



A Rapid Nexus Assessment for Mediterranean countries



Mediterranean
Action Plan
Barcelona
Convention



Rapid Nexus Assessment: Background

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- A first of its kind pioneering activity
 - Developed in the frame of the Nexus Child Project 2.2 of the MedProgramme for the 9 beneficiary countries
 - Additional funds ensured by GWP expanded the geographical scope to 4 additional countries
 - Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Palestine, Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Albania, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina
 - Feedback & validation to be received by national Focal Points

Rapid Nexus Assessment: Scope & Objective

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- To provide a Nexus baseline for the region
 - Current status – Facilitate regional discussions – benchmark for future progress
 - Harmonised approach identifying in each beneficiary country:
 - For each Nexus sector: key challenges and trends, policy-institutional frameworks
 - Level of integration in the management of natural resources related to Nexus
 - Key inter-linkages across sectors, potential conflicts and opportunities
 - Suggestions on overcoming barriers to integration & capturing synergies

Not One Size Fits All

- Significant differences and variations across countries in terms of:
 - ✓ natural conditions, availability of natural resources, risks from climate change
 - ✓ economic development, governance, demographic trends and socioeconomic issues
- Variances are also evident at the sub-national level
 - ✓ geographical imbalance in water availability & demand
 - ✓ developmental pressures may be more significant in urban as well as in coastal areas

Integration and coordination is advancing

- At institutional and policy level
 - ✓ inter-ministerial coordination bodies, integration of water and biodiversity targets in sectoral strategies etc
- Driven by international processes
 - ✓ UN Agenda 2030; UNFCCC Process; EU accession (Western Balkans)

Key common challenges in Nexus sectors

- One of the most water-scarce regions in the world
 - ❖ Increasing demand exceeds available resources. Potential for conflicts and environmental degradation. Compounded by water quality issues
 - More sustainable and efficient water management practices; use of alternative water sources, such as treated wastewater (with energy synergies) and desalination (using renewable energy sources); RBMPs key to address cross-sectoral considerations.
- Food dependent and water thirsty
 - ❖ Agriculture is the major consumer of water in the Mediterranean. Decreasing water availability can threaten food security, in a region already dependent on food imports. Compounded by low agricultural productivity and increasing populations
 - More productive and sustainable agricultural practices (efficient irrigation, precision agriculture, crop diversification, agroecology, conservation agriculture, reducing food waste) bringing benefits across sectors.

Key common challenges in Nexus sectors

- **Energy security and climate change**
 - ❖ Mediterranean is a global climate hotspot. All countries are threatened by climate change risks, especially water-related ones. A few Med countries are energy exporters, but majority are importing energy to cover increasing domestic demand.
 - Transition towards a low-carbon economy, based on solar and wind resources which are abundant in the Region, and energy efficiency across sectors. Increased climate resilience in all sectors.
- **Ecosystems and biodiversity are under threat**
 - ❖ Mediterranean: a global biodiversity hotspot. Ecosystems threatened from overexploitation, habitat loss, climate change, and urbanization
 - Establishment and integrated management of protected areas, sustainable land use practices and forest management, restoration of wetlands, integrated coastal zone management, Environmental Impact Assessments for infrastructure development in all sectors

Selected Country Rankings

Freshwater withdrawal as a % of available freshwater resources

Albania	5%
Algeria	138%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	2%
Egypt	141%
Jordan	104%
Lebanon	59%
Libya	817%
Mauritania	13%
Montenegro	N/A
Morocco	51%
Palestine	N/A
Tunisia	98%
Türkiye	46%

Source: FAO

Cereal import dependency ratio 2017-2019

Albania	38%
Algeria	70%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	31%
Egypt	48%
Jordan	100%
Lebanon	93%
Libya	94%
Mauritania	N/A
Montenegro	88%
Morocco	49%
Palestine	N/A
Tunisia	63%
Türkiye	8%

Source: FAO

Energy imports (% of energy use)

Albania	14%
Algeria	-177%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	23%
Egypt	-7%
Jordan	97%
Lebanon	98%
Libya	-103%
Mauritania	N/A
Montenegro	28%
Morocco	91%
Palestine	N/A
Tunisia	36%
Türkiye	75%

Source: IEA 2015

Renewable energy consumption (% of final energy consumption)

Albania	40%
Algeria	0%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	37%
Egypt	5%
Jordan	8%
Lebanon	5%
Libya	3%
Mauritania	25%
Montenegro	39%
Morocco	11%
Palestine	N/A
Tunisia	12%
Türkiye	14%

Source: IEA, World Bank 2019



Thank you for your attention!