Climate, Land, Energy, Water

Interlinked but normally Dealt Separately

FACTS

- **Climate change** is with us and the prospects of reversing its adverse effects are virtually negligible.
- Land is becoming scarcer, desertification is a fact, the population of the earth increases and food shortages look inevitable.
- Energy is becoming more expensive, fossil fuels are the main cause of climate change.
- Water (especially potable) is getting more scarce, aquifers get depleted, climate change affects precipitation and desalination is energy demanding

THE MDGs

LET'S REMEMBER

• ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY & HUNGER

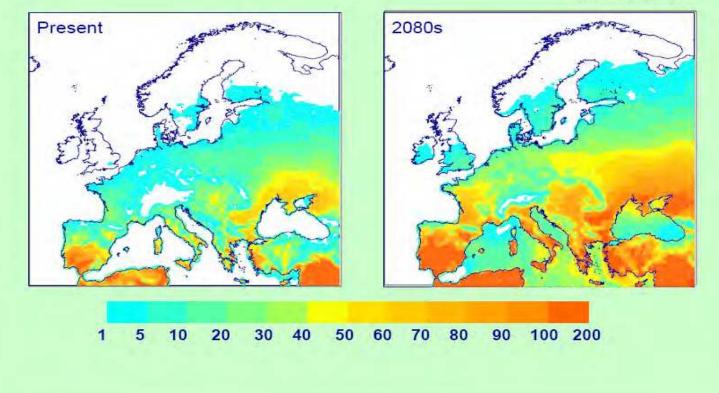
1.2 billion people are still living in extreme poverty. More than 100 million children under age five are still undernourished and underweight.

• ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY Global emissions of carbon dioxide have increased by more than 46 per cent since 1990. In 2011, 768 million people remained without access to an improved source of drinking water.

Climate Change

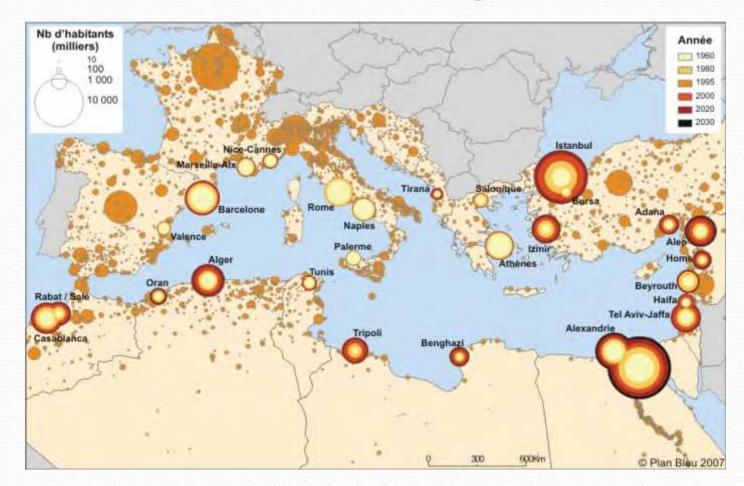
Daily maximum temperatures Number of days per year above 30°C

UK Met. Office

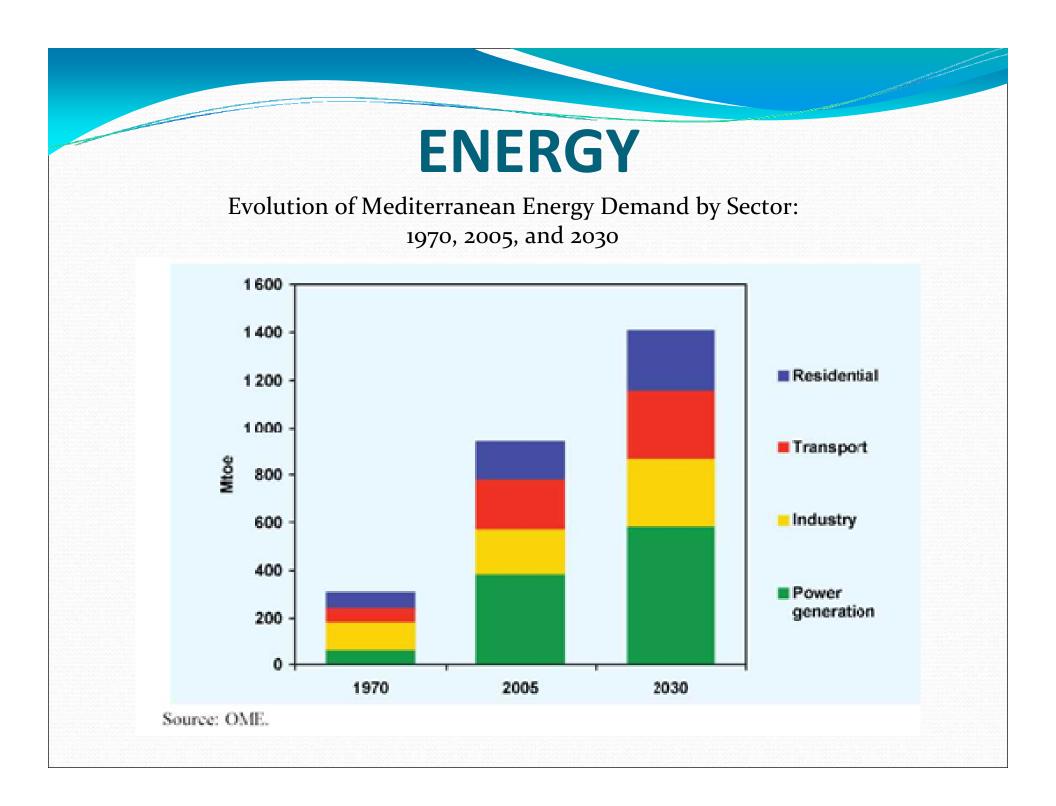


LAND

Cities of Mediterranean countries up to 2030

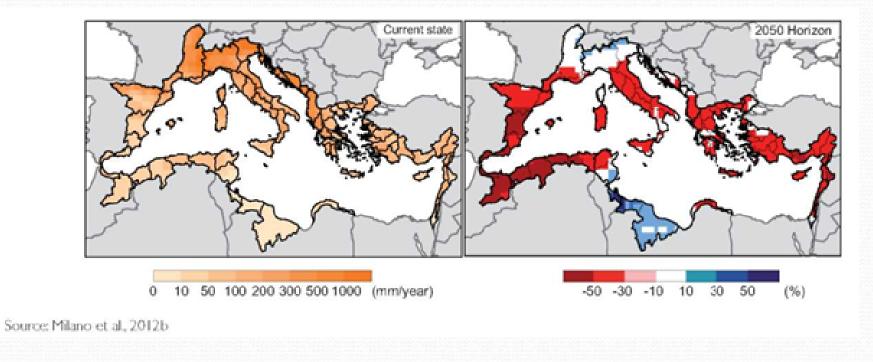


Source : Plan Bleu d'après Géopolis 1998, ONU, World Urbanization Prospects : The 2005 revision.



WATER

Current freshwater resources availability over the Mediterranean basin and evolution rate by the 2050 horizon



WE HAVE TO ANSWER

- Is CLEW a policy priority in your country?
- Are regional scientists, politicians collaborating on this?
- What message could be highlighted in a GSDR on this?
- How could messages from a GSDR be used at the national level to advance this topic?
- What would be the needs of the region in terms of transnational collaboration, capacity building, etc.?

AND MY QUESTION

• What are the bottlenecks in achieving the interlink of the various policies in your country