



# 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!*