizon 2020 Initiative which aims to tackle the top sources of pollution in the Mediterranean by the year 2020 i.e. urban waste water, municipal waste and industrial emissions responsible for up to 80% of pollution in the Mediterranean Sea.

Overall, the Symposium was attended by more than 160 of wide ranging participants from local authorities, NGOs, energy and water related public and private enterprises as well as educators.

The three Sessions targeted the following priority themes:

Session 1: *Non Conventional Water Resources (treated wastewater (regenerated water) reuse, seawater desalination, virtual water, etc.)*

- Ass. Prof. George Papadakis, Agricultural University of Athens, “Water desalination using renewable energy sources”,
- Dr. Thomie Vlachogianni, MIO-ECSDE, “Rainwater Harvesting: A key climate adaptation opportunity for the Mediterranean countries”,
- Dr. Chrysostomos A. Kambanellas, Ministry of Agriculture - Water Development Department, Cyprus, “Grey water recycling in Cyprus”,
- Prof. Nikitas Nikitakos, University of Aegean, Dpt of Shipping Trade and Transport, “Fresh water supply for small islands using renewable energies at sea”,
- Ms. Patrizia Bonelli, Istituto per l'Ambiente e l'Educazione Scholé Futuro, Italy “The HYDRIA Project”,
- Ms. Efi Zalaxori, GES Hellas EPE, “Rainwater harvesting and water reuse techniques”.

Session 2: *Urban Solid Waste management with emphasis on Re-use, Recycling, Composting, etc.*

- Mr. Mixalis Petrakis, Director of the Institute for Environmental Research and Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens “Climate Change impacts in the Mediterranean Region”,
- Dr. Diamandis Skordilis, Hellenic Ministry for Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works, “Reducing CHG emissions through Sustainable urban waste management”,
- Dr. Vangelis Terzis, WWF Greece, “Climate Change and Waste - Greenhouse Gas emissions from waste management options”,
- Ms. Foteini Zenogianni, Piraeus Bank, “Managing environmental impacts in the Financial Institutions: The case of Piraeus Bank”
- Ms. Susanne Abreu, LIPOR (Portugal) and ACR+ (Asso-

ciation of Cities and Regions for Recycling and Sustainable Resource management), “LIPOR against Climate Changes”,

- Mr. Panagiotis Christodoulakis, PAKOE (Greek NGO Federation), “Air pollution caused by illegal solid waste practices - Impacts on climate change”,
- Mr. E. Kolyfetis, HALYPS cement company, “Waste as an energy source in the cement industry and climate change emissions”,
- Mr. Giorgos Pappas, Veltiotiki-company, “How household composting contributes to reducing GHG emissions”.

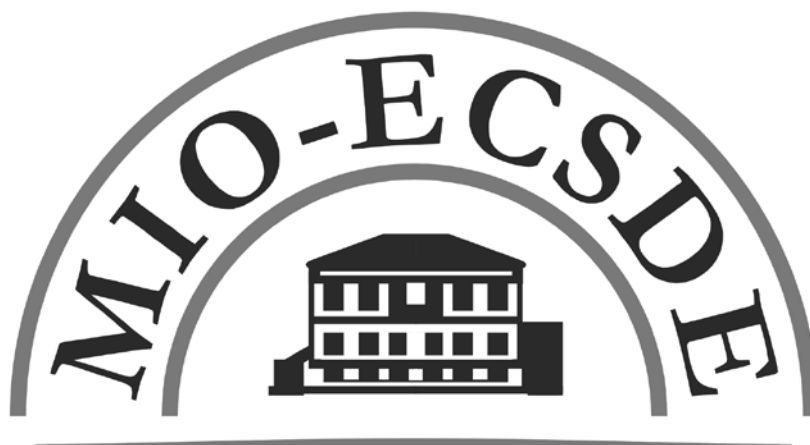
Session 3: *Educating on Sustainable Energy Options and Lifestyles*

- Prof. Ftouhi Mohamed, University of Rabat “Eduquer pour prévenir contre les causes des changements climatiques”,
- Ms Mariza Kouvelou, Hellenic Ministry of Education Lifelong learning & Religious Affairs “On the ESD thematic year devoted to Energy”,
- Prof. Evgenia Flogaiti, University of Athens (NKUA) “Presentation of the educational material on Energy”,

- Mr Dimitris Dikaiakos, University of Athens (NKUA), “Survey on the level of knowledge and attitudes of secondary school Greek students on issues relating to Energy”,
- Dr. Charalampos Malamatenios, Hellenic Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, “The Policy on RES (Renewable Energy Sources) and energy saving at national and European level, and relating programmes” & “The educational Programmes of CRES”,
- Mr Dimitris Kanellopoulos, Greek Public Power Company (DEI), “The educational programmes of DEI relating to Energy”,
- Ms Katerina Stilogianni, ECOCITY, “The educational programmes of ECOCITY relating to Energy”,
- Ms Vicky Malotidi, MIO-ECSDE, MEDIES, “Educational material of MEDIES relating to Energy”.

Find more information at: <http://www.mio-ecsde.org/article.php?story=2009111051504963>





MIO-ECSDE Profile

The Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development, is a Federation of Mediterranean Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for the Environment and Development. MIO-ECSDE acts as a technical and political platform for the intervention of NGOs in the Mediterranean scene. In cooperation with Governments, International Organizations and other socio-economic partners, MIO-ECSDE plays an active role for the protection of the environment and the sustainable development of the Mediterranean Region.

Background

MIO-ECSDE became a federation of Mediterranean NGOs in March 1996. Its roots go back to the early 80s, when the expanding Mediterranean membership of the European Community encouraged the European Environmental Bureau (EEB) to form its Mediterranean Committee supported by Elliniki Etairia (The Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage). The Mediterranean Information Office (MIO) was established in 1990 as a network of NGOs, under a joint project of EEB and Elliniki Etairia and in close collaboration with the Arab Network of Environment and Development (RAED). The continuous expansion of MIO-ECSDE's Mediterranean NGO network and the increasing request for their representation in Mediterranean and International Fora, led to the transformation of MIO-ECSDE to its current NGO Federation status. Today it has a membership of 112 NGOs from 26 Mediterranean countries.

Our Mission

Our mission is to protect the Natural Environment (flora and fauna, biotopes, forests, coasts, natural resources, climate) and the Cultural Heritage (archaeological monuments, and traditional settlements, cities, etc.) of the Mediterranean Region. The ultimate goal of MIO-ECSDE is to promote Sustainable Development in a peaceful Mediterranean.

Major tools and methods

Major tools and methods used by MIO-ECSDE in order to achieve its objectives are the following:

- Promotion of the understanding and collaboration among the people of the Mediterranean, especially through their NGOs, between NGOs and Governments, Parliaments, Local Authorities, International Organizations and socio-economic actors of the Mediterranean Region.
- Assistance for the establishment, strengthening, co-operation and co-ordination of Mediterranean NGOs and facilitation of their efforts by ensuring the flow of information among relevant bodies.
- Promotion of education, research and study on Mediterranean issues, by facilitating collaboration between NGOs and Scientific and Academic Institutions.
- Raising of public awareness on crucial Mediterranean environmental issues, through campaigns, publications, exhibitions, public presentations, etc.

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