



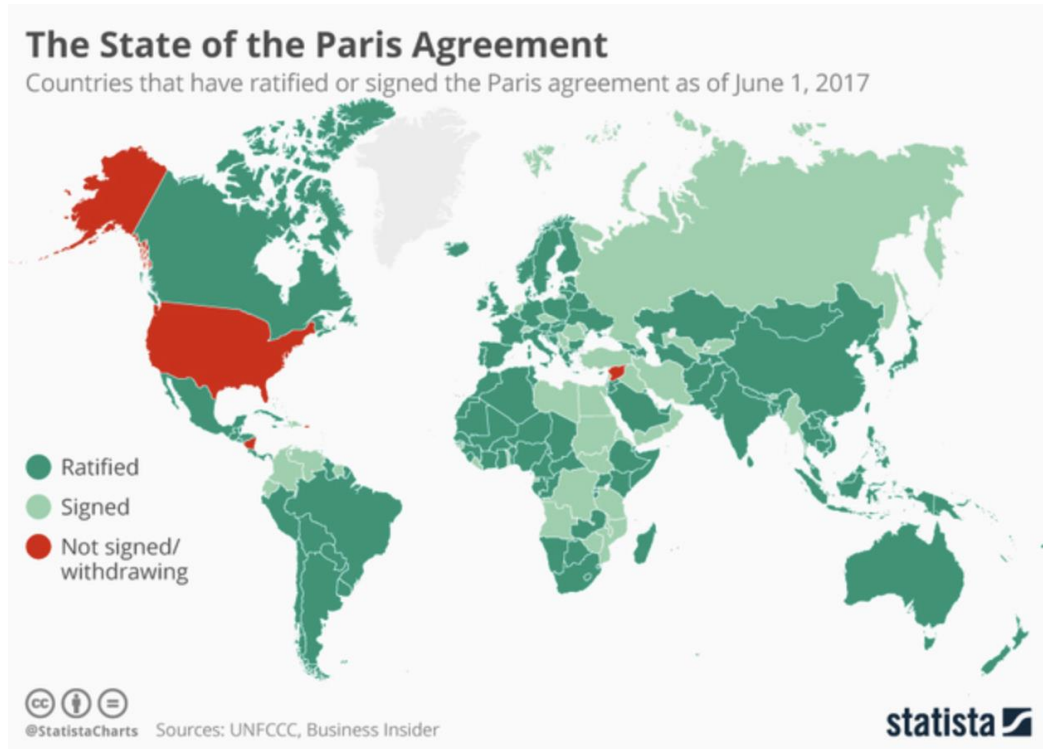
# CLIMATE CHANGE & POPULATION

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 انبعاثات غازات الاحتباس الحراري
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".

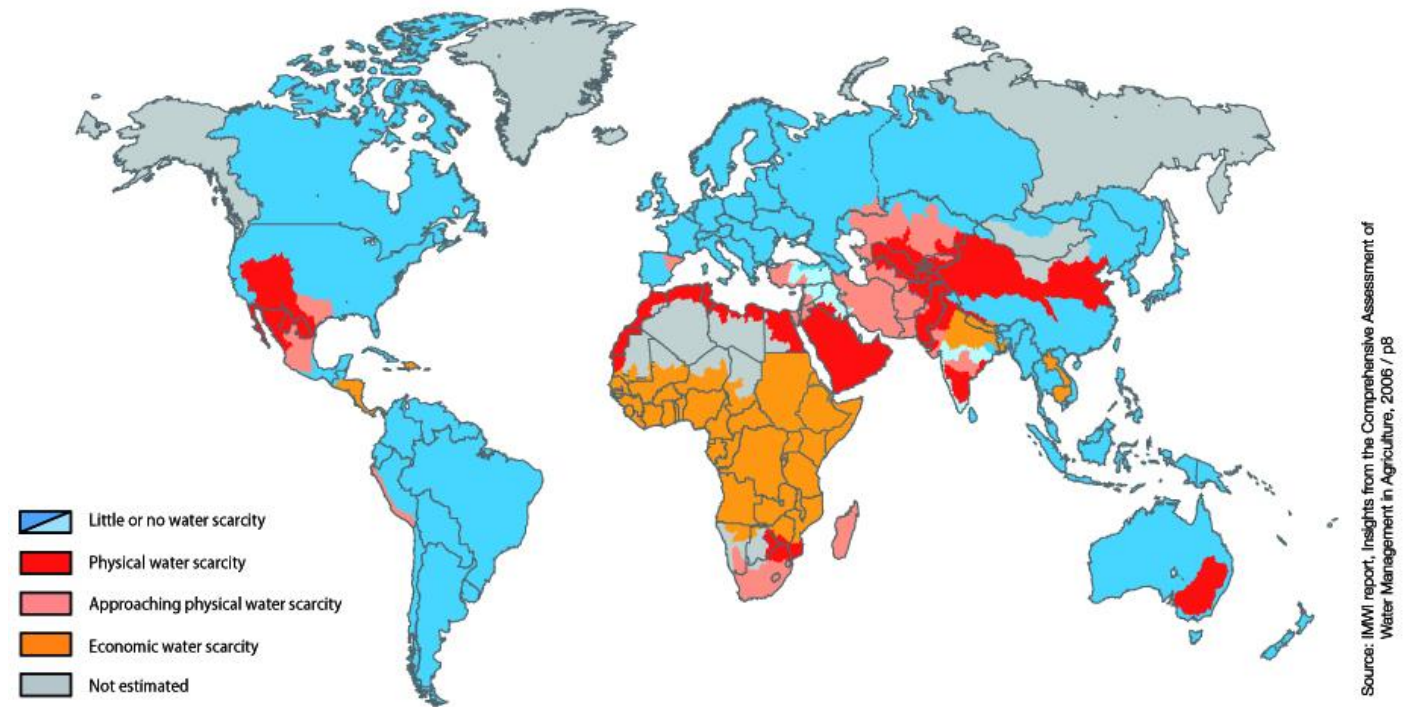
## Mitigation: تخفيف

To prevent the problem and anticipate risks

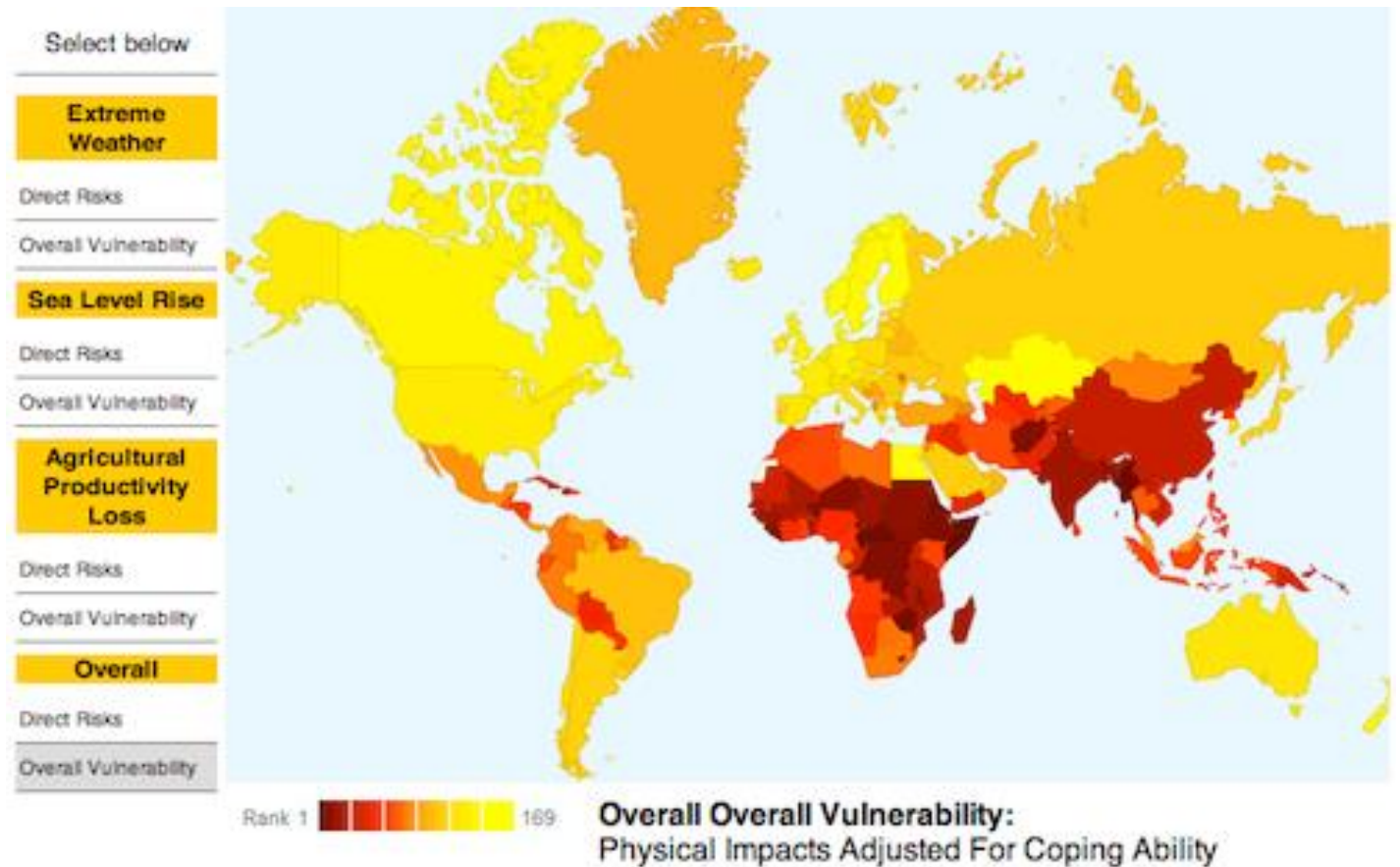
## Adaptation: تكيف

To increase the ability of communities to cope with the problem

## Areas of Physical & Economic Water Stress



## Climate Change Impacts & Vulnerability





## الأسباب التي تؤدي لزيادة معدلات استهلاك الطاقة و الإهدار في المياه

### Causes Of Energy Over Consumption

### Water Security Pressure Factors



#### Overpopulation

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

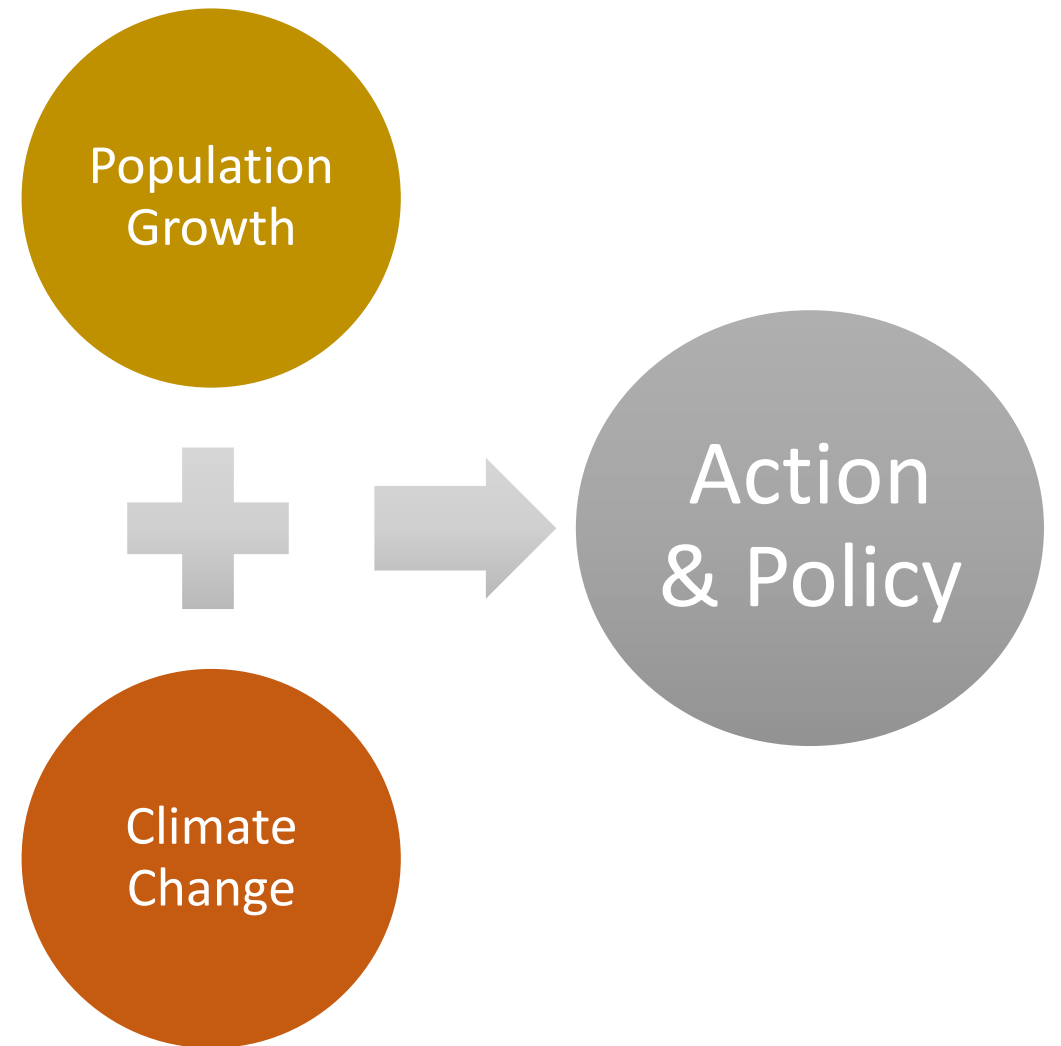
#### Overpopulation

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



### MOST POPULOUS

EGYPT  
IRAN  
TURKEY  
IRAQ  
SAUDI ARABIA  
YEMEN



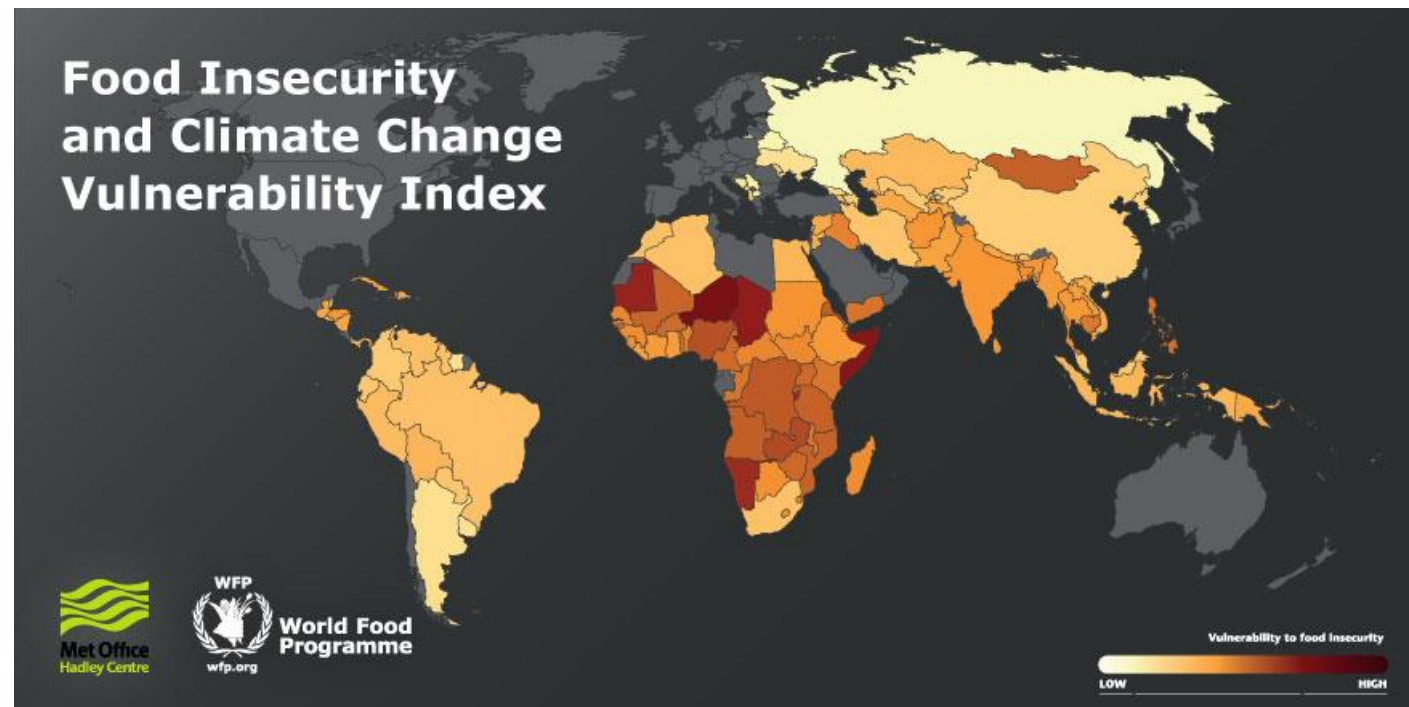
### CLIMATE EFFECTS

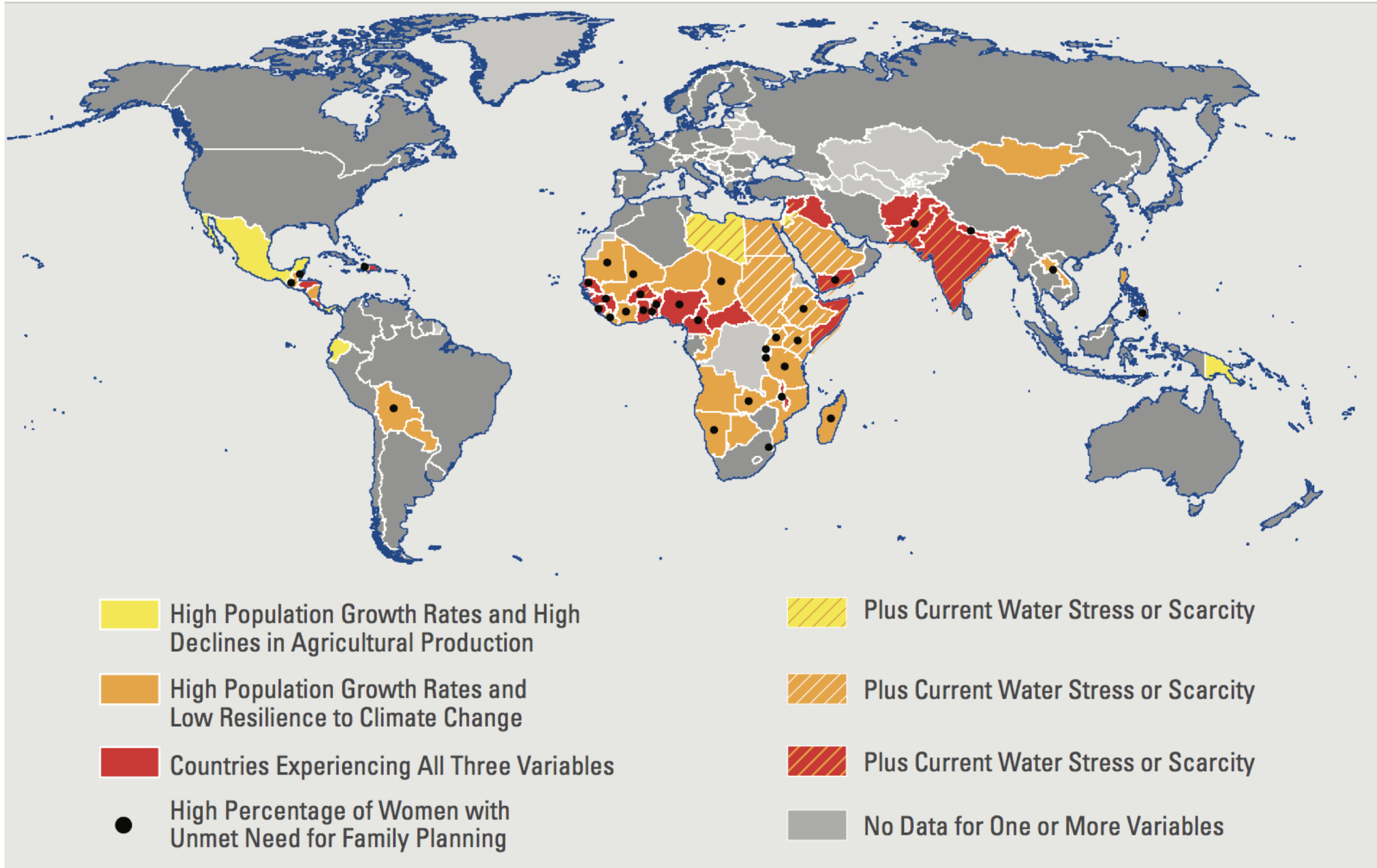
+50 Degree heatwaves  
Water stress/security  
Increased dry seasons  
Drought Longer  
Frequency of Dust Storms  
Pollution – air quality  
Flash Flooding  
Loss in Agricultural Jobs 30%



### LEAST POPULOUS

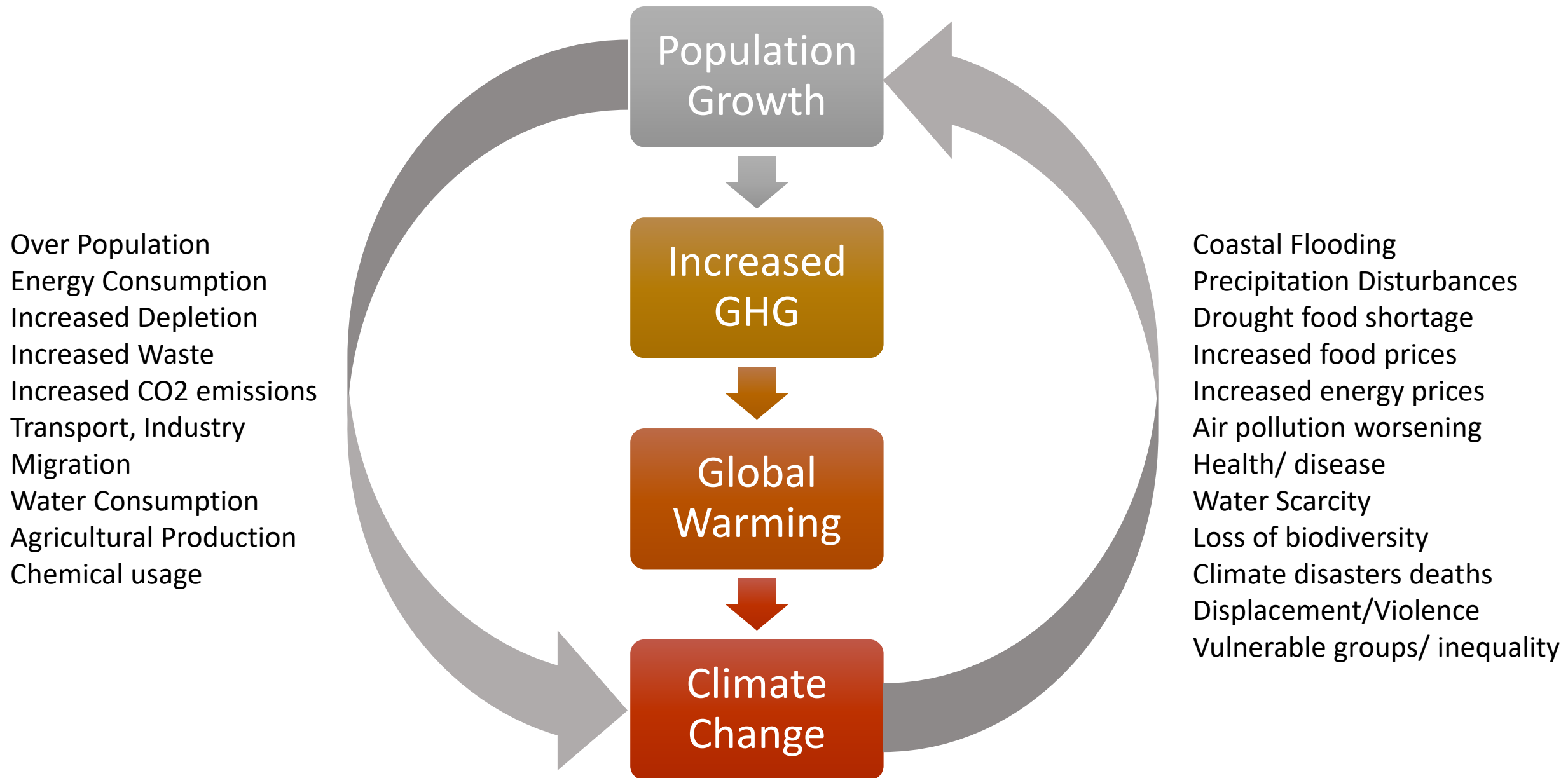
BAHRAIN  
QATAR  
KUWAIT  
OMAN  
LEBANON  
JORDAN



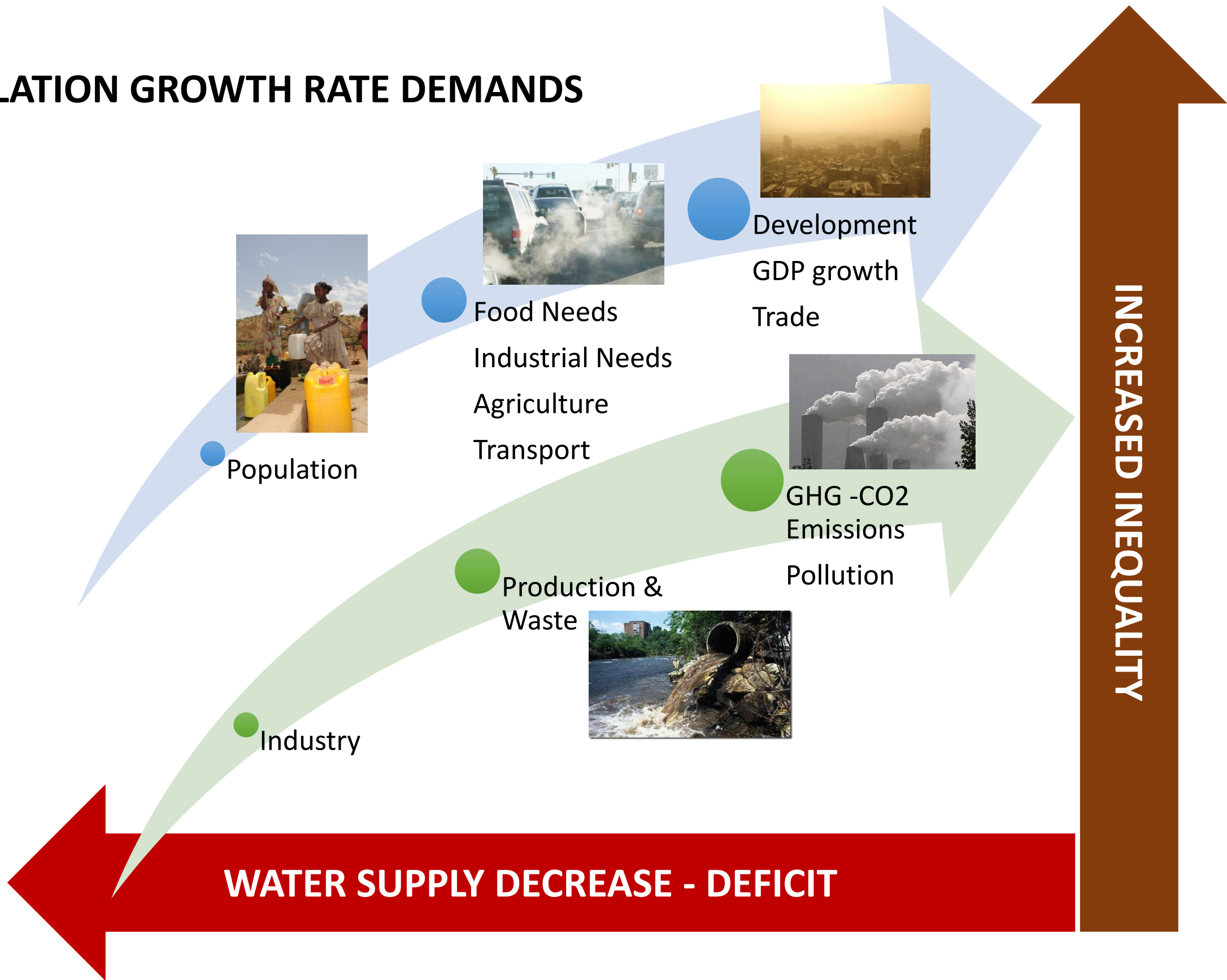




# The Vicious Cycle of Over-Population & Climate Change

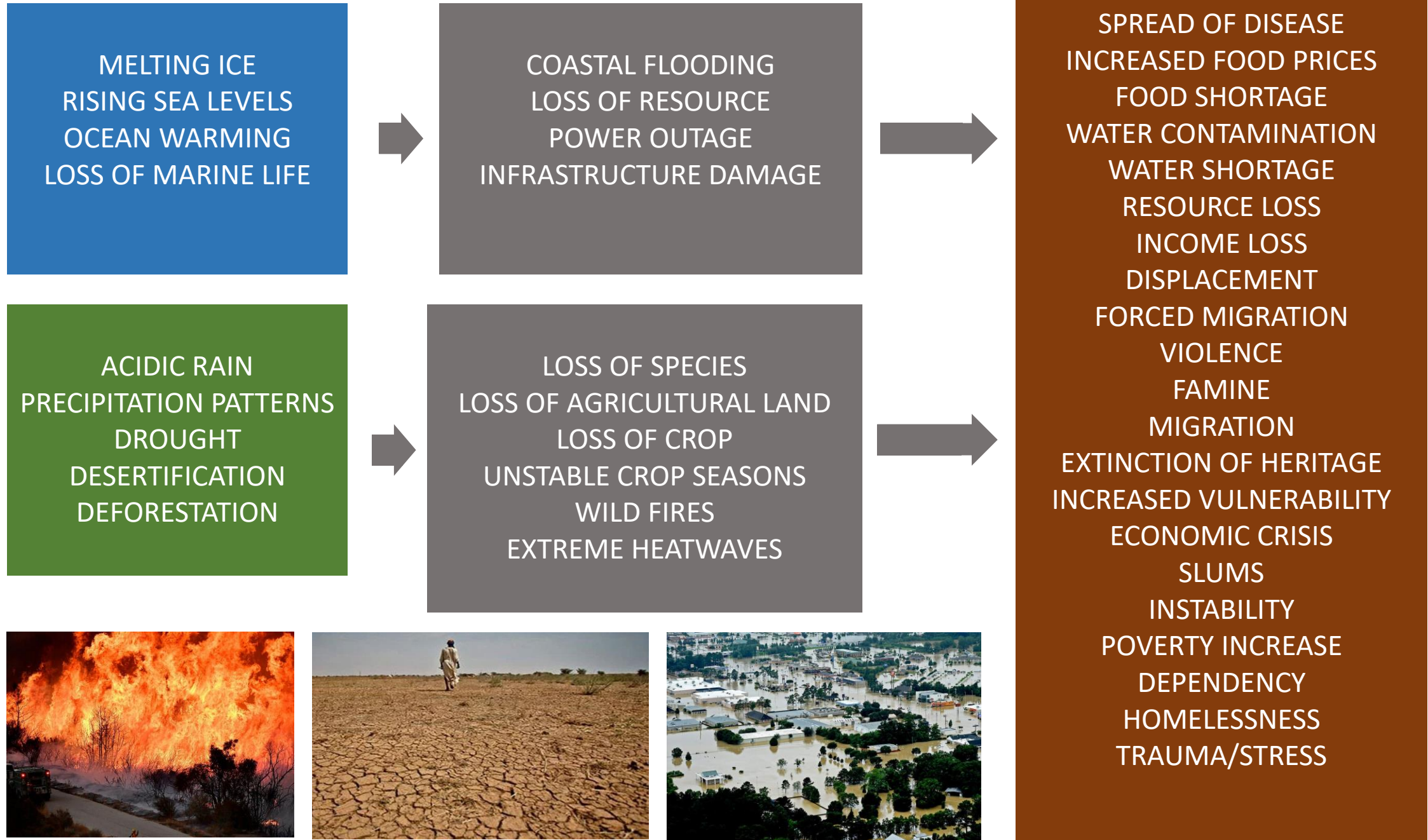


# POPULATION GROWTH RATE DEMANDS



# المخاطر المتوقعة من التغيير المناخي على المجتمع

## Effect of Climate Change on Communities





## Principles:

### Human Rights Aligns with Climate Action



- 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).**