Updating the Arab SDIs
Amman, Jordan
13-15 March, 2017

- Strengthening the capacity of the Arab Data Group on Environmental Indicators.
- Strengthening the Environmental Information Network in the Arab Region
- Assess the infrastructure of indicators of sustainable development data in the Arab region by using questionnaires and analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and risks (SWOT analysis)
- Development of an action plan for the Arab Group on Environmental Indicators and Sustainable Development (2017-2019)

Participating Countries

Bahrain	**Tunisia**	**Sultanate of Oman**	**Iraq**
Yemen	**Morocco**	**Sudan**	**Qatar**
Palestine	**Jordan**	**Djibouti**	
Egypt	**Mauritania**	**Saudi Arabia**	

Participating Organizations

General Secretariat of the League of Arab States	**United Nations Environment Program**
Arab Center For studies Areas Dry And land Arid (ACSAD)	**Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (Cedare)**
The organization Arabic Educational And science And culture	**Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)**
	EEA-Austrian Environment Agency (UMA/EEA)

General recommendations

- 1- continues to develop the environment and sustainable development indicators package with a focus on the intersections of economic and social impacts on the environment and natural resources.
- 2- To request the international organizations to support the Arab countries in developing their statistical and environmental capacities to cope with international developments through the adoption of the international sustainable development indicators and the 2030 agenda.

- 3- prepare the Second Arab Environment Outlook Report and to link it with the environment and sustainable development indicators, so the team emphasizes the importance of using Arab indicators to monitor the initial agenda 2030
- the team calls on the technical secretariat to develop communication mechanisms to enhance the communication process.

- 5- To request the Arab States to identify permanent national focal points for the Arab Data Group on Environmental and Sustainable Development Indicators
- 6- Adopt the work plan of the Panel 2017-2019, and request the Technical Secretariat of the Group to prepare a detailed operational plan for its activities.

- Encourage the development of tools that facilitate the achievement of the goals of the Arab Data Group and urge the Arab countries to use them.
- Request to the Technical Secretariat to re - circulate the environmental and sustainable development indicators questionnaire to be completed no later than (20.5.2017)

- To ask CEDARE to develop a data mapping and to conduct analysis of the results of the questionnaire to identify the needs, the gaps, and the data sources.

- Stress on the importance of the Coordination with regional initiatives.

- Ask the Technical Secretariat to mobilize sustainable resources to build the human and institutional capacities of the Arab States to enable them to develop environment and sustainable development indicators and national and regional reports in accordance with accepted and agreed Arab and international methodologies and standards.

SWOT Analysis

- **Strengths:**
- The existence of a law (statistics) required to provide data from the specialized agencies
- In some countries there are Data providers
- **Weaknesses:**
- Shortage of specialized technical experts
- Lack of follow-up and evaluation
- Lack of funding
- Lack of sustainability of the Data working group focal points
- **Opportunities:**
- Translation of methodological description of indicators
- Technical sand financial upport from international organizations
- Providing a unified Arab database
- **Challenges:**
- Communication and coordination
- Lack of support, cooperation and building between data providers
- Lack of coordination and communication focal points
- Insufficient use of of available data

- **strengths:**
- Legislative framework
- Institutional framework
- Data availability
- Support regional and international organizations
- Availability of national strategies and plans

- **Weaknesses:**
- Poor coordination between different data producers
- Lack of available specialized human resources
- Lack of sufficient financial resources to produce indicators ...
- Dispersion (multiplicity) of data sources
- Duplication of data
- Weak monitoring and verification system
- Lack of technological tools for monitoring

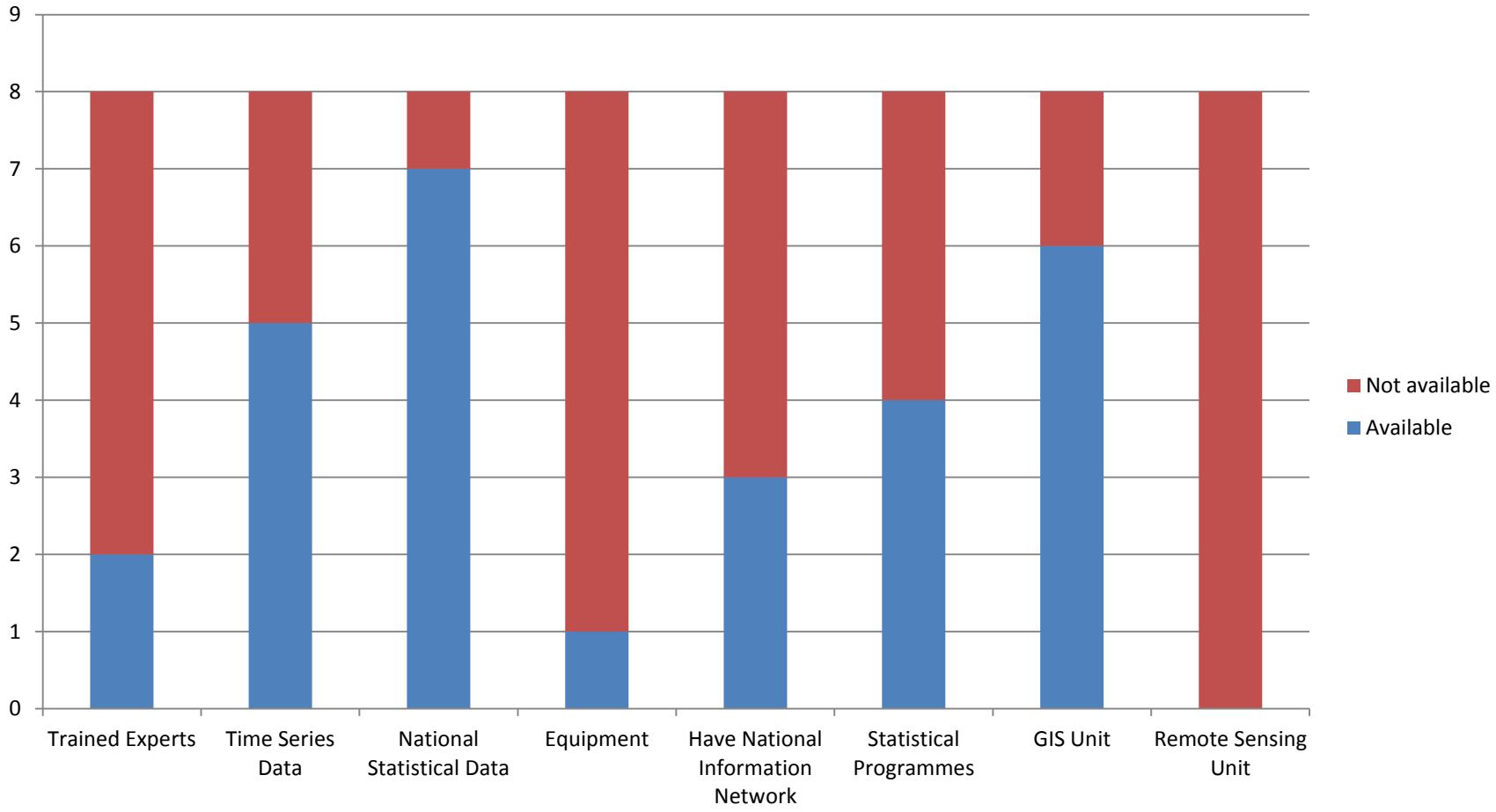
Opportunities:

- International and regional support (Call for proposal)
- Local and regional experiences
- Exchange of information and data
- Academic Centers (Statistics and Environment)
- Availability of smart technology
- Information networks
- Exchange of experiences at the regional level

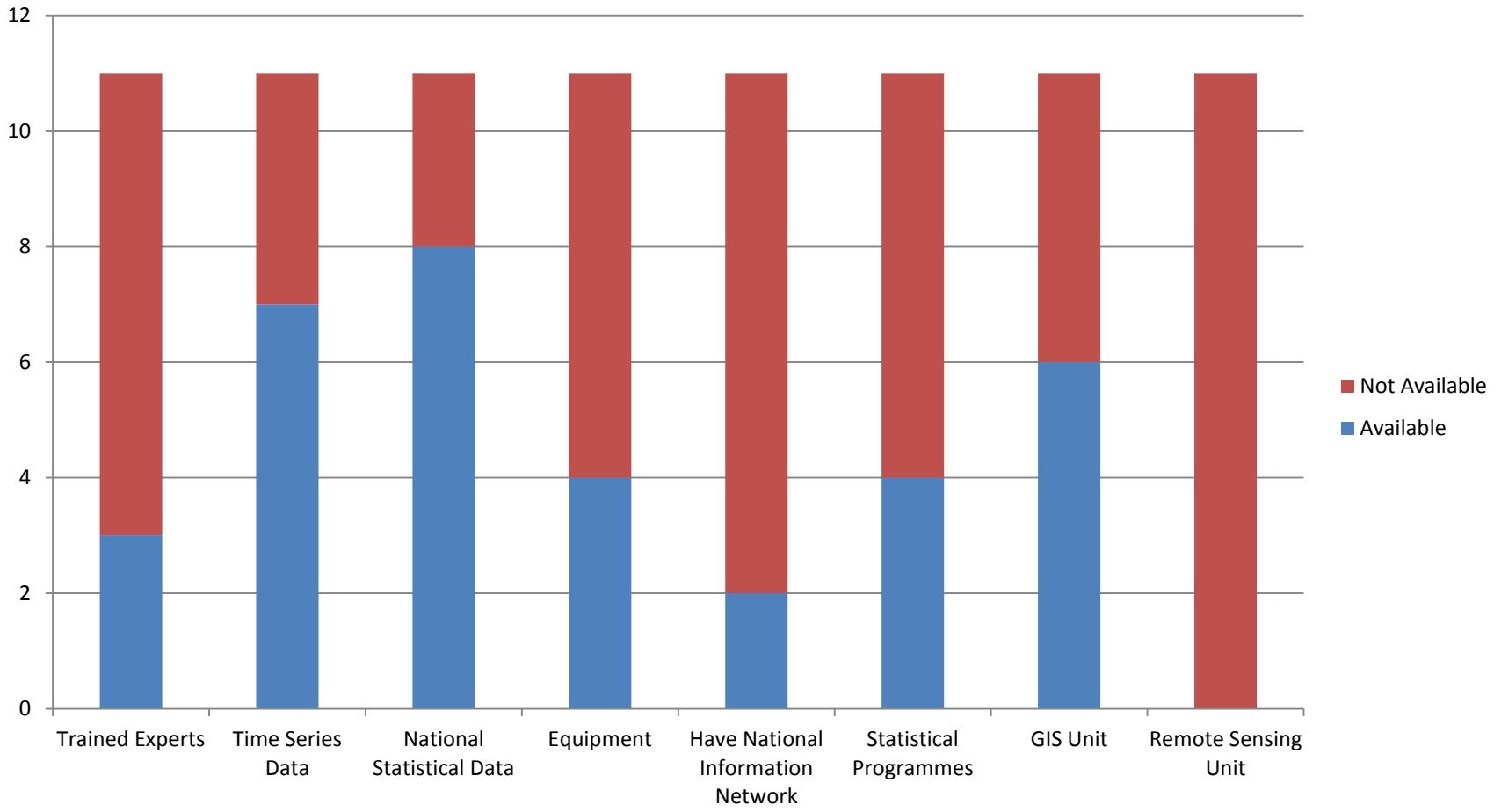
Challenges:

- Political instability
- Economic situation
- The divergence of strategic directions among the Arab countries
- Sustainability of the team
- Provide the necessary funding
- Multiple ecosystems
- Contribution of countries to participate in financing
- Awareness of environmental issues by decision-makers
- Mechanisms to improve the social situation

Statistical Institutions



Environmental Institutions



Updating the Arab SDIs

- **In 2007 the core set of 83 indicators was adopted**
- **Voluntary implementation by countries of the core set.**
- **The selected 83 Indicators were reduced later to 44**

<u>In 2017 Data Working Group meeting in Amman, Jordan</u>

- **- SDI-SDGs mapping;(12 Indicators)**
- **- Additional proposed indicators from SDGS; (18 indicators)**
- **- Consolidated list: (30 indicators)**

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 (CO2), Methane (CH4), Nitrous oxide (N2O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and Sulfur hexafluoride (SF6)	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 (PM10 and PM2.5, Priority is given to big cities when monitoring this indicator (population	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 gasious 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$
		Hazadous 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

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target	Indicator
14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1* Percentage of coastal and marine development with formulated or implemented integrated coastal management/maritime spatial planning plans (that are harmonized where applicable), based on an ecosystem approach, that builds resilient human communities and ecosystems and provides for equitable benefit sharing and decent work

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Target	Indicator
14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1* Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels

Work Plan 2017-2019

2017	2018	2019
1- Identify a small set of environmental indicators and indicators of sustainable development intersecting with social and economic dimension of the 2030 plan **2- Assess the current situation related to the small set of environmental and sustainable indicators by focusing on infrastructure (for this purpose a questionnaire prepared by CEDARE was distributed during the meeting. Countries were asked to provide the filled questionnaire within the next two months)** **3- Work on conducting a data mapping** **4 -Establishment of the data portal (idea of using UNEP live was discussed) to share data and information and help enhance cooperation among the Arab countries.**	1-Adoption of the small set of indicators by the Council of Arab Ministers Responsible for the Environment. 2-The Technical Secretariat to communicate with the focal points and provide them with methodologies and guidelines for calculation of the set of indicators in accordance with international standards. 3- Establishment by the countries of databases to populate the agreed set of indicators. 4-Production and dissemination of the agreed set of indicators and provide the Executive Secretariat with time series to populate the indicators before next meeting	1-Presentation by the countries of the progress and achievements in the production and dissemination of the agreed set of indicators. 2- Assessment of the work by the Technical Secretariat agree on the actions to be undertaken for the work of the team after 2019