CLIMATE CHANGE & POPULATION

تغير المناخ وملف السكان
Cairo Declaration: Climate Change As a Challenge in MENA

- Environmental Rights & Equality both are interrelated with Climate Change
- The convergence of conflicts into cities suffering from congestion and debilitated public services have negative impacts
- Mitigation policy falls below the priority of economic development.
- Investment is delayed in Adaptation projects due to lack of legislation
- Climate Change and Stability are not independent
- The de-prioritization of climate change concerns in MENA are not entirely a deliberate choice
- Investment in the Region is effected by Climate Forecasting
- Progress to have this on the agenda in 2030
- Morocco taking steps in Mitigation and Green Businesses
- Lebanon investment in green tech and employment in the field as well as housing.
- Egypt, Saudi Arabia take measure in Renewable Energy and Clean energy, green housing
- Jordan investment in Green tech, water conservation and protectorates.
- Disaster Induced displacement requires more focus.
Paris Agreement Information

1. **Holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels**

2. **Pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels**

3. **Lower greenhouse gas emissions development**, in a manner that does not threaten food production

4. Developed” nations – as defined by the UN Framework in 1992 - continue to help developing countries with the costs of going green, and the costs of coping with the effects of climate change.

5. **Developed countries are obliged to 'mobilize' $100bn a year of public and private finance to help developing countries by 2020**

6. The Paris decision says they "intend to continue their existing collective mobilization goal through 2025" set a new goal "from a floor of $100bn".

**Mitigation:**
To prevent the problem and anticipate risks

**Adaptation:**
To increase the ability of communities to cope with the problem
Areas of Physical & Economic Water Stress

Climate Change Impacts & Vulnerability

https://www.colorado.edu/ecenter/energyclimate-justice/general-energy-climate-info/climate-change/climate-justice
Causes Of Energy Over Consumption

- Overpopulation
- Economic Shocks
- Poor Infrastructure
- Unexplored renewable energy
- Delay of power plants
- Wastage of Energy
- Poor distribution system
- Major natural calamities

Water Security Pressure Factors

- Overpopulation
- Industrial Manufacturing
- Housing Needs
- Inefficient Irrigation
- Pollution
- Regional Conflicts

Interdependent & Related Regional Trends

- Youth populations Increasing (Egypt)
- Geopolitical and Regional Conflicts (Egypt, Ethiopia)
- Refugee Crisis (Syria) (Jordan Water Stress, Energy Prices)
- Poverty (Yemen Disease Spread, Conflict)
- Landlocked (Central Africa Drought)
- Climate Related Deaths (Gulf, Kuwait Extreme Heat)
- Damages (Saudi Arabia Flash Floods))
- Loss of homes/land (Dam Iran, Turkey and Iraq )
- Displacement (Sudan Floods)

- Increases of +50 Degree Celsius climate change severe heatwaves
- Water stress/security
- Increased dry seasons
- Drought Longer
- Frequency of Dust Storms
- Pollution – air quality
- Flash Flooding
CLIMATE EFFECTS

+50 Degree heatwaves
Water stress/security
Increased dry seasons
Drought Longer
Frequency of Dust Storms
Pollution – air quality
Flash Flooding
Loss in Agricultural Jobs 30%

MOST POPULOUS
EGYPT
IRAN
TURKEY
IRAQ
SAUDI ARABIA
YEMEN

LEAST POPULOUS
BAHRAIN
QATAR
KUWAIT
OMAN
LEBANON
JORDAN

Food Insecurity and Climate Change Vulnerability Index
The Vicious Cycle of Over-Population & Climate Change

Over Population
Energy Consumption
Increased Depletion
Increased Waste
Increased CO2 emissions
Transport, Industry
Migration
Water Consumption
Agricultural Production
Chemical usage

Coastal Flooding
Precipitation Disturbances
Drought food shortage
Increased food prices
Increased energy prices
Air pollution worsening
Health/ disease
Water Scarcity
Loss of biodiversity
Climate disasters deaths
Displacement/Violence
Vulnerable groups/ inequality
Population

Food Needs
Industrial Needs
Agriculture
Transport

Population Growth Rate Demands

Development
GDP growth
Trade

GHG - CO2 Emissions
Pollution

INCREASED INEQUALITY

WATER SUPPLY DECREASE - DEFICIT

WATER SUPPLY DECREASE
- DEFICIT
Effect of Climate Change on Communities

- Melting ice
- Rising sea levels
- Ocean warming
- Loss of marine life
- Coastal flooding
- Loss of resource
- Power outage
- Infrastructure damage
- Acidic rain
- Precipitation patterns
- Drought
- Desertification
- Deforestation
- Loss of species
- Loss of agricultural land
- Loss of crop
- Unstable crop seasons
- Wild fires
- Extreme heatwaves
- Deaths
- Injuries
- Loss of property
- Spread of disease
- Increased food prices
- Food shortage
- Water contamination
- Water shortage
- Resource loss
- Income loss
- Displacement
- Forced migration
- Violence
- Famine
- Migration
- Extinction of heritage
- Increased vulnerability
- Economic crisis
- Slums
- Instability
- Poverty increase
- Dependency
- Homelessness
- Trauma/stress

USGCRP 2014, Third Climate Assessment.
Protection from Climate change is a human right that is both intergenerational and intergenerational.

Climate change cannot be decoupled from people. It is directly linked to health, food, water, displacement and employment.

Women are the most vulnerable group.

Climate change effects vulnerable groups in different ways. Elderly, Children, Youths and disabled individuals.

Indigenous societies are particularly vulnerable to Climate Change.

The science supports that it is anthropocentric action that causes climate change.

The most vulnerable party are humans because they are the main consumer of all other affected resources.
Recommendations: Engagement and Communication

I. Communities should have awareness for their vulnerability. Humans should co-exist as part of an ecosystem and not just consumers.

II. Transparency in governance in communication vulnerability to increase resilience of communities.

III. Population and reproductive health are related to climate effects and environment.

IV. Mitigation and adaptation focusing on population as the primary cause and not the side effect.

V. Humans entitled to a healthier more prosperous existence and pollutant entities and countries should be encouraged to this.

VI. The role of the private sector activated further in the IPCD agenda.

VII. Communities engagement as part of climate action especially woman and indigenous minorities.

VIII. Culture and beliefs should be integrated as part of the solution.

IX. The scientific nature of climate discussions should come into mainstream media and culture (movies, education, mosques, churches, temples).