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**Draft Concept Note on MedECC and Special Reports accompanied by the Draft Outlines
of Three MedECC Special Reports**

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UNEP/MAP
Athens, 2022



Concept note on MedECC Special Reports

Background information

The MedECC (Mediterranean Experts on Climate and environmental Change, <https://www.medecc.org/>) is an open and independent network of scientists founded in 2015 that assesses the best available scientific knowledge on climate and environmental change and the associated risks in the Mediterranean basin in order to make this work accessible to decision-makers, stakeholders and citizens.

The MedECC network works in two complementary directions: (i) production of improved assessments and knowledge synthesis on climate and environmental change in the Mediterranean Region, (ii) the strengthening of a regional science-policy interface on climate and environmental change in the Mediterranean. MedECC contributes to the development of a strengthened knowledge base for policymakers, for informed science-based decision-making. Intended users include governments, multilateral environmental agreements, other multilateral environmental organizations, academic organizations, the private sector and civil society, including indigenous peoples and local communities and non-governmental organizations.

The network is coordinated by three scientific coordinators: Wolfgang Cramer (IMBE, CNRS, France), Fatima Driouech (Mohammed VI Polytechnic University, Morocco), Joël Guiot (CEREGE, CNRS, France), as well as by the Steering Committee composed of 17 members.

The support to MedECC is in line with the following elements of UNEP/MAP mandate:

- MedECC activities connect directly to the program of work of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) 2022-2023, approved by the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention during COP 22 (Antalya, December 2021).
- The Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD) 2016-2025 identifies, under its Objective 4 “Addressing Climate Change as a Priority Issue for the Mediterranean”, the establishment of “a regional science-policy interface mechanism (...) with a view to preparing consolidated regional scientific assessments and guidance on

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climate change trends, impacts and adaptation and mitigation options” as a regional Flagship Initiative.

- The Regional Climate Change Adaptation Framework for the Mediterranean also calls for “Better informed decision-making through research and scientific cooperation and availability and use of reliable data, information and tools” (Strategic Objective 4) through “Strengthening Science-policy interface and accessibility of related knowledge”.

In November 2020, MedECC published the report on climate and environmental change in the Mediterranean (First Mediterranean Assessment Report, MAR1). The overarching goal of this report was to cover all major risks associated with environmental change as comprehensively as possible, regarding the major drivers of risk, the major systems impacted and as much as possible the subregions of the Mediterranean Basin. The full report and its Summary for Policymakers (SPM) have been reviewed by peers and stakeholders in a transparent process. The SPM has been discussed and approved by stakeholders during the plenary session in September 2020. For this work the MedECC was awarded the prestigious North-South Prize 2020 of the Council of Europe. During the 2nd UfM Ministerial Meeting on Environment and Climate Action held in October 2021 in Cairo (Egypt), the 42 Ministers recognized in their declaration the SPM as an important contribution of the scientific community to future actions in matters of climate and environment in the Mediterranean region. During the 22nd meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Barcelona Convention COP22 (Antalya, Turkey, December 2021), the SPM was endorsed by the Contracting Parties and reflected in the Antalya Ministerial Declaration.

MedECC also contributed to the Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published in 2022, with a cross-chapter dedicated for the first time to the Mediterranean. This Mediterranean cross-chapter was prepared under the leadership of one of MedECC coordinators, ensuring a strong synergy across the two assessment reports.

Context and methodology of MedECC Special Reports

Following the publication of MAR1, several important issues have emerged that require deeper analysis, often associated with the appearance of new scientific studies. It was therefore proposed that the MedECC community applies the same approach as for the MAR1 to the preparation of three Special Reports assessing the following issues in the Mediterranean: 1) Coastal risks, 2) Climate-water-energy-food-ecosystems nexus, and 3) Environmental change, conflicts and human migration. The Special Reports are expected to support local, national and regional policy decisions on the conservation, adaptation and mitigation needs to sustain a good quality of life in the Mediterranean. The Special Reports

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do not intend to provide guidance but will assess and review the sustainable pathways for the region (success and gaps of actions). They will evaluate the dynamics of the interrelations, the adaptation plans, and identify opportunities for measures through case studies. Each Special Report will include a Summary for Policymakers highlighting key policy-relevant findings and non-prescriptive policy options. The MedECC Special Reports will be published during the last quarter of 2023.

The reports are developed by the teams of voluntary and independent scientists (Report Coordinators, Coordinating Lead Authors, Lead Authors and Contributing Authors). The authors will not produce any new research, but will synthesize and critically assess the present state of scientific, technical and socio-economic knowledge on the topics they cover in relation to the Mediterranean region. The reports will assemble new information and thereby update MAR1 and the last IPCC reports.

The successful preparation of the special reports relies on two main factors: i) the involvement of high-level scientists devoting their time and sharing their knowledge on a voluntary basis, ii) well-functioning science-policy interface to facilitate the ownership of scientific knowledge by decision-makers and to help the latter in considering the results of MedECC in their political decisions.

Tasks performed

- An open call for self-nominations of authors was launched on 20 April 2021 and closed on 15 May 2021. This call has been largely circulated in various scientific networks.
- MedECC' Coordinators, Steering Committee and Secretariat reviewed these self-nominations to select experts to invite at a first scoping meeting.
- A two-day online scoping meeting was organized for each report in 2021 and in January 2022.
- The Report Coordinators, Coordinating Lead Authors, and in case of the Special Report on coastal risks also Lead Authors have been appointed.
- The Coordinating Lead Authors' meeting was held in June 2022 in Barcelona (Spain), during which they agreed on the outlines.

Review process

Review is an essential part of the MedECC process and ensures that the assessment of literature is transparent, objective and complete. In 2023, the Special Reports will be reviewed by peer scientific experts but also by governments, decision-makers, and stakeholders. This consultation will involve *inter alia* governments' representatives, including the UfM Climate Change Expert Group (CEEG) members, the main technical Focal Points who are designated by the UfM Senior Officials, the United Nations Environment Programme / Mediterranean Action Plan (UNEP/MAP) and Plan Bleu Focal Points, the

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Members of the Mediterranean Commission on Sustainable Development (MCSD), and UNEP/MAP Partners. The process will be organized by the interface composed of the MedECC Steering Committee and Scientific Secretariat, the UfM Secretariat and Plan Bleu UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Center.

At the early stage of the writing process, one key milestone was the development of comprehensive outlines. Now the present stage is to share these outlines in order to inform the concerned governments, decision-makers and stakeholders about the progress of the ongoing work and to collect their comments. This is an additional step compared to MAR1 to give them the possibility to intervene at this early stage. The recipients of the documents are invited to communicate until **December 15, 2022** in the dedicated Excel file their suggestions on the accuracy and completeness of the issues listed in the outlines and the overall balance of the outlines to the MedECC Secretariat: **Kasia Marini** (marini@medecc.org) and **Julie Gattacceca** (gattacceca@medecc.org).

Proposed outlines of the MedECC Special Reports (2021-2023)

Special Report Title: “Climate and environmental coastal risks in the Mediterranean”

Summary for Policymakers

1. Context and framing

Executive summary

1.1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Mediterranean coastal risks
- 1.1.2 The science-policy context
- 1.1.3 The Mediterranean coastal region considered

Chapter Box: Core Concepts

1.2 Climate and environmental change, and impacts in the Mediterranean

- 1.2.1 Observed and future climate change
- 1.2.2 Environmental aspects
- 1.2.3 Vulnerability, exposure and impacts

1.3 Coastal risks in the Mediterranean

- 1.3.1 Synthesis of assessed risks
- 1.3.2 Synthesis of risk reduction measures considered

Chapter Box: The risk framing and schematic overview of the report

1.4 A guide to the assessment

- 1.4.1 Common dimensions of integration
- 1.4.2 Communicating assessment findings consistently
- 1.4.3 Values and the interplay with nature and society
- 1.4.5 Ethical considerations

2. Drivers and their interactions

Executive summary

2.1. Introduction

2.2. Climate and geological drivers

- 2.2.1. Air temperature, heat waves
- 2.2.2. Precipitation
- 2.2.3. Atmospheric circulation
- 2.2.4. Coastal flooding
- 2.2.5. Sea water temperature, salinity and acidification
- 2.2.6. Net hydrological balance: evaporation, precipitation and river runoff
- 2.2.7. Sea level rise and coastal submersion
- 2.2.8. Natural and anthropic land subsidence over the Mediterranean coast

2.3. Biological drivers

- 2.3.1. Invasive alien species
- 2.3.2. Changes in the limits of specie’s distribution
- 2.3.3. Jellyfish blooms

2.4. Pollution drivers

- 2.4.1. Nutrients

47	2.4.2. Trace metals
48	2.4.3. Plastics
49	2.4.4. Emerging pollutants
50	2.4.5. Air pollution
51	2.5. Social and economic drivers
52	2.5.1. Current and future socio-economic trends across the region
53	2.5.2. The economic use of the coast, economic sectors that influence the Mediterranean
54	coastal region
55	2.5.2.1. Shipping, ports and canals
56	2.5.2.2. Oil and gas extraction, dams and sediment supply to coastal areas
57	2.5.2.3. Sea water desalination
58	2.5.2.4. Aquaculture and fisheries
59	2.5.2.5. Tourism and cruising
60	2.6. Knowledge gaps
61	
62	3. Impacts and risks
63	Executive summary
64	3.1. Introduction
65	3.2. Main risks in the coastal zone
66	3.2.1. Coastal risk assessment
67	3.2.2. Coastal erosion risks
68	3.2.3. Flood risks in the coastal zone
69	3.2.4. Scarcity of water resources with appropriate quality for different uses and/or the
70	environment preservation.
71	3.2.5. Coastal pollution risks
72	3.2.6. Risks of biological origin
73	3.3. Impacts on the economic system
74	3.3.1. Impacts on tourism
75	3.3.2. Impacts on food security and agriculture
76	3.3.3. Impacts on fisheries
77	3.3.4. Impacts on coastal infrastructures and ports
78	3.4. Impacts on the human system
79	3.4.1. Impacts on the cultural heritage (natural and built)
80	3.4.2. Impacts on the human health
81	3.5. Impacts on the Natural system
82	3.5.1. Impacts on coastal low-lying/wetlands/deltaic systems
83	3.5.2. Impacts on coastal ecosystems (e.g. seagrasses-Posidonia)
84	3.6. Knowledge gaps
85	Potential boxes (that may be confirmed/changed in due time)
86	• Box 3.1 Drivers with the largest impact
87	• Box 3.2 Coastal Conflicts
88	
89	4. Managing climatic and environmental risks
90	Executive summary
91	4.1. Introduction
92	4.1. Climate change risks and adaptation
93	4.1.1. Coastal flooding
94	4.1.2. Coastal erosion and Shoreline changes

95	4.1.3. Coastal ecosystems changes
96	4.1.4. Reduced coastal water resources
97	4.1.5. Acidification of coastal waters
98	4.2. Pollution
99	4.3. Invasive species
100	4.4. Risk synergies and management considerations
101	4.5 Managing the risks of compound and consecutive events
102	4.6. Residual risks
103	4.7. Barriers to effective responses
104	4.8. Science policy interface
105	4.8.1. Defining science needed for policy making in the times of climate emergency
106	4.8.2. Two worlds – science and policy making: barriers, obstacles, needs, opportunities
107	4.8.3. Possible solutions: how to bring science closer to the policy makers, how to enable
108	policy makers to use science
109	4.9. Knowledge gaps
110	
111	5. Sustainable Development Pathways
112	Executive summary
113	5.1. Introduction
114	5.1.1. Definitions and Context
115	5.1.2. Layout of the chapter
116	5.2. Climate change related stress in the Mediterranean
117	5.2.1. GHG Emissions in the Mediterranean: a short summary.
118	5.2.2. Mitigation & Adaptation Efforts and the NDCs in the Mediterranean Basin
119	5.2.3. Benefits and Co-benefits of Mitigation & Adaptation
120	5.2.4. Relationship of Mitigation & Adaptation efforts to Sustainable Development Goals
121	(SDGs)
122	5.3. Sustainable Pathways and significant targets across SDGs
123	5.3.1. Determining the pathways to sustainability for major sectors.
124	5.3.1.1. Pathways for Sustainable Energy and Climate mitigation
125	5.3.1.2. Pathways for sustainable coastal tourism
126	5.3.2. Scenarios and pathways to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
127	5.3.3. Best practices and successful case studies in the Mediterranean Coastal Areas
128	Chapter Box: Transformative pathway for sustainable development
129	5.4. Social Equity and Climate Justice
130	5.4.1. The links between social inequalities and sustainable pathways in coastal communities
131	5.4.2. Access to social infrastructure (policy making)
132	5.4.3. Inclusion
133	5.4.4. Gender, Climate Justice and Transformative Pathways
134	5.4.5. Diversity
135	5.4.6. Access to climate finance funds
136	Chapter Box: Capacity building and knowledge transfer for sustainable development
137	
138	Potential Cross-Chapter Boxes Suggestions – (two to three to select)
139	● Vulnerable communities and groups in the Mediterranean coastal zone
140	● Mediterranean coastal cities and settlements
141	● Mediterranean coastal pollution hot-spots
142	● Mass mortalities due to heat waves in the Mediterranean coastal zone
143	● Mediterranean large deltas

- 144 ● Mediterranean coastal heritage sites
- 145 ● Mediterranean pocket beaches
- 146 ● Mediterranean coastal wetlands and lagoons
- 147 ● Regional cooperation for risk management in the Mediterranean coastal zones (monitoring,
- 148 adaptation, conservation, ...)

149

150 **Report Coordinators:**

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152 María Carmen Llasat (University of Barcelona, Spain)

153 Piero Lionello (University of Salento, Italy)

154	Special Report Title: “Climate-water-energy-food-ecosystems nexus”
155	
156	Summary for Policymakers
157	
158	1. Introduction: Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems (WEFE) nexus concept in the
159	Mediterranean area
160	Executive summary
161	1.1. Definition of the WEFE nexus concept
162	1.1.1. Recalling the WEFE nexus concept, different definitions
163	1.1.2. What does it mean to adopt a nexus approach (silo thinking vs systemic thinking)?
164	1.1.3. How do we evaluate WEFE nexus approach performance?
165	1.2. Why do we need a nexus approach particularly in the Mediterranean?
166	1.2.1. Identification of ecosystem types subject of the nexus
167	1.2.2. Identification of nexus interlinkages in terrestrial and marine environment (<i>particularly</i>
168	<i>those specific to the Mediterranean</i>)
169	1.2.3. Security of the WEFE elements and nexus in the Mediterranean region and its impact on
170	the livelihood of local communities (<i>security issues, such as water security/poverty, food</i>
171	<i>security/poverty and energy security/poverty, loss of biodiversity and conflict of usage, spatial</i>
172	<i>complementarity, case studies ...</i>)
173	1.3. Identification of WEFE interlinkages in the Mediterranean
174	1.3.1. WEFE interlinkages across sectors
175	1.3.2. WEFE interlinkages across scales (from farms to other scales, across regions)
176	1.3.3. WEFE interlinkages across socio-ecological systems (matrix presenting positive and
177	negative externalities of the interlinkages)
178	1.4. Identification of the drivers of change in the WEFE nexus in the Mediterranean
179	<i>Ecological drivers, land use change, social, cultural, economic, political and technological drivers</i>
180	1.5. Relevance of the nexus approach for the into management
181	<i>Strengths and weaknesses of the nexus approach for policy-makers to address adaptation and</i>
182	<i>mitigation in the Mediterranean; what a nexus approach, as a systemic perspective, offers to policy-</i>
183	<i>makers</i>
184	Potential chapter box (that may be confirmed/changed in due time)
185	• Introducing examples of synergies and trade-offs of the nexus
186	
187	2. Drivers of change related to WEFE in the Mediterranean region
188	Executive summary
189	2.1. Ecological drivers of change
190	2.1.1. Climate change
191	2.1.2. Other environmental changes
192	<i>(e.g. pollution) and their impacts on water, energy, food, and ecosystems in the Mediterranean</i>
193	2.2. Social drivers of change (urban population growth, consumption behaviors
194	<i>(e.g. dietary change, travel, energy consumption) increase pressure on resources, industrialization,</i>
195	<i>technology)</i>
196	2.3. WEFE components as drivers of change
197	
198	3. Impacts of drivers of change on WEFE in the Mediterranean region (restricted to <i>climate</i>
199	<i>and environmental changes</i>)
200	Executive summary

201	3.1. Climate and environmental change impacts on water, energy, food, and ecosystems in the
202	Mediterranean
203	3.1.1. Impacts of climate and environmental change on the components and interlinkages of
204	the nexus
205	3.1.2. Impact of climate and environmental change on sub nexuses (e.g. water-energy)
206	3.2. Socio-economic impacts of climate and environmental change related to the nexus
207	
208	4. WEFE nexus in support of adaptation and mitigation
209	Executive summary
210	4.1. Needs in terms of adaptation and mitigation for the nexus, limits to adaptation
211	4.2. Climate change mitigation and adaptation options in the WEFE nexus across the
212	Mediterranean region
213	- Introduction to adaptation, Mediterranean as a region with long history of adaptation to
214	harsh climatic and soil conditions
215	- Introduction to mitigation, for climate change, but also desertification and others...
216	- Technological options (irrigation, water treatment, energy systems, agrivoltaics...)
217	- Nature based options (land/ecosystem-based mitigation/adaptation)
218	- Differentiated options by region/actors, inclusiveness
219	4.3. Opportunities provided by the nexus
220	- Observed and potential tradeoffs and synergies in water, energy, food resources, but also
221	biodiversity and human activities across the Mediterraneans
222	- Potential conflict zones (not yet observed, e.g. water depletion, biodiversity)
223	- Synergies (how to achieve co-benefits, both for the nexus, but also biodiversity/ecosystems)
224	- Nexus approach as an opportunity to avoid maladaptation
225	4.4. Challenges of mitigation and adaptation
226	- Transferability, different contexts and dimensions, challenges and opportunities
227	- Emerging future areas for adaptation (climate change, land degradation...), future mitigation
228	needs
229	- Differences between the North and the South
230	Potential chapter boxes (that may be confirmed/changed in due time)
231	• Adaptation and mitigation for the nexus: case studies and transferability
232	• Tradeoffs and synergies related to the nexus: case studies and conflict areas (e.g.
233	irrigation implementation but depleted water resources)
234	
235	5. Contributions of WEFE nexus to sustainability
236	Executive summary
237	5.1. WEFE nexus as an approach to address Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other
238	relevant frameworks
239	5.2. WEFE nexus as an approach to address nexus-security dynamics, WEFE security as an
240	outcome of sustainability
241	5.3. Examples of indicators that use a nexus approach contributing to sustainability in WEFE
242	sectors in the Mediterranean region, national and regional sustainable policies and strategies
243	5.4. Economics of WEFE nexus approach measures to address challenges facing the WEFE and the
244	nexus
245	5.5. Costs and benefits of WEFE nexus approach
246	
247	6. Governance, policies (and research) options for the WEFE nexus
248	Executive summary

249 **6.1. State-of-art of current policies, and scale of policies at the different sub regions including the**
250 **EU and non-EU countries of the region**

- 251 - Inventory of all existing policies in three major categories: EU and non-EU countries (Middle
252 East, North Africa)
253 - Integration between nexus sectors
254 - Gaps and synergies at the legislative level that could be established in the frame of WEFÉ
255 diplomacy
256 - Best practices in policy in the Mediterranean region considering at least two elements of the
257 nexus; focus on innovative elements, reliability analysis to other less advanced countries

258 **6.2. Governance framework to fill the gaps (polycentric, adaptive governance...)**

- 259 - Key actors/stakeholders of the WEFÉ governance
260 - Cooperation between actors at all levels of the WEFÉ governance
261 - Science-decision interface
262 - Enhancing WEFÉ governance framework

263 **6.3. Other enabling factors to enhance WEFÉ nexus in the Mediterranean region**

- 264 6.3.1. Technological and social innovations
265 6.3.2. Capacity building development
266 6.3.3. Raise awareness
267 6.3.4. Education
268 6.3.5. Innovative funding mechanisms

269 **6.4. Barriers and risks**

270 **Potential chapter boxes (that may be confirmed/changed in due time)**

- 271 • Case Studies on enabling factors to enhance WEFÉ nexus in the Mediterranean region
272 • Policies on the WEFÉ nexus: national vs transnational policies
273 • Policies on the WEFÉ nexus: sectoral vs multisectoral policies

274 **Potential cross-chapter boxes:**

- 275 • Severe political situations impact in WEFÉ nexus (e.g. war): Define new pressures on
276 vulnerable countries on food supply, energy pricing. How do they plan to implement the
277 WEFÉ policies in the afterwar era? How is the war affecting the specific scenarios for the
278 future at the government level?
279 • Pandemic

280

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286

287

288	Special Report “The relationship between environmental change, conflict and human migration”, Table of content
289	
290	
291	Summary for Policymakers
292	
293	1.Introduction, Background, Motivation
294	Executive Summary
295	1.1. Motivation to write the Special Report
296	1.1.1. Why consider climate change and migration?
297	1.1.2. Why focusing on the Mediterranean?
298	1.1.3. The climate change-migration-conflict nexus.
299	1.2. What are main issues and how is the report structured
300	1.2.1. What is the rationale behind the outline of the report?
301	1.2.2. What is the overall scope of the report?
302	1.2.3. Which parts/issues have to be left out?
303	1.3. Key issues and conclusions
304	1.4. Background and process of the report
305	1.4.1. Brief introduction of MedECC
306	1.4.2. Selection of authors based on expertise, gender and geographical balance
307	1.4.3. Neutrality and independence of the authors
308	1.4.5. Nature of report as a synthesis of available literature and data
309	1.4.6. Process of writing, editing and reviewing the report
310	
311	2. Scope and Setting
312	Executive Summary
313	2.1. Definition of key terms to be used
314	2.2. Geographical and temporal scope of the report
315	2.2.1 Mediterranean Basin and its regions
316	2.2.2 Present and recent past and near future
317	2.3. Socio-economic and demographic trends in the Mediterranean: Past, present and future
318	2.4. Major trends on environmental and climate change in the Mediterranean: Past, present and future
319	2.5. Past and current patterns and trends in migration and conflict in the Mediterranean
320	
321	3. Threats to human life and livelihoods from climate and environmental change
322	Executive summary
323	3.1. Water
324	<i>Impacts of climatic changes (e.g. heat, precipitation, sea level rise) on water availability</i>
325	<i>(drinking water, irrigation) and droughts, Interaction with human pressures/influences (e.g.</i>
326	<i>urbanization, tourism), management/governance challenges</i>
327	3.2. Food
328	<i>Impacts of climatic changes (e.g. heat, precipitation, ocean properties, sea level rise) on</i>
329	<i>agriculture (also via water availability and soil capacity) and fisheries</i>
330	<i>Interaction with human pressures/influences (e.g. urbanization/ land use change, overfishing),</i>
331	<i>management/governance challenges</i>
332	3.3 Health
333	<i>Impacts of climatic changes (e.g. extreme heat, coastal/fluvial/pluvial flooding, also via food</i>
334	<i>security) on human health (including excess mortality); Interaction with human</i>

335	<i>pressures/influences (e.g. urban heat island, population growth in flood-prone locations,</i>
336	<i>pollution), management/governance challenges</i>
337	3.4. Coasts
338	<i>Impacts of climatic changes (e.g. sea-level rise, ocean properties) on lives (e.g. via coastal</i>
339	<i>flooding) and livelihoods (e.g. via salinization, erosion, loss of coastal ecosystems); Interaction</i>
340	<i>with human pressures/influences (e.g. population growth, tourism, port operations),</i>
341	<i>management/governance challenges</i>
342	3.5. Ecosystems
343	<i>Impacts of climatic changes (also via wildfires) on the functioning of ecosystems and</i>
344	<i>biodiversity; Interaction with human pressures/influences (e.g. population growth,</i>
345	<i>urbanization), management/governance challenges</i>
346	3.6. Energy
347	<i>Impacts of climatic changes on the existing infrastructure (i.e. heating of the river water due to</i>
348	<i>power plant operation that guide lower operation potential of the power plants, decrease of</i>
349	<i>the river level and weakness for the ships to transport coal and other material, increase in fossil</i>
350	<i>fuel use for electricity production, risk to ports and airports due to climate change, destroy of</i>
351	<i>the highways and weakness to transport coal or other energy supported equipment) and</i>
352	<i>demand for higher production of energy (conventional (via power plants or via wind and solar</i>
353	<i>or other means generated energy), impact on energy cultivations, Interaction with human</i>
354	<i>pressures/influences (e.g. population growth, tourism, port operation),</i>
355	<i>management/governance challenges.</i>
356	3.7. Interactions between sectors: impacts on migration and conflict
357	4. Key challenges for security: Conflict and cooperation in the Mediterranean
358	Executive summary
359	4.1. Status of conflicts in the region
360	4.2. Geopolitical relevance
361	4.3. The interaction between environmental change and conflict
362	4.4. Conflict, cooperation and migration
363	5. Understanding the environment and migration in the Mediterranean
364	Executive summary
365	5.1. Different forms of human mobility and their determinants/drivers
366	5.1.1. Migration
367	5.1.2. Displacement
368	5.1.3. Planned relocation
369	5.1.4. Internal/domestic mobility
370	5.1.5. Cross-border/international mobility
371	5.2. Different levels of drivers/determinants of human mobility
372	5.2.1. Micro-level / Individual level
373	5.2.2. Meso-level / National level
374	5.2.3. Macro-level / International level
375	5.2.4. Interactions between different-level drivers
376	5.3. Destinations of mobile populations and societal challenges
377	5.4. Environment and migration
378	5.4.1. Diversity of migration / Spatial and temporal patterns of migration
379	5.4.2. Immobile populations
380	5.5. The consequences of environmental migration: Adaptation and maladaptation
381	

382	6. Environmental change – conflict - migration nexus
383	Executive summary
384	6.1. Complexity of interactions between environmental change, migration and conflict
385	6.2. Governance of environmental change, migration and conflict in the Mediterranean
386	6.3. Legal frameworks and regimes to govern environmental migration
387	6.4. Migration and place-based vulnerabilities
388	6.5. Migration environment and intersectional aspects
389	
390	7. Knowledge gaps and strategies to address them
391	Executive summary
392	7.1. Understanding the mechanisms affecting the connections between environmental and
393	climate change, migration and conflicts
394	7.2. Methodological issues in the study of environment, conflict and migration
395	7.3. Rethinking the focus on the climate change-conflict
396	
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