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The Strategic Framework
for the Development of Sustainable Development
Indicators in the Arab Region

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Historical Background

Arab Sustainable Development Initiative



- The Sustainable Development Initiative in the Arab region was launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 which was adopted during the summit.

Historical Background

- The Initiative was adopted by the Arab League in its 16th session in 2004
- The implementation plan was approved in the Arab summit in 2005

Historical Background

- Since 2005, the initiative became the milestone for all Arab organizations to be implemented in cooperation with International community and civil society.
- In 2012 CAMRE assigned UNEP and ESCWA to update the initiative based on the outcomes of RIO+20 conference.

Updating the Initiative

- Changing the name to be “The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region”.
- Include the peace and security, justice, the sovereignty of states over their resources , participation of civil society and good governance.
- Add section for implementation mechanisms and capacity building.
- Stress on the development of a core set of sustainable development indicators that was adopted by Arab countries and **update it with SDGs**.

The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

- The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region was developed and adopted by CAMRE in its exceptional session in 2014.
- It highlights: Enabling conditions: Peace and security, justice, public participation, institutional framework for SD.
- Proposed priorities: Climate change, Green economy. In addition to biodiversity, coastal degradation...
- Monitoring progress through the **updated core set of SD Indicators.**

The Strategic Framework for Sustainable Development in the Arab Region

Adopted Strategies:

The strategic plan to develop education in the Arab world

Arab regional strategies on (SCP)

The Arab guideline to improve electricity efficiency and its rationalization at the end user

The Arab Renewable Energy Strategy (2010-2030)

The Arab Action plan to deal with climate change

The Arab Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (ASDRR)

The Arab strategy for water security.

The Arab strategy for sustainable agriculture development

Indicators Development in the Arab Region

Historical Background

- Arab Countries started to develop SD indicators since 1999.
- As a request from CAMRE in 2005 they started the development of core set of SD Indicators..
- Arab SD Indicators and Networking Team was formed

Arab SD Indicators and Networking Team

Technical Secretariat :LAS, UNEP, ESCWA, CEDARE

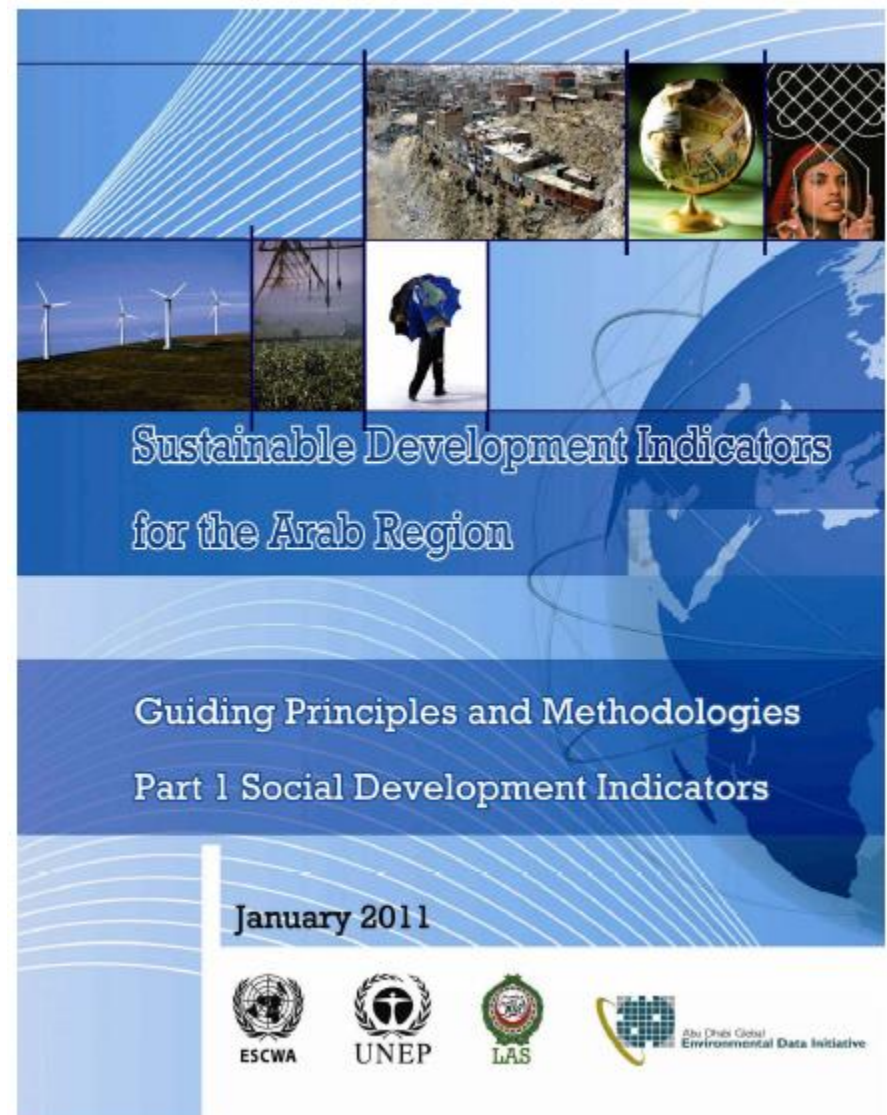
- Two teams were formed from the Ministries of Environment and Statistical Offices:
 - 1- The SD Indicators team**
 - 2- The Networking team**
- In 2007 the core set of 83 indicators was adopted
- Voluntary implementation of the core set started with 5 countries.
- The selected 83 Indicators were reduced later to 44
- Recently 12 new indicators are being considered to include the SDGs goals/targets/indicators

Sustainable Development Indicators For the Arab Region

Social Indicators (6 Themes 17 sub themes)

Content

METHODOLOGICAL STRUCTURE	1
THEME 1: POVERTY	2
SUB-THEME: INCOME POVERTY	3
SUB-THEME: INCOME INEQUALITY	13
SUB-THEME: SANITATION	17
SUB-THEME: DRINKING WATER	20
SUB-THEME: ACCESS TO ENERGY	24
SUB-THEME: LIVING CONDITIONS	28
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SUB-THEME: GOOD GOVERNANCE	34
SUB-THEME: CRIME	38
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SUB-THEME: MORTALITY	43
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SUB-THEME: NUTRITIONAL STATUS	69
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THEME 6: PEACE AND SECURITY	127
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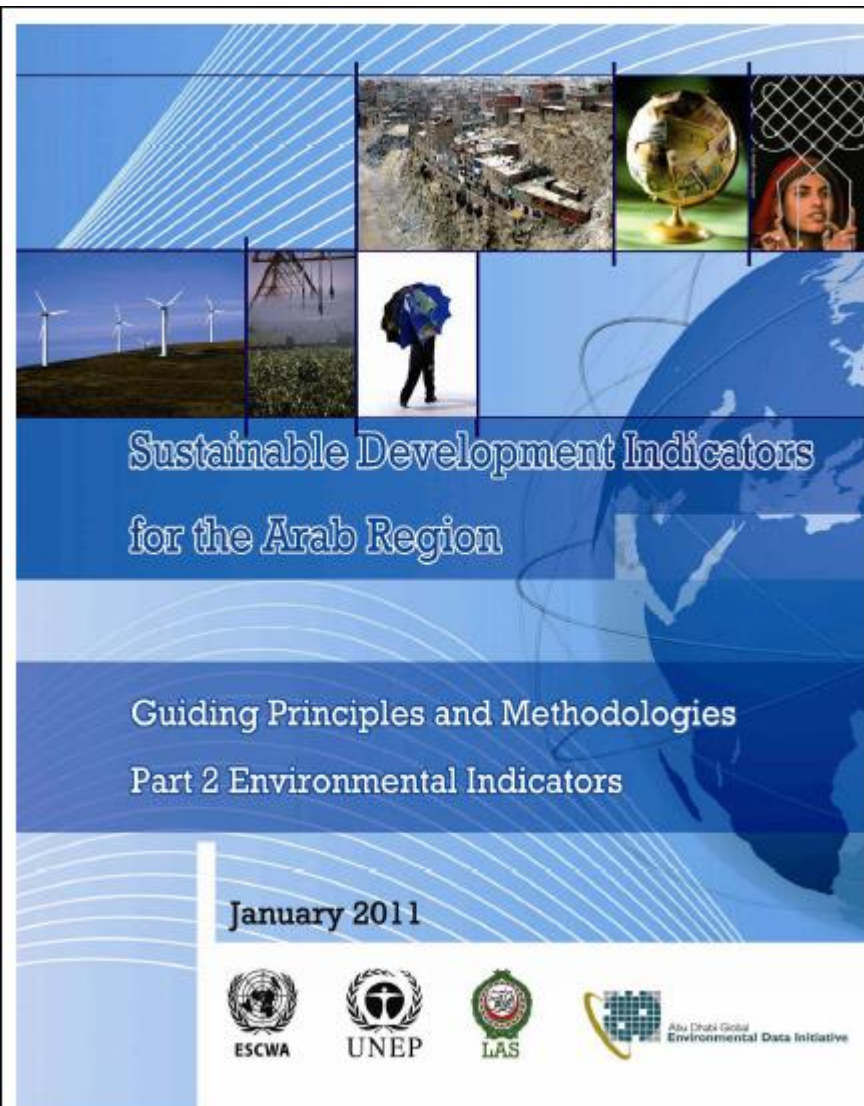


Sustainable Development Indicators For the Arab Region

Environmental Indicators (6 Themes 18 sub themes)

Content

METHODOLOGICAL STRUCTURE	1
THEME 7: NATURAL HAZARDS	2
SUB-THEME: VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL HAZARDS.....	3
SUB-THEME: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE.....	7
THEME 8: ATMOSPHERE	12
SUB-THEME: CLIMATE CHANGE.....	13
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SUB-THEME: WATER DEMAND/ UTILIZATION OF WATER EFFICIENCY.....	66
SUB-THEME: WATER POLLUTION.....	69
SUB-THEME: WATER MANAGEMENT.....	73
SUB-THEME: ACCESS TO WATER.....	79
THEME 12: BIODIVERSITY	83
SUB-THEME: DEGRADATION OF ECOSYSTEM.....	84
SUB-THEME: LOSS OF SPECIES.....	102
SUB-THEME: ALIEN (INVASIVE) SPECIES.....	106



January 2011



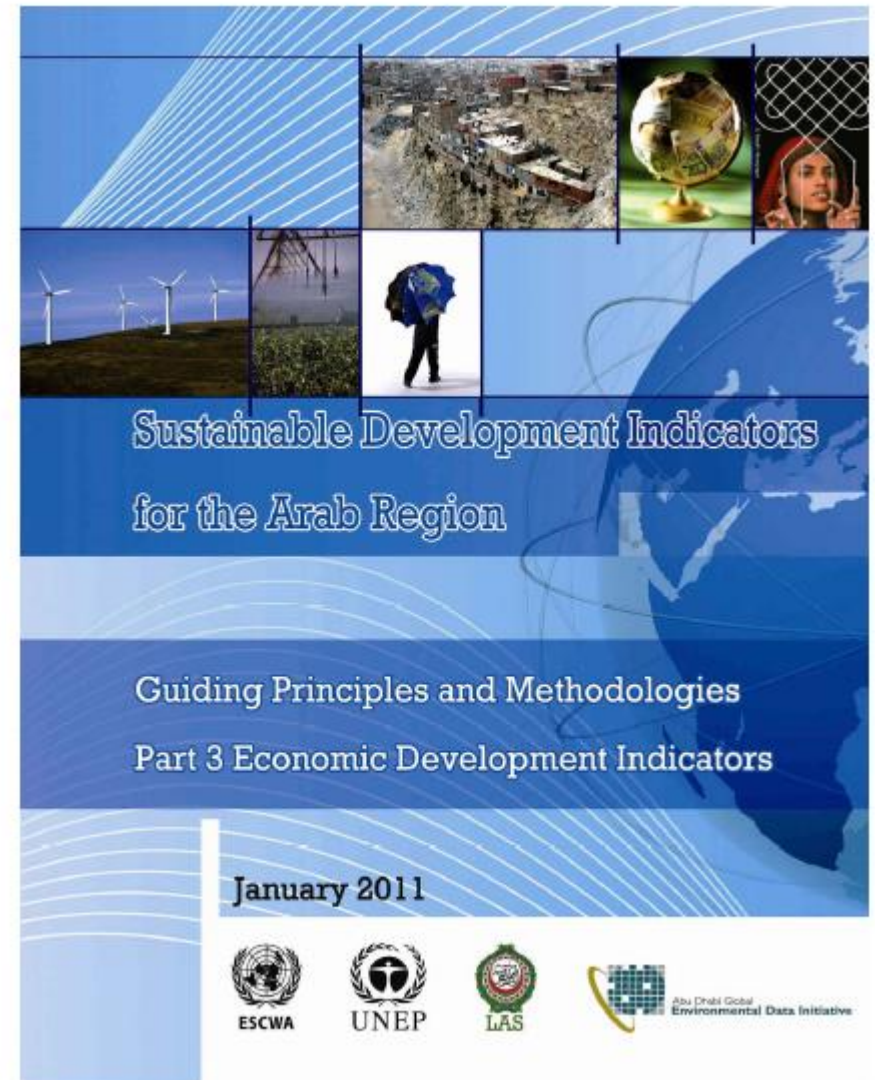
Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative

Sustainable Development Indicators For the Arab Region

Economic Indicators (4Themes 13 sub themes)

Content

METHODOLOGICAL STRUCTURE	1
THEME 13: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	2
SUB-THEME: MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE	3
SUB-THEME: SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC FINANCE	19
THEME 13: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	22
SUB-THEME: EMPLOYMENT	22
SUB-THEME: EMPLOYMENT	28
SUB-THEME: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES	44
SUB-THEME: TOURISM	53
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SUB-THEME: TRADE	64
SUB-THEME: EXTERNAL FINANCING	70
THEME 15: CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS	80
SUB-THEME: MATERIAL CONSUMPTION	81
SUB-THEME: MATERIAL CONSUMPTION	84
SUB-THEME: ENERGY USE	88
SUB-THEME: WASTE GENERATION AND MANAGEMENT	103
SUB-THEME: TRANSPORTATION	116



Methodological Structure

THEME/SUBTHEME
1- INDICATOR
Name
Brief Definition
Unit of Measurement
Placement in the CSD Indicator set
2- POLICY RELEVANCE
Purpose
Relevance to Sustainable/Unsustainable Development (theme/sub-theme)
International Conventions and Agreements
International Targets/Recommended Standards
Linkages to Other Indicators
3- METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
Underlying Definitions and Concepts
Measurement Methods
Limitations of the Indicator
Status of Methodology
Alternative Definitions/Indicators
4- ASSESSMENT DATA
Data Needed to Compile the Indicator
National and International Data Availability and Sources
Data References
5- AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INDICATOR
Lead Agency
Other Contributing Organizations
6- REFERENCES
Readings
Internet site



Coastal and marine environment

Coastal and marine environment	Coast degradation	Percentage of population living in coastal areas	Percentage of people living within 100Km of the coastline. Can also be considered as the percentage of population living in low-elevation areas (less than 10 meters above sea level), or population living in river deltas.	Percentage
		Annual fishing	It is the total annual fishing of the most important types according to the biomass of fish spawning, if available, or according to the maximum rate of fishing per year within a time series.	Metric Tonne

Waste Water

Water	Water availability by source	Water extracted annually from groundwater and surface water as a percentage of available water	Annual sum of groundwater and surface water extracted for human use (in agricultural, domestic and industrial sectors), as a percentage of the total annually available water through the water cycle (total sum of renewable water resources). Water resources and water use refer to freshwater resources and freshwater use.	Percentage
	Water demand / Water-use efficiency	Annual consumption or quantity of extracted water by sector (agricultural, domestic, industrial, trade and other...)	Total quantity of extracted water (groundwater and surface water) for different uses (agricultural, domestic, industrial, trade and other uses)	1 Million m ³ /year
	Water management	Wastewater treatment by category (primary, secondary, tertiary) in urban areas (additional)	Percentage of wastewater treated to reduce pollutants before release into the environment, by level of treatment	Percentage of generated wastewater, that underwent primary treatment, secondary and tertiary treatments, or untreated
	Access to water	Access to drinking water	Percentage of population who have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water within the following water source categories (at household or within acceptable access): -Continuous supply of water to households and in adequate quantities; -Interrupted water supply within households; -Water supply within adequate distance from household; Or the percentage of people who have access to enough drinking water at household or at a place within adequate distance of the user's household.	Percentage

Air Quality

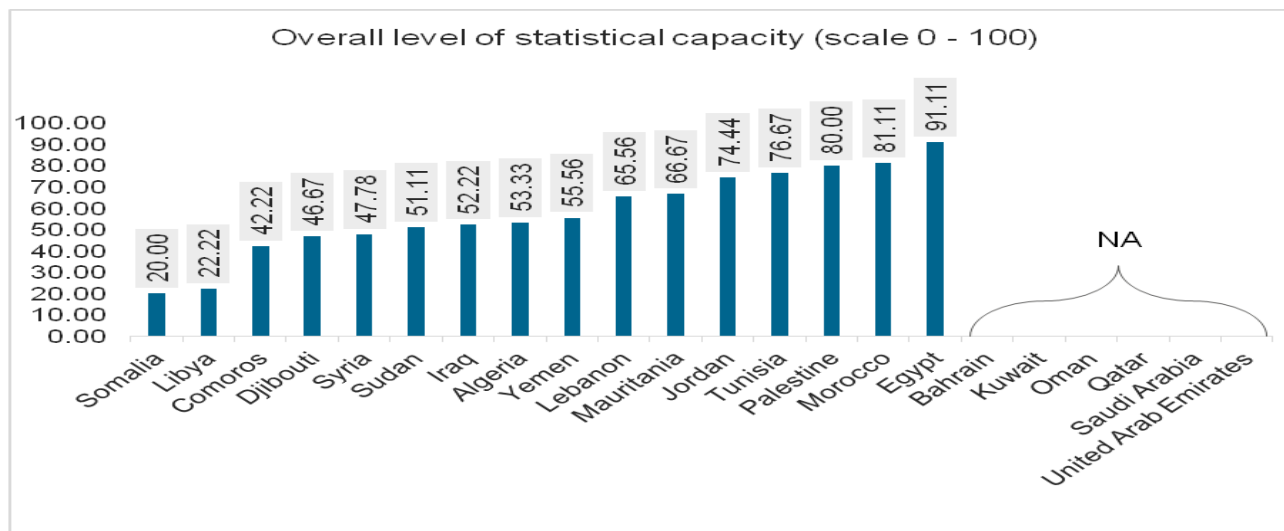
Atmosphere	Climate change	Greenhouse gas emissions	Emissions resulting from human activities concerning greenhouse gases: Carbon dioxide (CO ₂), Methane (CH ₄), Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur hexafluoride (SF ₆)	Yearly greenhouse gases are measured in Gigagrams (Gg).
	Quality of air	concentration of pollutants in the ambient air in urban areas	It represents the concentration of air pollutants and particles in the ambient air of the Ozone (PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} , Priority is given to big cities when monitoring this indicator (population above 1 Million)	Part per Billion (ppb) or part per Million (ppm), mg/m ³ as convenient

Waste Generation / Treatment

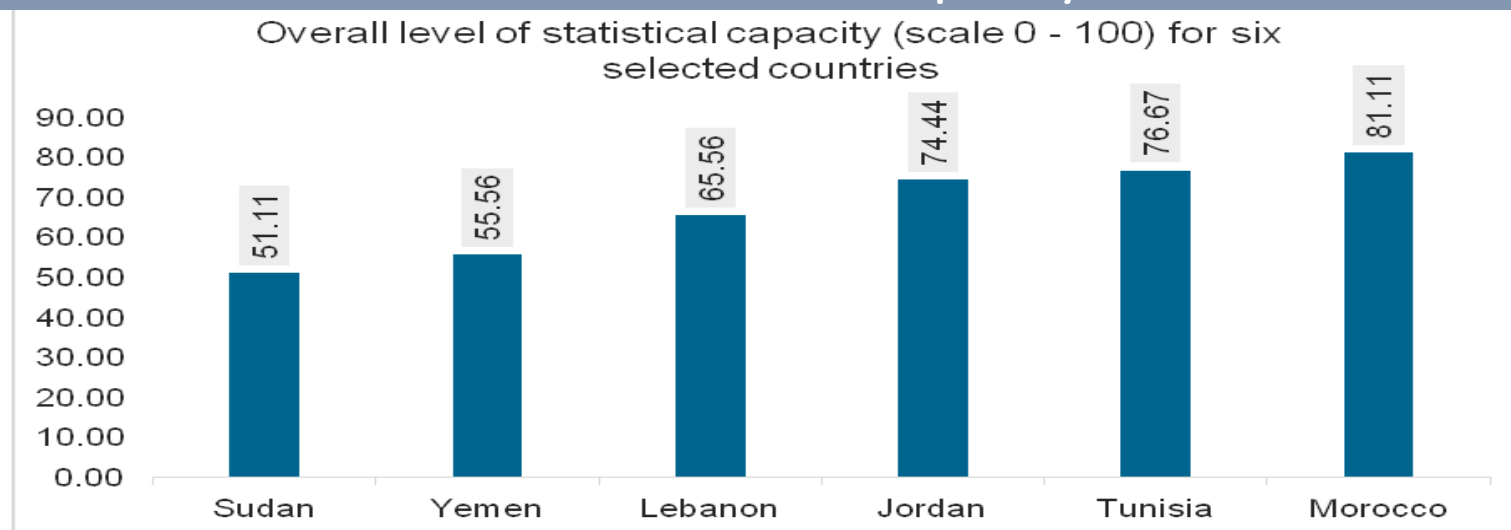
Consumption and production patterns	Energy use	Per capita share of annual energy use (commercial), total and by sector	Proportion of energy, whether liquid or solid or gaseous or electric, used in a certain country within a specific year, as total consumption and by category of the primary consumer.	Tonne oil equivalent
		Share of consumption of renewable energy resources	Share of energy from renewable resources out of total energy used in a specific country.	Percentage
	Waste generation and management	Waste generation by industry/sector	Proportion of all waste, hazardous and non-hazardous, generated by the major groups of the industrial sector or economic sectors.	Kg per capita and Kg per US\$
		Hazardous waste generation	Total proportion of hazardous waste, generated annually from industrial activities and other waste generating activities,	Per unit of GDP
		Waste treatment	Percentage of waste that is: recycled, turned into compost, burned, and landfilled at monitored sites.	Percentage
	Transport	Cars as percentage of total means of transport	Share of every means of transport (passenger cars, buses and trains) of the total passenger land-transport, in km .	Percentage of passenger by Km

Statistical Capacity 2015				
Country Name	Statistical capacity (0 - 100)	Data variability time series (0 - 100)	Data Sources (0-100)	Overall Average Capacity (0-100)
Algeria	50	80.00	30	53.33
Egypt	80	93.33	100	91.11
Jordan	80	73.33	70	74.44
Lebanon	50	76.67	70	65.56
Libya	10	36.67	20	22.22
Morocco	80	83.33	80	81.11
Syria	30	83.33	30	47.78
Tunis	80	80.00	70	76.67
Palestine	80	80.00	80	80.00

Statistical Capacity in the Arab region



Overall Statistical Capacity



Source: [WDI](#)

EXAMPLES OF RECENT NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES IN ARAB COUNTRIES

- Qatar's National Vision 2030 (2009) and National Development Strategy 2011-2016
- Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 (2016)
- The United Arab Emirates' National Agenda Vision 21; National Green Growth Strategy; and Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030
- Jordan's National Resilience Plan 2014-16 (2014) and National Vision 2030 (in preparation)
- Lebanon's National Sustainable Development Strategy (in preparation)
- Bahrain's Vision 2030 (2007)
- Development Strategy of the New Tunisia (2012); National Sustainable Development Strategy 2016-2020 (2014); Guidance Note for the Strategic Development Plan 2016-2020 (in preparation)
- Iraq's National Development Plan 2010-2014 (2010)
- Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy (2030)
- Algeria's National Strategy for the Fight Against Poverty (2005-2015) and Five-Year Plan (2010-2014)
- Sudan's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2012)
- Djibouti's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2009)
- Morocco's National Sustainable Development Strategy (2015)

2015

Arab Sustainable Development Report

Prototype Edition

Technical Summary



UNITED NATIONS

الأمم المتحدة

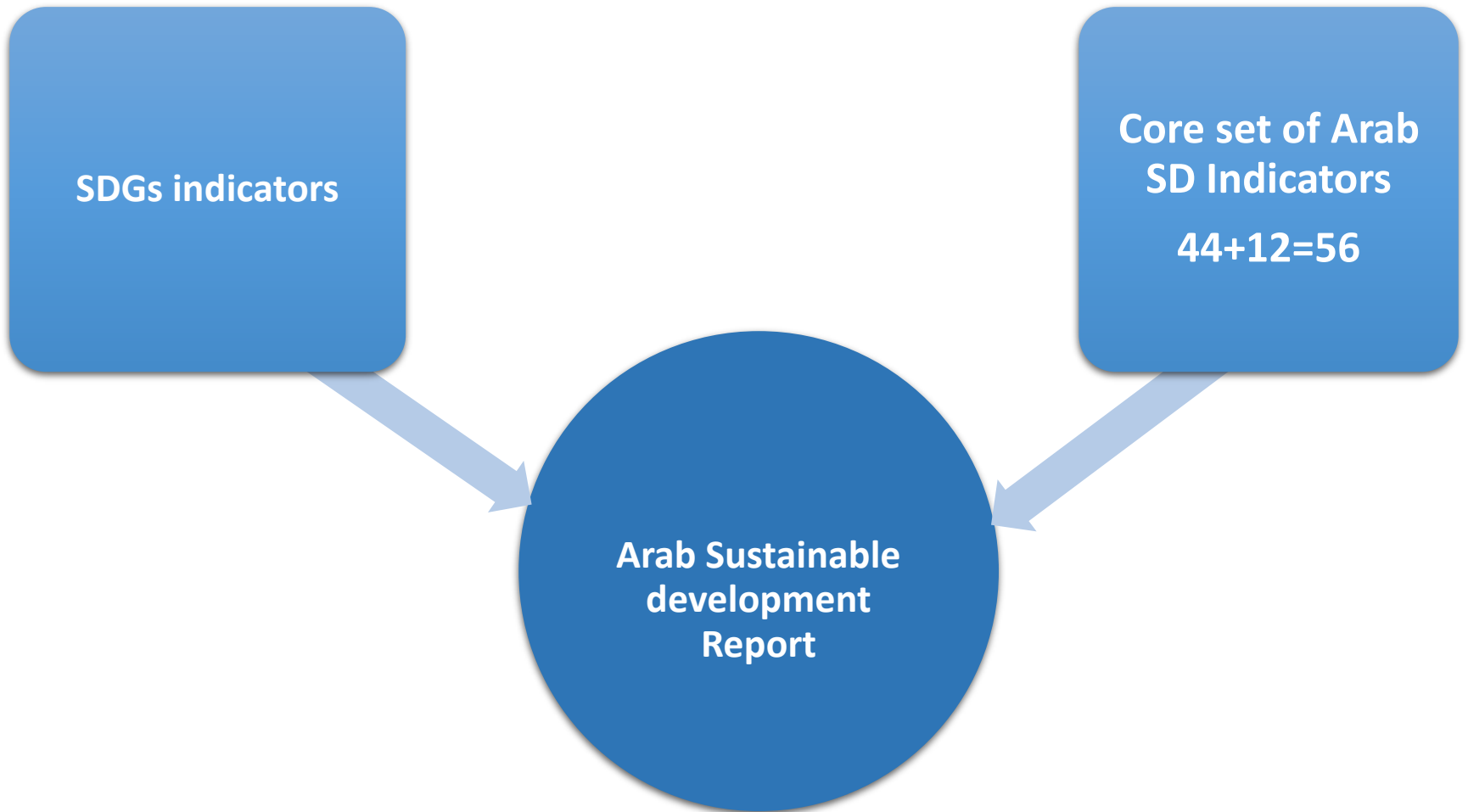
ESCWA











UNEP



Arab Sustainable Development Report



Symbol	Explanation	Rules for trends
	Trend is clearly favorable in relation to sustainable development goals	>30% positive
	Trend is clearly unfavorable in relation to sustainable development goals	>30% negative
	Moderately favorable changes in trend in relation to sustainable development goals	10%-30% positive
	Moderately unfavorable changes in trend in relation to sustainable development goals	10%-30% negative
	No clear trend or little change	-10 to +10%
	Insufficient data available for a trend analysis	






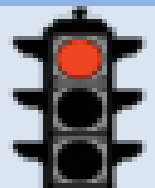
Symbol	Explanation	Rules for trends
	GREEN indicates that the Arab region is equal to or better than the global average for the indicator, or on track to meet MDG target	\geq Global Average or Target
	RED indicates that the Arab region is worse than the global average for the indicator, or will not meet MDG Target	$<$ Global Average or Target

A visualization tool was developed using ‘weather symbols’ to communicate whether or not trends could be considered favorable (improved) or unfavorable (worsened) highlighting whether or not it could be considered favorable (improved) or unfavorable (worsened).

SDG Goal (Goal 6): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Drinking water :

A6.1 - Proportion of Population with Access to Safe Drinking Water

<i>Trend Arab Region</i>	<i>LDCs</i>	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>Maghreb</i>	<i>GCC</i>	<i>Status Arab Region</i>
					

The trend for the Arab region overall is moderately unfavorable, with an 18.3% increase in the annual withdrawals of ground and surface water.



The trend was unfavorable for all sub-regions particularly for the GCC with a 44.4% increase over the period 1990s to 2013.

SDG Goal (Goal 6):

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Sanitation

A6.2 - Proportion of Population with Access to Improved Sanitation






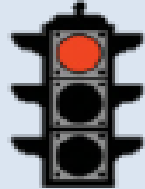
<i>Trend Arab Region</i>	<i>LDCs</i>	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>Maghreb</i>	<i>GCC</i>	<i>Status Arab Region</i>
					

The value for the Arab region (82%) is on par with MDG target (83%). The trend in the proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facilities is moderately favorable for the Arab region overall (+17.2%), with increases evident in all sub-regions between 1990 and 2010, in particular the LDCs (+36%).

SDG Goal (Goal 6): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Availability of water:

A6.3 - Annual Withdrawals of Ground and Surface Water as a Percent of Available Water





<i>Trend Arab Region</i>	<i>LDCs</i>	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>Maghreb</i>	<i>GCC</i>	<i>Status Arab Region</i>
					

The trend for the Arab region overall is moderately unfavorable, with an 18.3% increase in the annual withdrawals of ground and surface water. The trend was unfavorable for all sub-regions particularly for the GCC with a 44.4% increase over the period 1990s to 2013.

SDG Goal (Goal 6): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Water demand/ efficiency:

A6.4 - Annual Utilization or Withdrawals of Water – Demand, All Types

<i>Trend</i>					<i>Status</i>
<i>Arab Region</i>	<i>LDCs</i>	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>Moghreb</i>	<i>GCC</i>	<i>Arab Region</i>
					

The trend for the Arab region overall is moderately unfavorable, with a 28.3% increase in the annual withdrawals of water. The trend was unfavorable for most sub-regions particularly for the GCC which had a clearly unfavorable increase of 43.4%.

SDG Goal (Goal 6): Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Sub Theme: Water management:

A6.5 - Waste Water Treatment by Category

<i>Trend</i>					<i>Status</i>
<i>Arab Region</i>	<i>LDCs</i>	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>Moghreb</i>	<i>GCC</i>	<i>Arab Region</i>
!	!	!	!	!	

Data was not sufficient to establish a trend for the Arab region or any of the sub-regions.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Coastal degradation:

A14.1 - Percent of Total Population Living in Coastal Areas

<i>Trend</i>					<i>Status</i>
<i>Arab Region</i>	<i>LDCs</i>	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>Maghreb</i>	<i>GCC</i>	<i>Arab Region</i>
					

No clear trend or little change can be seen for the percentage of total population living in coastal areas for the Arab region (-3.8%) nor the sub-regions between 1990 and 2000.

Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources

Marine health :

A14.2 Average Annual Fish Catch (metric tons)

<i>Trend</i>					<i>Status</i>
<i>Arab Region</i>	<i>LDCs</i>	<i>Mashreq</i>	<i>Maghreb</i>	<i>GCC</i>	<i>Arab Region</i>
+55.1	+292.9	+30.7	+82.3	+45.4	

Average annual fish catch in the region increased by 55% between 1990 and 2012. Increases were highest in the LDCs, followed by Maghreb and GCC, with Maghreb countries averaging the highest volume.

Road Map: 2016

- *National focal points to provide the technical secretariat the following:*
- **Data** and time series, available national methodologies, collection, processing and data dissemination in their countries and data sources indicators;
- **Documents** / information on the committees of national / institutional arrangements for coordination, if any;
- **Methodologies** for reporting and report writing;
- provide the Technical Secretariat of **national priorities** for 2030 development plan for sustainable development
- Develop an updated core set of **sustainable development indicators**.

Road Map: 2017

- The Technical Secretariat to communicate with focal points for the preparation of background **SD Indicators databases**.
- The establishment of an electronic **information hub** to share the documents, publications.
- Countries to present their experiences regarding the collection and **dissemination of the developed core set of indicators**, methodologies and reporting.
- The Technical Secretariat shall prepare **working papers** according to the needs of countries.

Road Map: 2018

- Countries to **complete their core sets of SD indicators.**
- Discuss the progress of the production of national indicators and the **dissemination** of the core set of indicators.
- **Functional information hub.**
- The Technical Secretariat for the team to prepare an **assessment** of the indicators development for the period 2015-2018.